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# Flood Water Test Results: Chemical Testing



## Introduction

EPA in coordination with the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality performed chemical sampling of New Orleans flood waters for over one hundred priority pollutants such as volatile organic compounds (VOCs), semivolatile organic compounds (SVOCs), total metals, pesticides, herbicides, and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs). Concentrations of lead in the flood water exceeded EPA drinking water action levels. These measured levels are a concern if flood water were to be a child's source of drinking water.

Based on the sampling, emergency responders and the public should avoid direct contact with standing water when possible. In the event contact occurs, EPA and CDC strongly advise the use of soap and water to clean exposed areas if available. Flood water should not be swallowed and all mouth contact should be minimized and avoided where possible. People should immediately report any symptoms to health professionals. The most likely symptoms of ingestion of flood water contaminated with bacteria are stomach-ache, fever, vomiting and

**AUDIO TRANSCRIPT**
**Joint news conference**
EPA Administrator Stephen L. Johnson and CDC Director Dr. Julie Gerberding.
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**Flood water precautions**

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the U. S. Department of Health and Human Services are cautioning the public and all responders about the potential hazards associated with flood waters.

Every effort should be made to limit contact with flood water due to potentially elevated levels of contamination associated with raw sewage and other hazardous substances.

More guidelines
Map of sample testing areas

diarrhea. Also, people can become ill if they have an open cut, wound, or abrasion that comes into contact with water contaminated with certain organisms. One may experience fever, redness, and swelling at the site of the infection and should see a doctor right away if possible.

Additional information regarding health and safety issues for both the public and emergency responders can be found on the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) Web site (http://www.bt.cdc.gov/disasters/hurricanes/index.asp) and the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) Web site (http://www.osha.gov/OshDoc/hurricaneRecovery.html).

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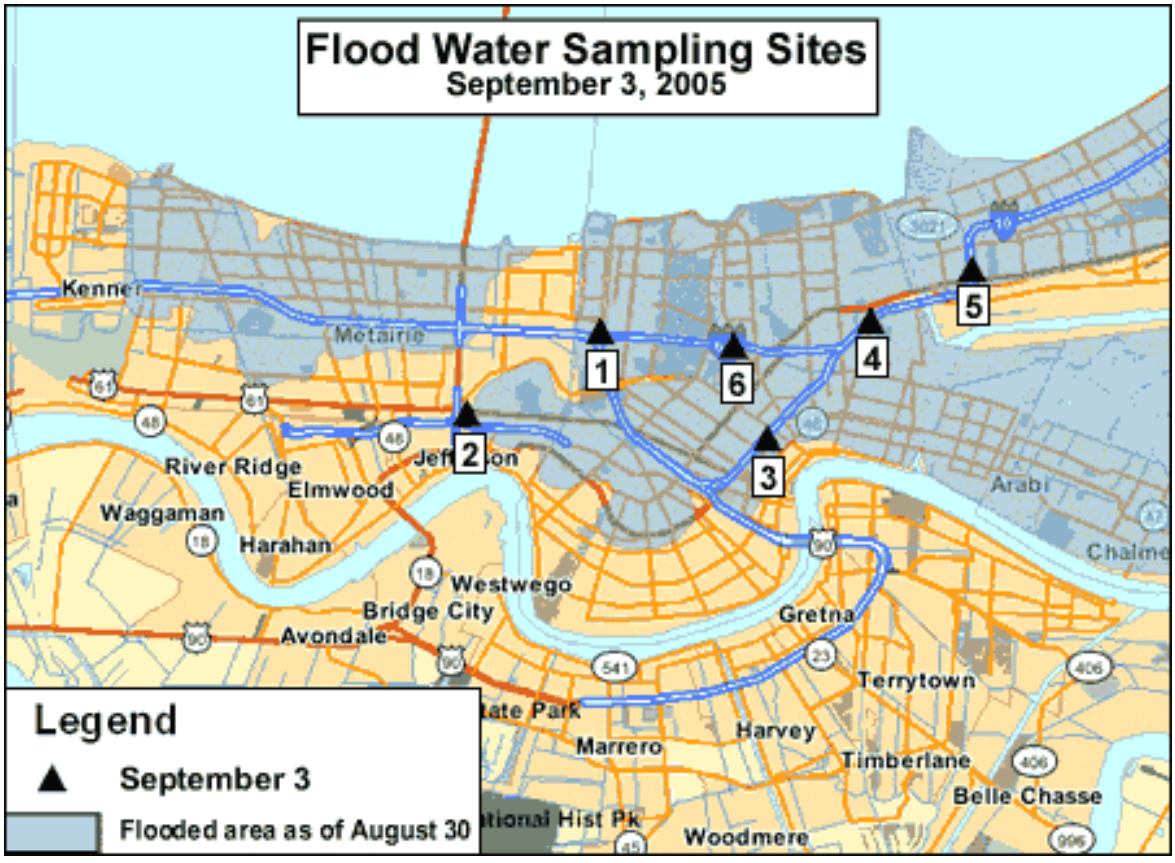
# Chemical sampling map - September 3, 2005

Click on a site to view data




Site 1: West End Blvd Veterans Highway (I-10 and I-61)
Site 2: Airline Highway and Causeway Blvd
Site 3: North Claiborne Ave exit ramp (Exit 236B) off I-10
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Site 6: Off I-610 near Exit 2A between Paris St and St. Bernards St

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URL: http://www.epa.gov/katrina/testresults/chem/090305/chem2005_09_03.html

# U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

. . . to protect human health and the environment

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| Clean Air Act | Grants | Mold | Recycling | Test Methods | More ... |

**Emergencies**
Report oil or chemical spills at 800-424-8802
More ...

## Top Stories

**Flood-Water Sampling Chemical Data Available** Sep 11 - The Environmental Protection Agency in coordination with the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality today posted data from New Orleans flood water chemical samples collected from 6 locations on September 3. The data have been reviewed and validated through a quality assurance process to ensure scientific accuracy. Chemical results indicate that the concentration of lead exceeded EPA drinking water action levels. These levels are of a concern if a child ingests large amounts of the flood water. Based on the chemical analyses and the presence of high levels of *E. coli,* EPA and CDC provided health guidance on September 7 to avoid human contact with the flood water when possible. EPA in coordination with federal, state and local agencies will continue to release data as it becomes available.
Test Results

**First Flood-Water Sampling Biological Data Available** Sep 9 - The Environmental Protection Agency in coordination with the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality today posted data from New Orleans flood water samples collected from 12 locations in the September 3-5 time period. The data have been reviewed and validated through a quality assurance process to ensure scientific accuracy. Initial biological results indicated the presence of high levels of *E. coli* in sampled areas. Based on that preliminary information, on September 7 EPA and CDC provided health guidance to avoid human contact with flood water when possible. EPA in coordination with federal, state and local agencies will continue to release data as it becomes available.
Precautions | Test Results | More information

**Response update** Sep 12 - Initial air screening is being performed by the EPA Trace Atmospheric Gas Analyzer (TAGA) buses. Two TAGA buses were deployed and arrived in the area on 9/11. EPA continues to assess wastewater treatment facilities in LA and MS. EPA estimates the number of wastewater treatment facilities affected is now 114 in LA and 9 in MS. All wastewater systems in AL are operating normally. EPA began setting up household hazardous waste collection centers for each affected Parish in LA. EPA personnel continue to offer technical assistance in the disposal of hazardous waste and other debris left behind by the storm.
More information | Caution advisory

**State, local roles in reducing particulate air pollution** Sep 9 - State, local and tribal governments will be asked to describe how they will meet health-based standards for PM2.5 pollution. Areas meeting the standard must show how they will ensure PM2.5 levels remain below the standards.
News release | More information

## Hurricane Response

**EPA Resources**
Response Home
General information about hurricanes (en español)

**Federal Resources**
How to Get Help
Donate and Volunteer
Finding Loved Ones
Health and Safety
Government Response
En Español

## ALERT
## Boil Drinking Water

If your water may not be safe, bring drinking water to **a rolling boil for 1 minute** to kill water-borne diseases.
More info | en español

How long is 1 minute?

## EPA Administrator

Steve Johnson's page
Biography
Speeches
2004 Annual Report

## Other News

AK Kodiak seafood companies settle clean water violations
CA C&T Auto fined $15K for stormwater violations
CT Schools alerted to oil spill risks and prevention
GU Guam Waterworks fined $2,000 for missing generators
MA Contaminated soils removed near Temple Stuart site
MD State water quality standards approved
NE Animal feedlots cited for clean water violations
OR Gresham-Barlow school district Energy Star leader
PA Multiple haz waste felonies charged in Pottstown
VA Norfolk home renovator cited for lead paint violations
WA Oeser to pay millions for Bellingham cleanup
WV $4.8 million for Parkersburg waste treatment plant

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- A Citizen's Guide to Radon
- Home Buyer's and Seller's Guide to Radon
- Consumer's Guide to Radon Reduction

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Dockets
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Glossary & Acronyms
Grants
Hotlines
Jobs
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TTN
Other resources

## Help Protect the Environment

**At Home**
Save energy
Use less water
Reduce/reuse/recycle
More ...

**In Your Classroom**
For teachers
For middle school
For high school
More ...

**When Shopping**
Get a new computer or other electronics recently? Reuse or recycle the old ones.

**While At Work**
Commute smart
Reduce energy use
Reduce/reuse/recycle
More ...

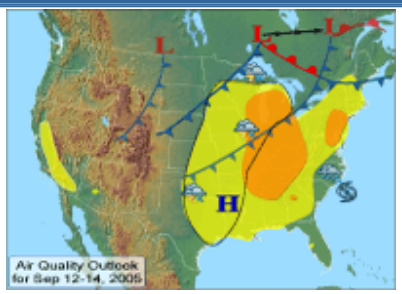
## Don't get stranded on Heat Island!

A "heat island" forms around cities where natural land cover is replaced with pavement, buildings, and other infrastructure. Planting trees and other vegetation is a simple and effective way to reduce heat island effect. Strategic planting of trees around homes and buildings directly cools the interior and saves money on air conditioning.
More information about planting trees to reduce heat
What communities can do

## Back to school with the 3 Rs

Students, parents, and

## Your Air Quality




| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Good | Moderate | Unhealthy for Sensitive Groups |
| Unhealthy | Very Unhealthy | Hazardous |

No data available
More information

Web Satisfaction SURVEY

## September is National Preparedness Month

As we head back to school and work, a few simple steps will help you prepare for emergencies. Refill supplies such as batteries and update your emergency contact information. Become better informed about different threats and

## Report hurricane-related spills


The National Response Center serves as the sole point of contact for reporting all oil, chemical, radiological and biological releases in the United States. Industries and businesses that encounter spills or discharges in Hurricane Katrina's aftermath should contact the Center immediately at (800) 424-8802.
More information | Report a spill

## Test Your Enviro-Q

In case of oil or chemical spill, who you gonna call?

- a. the neighbors
- b. the marines
- c. the national response center
- d. the garbage collector

Answer | Previous questions

teachers can **R**educe, **R**euse, and **R**ecycle to save money and protect the environment. Reuse last year's supplies before buying new (recycled) supplies. Carry your lunch in reusable bags and containers, not throwaways. Use nontoxic products and art supplies. Buy or borrow used text books instead of buying new. More ideas to reduce waste at school...

your area's emergency plans and evacuation routes. It is imperative to be prepared and to know what to do in a variety of emergency situations.
More info | Checklist

# EPA and HHS Urge Caution in Areas Exposed to Contaminated Flood Water

EPA Press Contact: Eryn Witcher, 202-564-4355 / witcher.eryn@epa.gov

HHS Press Office: 202-690-6343

(Washington, D.C.-September 6, 2005) The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services are cautioning the public and all responders about the potential hazards associated with flood waters.

Every effort should be made to limit contact with flood water due to potentially elevated levels of contamination associated with raw sewage and other hazardous substances.

EPA and HHS are providing the following guidelines for those in contact with flood water:

§ Wash your hands before drinking and eating
§ Wash frequently using soap -- especially disinfecting soap
§ Do not smoke
§ Limit direct contact with contaminated flood water
§ Report cuts or open wounds and limit exposure
§ Report all symptoms
§ Keep vaccinations current

EPA and HHS recognize that Hurricane Katrina has caused extraordinary circumstances and that people may not currently have access to clean water, vaccinations, doctors, or disinfecting soap. EPA and HHS encourage people in these extraordinary circumstances to adhere to the above guidelines as closely as is possible to limit exposure to possible water contaminants.

The public and emergency response personnel should follow guidelines from federal, state and local health and safety professionals. Early symptoms from exposure to contaminated flood water may include upset stomach, intestinal problems, headache and other flu-like discomfort. Anyone experiencing these and any other problems should immediately

seek medical attention.

General precautions to reduce contact with contaminated flood include routine washing with soap, and not eating or drinking while in contact with flood water. These precautions can significantly help reduce potential exposure and illness. Anyone with open-wounds or pre-existing conditions should seek immediate consultation to prevent possible illness.

EPA and HHS will continue to provide more information to the public and responders as it becomes available. Again, the general public and responders should limit exposure to flood water and seek medical attention if they develop symptoms.

For more information go to: http://www.epa.gov/katrina

Release date:09/06/2005



Last updated on 09/08/2005 02:21:22 PM
URL: http://yosemite.epa.gov/opa/admpress.nsf/DisplayView/NT000060E2?OpenDocument

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**To report oil and chemical spills, call the National Response Center: 1-800-424-8802.**

Environmental Emergencies: Learn more about planning for and responding to emergencies.

Comments or Questions - Search frequently asked questions or submit your own question or comment.

EPA Hotlines: Phone numbers and Web sites for assistance with your questions.

***Customer Satisfaction***

Tell us if EPA's Web site meets your needs

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**EPA Headquarters**

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**Mailing Addresses** for other EPA locations and regional offices.

Employee Directory - Identify EPA employees by name and location.

Comment on EPA regulations: EPA Dockets - EPA Dockets (EDOCKET) is an electronic public docket and on-line comment system designed to expand access to documents in EPA's major dockets.

The Common Questions list presents general information about EPA.

Report Data Errors - Notify EPA of **data errors** found in the EPA Web site's databases. In your notification, please include the URL where you found the error and be as specific as possible regarding the data in error. Your notification will be sent to the Data Steward who can assist in getting the information corrected.

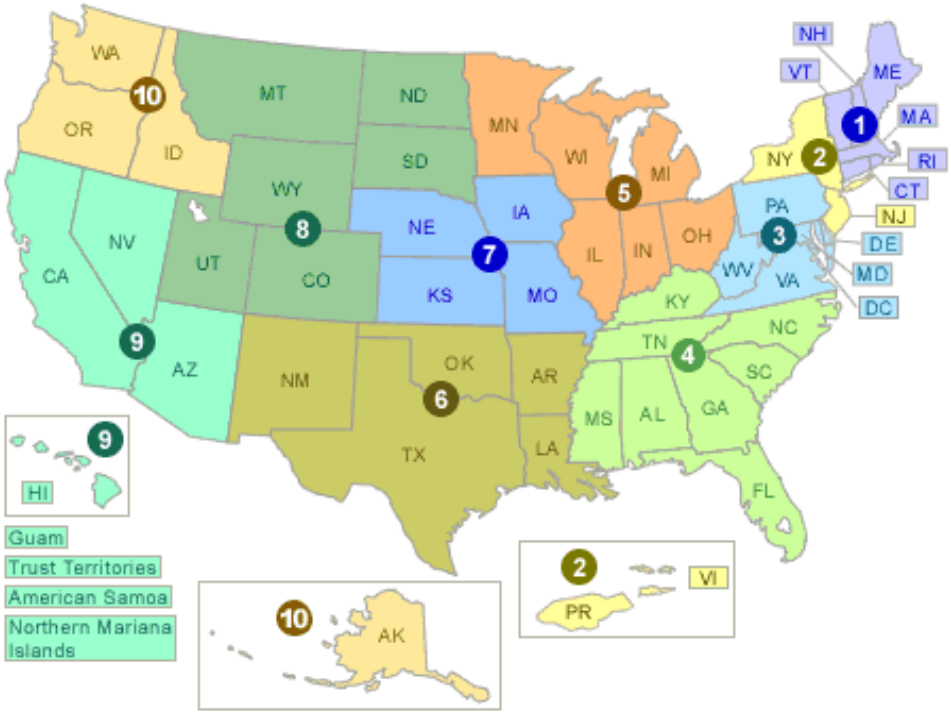
**Technical Problems**:

If you want to report a **broken link**, please let us know.

EPA's Internet Technical Support can assist you if you are experiencing technical problems with EPA's Web site, FTP, downloading files, etc.

**Contact EPA Regional Offices: select a region below to contact that office.**

EPA has ten regional offices, each of which is responsible for several states and territories. To get information about your region, select your state or territory from this list or from the map below. Alabama GO



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URL: http://www.epa.gov/epahome/comments.htm

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Hurricane Katrina Response



# Flood Water Test Results: Chemical Testing



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More guidelines
Map of sample testing areas

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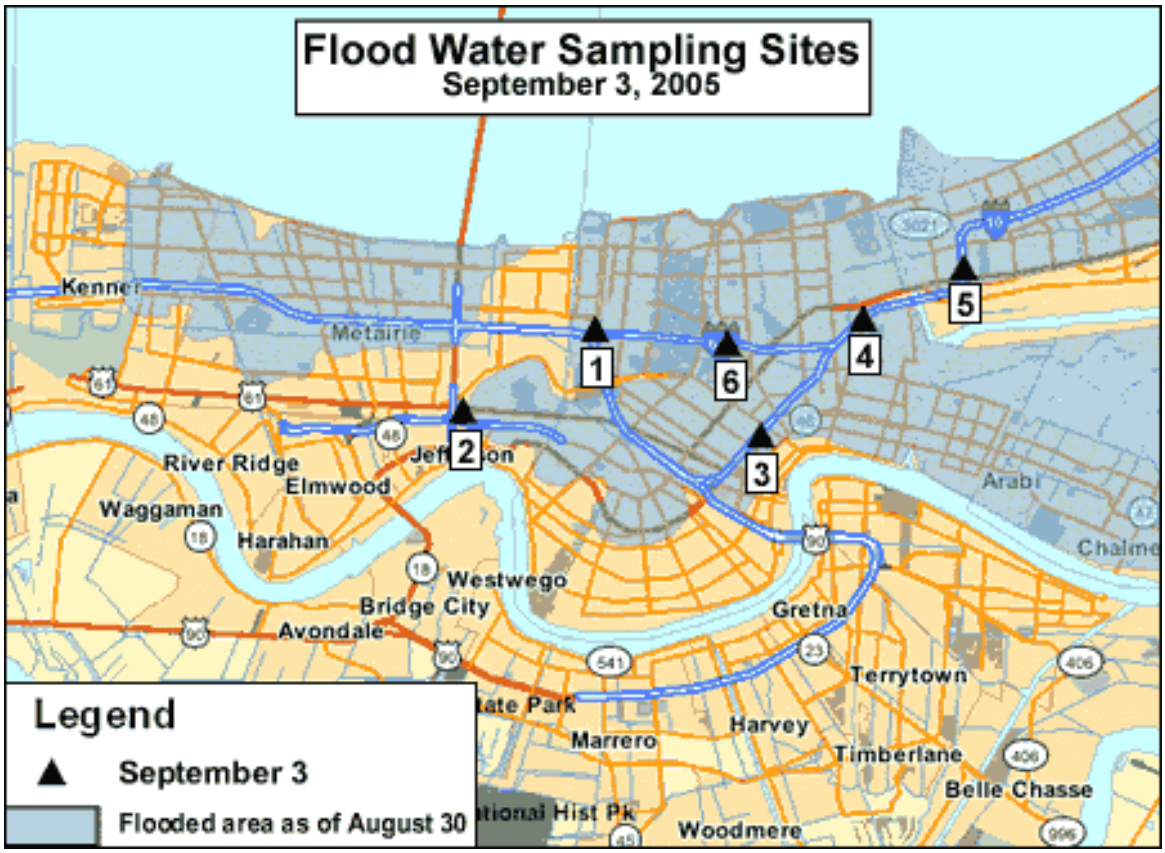
# Chemical sampling map - September 3, 2005

Click on a site to view data

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Site 6: Off I-610 near Exit 2A between Paris St and St. Bernards St

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This page was generated on Tuesday, September 13, 2005

View the graphical version of this page at: http://www.epa.gov/katrina/testresults/chem/090305/chem2005_09_03.html

# Hurricanes | en español

**Prepare for a hurricane before it strikes - information to help you understand the dangers and what you can do before a disaster (information below).**

**Go to information about Hurricane Katrina**

**Recover from a hurricane - recognize possible environmental hazards and what you can do to protect your and your family's health, and for commercial buildings and schools (information below).**

Many of the links below go to sites outside EPA. EXIT disclaimer

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## Prepare for a hurricane before it strikes.

**General info: What to do before hurricane season, or before a hurricane strikes. (from fema.gov)**
**más en español**

**Drinking water and food**

- **Make a kit of supplies.** (ready.gov) Keep at least a 3-day water supply per person -and don't forget pets. What you can do to protect your household well.
- **Prepare food supplies for a weather emergency**. Get a

**Other sites related to preparedness**

Hurricane hazards
- Federal Emergency Management Agency

Hurricane preparedness
- American Red Cross

natural disasters
- ready.gov

fridge thermometer to be sure of safe storage temperatures. Freeze extra containers of water ahead of time. Use ice chests in case power is out for more than four hours. More info...

- **For water and Wastewater facilities -** Suggested pre-hurricane activities to help facilities prepare for severe weather conditions.

**Debris - Planning For Disaster Debris** Debris from disasters can overwhelm a community's ability to handle in terms of volume or type of debris. This guide highlights the need for communities to plan ahead for debris cleanup after a major natural or man-made disaster. Based on lessons learned from communities that have experienced such disasters, this guide contains information to help communities prepare for and recover more quickly from the increased solid waste generated by a disaster. Download the printable version, PDF 28 pp 1.6 MB, get PDF reader.

**Well-designed storage of fertilizer and chemicals** - Properly designed or modified storage facilities enhance worker safety and minimize the risk contamination.

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## Recover from a hurricane.

**>> Go to the Hurricane Katrina page.**

**General info: What to do after a hurricane.** (fema.gov)

**ALERT: Generator exhaust is toxic. Put generators outside** or carefully vent the exhaust outside because the exhaust contains dangerously high levels of **carbon monoxide (CO)**, a poisonous gas.

**Drinking water and food**

**ALERT**
**Boil Drinking Water**

If your water may not be safe, bring drinking water to **a rolling boil for 1 minute** to kill water-borne diseases.
More info | en español

**Other sites related to recovery**

Recovering from disasters - Federal Emergency

Management Agency

Natural disasters - ready.gov

- **Boiling water information** To kill all major water-borne bacterial pathogens, bring water to **a rolling boil for 1 minute.** Boil 3 minutes at elevations above 5280 ft (1 mile or 1.6 km). Getting and disinfecting water (fema.gov)
- **Make sure older adults have enough water to drink.** Older adults may feel thirsty less, and dehydration can be life threatening to an elderly person.
- **What to do about water from household wells after a flood** . Do not turn on the pump - danger of electric shock. Do not drink or wash with water from the flooded well. More info. General info about household wells.
- **Keeping food safe during an emergency.** Don't test spoiled food by tasting it! (usda.gov)
- **For water and Wastewater facilities -** Suggested post-hurricane activities to help facilities recover from severe weather conditions.

**Flooding and mold**

- **Flood cleanup: keeping air healthy inside** **The key to mold control is moisture control.** After the flood, remove standing water, dry indoor areas, and remove wet materials within 24-28 hours.
- Safely cleaning a flood-damaged home from cdc.gov and Repair your flooded home from redcross.org
- Mold cleanup in schools and commercial buildings. information for building managers, custodians, and others who are responsible for commercial building and school maintenance.
- Gemeral - Mold, moisture, and your home
    - Basics
    - Cleaning up mold
    - What to Wear

**Pesticides, chemical & oil spills, hazardous waste**

- Call the National Response Center **1-800-424-8802** (24 hours a day every day). For those without 800 access, please call 202-267-2675.
- **Industries and businesses** that encounter spills or discharges in a hurricane's aftermath should contact the National Response Center immediately.
- National Pesticide Information Center: 1-800-858-7378. Pesticide contacts
- General information about environmental emergencies

## Debris

- **What To Do With Disaster Debris** - Disasters can generate tons of debris, including building rubble, soil and sediments, green waste (e. g., trees and shrubs), personal property, ash, and charred wood. How a community manages disaster debris depends on the debris generated and the waste management options available. Burying or burning is no longer acceptable because of the side effects of smoke and fire from burning, and potential water and soil contamination from burial. Typical methods of recycling and solid waste disposal in sanitary landfills often cannot be applied to disaster debris because of the large volume of waste and reluctance to overburden existing disposal capacity. More information...
- Disposing of debris from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)

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U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

# Hurricane Katrina Response





Flooding in New Orleans' 9th Ward (US EPA photo 9/010/2005)

EPA emergency response personnel are working in partnership with FEMA to help assess the damage and prepare for cleanup from Katrina. In emergency situations such as this, EPA serves as the lead Agency for the cleanup of hazardous materials, including oil and gasoline. Our national and regional Emergency Operations Centers are activated 24 hours a day.

**Get current emergency notifications** from the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

## EPA response activities

- Latest Response Activities (Sep 12)
- Test results released
  - Biological test results
  - Chemical test results
- EPA and HHS Urge

**ALERT**

**Boil Drinking Water**

If your water isn't safe, bring drinking water to **a rolling boil for 1 minute** to kill water - borne diseases. More on treating water. Keep food & drinking water safe. Dehydration in older adults.

**Hurricane Response**

How to Get Help
Donate and Volunteer
Finding Loved Ones
Health and Safety
Government Response
En Español

**EPA Regional information**


**EPA Region 4** (for Alabama, Florida, and Mississippi)

**EPA Region 6** (for Louisiana)

- Caution in Areas Exposed to Contaminated Flood Water (en español)
- Caution urged dealing with debris and entering damaged buildings
- EPA grants emergency fuel waivers
- Chronology of response activities

## Protecting Human Health

- If your water isn't safe, bring drinking water to **a rolling boil for 1 minute** to kill water-borne diseases. More info | en español
- **Beware of food spoiled by lack of refrigeration**. More information on protecting food.
- More information about recovery...
- **Make sure older adults have enough water to drink.** Dehydration can be life threatening to an elderly person. More info...

## Water issues

- Boil drinking water to **a rolling boil for 1 minute.** More info...
- Don't turn on the well pump. Don't drink or wash with water from a flooded well. More info...
- Suggested activivites for water and waste water facilities.
- National Emergency Resource Registry (https://www.swern.gov/) - Register if you have resources to help water utilities recover from Katrina.
- **Flood water test results:** EPA and the Dept. of Health and Human Services are cautioning the public and emergency responders to limit contact with flood water due to potentially elevated levels of contamination associated with raw sewage and other hazardous substances. More info...

## Fuel Waivers

- On August 31, to help meet emergency demand, EPA issued a nationwide waiver to allow use of certain fuel types that don't meet emissions requirements, through September 15, 2005. More information... Remarks by EPA Administrator

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URL: http://www.epa.gov/katrina/index.html

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# Water issues

## Flood water sampling

EPA is carrying out extensive sampling of standing flood waters in the City of New Orleans. The Agency follows a quality assurance process that ensures that the data is thoroughly reviewed and validated. This process is being used for all data received as part of the emergency response. EPA is ensuring coordination of data between federal, state, and local agencies and will routinely release data as soon as it is available.

- Flood water test results
- Preliminary test results advisory

## Drinking water and food

- **Boil water** - To kill major water-borne diseases, bring water to **a rolling boil for 1 minute.** Boil 3 minutes at elevations above 5280 ft (1 mile or 1.6 km).
- **What to do about water from household wells after a flood** . Do not turn on the pump - danger of electric shock. Do not drink or wash with water from the flooded well. More info. General info about household wells.
- **Dehydration (extreme thirst) can be life-threatening in older**

**Flood Water Test Results**

Floodwaters from six locations across the New Orleans area were sampled by EPA and analyzed for chemicals and bacteria. These initial results represent the beginning of extensive sampling efforts and do not represent the condition of all flood waters throughout the area. Preliminary information indicates that bacteria counts for E. coli in sampled areas greatly exceed EPA's recommended levels for contact. At these levels, human contact with water should be avoided as much as possible.
More information

**Joint news conference about test results**
EPA Administrator Stephen L. Johnson and CDC Director Dr. Julie Gerberding.
Listen or download to the audio file...

**adults.** Make sure older adults have enough good drinking water and are drinking it. Older adults risk dehydration because they may feel thirsty less, because of medications, or due to physical conditions that make it difficult to drink. More information about dehydration risks in older adults.

- **EPA and HHS Urge Caution in Areas Exposed to Contaminated Flood Water** - guidelines for those in contact with flood water. Flood water test results...

## For water and wastewater facilities

- **Suggested post-hurricane activities** - to help facilities recover from severe weather conditions.
- National Emergency Resource Registry (https://www.swern.gov/) - Register if you have resources to help water utilities recover from Katrina.

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Biological Testing: total coliforms and E. *coli*
Chemical Testing

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**Biological testing: total coliforms and E. *coli***

The samples are being analyzed for total coliforms and *E. coli*. These bacteria are commonly found in high numbers in the feces of humans and other warm-blooded animals. Finding total coliforms and *E. coli* in a water sample indicates the potential presence of pathogens and therefore a risk of illness or infection by being exposed to the feces-contaminated water. EPA and CDC have agreed that examining water samples for pathogens, such as *Vibrio cholera*, *Shigella*, *E.coli* 0157 or *Salmonella* would not be useful at this time.

More specifically, pathogens will not be determined at this time because:

- Pathogens are difficult to grow in the laboratory, especially in highly contaminated surface waters.
- Finding one pathogen will not predict the risk from other pathogens.
- Finding pathogens in standing water will not affect how imminent risk is presented to the public or how decisions are made.
- Wastewater from a large population is expected to contain enteric pathogens, therefore, identifying the presence of fecally-contaminated water will give a broader risk perspective than detecting specific pathogens.

The sampling effort devoted to measuring total coliforms and E. coli will be

more effective if a large number of samples are tested and the results are applied to warning the public about risks associated with contact with contaminated floodwaters.

**Test results**

Biological testing Sep. 3-4-5, 2005

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**Chemical testing**

EPA in coordination with the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality performed chemical sampling of New Orleans flood waters for over one hundred priority pollutants such as volatile organic compounds (VOCs), semivolatile organic compounds (SVOCs), total metals, pesticides, herbicides, and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs). Concentrations of lead in the flood water exceeded EPA drinking water action levels. These measured levels are a concern if flood water were to be a child's source of drinking water.

Based on the sampling, emergency responders and the public should avoid direct contact with standing water when possible. In the event contact occurs, EPA and CDC strongly advise the use of soap and water to clean exposed areas if available. Flood water should not be swallowed and all mouth contact should be minimized and avoided where possible. People should immediately report any symptoms to health professionals. The most likely symptoms of ingestion of flood water contaminated with bacteria are stomach-ache, fever, vomiting and diarrhea. Also, people can become ill if they have an open cut, wound, or abrasion that comes into contact with water contaminated with certain organisms. One may experience fever, redness, and swelling at the site of the infection and should see a doctor right away if possible.

Additional information regarding health and safety issues for both the public and emergency responders can be found on the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) Web site (http://www.bt.cdc.gov/disasters/hurricanes/index.asp) and the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) Web site (http://www.osha.gov/OshDoc/hurricaneRecovery.html).

**Test results**

Chemical testing Sep. 3, 2005

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Last updated on undefined, undefined NaNth, NaN
URL: http://www.epa.gov/katrina/testresults/index.html

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# Current activities

This page is updated at least once a day, usually by early evening.

**EPA Regional activities and information:**


**EPA Region 4** (for Alabama, Florida, and Mississippi)
**EPA Region 6** (for Louisiana)

**Related links** to other federal and state information.

## Week 3: September 11 - current

### Monday, September 12

- Update: Response to Hurricane Katrina

### Sunday, September 11

- Update: Response to Hurricane Katrina

Week 2: September 4 - September 10
Week 1: August 28 - September 3

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## Week 2: September 4 - September 10

Saturday, September 10

- Update: Response to Hurricane Katrina

Friday, September 9

- Update: Response to Hurricane Katrina

- Fuel waiver extended to Sept 23 for Richmond, VA

Thursday, September 8

- Update: Response to Hurricane Katrina

Wednesday, September 7

- Update: Response to Hurricane Katrina
- EPA and CDC Report High Levels of Bacterial Contamination in Preliminary Floodwater Samples from New Orleans

Tuesday, September 6

- Update: Response to Hurricane Katrina
- EPA and HHS Urge Caution in Areas Exposed to Contaminated Flood Water

Monday, September 5

- Update: Response to Hurricane Katrina

**Sunday, September 4**

- Update: Response to Hurricane Katrina
- Caution urged dealing with debris and entering hurricane damaged buildings

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## Week 1: August 28 - September 3

**Saturday, September 3**

- Update: Response to Hurricane Katrina

**Friday, September 2**

- Update: Response to Hurricane Katrina

**Thursday, September 1**

- Update: Response to Hurricane Katrina

**Wednesday, August 31**

- Update: Response to Hurricane Katrina
- Nationwide fuel waiver issued to bolster fuel supplies

**Tuesday, August 30**

- Update: Response to Hurricane Katrina
- EPA grants emergency fuel waiver for Florida, Louisiana, Alabama and Mississippi

**Monday, August 29**

- Spill Notification
- Helping states manage fuel supplies

**Sunday, August 28**

- EPA Prepares for Hurricane Katrina

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## EPA Response Activity - September 12

EPA emergency response personnel are working in partnership with FEMA to help assess the damage and prepare for cleanup from Katrina. In emergency situations such as this, EPA serves as the lead Agency for the cleanup of hazardous materials, including oil and gasoline. Our national and regional Emergency Operations Centers are activated 24 hours a day.

**External Actions**

**Flood Water Analysis** -- On 9/9-9/11, EPA, in coordination with the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality, posted data from New Orleans flood water samples of chemical and biological analysis which was validated through a quality assurance process to ensure scientific accuracy. The results show the public and emergency responders should avoid contact with the standing water and are publicly available at the EPA website - http://www.epa.gov/katrina/testresults/index.html. Daily sampling is ongoing and EPA, in coordination with federal, state and local agencies, will release data as it becomes available. On 9/7, Administrator Johnson released preliminary sampling results at a news conference.

**Public Advisories** – On 9/6, EPA and HHS issued an advisory cautioning the public and all responders about the possible hazards of flood waters due to potentially elevated levels of contamination associated with raw sewage and other hazardous materials. On 9/4, EPA issued an advisory to the public urging caution when disposing of household hazardous waste and asbestos-containing debris from storm-damaged homes and other buildings.

**Recovery** – EPA discontinued search and rescue operations in LA on 9/9 to focus on environmental response activities. Approximately, 793 rescues were made by EPA in LA.

**Drinking Water Assessment** – EPA continues assessment of damage to local drinking systems and providing technical assistance to help restore service in AL, MS, and LA. Many systems were disabled or impaired by loss of electrical power, and some are now operating under boiled water notices. The total number of systems that remain affected is 1 in AL, 390 in MS, and 468 in LA. EPA has two mobile laboratories in MS and two in LA.

**Wastewater Treatment Facilities** – EPA continues to assess wastewater treatment facilities in LA and MS. EPA estimates the number of wastewater treatment facilities affected is now 114 in LA and 9 in MS. All wastewater systems in AL are operating normally.

**Air Surveillance** - EPA's environmental surveillance aircraft (ASPECT) continues to be used to assess spills and chemical releases. Current plans are being developed for using this aircraft to conduct radiological surveys, if necessary.

**Air Monitoring** – Initial air screening is being performed by the EPA Trace Atmospheric Gas Analyzer (TAGA) buses. Two TAGA buses were deployed and arrived in the area on 9/11.

**Incident Management Team** – On 9/6, EPA personnel staffing of a second full Incident Management Team (IMT) began mobilization to LA. On 9/2 EPA deployed a 17 person IMT to Baton Rouge to integrate with LA officials and manage EPA's field operations.

**Peer Support & Critical Incident Stress Management Team (CISM)** – EPA has deployed CISM team members to Baton Rouge, LA and Jackson, MS, to consult with all EPA staff conducting field operations in areas impacted by the hurricane.

**Fuel Waivers** – On 9/9, EPA extended a limited waiver from the reformulated gasoline (RFG) requirement for gasoline sold in the Richmond, VA, metropolitan area through 9/23. In consultation with DOE, we are closely monitoring gasoline supplies as we consider requests for waivers in other areas. On 9/9, EPA extended Georgia's request to waive its state sulfur

requirement through 10/5 which required clean burning gasoline to be sold in the 45-county area of Atlanta. On 8/31, to alleviate possible fuel shortages across the country and to help meet emergency demand, EPA granted a nationwide fuel waiver that allows refiners, importers, distributors, carriers and retail outlets to supply gasoline and diesel fuels that do not meet standards for emissions. The temporary waiver is in effect through 9/15.

**Hazardous Waste Disposal** – On 9/11, EPA began setting up household hazardous waste collection centers for each affected Parish in LA. EPA personnel continue to offer technical assistance in the disposal of hazardous waste and other debris left behind by the storm. Teams are working closely with the Coast Guard to conduct assessments of potential oil spills and chemical releases caused by the hurricane.

**Technical Expertise** –EPA will be providing environmental guidelines for residences and commercial buildings. EPA has practical and scientific expertise in the environmental health hazards caused by flood waters, especially the effects of molds and mildew, and in the disposal of household hazardous waste and asbestos-containing materials from storm-damaged buildings.

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## EPA Response Activity - September 11

**Flood Water Analysis** -- On 9/9, EPA in coordination with the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality posted data from New Orleans flood water samples collected from 12 locations in the September 3-5 time period. The data has been reviewed and validated through a quality assurance process to ensure scientific accuracy. The results show the public and emergency responders should avoid contact with the standing water and are publicly available at the EPA website - http://www.epa.gov/katrina/testresults/index.html. Daily sampling is ongoing and EPA, in coordination with federal, state and local agencies will continue to release data as it becomes available. On 9/7, Administrator Johnson released the initial sampling results at a news conference.

**Public Advisories** - On 9/6, EPA and HHS issued an advisory cautioning the public and all responders about the possible hazards of flood waters due to potentially elevated levels of contamination associated with raw sewage and other hazardous materials. On 9/4, EPA issued an advisory to the public urging caution when disposing of household hazardous waste and asbestos-containing debris from storm-damaged homes and other buildings.

**Recovery** - EPA discontinued search and rescue operations in LA on 9/9 to focus on environmental response activities. Approximately, 793 rescues have been made by EPA in LA.

**Drinking Water Assessment** - EPA continues assessment of damage to local drinking systems and providing technical assistance to help restore service in AL, MS, and LA. Many systems were disabled or impaired by loss of electrical power, and some are now operating under boiled water notices. The total number of systems that remain affected is 1 in AL, 433 in MS, and 468 in LA. EPA has two mobile laboratories in MS and two in LA.

**Wastewater Treatment Facilities** - EPA continues to assess wastewater treatment facilities in LA and MS. EPA estimates the number of wastewater treatment facilities affected is now 114 in LA and 9 in MS. All wastewater systems in AL are operating normally.

**Air Surveillance** - EPA's environmental surveillance aircraft (ASPECT) is being used to assess spills and chemical releases. On 9/7, ASPECT conducted overflights of railroad yards. There are plans being developed for using this aircraft to conduct radiological surveys if proven necessary.

**Air Monitoring** - Initial air screening will be performed by the EPA Trace Atmospheric Gas Analyzer (TAGA) buses.

**Incident Management Team** - On 9/6, EPA personnel staffing of a second full Incident Management Team (IMT) began mobilization to LA. On 9/2 EPA deployed a 17 person IMT to Baton Rouge to integrate with LA officials and manage EPA's field operations.

**Peer Support & Critical Incident Stress Management Team (CISM)** - EPA has deployed CISM team members to Baton Rouge, LA and Jackson, MS to consult with all EPA staff conducting field operations in areas impacted by the hurricane.

**Fuel Waivers** - On 9/9, EPA extended a limited waiver from the reformulated gasoline (RFG) requirement for gasoline sold in the Richmond, VA, metropolitan area through 9/23. In consultation with DOE, we are closely monitoring gasoline supplies as we consider requests for waivers in other areas. On 9/9, EPA extended Georgia's request to waive its state sulfur requirement through 10/5 which required clean burning gasoline to be sold in the 45-county area of Atlanta. On 8/31, to alleviate possible fuel shortages across the country and to help meet emergency demand, EPA granted a nationwide fuel waiver that allows refiners, importers, distributors, carriers and retail outlets to supply gasoline and diesel fuels that do not meet standards for emissions. The temporary waiver is in effect through 9/15.

**Hazardous Waste Disposal** - On 9/10, EPA will begin setting up household hazardous waste collection centers for each affected Parish in LA. EPA personnel continue to offer technical assistance in the disposal of hazardous waste and other debris left behind by the storm. Teams are working closely with the Coast Guard to conduct assessments of potential oil spills and

chemical releases caused by the hurricane.

**Technical Expertise** - EPA will be providing environmental guidelines for residences and commercial buildings. EPA has practical and scientific expertise in the environmental health hazards caused by flood waters, especially the effects of molds and mildew, and in the disposal of household hazardous waste and asbestos-containing materials from storm-damaged buildings.

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## EPA Response Activity - September 10

**Flood Water Analysis** - On 9/9, EPA in coordination with the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality posted data from New Orleans flood water samples collected from 12 locations in the September 3-5 time period. The data has been reviewed and validated through a quality assurance process to ensure scientific accuracy. The results show the public and emergency responders should avoid contact with the standing water and are publicly available at the EPA website - http://www.epa.gov/katrina/testresults/index.html. Daily sampling is ongoing and EPA, in coordination with federal, state and local agencies will continue to release data as it becomes available. On 9/7, Administrator Johnson released the initial sampling results at a news conference.

**Public Advisories -** On 9/6, EPA and HHS issued an advisory cautioning the public and all responders about the possible hazards of flood waters due to potentially elevated levels of contamination associated with raw sewage and other hazardous materials. On 9/4, EPA issued an advisory to the public urging caution when disposing of household hazardous waste and asbestos-containing debris from storm-damaged homes and other buildings.

**Recovery** - EPA discontinued search and rescue operations in LA on 9/9 to focus on environmental response activities. Approximately, 793 rescues have been made by EPA in LA.

**Drinking Water Assessment** - EPA continues assessment of damage to local drinking systems and providing technical assistance to help restore service in AL, MS, and LA. Many systems were disabled or impaired by loss of electrical power, and some are now operating under boiled water notices. The total number of systems that remain affected is 4 in AL , 433 in MS, and 468 in LA. EPA has two mobile laboratories in MS and two in LA.

**Wastewater Treatment Facilities** - EPA continues to assess wastewater treatment facilities in LA and MS. EPA estimates the number of wastewater treatment facilities affected is now 114 in LA and 9 in MS. All wastewater systems in AL are operating normally.

**Air Surveillance** - EPA's environmental surveillance aircraft (ASPECT) is being used to assess spills and chemical releases. On 9/7, ASPECT conducted overflights of railroad yards. Current plans are being developed for using this aircraft to conduct radiological surveys. These surveys will be conducted due to concerns over potential radiological sources from universities and hospitals. EPA and state officials continue to collect air quality information from daily aerial helicopter inspections of facilities. On-the-ground inspections of these facilities will provide additional information in the coming weeks. Air assessments of spills and chemicals releases in New Orleans and surrounding area continue.

**Incident Management Team** - On 9/6, EPA personnel staffing of a second full Incident Management Team (IMT) began mobilization to LA. On 9/2 EPA deployed a 17 person IMT to Baton Rouge to integrate with LA officials and manage EPA's field operations.

**Peer Support & Critical Incident Stress Management Team (CISM) -** EPA has deployed CISM team members to Baton Rouge , LA and Jackson , MS to consult with all EPA staff conducting field operations in areas impacted by the hurricane.

**Fuel Waivers** - On 9/9, EPA extended a limited waiver from the reformulated gasoline (RFG) requirement for gasoline sold in the Richmond , VA , metropolitan area through 9/23. In consultation with DOE, we are closely monitoring gasoline supplies as we consider requests for waivers in other areas. On 9/9, EPA extended Georgia 's request to waive its state sulfur requirement through 10/5 which required clean burning gasoline to be sold in the 45-county area of Atlanta . On 8/31, to alleviate possible fuel shortages across the country and to help meet emergency demand, EPA granted a nationwide fuel waiver that allows refiners, importers, distributors, carriers and retail outlets to supply gasoline and diesel fuels that do not meet standards for emissions. The temporary waiver is in effect through 9/15.

**Hazardous Waste Disposal** - On 9/10, EPA will begin setting up household hazardous waste collection centers for each affected Parish in LA. EPA personnel continue to offer technical assistance in the disposal of hazardous waste and other debris left behind by the storm. Teams are working closely with the Coast Guard to conduct assessments of potential oil spills and chemical releases caused by the hurricane.

**Technical Expertise** - EPA will be providing environmental guidelines for residences and commercial buildings. EPA has practical and scientific expertise in the environmental health hazards caused by flood waters, especially the effects of molds and mildew, and in the disposal of household hazardous waste and asbestos-containing materials from storm-damaged buildings.

**Emergency Call Center** - EPA expects to deploy 30-50 personnel from the Region 5 (Chicago) office to assist staffing of the FEMA Emergency Call Center that will register people who are applying for federal assistance in the aftermath of Hurricane Katrina. Training for the call center volunteers began on September 8th.

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## EPA Response Activity - September 9

EPA emergency response personnel are working in partnership with FEMA to help assess the damage and prepare for cleanup from Katrina. In emergency situations such as this, EPA serves as the lead Agency for the cleanup of hazardous materials, including oil and gasoline. Our national and regional Emergency Operations Centers are activated 24 hours a day.

**Recovery** - EPA will discontinue search and rescue operations in LA effective 9/9 to focus on environmental response activities. Approximately, 793 rescues have been made by EPA in LA. Forty-two EPA water craft are currently available for rescue and environmental assessment efforts.

**Flood Water Analysis** - At a news conference with CDC on 9/7, Administrator Johnson released initial sampling results of New Orleans flood waters from six locations. Preliminary information indicates that counts for E. Coli in sampled areas greatly exceed EPA's recommended levels for contact. Also lead concentrations exceeded drinking water action levels which would be a concern if the flood water was a child's source of drinking water. Given these preliminary results, emergency response personnel and the public should avoid direct contact with standing water when possible. Collection of flood water samples began 9/3 in downtown New Orleans . Samples were shipped to a Houston lab and a local lab in Lafayette, LA for analysis. Daily sampling is ongoing.

**Public Advisories -** On 9/6, EPA and HHS issued an advisory cautioning the public and all responders about the possible hazards of flood waters due to potentially elevated levels of contamination associated with raw sewage and other hazardous materials. On 9/4, EPA issued an advisory to the public urging caution when disposing of household hazardous waste and asbestos-containing debris from storm-damaged homes and other buildings.

**Drinking Water Assessment** - EPA continues assessment of damage to local drinking systems and providing technical assistance to help restore service in AL, MS, and LA. Many systems were disabled or impaired by loss of electrical power, and some are now operating under boiled water notices. The total number of systems that remain affected is 73 in AL, 555 in MS, and

469 in LA. EPA has two mobile laboratories in MS and two in LA.

**Wastewater Treatment Facilities** - EPA continues to assess wastewater treatment facilities in LA and MS. EPA estimates the number of wastewater treatment facilities affected is now 114 in LA and 9 in MS. All wastewater systems in AL are operating normally.

**Air Surveillance** - EPA's environmental surveillance aircraft (ASPECT) is being used to assess spills and chemical releases. On 9/7, ASPECT conducted overflights of railroad yards. Current plans are being developed for using this aircraft to conduct radiological surveys. These surveys will be conducted due to concerns over potential radiological sources from universities and hospitals. EPA and state officials continue to collect air quality information from daily aerial helicopter inspections of facilities. On-the-ground inspections of these facilities will provide additional information in the coming weeks. Air assessments of spills and chemicals releases in New Orleans and surrounding area continue.

**Incident Management Team** - On 9/6, EPA personnel staffing of a second full Incident Management Team (IMT) began mobilization to LA. On 9/2 EPA deployed a 17 person IMT to Baton Rouge to integrate with LA officials and manage EPA's field operations.

**Peer Support & Critical Incident Stress Management Team (CISM) -** EPA has deployed CISM team members to Baton Rouge, LA and Jackson, MS to consult with all EPA staff conducting field operations in areas impacted by the hurricane.

**Fuel Waivers** - On 9/2, EPA granted a limited waiver from the reformulated gasoline (RFG) requirement for gasoline sold in the Richmond, VA, metropolitan area through 9/9. In consultation with DOE, we are closely monitoring gasoline supplies as we consider requests for waivers in other areas. On 9/1, EPA granted Georgia 's request to waive its state sulfur requirement through 9/15 which required clean burning gasoline to be sold in the 45-county area of Atlanta . On 8/31, to alleviate possible fuel shortages across the country and to help meet emergency demand, EPA granted a nationwide fuel waiver that allows refiners, importers, distributors, carriers and retail outlets to supply gasoline and diesel fuels that do not meet standards for emissions. The temporary waiver is in effect through 9/15.

**Hazardous Waste Disposal** - EPA personnel continue to offer technical assistance in the disposal of hazardous waste and other debris left behind by the storm. EPA will commence some household hazardous waste collection in LA. Teams are working closely with the Coast Guard to conduct assessments of potential oil spills and chemical releases caused by the hurricane.

**Technical Expertise** - EPA will be providing environmental guidelines for

residences and commercial buildings. EPA has practical and scientific expertise in the environmental health hazards caused by flood waters, especially the effects of molds and mildew, and in the disposal of household hazardous waste and asbestos-containing materials from storm-damaged buildings.

**Emergency Call Center** - EPA expects to deploy 30-50 personnel from the Region 5 (Chicago) office to assist staffing of the FEMA Emergency Call Center that will register people who are applying for federal assistance in the aftermath of Hurricane Katrina. Training for the call center volunteers began on September 8th.

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## EPA Response Activity - September 8

EPA emergency response personnel are working in partnership with FEMA to help assess the damage and prepare for cleanup from Katrina. In emergency situations such as this, EPA serves as the lead Agency for the cleanup of hazardous materials, including oil and gasoline. Our national and regional Emergency Operations Centers are activated 24 hours a day.

**Recovery** - EPA anticipates conducting limited search and rescue operations in LA on 9/8. Food and water were distributed and an additional 12 people were rescued. Approximately, 787 rescues have been made by EPA in LA. Thirty-three EPA water craft are currently available for rescue and environmental assessment efforts. EPA will discontinue search and rescue operations in LA effective 9/9 to focus on environmental response activities.

**Drinking Water Assessment** - EPA estimates the number of water systems affected is 73 in AL, 555 in MS and 469 in LA. In AL, many water systems were disabled or impaired by loss of electrical power. Three systems in AL currently have boil water advisories. Two of these systems are awaiting sample results. The other system is running on emergency power. EPA continues its assessment of damage to local drinking water systems in MS, and provides technical assistance to help restore safe drinking water to those systems. EPA has two mobile laboratories in MS assisting the state Department of Public Health in drinking water analysis. The mobile labs became operational on 9/8. Boil water notices issued have increased from 404 to 464 water systems in MS. Samples from these systems will be analyzed for total fecal coliform bacteria before the systems restore service . EPA is assisting the LA Department of Health and Hospitals in assessing drinking water and has deployed 35 more EPA personnel to LA this week. There are approximately 378 drinking water systems that are not in operation in LA with another 48 systems on a boil water notice. In LA, one EPA mobile

lab is currently testing drinking water samples and providing analytical data. An additional mobile lab is expected to arrive this week in LA.

**Public Advisories -** On 9/6, EPA and HHS issued an advisory cautioning the public and all responders about the possible hazards of flood waters due to potentially elevated levels of contamination associated with raw sewage and other hazardous materials. On 9/4, EPA issued an advisory to the public urging caution when disposing of household hazardous waste and asbestos-containing debris from storm-damaged homes and other buildings.

**Flood Water Analysis** - At a news conference with CDC on 9/7, Administrator Johnson released initial sampling results of New Orleans flood waters from six locations. Preliminary information indicates that counts for *E. Coli* in sampled areas greatly exceed EPA's recommended levels for contact. Also lead concentrations exceeded drinking water action levels which would be a concern if the flood water was a child's source of drinking water. Given these preliminary results, emergency response personnel and the public should avoid direct contact with standing water when possible. Collection of flood water samples began 9/3 in downtown New Orleans . Samples were shipped to a Houston lab and a local lab in Lafayette, LA for analysis. Daily sampling is ongoing.

**Wastewater Treatment Facilities** - EPA continues to assess wastewater treatment facilities in LA, MS and AL. EPA estimates the number of wastewater treatment facilities affected is now 13 in AL, 114 in LA and 45 in MS.

**Air Surveillance** - EPA's environmental surveillance aircraft (ASPECT) is being used to assess spills and chemical releases. On 9/7, ASPECT conducted overflights of railroad yards. Current plans are being developed for using this aircraft to conduct radiological surveys. These surveys will be conducted due to concerns over potential radiological sources from universities and hospitals. EPA and state officials continue to collect air quality information from daily aerial helicopter inspections of facilities. On-the-ground inspections of these facilities will provide additional information in the coming weeks. Air assessments of spills and chemicals releases in New Orleans and surrounding area continue.

**Incident Management Team** - On 9/6, EPA personnel staffing of a second full Incident Management Team (IMT) began mobilization to LA. On 9/2 EPA deployed a 17 person IMT to Baton Rouge to integrate with LA officials and manage EPA's field operations.

**Peer Support & Critical Incident Stress Management Team (CISM) -** EPA has deployed CISM team members to Baton Rouge, LA and Jackson, MS to consult with all EPA staff conducting field operations in areas impacted by the hurricane.

**Fuel Waivers** - On 9/2, EPA granted a limited waiver from the reformulated gasoline (RFG) requirement for gasoline sold in the Richmond, VA, metropolitan area through 9/9. In consultation with DOE, we are closely monitoring gasoline supplies as we consider requests for waivers in other areas. On 9/1, EPA granted Georgia 's request to waive its state sulfur requirement through 9/15 which required clean burning gasoline to be sold in the 45-county area of Atlanta . On 8/31, to alleviate possible fuel shortages across the country and to help meet emergency demand, EPA granted a nationwide fuel waiver that allows refiners, importers, distributors, carriers and retail outlets to supply gasoline and diesel fuels that do not meet standards for emissions. The temporary waiver is in effect through 9/15.

**Hazardous Waste Disposal** - EPA personnel continue to offer technical assistance in the disposal of hazardous waste and other debris left behind by the storm. Teams are working closely with the Coast Guard to conduct assessments of potential oil spills and chemical releases caused by the hurricane.

**Technical Expertise** - EPA will be providing environmental guidelines for residences and commercial buildings. EPA has practical and scientific expertise in the environmental health hazards caused by flood waters, especially the effects of molds and mildew, and in the disposal of household hazardous waste and asbestos-containing materials from storm-damaged buildings.

**Emergency Call Center** - EPA expects to deploy 30-50 personnel from the Region 5 (Chicago) office to assist staffing of the FEMA Emergency Call Center that will register people who are applying for federal assistance in the aftermath of Hurricane Katrina. The call center is anticipated to be operational on September 8th.

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## EPA Response Activity - September 7

At a news conference with CDC on 9/7, Administrator Johnson released initial sampling results of New Orleans flood waters from six locations. Preliminary information indicates that counts for E. Coli in sampled areas greatly exceed EPA's recommended levels for contact. Also lead concentrations exceeded drinking water action levels, which would be a concern if the flood water was a child's source of drinking water. Given these preliminary results, emergency response personnel and the public should avoid direct contact with standing water when possible. Collection of flood water samples began 9/3 in downtown New Orleans . Samples were shipped to a Houston lab and a local lab in Lafayette, LA for analysis. Daily sampling is ongoing.

**Recovery** - EPA search and rescue operations continue. Food and water were distributed and an additional 5 people were rescued. Approximately, 775 rescues have been made by EPA in LA. Sixty EPA water craft are currently available for rescue efforts.

**Public Advisories -** On 9/6, EPA and HHS issued an advisory cautioning the public and all responders about the possible hazards of flood waters due to potentially elevated levels of contamination associated with raw sewage and other hazardous materials. On 9/4, EPA issued an advisory to the public urging caution when disposing of household hazardous waste and asbestos-containing debris from storm-damaged homes and other buildings.

**Water Assessment** - EPA estimates the number of water systems affected by the hurricane is now 73 in AL, 555 in MS and 469 in LA. In AL, many water systems were disabled or impaired by loss of electrical power. Five systems in AL currently have boil water advisories. EPA continues its assessment of damage to local drinking water systems in MS, and provides technical assistance to help restore safe drinking water to those systems. EPA sent two mobile laboratories to MS to assist the state Department of Public Health in drinking water analysis. The labs are expected to be operational on September 8, 2005 . Boil water notices have been issued to 404 water systems in MS. Samples from these systems will be analyzed for total fecal coliform bacteria before the systems restore service. EPA is assisting the LA Department of Health and Hospitals in assessing drinking water and will deploy 35 more EPA personnel to LA during this week. There are approximately 378 drinking water systems that are not in operation in LA with another 48 systems on a boil water notice. In LA, one EPA mobile lab is currently testing drinking water samples and providing analytical data. An additional mobile lab is expected to arrive this week in LA.

**Wastewater Treatment Facilities** - EPA continues to assess wastewater treatment facilities in LA, MS and AL. EPA estimates the number of wastewater treatment facilities affected is now 13 in AL, 114 in LA and 45 in MS.

**Air Surveillance** - EPA's environmental surveillance aircraft (ASPECT) is being used to assess spills and chemical releases. On 9/4, a large oil spill was surveyed in Chalmette, LA (Murphy Oil). A 250,000 barrel tank containing 85,000 barrels of oil released beyond secondary containment and extended into a residential area. The company and its contractors are working with EPA and the Coast Guard to repair the storage tank, contain the oil and begin cleanup. EPA and state officials continue to collect air quality information from daily aerial helicopter inspections of facilities. On-the-ground inspections of these facilities will provide additional information in the coming weeks. Air assessments of spills and chemicals releases in New Orleans and surrounding area continue.

**Incident Management Team (IMT)** - On 9/2 EPA deployed a 17 person

Incident Management Team (IMT) to Baton Rouge to integrate with LA officials and manage EPA's field operations. On 9/6, EPA personnel staffing of a second full IMT began mobilization to LA.

**Peer Support & Critical Incident Stress Management (CISM) Team -** EPA has deployed CISM team members to Baton Rouge, LA and will deploy two CISM Team members to Jackson, MS on 9/7 to consult with all EPA staff conducting field operations in areas impacted by the hurricane.

**Hazardous Waste Disposal** - EPA personnel continue to offer technical assistance in the disposal of hazardous waste and other debris left behind by the storm. Teams are working closely with the Coast Guard to conduct assessments of potential oil spills and chemical releases caused by the hurricane.

**Technical Expertise** - EPA will be providing environmental guidelines for residences and commercial buildings. EPA has practical and scientific expertise in the environmental health hazards caused by flood waters, especially the effects of molds and mildew, and in the disposal of household hazardous waste and asbestos-containing materials from storm-damaged buildings.

**Emergency Call Center** - EPA expects to deploy 30-50 personnel from the Region 5 (Chicago) office to assist staffing of the FEMA Emergency Call Center that will register people who are applying for federal assistance in the aftermath of Hurricane Katrina. The call center is anticipated to be operational on September 8th.

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## EPA Response Activity - September 6

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services are cautioning the public and all responders about the potential hazards associated with flood waters. Every effort should be made to limit contact with flood water due to potentially elevated levels of contamination associated with raw sewage and other hazardous substances. EPA has collected and sent New Orleans flood water samples to labs in Lafayette, LA and Houston, TX for analysis. Daily sampling is ongoing, and test results are expected later this week.

**Recovery** - EPA search and rescue operations continue. Food and water were distributed and an additional 120 people were rescued. Approximately, 770 rescues have been made by EPA in LA. Sixty-five EPA watercraft are currently available for rescue efforts.

**Public Advisory -** On 9/4, EPA issued an advisory to the public urging caution when disposing of household hazardous waste and asbestos-containing debris from storm-damaged homes and other buildings. The advisory was issued as a press release from EPA headquarters and regions 4 and 6.

**Water Assessment** - EPA estimates the number of water systems affected by the hurricane is now 73 in AL, 555 in MS and 469 in LA. In AL, many water systems were disabled or impaired by loss of electrical power. Eight systems in AL currently have boil water advisories. EPA is continuing its assessment of damage to local drinking water systems in MS, and providing technical assistance to help restore safe drinking water to those systems. Boil water notices have been issued to 404 water systems in MS. Samples from these systems will be analyzed for total fecal coliform bacteria before the systems restore service. EPA is assisting the LA Department of Health and Hospitals in assessing drinking water and will deploy 30 more EPA personnel to LA during this week. There are approximately 378 drinking water systems that are not in operation in LA with another 48 systems on a boil water notice.

**Wastewater Treatment Facilities** - EPA continues to assess wastewater treatment facilities in LA, MS and AL. EPA estimates the number of wastewater treatment facilities affected is now 13 in AL, 114 in LA and 85 in MS.

**Air Surveillance** - EPA's environmental surveillance aircraft (ASPECT) is being used to assess spills and chemical releases. On 9/4, a large oil spill was surveyed in Chalmette, LA (Murphy Oil). A 250,000 barrel tank containing 85,000 barrels of oil released beyond secondary containment and extended into a residential area. The company and its contractors are working with EPA and the Coast Guard to repair the storage tank, contain the oil and begin cleanup. EPA and state officials continue to collect air quality information from daily aerial helicopter inspections of facilities. On-the-ground inspections of these facilities will provide additional information in the coming weeks. Air assessments of spills and chemicals releases in New Orleans and surrounding area continued via helicopter on 9/5.

**Incident Management Team (IMT)** - On 9/2 EPA deployed a 17 person Incident Management Team to Baton Rouge to integrate with LA officials and manage EPA's field operations. Deployment of a second full IMT to the LA area is being coordinated with anticipated mobilization on 9/6.

**Peer Support & Critical Incident Stress Management (CISM) Team -** EPA has deployed CISM team members to Baton Rouge, LA and will deploy two CISM Team members to Jackson, MS on 9/7 to consult with all EPA staff conducting field operations in areas impacted by the hurricane.

**Fuel Waivers** - On 9/2, EPA granted a limited waiver from the reformulated

gasoline (RFG) requirement for gasoline sold in the Richmond, VA, metropolitan area through 9/9. In consultation with the Department of Energy, we are closely monitoring gasoline supplies as we consider requests for waivers in other areas. On 9/1, EPA granted Georgia 's request to waive its state sulfur requirement through 9/15 which required clean burning gasoline to be sold in the 45-county area of Atlanta . On 8/31, to alleviate possible fuel shortages across the country and to help meet emergency demand, EPA granted a nationwide fuel waiver that allows refiners, importers, distributors, carriers and retail outlets to supply gasoline and diesel fuels that do not meet standards for emissions. The temporary waiver is in effect through 9/15.

**Hazardous Waste Disposal** - EPA personnel continue to oversee and offer technical assistance in the disposal of hazardous waste and other debris left behind by the storm. Teams are working closely with the Coast Guard to conduct assessments of potential oil spills and chemical releases caused by the hurricane.

**Technical Expertise** - EPA will be providing environmental guidelines for residences and commercial buildings. EPA has practical and scientific expertise in the environmental health hazards caused by flood waters, especially the effects of molds and mildew, and in the disposal of household hazardous waste and asbestos-containing materials from storm-damaged buildings.

**Emergency Call Center** - EPA expects to deploy 30-50 personnel from the Region 5 (Chicago) office to assist staffing of the FEMA Emergency Call Center that will register people who are applying for federal assistance in the aftermath of Hurricane Katrina. The call center is anticipated to be operational on September 8th.

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## EPA Response Activity - September 5

EPA has mobilized 12 environmental emergency response teams to provide assistance with overall search and recovery efforts and is conducting initial assessments of the environmental impacts including potential impacts from chemical facilities, oil refineries, and water treatment plants. Rapid needs assessment is being done to identify damage in New Orleans. EPA and state officials are compiling a comprehensive database of potential pollution sources in preparation for additional overflights and on-ground inspections in the coming weeks.

EPA search and rescue operations continue in the hurricane area. EPA has 65 boats providing support to local response efforts by moving supplies and

conducting search and rescue missions. Yesterday, EPA search and rescue missions helped evacuate about 120 persons, bringing the total rescues made by EPA to 770. EPA also is helping distribute food and water.

EPA's environmental surveillance aircraft is being used to assess spills and chemical releases. On Sept. 4, the aircraft identified a large inland oil spill that resulted from a failed storage tank at the Murphy Oil Co. in Chamlette, La.. The company and its contractors are working with EPA and Coast Guard officials to repair the storage tank, contain the oil and begin cleanup. EPA and state officials continue to collect information from daily aerial helicopter inspections of facilities in the hurricane area. On-the-ground inspections of these facilities will provide additional information during the upcoming weeks.

EPA planned more sampling today of flood waters in New Orleans. Samples already taken are being analyzed at labs in Houston and Lafayette, La. EPA has granted the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers a waiver from water discharge permits to aid the Corps in pumping out hurricane flood waters.

EPA estimates that 1,223 drinking water systems have been affected by the hurricane; 72 in Alabama, 683 in Louisiana and 468 in Mississippi. Systems running on generators continue to need additional fuel to stay operational.

EPA is continuing its assessment of damage to local drinking water systems in Mississippi and providing technical assistance to help restore safe drinking water to those systems. EPA is sending a mobile laboratory to Mississippi to assist the state Department of Public Health in drinking water analysis. Boil-water notices have been issued to 468 water systems in Mississippi. Samples from these systems will be analyzed for total coliform bacteria before the systems restore service.

In Alabama, many water systems were disabled or impaired by loss of electrical power. Most are again operational, although waiting for test results to ensure that the water has been restored to standards safe for public consumption. Eight systems in Alabama currently have boil-water advisories. EPA reminds residents in areas affected to follow the boil-water advisories in place.

EPA and the state of Louisiana are working to restore off-line drinking water systems. Over 30 EPA personnel are assisting the state in inspecting local drinking water systems. About 100 systems have restored their operations.

To alleviate fuel shortages, EPA has granted several fuel waivers in the wake of the hurricane. In consultation with the U.S. Department of Energy, EPA also is closely monitoring gasoline supplies as it considers requests for waivers in other areas.

EPA personnel continue to oversee and offer technical assistance in the disposal of hazardous waste and other debris left behind by the storm. Teams

are working closely with the Coast Guard to conduct assessments of potential oil spills and chemical releases caused by the hurricane. EPA will be providing environmental guidelines for residences and commercial buildings. EPA has practical and scientific expertise in the environmental health hazards caused by flood waters, especially the effects of molds and mildew, and in disposal of household hazardous waste and building debris from storm-damaged buildings. EPA is urges the public to exercise caution when re-entering hurricane-damaged buildings and take precautions if household hazardous waste or asbestos-containing building materials are present.

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## EPA Response Activity - September 4

EPA today issued an advisory urging the public to exercise caution when re-entering hurricane-damaged buildings and take precautions if household hazardous waste or asbestos-containing building materials are present.

EPA search and rescue operations continue in the hurricane area. An additional 100 people were rescued by EPA yesterday. So far, EPA has rescued approximately 650 people in addition to distributing food and water.

EPA has mobilized 12 environmental emergency response teams to provide assistance with overall search and recovery efforts and is conducting initial assessments of the environmental impacts including potential impacts from chemical facilities, oil refineries, and water treatment plants. Rapid needs assessment is being done to identify damage in New Orleans . EPA and state officials are compiling a comprehensive database of potential pollution sources in preparation for additional overflights and on-ground inspections in the coming weeks.

EPA's environmental surveillance aircraft is being used to assess spills and chemical releases. On Sept. 3, the aircraft surveyed the smoke plume of a large fire in the New Orleans warehouse district. The survey did not reveal any contaminants of undue concern in the smoke.

EPA has collected six flood water samples in downtown New Orleans . The samples have been shipped to labs in Houston and Lafayette, La., for analysis. EPA has granted the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers a waiver from water discharge permits to aid the Corps in pumping out hurricane flood waters.

EPA is assisting the Louisiana Department of Health and Hospitals in assessing drinking water and will deploy 45 more EPA personnel to Louisiana during the week of Sept. 5. EPA is providing assistance on water assessment

to Mississippi at its emergency operations center and expects to assist with site assessments. EPA estimates the number of water systems affected by the hurricane is now 72 in Alabama, 683 in Louisiana and 466 in Mississippi . Systems running on generators will need additional fuel to stay operational. Two EPA mobile laboratories are being deployed to Louisiana to provide analytical services as drinking water service is restored to communities.

EPA personnel continue to oversee and offer technical assistance in the disposal of hazardous waste and other debris left behind by the storm. Teams are working closely with the Coast Guard to conduct assessments of potential oil spills and chemical releases caused by the hurricane. EPA will be assessing environmentally safe clearance standards for residences and commercial buildings. EPA has practical and scientific expertise in the environmental health hazards caused by flood waters, especially the effects of molds and mildew, and in disposal of household hazardous waste and building debris from storm-damaged buildings.

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## Caution Urged Dealing with Debris and When Re-entering Hurricane-Damaged Homes and Buildings - September 4

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and other federal, state and local officials are urging individuals to use caution when returning to hurricane-damaged homes and buildings. EPA today issued an advisory to the public that provides general guidance to help address potential hazards in structures damaged by hurricane Katrina.


EPA urges the public to be on the alert for leaking containers and reactive household chemicals, like caustic drain cleaners and chlorine bleach, and take the following necessary precautions to prevent injury or further damage:

- Keep children and pets away from leaking or spilled chemicals.
- Do not combine chemicals from leaking or damaged containers as this may produce dangerous or violent reactions.
- Do not dump chemicals down drains, storm sewers or toilets.
- Do not attempt to burn household chemicals.
- Clearly mark and set aside unbroken containers until they can be properly disposed of
- Leave damaged or unlabeled chemical containers undisturbed whenever possible.

Individuals should exercise caution when disturbing building materials to prevent physical injury or other health effects. Building materials may contain hazardous materials such as asbestos that when carried by the air can be breathed in and cause adverse health effects. If it is suspected that asbestos containing materials may be present, they should not be disturbed. Asbestos containing materials include the following:

- boiler/pipe insulation
- fireproofing
- floor tiles
- asbestos roofing
- transite boards used in laboratory tabletops and in acoustics in auditoriums, music rooms and phone booths

Federal, state and local personnel are being deployed to the hurricane-affected areas to establish debris-management programs, including household hazardous waste collection and disposal programs. These efforts may take days or weeks to come to all communities. In the meantime, EPA urges the public to exercise caution and report concerns to local environmental, health and waste disposal authorities.

For more information, the public can go to http://www.fema.gov/regions/iii/env/debris.shtm. Government officials can get information on managing hurricane debris at http://www.epa.gov/epaoswer/non-hw/muncpl/disaster/disaster.txt.

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## EPA Response Activity - September 3

EPA boat operations in New Orleans, which had been halted temporarily, resumed with an additional 50 people rescued. Approximately 550 rescues have been made by EPA.

EPA is assisting the Louisiana Department of Health and Hospitals in assessing drinking water and will deploy 45 more EPA personnel to Louisiana during the week of Sept. 5. EPA is providing assistance on water assessment to Mississippi at its emergency operations center and expects to assist with site assessments. EPA estimates the number of water systems affected by the hurricane is now 72 in Alabama, 436 in Louisiana and 466 in Mississippi. Systems running on generators will need additional fuel to stay operational. An EPA mobile laboratory will be deployed next week to provide analytical services as drinking water service is restored to communities.

EPA is continuing collection and analysis of flood water samples for biological and chemical contaminants in Louisiana.

EPA has mobilized 12 environmental emergency response teams to provide assistance with overall search and recovery efforts and is conducting initial assessments of the environmental impacts including potential impacts from chemical facilities, oil refineries, and water treatment plants. Rapid needs assessment is being done over the next two days to identify damage in New Orleans. EPA and state officials are compiling a comprehensive database of potential pollution sources in preparation for additional over-flights and on-ground inspections in the coming weeks.

EPA's environmental surveillance aircraft is being used to assess spills and chemical releases. On Sept. 2, the aircraft surveyed the smoke plume of a fire at a reported chemical facility. Low levels of chemical compounds were detected in air.

EPA personnel continue to oversee and offer technical assistance in the disposal of hazardous waste and other debris left behind by the storm. Teams are working closely with the Coast Guard to conduct assessments of potential oil spills and chemical releases caused by the hurricane. EPA will be providing environmental guidelines for residences and commercial buildings. EPA has practical and scientific expertise in the environmental health hazards caused by flood waters, especially the effects of molds and mildew.

EPA emergency response personnel are working in partnership with FEMA to continue to help assess the damage and prepare for cleanup in the wake of Hurricane Katrina. EPA is responsible for cleanup of hazardous material including oil and gasoline in the area. Our national and regional Emergency Operations Centers are activated 24 hours a day.

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## EPA Response Activity - September 2

EPA today began collecting and analyzing flood water samples in Louisiana for biological and chemical contaminants. EPA estimates 684 drinking water systems have been affected by the hurricane: 72 in Alabama,, 434 in Louisiana and 178 in Mississippi. Systems running on generators will need additional fuel to stay operational. EPA's mobile laboratory is in Baton Rouge providing technical analysis to help drinking water systems restore service.

EPA's environmental surveillance aircraft, ASPECT, is being used to assess spills and chemical releases. The ASPECT plane was deployed today to assess a chemical fire in New Orleans. The plane flew 4 passes over the facility at 3000' altitude. Results show that although the smoke plume from the fire was very large and very visible, very little chemical contamination was

detected in the plume. Very low levels (less than 10 ppm) of ethylene, methanol, chlorinated methane (Freon 22), and possibly isoprene were detected. These chemicals were detected only directly over the fire and have not been detected downwind..

The Army Corps of Engineers has requested EPA provide 50 personnel to perform environmental assessments of construction sites for temporary housing efforts. EPA personnel continue to oversee and offer technical assistance in the disposal of hazardous waste and other debris left behind by the storm. Teams are working closely with the Coast Guard to conduct assessments of potential oil spills and chemical releases caused by the hurricane. EPA will be providing environmental guidelines for residences and commercial buildings. EPA has practical and scientific expertise in the environmental health hazards caused by flood waters, especially the effects of molds and mildew.

With 69 EPA watercraft available for rescue efforts, approximately 500 rescues have been made by EPA. Boat operations have been discontinued, however, until the Federal Emergency Management Agency deems it safe to resume them.

EPA emergency response personnel are working in partnership with the FEMA to continue to help assess the damage and prepare for cleanup in the wake of Hurricane Katrina. EPA is responsible for cleanup of hazardous material including oil and gasoline in the area. EPA's national and regional Emergency Operations Centers are activated 24 hours a day

Beginning today, EPA expects to deploy an incident management team to Baton Rouge to integrate with Louisiana officials and manage EPA’s mission. EPA has mobilized 12 environmental emergency response teams to provide assistance with overall search and recovery efforts and conduct initial assessments of environmental impacts, including potential impacts from chemical facilities, oil refineries, and water treatment plants.

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## EPA Response Activity - September 1

EPA emergency response personnel are working in partnership with the Federal Emergency Management Agency to continue to help assess the damage and prepare for cleanup in the wake of Hurricane Katrina. EPA is responsible for cleanup of hazardous materials including oil and gasoline in the area. EPA employees have been deployed to the region to assist with assessment and cleanup. Our national and regional Emergency Operations Centers are currently operating 24 hours a day.

EPA has mobilized 12 environmental emergency response teams to the affected areas in Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana. These teams are providing assistance with overall “search and recovery” efforts and are conducting initial assessments of the environmental impacts of Hurricane Katrina, including potential impacts from chemical facilities, oil refineries and water treatment plants. EPA is operating 69 watercraft to the area to support the rescue efforts. EPA's New Orleans response team has helped in over 200 rescues using watercraft. EPA’s environmental surveillance aircraft is being used to assess spills and chemical releases along the coasts of Alabama, Louisiana and Mississippi.

EPA teams are currently assessing, evaluating, and supporting drinking water and wastewater facilities in the hurricane area. EPA estimates that the number of water systems affected by the hurricane is 60 in Alabama, 290 in Louisiana and 130 in Mississippi. Those systems that are running on generators will need additional fuel to stay operational. EPA is sending its mobile laboratory to Baton Rouge today to provide technical analysis to help drinking water systems restore service. EPA also is coordinating a multi-state water-quality-testing analytical network to aid systems in recovering.

EPA personnel are overseeing and offering technical assistance in the disposal of hazardous materials and other debris left behind by the storm. Teams are working closely with the Coast Guard to conduct assessments of potential oil spills and chemical releases caused by the hurricane. EPA's debris task force is preparing a debris management plan and evaluating landfill conditions and capacity in the hurricane area.

Environmentally safe clearance standards for the re-occupation of residences and commercial buildings will be established by EPA. EPA has practical and scientific expertise in the environmental health hazards caused by flood waters, especially the effects of molds and mildew.

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## EPA Response Activity - August 31

EPA emergency response personnel continue to help assess damage and prepare for cleanup in Mississippi, Alabama, and Louisiana. EPA is responsible for cleaning up releases of oil and other hazardous materials in the area. Currently our efforts continue to be focused on aiding the priority for 'search and rescue' efforts in affected areas.

We are coordinating with the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the US Coast Guard, and other federal and state agencies. Our emergency

operations centers are in operation and our staff is working in national and regional interagency response coordination centers. Response efforts are now underway 24 hours a day.

**In Mississippi and Alabama:**

EPA has staged 7 assessment teams in Alabama to assess affected areas in both Alabama and Mississippi and 3 assessment teams in Mississippi. We are coordinating closely with the Coast Guard to conduct assessments of potential spills and releases. A Water Division Assistance Team has been deployed to Mississippi to assess damage to local drinking water systems and help restore the systems to deliver safe drinking water in the affected areas.

We are planning to deploy Airborne Spectral Photometric Environmental Collection Technology (ASPECT) airplane over Mississippi to conduct over-flight assessments of spills and chemical releases.

**In Louisiana:**

EPA has mobilized 4 response teams to Louisiana and has provided boats to the affected areas to assist with search and rescue.

EPA is preparing to deploy personnel to assist the Louisiana Department of Health and Human Services to assist drinking water supply systems as they restore healthy water supplies to communities. EPA is evaluating the need for chlorine to restore systems in Louisiana. 'Boil Water' notices are likely to remain in effect even after supplies are restored, as many systems may face long-term repairs to their distribution systems. EPA is currently working on waivers for the treatment and discharge of flood waters.

Our Baton Rouge team is coordinating with local federal/state response planning entities, the State of Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality to prepare plans for future removal of debris and disposal.

Yesterday, EPA deployed our ASPECT airplane over Baton Rouge and New Orleans to conduct over-flight assessments of spills as well as possible airborne chemical releases. The aircraft was scheduled to conduct assessments of 4 areas beginning near Baton Rouge and continuing south and east past the New Orleans area. Details of the assessment are pending.

EPA staff is standing by around the country to travel where needed to aid the overall federal effort. We are evaluating our laboratory capacity for analyzing floodwaters and are considering how to remove polluted floodwaters.

We will release information from environmental assessments as it becomes available.

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## Nationwide fuel waiver issued to bolster fuel supplies

**Emergency fuel waivers issued nationwide** Aug 31 - In order to increase the supply of gasoline and minimize potential gasoline supply disruptions caused by Hurricane Katrina, EPA is waiving the requirement to sell "summer gasoline" which contains a lower volatility limit. This action has the effect of allowing early use of wintertime gasoline. EPA is also allowing the use of diesel fuel which exceeds 500 ppm sulfur content. Both waivers are effective immediately and will continue through September 15th of this year and are applicable throughout all 50 states, U.S. territories and the District of Columbia.

**Remarks by Administrator Stephen L. Johnson**
**United States Environmental Protection Agency**

Wednesday, August 31, 2005

Thank you very much. Today, I am exercising my authority under the Clean Air Act to temporarily waive specific standards for gasoline and diesel fuels to ensure that the Hurricane Katrina natural disaster does not result in serious fuel supply interruptions around the country.

As we are all well aware, we are seeing increasingly serious impacts from the hurricane in a number of fuel markets around the United States. Yesterday afternoon I exercised this authority with respect to four states: Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and Florida. It has become clear that the consequences of the hurricane have become more widespread. So today, I'm sending letters to the governors of the remaining 46 states and territories providing temporary relief from volatility and sulfur standards. This action will result in a needed increase in fuel supply.

These waivers are necessary to ensure that fuel is available throughout the country to address public health issues and emergency vehicle supply needs. Under the Clean Air Act emergency authority, I am making the waivers effective through September 15, 2005. These waivers only apply to volatility standards - the rate at which fuel evaporates - and the amount of sulfur in fuel.

EPA is committed to working with our state and federal partners to address this extraordinary national disaster.

Thank you very much.

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## EPA Response Activity - August 30

EPA emergency response personnel are helping assess damage and prepare for cleanup in Mississippi, Alabama, and Louisiana. We are responsible for cleaning up releases of oil and other hazardous materials in the area.

We are coordinating with the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the US Coast Guard, and other federal and state agencies. Our emergency operations centers are operating, and our staff are working in national and regional interagency response coordination centers. Response efforts are now underway 24 hours a day.

We have committed $500,000 for initial field efforts in each state of Florida, Alabama, and Mississippi. Three EPA teams are traveling each are traveling to Alabama and Mississippi. The Alabama teams are meeting in Mobile. The Mississippi teams are meeting in Hattiesburg and moving toward the coastal areas of Gulf Shores and Biloxi as those areas become accessible. Another team is in Mississippi to assess damage to and help repair local drinking water systems. Mobile command centers in each state provide local office space and equipment to coordinate efforts. Recreational vehicles are being sent as needed to provide temporary staff housing.

In addition to ground teams, an EPA on-scene coordinator flew with the Coast Guard on August 30 to assess coastal Alabama and Mississippi. They are examining industrial facilities, water treatment plants, and power plants.

In Louisana, flooding has prevented EPA teams from reaching the affected areas, so our efforts are limited to aerial inspections. Our Airborne Spectral Photometric Environmental Collection Technology (ASPECT) airplane is flying over Baton Rouge and New Orleans. Initially, the flight plan will cover from Baton Rouge to New Orleans, New Orleans to the Delta, the Delta north, and the Delta West. The crew's primary goal is to examine oil and chemical facilities, but they will also look at other buildings in the area.

Aerial inspections may take several days to complete. Communication with our field teams during this period is extremely limited.

Additional EPA staff are standing by around the country to travel where needed.

We are evaluating our laboratory capacity for analyzing floodwaters. In addition, we are considering how to remove polluted floodwaters.

We will release information from environmental assessments as it becomes available.

Information from EPA's Atlanta office (covering Alabama, Florida, and Mississippi)
Information from EPA's Dallas office (covering Lousiana)
Alabama Department of Emergency Management
Louisiana Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness
Mississippi Emergency Management Agency

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## EPA grants emergency fuel waiver for Florida, Louisiana, Alabama and Mississippi

Aug 30 - EPA Administrator Stephen L. Johnson has determined that the impact of Hurricane Katrina created an “extreme and unusual fuel supply circumstance” in Alabama, Florida, Louisiana and Mississippi. The situation will prevent the distribution of an adequate supply of fuel to consumers that is compliant with the Clean Air Act. This is “a natural disaster, that could not reasonably have been foreseen or prevented and not attributable to a lack of prudent planning on the part of the suppliers of the fuel to these affected States,” according to a fuel waiver granted to the states by the EPA today.

Under the Clean Air Act, EPA will temporarily allow all parties in the fuel distribution system, including refiners, importers, distributors, carriers and retail outlets (regulated parties) **to supply gasoline meeting a Reid Vapor Pressure (RVP) standard of 9.0 psi in areas of the affected states where a lower RVP is required.**

Further, because of the expected shortage of motor vehicle diesel fuel meeting the 500 parts per million (ppm) sulfur standard, EPA will temporarily allow regulated parties **to supply motor vehicle diesel fuel to affected states having a sulfur content greater than 500 ppm.**

This waiver is effective immediately and will continue through the remainder of the high-ozone period, through Sept. 15, 2005. However, retail outlets or wholesale purchaser-consumers that receive motor vehicle diesel fuel having a sulfur content greater than 500 ppm, under the terms of this waiver may continue selling or dispensing this fuel after Sept. 15, 2005, until their

supplies are depleted.

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## Spill Notification

Aug 29 - As business and industry officials return to their facilities in the wake of Hurricane Katrina, the EPA reminds them to report spills to the National Response Center. The Center is integral to these facilities' long-established procedures in preparedness and planning for natural disasters like hurricanes. The Center serves as the sole point of contact for reporting all oil, chemical, radiological and biological releases in the United States.

Industries and businesses that encounter spills or discharges in the hurricane's aftermath should contact the Center immediately at (800) 424-8802 or (202) 267-2675. The Center is available to take calls 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, 365 days a year.

The Center supplies EPA's response personnel with incident reports of oil discharges and chemical releases. This information helps EPA determine the Agency's next steps in responding to the natural disaster. The information from the Center's reports, coupled with the Federal Emergency Management Agency's Rapid Needs Assessment, will help EPA ensure the protection of public health and the environment. EPA also coordinates with state and local agencies to support the affected communities.

An additional emergency response tool is the ASPECT plane, which was developed through a partnership between EPA and the U.S. Department of Defense. ASPECT, or Airborne Spectral Photometric Environmental Collection Technology, is operated by EPA and provides emergency responders with information on possible chemical releases. The ASPECT plane provides near-real-time data to first reponders on the ground. EPA anticipates deploying the plane as soon as conditions allow.

EPA will continue to provide information as it becomes available. Reporters should contact the EPA Press Office at (214) 665-2200 for interviews and additional information.

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## Helping states manage fuel supplies

As of August 29, 3:00 p.m., Florida has been the only state to send a formal request to EPA for assistance in managing fuel supplies in areas affected by Hurricane Katrina.

In response to a request from the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (Florida DEP) last week, EPA notified Florida DEP that EPA will exercise its enforcement discretion to allow regulated parties to supply gasoline with a Reid Vapor Pressure up to 9.0 psi through midnight Tuesday, August 30, 2005. Additionally, EPA will exercise its enforcement discretion to allow regulated parties to supply motor vehicle diesel fuel meeting the 500 ppm sulfur standard through Friday, September 2, 2005, in counties affected by Katrina.

EPA will continue to monitor Hurricane Katrina and to work closely with the states impacted by the hurricane.

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## EPA Prepares for Hurricane Katrina

Aug 28 - In response to FEMA's call for help, EPA has activated its response network and has personnel at the FEMA center in Denton, Texas, the State of Louisiana command center in Baton Rouge, the Mississippi Emergency Operations Center in Jackson, and the Alabama Emergency Operations Center in Clinton. EPA is responsible for coordinating work to address oil and chemical spills in the area.

Once safe travel into the impacted area is possible, EPA will deploy additional response members to help ensure measures to protect public health and the environment can be taken quickly. In the wake of a natural disaster, EPA assists state and local authorities in conducting aerial and ground surveillance to evaluate potential problems involving oil and hazardous chemicals.

Last year, EPA deployed about 150 Response Support Corps members from across the country to Florida to help the disaster victims. EPA went door-to-door in the disaster-affected communities to disseminate information about available disaster assistance.

Created in 2003 to enhance EPA’s emergency preparedness, the Response Support Corps is a pool of several hundred employees from across the country to provide assistance during emergency response.

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Last updated on undefined, undefined NaNth, NaN
URL: http://www.epa.gov/katrina/activities.html

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# Health issues

It is extremely important, in the immediate aftermath of a hurricane and also when cleanup begins, to do whatever is possible to protect your and your family's health. Be certain about food and drinking water safety and availability. Use appropriate protections during cleanup of flooded or contaminated areas. **More information is below.**

**ALERT: Generator exhaust is toxic.**

**Put generators outside** or carefully vent the exhaust outside because the exhaust contains dangerously high levels of **carbon monoxide (CO)**, a poisonous gas.

## Drinking water and food

- **Boiling water information** To kill all major water-borne bacterial pathogens, bring water to **a rolling boil for 1 minute.** Boil 3 minutes at elevations above 5280 ft (1 mile or 1.6 km). Getting and disinfecting water (fema.gov)
- **Make sure older adults have enough water to drink.** Dehydration can be life threatening to an elderly person. More info...
- **What to do about water from household wells after a flood** . Do not turn on the pump - danger of electric shock. Do not drink or wash with water from the flooded well.
  General info about household wells.
- **Keeping food safe during flooding and power outages.** Don't test the safety of possibly spoiled food by tasting it! (usda.gov)

## Flooding and mold

- Flood cleanup: dealing with mold: **The key to mold control is moisture control.** After the flood, remove standing water, dry indoor areas, and remove wet materials within 24-28 hours.
- Safely cleaning a flood-damaged home from cdc.gov and Repair your flooded home from redcross.org
- Mold cleanup in **schools and commercial buildings**. information for

building managers, custodians, and others who are responsible for commercial building and school maintenance.

- Gemeral - Mold, moisture, and your home
  - Basics
  - Cleaning up mold
  - What to wear

## West Nile virus

- **Protect yourself and family members from mosquito bites, which can carry West Nile virus**. Use a mosquito repellent to reduce bites. Drain even small amounts of standing water from outdoor objects such as old tires, rain gutters, empty flower pots, or other objects. More info...

## Coordinated federal health information

- Hurricanes - What you should know. (CDC)

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U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

# Pesticides: Topical & Chemical Fact Sheets



Health & Safety

Specific Chemicals

Regulatory Actions

# Mosquito Control and West Nile Virus

West Nile Virus is a continuing issue of concern across the U.S. In addition to EPA's role in registering pesticides and providing information on mosquito control, information on this issue and on pesticide related topics is available from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and the National Pesticide Information Center (NPIC).

The CDC has a comprehensive Web site about the West Nile Virus that provides many resources including preventive measures to follow and how to contact local and state authorities. Additionally, CDC offers information in Spanish about the West Nile Virus. EXIT disclaimer

NPIC provides objective, science-based information about pesticides -- including mosquito repellents and insecticides that are used in controlling mosquitoes. NPIC also provides information on federal, state, and local mosquito control programs. Additionally, the NPIC web site offers a West Nile Virus Resource Guide EXIT disclaimer with information on West Nile Virus; contacts at local, state, and federal agencies; and maps and statistics.

## Pesticides and Mosquito Control

Whenever you use an insect

**West Nile Virus Resources Where You Live**

Click on an area of the map or use the drop-down box below to get West Nile Virus information for your region.

**Quick Resources**

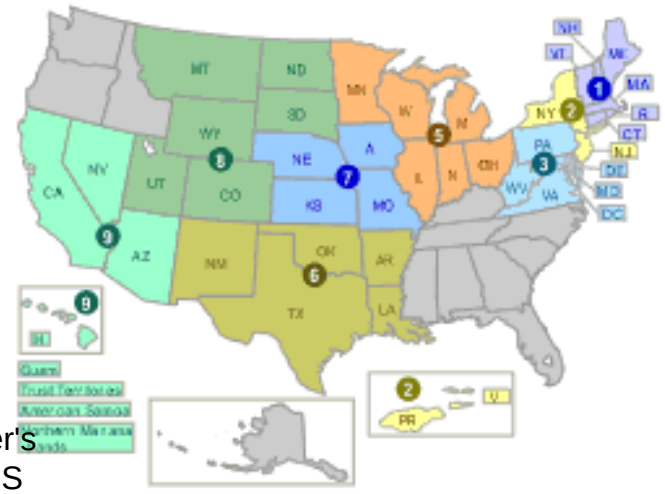
- Hurricane Katrina

- Fight the Bite! **(CDC)** EXIT disclaimer

**Questions about Pesticides?** EXIT disclaimer

- National Pesticides Information Center
  - 1-800-858-7378
  - npic@ace.orst.edu

repellent such as DEET or an insecticide, be sure to carefully read and follow the manufacturer's DIRECTIONS FOR USE, as printed on the pesticide product label. If you have health-related questions or concerns about insect repellents or insecticide products used to control mosquitoes in and around the home, contact NPIC. For other information about pesticides used to control mosquitoes, visit:




- EPA's Role in Mosquito Control - Provides additional information on pesticides used in mosquito control

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# Debris Issues (and Damaged Buildings)

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and other federal, state and local officials are urging individuals to use caution when returning to hurricane-damaged homes and buildings. EPA today issued an advisory to the public that provides general guidance to help address potential hazards in structures damaged by hurricane Katrina.


**More:** Resources on debris

EPA urges the public to be on the alert for leaking containers and reactive household chemicals, like caustic drain cleaners and chlorine bleach, and take the following necessary precautions to prevent injury or further damage:

- Keep children and pets away from leaking or spilled chemicals.
- Do not combine chemicals from leaking or damaged containers as this may produce dangerous or violent reactions.
- Do not dump chemicals down drains, storm sewers or toilets.
- Do not attempt to burn household chemicals.
- Clearly mark and set aside unbroken containers until they can be properly disposed of
- Leave damaged or unlabeled chemical containers undisturbed whenever possible.

Individuals should exercise caution when disturbing building materials to prevent physical injury or other health effects. Building materials may contain hazardous materials such as asbestos that when carried by the air can be breathed in and cause adverse health effects. If it is suspected that asbestos containing materials may be present, they should not be disturbed. Asbestos containing materials include the following:

- boiler/pipe insulation

- fireproofing
- floor tiles
- asbestos roofing
- transite boards used in laboratory tabletops and in acoustics in auditoriums, music rooms and phone booths

Federal, state and local personnel are being deployed to the hurricane-affected areas to establish debris-management programs, including household hazardous waste collection and disposal programs. These efforts may take days or weeks to come to all communities. In the meantime, EPA urges the public to exercise caution and report concerns to local environmental, health and waste disposal authorities.

**EPA resources on debris**

- **What To Do With Disaster Debris** http://www.epa.gov/epaoswer/non-hw/muncpl/debris.htm
- **Planning For Disaster Debris** http://www.epa.gov/epaoswer/non-hw/muncpl/disaster/disaster.htm or download a printable version (PDF 28 pages 1.6 MB) get PDF reader

**Other federal resources on debris**

- FEMA Site on Debris: http://www.fema.gov/regions/iii/env/debris.shtm
- Louisiana Homeland Security & Emergency Preparedness Disaster Recovery Site: http://www.ohsep.louisiana.gov/disrecovery/disrecovindex.htm EXIT disclaimer

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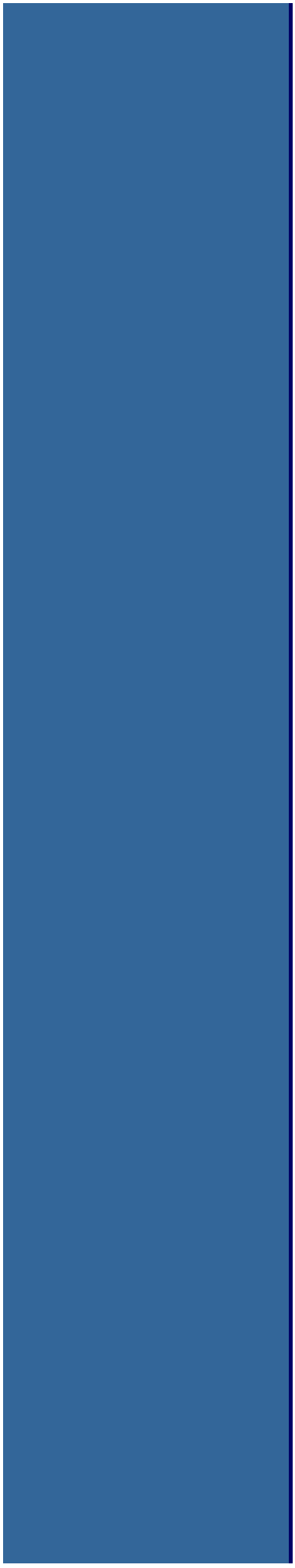

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# Fuel waivers

For copies of the fuel waivers, see **Policies and Guidance** (Sep 3)
**Fuel Waiver Questions and Answers** (Sep 2)
**Gasoline Waivers for Richmond, VA Area** (updated Sep 9)
**Gasoline Waivers for Atlanta Area** (updated Sep 9)
**Nationwide fuel waiver issued to bolster fuel supplies** (Aug 31)
**EPA grants emergency fuel waiver for Florida, Louisiana, Alabama and Mississippi** (Aug 30)

## Gasoline Waivers for Richmond, VA Area

On Sept. 9, EPA granted a second waiver to extend the Sept. 2 waiver, to allow regulated parties to distribute and sell conventional gasoline (CG) in the Richmond covered area through midnight on Sept. 23, 2005. Retail outlets and wholesale purchaser-consumers will be allowed to continue selling or dispensing this fuel after Sept. 23, until their supplies are depleted.

On Sept. 2, EPA granted a limited waiver through Sept. 9 from the reformulated gasoline requirement for gasoline sold in the Richmond, Va., metropolitan area. In consultation with the U.S. Department of Energy, EPA is closely monitoring gasoline supplies as it considers requests for waivers in other areas.

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## Gasoline Waivers for Atlanta Area

On Sept. 9, EPA granted a second waiver to extend the Atlanta waiver, through midnight of October 5, 2005. This extension allows regulated parties to distribute and sell gasoline that does not comply with Georgia's federally approved state implementation plan in the Atlanta 45-county area from Sept. 15 through midnight on Oct. 5, 2005. Retail outlets and wholesale purchaser-consumers will be allowed to continue selling or dispensing this fuel after Oct. 5, until their supplies are depleted.

Acting on a request from the Georgia Department of Environmental Protection, EPA has determined that storm-related shortages of gasoline in the Atlanta area require a waiver of Georgia's low-sulfur requirements for gasoline under the Clean Air Act that are unique to the metropolitan Atlanta area. Refinery and fuel delivery problems caused by Hurricane Katrina on the Gulf Coast curtailed supplies of the low-sulfur gasoline required in the metropolitan Atlanta area. The EPA will temporarily allow regulated parties to produce, import, distribute and sell gasoline that does not comply with Georgia's federally approved state implementation plan, which covers a 45-county area. These waivers will be in effect until midnight Sept. 15. However, retail outlets or wholesale purchase consumers who receive gasoline under the waiver may continue selling it or dispensing it until their supplies are depleted.

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## Nationwide fuel waiver issued to bolster fuel supplies

**Emergency fuel waivers issued nationwide** Aug 31 - In order to increase the supply of gasoline and minimize potential gasoline supply disruptions caused by Hurricane Katrina, EPA is waiving the requirement to sell "summer gasoline" which contains a lower volatility limit. This action has the effect of allowing early use of wintertime gasoline. EPA is also allowing the use of diesel fuel which exceeds 500 ppm sulfur content. Both waivers are effective immediately and will continue through September 15th of this year and are applicable throughout all 50 states, U.S. territories and the District of Columbia.

**Remarks by Administrator Stephen L. Johnson**
**United States Environmental Protection Agency**

Wednesday, August 31, 2005

Thank you very much. Today, I am exercising my authority under the Clean Air Act to temporarily waive specific standards for gasoline and diesel fuels to ensure that the Hurricane Katrina natural disaster does not result in serious fuel supply interruptions around the country.

As we are all well aware, we are seeing increasingly serious impacts from the hurricane in a number of fuel markets around the United States. Yesterday afternoon I exercised this authority with respect to four states: Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and Florida. It has become clear that the consequences of the hurricane have become more widespread. So today, I'm sending letters to the governors of the remaining 46 states and territories providing

temporary relief from volatility and sulfur standards. This action will result in a needed increase in fuel supply.

These waivers are necessary to ensure that fuel is available throughout the country to address public health issues and emergency vehicle supply needs. Under the Clean Air Act emergency authority, I am making the waivers effective through September 15, 2005. These waivers only apply to volatility standards - the rate at which fuel evaporates - and the amount of sulfur in fuel.

EPA is committed to working with our state and federal partners to address this extraordinary national disaster.

Thank you very much.

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## EPA grants emergency fuel waiver for Florida, Louisiana, Alabama and Mississippi

Aug 30 - EPA Administrator Stephen L. Johnson has determined that the impact of Hurricane Katrina created an “extreme and unusual fuel supply circumstance” in Alabama, Florida, Louisiana and Mississippi. The situation will prevent the distribution of an adequate supply of fuel to consumers that is compliant with the Clean Air Act. This is “a natural disaster, that could not reasonably have been foreseen or prevented and not attributable to a lack of prudent planning on the part of the suppliers of the fuel to these affected States,” according to a fuel waiver granted to the states by the EPA today.

Under the Clean Air Act, EPA will temporarily allow all parties in the fuel distribution system, including refiners, importers, distributors, carriers and retail outlets (regulated parties) **to supply gasoline meeting a Reid Vapor Pressure (RVP) standard of 9.0 psi in areas of the affected states where a lower RVP is required.**

Further, because of the expected shortage of motor vehicle diesel fuel meeting the 500 parts per million (ppm) sulfur standard, EPA will temporarily allow regulated parties **to supply motor vehicle diesel fuel to affected states having a sulfur content greater than 500 ppm.**

This waiver is effective immediately and will continue through the remainder of the high-ozone period, through Sept. 15, 2005. However, retail outlets or wholesale purchaser-consumers that receive motor vehicle diesel fuel having a sulfur content greater than 500 ppm, under the terms of this waiver may

continue selling or dispensing this fuel after Sept. 15, 2005, until their supplies are depleted.

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# Photo gallery

Apartment building in New Orleans' 9th Ward (US EPA photo 09/10/2005)

Flooding in New Orleans' 9th Ward (US EPA photo 09/07/2005)

Aerial view of Murphy oil spill, Chalmette, LA. (US EPA photo 09/05/2005).

View or download:
Medium resolution (692 pixels wide, 58Kb)
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Aerial view of oil terminal damage along the Mississippi-Alabama coast. (US EPA photo 09/01/2005).

View or download:
Medium resolution (500 pixels wide, 26Kb)
High resolution (659 pixels, 49Kb)
(click your "back" button to return)

ASPECT aerial view taken in New Orleans east of the French Quarter in the Chalmette area. (US EPA photo 08/31/2005). More about the ASPECT airplane.

View or download:
Medium resolution (500 pixels wide, 26Kb)
High resolution (1469 pixels, 158Kb)
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# Related links

## EPA Regional information

- Information from EPA's Atlanta office (covering Alabama, Florida, and Mississippi)
- Information from EPA's Dallas office (covering Lousiana)

**EPA Regional information**


**EPA Region 4** (for Alabama, Florida, and Mississippi)
**EPA Region 6** (for Louisiana)

## Other federal emergency information

- How to Get Help
- Donate and Volunteer
- Finding Loved Ones
- Health and Safety
- Government Response
- En Español

## State emergency information

- Alabama Department of Emergency Management
- Florida Division of Emergency Management
- Louisiana Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness
- Mississippi Emergency Management Agency

General information about responding to hurricanes

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URL: http://www.epa.gov/katrina/related.html

# Windows Media Player 10

**Validation Required** Continue

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| | |
|---|---|
| **File Name:** | MP10Setup.exe |
| **Version:** | 10 |
| **Date Published:** | 2/15/2005 |
| **Language:** | English |
| **Download Size:** | 12456 KB |
| **Estimated Download Time:** | 30 min @ 56K |

**Change Language**

English Change

## Overview

Windows Media Player 10 is the all-in-one media player that provides the best experience for discovering, playing and taking your digital entertainment anywhere--on Windows XP PCs and the widest choice of portable devices.

**Quick Description**

Enjoy Music & Video with Windows Media Player 10

**On This Page**



**Related Resources**

- More Information About Windows Media Player 10
- Windows Media Newsgroups
- How to Get the Most From Windows Media Player
- Download the New MSN Messenger


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## System Requirements

- **Supported Operating Systems:** Windows XP; Windows XP Professional Edition ; Windows XP Service Pack 1; Windows XP Service Pack 2
- For more details, see the System Requirements page.

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## Instructions

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## What Others Are Downloading

Others who downloaded **Windows Media Player 10** also downloaded:

1. Windows Media Player 9 Series for Windows 98 Second Edition, Me, and 2000
2. Codec Installation Package
3. Windows XP Video Decoder Checkup Utility
4. Critical Update for Windows Media Player (All Versions) for Windows 2000, Windows XP, and Windows Server 2003 (KB828026)
5. Microsoft Photo Story 3 for Windows XP

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# External Links Disclaimer



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# Hurricane Katrina

## Health & Safety

**Spotlight:**

- **Prepare for Hurricane Ophelia**
- **Prevent Illness**

Immunizations **Sep 9**, infectious disease **Sep 9**, handwashing…

- **Keep Food & Water Safe** **Sep 10**

Sanitation & hygiene, disinfecting wells…

- **Animal & Insect Hazards**
- **Mental Health**
- **Prevent Injury**

Electrical hazards, carbon monoxide, wound care…

- **Clean up Safely**

Mold & other issues

- **Daily Update on CDC Response**
- **More about Katrina…**

## Information for Specific Groups

- Response & Cleanup Workers **Sep 9**
- Evacuees & Other Affected Persons **Sep 12**
- Evacuation Centers **Sep 10**

- Health Professionals **Sep 10**
- Schools **Sep 12**
- State Grantees (PDF) **Sep 5**

## Other Resources

- Key Facts About Recovery
- Flood Recovery
- Protecting Pets
- Morbidity & Mortality Weekly Reports
- Public Service Announcements
- Power Outages
- Printable Materials Index
- Related Links

Page last modified September 10, 2005

## Languages

- Español (Spanish)
- Français (French)
- **Tiếng Việt** (Vietnamese)
- Kreyol (Haitian Creole)
- Deutsch (German)
- Português (Portuguese)

## Contact CDC

- 800-CDC-INFO
  888-232-6348 (TTY)
  cdcinfo@cdc.gov

- The National Suicide Prevention Lifeline
  1-800-273-TALK(8255)

## Other Hurricane Katrina Sources

- How to Get Help
- Donate and Volunteer
- Finding Friends and Information
- What Government is Doing

## News & Highlights

- **What's New on This Site**
- Medical Screening in Evacuation Centers **Sep 9**
- Facts about Residents About Diseases that Cause Diarrhea and/or Vomiting **Sep 9**
- Hurricane Evacuee Medical Intake Form **NEW! Sep 8**
- Immunization Recommendations for Displaced Individuals **NEW! Sept 5**
- Management of Acute Diarrhea
- Infection Control Prevention Guidance for Community Shelters **NEW! Sep 2**


Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 1600 Clifton Rd, Atlanta, GA 30333, USA
Tel: 404-639-3311 • Public Inquiries: 800-CDC-INFO • TTY: 888-232-6348

# Keeping Workers Safe During Clean Up and Recovery Operations Following Hurricanes

**Hurricane Katrina Recovery**

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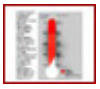
**Other Government Resources**



## News Releases

- OSHA Offers Assistance for Hurricane Katrina Cleanup and Recovery Workers
- OSHA Issues Alert on the Dangers Associated with Cleanup and Recovery from Hurricanes

## Fact Sheets on Disaster Recovery Hazards



**Heat Stress**
[PDF]

**Workers Handling Human Remains**
[PDF]

**Search and Rescue**
[PDF]

**Cleanup Hazard**
[PDF] [En Español]

**Flood Cleanup**
[PDF]

**Working Safely Around Downed Electrical Wires**
[PDF]

**Fungi**
[PDF] [En Español]

**Preventing Falls**
[PDF] [En Español]

**Working Safely with Electricity**
[PDF] [En Español]

**Working Safely with Chainsaws**
[PDF] [En Español]

**Tree Trimming Tips**
**[PDF] [En Español]**

***Protect Yourself:* Heat and Sun**
Heat [PDF] - [En Español]
Sun [PDF] - [En Español]

## Public Service Announcements

- **Hurricane Katrina**
- **Mold**

**Compliance Assistance**
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- Grants
- Hispanic Employer / Worker
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- Recordkeeping
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- Training

**Laws & Regulations**
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More...

Deputy Assistant Secretary Jonathan Snare
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Deputy Assistant Secretary Jonathan Snare
Version 2 [MP3] [WAV] [Text]

English: [MP3] [WAV] [Text]
Spanish: [MP3] [WAV] [Text]

### Flooding

English: [MP3] [WAV] [Text]
Spanish: [MP3] [WAV] [Text]

### Electrical

English: [MP3] [WAV] [Text]
Spanish: [MP3] [WAV] [Text]

### Chainsaws

English: [MP3] [WAV] [Text]
Spanish: [MP3] [WAV] [Text]

### Falls

English: [MP3] [WAV] [Text]
Spanish: [MP3] [WAV] [Text]

**Frequently Asked Questions**

- Extended Unusual Work Shifts
- Worker Safety and Health During Hurricanes and Tornados

**Safety and Health Information Bulletins**

- Workplace Precautions Against West Nile Virus

**Training Programs**

- OSHA Disaster Site Worker Outreach Training Program

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Occupational Safety & Health Administration
200 Constitution Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20210

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- SIC/NAICS Search

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# Flood Water Test Results: Chemical Testing
# September 3, 2005

## Site 6: Off I-610 near Exit 2A between Paris St and St. Bernards St

Introduction

Test Results

- Sampled and Found - Exceeding EPA Limits
- Sampled and Found - but Not Exceeding EPA Limits
- Sample and Found - but EPA Has Not Established Limits
- Sampled and Not Found

## Introduction

EPA in coordination with the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality performed chemical sampling of New Orleans flood waters for over one hundred priority pollutants such as volatile organic compounds (VOCs), semivolatile organic compounds (SVOCs), total metals, pesticides, herbicides, and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs). Concentrations of lead in the flood water exceeded EPA drinking water action levels. These measured levels are a concern if flood water were to be a child's source of drinking water.

Based on the sampling, emergency responders and the public should avoid direct contact with standing water when possible. In the event contact occurs, EPA and CDC strongly advise the use of soap and water to clean exposed areas if available. Flood water should not be swallowed and all mouth contact should be minimized and avoided where possible. People should immediately report any symptoms to health professionals. The most likely symptoms of

ingestion of flood water contaminated with bacteria are stomach-ache, fever, vomiting and diarrhea. Also, people can become ill if they have an open cut, wound, or abrasion that comes into contact with water contaminated with certain organisms. One may experience fever, redness, and swelling at the site of the infection and should see a doctor right away if possible.

Additional information regarding health and safety issues for both the public and emergency responders can be found on the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) Web site (http://www.bt.cdc.gov/disasters/hurricanes/index.asp) and the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) Web site (http://www.osha.gov/OshDoc/hurricaneRecovery.html).

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# Test Results



## Sampled and Found - Exceeding EPA limits

None.

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## Sampled and Found - but not Exceeding EPA limits

| CASNum | Name | Measured Level (ug/L) | EPA Limit - MCL (ug/L) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1912-24-9 | Atrazine | 0.158 | 3 |
| 7440-39-3 | Barium | 152 | 2000 |
| 108-88-3 | Toluene | 2.4 | 1000 |

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## Sampled and Found - but EPA Has Not Established Limits

| CASNum | Name | Measured Level (ug/L) |
|---|---|---|
| 67-64-1 | Acetone | 14 |
| 7440-70-2 | Calcium | 86200 |
| 60-57-1 | Dieldrin | 0.0167 |
| 7439-89-6 | Iron | 292 |
| 7439-95-4 | Magnesium | 212000 |
| 7439-96-5 | Manganese | 210 |
| 75-09-2 | Methylene chloride | 7.6 |
| 7440-09-7 | Potassium | 94300 |
| 7440-23-5 | Sodium | 1920000 |
| 7440-66-6 | Zinc | 277 |

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## Sampled and Not Found

| CASNum | Name |
|---|---|
| 71-55-6 | 1,1,1-Trichloroethane |
| 79-34-5 | 1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane |
| 76-13-1 | 1,1,2-Trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane |
| 79-00-5 | 1,1,2-Trichloroethane |
| 92-52-4 | 1,1'-Biphenyl |
| 75-34-3 | 1,1-Dichloroethane |
| 75-35-4 | 1,1-Dichloroethene |
| 120-82-1 | 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene |
| 96-12-8 | 1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane |
| 106-93-4 | 1,2-Dibromoethane |
| 95-50-1 | 1,2-Dichlorobenzene |
| 107-06-2 | 1,2-Dichloroethane |
| 78-87-5 | 1,2-Dichloropropane |
| 541-73-1 | 1,3-Dichlorobenzene |
| 106-46-7 | 1,4-Dichlorobenzene |
| 93-76-5 | 2,4,5-T |

| | |
|---|---|
| 93-72-1 | 2,4,5-TP (Silvex) |
| 95-95-4 | 2,4,5-Trichlorophenol |
| 88-06-2 | 2,4,6-Trichlorophenol |
| 94-75-7 | 2,4-D |
| 94-82-6 | 2,4-DB |
| 120-83-2 | 2,4-Dichlorophenol |
| 105-67-9 | 2,4-Dimethylphenol |
| 51-28-5 | 2,4-Dinitrophenol |
| 121-14-2 | 2,4-Dinitrotoluene |
| 606-20-2 | 2,6-Dinitrotoluene |
| 78-93-3 | 2-Butanone |
| 91-58-7 | 2-Chloronaphthalene |
| 95-57-8 | 2-Chlorophenol |
| 591-78-6 | 2-Hexanone |
| 91-57-6 | 2-Methylnaphthalene |
| 95-48-7 | 2-Methylphenol |
| 88-74-4 | 2-Nitroaniline |
| 88-75-5 | 2-Nitrophenol |
| | 3 &/or 4-Methylphenol |
| | 3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine |
| 51-36-5 | 3,5-Dichlorobenzoic acid |
| | 3-Nitroaniline |
| | 4,4'-DDD |
| | 4,4'-DDE |
| | 4,4'-DDT |
| 534-52-1 | 4,6-Dinitro-2-methylphenol |
| 101-55-3 | 4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether |
| 59-50-7 | 4-Chloro-3-methylphenol |
| 106-47-8 | 4-Chloroaniline |
| 7005-72-3 | 4-Chlorophenyl phenyl ether |
| 108-10-1 | 4-Methyl-2-pentanone |
| 100-01-6 | 4-Nitroaniline |
| 100-02-7 | 4-Nitrophenol |
| 83-32-9 | Acenaphthene |
| 208-96-8 | Acenaphthylene |
| 67-64-1 | Acetone |
| 98-86-2 | Acetophenone |
| 50594-66-6 | Acifluorfen |
| 309-00-2 | Aldrin |

| | |
|---|---|
| 319-84-6 | alpha-BHC |
| 7429-90-5 | Aluminum |
| 120-12-7 | Anthracene |
| 7440-36-0 | Antimony |
| 12674-11-2 | Aroclor-1016 |
| 11104-28-2 | Aroclor-1221 |
| 11141-16-5 | Aroclor-1232 |
| 53469-21-9 | Aroclor-1242 |
| 12672-29-6 | Aroclor-1248 |
| 11097-69-1 | Aroclor-1254 |
| 11096-82-5 | Aroclor-1260 |
| 40487-42-1 | Arsenic |
| 1912-24-9 | Atrazine |
| 25057-89-0 | Bentazon |
| 100-52-7 | Benzaldehyde |
| 71-43-2 | Benzene |
| 56-55-3 | Benzo (a) anthracene |
| 50-32-8 | Benzo (a) pyrene |
| 205-99-2 | Benzo (b) fluoranthene |
| 191-24-2 | Benzo (g,h,i) perylene |
| 207-08-9 | Benzo (k) fluoranthene |
| 65-85-0 | Benzoic acid |
| 100-51-6 | Benzyl alcohol |
| 7440-41-7 | Beryllium |
| 319-85-7 | beta-BHC |
| 111-91-1 | Bis(2-chloroethoxy)methane |
| 111-44-4 | Bis(2-chloroethyl)ether |
| 39638-32-9 | Bis(2-chloroisopropyl)ether |
| 117-81-7 | Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate |
| 75-27-4 | Bromodichloromethane |
| 75-25-2 | Bromoform |
| 74-83-9 | Bromomethane |
| 85-68-7 | Butyl benzyl phthalate |
| 7440-43-9 | Cadmium |
| 105-60-2 | Caprolactam |
| 86-74-8 | Carbazole |
| 1563-66-2 | Carbofuran |
| 75-15-0 | Carbon disulfide |
| 56-23-5 | Carbon tetrachloride |

| | |
|---|---|
| 12789-03-6 | Chlordane (tech) |
| 108-90-7 | Chlorobenzene |
| 108-90-7 | Chlorobenzene |
| 75-00-3 | Chloroethane |
| 67-66-3 | Chloroform |
| 74-87-3 | Chloromethane |
| 7440-47-3 | Chromium |
| 218-01-9 | Chrysene |
| 156-59-2 | cis-1,2-Dichloroethene |
| 10061-01-5 | cis-1,3-Dichloropropene |
| 7440-48-4 | Cobalt |
| 7440-50-8 | Copper |
| 110-82-7 | Cyclohexane |
| 110-82-7 | Cyclohexane |
| 68359-37-5 | Cyfluthrin |
| | DCPA acid metabolites |
| 319-86-8 | delta-BHC |
| 333-41-5 | Diazinon |
| 53-70-3 | Dibenz (a,h) anthracene |
| 132-64-9 | Dibenzofuran |
| 124-48-1 | Dibromochloromethane |
| 1918-00-9 | Dicamba |
| 75-71-8 | Dichlorodifluoromethane |
| 120-36-5 | Dichloroprop |
| 84-66-2 | Diethyl phthalate |
| 131-11-3 | Dimethyl phthalate |
| 84-74-2 | Di-n-butyl phthalate |
| 117-84-0 | Di-n-octyl phthalate |
| 88-85-7 | Dinoseb |
| 959-98-8 | Endosulfan I |
| 33213-65-9 | Endosulfan II |
| 1031-07-8 | Endosulfan sulfate |
| 72-20-8 | Endrin |
| 7421-93-4 | Endrin aldehyde |
| 53494-70-5 | Endrin ketone |
| 66230-04-4 | Esfenvalerate |
| 100-41-4 | Ethylbenzene |
| 100-41-4 | Ethylbenzene |
| 206-44-0 | Fluoranthene |

| | |
|---|---|
| 86-73-7 | Fluorene |
| 58-89-9 | gamma-BHC (Lindane) |
| 76-44-8 | Heptachlor |
| 1024-57-3 | Heptachlor epoxide |
| 118-74-1 | Hexachlorobenzene |
| 87-68-3 | Hexachlorobutadiene |
| 77-47-4 | Hexachlorocyclopentadiene |
| 67-72-1 | Hexachloroethane |
| 193-39-5 | Indeno (1,2,3-cd) pyrene |
| 78-59-1 | Isophorone |
| 98-82-8 | Isopropylbenzene |
| 98-82-8 | Isopropylbenzene |
| 91465-08-6 | lambda-Cyhalothrin |
| 7439-92-1 | Lead |
| 7439-97-6 | Mercury |
| | meta-/para-Xylene |
| 72-43-5 | Methoxychlor |
| 79-20-9 | Methyl acetate |
| 79-20-9 | Methyl acetate |
| 298-00-0 | Methyl parathion |
| 1634-04-4 | Methyl tert-butyl ether |
| 108-87-2 | Methylcyclohexane |
| 75-09-2 | Methylene chloride |
| 2212-67-1 | Molinate |
| 91-20-3 | Naphthalene |
| 7440-02-0 | Nickel |
| 98-95-3 | Nitrobenzene |
| 621-64-7 | N-Nitrosodi-n-propylamine |
| 86-30-6 | N-Nitrosodiphenylamine |
| 95-47-6 | ortho-Xylene |
| 40487-42-1 | Pendimethalin |
| 87-86-5 | Pentachlorophenol |
| 85-01-8 | Phenanthrene |
| 108-95-2 | Phenol |
| 1918-02-1 | Picloram |
| 129-00-0 | Pyrene |
| 7782-49-2 | Selenium |
| 7440-22-4 | Silver |
| 100-42-5 | Styrene |

| | |
|---|---|
| 100-42-5 | Styrene |
| 127-18-4 | Tetrachloroethene |
| 7440-28-0 | Thallium |
| 108-88-3 | Toluene |
| 8001-35-2 | Toxaphene |
| 156-60-5 | trans-1,2-Dichloroethene |
| 10061-02-6 | trans-1,3-Dichloropropene |
| 10061-02-6 | trans-1,3-Dichloropropene |
| 79-01-6 | Trichloroethene |
| 75-69-4 | Trichlorofluoromethane |
| 1582-09-8 | Trifluralin |
| 7440-62-2 | Vanadium |
| 75-01-4 | Vinyl chloride |

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URL: http://www.epa.gov/katrina/testresults/chem/090305/chem_site6_2005_09_03.html

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# Flood Water Test Results: Chemical Testing September 3, 2005

## Site 5: Off I-10 near Exit 240B Chef Menteur Highway (US Hwy 90)

Introduction

Test Results

- Sampled and Found - Exceeding EPA Limits
- Sampled and Found - but Not Exceeding EPA Limits
- Sample and Found - but EPA Has Not Established Limits
- Sampled and Not Found

## Introduction

EPA in coordination with the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality performed chemical sampling of New Orleans flood waters for over one hundred priority pollutants such as volatile organic compounds (VOCs), semivolatile organic compounds (SVOCs), total metals, pesticides, herbicides, and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs). Concentrations of lead in the flood water exceeded EPA drinking water action levels. These measured levels are a concern if flood water were to be a child's source of drinking water.

Based on the sampling, emergency responders and the public should avoid direct contact with standing water when possible. In the event contact occurs, EPA and CDC strongly advise the use of soap and water to clean exposed areas if available. Flood water should not be swallowed and all mouth contact should be minimized and avoided where possible. People should immediately report any symptoms to health professionals. The most likely symptoms of ingestion of flood water contaminated with bacteria are stomach-ache, fever, vomiting and diarrhea. Also, people can become ill if they have an open cut, wound, or abrasion that comes into contact with water contaminated with certain organisms. One may experience fever, redness, and swelling at the site of the infection and should see a doctor right away if possible.

Additional information regarding health and safety issues for both the public and emergency responders can be found on the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) Web site (http://www.bt.cdc.gov/disasters/hurricanes/index.asp) and the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) Web site (http://www.osha.gov/OshDoc/hurricaneRecovery.html).

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## Test Results

- Sampled and Found - Exceeding EPA Limits
- Sampled and Found - but Not Exceeding EPA Limits
- Sample and Found - but EPA Has Not Established Limits
- Sampled and Not Found

## Sampled and Found - Exceeding EPA limits

None.

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## Sampled and Found - but not Exceeding EPA limits

| CASNum | Name | Measured Level | EPA Limit - MCL (ug/L) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 94-75-7 | 2,4-D | 2.58 | 70 |
| 7440-39-3 | Barium | 249 | 2000 |

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## Sampled and Found - but EPA Has Not Established Limits

| CASNum | Name | Measured Level |
|---|---|---|
| 67-64-1 | Acetone | 24.5 |
| 7429-90-5 | Aluminum | 730 |
| 7440-70-2 | Calcium | 169000 |
| 57-10-3 | Hexadecanoic acid | 5.7 (estimated) |
| 7439-89-6 | Iron | 2210 |
| 7439-95-4 | Magnesium | 277000 |
| 7439-96-5 | Manganese | 858 |
| 75-09-2 | Methylene chloride | 6.5 |
| 7440-09-7 | Potassium | 137000 |
| 7440-23-5 | Sodium | 2550000 |
| 7440-66-6 | Zinc | 211 |

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## Sampled and Not Found

| CASNum | Name |
|---|---|
| 71-55-6 | 1,1,1-Trichloroethane |
| 79-34-5 | 1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane |
| 79-34-5 | 1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane |
| 76-13-1 | 1,1,2-Trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane |
| 79-00-5 | 1,1,2-Trichloroethane |
| 92-52-4 | 1,1'-Biphenyl |
| 75-34-3 | 1,1-Dichloroethane |
| 75-35-4 | 1,1-Dichloroethene |
| 120-82-1 | 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene |
| 120-82-1 | 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene |

| | |
|---|---|
| 96-12-8 | 1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane |
| 106-93-4 | 1,2-Dibromoethane |
| 95-50-1 | 1,2-Dichlorobenzene |
| 107-06-2 | 1,2-Dichloroethane |
| 78-87-5 | 1,2-Dichloropropane |
| 541-73-1 | 1,3-Dichlorobenzene |
| 106-46-7 | 1,4-Dichlorobenzene |
| 93-76-5 | 2,4,5-T |
| 93-72-1 | 2,4,5-TP (Silvex) |
| 95-95-4 | 2,4,5-Trichlorophenol |
| 88-06-2 | 2,4,6-Trichlorophenol |
| 94-82-6 | 2,4-DB |
| 120-83-2 | 2,4-Dichlorophenol |
| 105-67-9 | 2,4-Dimethylphenol |
| 51-28-5 | 2,4-Dinitrophenol |
| 121-14-2 | 2,4-Dinitrotoluene |
| 606-20-2 | 2,6-Dinitrotoluene |
| 78-93-3 | 2-Butanone |
| 91-58-7 | 2-Chloronaphthalene |
| 95-57-8 | 2-Chlorophenol |
| 591-78-6 | 2-Hexanone |
| 91-57-6 | 2-Methylnaphthalene |
| 95-48-7 | 2-Methylphenol |
| 88-75-5 | 2-Nitrophenol |
| | 3 &/or 4-Methylphenol |
| | 3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine |
| 51-36-5 | 3,5-Dichlorobenzoic acid |
| | 3-Nitroaniline |
| | 4,4'-DDD |
| | 4,4'-DDE |
| | 4,4'-DDT |
| 534-52-1 | 4,6-Dinitro-2-methylphenol |
| 101-55-3 | 4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether |
| 59-50-7 | 4-Chloro-3-methylphenol |
| 106-47-8 | 4-Chloroaniline |
| 7005-72-3 | 4-Chlorophenyl phenyl ether |
| 108-10-1 | 4-Methyl-2-pentanone |
| 100-01-6 | 4-Nitroaniline |
| 100-02-7 | 4-Nitrophenol |
| 83-32-9 | Acenaphthene |
| 208-96-8 | Acenaphthylene |
| 67-64-1 | Acetone |
| 98-86-2 | Acetophenone |
| 50594-66-6 | Acifluorfen |
| 309-00-2 | Aldrin |
| 319-84-6 | alpha-BHC |
| 120-12-7 | Anthracene |
| 7440-36-0 | Antimony |
| 12674-11-2 | Aroclor-1016 |
| 11104-28-2 | Aroclor-1221 |

| | |
|---|---|
| 11141-16-5 | Aroclor-1232 |
| 53469-21-9 | Aroclor-1242 |
| 12672-29-6 | Aroclor-1248 |
| 11097-69-1 | Aroclor-1254 |
| 11096-82-5 | Aroclor-1260 |
| 40487-42-1 | Arsenic |
| 1912-24-9 | Atrazine |
| 1912-24-9 | Atrazine |
| 25057-89-0 | Bentazon |
| 100-52-7 | Benzaldehyde |
| 71-43-2 | Benzene |
| 71-43-2 | Benzene |
| 56-55-3 | Benzo (a) anthracene |
| 50-32-8 | Benzo (a) pyrene |
| 205-99-2 | Benzo (b) fluoranthene |
| 191-24-2 | Benzo (g,h,i) perylene |
| 207-08-9 | Benzo (k) fluoranthene |
| 65-85-0 | Benzoic acid |
| 100-51-6 | Benzyl alcohol |
| 7440-41-7 | Beryllium |
| 319-85-7 | beta-BHC |
| 111-91-1 | Bis(2-chloroethoxy)methane |
| 111-44-4 | Bis(2-chloroethyl)ether |
| 39638-32-9 | Bis(2-chloroisopropyl)ether |
| 117-81-7 | Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate |
| 75-27-4 | Bromodichloromethane |
| 75-25-2 | Bromoform |
| 74-83-9 | Bromomethane |
| 85-68-7 | Butyl benzyl phthalate |
| 7440-43-9 | Cadmium |
| 105-60-2 | Caprolactam |
| 86-74-8 | Carbazole |
| 1563-66-2 | Carbofuran |
| 75-15-0 | Carbon disulfide |
| 56-23-5 | Carbon tetrachloride |
| 56-23-5 | Carbon tetrachloride |
| 12789-03-6 | Chlordane (tech) |
| 108-90-7 | Chlorobenzene |
| 75-00-3 | Chloroethane |
| 67-66-3 | Chloroform |
| 74-87-3 | Chloromethane |
| 7440-47-3 | Chromium |
| 218-01-9 | Chrysene |
| 156-59-2 | cis-1,2-Dichloroethene |
| 156-59-2 | cis-1,2-Dichloroethene |
| 10061-01-5 | cis-1,3-Dichloropropene |
| 7440-48-4 | Cobalt |
| 7440-50-8 | Copper |
| 110-82-7 | Cyclohexane |
| 68359-37-5 | Cyfluthrin |

| | |
|---|---|
| | DCPA acid metabolites |
| 319-86-8 | delta-BHC |
| 333-41-5 | Diazinon |
| 53-70-3 | Dibenz (a,h) anthracene |
| 132-64-9 | Dibenzofuran |
| 124-48-1 | Dibromochloromethane |
| 1918-00-9 | Dicamba |
| 75-71-8 | Dichlorodifluoromethane |
| 120-36-5 | Dichloroprop |
| 60-57-1 | Dieldrin |
| 84-66-2 | Diethyl phthalate |
| 131-11-3 | Dimethyl phthalate |
| 84-74-2 | Di-n-butyl phthalate |
| 117-84-0 | Di-n-octyl phthalate |
| 88-85-7 | Dinoseb |
| 959-98-8 | Endosulfan I |
| 33213-65-9 | Endosulfan II |
| 1031-07-8 | Endosulfan sulfate |
| 72-20-8 | Endrin |
| 7421-93-4 | Endrin aldehyde |
| 53494-70-5 | Endrin ketone |
| 66230-04-4 | Esfenvalerate |
| 100-41-4 | Ethylbenzene |
| 206-44-0 | Fluoranthene |
| 86-73-7 | Fluorene |
| 58-89-9 | gamma-BHC (Lindane) |
| 76-44-8 | Heptachlor |
| 1024-57-3 | Heptachlor epoxide |
| 118-74-1 | Hexachlorobenzene |
| 87-68-3 | Hexachlorobutadiene |
| 77-47-4 | Hexachlorocyclopentadiene |
| 67-72-1 | Hexachloroethane |
| 193-39-5 | Indeno (1,2,3-cd) pyrene |
| 78-59-1 | Isophorone |
| 98-82-8 | Isopropylbenzene |
| 98-82-8 | Isopropylbenzene |
| 91465-08-6 | lambda-Cyhalothrin |
| 7439-92-1 | Lead |
| 7439-97-6 | Mercury |
| | meta-/para-Xylene |
| 72-43-5 | Methoxychlor |
| 79-20-9 | Methyl acetate |
| 79-20-9 | Methyl acetate |
| 298-00-0 | Methyl parathion |
| 1634-04-4 | Methyl tert-butyl ether |
| 108-87-2 | Methylcyclohexane |
| 108-87-2 | Methylcyclohexane |
| 75-09-2 | Methylene chloride |
| 2212-67-1 | Molinate |
| 91-20-3 | Naphthalene |

| | |
|---|---|
| 7440-02-0 | Nickel |
| 98-95-3 | Nitrobenzene |
| 621-64-7 | N-Nitrosodi-n-propylamine |
| 86-30-6 | N-Nitrosodiphenylamine |
| 95-47-6 | ortho-Xylene |
| 40487-42-1 | Pendimethalin |
| 87-86-5 | Pentachlorophenol |
| 87-86-5 | Pentachlorophenol |
| 85-01-8 | Phenanthrene |
| 108-95-2 | Phenol |
| 1918-02-1 | Picloram |
| 129-00-0 | Pyrene |
| 7782-49-2 | Selenium |
| 7440-22-4 | Silver |
| 100-42-5 | Styrene |
| 100-42-5 | Styrene |
| 7440-28-0 | Thallium |
| 108-88-3 | Toluene |
| 8001-35-2 | Toxaphene |
| 156-60-5 | trans-1,2-Dichloroethene |
| 10061-02-6 | trans-1,3-Dichloropropene |
| 79-01-6 | Trichloroethene |
| 75-69-4 | Trichlorofluoromethane |
| 75-69-4 | Trichlorofluoromethane |
| 1582-09-8 | Trifluralin |
| 7440-62-2 | Vanadium |
| 75-01-4 | Vinyl chloride |

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URL: http://www.epa.gov/katrina/testresults/chem/090305/chem_site5_2005_09_03.html

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# Flood Water Test Results: Chemical Testing September 3, 2005

## Site 4: Off I-10 near Exit 239 Louisa St and Almonaster Ave

Introduction

Test Results

- Sampled and Found - Exceeding EPA Limits
- Sampled and Found - but Not Exceeding EPA Limits
- Sample and Found - but EPA Has Not Established Limits
- Sampled and Not Found

## Introduction

EPA in coordination with the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality performed chemical sampling of New Orleans flood waters for over one hundred priority pollutants such as volatile organic compounds (VOCs), semivolatile organic compounds (SVOCs), total metals, pesticides, herbicides, and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs). Concentrations of lead in the flood water exceeded EPA drinking water action levels. These measured levels are a concern if flood water were to be a child's source of drinking water.

Based on the sampling, emergency responders and the public should avoid direct contact with standing water when possible. In the event contact occurs, EPA and CDC strongly advise the use of soap and water to clean exposed areas if available. Flood water should not be swallowed and all mouth contact should be minimized and avoided where possible. People should immediately report any symptoms to health professionals. The most likely symptoms of ingestion of flood water contaminated with bacteria are stomach-ache, fever, vomiting and diarrhea. Also, people can become ill if they have an open cut, wound, or abrasion that comes into contact with water contaminated with certain organisms. One may experience fever, redness, and swelling at the site of the infection and should see a doctor right away if possible.

Additional information regarding health and safety issues for both the public and emergency responders can be found on the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) Web site (http://www.bt.cdc.gov/disasters/hurricanes/index.asp) and the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) Web site (http://www.osha.gov/OshDoc/hurricaneRecovery.html).

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# Test Results



## Sampled and Found - Exceeding EPA limits

None.

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## Sampled and Found - but not Exceeding EPA Limits

| CASNum | Name | Measured Level (ug/L) | EPA Limit - MCL (ug/L) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 94-75-7 | 2,4-D | 3.53 | 70 |
| 7440-39-3 | Barium | 274 | 2000 |

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## Sampled and Found - but EPA Has Not Established Limits

| CASNum | Name | Measured Level (ug/L) |
|---|---|---|
| 67-64-1 | Acetone | 21.7 |
| 7429-90-5 | Aluminum | 1970 |
| 58-08-2 | Caffeine | 138 |
| 7439-89-6 | Iron | 2890 |
| 7439-95-4 | Magnesium | 267000 |
| 7439-96-5 | Manganese | 1060 |
| 75-09-2 | Methylene chloride | 6.8 |
| 7440-09-7 | Potassium | 131000 |
| 7440-23-5 | Sodium | 2430000 |
| 7440-66-6 | Zinc | 153 |

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## Sampled and Not Found

| CASNum | Name |
|---|---|
| 71-55-6 | 1,1,1-Trichloroethane |
| 79-34-5 | 1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane |
| 76-13-1 | 1,1,2-Trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane |
| 79-00-5 | 1,1,2-Trichloroethane |
| 92-52-4 | 1,1'-Biphenyl |
| 75-34-3 | 1,1-Dichloroethane |
| 75-35-4 | 1,1-Dichloroethene |
| 120-82-1 | 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene |
| 96-12-8 | 1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane |
| 106-93-4 | 1,2-Dibromoethane |
| 95-50-1 | 1,2-Dichlorobenzene |
| 107-06-2 | 1,2-Dichloroethane |
| 78-87-5 | 1,2-Dichloropropane |
| 541-73-1 | 1,3-Dichlorobenzene |
| 106-46-7 | 1,4-Dichlorobenzene |
| 93-76-5 | 2,4,5-T |
| 93-72-1 | 2,4,5-TP (Silvex) |
| 95-95-4 | 2,4,5-Trichlorophenol |
| 88-06-2 | 2,4,6-Trichlorophenol |
| 94-82-6 | 2,4-DB |
| 120-83-2 | 2,4-Dichlorophenol |
| 105-67-9 | 2,4-Dimethylphenol |
| 51-28-5 | 2,4-Dinitrophenol |
| 121-14-2 | 2,4-Dinitrotoluene |
| 606-20-2 | 2,6-Dinitrotoluene |
| 78-93-3 | 2-Butanone |
| 91-58-7 | 2-Chloronaphthalene |
| 95-57-8 | 2-Chlorophenol |
| 591-78-6 | 2-Hexanone |
| 91-57-6 | 2-Methylnaphthalene |
| 95-48-7 | 2-Methylphenol |
| 88-74-4 | 2-Nitroaniline |
| 88-75-5 | 2-Nitrophenol |
| | 3 &/or 4-Methylphenol |
| | 3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine |
| 51-36-5 | 3,5-Dichlorobenzoic acid |
| | 3-Nitroaniline |
| | 4,4'-DDD |
| | 4,4'-DDE |
| | 4,4'-DDT |
| 534-52-1 | 4,6-Dinitro-2-methylphenol |

| | |
|---|---|
| 101-55-3 | 4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether |
| 59-50-7 | 4-Chloro-3-methylphenol |
| 106-47-8 | 4-Chloroaniline |
| 7005-72-3 | 4-Chlorophenyl phenyl ether |
| 108-10-1 | 4-Methyl-2-pentanone |
| 100-01-6 | 4-Nitroaniline |
| 100-02-7 | 4-Nitrophenol |
| 83-32-9 | Acenaphthene |
| 208-96-8 | Acenaphthylene |
| 67-64-1 | Acetone |
| 98-86-2 | Acetophenone |
| 50594-66-6 | Acifluorfen |
| 309-00-2 | Aldrin |
| 319-84-6 | alpha-BHC |
| 120-12-7 | Anthracene |
| 7440-36-0 | Antimony |
| 12674-11-2 | Aroclor-1016 |
| 11104-28-2 | Aroclor-1221 |
| 11141-16-5 | Aroclor-1232 |
| 53469-21-9 | Aroclor-1242 |
| 12672-29-6 | Aroclor-1248 |
| 11097-69-1 | Aroclor-1254 |
| 11096-82-5 | Aroclor-1260 |
| 40487-42-1 | Arsenic |
| 1912-24-9 | Atrazine |
| 25057-89-0 | Bentazon |
| 100-52-7 | Benzaldehyde |
| 71-43-2 | Benzene |
| 71-43-2 | Benzene |
| 56-55-3 | Benzo (a) anthracene |
| 50-32-8 | Benzo (a) pyrene |
| 205-99-2 | Benzo (b) fluoranthene |
| 191-24-2 | Benzo (g,h,i) perylene |
| 207-08-9 | Benzo (k) fluoranthene |
| 65-85-0 | Benzoic acid |
| 100-51-6 | Benzyl alcohol |
| 7440-41-7 | Beryllium |
| 319-85-7 | beta-BHC |
| 111-91-1 | Bis(2-chloroethoxy)methane |
| 111-44-4 | Bis(2-chloroethyl)ether |
| 39638-32-9 | Bis(2-chloroisopropyl)ether |

| | |
|---|---|
| 117-81-7 | Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate |
| 75-27-4 | Bromodichloromethane |
| 75-25-2 | Bromoform |
| 74-83-9 | Bromomethane |
| 85-68-7 | Butyl benzyl phthalate |
| 7440-43-9 | Cadmium |
| 105-60-2 | Caprolactam |
| 86-74-8 | Carbazole |
| 1563-66-2 | Carbofuran |
| 75-15-0 | Carbon disulfide |
| 56-23-5 | Carbon tetrachloride |
| 12789-03-6 | Chlordane (tech) |
| 108-90-7 | Chlorobenzene |
| 75-00-3 | Chloroethane |
| 67-66-3 | Chloroform |
| 74-87-3 | Chloromethane |
| 7440-47-3 | Chromium |
| 218-01-9 | Chrysene |
| 156-59-2 | cis-1,2-Dichloroethene |
| 10061-01-5 | cis-1,3-Dichloropropene |
| 7440-48-4 | Cobalt |
| 7440-50-8 | Copper |
| 110-82-7 | Cyclohexane |
| 68359-37-5 | Cyfluthrin |
| Not found | DCPA acid metabolites |
| 319-86-8 | delta-BHC |
| 333-41-5 | Diazinon |
| 53-70-3 | Dibenz (a,h) anthracene |
| 132-64-9 | Dibenzofuran |
| 124-48-1 | Dibromochloromethane |
| 124-48-1 | Dibromochloromethane |
| 1918-00-9 | Dicamba |
| 75-71-8 | Dichlorodifluoromethane |
| 120-36-5 | Dichloroprop |
| 60-57-1 | Dieldrin |
| 84-66-2 | Diethyl phthalate |
| 131-11-3 | Dimethyl phthalate |
| 84-74-2 | Di-n-butyl phthalate |
| 117-84-0 | Di-n-octyl phthalate |
| 88-85-7 | Dinoseb |
| 959-98-8 | Endosulfan I |
| 33213-65-9 | Endosulfan II |
| 1031-07-8 | Endosulfan sulfate |
| 72-20-8 | Endrin |
| 7421-93-4 | Endrin aldehyde |

| | |
|---|---|
| 53494-70-5 | Endrin ketone |
| 66230-04-4 | Esfenvalerate |
| 100-41-4 | Ethylbenzene |
| 206-44-0 | Fluoranthene |
| 86-73-7 | Fluorene |
| 58-89-9 | gamma-BHC (Lindane) |
| 76-44-8 | Heptachlor |
| 1024-57-3 | Heptachlor epoxide |
| 118-74-1 | Hexachlorobenzene |
| 87-68-3 | Hexachlorobutadiene |
| 77-47-4 | Hexachlorocyclopentadiene |
| 67-72-1 | Hexachloroethane |
| 193-39-5 | Indeno (1,2,3-cd) pyrene |
| 78-59-1 | Isophorone |
| 98-82-8 | Isopropylbenzene |
| 91465-08-6 | lambda-Cyhalothrin |
| 7439-92-1 | Lead |
| 7439-97-6 | Mercury |
| | meta-/para-Xylene |
| 72-43-5 | Methoxychlor |
| 79-20-9 | Methyl acetate |
| 298-00-0 | Methyl parathion |
| 1634-04-4 | Methyl tert-butyl ether |
| 108-87-2 | Methylcyclohexane |
| 75-09-2 | Methylene chloride |
| 2212-67-1 | Molinate |
| 91-20-3 | Naphthalene |
| 7440-02-0 | Nickel |
| 98-95-3 | Nitrobenzene |
| 621-64-7 | N-Nitrosodi-n-propylamine |
| 86-30-6 | N-Nitrosodiphenylamine |
| 95-47-6 | ortho-Xylene |
| 95-47-6 | ortho-Xylene |
| 40487-42-1 | Pendimethalin |
| 87-86-5 | Pentachlorophenol |
| 85-01-8 | Phenanthrene |
| 108-95-2 | Phenol |
| 1918-02-1 | Picloram |
| 129-00-0 | Pyrene |
| 7782-49-2 | Selenium |
| 7440-22-4 | Silver |
| 100-42-5 | Styrene |
| 127-18-4 | Tetrachloroethene |
| 7440-28-0 | Thallium |

| | |
|---|---|
| 108-88-3 | Toluene |
| 108-88-3 | Toluene |
| 8001-35-2 | Toxaphene |
| 156-60-5 | trans-1,2-Dichloroethene |
| 10061-02-6 | trans-1,3-Dichloropropene |
| 10061-02-6 | trans-1,3-Dichloropropene |
| 79-01-6 | Trichloroethene |
| 75-69-4 | Trichlorofluoromethane |
| 1582-09-8 | Trifluralin |
| 7440-62-2 | Vanadium |

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URL: http://www.epa.gov/katrina/testresults/chem/090305/chem_site4_2005_09_03.html

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# Flood Water Test Results: Chemical Testing September 3, 2005

## Site 3: North Claiborne Ave exit ramp (Exit 236B) off I-10

Introduction

Test Results

- Sampled and Found - Exceeding EPA Limits
- Sampled and Found - but Not Exceeding EPA Limits
- Sample and Found - but EPA Has Not Established Limits
- Sampled and Not Found

## Introduction

EPA in coordination with the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality performed chemical sampling of New Orleans flood waters for over one hundred priority pollutants such as volatile organic compounds (VOCs), semivolatile organic compounds (SVOCs), total metals, pesticides, herbicides, and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs). Concentrations of lead in the flood water exceeded EPA drinking water action levels. These measured levels are a concern if flood water were to be a child's source of drinking water.

Based on the sampling, emergency responders and the public should avoid direct contact with standing water when possible. In the event contact occurs, EPA and CDC strongly advise the use of soap and water to clean exposed areas if available. Flood water should not be swallowed and all mouth contact should be minimized and avoided where possible. People should immediately report any symptoms to health professionals. The most likely symptoms of ingestion of flood water contaminated with bacteria are stomach-ache, fever, vomiting and diarrhea. Also, people can become ill if they have an open cut, wound, or abrasion that comes into contact with water contaminated with certain organisms. One may experience fever, redness, and swelling at the site of the infection and should see a doctor right away if possible.

Additional information regarding health and safety issues for both the public and emergency responders can be found on the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) Web site (http://www.bt.cdc.gov/disasters/hurricanes/index.asp) and the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) Web site (http://www.osha.gov/OshDoc/hurricaneRecovery.html).

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## Test Results

- Sampled and Found - Exceeding EPA Limits
- Sampled and Found - but Not Exceeding EPA Limits
- Sample and Found - but EPA Has Not Established Limits
- Sampled and Not Found

### Sampled and Found - Exceeding EPA Limits

Concentrations of lead in the flood water exceeded EPA drinking water action levels. These measured levels are a concern if flood water were to be a child's source of drinking water.

| CASNum | Name | Measured Level (ug/L) | EPA Limit - MCL (ug/L) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7439-92-1 | Lead | 846 | 15 |

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## Sampled and Found - But Not Exceeding EPA Limits

| CASNum | Name | Measured Level (ug/L) | EPA Limit - MCL (ug/L) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7440-39-3 | Barium | 491 | 2000 |
| 7439-97-6 | Mercury | 1.06 | 2 |

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## Sampled and Found - But EPA Has Not Established Limits

| CASNum | Name | Measured Level (ug/L) |
|---|---|---|
| 67-64-1 | Acetone | 12.1 |
| 7429-90-5 | Aluminum | 6410 |
| 58-08-2 | Caffeine | 96.6 |
| 7440-70-2 | Calcium | 183000 |
| 7440-47-3 | Chromium | 19.3 |
| 7440-50-8 | Copper | 130 |
| 60-57-1 | Dieldrin | 0.0215 |
| 78-51-3 | Ethanol, 2-butoxy-, phosphate (3:1) | 5(estimated) |
| 7439-89-6 | Iron | 11100 |
| 7439-95-4 | Magnesium | 288000 |
| 7439-96-5 | Manganese | 600 |
| 75-09-2 | Methylene chloride | 4.5 |
| 7440-02-0 | Nickel | 23.5 |
| 7440-09-7 | Potassium | 144000 |
| 7440-23-5 | Sodium | 2510000 |
| 7440-66-6 | Zinc | 2510 |

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## Sampled and Not Found

| CASNum | Name |
|---|---|
| 71-55-6 | 1,1,1-Trichloroethane |
| 79-34-5 | 1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane |

| | |
|---|---|
| 76-13-1 | 1,1,2-Trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane |
| 79-00-5 | 1,1,2-Trichloroethane |
| 79-00-5 | 1,1,2-Trichloroethane |
| 92-52-4 | 1,1'-Biphenyl |
| 75-34-3 | 1,1-Dichloroethane |
| 75-35-4 | 1,1-Dichloroethene |
| 75-35-4 | 1,1-Dichloroethene |
| 120-82-1 | 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene |
| 120-82-1 | 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene |
| 120-82-1 | 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene |
| 96-12-8 | 1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane |
| 106-93-4 | 1,2-Dibromoethane |
| 106-93-4 | 1,2-Dibromoethane |
| 95-50-1 | 1,2-Dichlorobenzene |
| 95-50-1 | 1,2-Dichlorobenzene |
| 95-50-1 | 1,2-Dichlorobenzene |
| 107-06-2 | 1,2-Dichloroethane |
| 107-06-2 | 1,2-Dichloroethane |
| 78-87-5 | 1,2-Dichloropropane |
| 78-87-5 | 1,2-Dichloropropane |
| 541-73-1 | 1,3-Dichlorobenzene |
| 541-73-1 | 1,3-Dichlorobenzene |
| 541-73-1 | 1,3-Dichlorobenzene |
| 106-46-7 | 1,4-Dichlorobenzene |
| 106-46-7 | 1,4-Dichlorobenzene |
| 106-46-7 | 1,4-Dichlorobenzene |
| 93-76-5 | 2,4,5-T |
| 93-72-1 | 2,4,5-TP (Silvex) |
| 95-95-4 | 2,4,5-Trichlorophenol |
| 88-06-2 | 2,4,6-Trichlorophenol |
| 94-75-7 | 2,4-D |
| 94-82-6 | 2,4-DB |
| 120-83-2 | 2,4-Dichlorophenol |
| 105-67-9 | 2,4-Dimethylphenol |
| 51-28-5 | 2,4-Dinitrophenol |
| 121-14-2 | 2,4-Dinitrotoluene |
| 606-20-2 | 2,6-Dinitrotoluene |
| 78-93-3 | 2-Butanone |
| 91-58-7 | 2-Chloronaphthalene |
| 95-57-8 | 2-Chlorophenol |
| 591-78-6 | 2-Hexanone |
| 591-78-6 | 2-Hexanone |
| 91-57-6 | 2-Methylnaphthalene |
| 95-48-7 | 2-Methylphenol |
| 88-74-4 | 2-Nitroaniline |
| 88-75-5 | 2-Nitrophenol |
| Not found | 3 &/or 4-Methylphenol |
| | 3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine |
| 51-36-5 | 3,5-Dichlorobenzoic acid |
| | 3-Nitroaniline |
| | 4,4'-DDD |
| | 4,4'-DDE |

| | |
|---|---|
| | 4,4'-DDT |
| 534-52-1 | 4,6-Dinitro-2-methylphenol |
| 101-55-3 | 4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether |
| 59-50-7 | 4-Chloro-3-methylphenol |
| 106-47-8 | 4-Chloroaniline |
| 7005-72-3 | 4-Chlorophenyl phenyl ether |
| 108-10-1 | 4-Methyl-2-pentanone |
| 100-01-6 | 4-Nitroaniline |
| 100-02-7 | 4-Nitrophenol |
| 83-32-9 | Acenaphthene |
| 208-96-8 | Acenaphthylene |
| 67-64-1 | Acetone |
| 98-86-2 | Acetophenone |
| 50594-66-6 | Acifluorfen |
| 309-00-2 | Aldrin |
| 319-84-6 | alpha-BHC |
| 120-12-7 | Anthracene |
| 7440-36-0 | Antimony |
| 12674-11-2 | Aroclor-1016 |
| 11104-28-2 | Aroclor-1221 |
| 11141-16-5 | Aroclor-1232 |
| 53469-21-9 | Aroclor-1242 |
| 12672-29-6 | Aroclor-1248 |
| 11097-69-1 | Aroclor-1254 |
| 11096-82-5 | Aroclor-1260 |
| 40487-42-1 | Arsenic |
| 1912-24-9 | Atrazine |
| 1912-24-9 | Atrazine |
| 25057-89-0 | Bentazon |
| 100-52-7 | Benzaldehyde |
| 71-43-2 | Benzene |
| 56-55-3 | Benzo (a) anthracene |
| 50-32-8 | Benzo (a) pyrene |
| 205-99-2 | Benzo (b) fluoranthene |
| 191-24-2 | Benzo (g,h,i) perylene |
| 207-08-9 | Benzo (k) fluoranthene |
| 65-85-0 | Benzoic acid |
| 100-51-6 | Benzyl alcohol |
| 7440-41-7 | Beryllium |
| 319-85-7 | beta-BHC |
| 111-91-1 | Bis(2-chloroethoxy)methane |
| 111-44-4 | Bis(2-chloroethyl)ether |
| 39638-32-9 | Bis(2-chloroisopropyl)ether |
| 117-81-7 | Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate |
| 75-27-4 | Bromodichloromethane |
| 75-25-2 | Bromoform |
| 74-83-9 | Bromomethane |
| 85-68-7 | Butyl benzyl phthalate |
| 7440-43-9 | Cadmium |
| 105-60-2 | Caprolactam |
| 86-74-8 | Carbazole |
| 1563-66-2 | Carbofuran |
| 75-15-0 | Carbon disulfide |

| | |
|---|---|
| 56-23-5 | Carbon tetrachloride |
| 12789-03-6 | Chlordane (tech) |
| 108-90-7 | Chlorobenzene |
| 75-00-3 | Chloroethane |
| 67-66-3 | Chloroform |
| 74-87-3 | Chloromethane |
| 218-01-9 | Chrysene |
| 156-59-2 | cis-1,2-Dichloroethene |
| 10061-01-5 | cis-1,3-Dichloropropene |
| 7440-48-4 | Cobalt |
| 110-82-7 | Cyclohexane |
| 110-82-7 | Cyclohexane |
| 68359-37-5 | Cyfluthrin |
| Not found | DCPA acid metabolites |
| 319-86-8 | delta-BHC |
| 333-41-5 | Diazinon |
| 53-70-3 | Dibenz (a,h) anthracene |
| 132-64-9 | Dibenzofuran |
| 124-48-1 | Dibromochloromethane |
| 124-48-1 | Dibromochloromethane |
| 1918-00-9 | Dicamba |
| 75-71-8 | Dichlorodifluoromethane |
| 75-71-8 | Dichlorodifluoromethane |
| 120-36-5 | Dichloroprop |
| 84-66-2 | Diethyl phthalate |
| 131-11-3 | Dimethyl phthalate |
| 84-74-2 | Di-n-butyl phthalate |
| 117-84-0 | Di-n-octyl phthalate |
| 88-85-7 | Dinoseb |
| 959-98-8 | Endosulfan I |
| 33213-65-9 | Endosulfan II |
| 1031-07-8 | Endosulfan sulfate |
| 72-20-8 | Endrin |
| 7421-93-4 | Endrin aldehyde |
| 53494-70-5 | Endrin ketone |
| 66230-04-4 | Esfenvalerate |
| 100-41-4 | Ethylbenzene |
| 100-41-4 | Ethylbenzene |
| 206-44-0 | Fluoranthene |
| 86-73-7 | Fluorene |
| 58-89-9 | gamma-BHC (Lindane) |
| 76-44-8 | Heptachlor |
| 1024-57-3 | Heptachlor epoxide |
| 118-74-1 | Hexachlorobenzene |
| 87-68-3 | Hexachlorobutadiene |
| 77-47-4 | Hexachlorocyclopentadiene |
| 67-72-1 | Hexachloroethane |
| 193-39-5 | Indeno (1,2,3-cd) pyrene |
| 78-59-1 | Isophorone |
| 98-82-8 | Isopropylbenzene |
| 98-82-8 | Isopropylbenzene |
| 91465-08-6 | lambda-Cyhalothrin |

| | |
|---|---|
| Not found | meta-/para-Xylene |
| Not found | meta-/para-Xylene |
| 72-43-5 | Methoxychlor |
| 79-20-9 | Methyl acetate |
| 79-20-9 | Methyl acetate |
| 298-00-0 | Methyl parathion |
| 1634-04-4 | Methyl tert-butyl ether |
| 1634-04-4 | Methyl tert-butyl ether |
| 108-87-2 | Methylcyclohexane |
| 108-87-2 | Methylcyclohexane |
| 75-09-2 | Methylene chloride |
| 2212-67-1 | Molinate |
| 91-20-3 | Naphthalene |
| 98-95-3 | Nitrobenzene |
| 621-64-7 | N-Nitrosodi-n-propylamine |
| 86-30-6 | N-Nitrosodiphenylamine |
| 95-47-6 | ortho-Xylene |
| 95-47-6 | ortho-Xylene |
| 40487-42-1 | Pendimethalin |
| 87-86-5 | Pentachlorophenol |
| 87-86-5 | Pentachlorophenol |
| 85-01-8 | Phenanthrene |
| 108-95-2 | Phenol |
| 1918-02-1 | Picloram |
| 129-00-0 | Pyrene |
| 7782-49-2 | Selenium |
| 7440-22-4 | Silver |
| 100-42-5 | Styrene |
| 100-42-5 | Styrene |
| 127-18-4 | Tetrachloroethene |
| 7440-28-0 | Thallium |
| 108-88-3 | Toluene |
| 8001-35-2 | Toxaphene |
| 10061-02-6 | trans-1,3-Dichloropropene |
| 79-01-6 | Trichloroethene |
| 75-69-4 | Trichlorofluoromethane |
| 1582-09-8 | Trifluralin |
| 7440-62-2 | Vanadium |
| 75-01-4 | Vinyl chloride |

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Last updated on undefined, undefined NaNth, NaN
URL: http://www.epa.gov/katrina/testresults/chem/090305/chem_site3_2005_09_03.html

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# Flood Water Test Results: Chemical Testing September 3, 2005

## Site 2: Airline Highway and Causeway Blvd

Introduction

Test Results

- Sampled and Found - Exceeding EPA Limits
- Sampled and Found - but Not Exceeding EPA Limits
- Sample and Found - but EPA Has Not Established Limits
- Sampled and Not Found

## Introduction

EPA in coordination with the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality performed chemical sampling of New Orleans flood waters for over one hundred priority pollutants such as volatile organic compounds (VOCs), semivolatile organic compounds (SVOCs), total metals, pesticides, herbicides, and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs). Concentrations of lead in the flood water exceeded EPA drinking water action levels. These measured levels are a concern if flood water were to be a child's source of drinking water.

Based on the sampling, emergency responders and the public should avoid direct contact with standing water when possible. In the event contact occurs, EPA and CDC strongly advise the use of soap and water to clean exposed areas if available. Flood water should not be swallowed and all mouth contact should be minimized and avoided where possible. People should immediately report any symptoms to health professionals. The most likely symptoms of ingestion of flood water contaminated with bacteria are stomach-ache, fever, vomiting and diarrhea. Also, people can become ill if they have an open cut, wound, or abrasion that comes into contact with water contaminated with certain organisms. One may experience fever, redness, and swelling at the site of the infection and should see a doctor right away if possible.

Additional information regarding health and safety issues for both the public and emergency responders can be found on the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) Web site (http://www.bt.cdc.gov/disasters/hurricanes/index.asp) and the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) Web site (http://www.osha.gov/OshDoc/hurricaneRecovery.html).

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# Test Results



## Sampled and Found - Exceeding EPA limits

None.

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## Sampled and Found - but not Exceeding EPA Limits

| CASNum | Name | Measured Level (ug/L) | EPA Limit - MCL (ug/L) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 94-75-7 | 2,4-D | 3.26 | 70 |
| 1912-24-9 | Atrazine | 0.17 | 3 |
| 72-20-8 | Endrin | 0.0143 | 2 |

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## Sampled and Found - But EPA Has Not Established Limits

| CASNum | Name | Measured Level (ug/L) |
|---|---|---|
| 7440-39-3 | Barium | 91.4 |
| 53494-70-5 | Endrin ketone | 0.08350 (estimated) |
| 7439-89-6 | Iron | 318 |
| 7439-95-4 | Magnesium | 35800 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 7439-96-5 | Manganese | 73.3 |
| 75-09-2 | Methylene chloride | 6.6 |
| 7440-23-5 | Sodium | 337000 |
| 115-96-8 | Tri(2-chloroethyl) phosphate | 6.1 |
| 7440-66-6 | Zinc | 445 |

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## Sampled and Not Found

| CASNum | Name |
|---|---|
| 71-55-6 | 1,1,1-Trichloroethane |
| 79-34-5 | 1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane |
| 79-34-5 | 1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane |
| 76-13-1 | 1,1,2-Trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane |
| 76-13-1 | 1,1,2-Trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane |
| 79-00-5 | 1,1,2-Trichloroethane |
| 92-52-4 | 1,1'-Biphenyl |
| 75-34-3 | 1,1-Dichloroethane |
| 75-35-4 | 1,1-Dichloroethene |
| 120-82-1 | 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene |
| 96-12-8 | 1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane |
| 106-93-4 | 1,2-Dibromoethane |
| 95-50-1 | 1,2-Dichlorobenzene |
| 95-50-1 | 1,2-Dichlorobenzene |
| 107-06-2 | 1,2-Dichloroethane |
| 78-87-5 | 1,2-Dichloropropane |
| 541-73-1 | 1,3-Dichlorobenzene |
| 106-46-7 | 1,4-Dichlorobenzene |
| 93-76-5 | 2,4,5-T |
| 93-72-1 | 2,4,5-TP (Silvex) |
| 88-06-2 | 2,4,6-Trichlorophenol |
| 94-82-6 | 2,4-DB |

| | |
|---|---|
| 120-83-2 | 2,4-Dichlorophenol |
| 105-67-9 | 2,4-Dimethylphenol |
| 51-28-5 | 2,4-Dinitrophenol |
| 606-20-2 | 2,6-Dinitrotoluene |
| 78-93-3 | 2-Butanone |
| 91-58-7 | 2-Chloronaphthalene |
| 95-57-8 | 2-Chlorophenol |
| 591-78-6 | 2-Hexanone |
| 91-57-6 | 2-Methylnaphthalene |
| 95-48-7 | 2-Methylphenol |
| 88-74-4 | 2-Nitroaniline |
| 88-75-5 | 2-Nitrophenol |
| | 3 &/or 4-Methylphenol |
| | 3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine |
| 51-36-5 | 3,5-Dichlorobenzoic acid |
| | 3-Nitroaniline |
| | 4,4'-DDD |
| | 4,4'-DDE |
| | 4,4'-DDT |
| 534-52-1 | 4,6-Dinitro-2-methylphenol |
| 101-55-3 | 4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether |
| 59-50-7 | 4-Chloro-3-methylphenol |
| 106-47-8 | 4-Chloroaniline |
| 7005-72-3 | 4-Chlorophenyl phenyl ether |
| 108-10-1 | 4-Methyl-2-pentanone |
| 100-01-6 | 4-Nitroaniline |
| 100-02-7 | 4-Nitrophenol |
| 83-32-9 | Acenaphthene |
| 208-96-8 | Acenaphthylene |
| 67-64-1 | Acetone |
| 98-86-2 | Acetophenone |
| 50594-66-6 | Acifluorfen |
| 309-00-2 | Aldrin |
| 319-84-6 | alpha-BHC |
| 7429-90-5 | Aluminum |
| 120-12-7 | Anthracene |
| 7440-36-0 | Antimony |

| | |
|---|---|
| 12674-11-2 | Aroclor-1016 |
| 11104-28-2 | Aroclor-1221 |
| 11141-16-5 | Aroclor-1232 |
| 53469-21-9 | Aroclor-1242 |
| 12672-29-6 | Aroclor-1248 |
| 11097-69-1 | Aroclor-1254 |
| 11096-82-5 | Aroclor-1260 |
| 40487-42-1 | Arsenic |
| 1912-24-9 | Atrazine |
| 25057-89-0 | Bentazon |
| 100-52-7 | Benzaldehyde |
| 71-43-2 | Benzene |
| 56-55-3 | Benzo (a) anthracene |
| 50-32-8 | Benzo (a) pyrene |
| 205-99-2 | Benzo (b) fluoranthene |
| 191-24-2 | Benzo (g,h,i) perylene |
| 207-08-9 | Benzo (k) fluoranthene |
| 65-85-0 | Benzoic acid |
| 100-51-6 | Benzyl alcohol |
| 7440-41-7 | Beryllium |
| 319-85-7 | beta-BHC |
| 111-91-1 | Bis(2-chloroethoxy)methane |
| 111-44-4 | Bis(2-chloroethyl)ether |
| 39638-32-9 | Bis(2-chloroisopropyl)ether |
| 117-81-7 | Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate |
| 75-27-4 | Bromodichloromethane |
| 75-25-2 | Bromoform |
| 74-83-9 | Bromomethane |
| 85-68-7 | Butyl benzyl phthalate |
| 7440-43-9 | Cadmium |
| 105-60-2 | Caprolactam |
| 86-74-8 | Carbazole |
| 1563-66-2 | Carbofuran |
| 75-15-0 | Carbon disulfide |
| 56-23-5 | Carbon tetrachloride |
| 12789-03-6 | Chlordane (tech) |
| 108-90-7 | Chlorobenzene |

| | |
|---|---|
| 75-00-3 | Chloroethane |
| 75-00-3 | Chloroethane |
| 67-66-3 | Chloroform |
| 74-87-3 | Chloromethane |
| 7440-47-3 | Chromium |
| 218-01-9 | Chrysene |
| 156-59-2 | cis-1,2-Dichloroethene |
| 10061-01-5 | cis-1,3-Dichloropropene |
| 7440-48-4 | Cobalt |
| 7440-50-8 | Copper |
| 110-82-7 | Cyclohexane |
| 68359-37-5 | Cyfluthrin |
| Not found | DCPA acid metabolites |
| 319-86-8 | delta-BHC |
| 333-41-5 | Diazinon |
| 53-70-3 | Dibenz (a,h) anthracene |
| 132-64-9 | Dibenzofuran |
| 124-48-1 | Dibromochloromethane |
| 1918-00-9 | Dicamba |
| 75-71-8 | Dichlorodifluoromethane |
| 120-36-5 | Dichloroprop |
| 60-57-1 | Dieldrin |
| 84-66-2 | Diethyl phthalate |
| 131-11-3 | Dimethyl phthalate |
| 84-74-2 | Di-n-butyl phthalate |
| 117-84-0 | Di-n-octyl phthalate |
| 88-85-7 | Dinoseb |
| 959-98-8 | Endosulfan I |
| 33213-65-9 | Endosulfan II |
| 1031-07-8 | Endosulfan sulfate |
| 7421-93-4 | Endrin aldehyde |
| 66230-04-4 | Esfenvalerate |
| 100-41-4 | Ethylbenzene |
| 206-44-0 | Fluoranthene |
| 86-73-7 | Fluorene |
| 58-89-9 | gamma-BHC (Lindane) |
| 76-44-8 | Heptachlor |

| | |
|---|---|
| 1024-57-3 | Heptachlor epoxide |
| 118-74-1 | Hexachlorobenzene |
| 87-68-3 | Hexachlorobutadiene |
| 77-47-4 | Hexachlorocyclopentadiene |
| 67-72-1 | Hexachloroethane |
| 193-39-5 | Indeno (1,2,3-cd) pyrene |
| 78-59-1 | Isophorone |
| 98-82-8 | Isopropylbenzene |
| 91465-08-6 | lambda-Cyhalothrin |
| 7439-92-1 | Lead |
| 7439-97-6 | Mercury |
| | meta-/para-Xylene |
| 72-43-5 | Methoxychlor |
| 79-20-9 | Methyl acetate |
| 79-20-9 | Methyl acetate |
| 298-00-0 | Methyl parathion |
| 1634-04-4 | Methyl tert-butyl ether |
| 108-87-2 | Methylcyclohexane |
| 108-87-2 | Methylcyclohexane |
| 75-09-2 | Methylene chloride |
| 2212-67-1 | Molinate |
| 91-20-3 | Naphthalene |
| 7440-02-0 | Nickel |
| 98-95-3 | Nitrobenzene |
| 621-64-7 | N-Nitrosodi-n-propylamine |
| 86-30-6 | N-Nitrosodiphenylamine |
| 95-47-6 | ortho-Xylene |
| 95-47-6 | ortho-Xylene |
| 40487-42-1 | Pendimethalin |
| 87-86-5 | Pentachlorophenol |
| 87-86-5 | Pentachlorophenol |
| 85-01-8 | Phenanthrene |
| 108-95-2 | Phenol |
| 1918-02-1 | Picloram |
| 129-00-0 | Pyrene |
| 7782-49-2 | Selenium |
| 7440-22-4 | Silver |

| | |
|---|---|
| 100-42-5 | Styrene |
| 100-42-5 | Styrene |
| 127-18-4 | Tetrachloroethene |
| 7440-28-0 | Thallium |
| 108-88-3 | Toluene |
| 108-88-3 | Toluene |
| 8001-35-2 | Toxaphene |
| 156-60-5 | trans-1,2-Dichloroethene |
| 10061-02-6 | trans-1,3-Dichloropropene |
| 79-01-6 | Trichloroethene |
| 75-69-4 | Trichlorofluoromethane |
| 1582-09-8 | Trifluralin |
| 7440-62-2 | Vanadium |
| 75-01-4 | Vinyl chloride |

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Current activities
Health issues
Mold
West Nile virus
Water Issues
Test results
Debris Issues
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Photo Gallery
Related links
General information about hurricanes

# Flood Water Test Results: Chemical Testing September 3, 2005

## Site 1: West End Blvd Veterans Highway (I-10 and I-61)

Introduction

Test Results

- Sampled and Found - Exceeding EPA Limits
- Sampled and Found - but Not Exceeding EPA Limits
- Sample and Found - but EPA Has Not Established Limits
- Sampled and Not Found

## Introduction

EPA in coordination with the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality performed chemical sampling of New Orleans flood waters for over one hundred priority pollutants such as volatile organic compounds (VOCs), semivolatile organic compounds (SVOCs), total metals, pesticides, herbicides, and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs). Concentrations of lead in the flood water exceeded EPA drinking water action levels. These measured levels are a concern if flood water were to be a child's source of drinking water.

Based on the sampling, emergency responders and the public should avoid direct contact with standing water when possible. In the event contact occurs, EPA and CDC strongly advise the use of soap and water to clean exposed areas if available. Flood water should not be swallowed and all mouth contact should be minimized and avoided where possible. People should immediately report any symptoms to health professionals. The most likely symptoms of ingestion of flood water contaminated with bacteria are stomach-ache, fever, vomiting and diarrhea. Also, people can become ill if they have an open cut, wound, or abrasion that comes into contact with water contaminated with certain organisms. One may experience fever, redness, and swelling at the site of the infection and should see a doctor right away if possible.

Additional information regarding health and safety issues for both the public and emergency responders can be found on the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) Web site (http://www.bt.cdc.gov/disasters/hurricanes/index.asp) and the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) Web site (http://www.osha.gov/OshDoc/hurricaneRecovery.html).

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## Test Results

- Sampled and Found - Exceeding EPA Limits
- Sampled and Found - but Not Exceeding EPA Limits
- Sample and Found - but EPA Has Not Established Limits
- Sampled and Not Found

### Sampled and Found - Exceeding EPA Limits

None.

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## Sampled and Found - But Not Exceeding EPA Limits

None.

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## Sampled and Found - But EPA Has Not Established Limits

| CASNum | Chemical Name | Measured Level (ug/L) |
|---|---|---|
| 67-64-1 | Acetone | 10.7 |
| 7440-39-3 | Barium | 122 |
| 7440-70-2 | Calcium | 76200 |
| 60-57-1 | Dieldrin | 0.0177 |
| 7439-95-4 | Magnesium | 194000 |
| 7439-96-5 | Manganese | 259 |
| 75-09-2 | Methylene chloride | 5.2 |
| 7440-09-7 | Potassium | 84800 |
| 7440-23-5 | Sodium | 1770000 |
| 7440-66-6 | Zinc | 231 |

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## Sampled and Not Found

| CASNum | Chemical Name |
|---|---|
| 71-55-6 | 1,1,1-Trichloroethane |
| 79-34-5 | 1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane |
| 76-13-1 | 1,1,2-Trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane |
| 79-00-5 | 1,1,2-Trichloroethane |
| 92-52-4 | 1,1'-Biphenyl |
| 75-34-3 | 1,1-Dichloroethane |
| 75-35-4 | 1,1-Dichloroethene |
| 75-35-4 | 1,1-Dichloroethene |
| 120-82-1 | 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene |
| 96-12-8 | 1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane |
| 106-93-4 | 1,2-Dibromoethane |
| 95-50-1 | 1,2-Dichlorobenzene |
| 107-06-2 | 1,2-Dichloroethane |
| 107-06-2 | 1,2-Dichloroethane |
| 78-87-5 | 1,2-Dichloropropane |
| 541-73-1 | 1,3-Dichlorobenzene |
| 106-46-7 | 1,4-Dichlorobenzene |
| 93-76-5 | 2,4,5-T |
| 93-72-1 | 2,4,5-TP (Silvex) |
| 95-95-4 | 2,4,5-Trichlorophenol |
| 88-06-2 | 2,4,6-Trichlorophenol |
| 94-75-7 | 2,4-D |
| 94-82-6 | 2,4-DB |
| 120-83-2 | 2,4-Dichlorophenol |
| 105-67-9 | 2,4-Dimethylphenol |
| 51-28-5 | 2,4-Dinitrophenol |

| | |
|---|---|
| 121-14-2 | 2,4-Dinitrotoluene |
| 606-20-2 | 2,6-Dinitrotoluene |
| 78-93-3 | 2-Butanone |
| 91-58-7 | 2-Chloronaphthalene |
| 95-57-8 | 2-Chlorophenol |
| 591-78-6 | 2-Hexanone |
| 91-57-6 | 2-Methylnaphthalene |
| 95-48-7 | 2-Methylphenol |
| 88-74-4 | 2-Nitroaniline |
| 88-75-5 | 2-Nitrophenol |
| | 3 &/or 4-Methylphenol |
| | 3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine |
| 51-36-5 | 3,5-Dichlorobenzoic acid |
| | 3-Nitroaniline |
| | 4,4'-DDE |
| N/A | 4,4?-DDT |
| | 4,4'-DDD |
| 534-52-1 | 4,6-Dinitro-2-methylphenol |
| 101-55-3 | 4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether |
| 59-50-7 | 4-Chloro-3-methylphenol |
| 106-47-8 | 4-Chloroaniline |
| 7005-72-3 | 4-Chlorophenyl phenyl ether |
| 108-10-1 | 4-Methyl-2-pentanone |
| 108-10-1 | 4-Methyl-2-pentanone |
| 100-01-6 | 4-Nitroaniline |
| 100-02-7 | 4-Nitrophenol |
| 83-32-9 | Acenaphthene |
| 208-96-8 | Acenaphthylene |
| 67-64-1 | Acetone |
| 98-86-2 | Acetophenone |
| 50594-66-6 | Acifluorfen |
| 309-00-2 | Aldrin |
| 319-84-6 | alpha-BHC |
| 7429-90-5 | Aluminum |
| 120-12-7 | Anthracene |
| 7440-36-0 | Antimony |
| 12674-11-2 | Aroclor-1016 |
| 11104-28-2 | Aroclor-1221 |
| 11141-16-5 | Aroclor-1232 |
| 53469-21-9 | Aroclor-1242 |
| 12672-29-6 | Aroclor-1248 |
| 11097-69-1 | Aroclor-1254 |
| 11096-82-5 | Aroclor-1260 |
| 40487-42-1 | Arsenic |
| 1912-24-9 | Atrazine |
| 25057-89-0 | Bentazon |
| 100-52-7 | Benzaldehyde |
| 71-43-2 | Benzene |
| 71-43-2 | Benzene |
| 56-55-3 | Benzo (a) anthracene |
| 50-32-8 | Benzo (a) pyrene |
| 205-99-2 | Benzo (b) fluoranthene |
| 191-24-2 | Benzo (g,h,i) perylene |
| 207-08-9 | Benzo (k) fluoranthene |

| | |
|---|---|
| 65-85-0 | Benzoic acid |
| 100-51-6 | Benzyl alcohol |
| 7440-41-7 | Beryllium |
| 319-85-7 | beta-BHC |
| 111-91-1 | Bis(2-chloroethoxy)methane |
| 111-44-4 | Bis(2-chloroethyl)ether |
| 39638-32-9 | Bis(2-chloroisopropyl)ether |
| 117-81-7 | Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate |
| 75-27-4 | Bromodichloromethane |
| 75-25-2 | Bromoform |
| 74-83-9 | Bromomethane |
| 85-68-7 | Butyl benzyl phthalate |
| 7440-43-9 | Cadmium |
| 105-60-2 | Caprolactam |
| 86-74-8 | Carbazole |
| 1563-66-2 | Carbofuran |
| 75-15-0 | Carbon disulfide |
| 75-15-0 | Carbon disulfide |
| 56-23-5 | Carbon tetrachloride |
| 12789-03-6 | Chlordane (tech) |
| 108-90-7 | Chlorobenzene |
| 75-00-3 | Chloroethane |
| 67-66-3 | Chloroform |
| 74-87-3 | Chloromethane |
| 7440-47-3 | Chromium |
| 218-01-9 | Chrysene |
| 156-59-2 | cis-1,2-Dichloroethene |
| 10061-01-5 | cis-1,3-Dichloropropene |
| 7440-48-4 | Cobalt |
| 7440-50-8 | Copper |
| 110-82-7 | Cyclohexane |
| 68359-37-5 | Cyfluthrin |
| | DCPA acid metabolites |
| 319-86-8 | delta-BHC |
| 333-41-5 | Diazinon |
| 53-70-3 | Dibenz (a,h) anthracene |
| 132-64-9 | Dibenzofuran |
| 124-48-1 | Dibromochloromethane |
| 1918-00-9 | Dicamba |
| 75-71-8 | Dichlorodifluoromethane |
| 120-36-5 | Dichloroprop |
| 84-66-2 | Diethyl phthalate |
| 131-11-3 | Dimethyl phthalate |
| 84-74-2 | Di-n-butyl phthalate |
| 117-84-0 | Di-n-octyl phthalate |
| 88-85-7 | Dinoseb |
| 959-98-8 | Endosulfan I |
| 33213-65-9 | Endosulfan II |
| 1031-07-8 | Endosulfan sulfate |
| 72-20-8 | Endrin |
| 7421-93-4 | Endrin aldehyde |
| 53494-70-5 | Endrin ketone |
| 66230-04-4 | Esfenvalerate |
| 100-41-4 | Ethylbenzene |

| | |
|---|---|
| 206-44-0 | Fluoranthene |
| 86-73-7 | Fluorene |
| 58-89-9 | gamma-BHC (Lindane) |
| 76-44-8 | Heptachlor |
| 1024-57-3 | Heptachlor epoxide |
| 118-74-1 | Hexachlorobenzene |
| 87-68-3 | Hexachlorobutadiene |
| 77-47-4 | Hexachlorocyclopentadiene |
| 67-72-1 | Hexachloroethane |
| 193-39-5 | Indeno (1,2,3-cd) pyrene |
| 7439-89-6 | Iron |
| 78-59-1 | Isophorone |
| 98-82-8 | Isopropylbenzene |
| 91465-08-6 | lambda-Cyhalothrin |
| 7439-92-1 | Lead |
| 7439-97-6 | Mercury |
| | meta-/para-Xylene |
| 72-43-5 | Methoxychlor |
| 79-20-9 | Methyl acetate |
| 298-00-0 | Methyl parathion |
| 1634-04-4 | Methyl tert-butyl ether |
| 108-87-2 | Methylcyclohexane |
| 75-09-2 | Methylene chloride |
| 2212-67-1 | Molinate |
| 91-20-3 | Naphthalene |
| 7440-02-0 | Nickel |
| 98-95-3 | Nitrobenzene |
| 621-64-7 | N-Nitrosodi-n-propylamine |
| 86-30-6 | N-Nitrosodiphenylamine |
| 95-47-6 | ortho-Xylene |
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| 87-86-5 | Pentachlorophenol |
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| 7782-49-2 | Selenium |
| 7440-22-4 | Silver |
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| 127-18-4 | Tetrachloroethene |
| 7440-28-0 | Thallium |
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| 8001-35-2 | Toxaphene |
| 156-60-5 | trans-1,2-Dichloroethene |
| 10061-02-6 | trans-1,3-Dichloropropene |
| 79-01-6 | Trichloroethene |
| 79-01-6 | Trichloroethene |
| 75-69-4 | Trichlorofluoromethane |
| 1582-09-8 | Trifluralin |
| 7440-62-2 | Vanadium |
| 75-01-4 | Vinyl chloride |

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U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

# Privacy and Security Notice



## Privacy and Security Notice

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- the type of browser and operating system used (if provided by the browser)
- the URL of the referring page (if provided by the browser)
- the object requested
- completion status of the request
- pages visited

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