

ERRATA

Please attach to USGS WRIR 02-4160

“Organochlorine Compounds and Trace Elements in Fish Tissue and Streambed Sediment in the Mobile River Basin, Alabama, Mississippi, and Georgia, 1998,” by Humbert Zappia

1. **Page 20, table 7** — The last section of table 7, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB's), under the heading “Canadian guidelines for the protection of wildlife consumers of aquatic biota,” is not a valid comparison and should be disregarded.
2. **Page 22, figure 6** — All references to PCB's on this figure should be disregarded. Site 15 (incorrectly colored yellow) should be colored green on the map, and captioned NO COMPOUND EXCEEDED STANDARD.
3. **Pages 16 and 21** — The last sentence of the last paragraph on page 16 and continued on page 21, which refers to PCB's and Canadian TRG's, should be disregarded.
4. **Page 50** — The second full paragraph in the second column should be revised as follows:

Based on concentrations of organochlorine compounds reported in fish-tissue samples from the MOBL basin, National Academy of Science and National Academy of Engineering (NAS/NAE) recommended maximum concentrations, and Canadian tissue-residue guidelines (TRG's), a potential exists for adverse effects to piscivorous wildlife at a majority ([14] 13 of 19 sites or [74] 68 percent) of sites sampled due to residues or breakdown products related to PCB's, chlordane and DDT. Examples of piscivorous wildlife inhabiting the MOBL basin include otters, herons, and kingfishers. The sites with samples exceeding these concentrations are Three Mile Branch (site 4), Cribbs (site 18), Hurricane (site 17), Locust (site 14), Lost (site 13), Shades (site 7), and Town (site 10) [~~and Valley (site 15)~~] Creeks, and the Alabama (site 9), Black Warrior (site 16), Chattooga (site 2), Cahaba (site 8), Coosa (site 1), and Tombigbee (site 19) Rivers.
