

that the courts will uphold the federal pre-emption in the area, and will affect similar state-passed worker right-to-know laws. Community right-to-know legislation will be debated in many states. The issue will focus on public access to information regarding potentially hazardous chemicals in plants and facilities.

State Plan State Activity. The 25 states which have OSHA approved plans will continue to administratively adopt hazards communication programs through 1985. Most state plans will be identical to the federal standard. OSHA has recently approved a plan submitted by the state of Iowa, based on the state's worker/community right to know law, which provides for broader coverage than the federal standard, and allows public access to information.

#### 5. Groundwater

There has been a significant amount of groundwater legislation at the state level this past year. Provisions of bills have included the development of specific state standards for pesticides and other chemicals, new taxes for monitoring and cleanup of groundwater contamination, as well as programs for underground storage tanks. A new trend in some states involves a replacement of contaminated water sources and alternative water supplies. It is anticipated that a number of states will be active in the groundwater area in the coming year, including California, Michigan, Florida, New Jersey, New York, Illinois and Maine.

#### 6. Transportation

Good Samaritan legislation has now been passed in thirty-five states. It is anticipated that a number of additional states will address the issue during the coming legislative session, including Wyoming, Ohio and Alabama. The adequacy of state and local emergency response plans will become a major issue nationwide in light of the Bhopal incident.

#### 7. Toxic Air

More than thirty states are developing programs which regulate hazardous air pollutants for which the U.S. EPA has not set standards. These programs regulate emissions into the atmosphere of hundreds of chemicals and require testing, monitoring and controls. These activities will continue through 1985. Action on state air programs is closely linked to the scheduled debate in Congress on reauthorizing the Clean Air Act. States have broad latitude to address sources of air pollution which are not addressed by federal programs.

#### 8. Chronic Health

The general issue of cancer, managing the risks, and its relationship to environmental pollution and workplace exposure to chemicals will continue to receive legislative and regulatory attention in 1985. State