

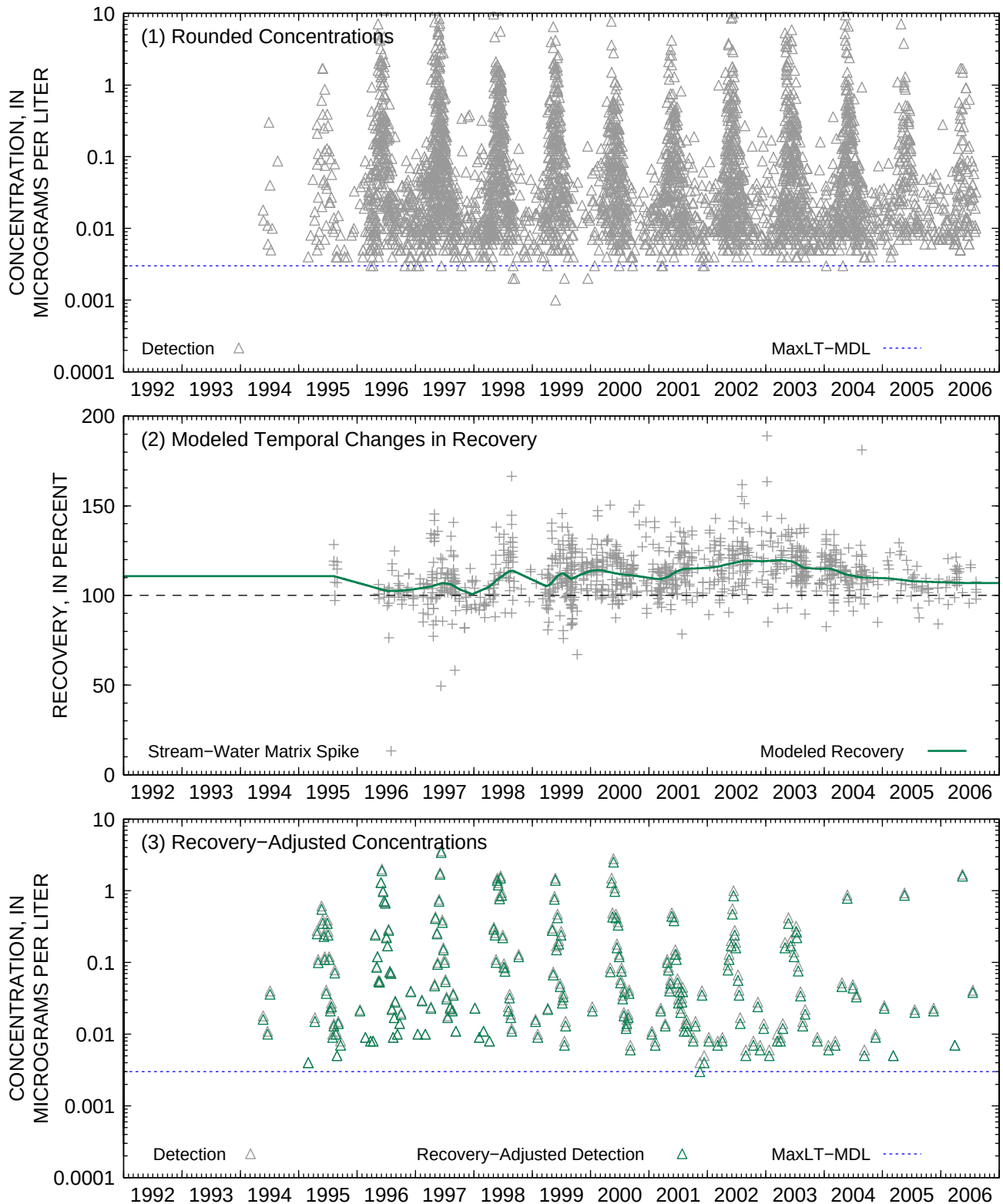


Figure A3-1. Timeseries plots of (1) rounded concentrations of acetochlor in relation to the maximum value of the long-term method detection level (maxLT-MD) for all sites in the trend data set; (2) modeled temporal changes in recovery; and, (3) for detections at White River at Hazleton, IN, a comparison of recovery-adjusted versus unadjusted concentrations. (Concentrations greater than 10 micrograms per liter or recovery greater than 200 percent, if any, are not shown.)

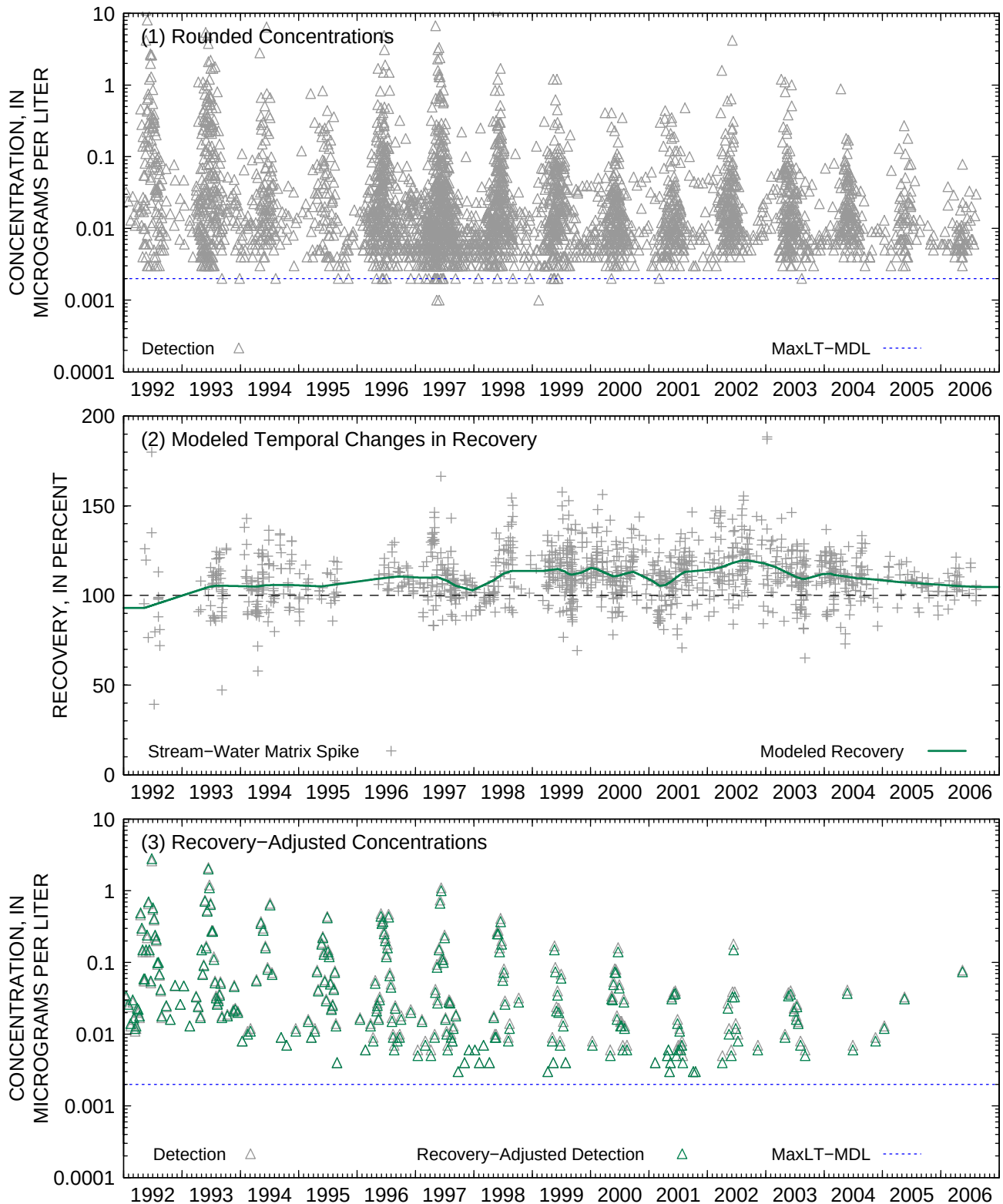


Figure A3-2. Timeseries plots of (1) rounded concentrations of alachlor in relation to the maximum value of the long-term method detection level (maxLT-MD) for all sites in the trend data set; (2) modeled temporal changes in recovery; and, (3) for detections at White River at Hazleton, IN, a comparison of recovery-adjusted versus unadjusted concentrations. (Concentrations greater than 10 micrograms per liter or recovery greater than 200 percent, if any, are not shown.)

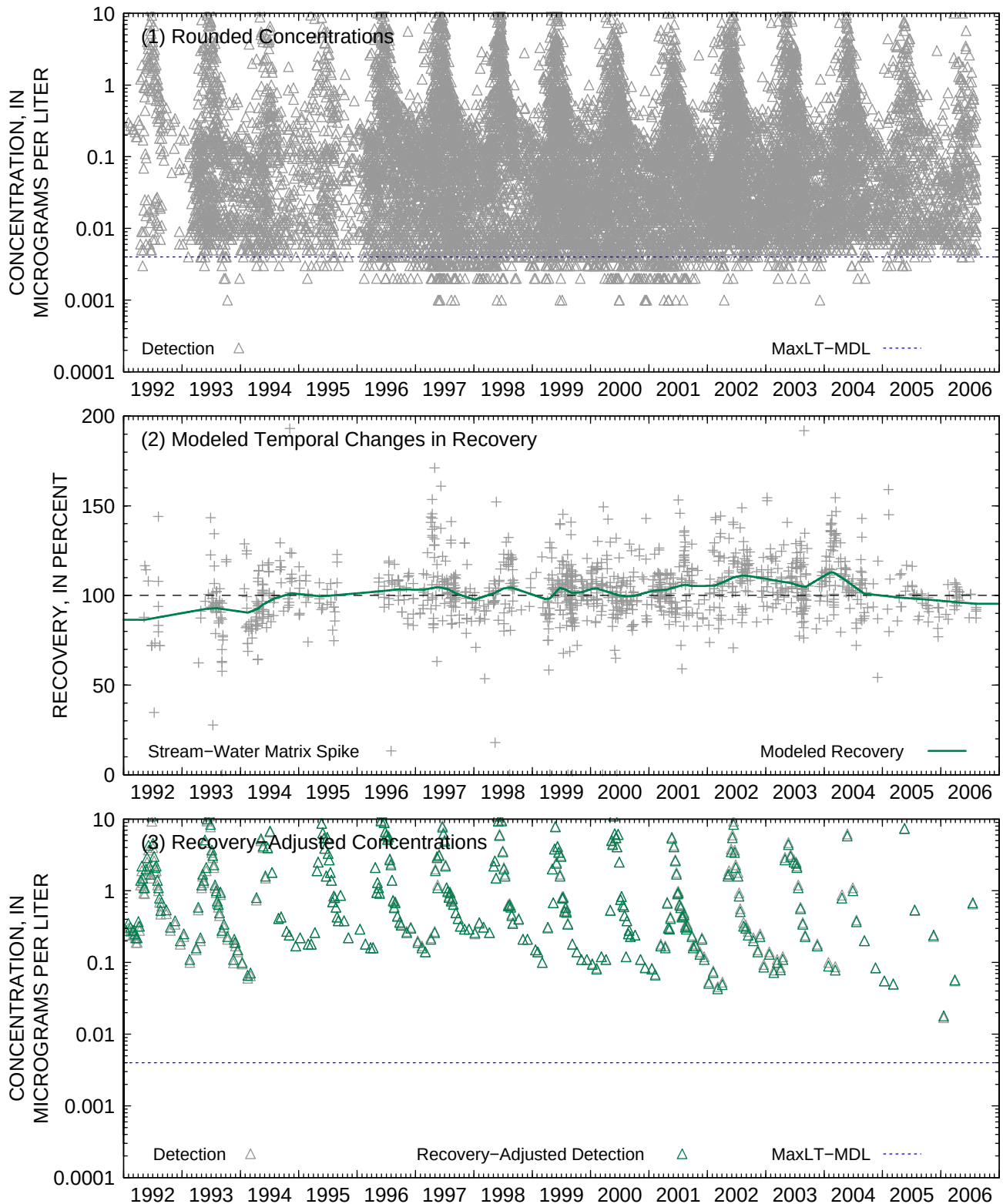


Figure A3-3. Timeseries plots of (1) rounded concentrations of atrazine in relation to the maximum value of the long-term method detection level (maxLT-MD) for all sites in the trend data set; (2) modeled temporal changes in recovery; and, (3) for detections at White River at Hazleton, IN, a comparison of recovery-adjusted versus unadjusted concentrations. (Concentrations greater than 10 micrograms per liter or recovery greater than 200 percent, if any, are not shown.)

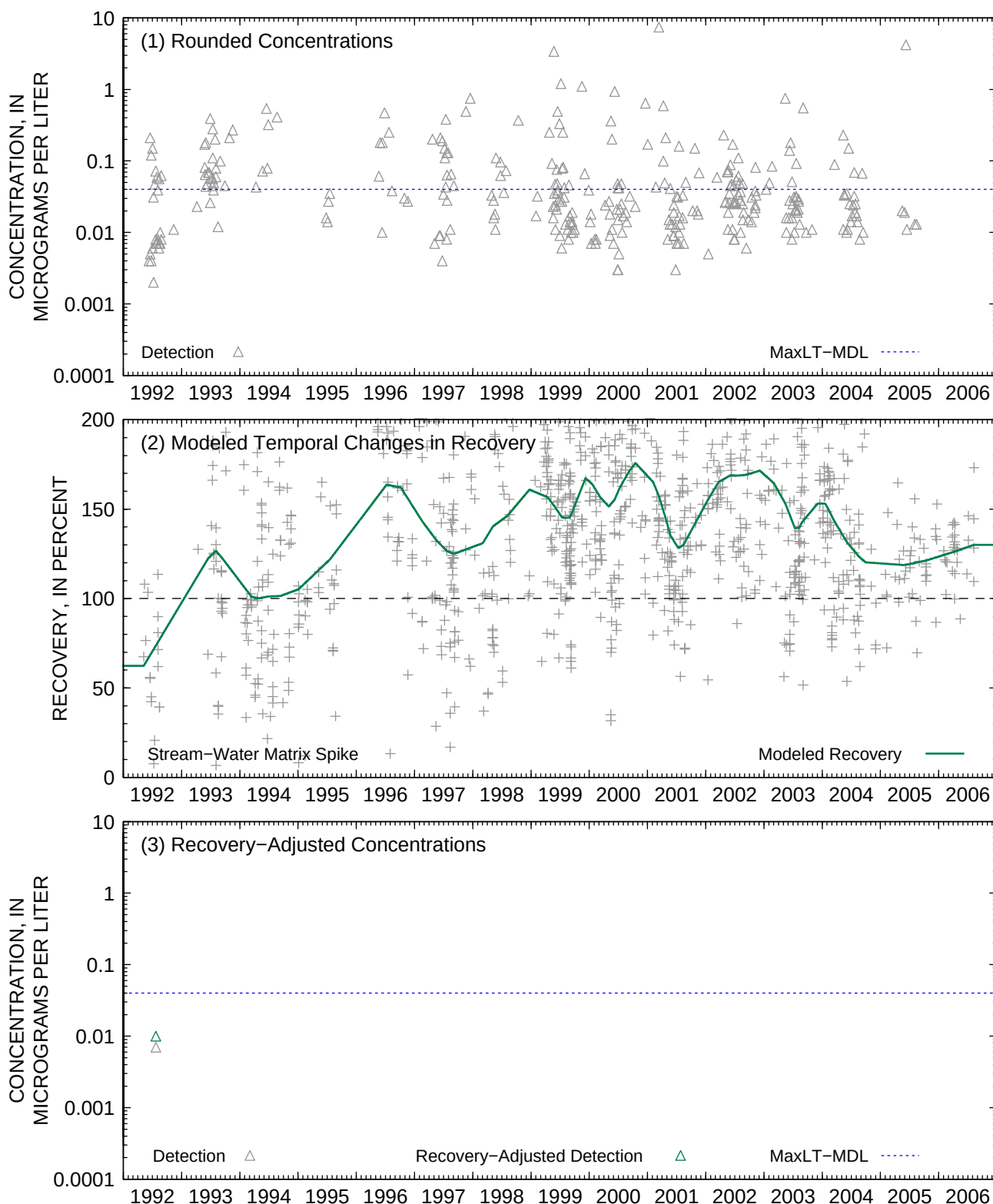


Figure A3-4. Timeseries plots of (1) rounded concentrations of azinphos-methyl in relation to the maximum value of the long-term method detection level (maxLT-MD) for all sites in the trend data set; (2) modeled temporal changes in recovery; and, (3) for detections at White River at Hazleton, IN, a comparison of recovery-adjusted versus unadjusted concentrations. (Concentrations greater than 10 micrograms per liter or recovery greater than 200 percent, if any, are not shown.)

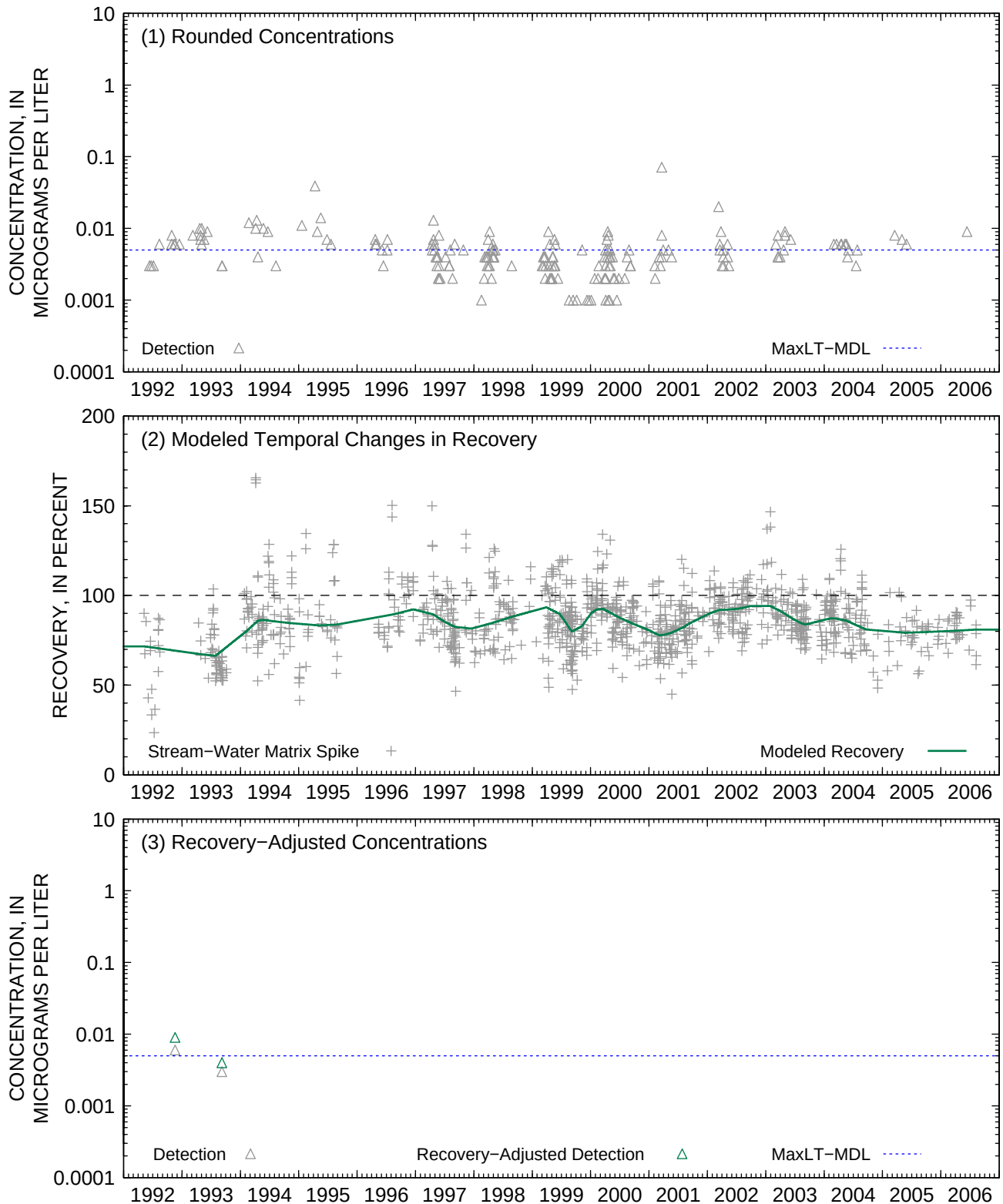


Figure A3-5. Timeseries plots of (1) rounded concentrations of benfluralin in relation to the maximum value of the long-term method detection level (maxLT-MD) for all sites in the trend data set; (2) modeled temporal changes in recovery; and, (3) for detections at White River at Hazleton, IN, a comparison of recovery-adjusted versus unadjusted concentrations. (Concentrations greater than 10 micrograms per liter or recovery greater than 200 percent, if any, are not shown.)

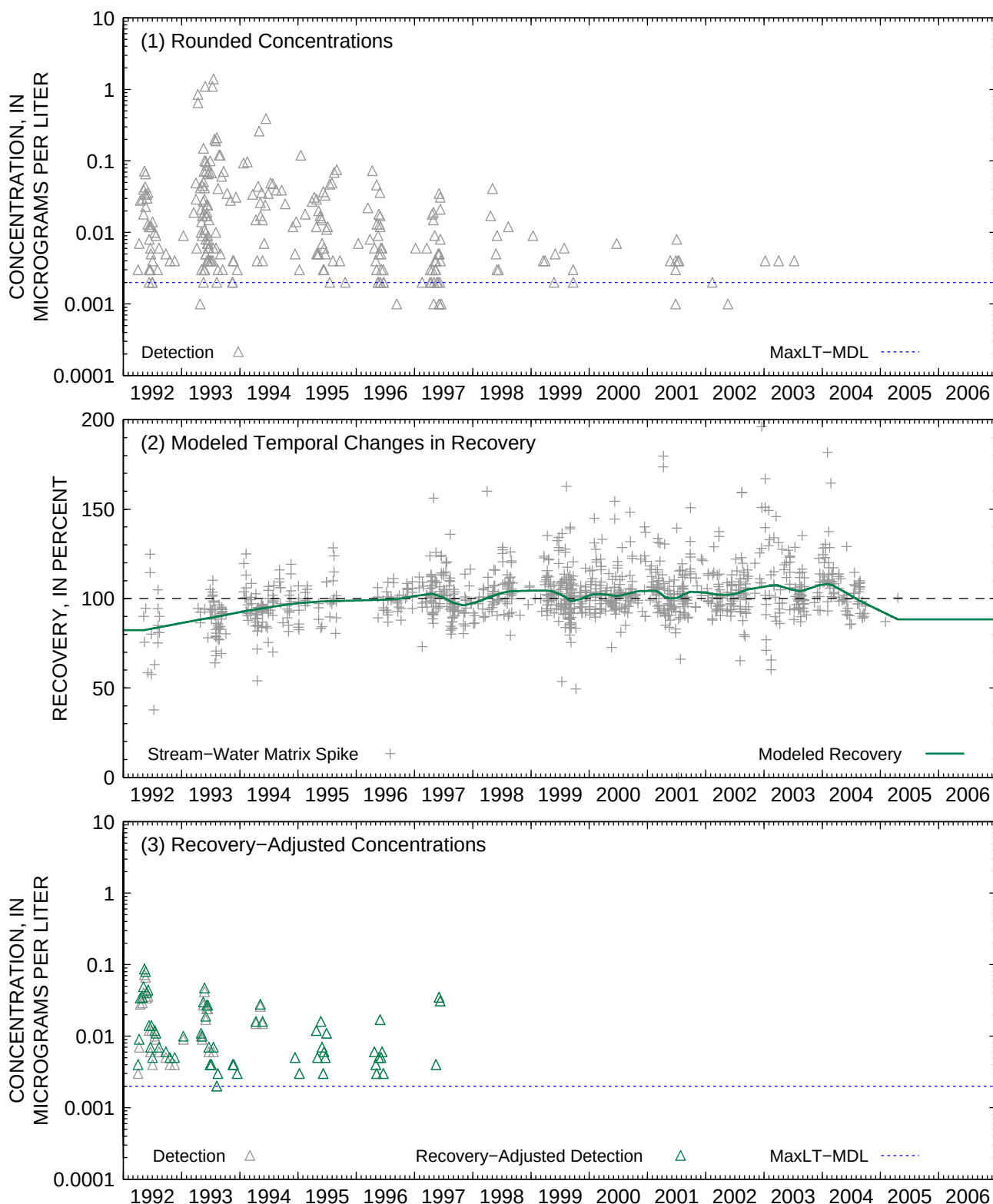


Figure A3-6. Timeseries plots of (1) rounded concentrations of butylate in relation to the maximum value of the long-term method detection level (maxLT-MD) for all sites in the trend data set; (2) modeled temporal changes in recovery; and, (3) for detections at White River at Hazleton, IN, a comparison of recovery-adjusted versus unadjusted concentrations. (Concentrations greater than 10 micrograms per liter or recovery greater than 200 percent, if any, are not shown.)

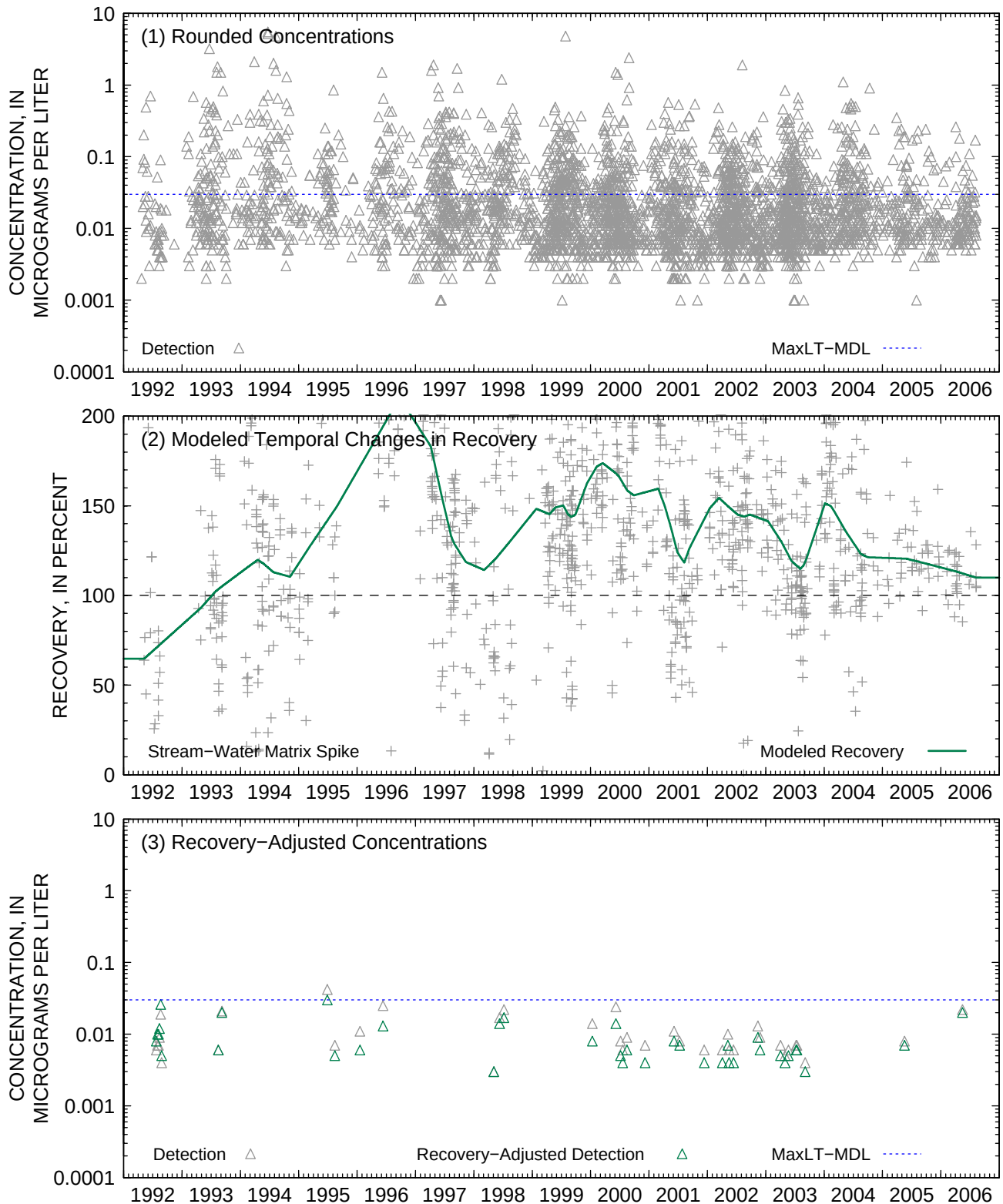


Figure A3-7. Timeseries plots of (1) rounded concentrations of carbaryl in relation to the maximum value of the long-term method detection level (maxLT-MD) for all sites in the trend data set; (2) modeled temporal changes in recovery; and, (3) for detections at White River at Hazleton, IN, a comparison of recovery-adjusted versus unadjusted concentrations. (Concentrations greater than 10 micrograms per liter or recovery greater than 200 percent, if any, are not shown.)



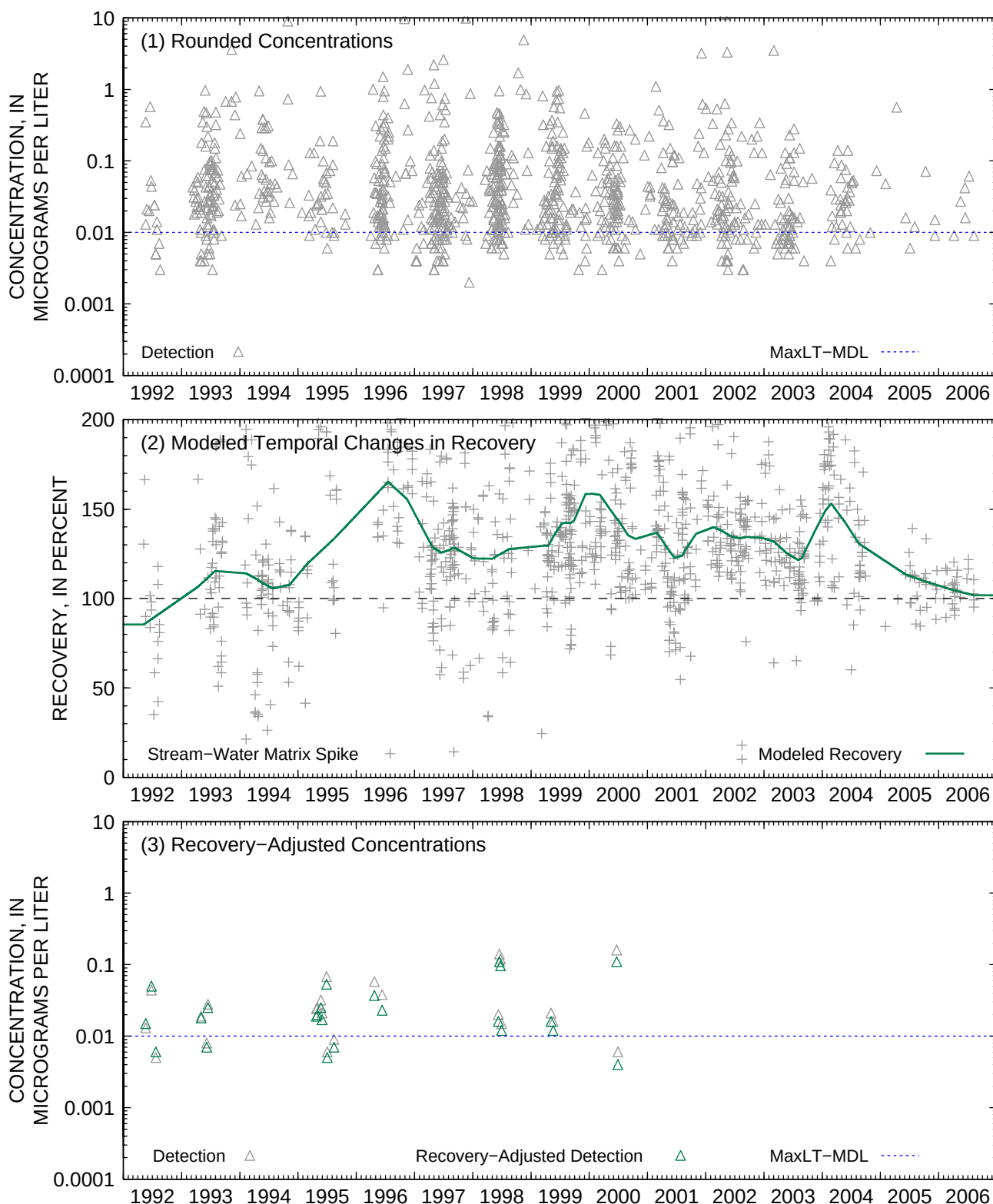


Figure A3-8. Timeseries plots of (1) rounded concentrations of carbofuran in relation to the maximum value of the long-term method detection level (maxLT-MD) for all sites in the trend data set; (2) modeled temporal changes in recovery; and, (3) for detections at White River at Hazleton, IN, a comparison of recovery-adjusted versus unadjusted concentrations. (Concentrations greater than 10 micrograms per liter or recovery greater than 200 percent, if any, are not shown.)



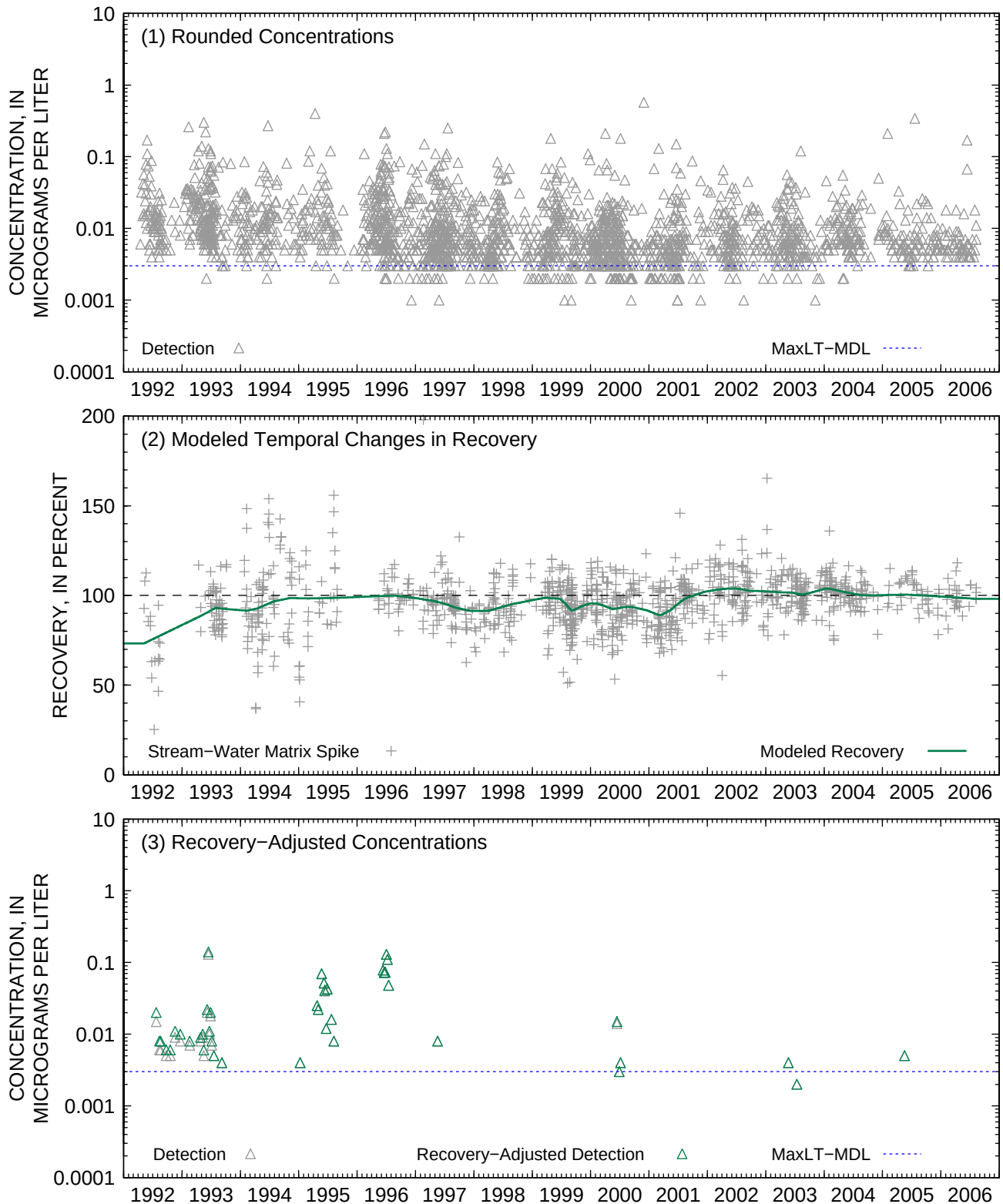


Figure A3-9. Timeseries plots of (1) rounded concentrations of chlorpyrifos in relation to the maximum value of the long-term method detection level (maxLT-MD) for all sites in the trend data set; (2) modeled temporal changes in recovery; and, (3) for detections at White River at Hazleton, IN, a comparison of recovery-adjusted versus unadjusted concentrations. (Concentrations greater than 10 micrograms per liter or recovery greater than 200 percent, if any, are not shown.)

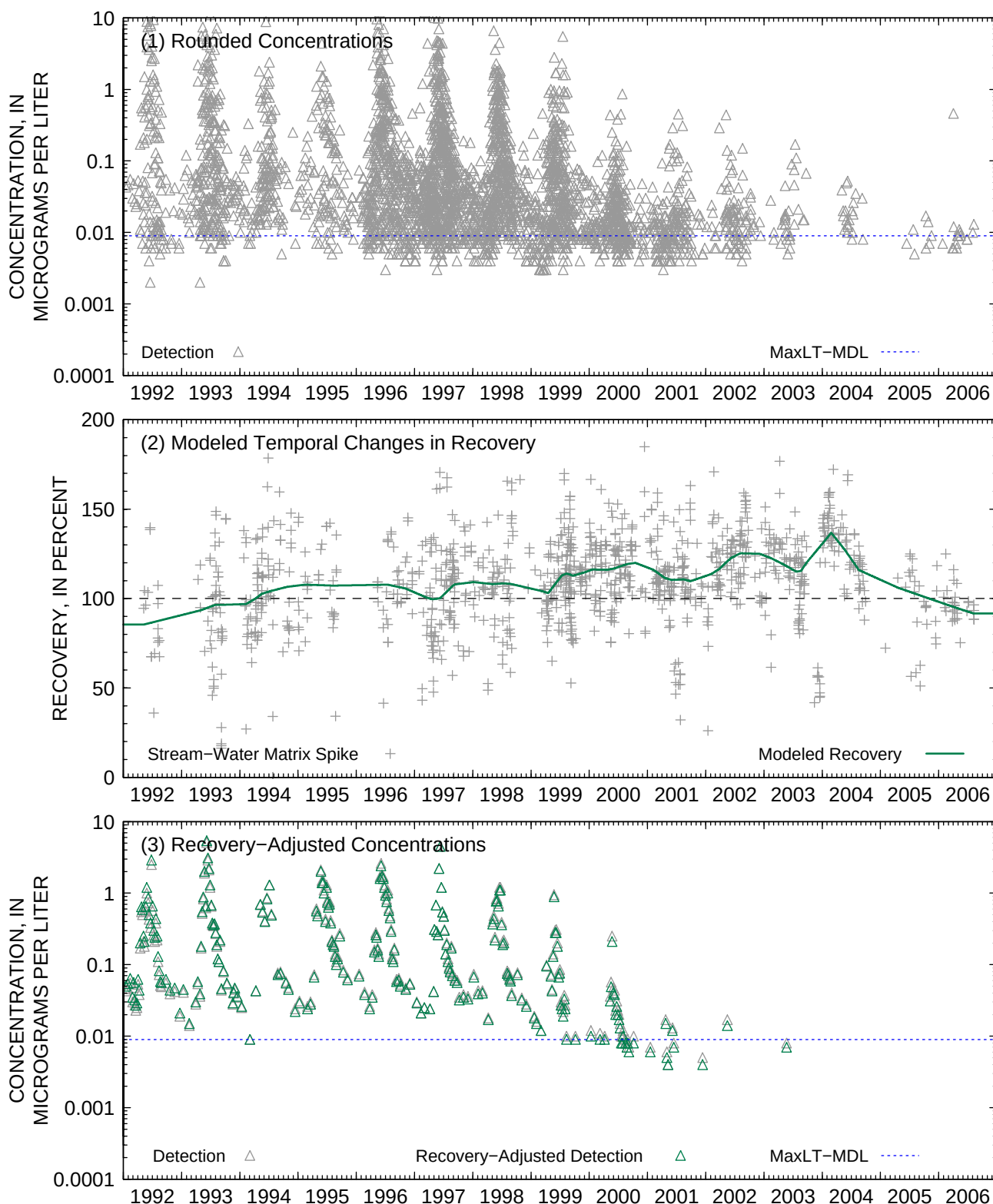


Figure A3-10. Timeseries plots of (1) rounded concentrations of cyanazine in relation to the maximum value of the long-term method detection level (maxLT-MD) for all sites in the trend data set; (2) modeled temporal changes in recovery; and, (3) for detections at White River at Hazleton, IN, a comparison of recovery-adjusted versus unadjusted concentrations. (Concentrations greater than 10 micrograms per liter or recovery greater than 200 percent, if any, are not shown.)

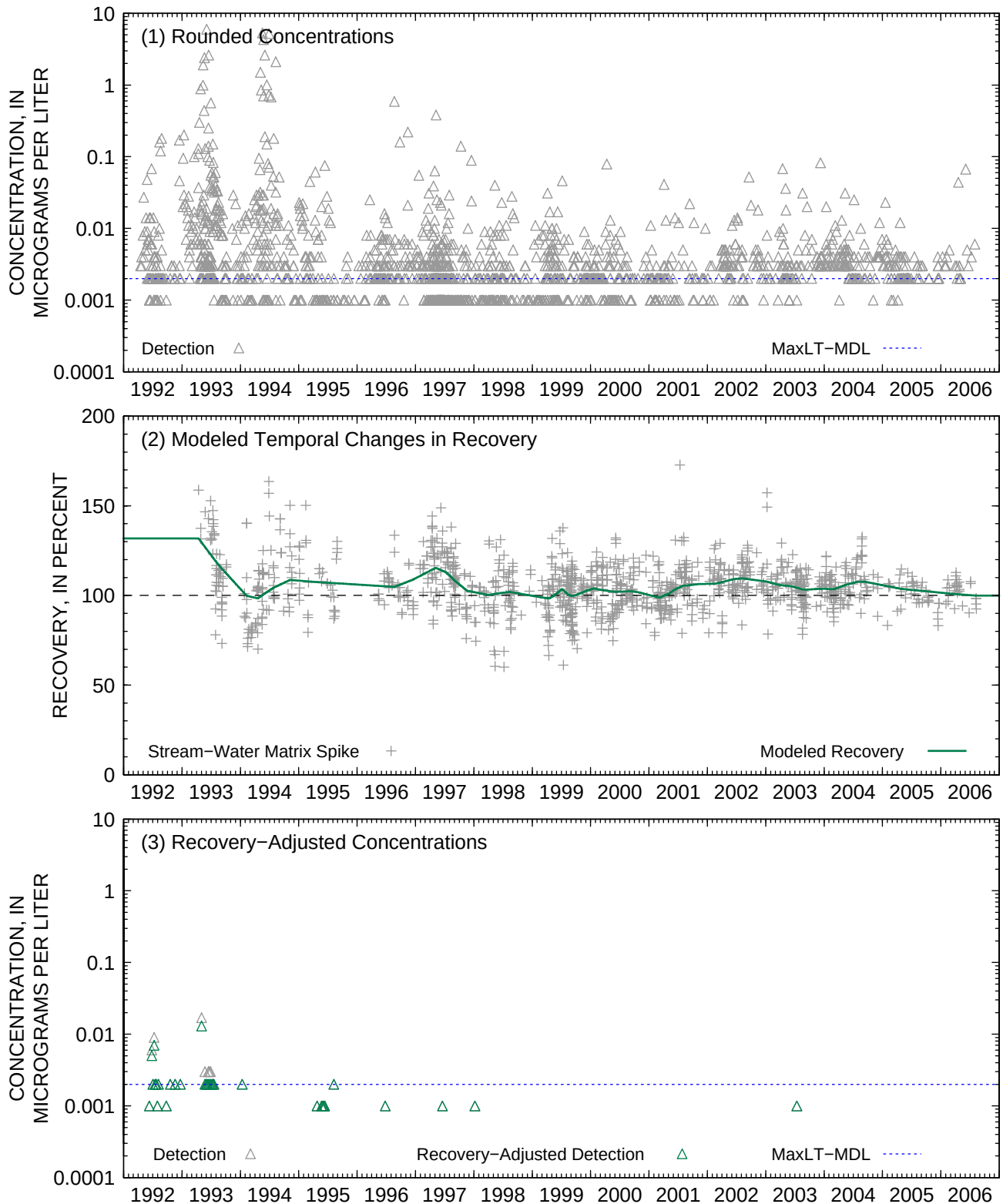


Figure A3-11. Timeseries plots of (1) rounded concentrations of dachthal in relation to the maximum value of the long-term method detection level (maxLT-MD) for all sites in the trend data set; (2) modeled temporal changes in recovery; and, (3) for detections at White River at Hazleton, IN, a comparison of recovery-adjusted versus unadjusted concentrations. (Concentrations greater than 10 micrograms per liter or recovery greater than 200 percent, if any, are not shown.)

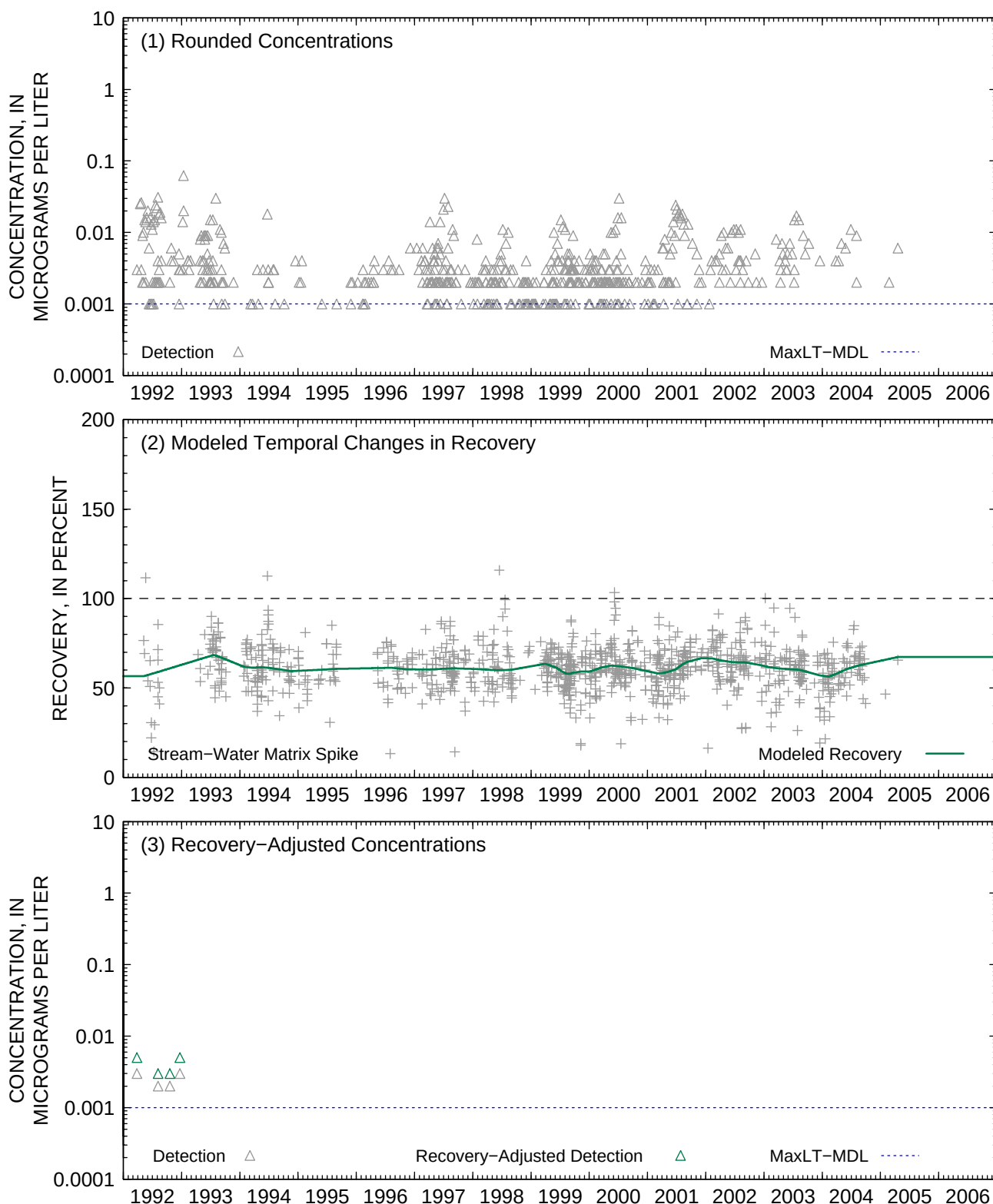


Figure A3-12. Timeseries plots of (1) rounded concentrations of p,p'-DDE in relation to the maximum value of the long-term method detection level (maxLT-MD) for all sites in the trend data set; (2) modeled temporal changes in recovery; and, (3) for detections at White River at Hazleton, IN, a comparison of recovery-adjusted versus unadjusted concentrations. (Concentrations greater than 10 micrograms per liter or recovery greater than 200 percent, if any, are not shown.)

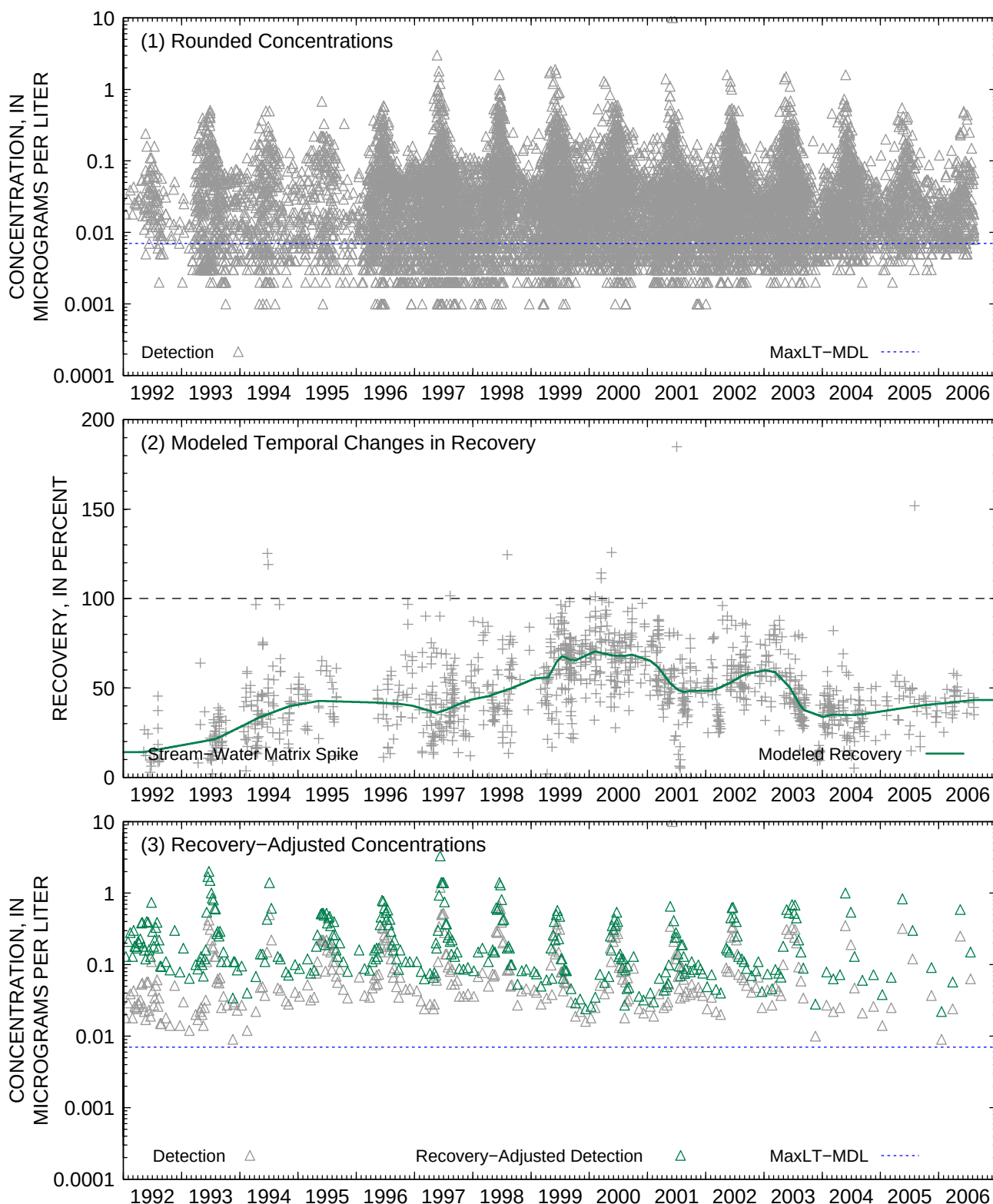


Figure A3-13. Timeseries plots of (1) rounded concentrations of deethylatrazine in relation to the maximum value of the long-term method detection level (maxLT-MD) for all sites in the trend data set; (2) modeled temporal changes in recovery; and, (3) for detections at White River at Hazleton, IN, a comparison of recovery-adjusted versus unadjusted concentrations. (Concentrations greater than 10 micrograms per liter or recovery greater than 200 percent, if any, are not shown.)

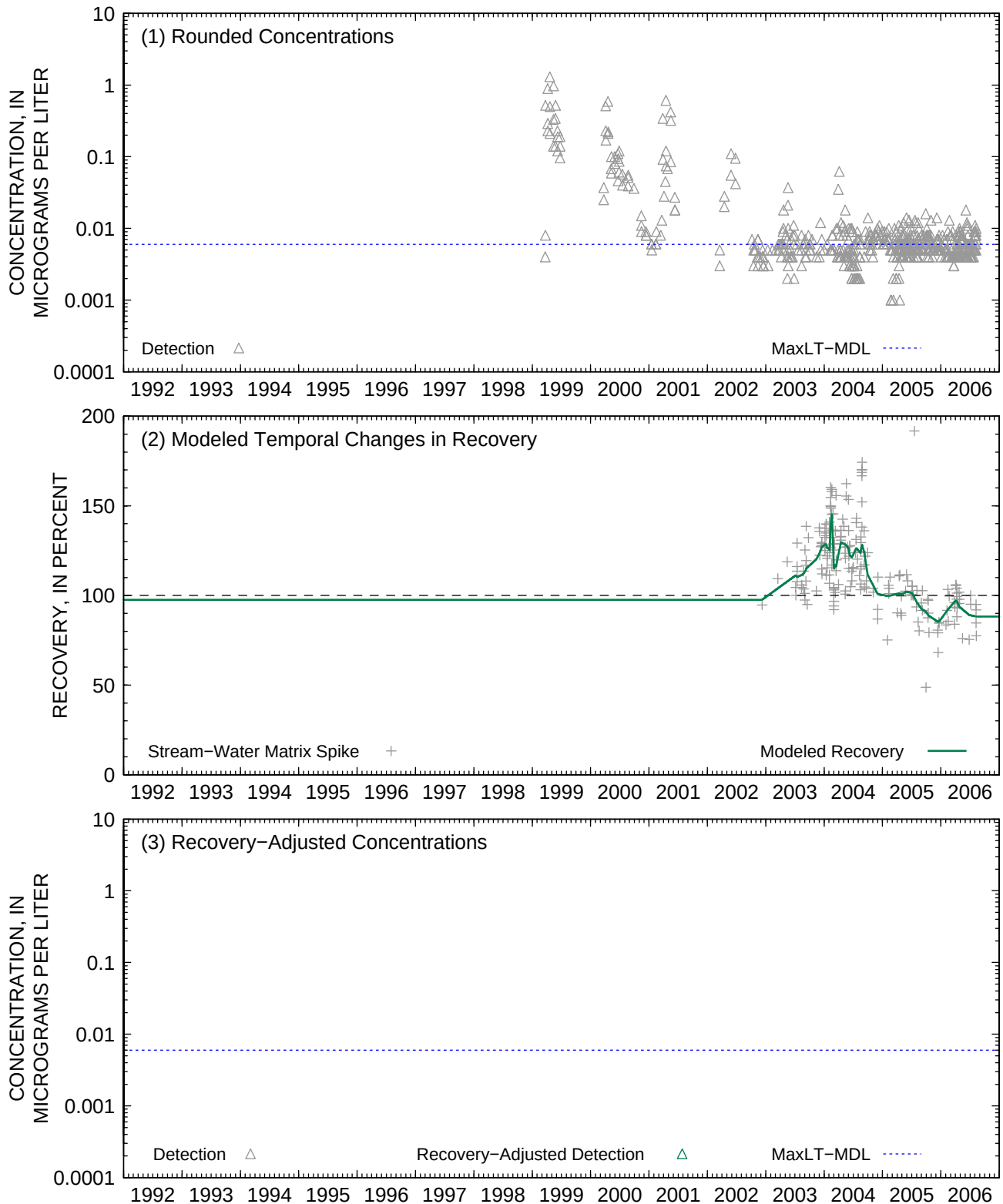


Figure A3-14. Timeseries plots of (1) rounded concentrations of desulfenylfipronil in relation to the maximum value of the long-term method detection level (maxLT-MD) for all sites in the trend data set; (2) modeled temporal changes in recovery; and, (3) for detections at White River at Hazleton, IN, a comparison of recovery-adjusted versus unadjusted concentrations. (Concentrations greater than 10 micrograms per liter or recovery greater than 200 percent, if any, are not shown.)

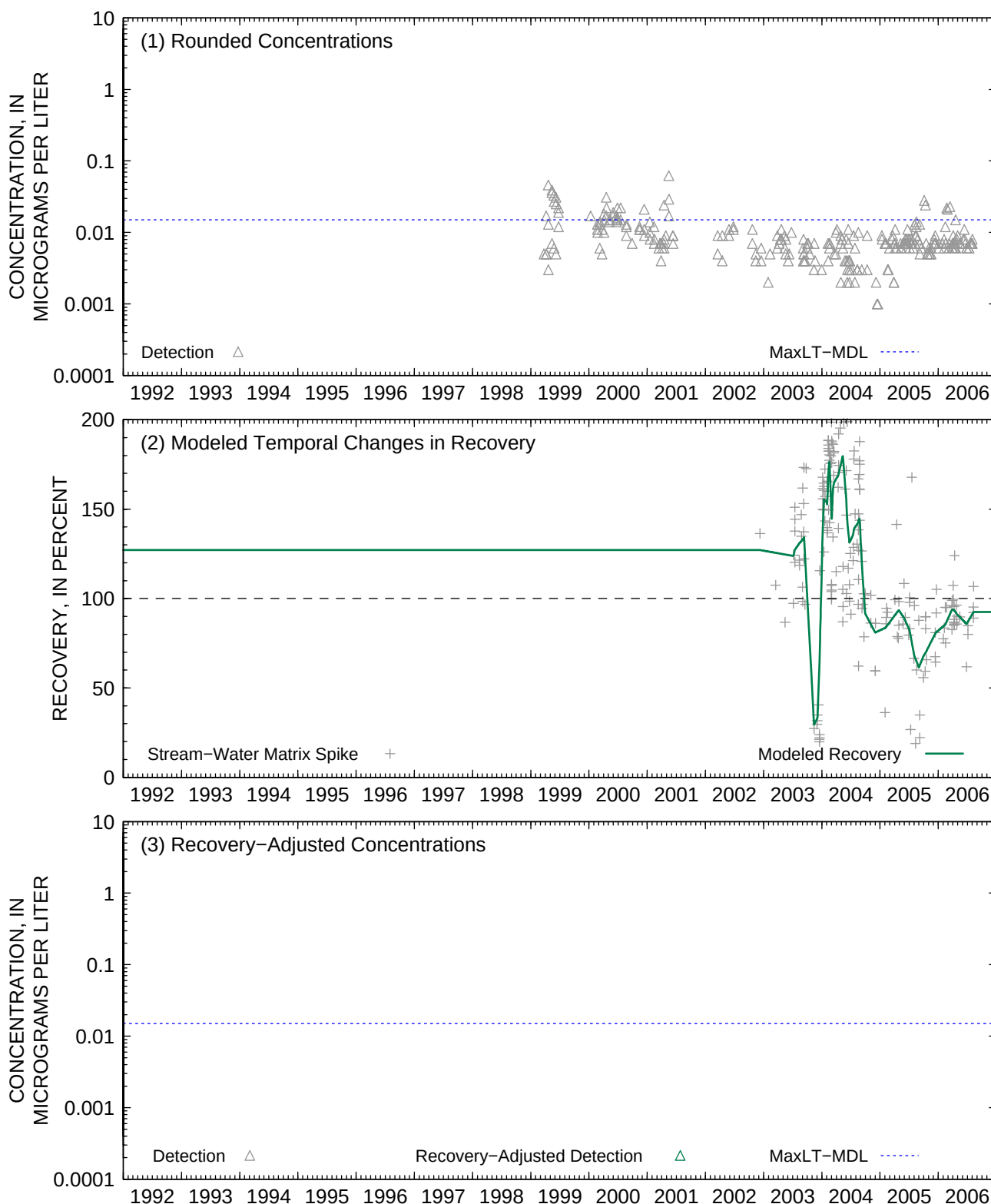


Figure A3-15. Timeseries plots of (1) rounded concentrations of desulfenylflupronil amide in relation to the maximum value of the long-term method detection level (maxLT-MD) for all sites in the trend data set; (2) modeled temporal changes in recovery; and, (3) for detections at White River at Hazleton, IN, a comparison of recovery-adjusted versus unadjusted concentrations. (Concentrations greater than 10 micrograms per liter or recovery greater than 200 percent, if any, are not shown.)



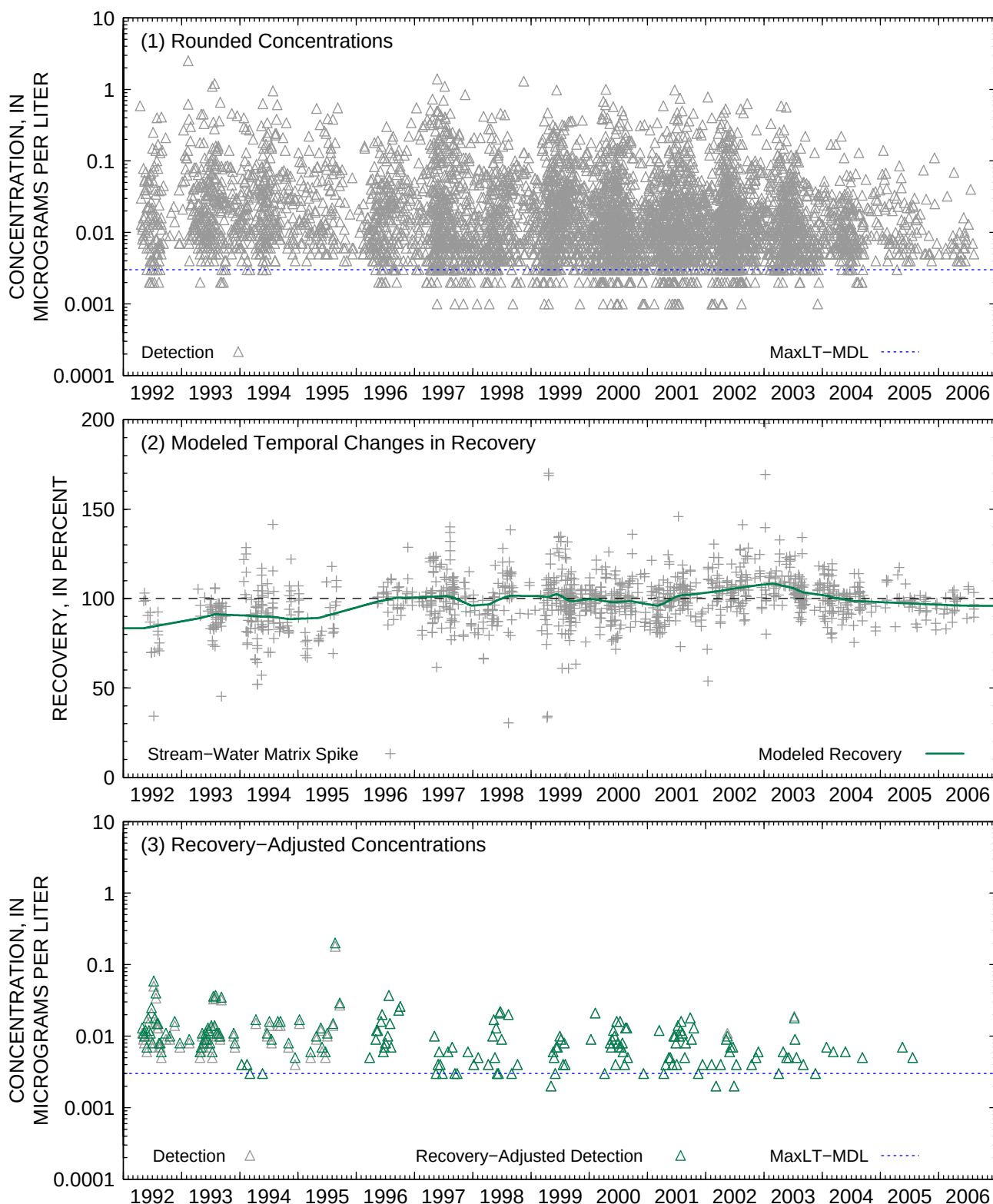


Figure A3-16. Timeseries plots of (1) rounded concentrations of diazinon in relation to the maximum value of the long-term method detection level (maxLT-MD) for all sites in the trend data set; (2) modeled temporal changes in recovery; and, (3) for detections at White River at Hazleton, IN, a comparison of recovery-adjusted versus unadjusted concentrations. (Concentrations greater than 10 micrograms per liter or recovery greater than 200 percent, if any, are not shown.)

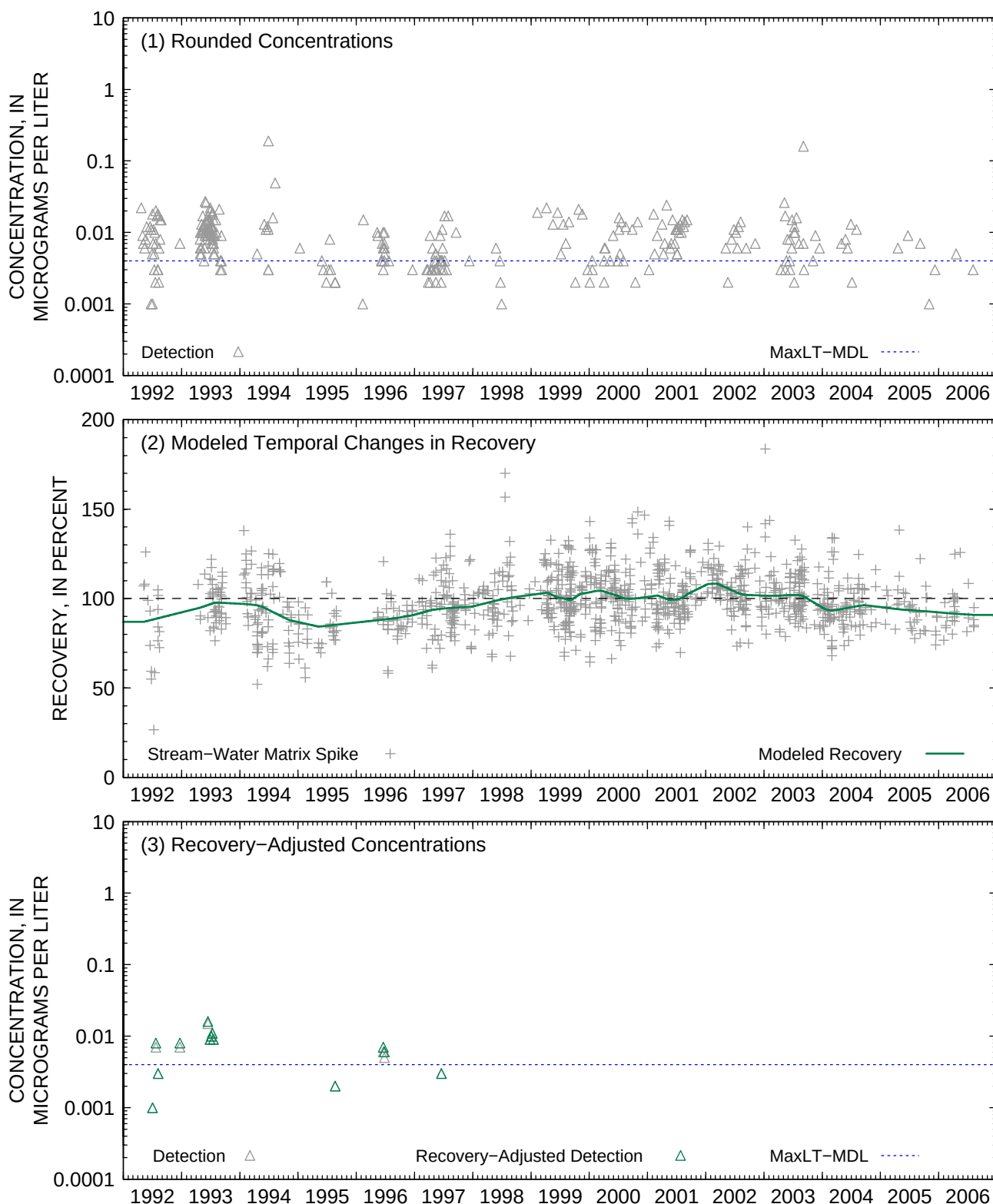


Figure A3-17. Timeseries plots of (1) rounded concentrations of dieldrin in relation to the maximum value of the long-term method detection level (maxLT-MD) for all sites in the trend data set; (2) modeled temporal changes in recovery; and, (3) for detections at White River at Hazleton, IN, a comparison of recovery-adjusted versus unadjusted concentrations. (Concentrations greater than 10 micrograms per liter or recovery greater than 200 percent, if any, are not shown.)

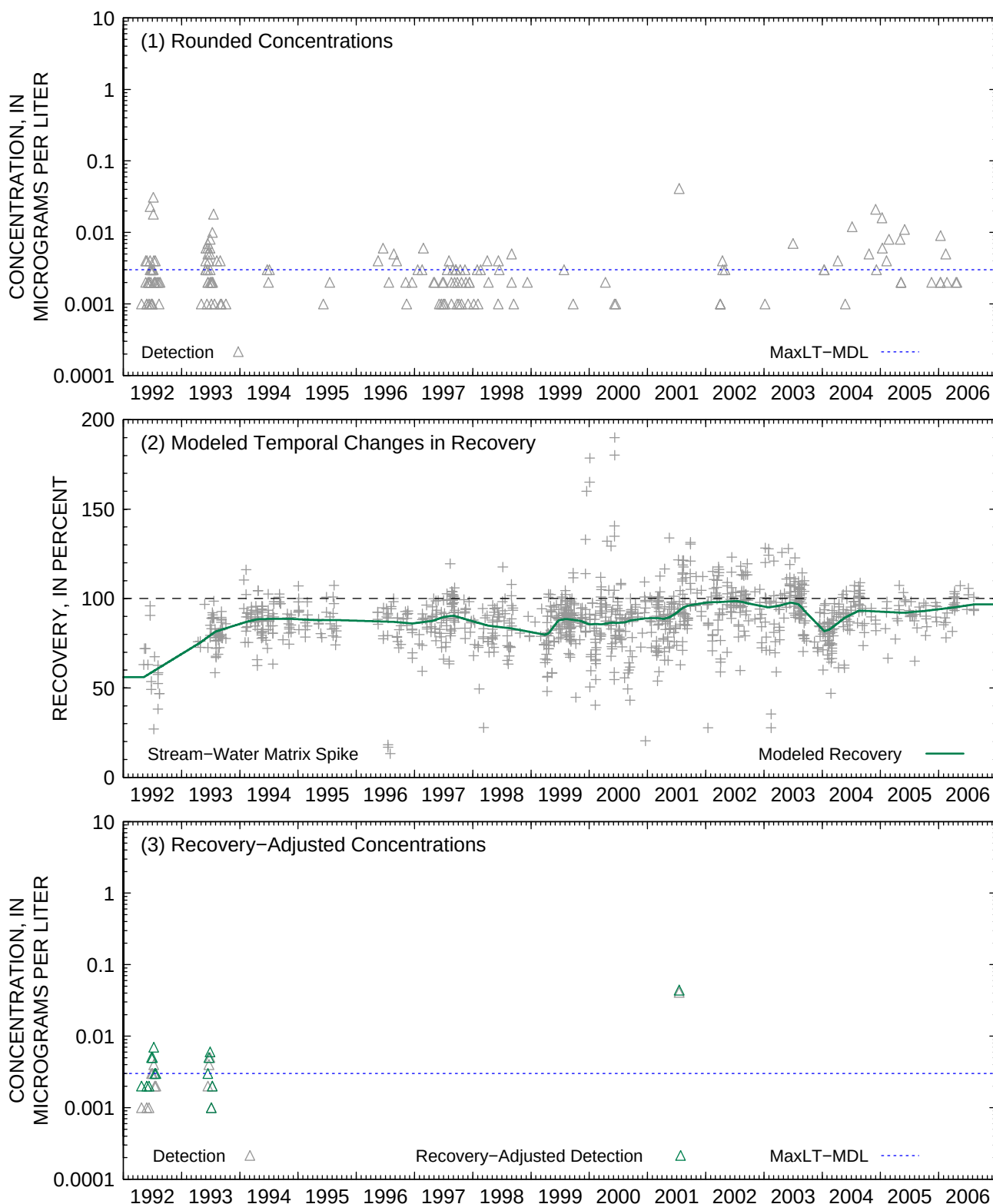


Figure A3-18. Timeseries plots of (1) rounded concentrations of 2,6-diethylaniline in relation to the maximum value of the long-term method detection level (maxLT-MD) for all sites in the trend data set; (2) modeled temporal changes in recovery; and, (3) for detections at White River at Hazleton, IN, a comparison of recovery-adjusted versus unadjusted concentrations. (Concentrations greater than 10 micrograms per liter or recovery greater than 200 percent, if any, are not shown.)

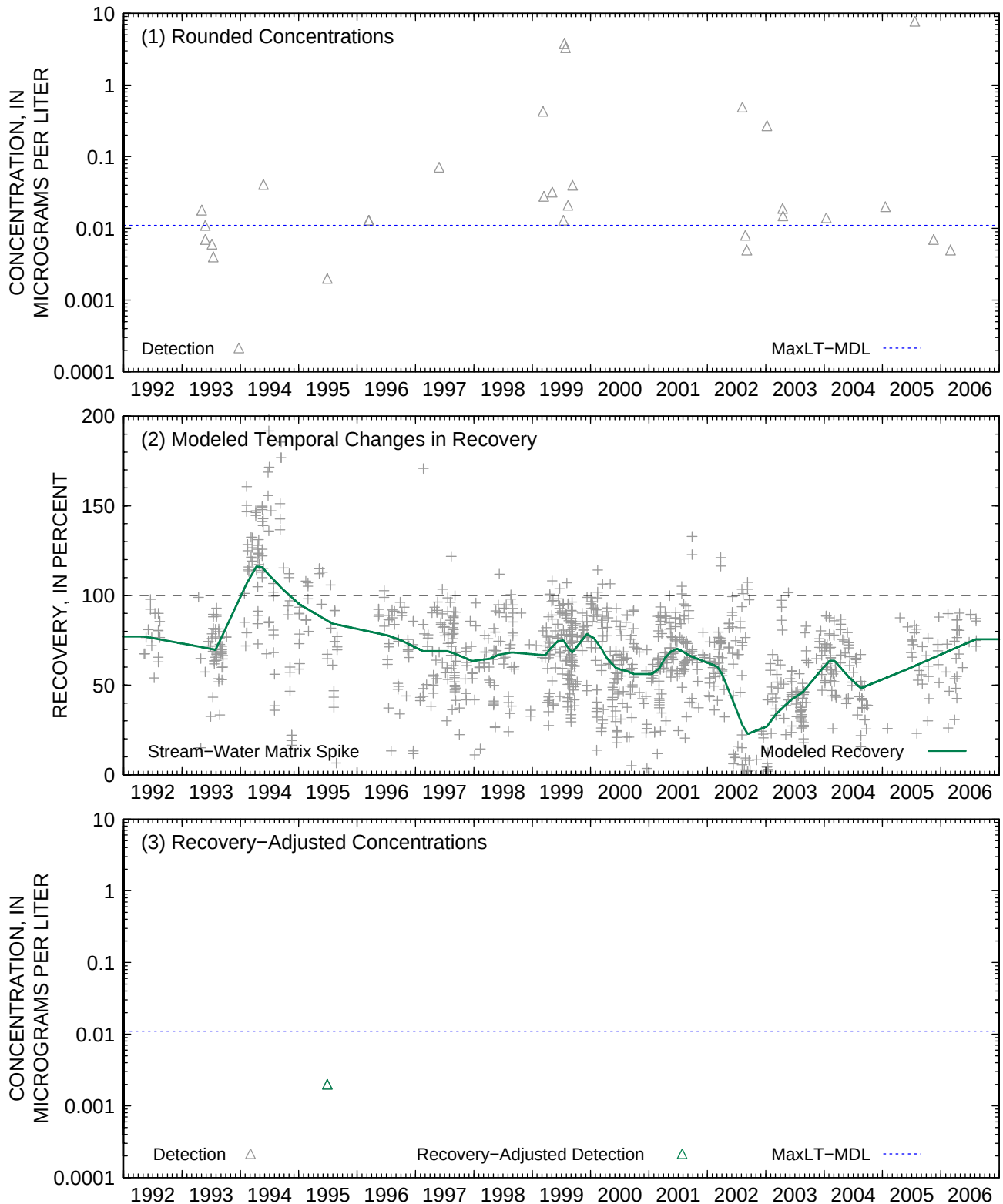


Figure A3-19. Timeseries plots of (1) rounded concentrations of disulfoton in relation to the maximum value of the long-term method detection level (maxLT-MD) for all sites in the trend data set; (2) modeled temporal changes in recovery; and, (3) for detections at White River at Hazleton, IN, a comparison of recovery-adjusted versus unadjusted concentrations. (Concentrations greater than 10 micrograms per liter or recovery greater than 200 percent, if any, are not shown.)

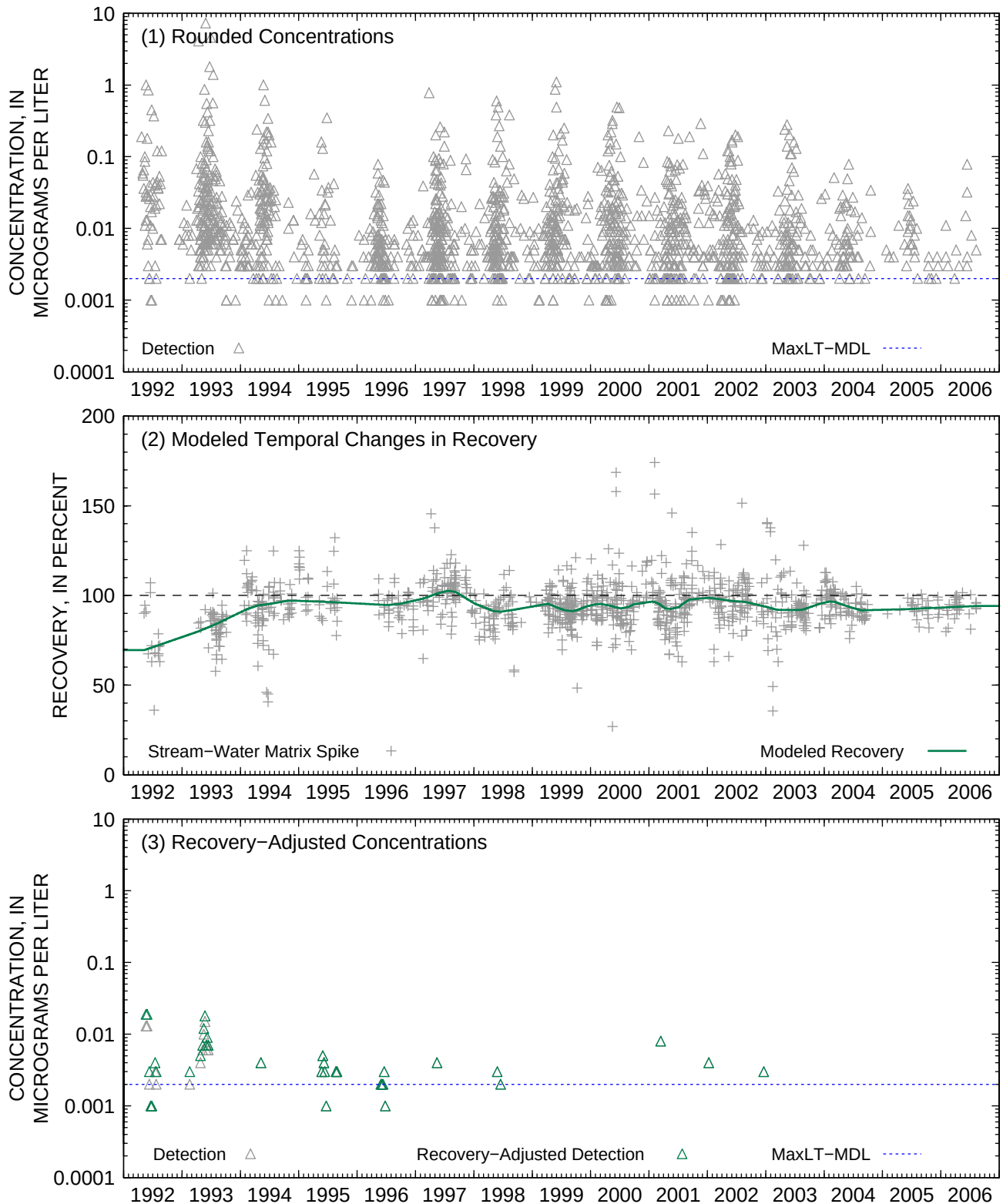


Figure A3-20. Timeseries plots of (1) rounded concentrations of EPTC in relation to the maximum value of the long-term method detection level (maxLT-MD) for all sites in the trend data set; (2) modeled temporal changes in recovery; and, (3) for detections at White River at Hazleton, IN, a comparison of recovery-adjusted versus unadjusted concentrations. (Concentrations greater than 10 micrograms per liter or recovery greater than 200 percent, if any, are not shown.)

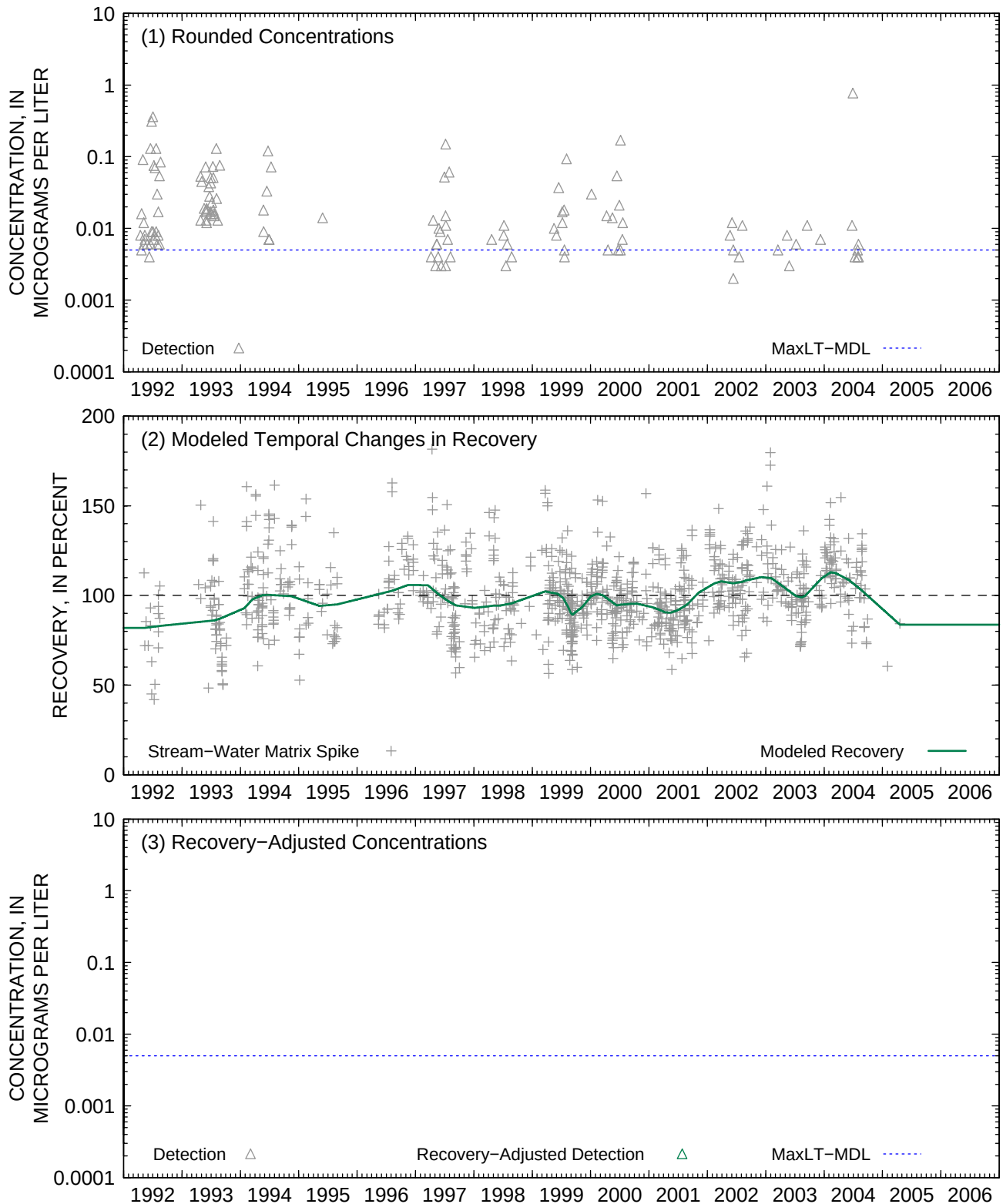


Figure A3-21. Timeseries plots of (1) rounded concentrations of ethalfluralin in relation to the maximum value of the long-term method detection level (maxLT-MD) for all sites in the trend data set; (2) modeled temporal changes in recovery; and, (3) for detections at White River at Hazleton, IN, a comparison of recovery-adjusted versus unadjusted concentrations. (Concentrations greater than 10 micrograms per liter or recovery greater than 200 percent, if any, are not shown.)

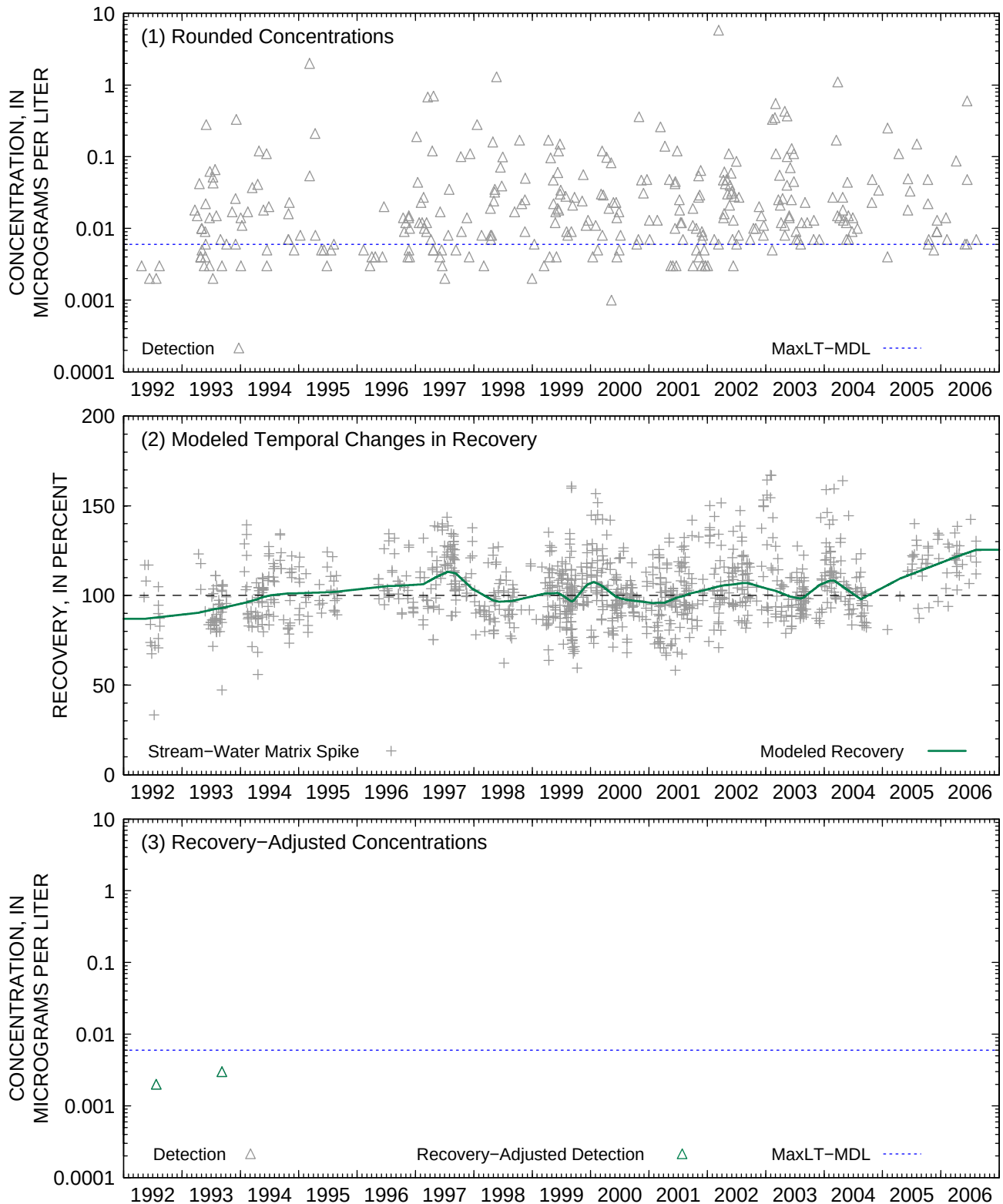


Figure A3-22. Timeseries plots of (1) rounded concentrations of ethoprophos in relation to the maximum value of the long-term method detection level (maxLT-MD) for all sites in the trend data set; (2) modeled temporal changes in recovery; and, (3) for detections at White River at Hazleton, IN, a comparison of recovery-adjusted versus unadjusted concentrations. (Concentrations greater than 10 micrograms per liter or recovery greater than 200 percent, if any, are not shown.)



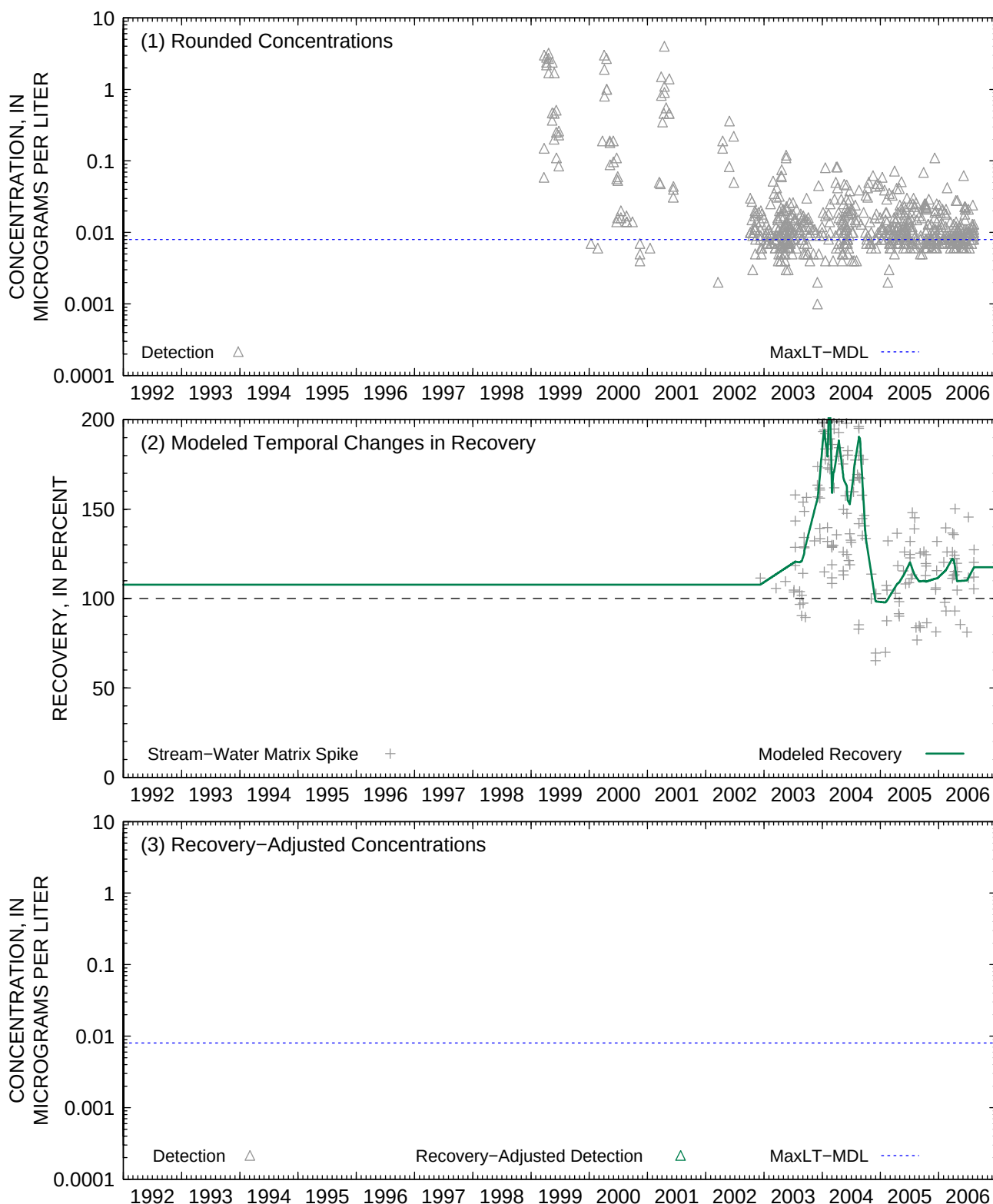


Figure A3-23. Timeseries plots of (1) rounded concentrations of fipronil in relation to the maximum value of the long-term method detection level (maxLT-MD) for all sites in the trend data set; (2) modeled temporal changes in recovery; and, (3) for detections at White River at Hazleton, IN, a comparison of recovery-adjusted versus unadjusted concentrations. (Concentrations greater than 10 micrograms per liter or recovery greater than 200 percent, if any, are not shown.)

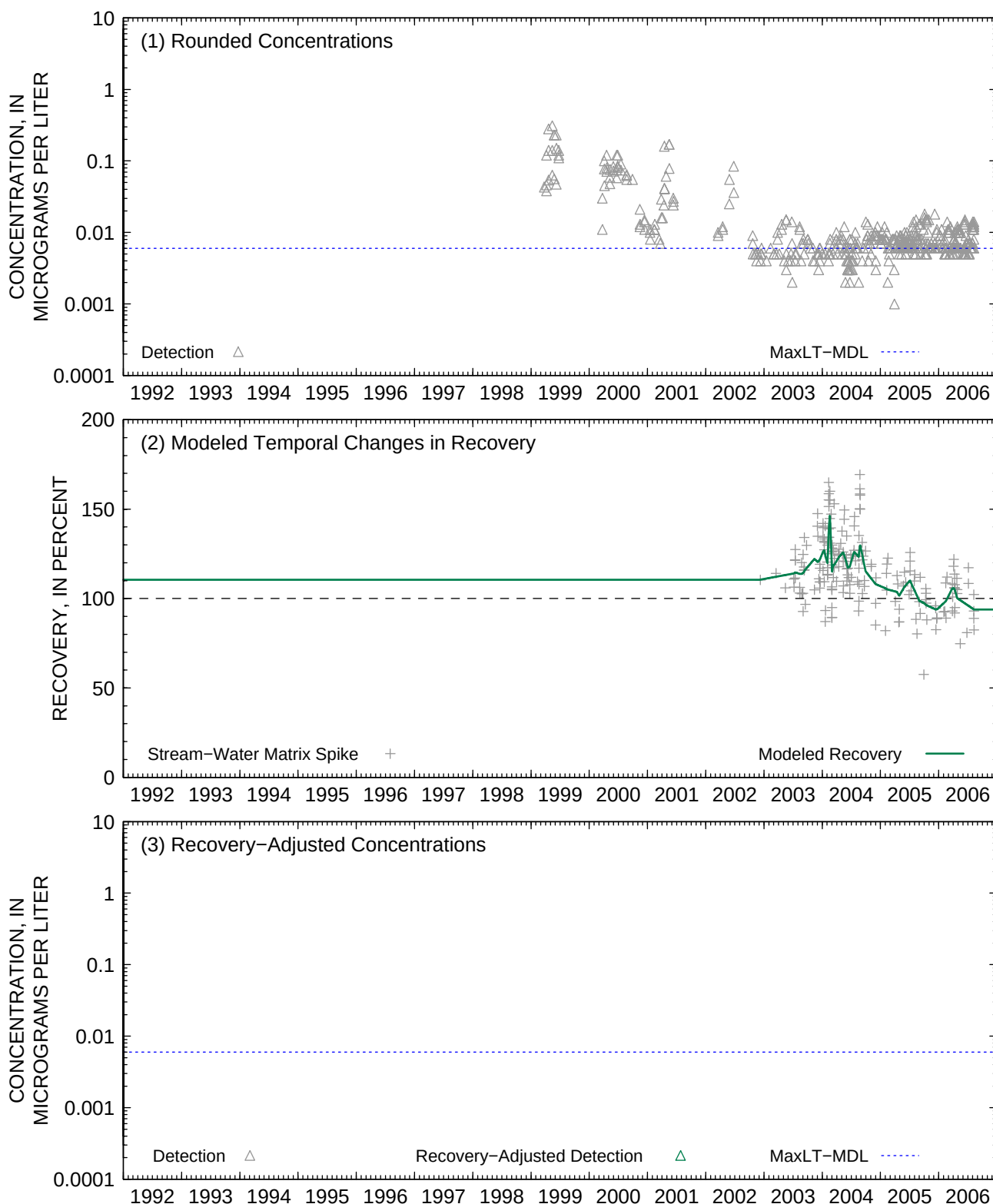


Figure A3-24. Timeseries plots of (1) rounded concentrations of fipronil sulfide in relation to the maximum value of the long-term method detection level (maxLT-MD) for all sites in the trend data set; (2) modeled temporal changes in recovery; and, (3) for detections at White River at Hazleton, IN, a comparison of recovery-adjusted versus unadjusted concentrations. (Concentrations greater than 10 micrograms per liter or recovery greater than 200 percent, if any, are not shown.)

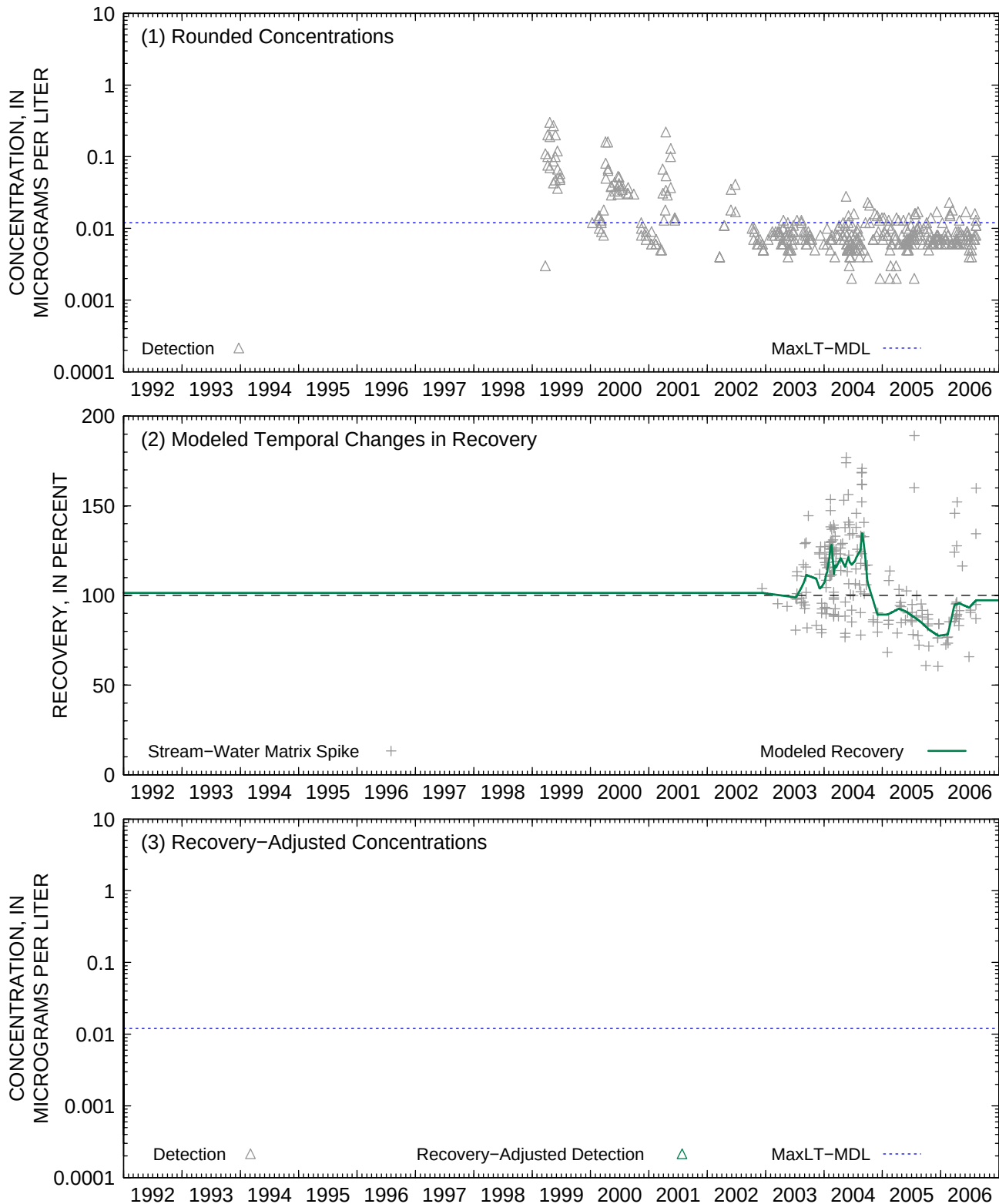


Figure A3-25. Timeseries plots of (1) rounded concentrations of fipronil sulfone in relation to the maximum value of the long-term method detection level (maxLT-MD) for all sites in the trend data set; (2) modeled temporal changes in recovery; and, (3) for detections at White River at Hazleton, IN, a comparison of recovery-adjusted versus unadjusted concentrations. (Concentrations greater than 10 micrograms per liter or recovery greater than 200 percent, if any, are not shown.)

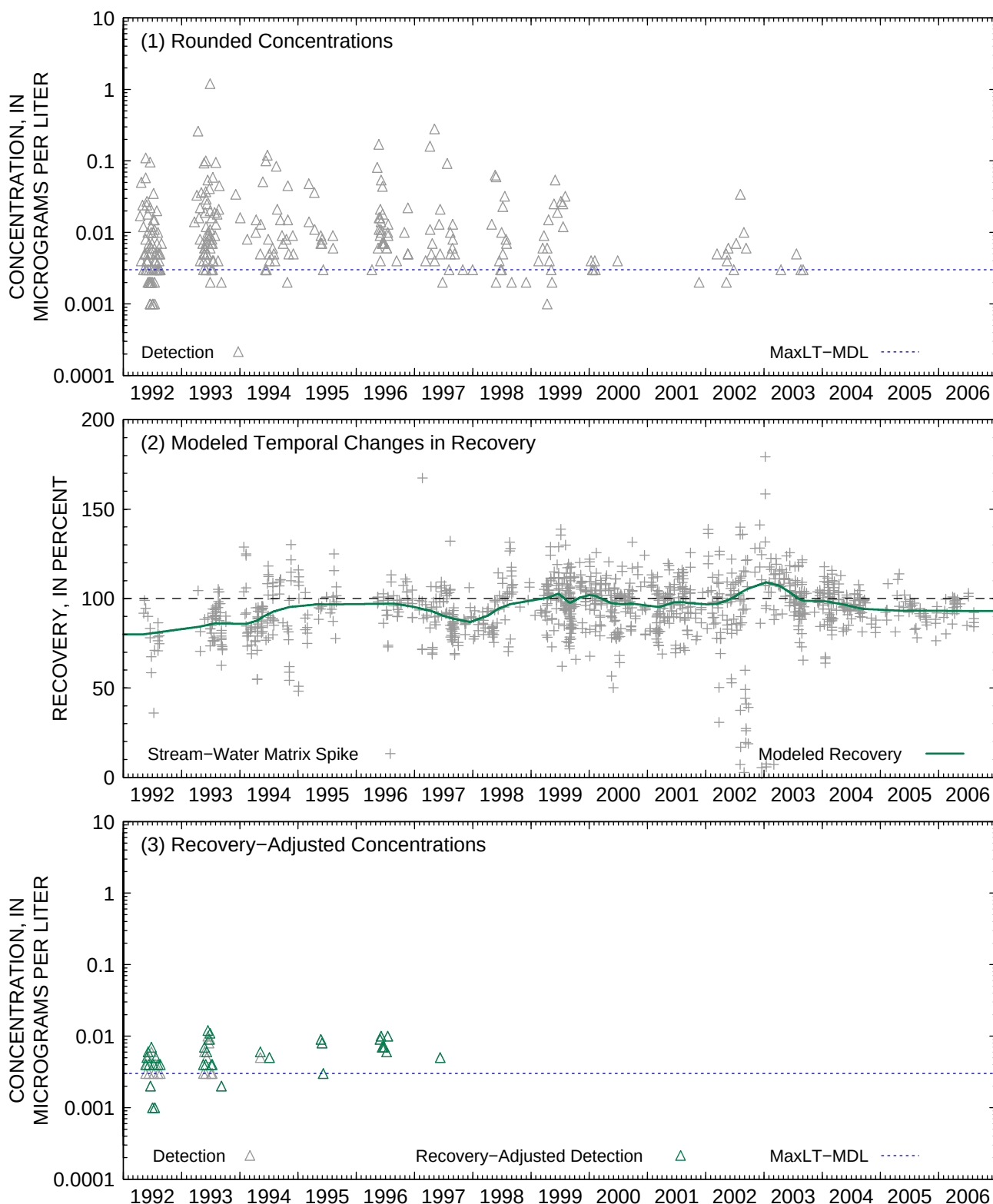


Figure A3-26. Timeseries plots of (1) rounded concentrations of fonofos in relation to the maximum value of the long-term method detection level (maxLT-MD) for all sites in the trend data set; (2) modeled temporal changes in recovery; and, (3) for detections at White River at Hazleton, IN, a comparison of recovery-adjusted versus unadjusted concentrations. (Concentrations greater than 10 micrograms per liter or recovery greater than 200 percent, if any, are not shown.)

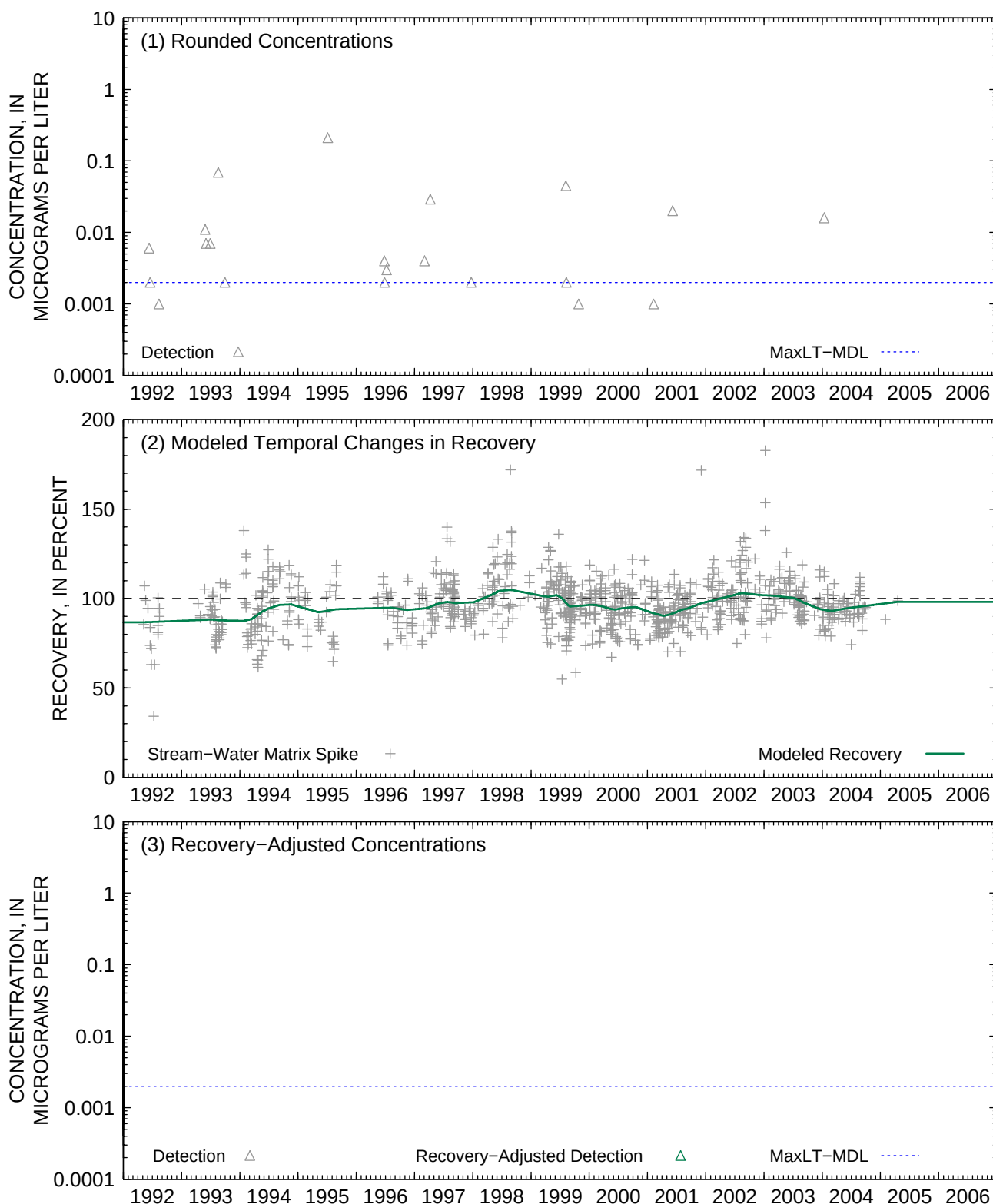


Figure A3-27. Timeseries plots of (1) rounded concentrations of alpha-HCH in relation to the maximum value of the long-term method detection level (maxLT-MD) for all sites in the trend data set; (2) modeled temporal changes in recovery; and, (3) for detections at White River at Hazleton, IN, a comparison of recovery-adjusted versus unadjusted concentrations. (Concentrations greater than 10 micrograms per liter or recovery greater than 200 percent, if any, are not shown.)

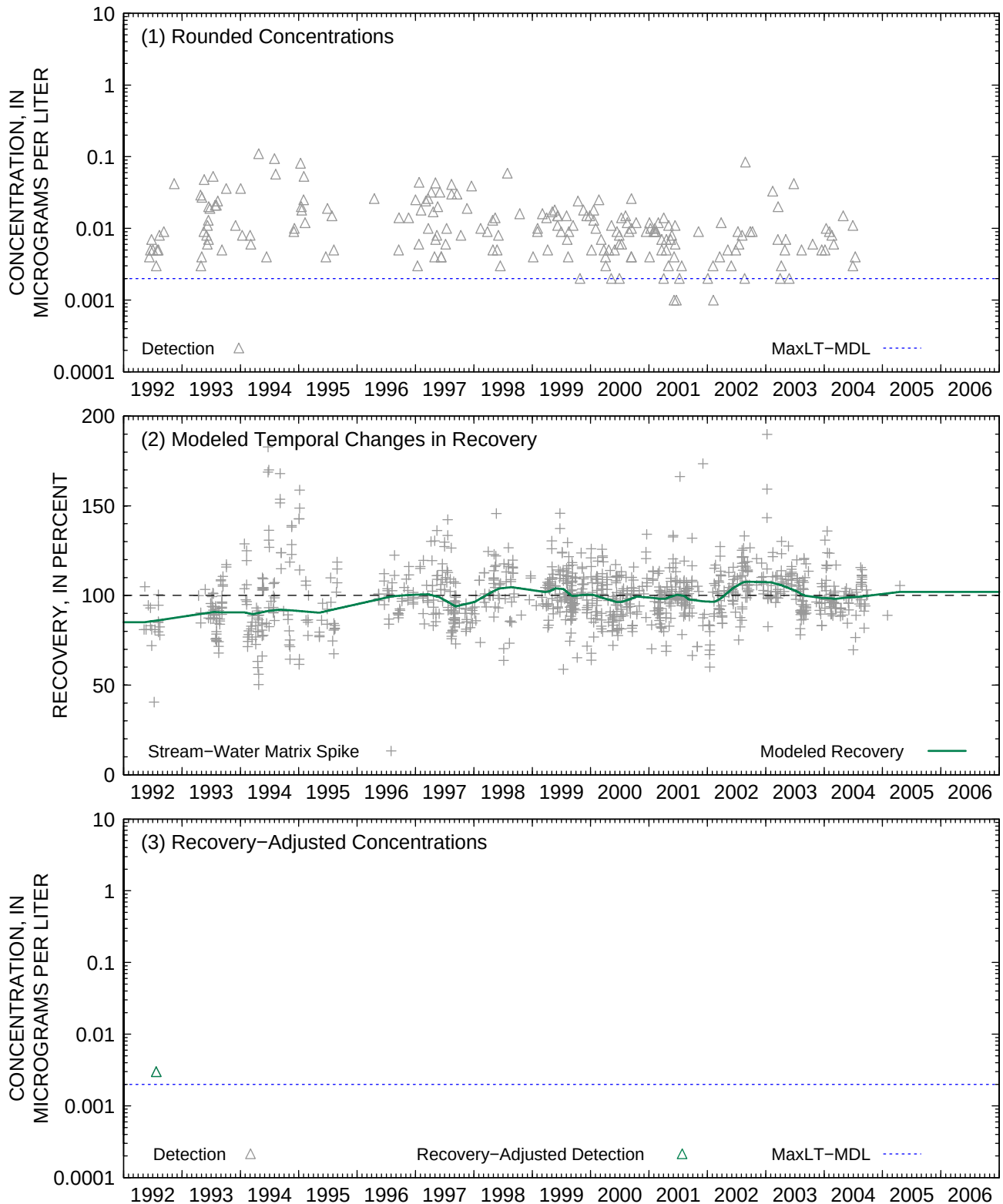


Figure A3-28. Timeseries plots of (1) rounded concentrations of gamma-HCH in relation to the maximum value of the long-term method detection level (maxLT-MD) for all sites in the trend data set; (2) modeled temporal changes in recovery; and, (3) for detections at White River at Hazleton, IN, a comparison of recovery-adjusted versus unadjusted concentrations. (Concentrations greater than 10 micrograms per liter or recovery greater than 200 percent, if any, are not shown.)

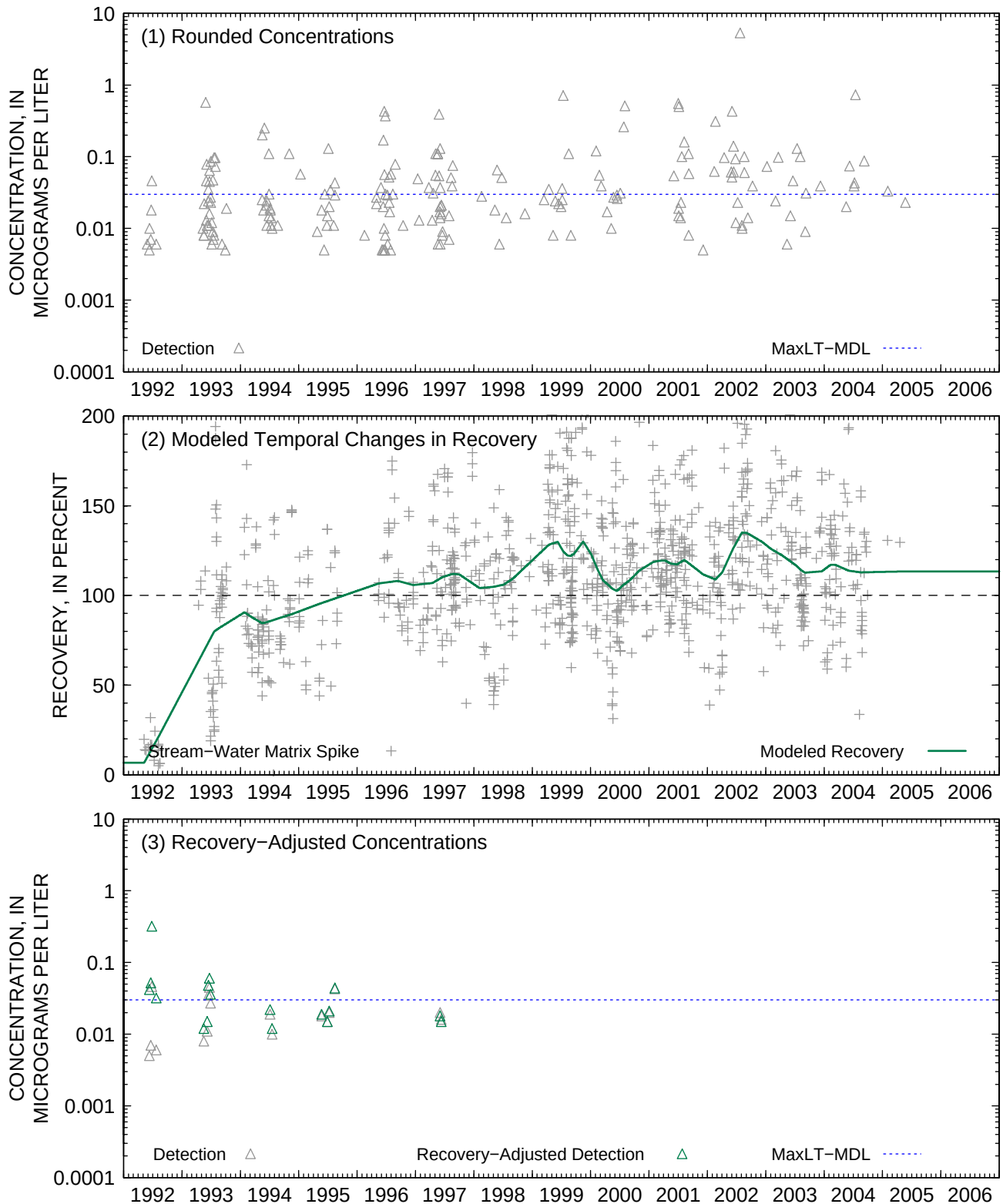


Figure A3-29. Timeseries plots of (1) rounded concentrations of linuron in relation to the maximum value of the long-term method detection level (maxLT-MD) for all sites in the trend data set; (2) modeled temporal changes in recovery; and, (3) for detections at White River at Hazleton, IN, a comparison of recovery-adjusted versus unadjusted concentrations. (Concentrations greater than 10 micrograms per liter or recovery greater than 200 percent, if any, are not shown.)



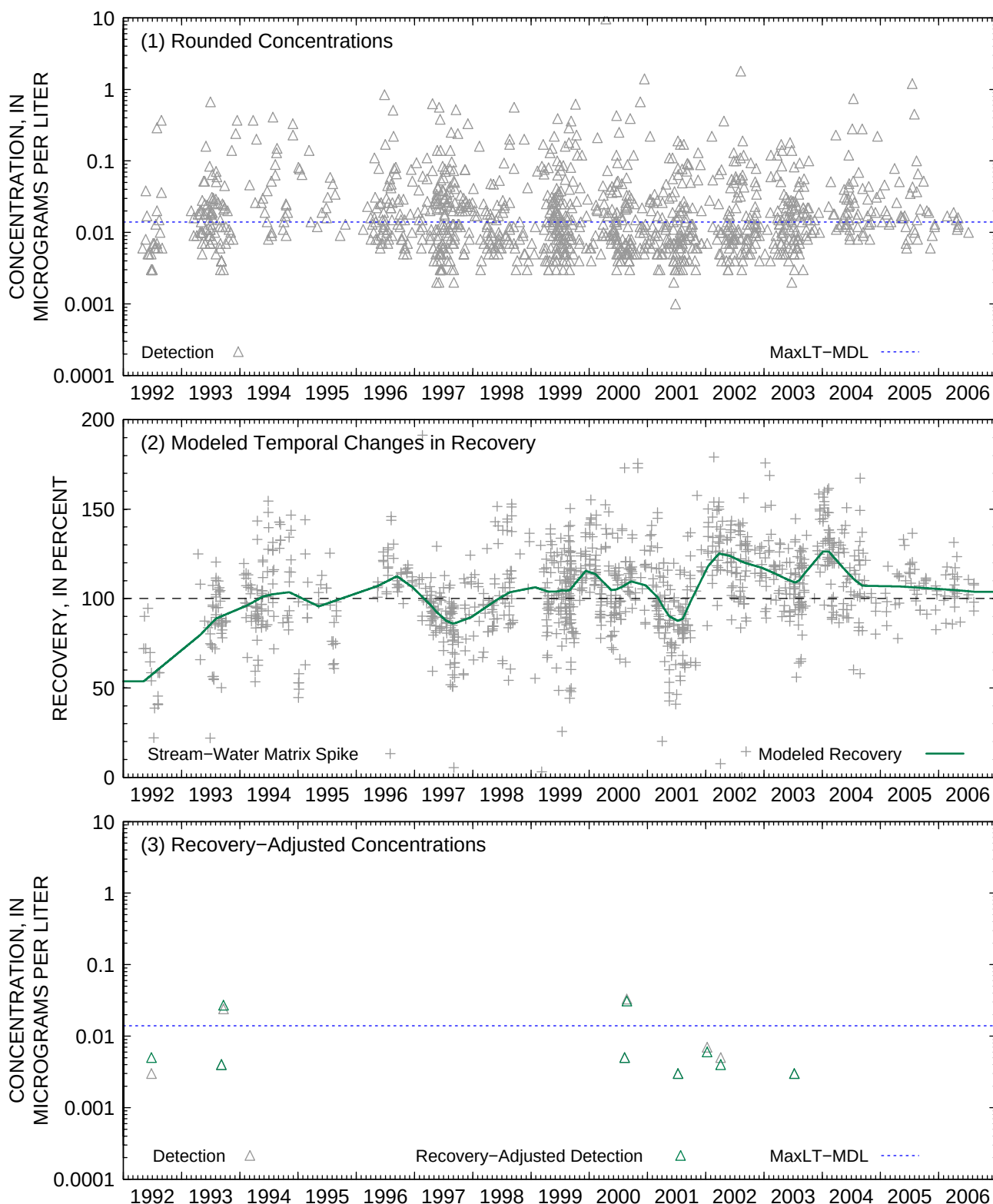


Figure A3-30. Timeseries plots of (1) rounded concentrations of malathion in relation to the maximum value of the long-term method detection level (maxLT-MD) for all sites in the trend data set; (2) modeled temporal changes in recovery; and, (3) for detections at White River at Hazleton, IN, a comparison of recovery-adjusted versus unadjusted concentrations. (Concentrations greater than 10 micrograms per liter or recovery greater than 200 percent, if any, are not shown.)

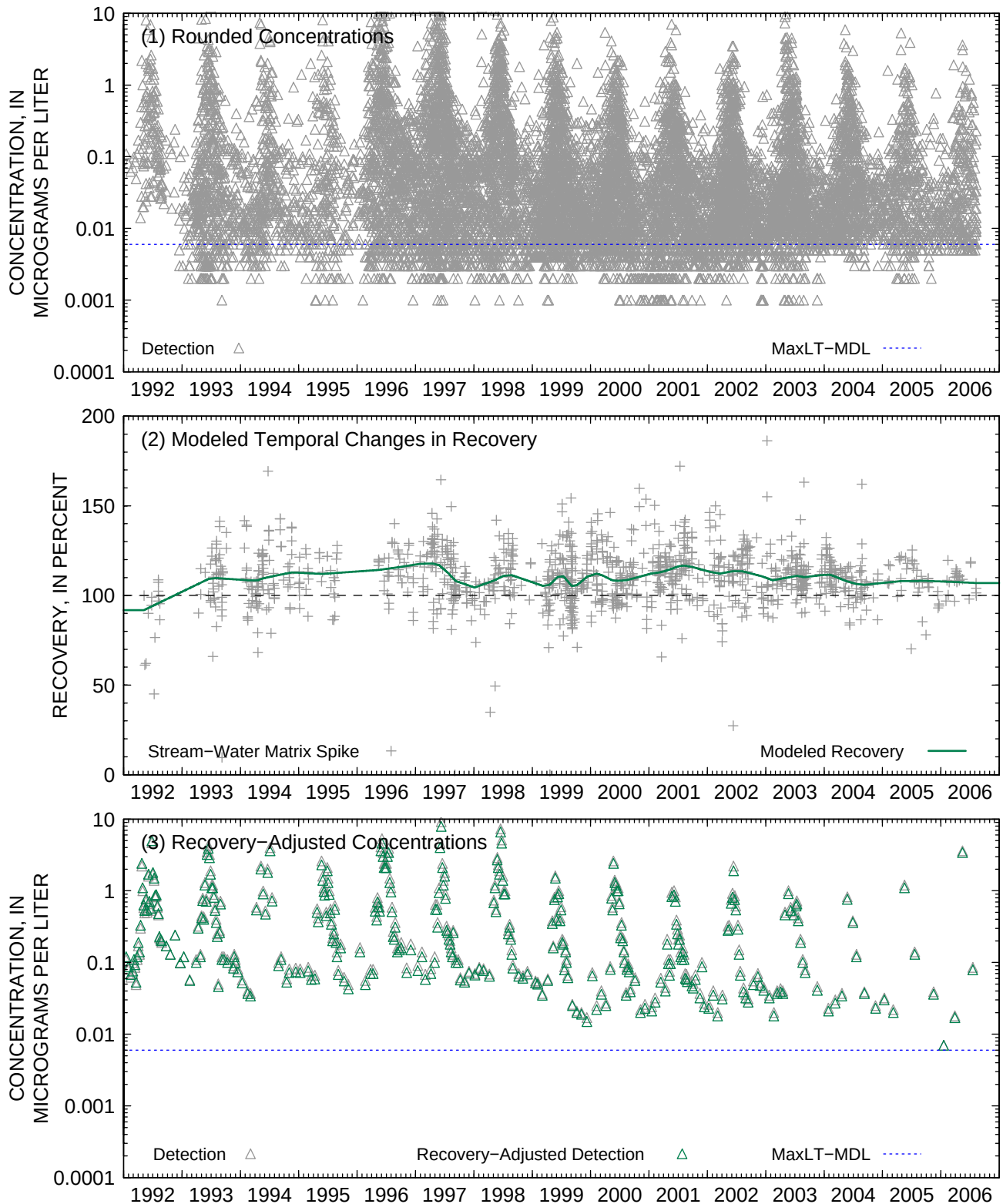


Figure A3-31. Timeseries plots of (1) rounded concentrations of metolachlor in relation to the maximum value of the long-term method detection level (maxLT-MD) for all sites in the trend data set; (2) modeled temporal changes in recovery; and, (3) for detections at White River at Hazleton, IN, a comparison of recovery-adjusted versus unadjusted concentrations. (Concentrations greater than 10 micrograms per liter or recovery greater than 200 percent, if any, are not shown.)

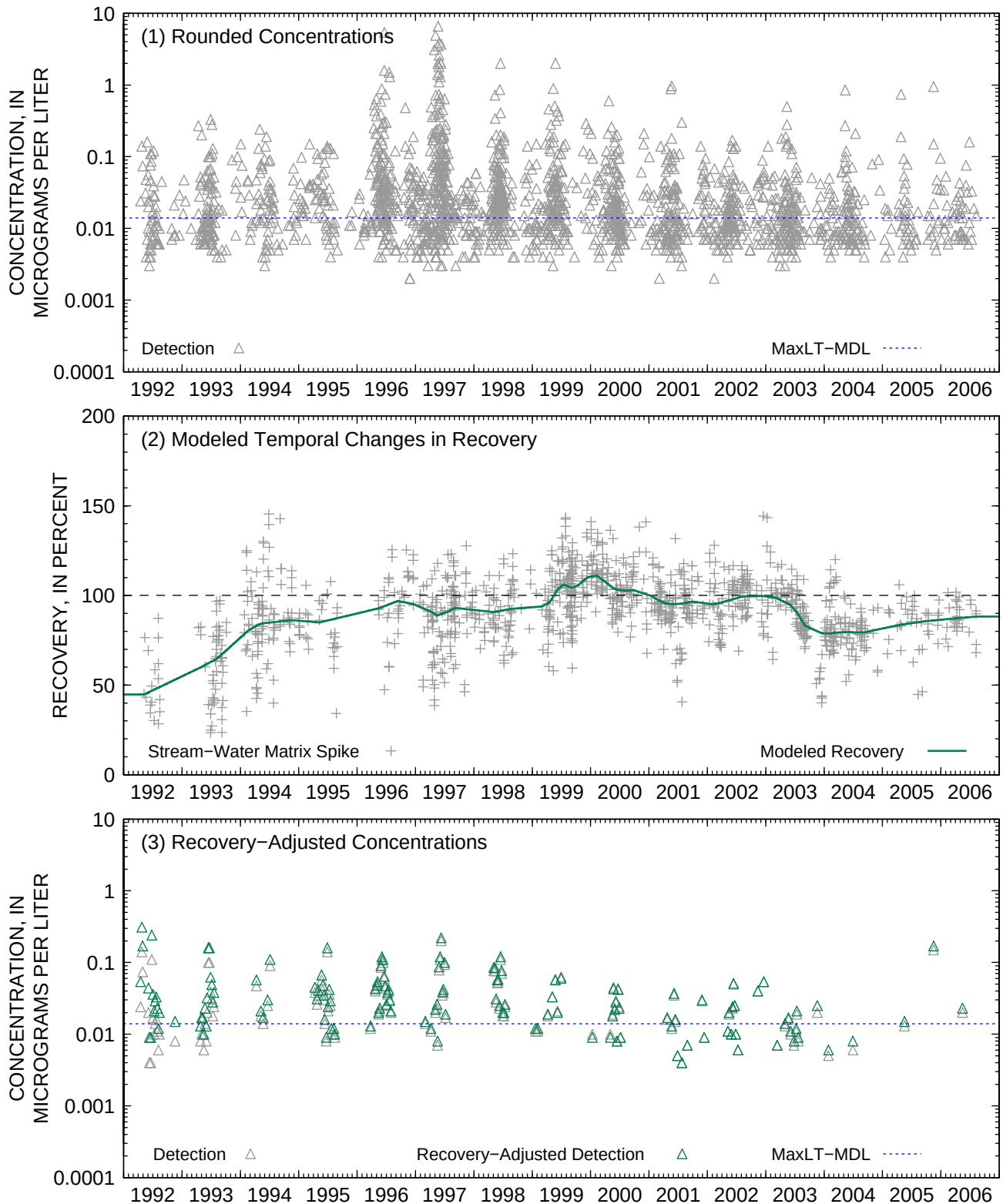


Figure A3-32. Timeseries plots of (1) rounded concentrations of metribuzin in relation to the maximum value of the long-term method detection level (maxLT-MD) for all sites in the trend data set; (2) modeled temporal changes in recovery; and, (3) for detections at White River at Hazleton, IN, a comparison of recovery-adjusted versus unadjusted concentrations. (Concentrations greater than 10 micrograms per liter or recovery greater than 200 percent, if any, are not shown.)

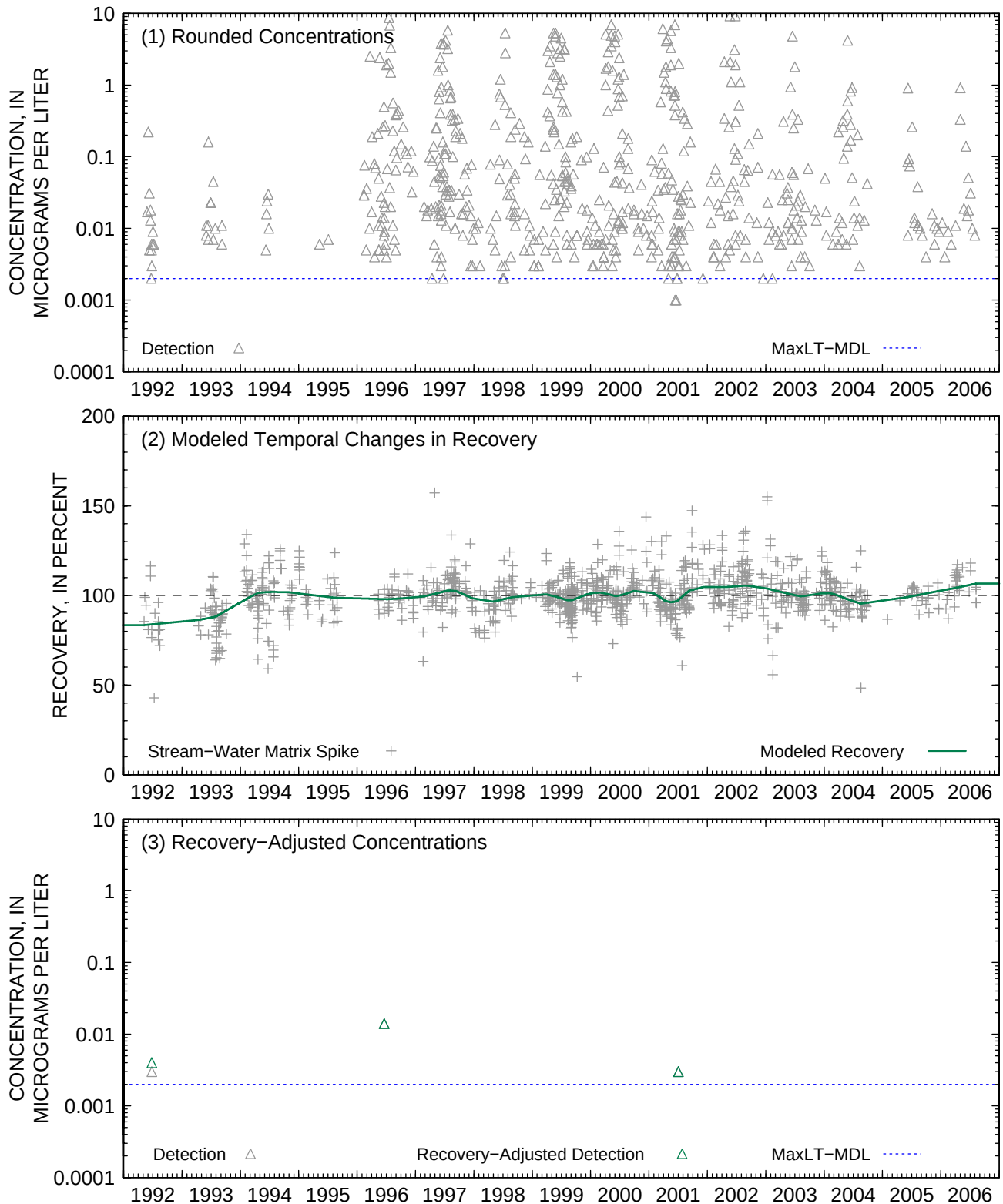


Figure A3-33. Timeseries plots of (1) rounded concentrations of molinate in relation to the maximum value of the long-term method detection level (maxLT-MD) for all sites in the trend data set; (2) modeled temporal changes in recovery; and, (3) for detections at White River at Hazleton, IN, a comparison of recovery-adjusted versus unadjusted concentrations. (Concentrations greater than 10 micrograms per liter or recovery greater than 200 percent, if any, are not shown.)

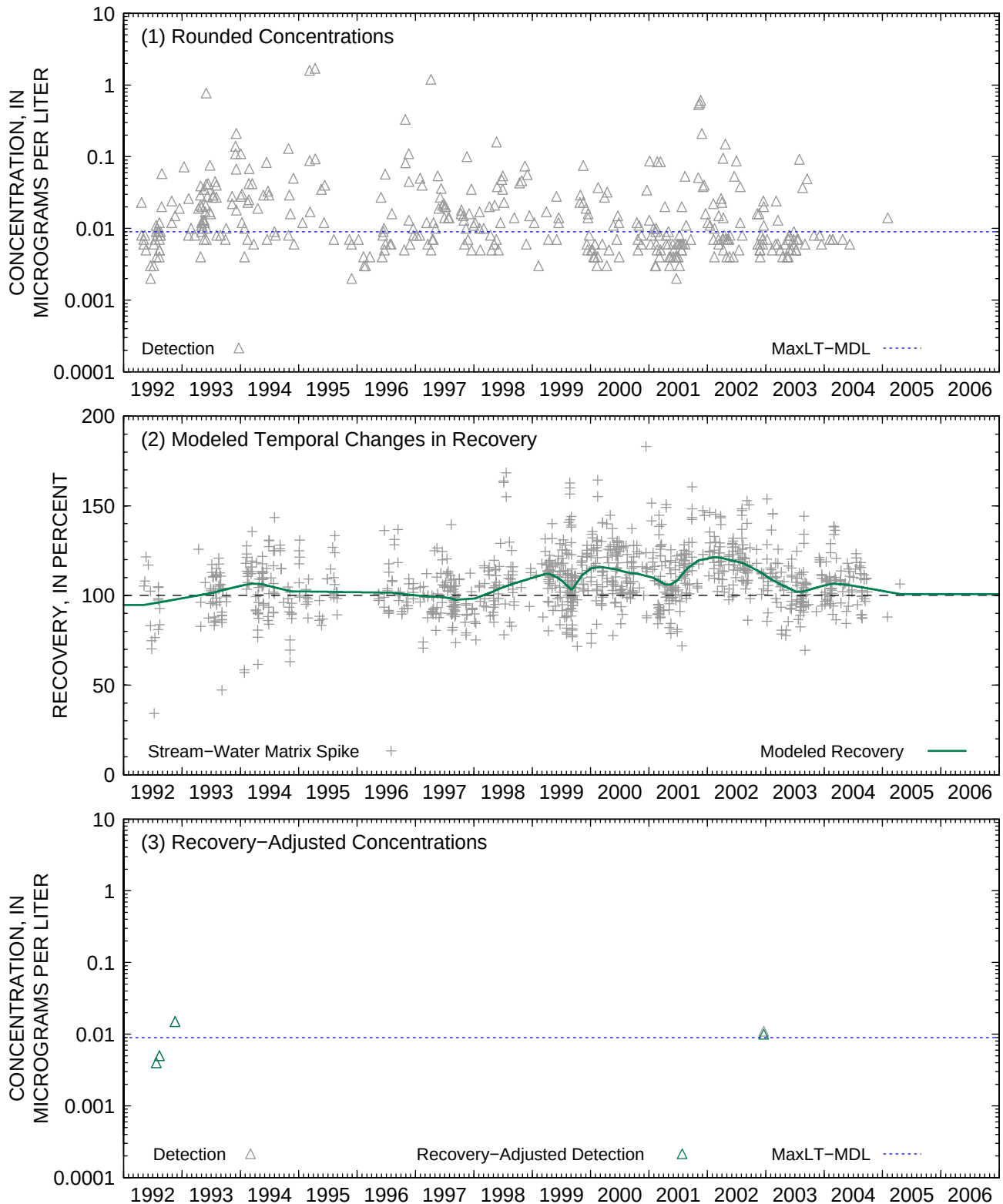


Figure A3-34. Timeseries plots of (1) rounded concentrations of napropamide in relation to the maximum value of the long-term method detection level (maxLT-MD) for all sites in the trend data set; (2) modeled temporal changes in recovery; and, (3) for detections at White River at Hazleton, IN, a comparison of recovery-adjusted versus unadjusted concentrations. (Concentrations greater than 10 micrograms per liter or recovery greater than 200 percent, if any, are not shown.)

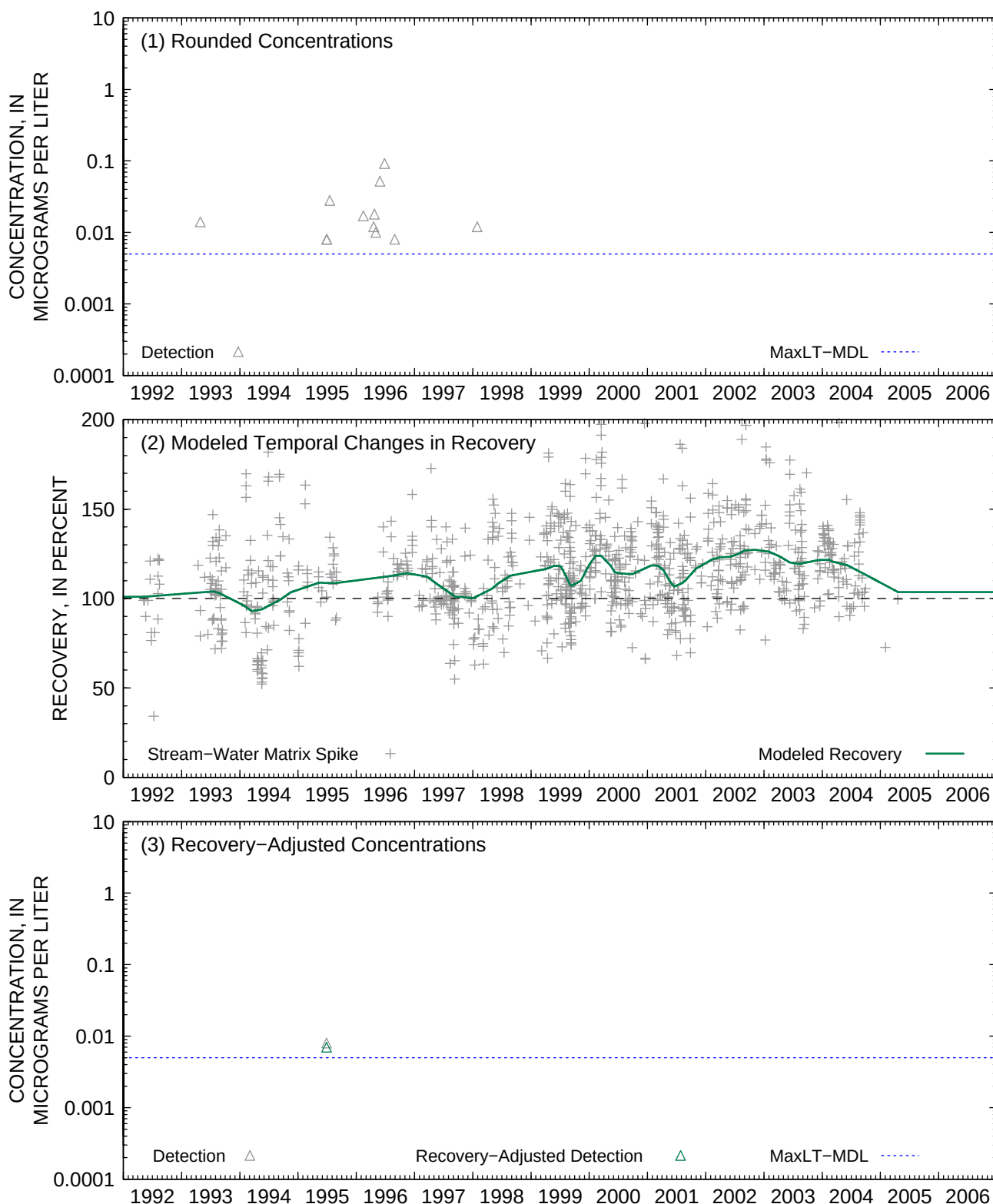


Figure A3-35. Timeseries plots of (1) rounded concentrations of parathion in relation to the maximum value of the long-term method detection level (maxLT-MD) for all sites in the trend data set; (2) modeled temporal changes in recovery; and, (3) for detections at White River at Hazleton, IN, a comparison of recovery-adjusted versus unadjusted concentrations. (Concentrations greater than 10 micrograms per liter or recovery greater than 200 percent, if any, are not shown.)

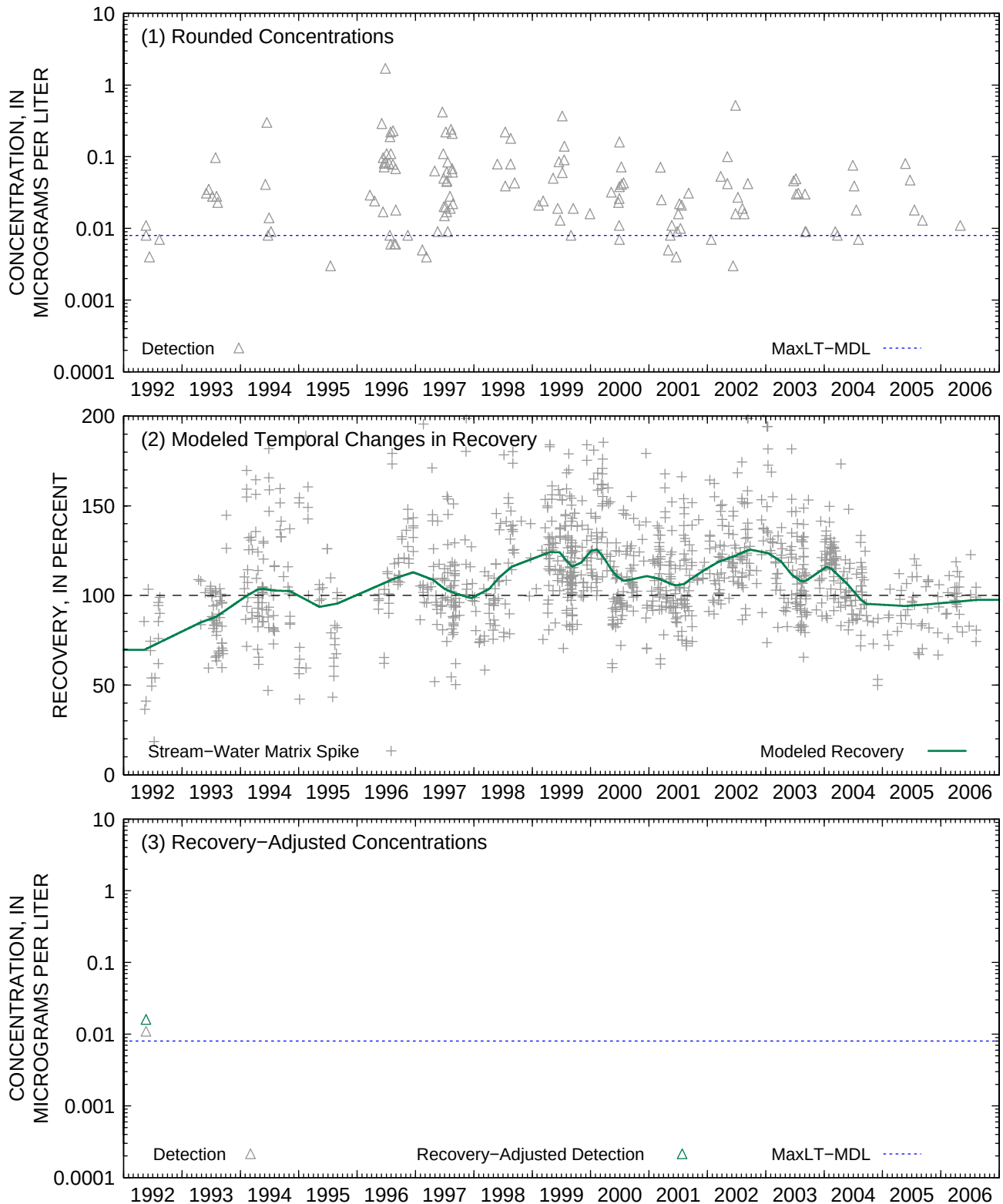


Figure A3-36. Timeseries plots of (1) rounded concentrations of parathion-methyl in relation to the maximum value of the long-term method detection level (maxLT-MD) for all sites in the trend data set; (2) modeled temporal changes in recovery; and, (3) for detections at White River at Hazleton, IN, a comparison of recovery-adjusted versus unadjusted concentrations. (Concentrations greater than 10 micrograms per liter or recovery greater than 200 percent, if any, are not shown.)

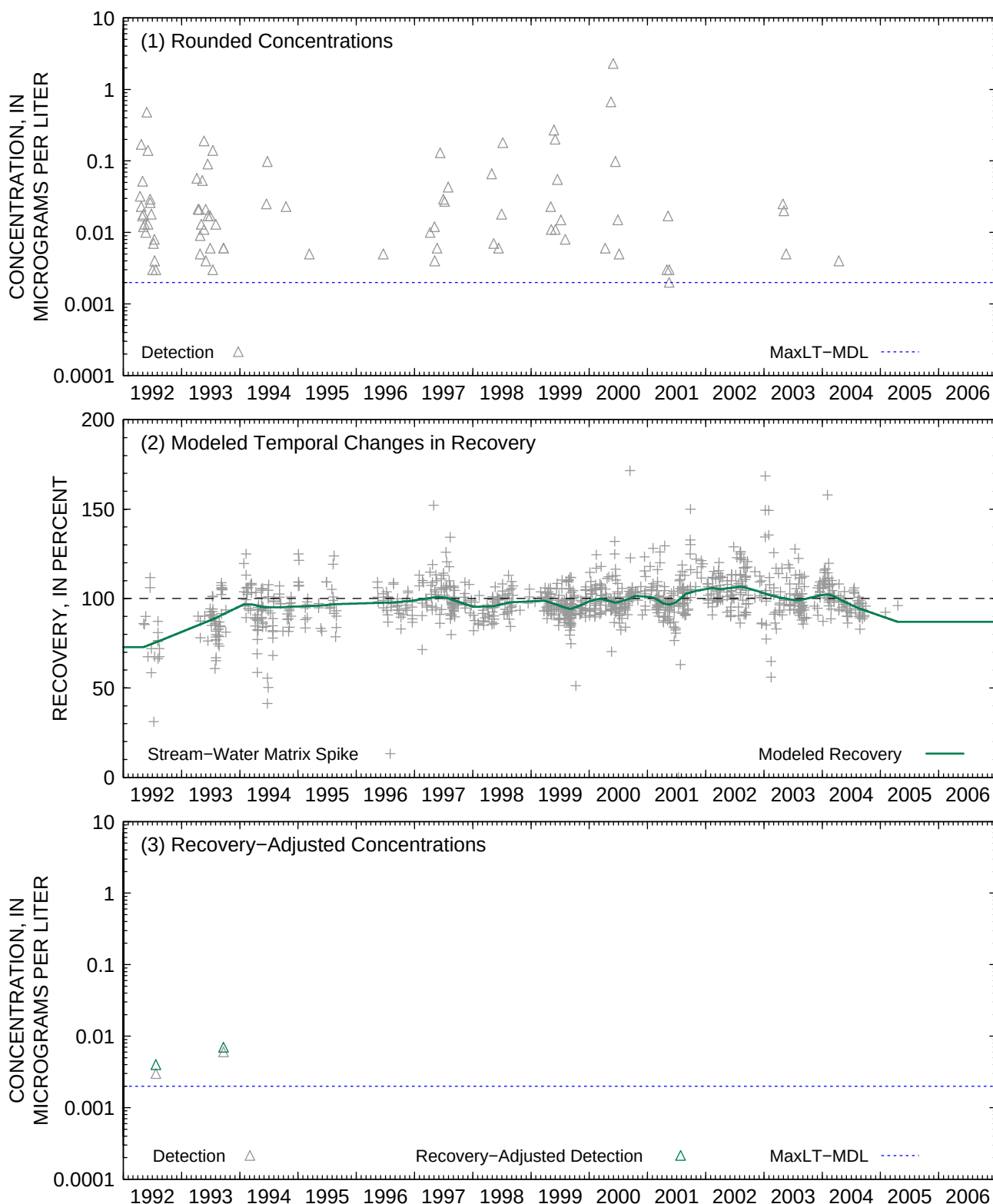


Figure A3-37. Timeseries plots of (1) rounded concentrations of pebulate in relation to the maximum value of the long-term method detection level (maxLT-MD) for all sites in the trend data set; (2) modeled temporal changes in recovery; and, (3) for detections at White River at Hazleton, IN, a comparison of recovery-adjusted versus unadjusted concentrations. (Concentrations greater than 10 micrograms per liter or recovery greater than 200 percent, if any, are not shown.)



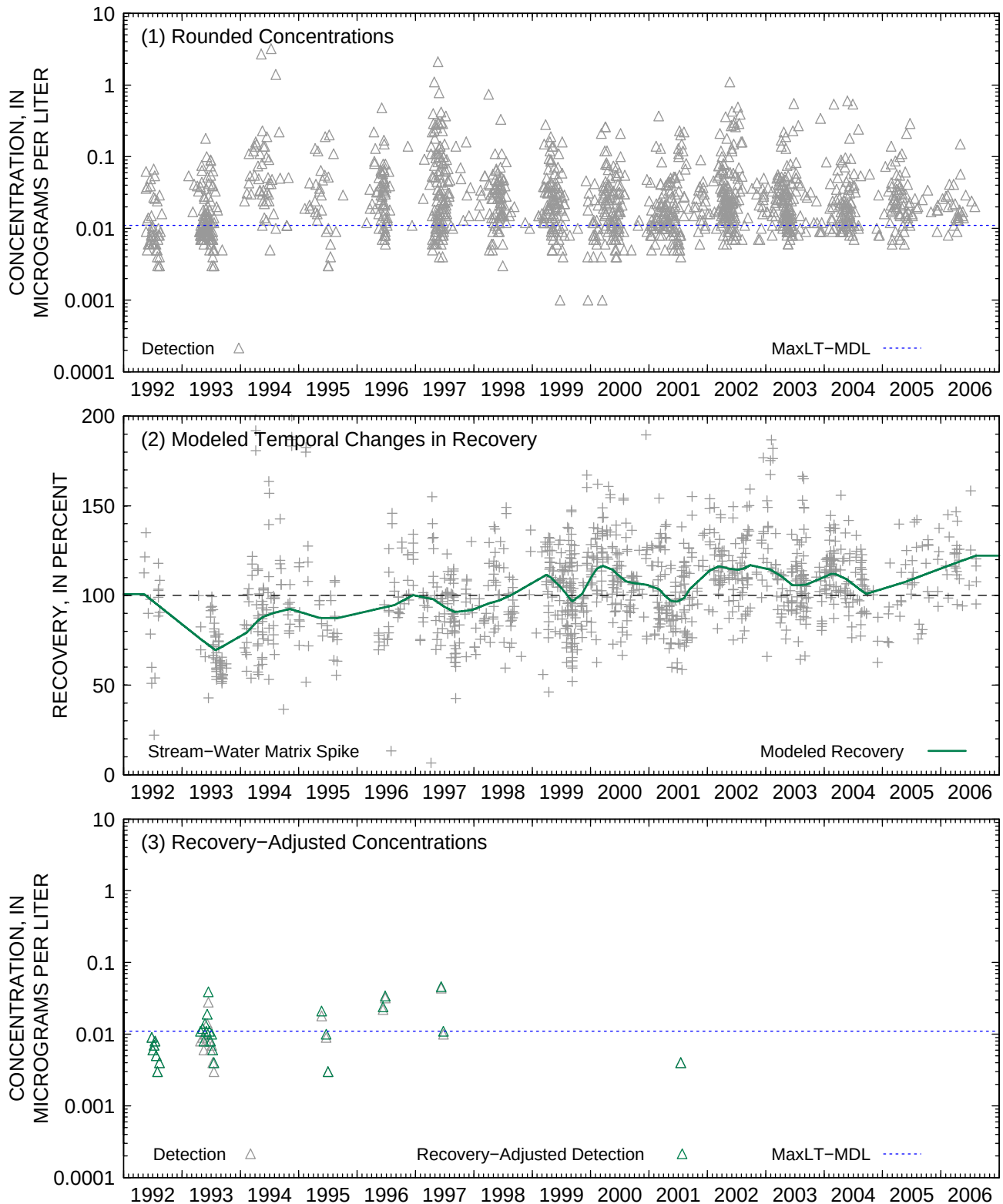


Figure A3-38. Timeseries plots of (1) rounded concentrations of pendimethalin in relation to the maximum value of the long-term method detection level (maxLT-MD) for all sites in the trend data set; (2) modeled temporal changes in recovery; and, (3) for detections at White River at Hazleton, IN, a comparison of recovery-adjusted versus unadjusted concentrations. (Concentrations greater than 10 micrograms per liter or recovery greater than 200 percent, if any, are not shown.)

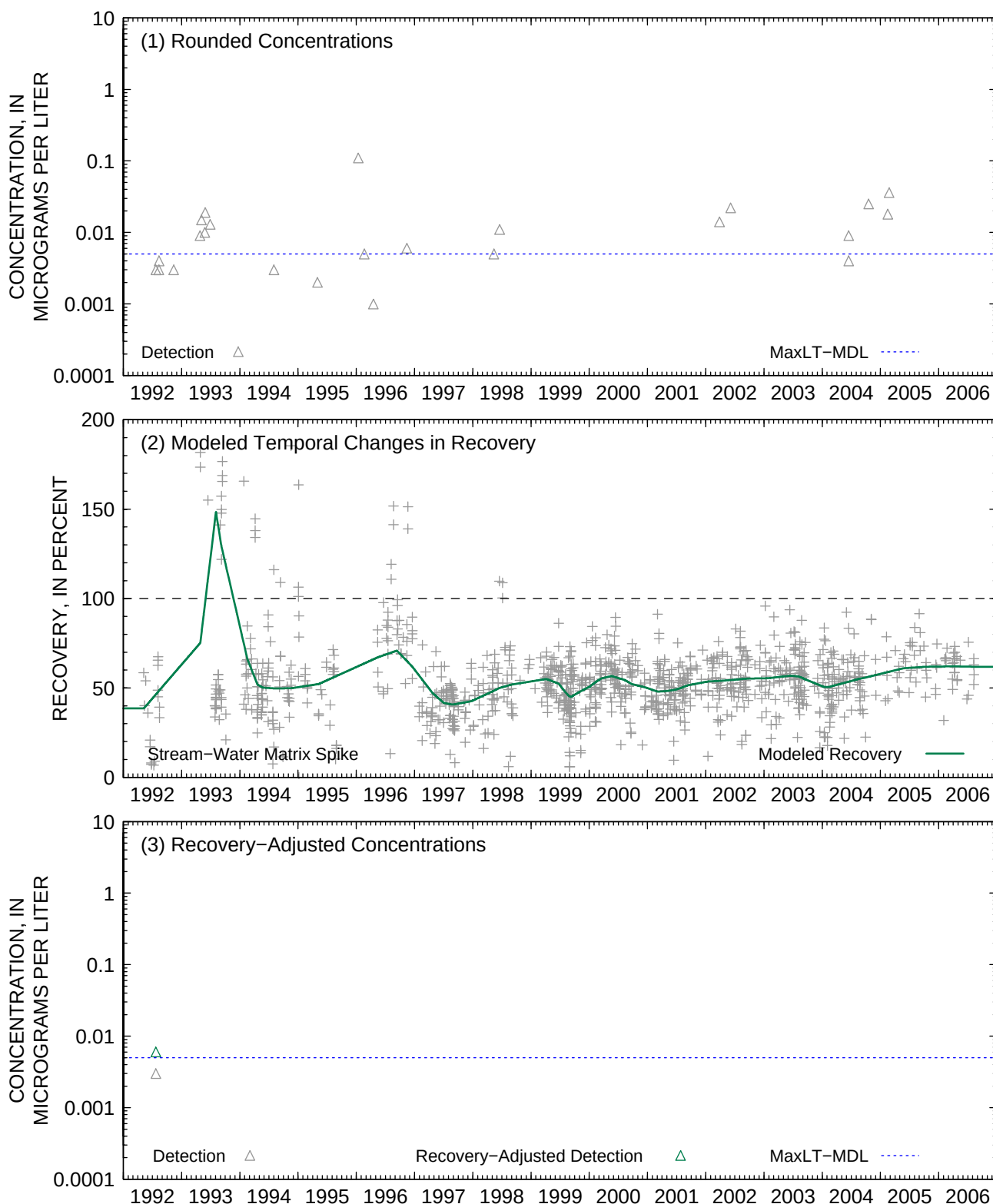


Figure A3-39. Timeseries plots of (1) rounded concentrations of cis-permethrin in relation to the maximum value of the long-term method detection level (maxLT-MD) for all sites in the trend data set; (2) modeled temporal changes in recovery; and, (3) for detections at White River at Hazleton, IN, a comparison of recovery-adjusted versus unadjusted concentrations. (Concentrations greater than 10 micrograms per liter or recovery greater than 200 percent, if any, are not shown.)

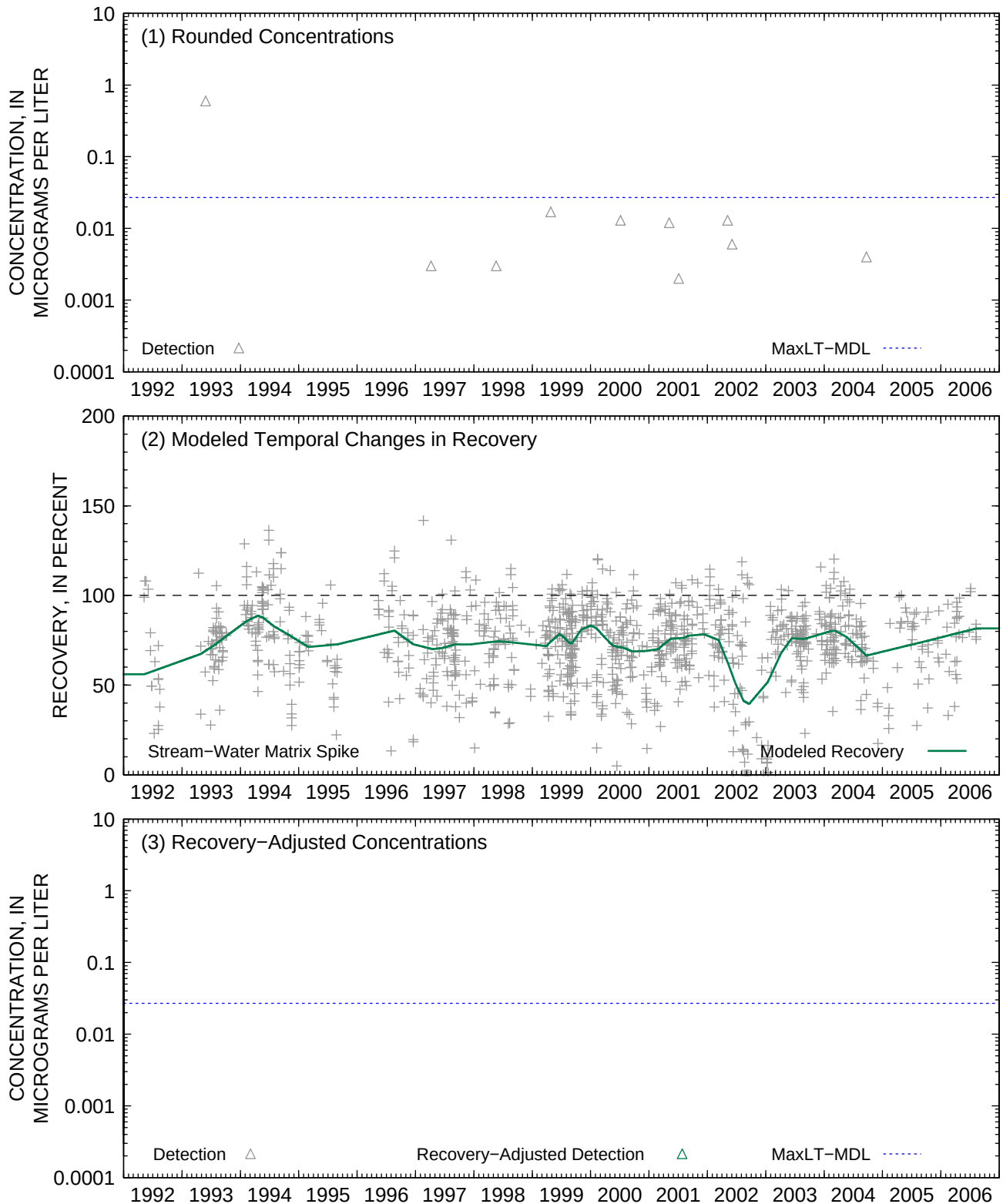


Figure A3-40. Timeseries plots of (1) rounded concentrations of phorate in relation to the maximum value of the long-term method detection level (maxLT-MD) for all sites in the trend data set; (2) modeled temporal changes in recovery; and, (3) for detections at White River at Hazleton, IN, a comparison of recovery-adjusted versus unadjusted concentrations. (Concentrations greater than 10 micrograms per liter or recovery greater than 200 percent, if any, are not shown.)

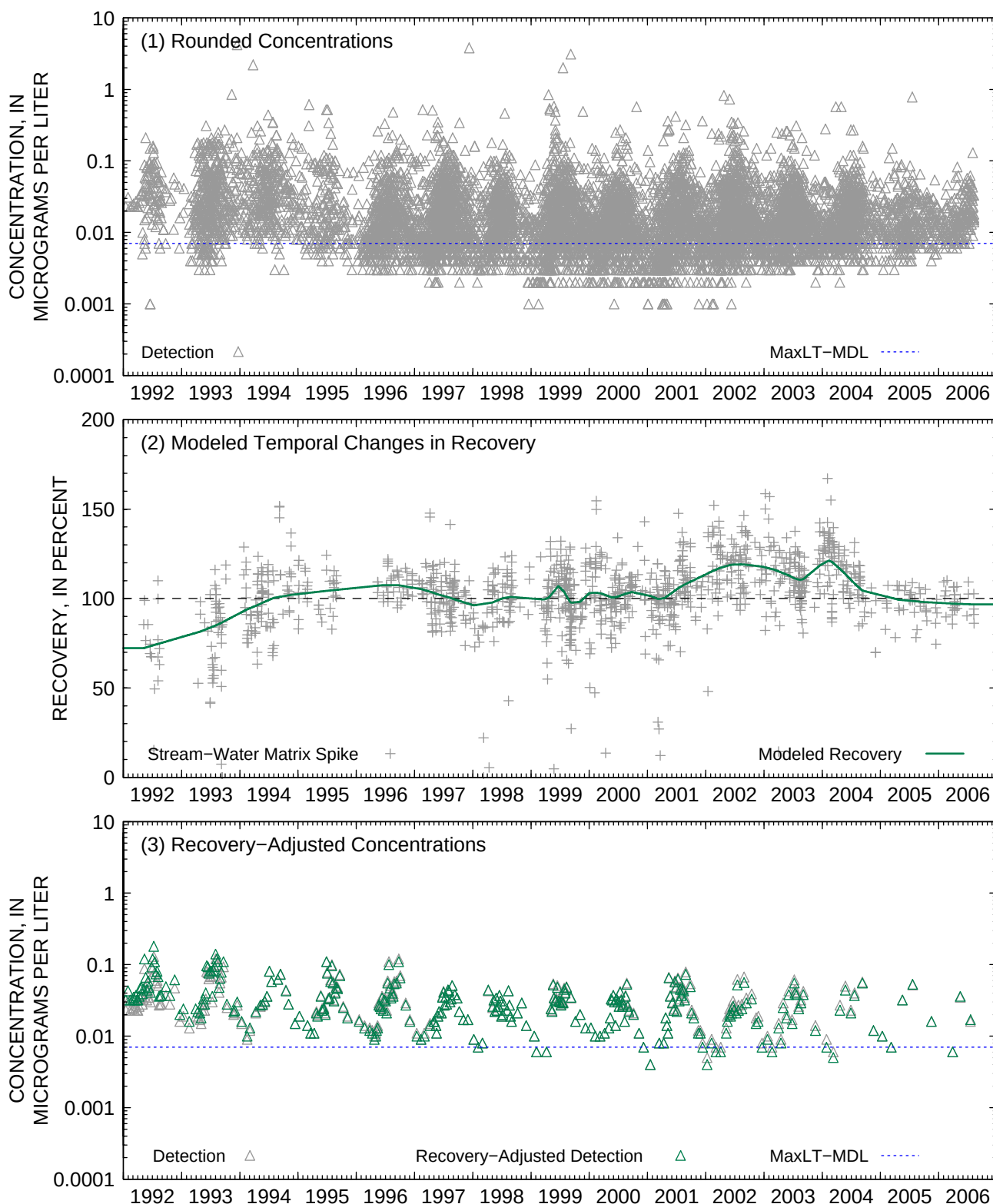


Figure A3-41. Timeseries plots of (1) rounded concentrations of prometon in relation to the maximum value of the long-term method detection level (maxLT-MD) for all sites in the trend data set; (2) modeled temporal changes in recovery; and, (3) for detections at White River at Hazleton, IN, a comparison of recovery-adjusted versus unadjusted concentrations. (Concentrations greater than 10 micrograms per liter or recovery greater than 200 percent, if any, are not shown.)

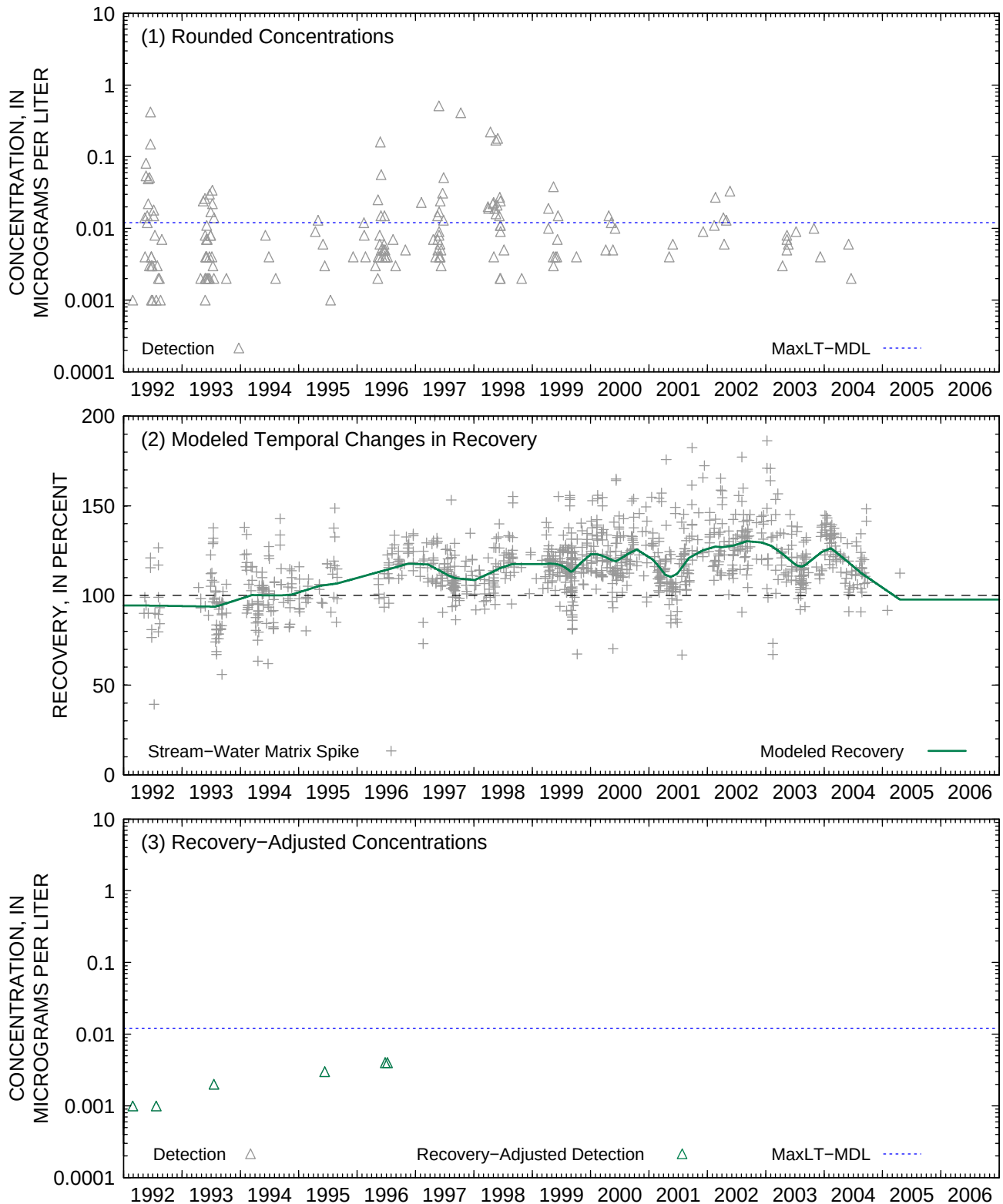


Figure A3-42. Timeseries plots of (1) rounded concentrations of propachlor in relation to the maximum value of the long-term method detection level (maxLT-MD) for all sites in the trend data set; (2) modeled temporal changes in recovery; and, (3) for detections at White River at Hazleton, IN, a comparison of recovery-adjusted versus unadjusted concentrations. (Concentrations greater than 10 micrograms per liter or recovery greater than 200 percent, if any, are not shown.)

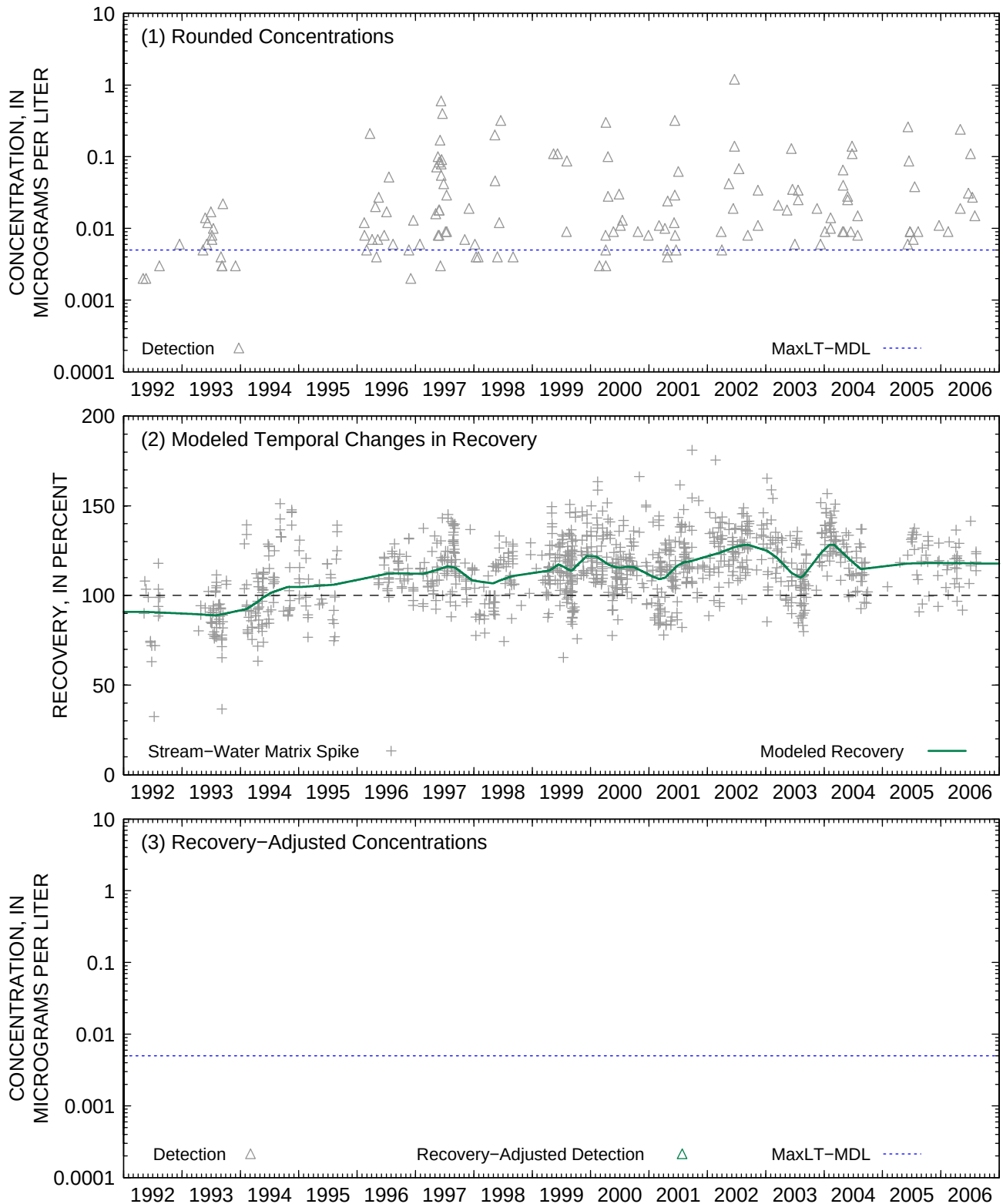


Figure A3-43. Timeseries plots of (1) rounded concentrations of propanil in relation to the maximum value of the long-term method detection level (maxLT-MD) for all sites in the trend data set; (2) modeled temporal changes in recovery; and, (3) for detections at White River at Hazleton, IN, a comparison of recovery-adjusted versus unadjusted concentrations. (Concentrations greater than 10 micrograms per liter or recovery greater than 200 percent, if any, are not shown.)

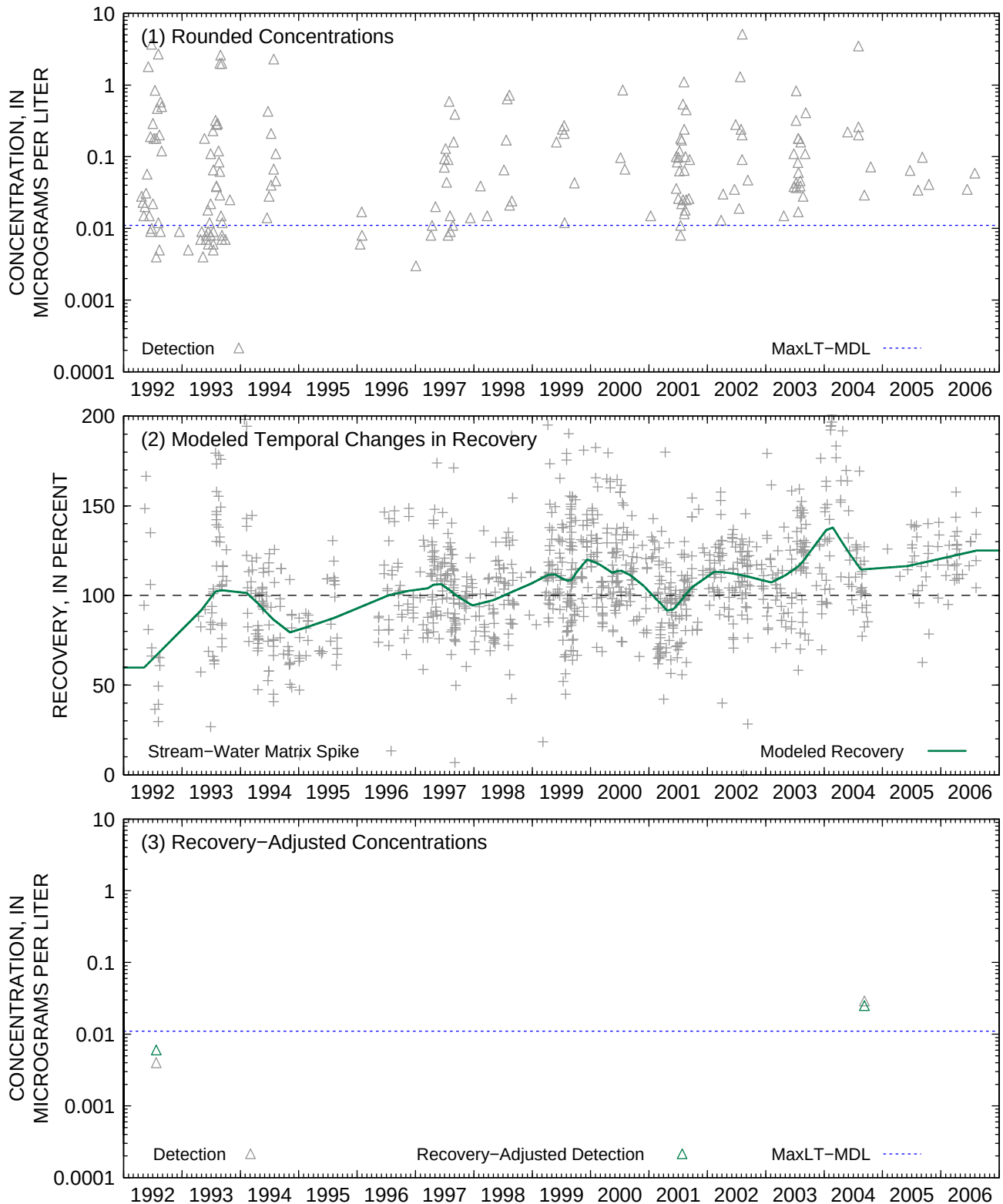


Figure A3-44. Timeseries plots of (1) rounded concentrations of propargite in relation to the maximum value of the long-term method detection level (maxLT-MD) for all sites in the trend data set; (2) modeled temporal changes in recovery; and, (3) for detections at White River at Hazleton, IN, a comparison of recovery-adjusted versus unadjusted concentrations. (Concentrations greater than 10 micrograms per liter or recovery greater than 200 percent, if any, are not shown.)

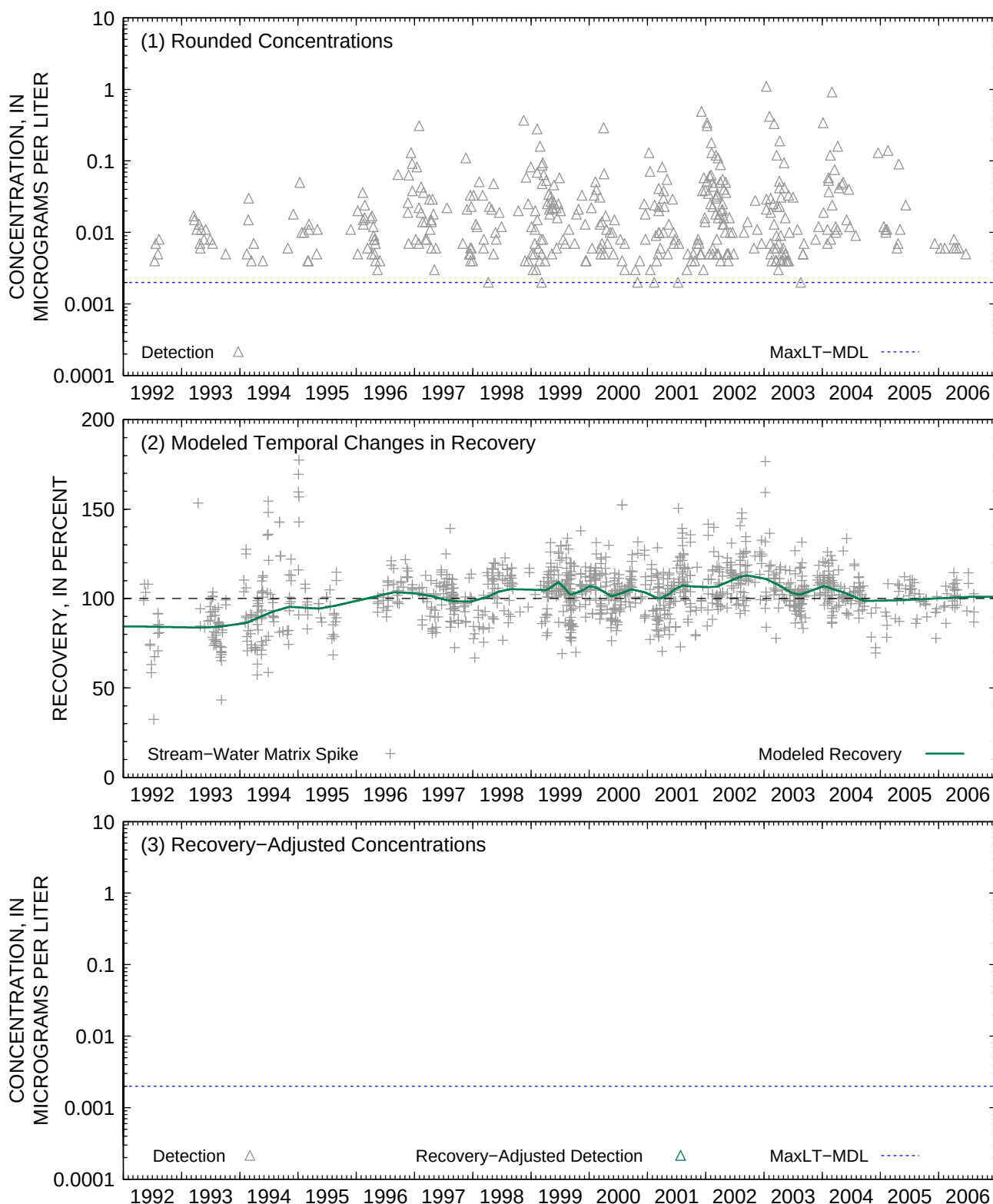


Figure A3-45. Timeseries plots of (1) rounded concentrations of propyzamide in relation to the maximum value of the long-term method detection level (maxLT-MD) for all sites in the trend data set; (2) modeled temporal changes in recovery; and, (3) for detections at White River at Hazleton, IN, a comparison of recovery-adjusted versus unadjusted concentrations. (Concentrations greater than 10 micrograms per liter or recovery greater than 200 percent, if any, are not shown.)



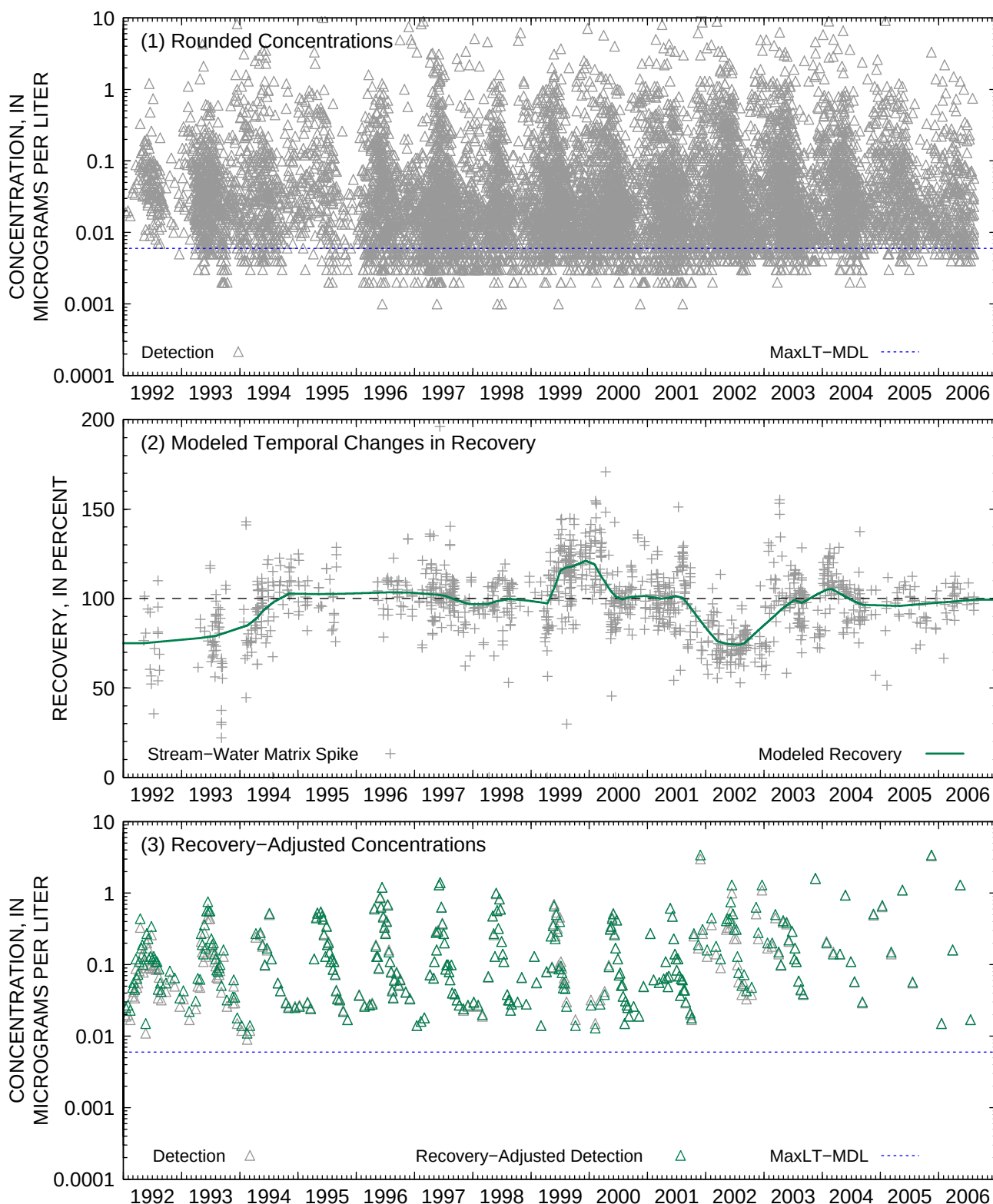


Figure A3-46. Timeseries plots of (1) rounded concentrations of simazine in relation to the maximum value of the long-term method detection level (maxLT-MD) for all sites in the trend data set; (2) modeled temporal changes in recovery; and, (3) for detections at White River at Hazleton, IN, a comparison of recovery-adjusted versus unadjusted concentrations. (Concentrations greater than 10 micrograms per liter or recovery greater than 200 percent, if any, are not shown.)

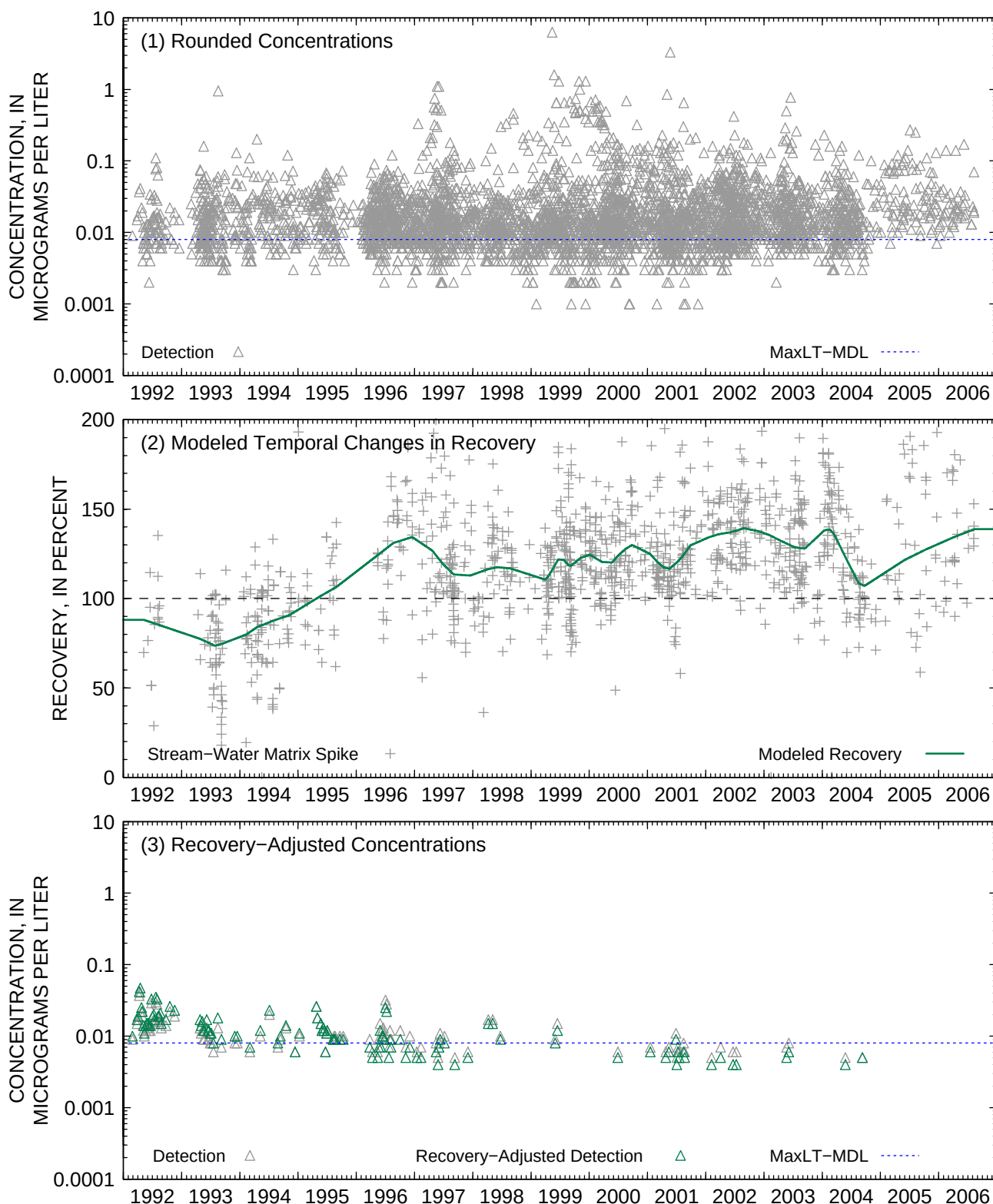


Figure A3-47. Timeseries plots of (1) rounded concentrations of tebuthiuron in relation to the maximum value of the long-term method detection level (maxLT-MD) for all sites in the trend data set; (2) modeled temporal changes in recovery; and, (3) for detections at White River at Hazleton, IN, a comparison of recovery-adjusted versus unadjusted concentrations. (Concentrations greater than 10 micrograms per liter or recovery greater than 200 percent, if any, are not shown.)

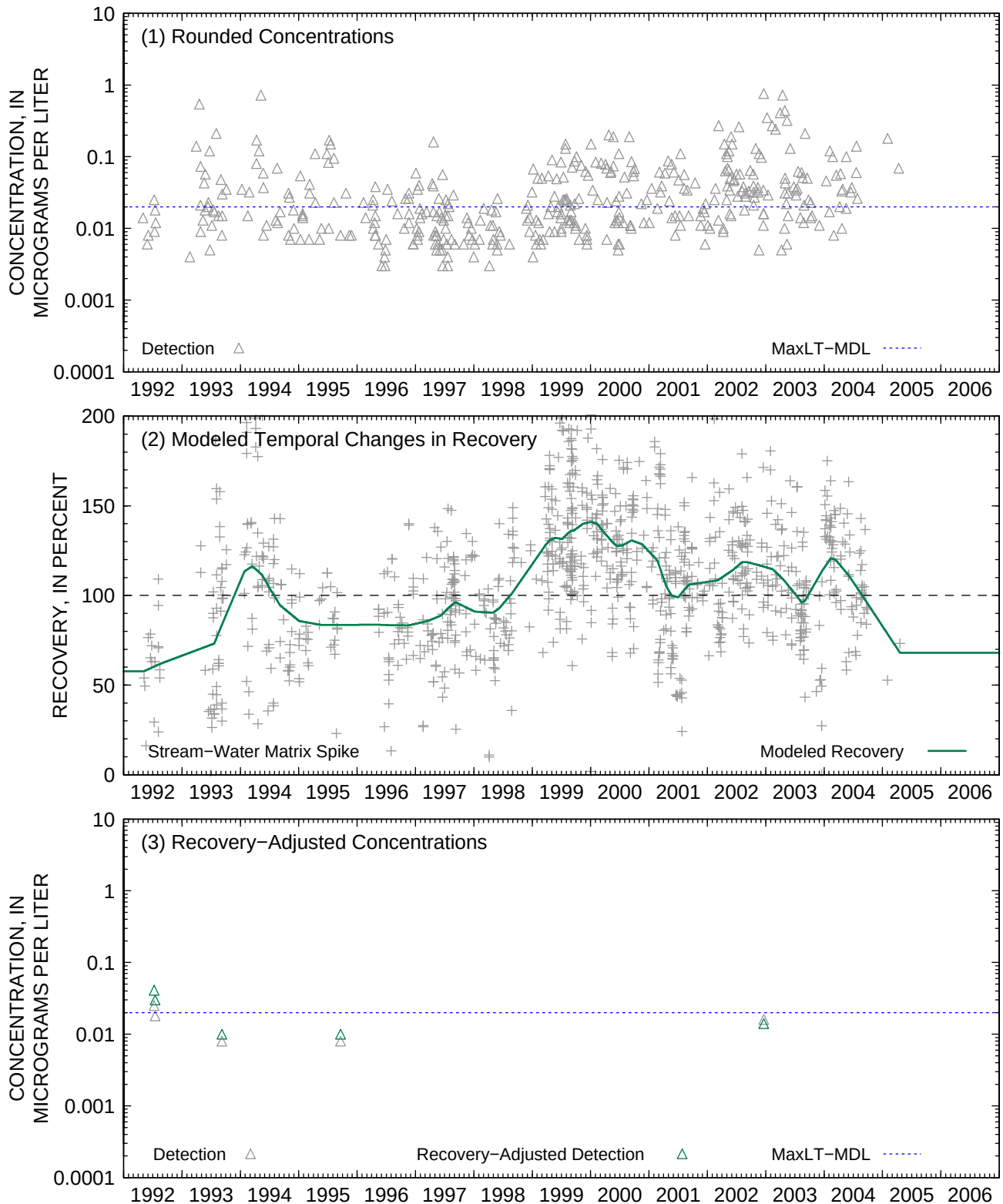


Figure A3-48. Timeseries plots of (1) rounded concentrations of terbacil in relation to the maximum value of the long-term method detection level (maxLT-MD) for all sites in the trend data set; (2) modeled temporal changes in recovery; and, (3) for detections at White River at Hazleton, IN, a comparison of recovery-adjusted versus unadjusted concentrations. (Concentrations greater than 10 micrograms per liter or recovery greater than 200 percent, if any, are not shown.)

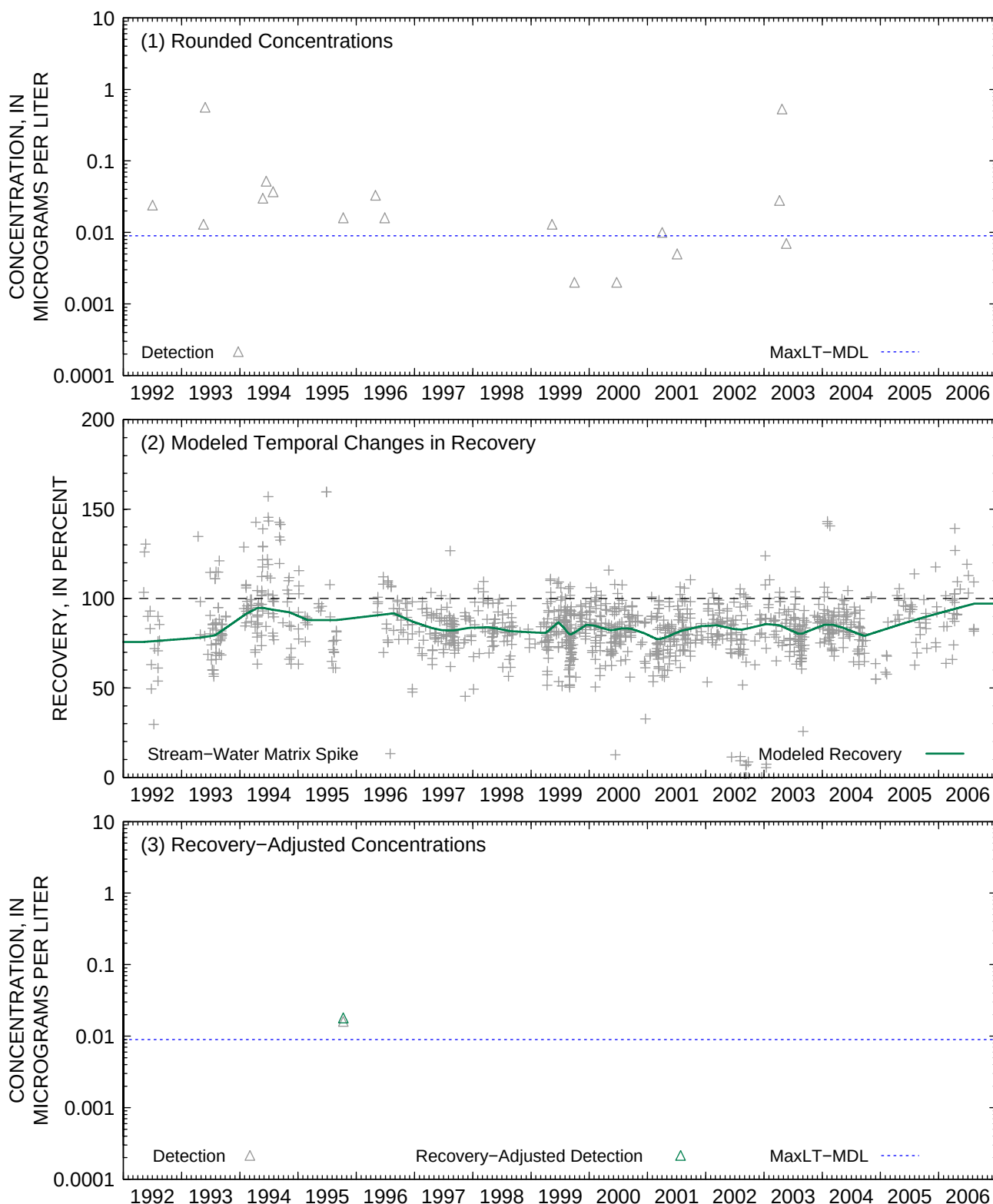


Figure A3-49. Timeseries plots of (1) rounded concentrations of terbufos in relation to the maximum value of the long-term method detection level (maxLT-MD) for all sites in the trend data set; (2) modeled temporal changes in recovery; and, (3) for detections at White River at Hazleton, IN, a comparison of recovery-adjusted versus unadjusted concentrations. (Concentrations greater than 10 micrograms per liter or recovery greater than 200 percent, if any, are not shown.)

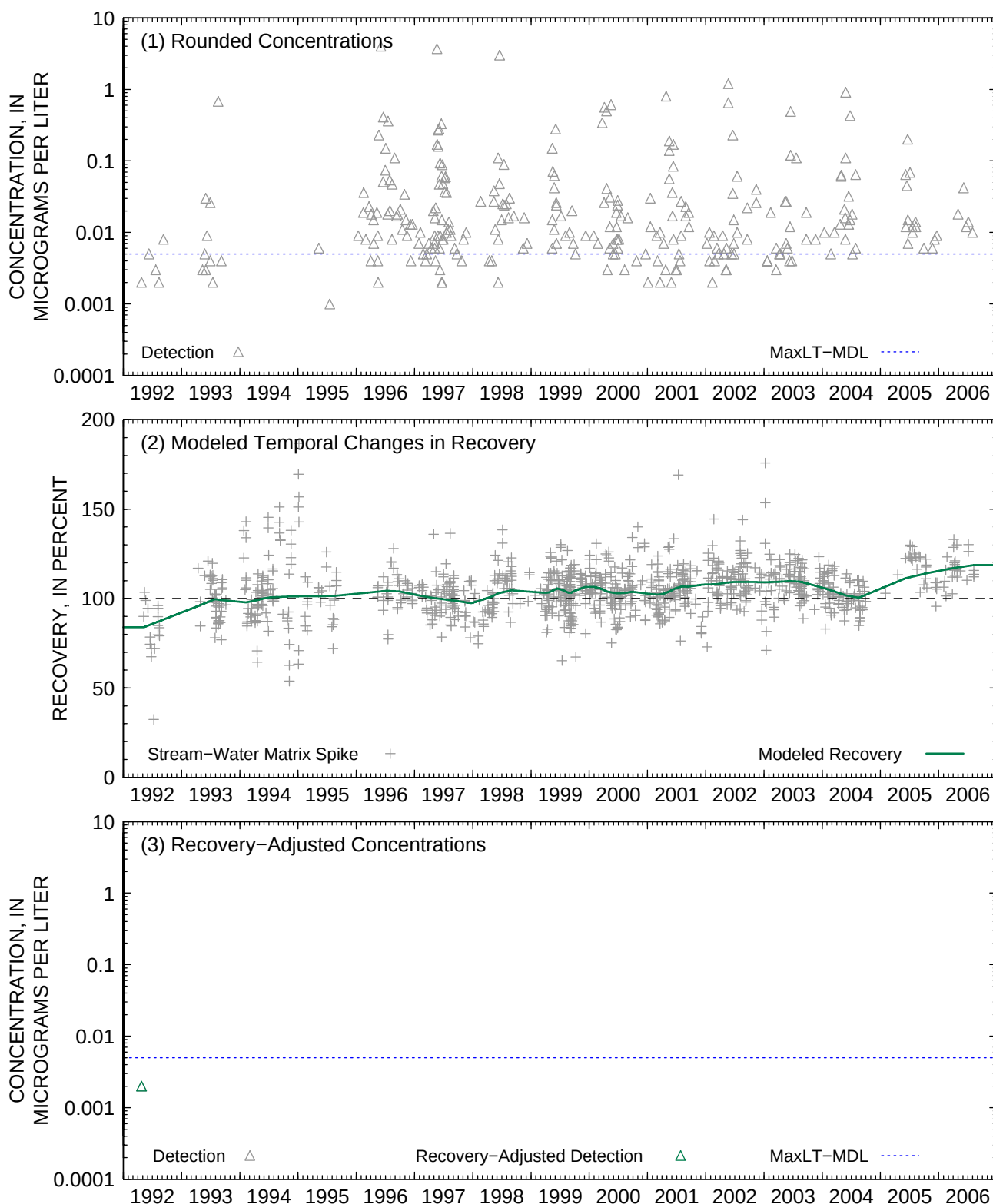


Figure A3-50. Timeseries plots of (1) rounded concentrations of thionbencarb in relation to the maximum value of the long-term method detection level (maxLT-MD) for all sites in the trend data set; (2) modeled temporal changes in recovery; and, (3) for detections at White River at Hazleton, IN, a comparison of recovery-adjusted versus unadjusted concentrations. (Concentrations greater than 10 micrograms per liter or recovery greater than 200 percent, if any, are not shown.)

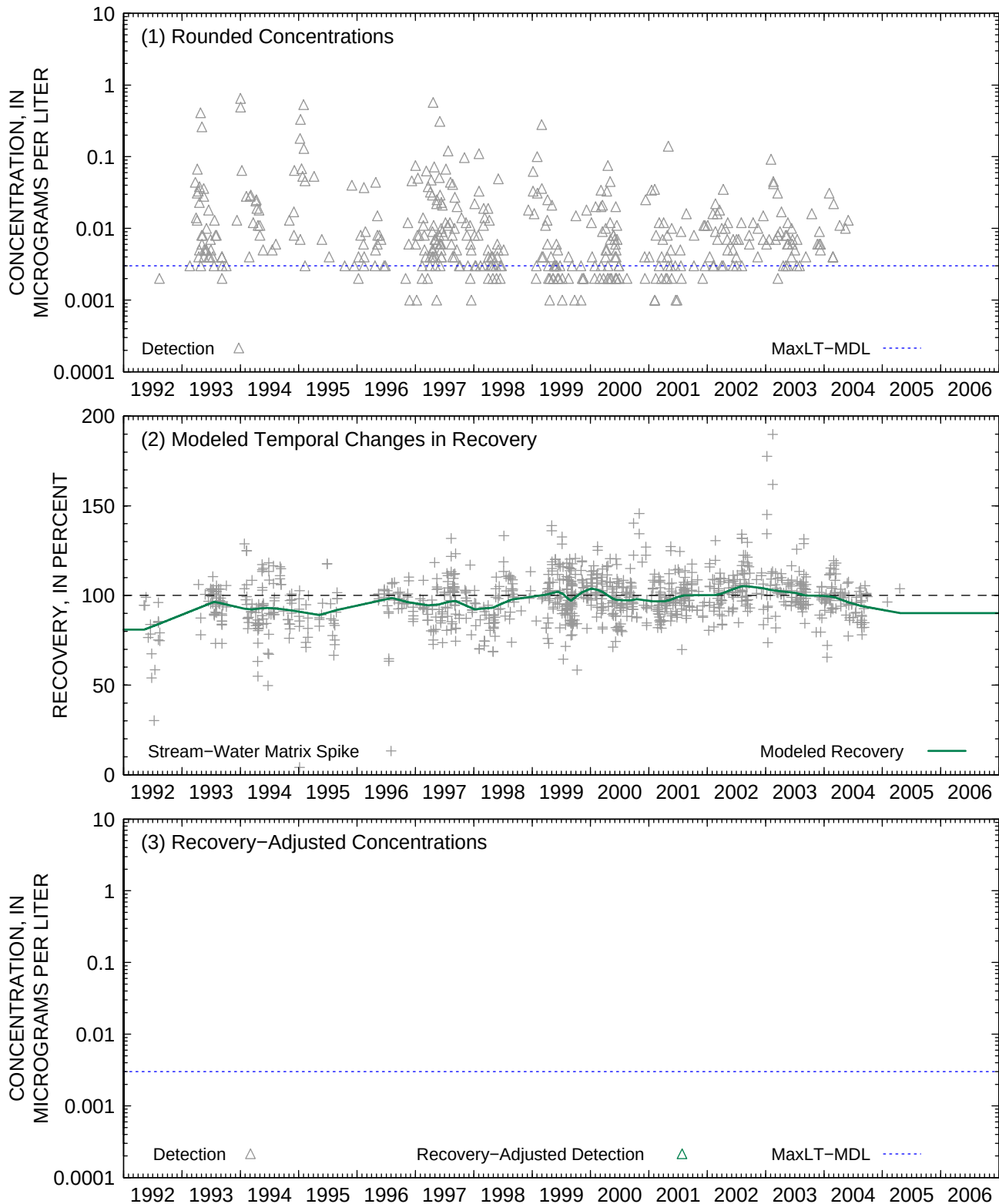


Figure A3-51. Timeseries plots of (1) rounded concentrations of triallate in relation to the maximum value of the long-term method detection level (maxLT-MD) for all sites in the trend data set; (2) modeled temporal changes in recovery; and, (3) for detections at White River at Hazleton, IN, a comparison of recovery-adjusted versus unadjusted concentrations. (Concentrations greater than 10 micrograms per liter or recovery greater than 200 percent, if any, are not shown.)

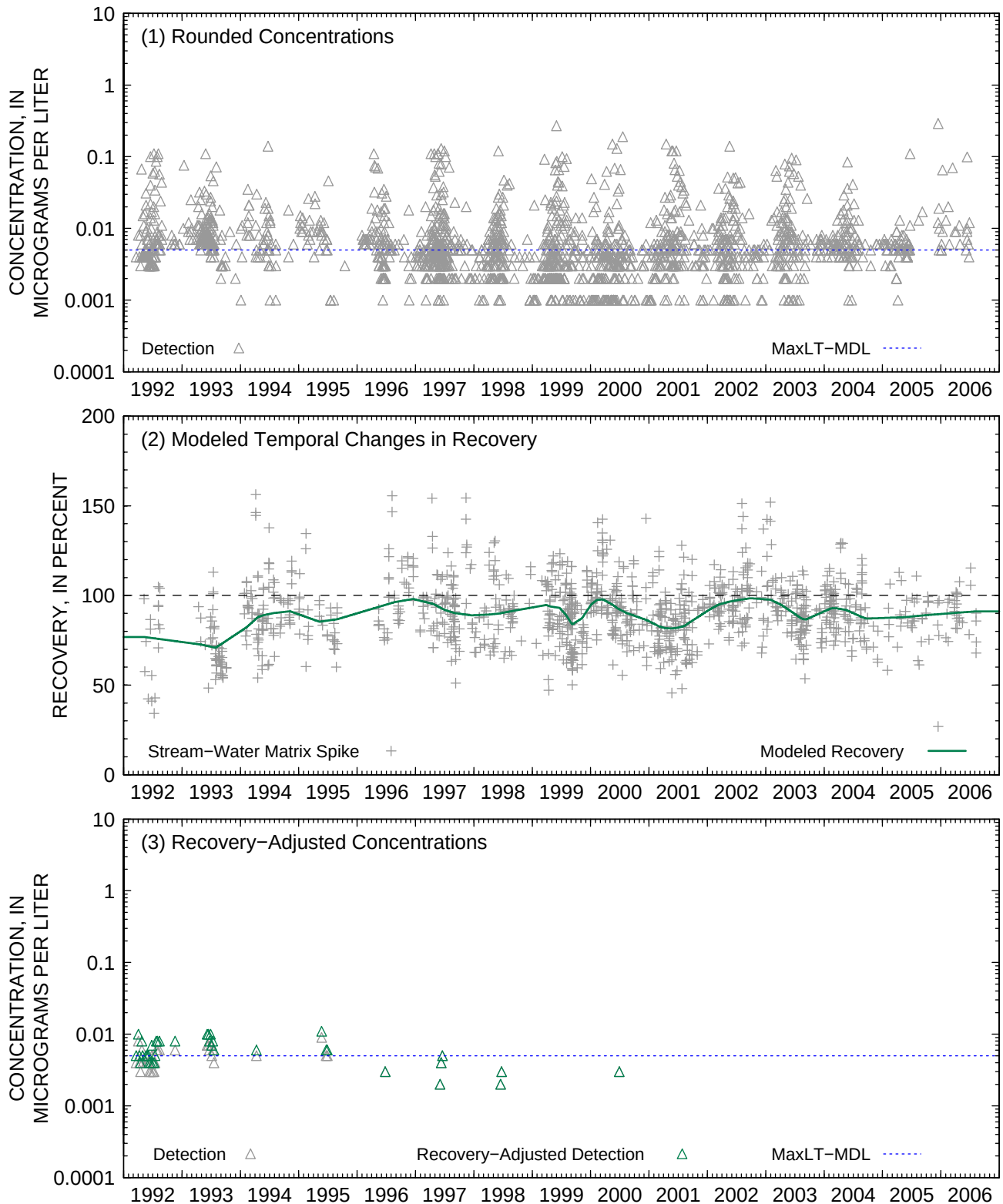


Figure A3-52. Timeseries plots of (1) rounded concentrations of trifluralin in relation to the maximum value of the long-term method detection level (maxLT-MD) for all sites in the trend data set; (2) modeled temporal changes in recovery; and, (3) for detections at White River at Hazleton, IN, a comparison of recovery-adjusted versus unadjusted concentrations. (Concentrations greater than 10 micrograms per liter or recovery greater than 200 percent, if any, are not shown.)