

or such that the monitoring data show operation inconsistent with the monitoring plan established pursuant to § 63.120(d)(2) or § 63.181(g)(1)(iv), shall constitute a violation of the required operating conditions.

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Subpart F—[Amended]

4. Table 1 of subpart F is amended by removing the entry for acetaldol and its associated CAS number and group number.

[FR Doc. 97-22366 Filed 8-21-97; 8:45 am]

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 300

[FRL-5876-4]

National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan, National Priorities List

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency.

ACTION: Notice of intent for partial deletion of the Saegertown Industrial Area Site from the National Priorities List (NPL).

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency, Region III (EPA) announces its intent to delete certain releases on the Saegertown Industrial Area Site (Site) from the National Priorities List (NPL) and requests public comment on this proposed action. The NPL is published at 40 CFR part 300, appendix B. Part 300 is the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP), which the EPA promulgated pursuant to section 105 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980, as amended (CERCLA). EPA has determined that the Site as described on the NPL no longer necessitates remedial measures for the properties affected by those releases. This proposal for partial deletion includes releases on the property formerly owned by the General American Transportation Corporation (GATX) and Spectrum Control, Inc. (SCI) and property currently owned by the Saegertown Manufacturing Corporation (SMC).

EPA bases its proposal to delete the releases from the former GATX and SCI properties, and the SMC property (Deleted Properties) from the Site on the determination by EPA and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, through the Pennsylvania Department of

Environmental Protection (PADEP), that all appropriate actions under CERCLA have been implemented to protect human health, welfare and the environment, as defined by CERCLA, and, therefore, no further remedial measures pursuant to CERCLA are deemed necessary for the Deleted Properties.

This partial deletion pertains only to releases on the former GATX and SCI properties and the SMC property at the Site, and does not include the Lord Corporation property (Operable Unit—1) at the Site. Operable Unit—1 (OU-1) will remain on the NPL, and response activities will continue for this Operable Unit.

DATES: Comments concerning this Site may be submitted on or before September 22, 1997.

ADDRESSES: Comments may be submitted to Steven J. Donohue, Remedial Project Manager, 3HW22, U.S. EPA, Region III, 841 Chestnut Building, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 19107, (215) 566-3215, Fax (215) 566-3001, e-mail DONOHUE.STEVEN@EPAMAIL.EPA.GOV.

Comprehensive information on this Site is available for viewing in the Site information repositories at the following locations: U.S. EPA, Region III, Hazardous Waste Technical Information Center, 841 Chestnut Building, Philadelphia, PA, 19107, (215) 566-5364; and the Saegertown Area Library, 320 Broad Street, Saegertown, PA 16433, (814) 763-5203.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Steven J. Donohue (3HW22), EPA Region 3, 841 Chestnut Building, Philadelphia, PA, 19107, (215) 566-3215, Fax (215) 566-3001, e-mail DONOHUE.STEVEN@EPAMAIL.EPA.GOV.

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I. Introduction

The Environmental Protection Agency, Region III (EPA) announces its intent to delete releases on certain portions of the Saegertown Industrial Area Site (Site) located in Saegertown, Crawford County, Pennsylvania from the National Priorities List (NPL) published at 40 CFR part 300. These releases no longer pose a threat to human health or the environment and therefore remedial measures according to CERCLA are no longer necessary on

the Deleted Properties. EPA requests comments on this partial deletion.

The Deleted Properties at the Saegertown Industrial Area Site are those properties, as originally listed on the NPL in February 1990, located to the north of Pennsylvania Route 198. The Deleted Properties are bounded by Route 198 to the south, generally bounded by an unnamed intermittent tributary of Woodcock Creek to the east and the northern property boundary of SMC to the north, and bounded by the former Conrail railroad right of way to the west. A figure and the exact coordinates that define the Deleted Properties at the Site are contained in the NPL deletion docket.

Section II of this document explains the criteria for partially deleting portions of a site from the NPL. Section III discusses the procedures that EPA is using for this action. Section IV discusses the Saegertown Industrial Area Site and explains how partial deletion criteria are met for this Site.

II. NPL Deletion Criteria

Section 300.425(e) of the NCP provides that releases may be deleted from, or recategorized on, the NPL where no further response is appropriate. In making a determination to delete a release from the NPL, EPA shall consider, in consultation with the state, whether any of the following criteria have been met:

(i) Responsible parties or other parties have implemented all appropriate response actions required;

(ii) All appropriate Fund-Financed response under CERCLA has been implemented, and no further action by responsible parties is appropriate; or

(iii) The remedial investigation has shown that the release poses no significant threat to public health or the environment and, therefore, taking of remedial measures is not appropriate.

Site releases may not be deleted from the NPL until the state in which the site is located has concurred with the proposed deletion. EPA is required to provide the state with 30 working days for review of the deletion notice prior to its publication in the **Federal Register**.

It states in the NCP (40 CFR 300.425(e)(3)) that all sites deleted from the NPL are eligible for further Fund-financed remedial action should future conditions warrant such action. Whenever there is a significant release from a site deleted from the NPL, the site may be restored to the NPL without the application of the Hazard Ranking System.

III. Deletion Procedures

Sections 300.425(e) (4) and (5) of the NCP set forth requirements for deletions of site releases to assure public involvement in the decision. EPA announced a policy change which permitted the partial deletions of those releases from the NPL in a document published on Wednesday, November 1, 1995 in the **Federal Register** (60 FR 55466). Accordingly, during the proposal to delete a release from the NPL, EPA is required to conduct the following activities:

(i) Publish a notice of intent for partial deletion in the **Federal Register** and solicit comment through a public comment period of a minimum of 30 calendar days;

(ii) Publish a notice of availability of the notice of intent for partial deletion in a major local newspaper of general circulation at or near the release that is proposed for deletion;

(iii) Place copies of information supporting the proposed partial deletion in the information repository at or near the site proposed for deletion; and,

(iv) Respond to each significant comment and any significant new data submitted during the comment period in a Responsiveness Summary.

If EPA determines that the deletion is appropriate after considering comments received during the public comment period and receiving the states' concurrence, EPA then publishes a notice of partial deletion in the **Federal Register** and places the final partial deletion package, including the Responsiveness Summary, in the site repositories.

Partial deletion of a site release from the NPL does not itself create, alter, or revoke any individual's rights or obligations. As stated in section II of this document, § 300.425(e)(3) of the NCP provides that the deletion of a site release from the NPL does not preclude eligibility for future response actions.

IV. Basis for Intended Site Deletion

The following summary provides EPA's rationale for the proposed partial deletion of the Saegertown Industrial Area Site releases from the NPL.

The Saegertown Industrial Area Site consists of an approximately 100 acres area located in an industrial park in the Borough of Saegertown, Crawford County, Pennsylvania. Saegertown is located approximately 25 miles south of the City of Erie, Pennsylvania, and 5 miles north of the City of Meadville, Pennsylvania.

In July 1984, EPA began to investigate the Saegertown Industrial Area Site. Sampling confirmed the presence of

trichloroethylene (TCE) and trichloroethane (TCA) in ground water on the Site. Soil and sludge samples from a pond on the Site revealed the presence of TCE, tetrachloroethylene (PCE), and polyaromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs). In late 1989, four companies signed an Administrative Order on Consent with EPA to conduct a Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS) for the Site. On February 21, 1990, the Site was listed on the NPL list of Superfund Sites.

The Site was defined on the NPL as consisting of four properties in the industrial park: the Lord property, the former GATX property, and the SMC and SCI properties. The RI/FS for the Site examined each of these four areas separately. Based primarily on the information collected during the RI/FS, EPA issued a Record of Decision (ROD) for the Saegertown Industrial Area Site on January 29, 1993, which called for remedial action on two areas of the industrial park: the Lord property and the property formerly owned by the GATX.

On the Lord property, the RI/FS estimated that 7,500 pounds of chlorinated ethenes had leaked from a sump area into the ground water. As a result, the RI/FS estimated that 9.3 million gallons of ground water were estimated to be contaminated with PCE, 1,2 dichloroethene, vinyl chloride and TCE. In the January 1993 ROD for the Site, EPA selected a remedy for the Lord property consisting of the following components: delineation of the ground water plume; ground water extraction and treatment through air stripping or UV/oxidation; air sparging injection wells; vapor extraction and treatment through carbon adsorption; and long-term ground water monitoring. Subsequent to the ROD, EPA defined the Lord property remedy as Operable Unit 1 (OU-1) at the Site.

On the property formerly owned by GATX, the RI/FS estimated that 9,000 cubic yards of sludge and soil were contaminated with volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and PAHs in the lagoon, sludge bed and pond area. The remedy stated in the ROD for the former GATX property consisted of the following components: excavation of contaminated sludge and soil; onsite incineration with air pollution controls; restoration or replacement of the pond and wetland; and long-term ground water monitoring. Subsequent to the issuance of the ROD, EPA defined the former GATX property remedy as Operable Unit 2 (OU-2) at the Site.

The RI/FS indicated that the releases from the SMC and the SCI properties posed no significant threat to public

health or the environment. The ROD, therefore, selected no action for the SMC and SCI properties at the Site. On September 17, 1993 SCI sold its property at the Site to SMC.

EPA signed separate Consent Orders with Lord Corporation in September 1993, and with GATX Corporation in August 1994, for the cleanup of their respective current and former properties at the Site.

In 1991, Lord excavated contaminated soil on its property. The area was backfilled and the soil was taken for offsite incineration. Pre-design studies and studies of the extent of the remaining contamination at the Lord property began in 1994. Additional monitoring wells were installed in the overburden above the bedrock and in the bedrock to delineate the extent of ground water contamination and investigate the geology at the Site. In 1996, Lord discovered additional soil contamination in the ground under the western tank farm (WTF) on its property. Lord excavated 770 cubic yards of soil from the area. This soil is currently being biologically treated on the Lord property. Lord installed a bioventing system beneath the WTF to treat unexcavated soil around the tank foundations. During the spring and summer of 1997, Lord has been delineating the extent of ground water contamination on the west side of French Creek. This contamination has impacted one private well on the west side of the Creek. Lord has installed a treatment system on one impacted private well to remove contaminants of concern at the Site. Lord is continuing to perform additional hydrogeologic studies on the west side of French Creek.

Because the selected remedy for the Lord Corporation OU-1 at the Site has not yet been fully implemented and completed, this portion of the Site is not yet protective of human health and the environment and is not being proposed for deletion.

In March of 1995 and 1996, EPA modified the former GATX property remedy to allow off-site thermal treatment of contaminated soils and sludge and resource recovery. Off-site disposal of the contaminated sludge and soil began in the summer of 1995 and was completed in the fall of 1996. Over 32,000 tons of soil and sludge were excavated and removed from the former GATX property for off-site thermal treatment and resource recovery. Analysis of samples collected from the pond, sludge bed and lagoon areas on the former GATX property confirmed that the performance standard specified by the ROD, which defines the soil

cleanup goal, was achieved in all the excavation areas. The excavated areas on the former GATX property were then backfilled with clean soil, graded back to pre-existing contours and seeded. EPA inspected the former GATX property on October 10, 1996 and approved the demobilization of the remedial action contractor from the Site. EPA reinspected the former GATX property on June 4, 1997 and confirmed that vegetation had been fully re-established in the disturbed areas.

The ROD did not call for remedial action on the ground water beneath the former GATX property. Analytical results of ground water samples taken before the remedial action indicated that contaminants of concern were either not detected or were detected at concentrations below their Safe Drinking Water Act Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) concentrations. Analysis of ground water samples from monitoring wells on the former GATX property has been performed quarterly through the remedial action and following completion of the remedial action. The concentrations of selected VOCs peaked during February of 1996 with some detections slightly in excess of allowable MCLs. In samples taken during quarterly monitoring in November 1996, February 1997 and May 1997 no VOCs have exceeded their respective allowable MCL concentrations. Monitoring is continuing and VOCs concentrations appear to be declining. Most VOCs concentrations are now below the detection limits of the analytical equipment.

GATX has implemented all appropriate response actions required under CERCLA on its former property at the Site. With the exception of continuing monitoring of the ground water, no further action is required at the former GATX property. In July 1997, EPA approved the remedial action certification report documenting the completion of the cleanup of the former GATX property in accordance with the ROD. The remedy selected and implemented at the former GATX property, OU-2 of the Site, remains protective of human health and the environment. The former GATX property is available for unrestricted use and unlimited access. Due to the continued ground water monitoring on the former GATX property, EPA will include this portion of the Site in the next Five-Year Review of the Site.

In public meetings in Saegertown the community has requested that EPA cleanup and delete portions of the Site as soon as possible to allow

development of the industrial park. EPA is proposing to delete all appropriate areas of the Site in order to foster the re-use of Deleted Properties at the Site.

EPA believes that releases from the former GATX property, as well as the former SCI property and the SMC property (where no action was selected by the ROD), may be deleted from the Site as defined on the National Priority List and that no further remedial measures are necessary for the Deleted Properties of the Site.

Dated: August 8, 1997.

Thomas Voltaggio,

Acting Regional Administrator, USEPA Region 3.

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 745

[OPPTS-62128B; FRL-5740-7]

RIN 2070-AC64

Lead; Requirements for Lead-Based Paint Activities in Public Buildings, Commercial Buildings, and Steel Structures

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Announcement of meeting and request for comments.

SUMMARY: EPA is announcing a public meeting on September 3, 1997, in Washington, DC to take public comments and suggestions from a cross-section of stakeholders on the development of training and certification requirements and work practice standards for individuals and firms conducting lead-based paint activities in public buildings (except child-occupied facilities), commercial buildings, and steel structures under section 402 of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA).

DATES: The meeting will take place on Wednesday, September 3, 1997, beginning promptly at 9:30 and continuing until 5:00 p.m.

Written comments should be submitted no later than October 3, 1997.

ADDRESSES: The meeting will take place at the Marriott, 1221 22nd St. and M St., NW., Washington, DC.

Written comments may be submitted in triplicate to: Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics, OPPT Docket Clerk (7407), 401 M St., SW., Washington, DC 20460, and reference

the docket control number [OPPTS-62128B]. Comments and data may also be submitted electronically by following the instructions under Unit V. of this document. No Confidential Business Information (CBI) should be submitted through e-mail.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For more specific or technical information contact: Ellie Clark, National Program Chemicals Division (7404), Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics, Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M St., SW., Washington, DC 20460, telephone: (202) 260-3402, fax: (202) 260-0770, e-mail: clark.ellie@epamail.epa.gov.

For general information or to obtain copies of this document contact: National Lead Information Clearinghouse (NLIC), 1025 Connecticut Ave., NW., Suite 1200, Washington, DC 20036-5405 or toll free at 1-800-LEAD-FYI (1-800-532-3394), fax: (202) 659-1192, e-mail: leadctr@nsc.org, Internet site: <http://www.nsc.org/ehc/lead.html>.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

On October 28, 1992, the Residential Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction Act of 1992, Title X of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1992, became law. Title X amended TSCA by adding a new Title IV, the purpose of which is to reduce the hazards from lead in paint and coatings used in housing, public and commercial buildings, and steel structures. TSCA section 402, Lead-Based Paint Training and Certification, directs EPA to promulgate a final regulation to govern the training and certification of individuals engaged in lead-based paint activities, accreditation of training programs, and standards for conducting such activities. TSCA section 404, Authorized State Programs, provides that any State may seek to administer and enforce the requirements established under TSCA sections 402 and 406. On September 2, 1994, EPA published a proposed rule to address TSCA sections 402(a) and 404(d) (59 FR 45672) ("1994 proposal") (FRL-4633-9). The 1994 proposal dealt with lead-based paint activities in target housing, public buildings constructed before 1978, commercial buildings, and bridges, and other structures and superstructures ("steel structures"). Following publication of the 1994 proposal, EPA met at different times with representatives from various State environmental and public health agencies and held a public hearing to receive comment on the proposal. EPA