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August 16, 1974

STATUS REPORT OF CHLORINE SHORTAGE

Pursuant to Mr. Train's memorandum of June 19, 1974, this is a chlorine report for the Nation. The summarized information is based upon reports received from the ten Environmental Protection Agency Regions in consultation with responsible State agencies.

I. SUMMARY

	<u>No. of Reports for Week Ending 8/10/74</u>	<u>Cumulative Reports Since and Including Canvass of 5/30/74</u>
A. Outage Reports		
1. Water Supply	1	4
2. Wastewater	2	19
B. Shortage Reports		
1. Water Supply	2	9
2. Wastewater	<u>0</u>	<u>10</u>
TOTAL	5	42

C. Situation Evaluation

The national chlorine shortage remains tight with 5 new incident reports this week and with threats of future problems; however, most major problems have been handled in some fashion. The August 8-10 shortage at the Deer Island treatment plant in Boston was rectified by Region I action in coordination with the supplier, Jones Chemical, and two producers, Olin and Allied. With normal supply cut by an explosion at the Sobin Chemical Plant, Deer Island's shortage caused a closure of the local shellfish beds. Mississippi reports that approximately 75% of the state's water supplies may be affected if Thompson-Hayward cannot obtain chlorine from its suppliers, among them Velsicol Chemical.

II. NARRATIVE OF INCIDENT REPORTS

A. Disposition of Outages Previously Reported as Current

1. Water Supply - none existing in this category



8/19

2. Wastewater

- a. Arlington and Garland Texas have still not chlorinated wastewater since 6/28/74 and 6/19/74 respectively. State action is expected in both but in either case no health implications are known to exist.

B. Newly Reported Outages (Not covered in II. A.)

1. Water Supply

- a. Georgetown, Delaware (Sussex County) reported that it was out of chlorine during the month of July because of the shortage. It's well system serves 1500 people. While no bacteriological samples were collected during the outage month, a check is being made for disease or adverse health effects. Chlorination was resumed August 1.

2. Wastewater

- a. Penn Yan, N. Y. suffered an outage Monday, 8/15/74, while the water treatment plant has only a 3 day supply. Supplier is Nychlor of Watkins Glen. Due to rail delays, the situation was temporarily solved by local utility borrowing until expected shipment arrives about 8/19/74.
- b. Middlesex County, Sewer Authority reports an outage of 8/13/74. Supplied by Linden Chlorine, the problem was attributed to rail delays which were rectified the same afternoon; chlorination resumed that evening.

C. Newly Reported Shortages (Not covered in II. B.)

1. Water Supply

- a. Penn Yan, N. Y. is down to 3 days supply and is borrowing from local communities. Shipment expected 8/19/74; shortage due to rail delay.
- b. Passaic Valley Water Commission is down to a 4 day supply as of 8/14/74. When rail shipment could not be located by Penn Central, the Regional EPA office contacted the I. C. C. and was able to find the same. Delivery is scheduled for 8/17/74.



2. Wastewater - none existing in this category

D. Other Information on Incident Reports

1. The state wastewater plant shortage at Deer Island, Boston, Mass., which caused the closure of shellfish beds Monday, 8/19/74 was aided by one tank truck every other day from Allied Chemical and two tank trucks from Olin Chemical. While a portion of the beds were reopened on 8/15/74 the remainder were still closed due to high bacteriological counts. Sobin Chemical, the normal supplier, is expected to resume supply shortly.
2. Velsicol Chemical has advised Thompson-Hayward of Memphis, Tennessee, that they can no longer supply chlorine. The Mississippi Board of Health has sent a letter to Velsicol advising the widespread health implications that could occur, should a shortage develop. It was reported that one tank car was diverted by Thompson-Hayward to Memphis from Georgia but that is expected to last only one week.

III. STATUS OF LEGISLATION

As before, H. R. 13002, the Safe Drinking Water Act, has been reported out of Committee and currently awaits action in the House. Senate Bill S. 2846, better known as the Emergency Chlorine Act, has been passed in that chamber. Both Bills contain provisions for the standby allocation of chlorine while the House version also provides for lime, caustic and other non-chlorine treatment materials.

IV. OTHER REPORTS

- A. Henry County Water District Kentucky was out of activated carbon fluoride and copper sulfate for several days until a shipment arrived on 8/14/74.

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received
Sept 9

August 30, 1974

STATUS REPORT OF CHLORINE SHORTAGE

Pursuant to Mr. Train's memorandum of June 19, 1974, this is a chlorine report for the Nation. The summarized information is based upon reports received from the ten Environmental Protection Agency Regions in consultation with responsible State agencies.

(NOTE: For technical reasons an official report will not be made the week of September 6, 1974; the next report will be filed on September 13.)

I. SUMMARY

	<u>No. of Reports for Week Ending 8/31/74</u>	<u>Cumulative Reports Since and Including Canvass of 5/30/74</u>
A. Outage Reports		
1. Water Supply	2	6
2. Wastewater	2	21
B. Shortage Reports		
1. Water Supply	4	14
2. Wastewater	2	12
Total	<u>10</u>	<u>53</u>

C. Situation Evaluation

While the ten reports are a seasonal high in incidents, extenuating circumstances have occurred; conditions are tight but there does not appear to be a supply crisis. In the past week, problems included slow rail delivery and inability to use ton cylinders to replace the 150-pound variety.

II. NARRATIVE OF INCIDENT REPORTS

A. Disposition of Outages Previously Reported as Current

1. Water Supply - none existing in this category.

2. Wastewater -

- a. Garland, Texas resumed chlorination from August 25-27, ran out for a day and then resumed chlorination again. Supply is intermittent but expected to be adequate.

B. Newly Reported Outages (Not Covered in II. A.)

1. Water Supply

- a. The Northwest Kemper Water Association, Preston, Mississippi, a small well water system, was out of chlorine for about one



week prior to August 23. Shipment was expected on August 24. No bacteriological results were available.

- b. Westfield, Indiana was out of chlorine from August 1-14, partially due to technical delivery problems. Bacteriological samples were reported as being good and chlorination has been resumed.

2. Wastewater

- a. Nashville, Tennessee experienced an outage on August 28 and ton cylinders were moved from the water supply division until an order could arrive. No anticipated health implications.
- b. Soldotna, Alaska stopped wastewater chlorination on August 25 because of a shortage of 150-pound cylinders (chlorine being available in ton cylinders) but expects to convert to ton cylinders by September 3. No adverse health implications expected; effluent goes to the Kenai River.

C. Newly Reported Shortages (Not Covered in II. B.)

1. Water Supply

- a. Soldotna, Alaska reports less than 10-day supply as of August 25 but expects shipment on September 2. No expected health implications; same cylinder problem as above. Van Waters and Rogers is supplier.
- b. Kenai, Alaska reports same as above; will consider diverting wastewater to water supply.
- c. Homer, Alaska, reports same condition as Kenai.
- d. Cambridge, Massachusetts was down to a seven-day supply from August 26-29. Supplier, New England Chemical, reported slow rail delivery to it; a supply was received on August 29.

2. Wastewater

- a. Kenai, Alaska; same as water supply story (C.1.b.).
- b. Homer, Alaska; same as water supply story (C.1.c.).

D. Other Information on Incident Reports

A survey regarding the prices of chlorine in tank car bulk is given below. Note that while prices were stagnant from 1960 to 1972 conditions have changed so that there is now a sharp upward trend.



Chlorine Prices Per Ton for 55-Ton Tank Car Lots

	<u>Philadelphia Water Department</u>	<u>Southern California Water District</u>	<u>National List Prices</u>
1960	\$80	\$74.54	\$65
1970	63	58.90	75
1972	50	56.10	75
1974	120	110.00	120

(Note that many contracts now include escalator clauses and limits on available amount.)

III. STATUS OF LEGISLATION

As before, H. R. 13002, the Safe Drinking Water Act, has been reported out of Committee and currently awaits action in the House. Senate Bill S. 2846, better known as the Emergency Chlorine Act, has been passed in that chamber. Both Bills contain provisions for the standby allocation of chlorine while the House version also provides for lime, caustic and other non-chlorine treatment materials.

IV. OTHER REPORTS (Repacker Supply, State and Local Actions, etc.)

- A. Bartlet Chemical Company, a repackager at Napoleonville, Louisiana, reports difficulty in obtaining chlorine and in supplying its customers.

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September 13, 1974

STATUS REPORT OF CHLORINE SHORTAGE

Pursuant to Mr. Train's memorandum of June 19, 1974, this is a chlorine report for the Nation. The summarized information is based upon reports received from the ten Environmental Protection Agency Regions in consultation with responsible State agencies.

(NOTE: This report covers a two-week report period from August 30, 1974 to September 13, 1974.

I. SUMMARY

	<u>No. of Reports for Two Weeks Ending 9/13/74</u>	<u>Cumulative Reports Since and Including Canvass of 5/30/74</u>
A. Outage Reports		
1. Water Supply	1	7
2. Wastewater	2	23
B. Shortage Reports		
1. Water Supply	2*	16
2. Wastewater	0	12
Total	5	58

*These two incidents represent a delayed report made by an official of the Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission, Maryland, at the September meeting of the Chesapeake Section, AWWA. He said that WSSC was down to a one or two-days supply on two different occasions earlier this summer; emergency supplies were obtained from alternate repackagers.

C. Situation Evaluation

In the past two weeks, problems have included slow rail delivery and a train derailment. At present the situation is tight but not critical.

II. NARRATIVE OF INCIDENT REPORTS

A. Disposition of Outages Previously Reported as Current

1. Water Supply

- a. The Northwest Kemper Water Association, Preston, Mississippi, a small well water system is practicing some type of manual chlorination. A bacteriological sample was negative. County sanitarian still does not know if chlorine has been received.

2. Wastewater

- a. Soldotna, Alaska resumed disinfection on September 6, 1974 when conversion to ton cylinders was accomplished.



B. Newly Reported Outages (Not Covered in II. A.)

1. Water Supply

- a. Homer, Alaska was out of chlorine on September 8, 1974. There were no known health problems; the well water was of good quality. Chlorine shipment was received on September 9, 1974.

2. Wastewater

- a. Homer, Alaska (same as in II. B. 1.).
- b. Metro Sewer Board, St. Paul, Minnesota was out of chlorine on August 11 and 12 for 9 hours and 15 minutes. This outage occurred because a tank car, shipped on August 5, was involved in a derailment enroute to the plant.

C. Newly Reported Shortages (Not Covered in II. B.)

1. Water Supply - none existing in this category.
2. Wastewater - none existing in this category.

D. Other Information on Incident Reports

1. Durham, North Carolina was down to a one-day supply of liquid caustic on September 11, 1974. A shipment was received September 11. Shortage was due to inadequate caustic storage (8 days), high turbidities required greater use, and transportation problem.
2. The City of Anderson, Shasta County, California reported having a limited supply of sulfur dioxide for sewage dechlorination. The affected plant only recently began operations and had been buying from Continental Chemical Company with no contract. Seasonal demand for SO₂ by the local wine industry caused the shortage. EPA provided a list of manufacturers to the State; State and local personnel are trying to locate an alternate supply.
3. The City of Loyalton in Sierra County, California (serving 1,050 customers) has only one-week's supply of sodium fluoride remaining. The City is ordinarily supplied by McKesson Chemical Company, who purchases from Olin-Matheson. Alternate supplies are being sought.

III. STATUS OF LEGISLATION

As before, H. R. 13002, the Safe Drinking Water Act, has been reported out of Committee and consideration in the House is scheduled for October 1, 1974. Senate Bill S. 2846, better known as the Emergency



Chlorine Act, has been passed in that chamber. Both Bills contain provisions for the standby allocation of chlorine while the House version also provides for lime, caustic and other non-chlorine treatment materials.

IV. OTHER REPORTS (Repacker Supply, State and Local Actions, etc.)

None reported.

For more information call:

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October 4, 1974

STATUS REPORT OF CHLORINE SHORTAGE

Pursuant to Mr. Train's memorandum of June 19, 1974, this is a chlorine report for the Nation. The summarized information is based upon reports received from the ten Environmental Protection Agency Regions in consultation with responsible State agencies.

(NOTE: This report covers a two-week report period from September 20 to October 4, 1974.

I. SUMMARY

	No. of Reports for Two Weeks Ending 10/4/74	Cumulative Reports Since and Including Canvass of 5/30/74
A. Outage Reports		
1. Water Supply	0	7
2. Wastewater	0	23
B. Shortage Reports		
1. Water Supply	0	16
2. Wastewater	0	12
Total	0	58

C. Situation Evaluation

In the past two weeks, there have been no reports of chlorine outages or shortages for either water or wastewater plants. The situation is still tight, though not critical.

II. NARRATIVE OF INCIDENT REPORTS

A. Shortages Other Than Chlorine

1. Bridgeport Hydraulic Company, Bridgeport, Connecticut is having difficulty in obtaining an adequate supply of caustic. As of October 3, they had less than one-week's supply and another delivery is not expected until October 10. Region I has made contact with another distributor who has offered assistance to Bridgeport.
2. On September 18, Mystic Valley Water Company in Mystic, Connecticut was down to two-days supply of soda ash. A shipment was received that day and they now have an adequate supply.

III. STATUS OF LEGISLATION

As before, H. R. 13002, the Safe Drinking Water Act, has been reported out of Committee and consideration in the House is now scheduled for October 8, 1974. Senate Bill S. 2846, better known as the Emergency Chlorine Act, has been passed in that chamber.

For more information call:

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Oct 7

October 11, 1974

STATUS REPORT OF CHLORINE SHORTAGE

Pursuant to Mr. Train's memorandum of June 19, 1974, this is a chlorine report for the Nation. The summarized information is based upon reports received from the ten Environmental Protection Agency Regions in consultation with responsible State agencies.

(NOTE: This report covers a report period from October 4 to October 11, 1974.

I. SUMMARY

	No. of Reports for Week Ending 10/11/74	Cumulative Reports Since & Including Canvass of 5/30/74
A. Outage Reports		
1. Water Supply	0	7
2. Wastewater	0	23
B. Shortage Reports		
1. Water Supply	0	16
2. Wastewater	0	12
Total	0	58

C. Situation Evaluation

In the past week there have been no reports of chlorine outages or shortages for either water or wastewater plants. The situation is still tight, though not critical.

II. NARRATIVE OF INCIDENT REPORTS

A. Shortages Other Than Chlorine

A potential contract problem for lime was reported by the Washington Aqueduct Division but no shortage currently threatens.

B. Other Information on Incident Reports

Bridgeport Hydraulic Company, Bridgeport, Connecticut was having difficulty obtaining an adequate supply of caustic. They now have an adequate supply and the next delivery is scheduled for October 21, 1974.

III. STATUS OF LEGISLATION

As before, H. R. 13002, the Safe Drinking Water Act, has been reported out of Committee and consideration in the House is now scheduled for October 11, 1974. Senate Bill S. 2846, better known as the Emergency Chlorine Act, has been passed in that chamber.

IV. OTHER REPORTS (Repacker Supply, State and Local Actions, Etc.)

As a result of the sympathy strike at Stauffer Chemical Company in Henderson, Nevada, the Sierra Chemical Company in Reno (a repackager) has reported having only two week's chlorine supply. Sierra is the major chlorine supplier for Northern Nevada. Water and sewage treatment plants were immediately given exclusive chlorine allocation priority by the Company. EPA and the State have provided information to Sierra regarding possible alternate supplies.

For more information call:

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October 18, 1974 *uj*

STATUS REPORT OF CHLORINE SHORTAGE

Pursuant to Mr. Train's memorandum of June 19, 1974, this is a chlorine report for the Nation. The summarized information is based upon reports received from the ten Environmental Protection Agency Regions in consultation with responsible State agencies.

(NOTE: This report covers a report period from October 11 to October 18, 1974.)

I. SUMMARY

	No. of Reports for Week Ending 10/18/74	Cumulative Reports Since & Including Canvass of 5/30/74
A. Outage Reports		
1. Water Supply	0	7
2. Wastewater	0	23
B. Shortage Reports		
1. Water Supply	0	16
2. Wastewater	0	12
Total	0	58

C. Situation Evaluation

In the past week there have been no reports of chlorine outages or shortages for either water or wastewater plants. The situation is still tight, though not critical.

II. NARRATIVE OF INCIDENT REPORTS

A. Shortages Other Than Chlorine

Caustic soda outage - Hazelton Municipal Water Authority in Luzerne County, Pennsylvania has been out of the chemical for the past two weeks and just recently notified the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Resources. The DER is handling the situation and has supplied the Authority with other possible sources for the chemical.

III. STATUS OF LEGISLATION

As before, H. R. 13002, the Safe Drinking Water Act, has been reported out of Committee and consideration in the House is now scheduled after the election recess. Senate Bill S. 2846, better known as the Emergency Chlorine Act, has been passed in that chamber.

IV. OTHER REPORTS (Repacker Supply, State and Local Actions, Etc.)

The sympathy strike at Stauffer Chemical Company in Henderson, Nevada is continuing. The Sierra Chemical Company (a chlorine repackager in Reno) broke through picket lines and secured a two-week supply of chlorine for their customers.

For more information call:

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10/21

October 25, 1974

STATUS REPORT OF CHLORINE SHORTAGE

Pursuant to Mr. Train's memorandum of June 19, 1974, this is a chlorine report for the Nation. The summarized information is based upon reports received from the ten Environmental Protection Agency Regions in consultation with responsible State agencies.

I. End of Weekly Reports

In view of the declining severity of the shortage, it has been decided to discontinue the formal weekly reports. However, the Regions are requested to keep the Headquarters Chlorine Coordinator informed of any problems which may develop. Since chlorine supply remains tight nationally, it may be necessary to reactivate the weekly reports next Spring or Summer when chlorine demands for sanitary uses will again increase. The cooperation of the State and Regional authorities in making this weekly reporting system work is most appreciated.

II. Concluding Summary for Chlorine

No new reports were received this week. The summary of all reports since and including the canvass of 5/30/74 is as follows:

A. Outage Reports		30
1. Water Supply	7	
2. Wastewater	23	
B. Shortage Reports		28
1. Water Supply	16	
2. Wastewater	12	

III. Lime Shortage

Reports have been received of tight lime supplies and threatening shortages in South Carolina and Florida; however no specific shortages were reported. A brief check with the National Lime Association and other authorities indicates a tight situation with some back-ordering. However, it was felt that the lime industry could and would meet public health demands when given sufficient advance notice of a need.

IV. Status of Legislation

As before, H. R. 13002, the Safe Drinking Water Act, has been reported out of Committee and consideration in the House is now scheduled after the election recess. Senate Bill S. 2846, better known as the Emergency Chlorine Act, has been passed in that chamber.

For more information call:

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