

MONTHLY HOTLINE REPORT

October 1994

RCRA/UST, Superfund, and EPCRA



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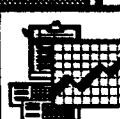
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This report is prepared and submitted in support of Contract No. 68-W0-0039.

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HOTLINE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

RCRA

1. Regulatory Status of Metals Recovery Under RCRA

If an industrial furnace is burning or processing hazardous waste to recover metal values, how is the furnace regulated?

Industrial furnaces burning hazardous waste are generally subject to the boiler and industrial furnace (BIF) regulations in Part 266, Subpart H. Owners and operators of smelting, melting, and refining furnaces that process hazardous waste solely for metals recovery are conditionally exempt from the BIF regulations except for the requirements regarding management of wastes prior to burning (§266.101), management of residues (§266.112) and the alternative requirements outlined in §266.100(c). Specifically, the facility must: submit a one-time written notification; sample and analyze the waste; maintain appropriate records; and be engaged legitimate metals recovery. For purposes of this exemption, EPA established three criteria to determine if hazardous waste is processed solely for metal recovery: (1) the heating value of the waste cannot exceed 5,000 Btu/lb (if so, the waste is considered to be burned for energy); (2) the concentration of Part 261, Appendix VIII organic constituents cannot exceed 500 ppm (if so, the waste is considered to be burned partially for destruction); and (3) the waste must have recoverable levels of metals 56 FR 42504, 42507; August 27, 1991).

Certain industries process wastes for metals recovery, yet normally do not meet the criteria for legitimate metals recovery outlined above. For example, secondary lead smelters process spent lead acid battery parts that contain pieces of rubber or plastic, which generally have heating values over 5,000 Btu/lb. In response, EPA promulgated special regulations for lead, nickel-chromium furnaces, or metal recovery furnaces that burn certain baghouse bags. EPA expanded the conditional exclusion to include specific mercury-bearing wastes processed in exempt mercury recovery furnaces (59 FR 47980; September 19, 1994). Provided the units comply with the alternative requirements of §266.100(c)(3), the metal recovery furnaces would only be subject to §§266.101 and 266.112. Specific requirements found in §266.103(c)(3) include: one-time written notification; restrictions on the type of material burned; sampling and analysis; and maintenance of records. In addition, EPA ~~may subject the furnaces to full BIF~~ regulation, if the emissions from the unit pose a hazard to human health and the environment.

Metal recovery units engaged in precious metals recovery are also conditionally exempt from Part 266, Subpart H. Precious metal recovery is defined as the reclamation of economically significant amounts of gold, silver, platinum, palladium, iridium, osmium, rhodium, ruthenium, or any combination of these metals (§266.70(a)). Provided the owner or operator of the unit complies with the alternative requirements of §266.100(f), the unit would be exempt from all BIF

requirements except for the regulations regarding residue management (§266.112). Specific requirements include: one-time written notice, sampling and analysis, and maintenance of records (§266.100(f)). Management of precious metal wastes prior to recovery would be covered by Part 266, Subpart F.

2. Status of Municipal Waste Combustion (MWC) Ash

In 1990, the United States generated approximately 196 million tons of municipal solid waste. Sixteen percent of this waste, over 31 million tons, was managed in about 150 municipal waste combustion (MWC) facilities which burned the waste for destruction or energy recovery. These facilities generate ash, which weighs approximately 25% of the weight of the original solid waste (59 FR 29372, 29373; June 7, 1994). This ash is primarily landfilled, with less than 10% used in building materials. How does EPA regulate the management of this MWC ash?

The regulatory history of MWC ash is complex. EPA first promulgated hazardous waste regulations under RCRA in May 1980. These regulations included an exemption from all RCRA Subtitle C hazardous waste regulations for household waste (40 CFR §261.4(b)(1)). In the preamble to this rule, EPA interpreted this provision to exempt all residues resulting from the treatment of household hazardous waste, such as MWC ash, from hazardous waste regulations (45 FR 33084, 33099; May 19, 1980). The preamble, however, did not address ash from the combined combustion of household hazardous waste and non-hazardous commercial or industrial waste.

In 1984, Congress amended RCRA by adding §3001(i), which states that a resource

recovery facility recovering energy from the mass burning of municipal solid waste and non-hazardous commercial or industrial waste shall not be deemed to be treating, storing, disposing, or otherwise managing hazardous waste under certain circumstances. In 1985, EPA interpreted this provision to exempt certain municipal resource recovery facilities from RCRA permitting requirements but not to exempt MWC ash from RCRA regulation (50 FR 28702, 28725; July 15, 1985). In November 1990, Congress enacted an amendment to the Clean Air Act prohibiting EPA from regulating ash as a hazardous waste under §3001 of RCRA for a period of two years. On September 18, 1992, EPA Administrator William K. Reilly announced in a memorandum that EPA had reinterpreted §3001(i) to include an exemption for MWC ash.

The Environmental Defense Fund filed citizen suits to enforce the EPA's 1985 interpretation of the statute in two U.S. District Courts. On May 2, 1994, after a series of appeals, the Supreme Court ruled in the case of City of Chicago, et al. v. Environmental Defense Fund, et al., No. 92-1639 (___ U.S. ___), that MWC ash is not exempt from RCRA regulation. The Court stated that §3001(i) only exempts resource recovery facilities from RCRA treatment, storage, and disposal facility (TSDF) regulations; it does not exempt the ash, nor does it exempt the facility from regulation as a generator of hazardous waste. The Supreme Court opinion makes ash generated at resource recovery facilities, whether generated from only household waste or a mixture of household and non-hazardous industrial or commercial solid waste, subject to RCRA regulation if the ash is found to be a hazardous waste. Therefore, facilities generating hazardous MWC ash are fully subject to the RCRA Subtitle C generator regulations, and facilities managing hazardous ash are subject to the RCRA TSDF regulations of Parts 264 and 265.

Although no hazardous waste listing applies to MWC ash, the ash would be a hazardous waste if it were to exhibit a characteristic of hazardous waste as defined in §§261.20-261.24. MWC facilities generally produce two kinds of ash: bottom ash and fly ash. Bottom ash is collected at the base of the combustion unit and generally accounts for 75 to 80% of ash generated at a facility. Fly ash is collected in air pollution control devices and accounts for the remaining 20 to 25% of ash at a facility. Studies have shown that fly ash, more than bottom ash, can exhibit the toxicity characteristic of a hazardous waste, typically for lead and cadmium.

The Agency recognizes that immediate compliance with the Supreme Court's decision may be difficult because many facilities have been operating consistent with the Agency's previous interpretation that MWC ash was excluded from regulation under Subtitle C and because of the financial investment required for full compliance with RCRA Subtitle C. Therefore, on May 27, 1994, the Agency issued an implementation strategy memorandum (Herman and Laws to Regional Administrators) outlining EPA's strategy for implementing the court's decision. In addition to the implementation strategy, the Agency has made available two other documents relevant to implementation of the court's decision.

On May 24, 1994, EPA began distributing copies of its draft guidance Sampling and Analysis of Municipal Refuse Incineration Ash (EPA530-R-94-020). This guidance includes recommended procedures for MWC facility owners and operators to follow for ash sampling and analysis. The Agency also published a Federal Register notice on June 23, 1994 (59 FR 32427), requesting comment on the draft guidance. The comment period ended on September 21, 1994. On June 7, 1994, the Agency published a Federal Register notice

(59 FR 29372) that: (1) extends the deadline within which owners and operators of facilities that treat, store, or dispose of ash determined to be a hazardous waste can file their hazardous waste Part A permit applications; and (2) interprets ash from waste-to-energy facilities as a "newly identified" waste for the purposes of the RCRA land disposal restrictions (LDR), thereby delaying the application of these requirements for facilities that generate a hazardous ash.

CERCLA

3. National Priorities List Format

In accordance with §300.425(d)(4) of the National Contingency Plan (NCP) and CERCLA §105(a)(8)(B), at least once each year EPA must update the Federal Register notice containing the revised Superfund National Priorities List (NPL). Beginning in 1984, EPA proposed federal facility sites for the NPL, and in 1987 (56 FR 27620) EPA divided the NPL into federal and non-federal sections — each organized by rank according to Hazard Ranking System (HRS) scores. Sites in the General Superfund Section were listed sequentially by HRS score in groups of 50, with Group 1 containing the sites with the 50 highest HRS scores, while sites in the Federal Facilities Section were assigned numbers corresponding to the HRS-based groups delineated in the General Superfund Section (e.g., EPA assigned a "2" to any Federal site with an HRS score falling between the highest and lowest scores from Group 2 of the General Superfund Section). As of October 14, 1992 (57 FR 47180), EPA began to arrange both sections of the NPL alphabetically by state and ceased to list the sites by rank in Appendix B of the Federal Register. Why did EPA change the format of the NPL?

EPA altered the HRS-based format of the NPL primarily to make the list easier to use. Citizens typically want to know whether a given site in a certain state is on the list. As the NPL grew from the original 406 to over 1,200 sites, it became increasingly difficult to find sites based on name and location alone. EPA therefore opted to change the NPL format and publish the list alphabetically by state rather than sequentially by HRS score (57 FR 47180, 47184; October 14, 1992). The Agency has not, however, eliminated the HRS score information from NPL rulemakings. The preamble to each NPL proposal and final rule now identifies the HRS-based group into which each new site falls. For instance, a "2" would indicate that a site's HRS rank falls between 51 and 100.

In addition to making the NPL easier to use, the new format also more accurately reflects the roles of the HRS and the NPL in the Superfund program. EPA's Hazard Ranking System is one of the three methods used to determine a site's eligibility for inclusion on the Superfund National Priorities List. EPA uses the HRS to determine, based on the relative threat associated with actual or potential releases of hazardous substances from a site, whether or not the site should be placed on the NPL and thus qualify for a fund-financed remedial response (§300.425(b)). HRS scores alone do not determine the order in which sites will be addressed. The results of remedial investigation/feasibility studies (RI/FSs), the outcome of negotiations between EPA and potentially responsible parties, the relative urgency of response actions, and other factors also play a role in the establishment of funding and response priorities (57 FR 47183; October 14, 1992). EPA's decision to change the NPL format and list sites alphabetically by state instead of by HRS rank reflects the fact that the HRS simply serves as a preliminary screening device, and that the fundamental

purpose of the NPL is to let the public know which sites may warrant a remedial action, rather than to indicate EPA's cleanup priorities or indicate absolute risk. Although the NPL updates printed in the Federal Register are now listed by state, the list of NPL sites by HRS rank is still available upon request to EPA.

EPCRA

4. EPCRA §313 Reporting of Ammonia Processed in Cheese Products

According to EPCRA §313, facilities which manufacture, process, or otherwise use toxic chemicals listed at 40 CFR §372.65 above threshold amounts are required to report releases, transfers, and source reduction activities associated with such chemical activity. Ammonia (CAS No. 7664-41-7), an EPCRA §313 toxic chemical, is used at a manufacturing facility to adjust pH levels in cheese products. During this process, the ammonia is converted into a salt which remains with the final cheese product. The cheese is then distributed in commerce. Is this considered a covered activity under EPCRA §313 and, if so, how should it be reported on the Form R?

Ammonia used in this manner is considered processed under EPCRA §313 and must be applied toward that threshold. The definition of process found at 40 CFR §372.3 affirms that a toxic chemical prepared for distribution in commerce is a reportable activity even if it is distributed in a different form or physical state from that in which it was originally received. All of the ammonia incorporated into the cheese is processed as a reactant and should be reported as such on the Form R.

ALL PROGRAM AREAS

5. OSWER's Environmental Justice Initiative

From the time Carol Browner assumed her position as Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Administrator in 1993, she has made the pursuit of environmental justice one of the Agency's top priorities. Although EPA has made considerable progress in protecting and cleaning up the environment, many poor and minority communities are burdened by pollution from threats such as landfills, municipal waste incinerators, and hazardous waste sites. In response to this problem, President Clinton signed Executive Order 12898 on February 11, 1994. This order requires each federal agency to develop an agency-wide environmental justice strategy to identify and address adverse human health and environmental effects that may result from its programs. How will EPA incorporate environmental justice issues into the Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response's Superfund, RCRA, UST, and EPCRA programs?

Executive Order 12898 requires each federal agency to include environmental justice as an integral part of its work. An interagency federal Working Group on Environmental Justice has been created to advise, coordinate, and provide guidance to each federal agency as it develops its environmental justice strategy. The Working Group is composed of representatives from various federal agencies and designated government officials. Each federal agency is required to provide a copy of their final environmental justice strategy to the Working Group for review to ensure that the administration, interpretation, and enforcement of programs, activities, and policies are undertaken in a consistent manner.

To implement EPA's environmental justice goals, OSWER established an Environmental Justice Task Force to broaden the discussion of environmental justice issues and make recommendations specific to waste programs. The Task Force met with representatives from citizen groups, industry, Congress, and state, local, and tribal governments, to identify environmental justice issues and influence OSWER's environmental justice strategy. On April 28, 1994, OSWER announced the availability of the OSWER Environmental Justice Task Force Draft Final Report which identified key environmental justice issues and recommendations. The recommendations outlined in the report are divided into those which cut across all waste programs (OSWER-wide) and others primarily directed toward specific regulatory areas. To implement the environmental justice goals, Elliott Laws, Assistant Administrator of OSWER, issued a memorandum on September 21, 1994, directing Regional offices to integrate environmental justice into all stages of OSWER policy, guidance, and regulatory development (OSWER Directive 9200.3-17).

The major OSWER-wide environmental justice recommendations focused on the following categories: Title VI of the Civil Rights Act; communication, outreach, and training; economic redevelopment; cumulative risk; contract, grant, and labor issues; federal interagency issues; and Native American tribal issues. One of the most significant OSWER-wide recommendations made is to prevent and respond effectively to Title VI complaints affecting waste programs. The Task Force also focused substantially on ways to improve communications, develop trust and involve low-income and minority communities. Other recommendations applicable to all programs include assisting in economic redevelopment by expanding the current "brownfield" redevelopment pilot program aimed at

identifying, decontaminating and redeveloping contaminated properties, identifying multiple sources of contamination through cumulative risk assessments, expanding employment of local labor in affected communities through the use of contractors, and identifying a mechanism to increase technical assistance to tribal governments and initiating environmental pilot programs on tribal lands.

The Task Force also made recommendations specific to each OSWER program area to assess communities affected by OSWER programs and ensure appropriate emphasis on public participation. The following sections address the recommendations developed for the Superfund, RCRA, UST, and EPCRA programs.

The Superfund program includes formal community relations provisions to encourage public participation throughout the decision-making process. Community relations activities under Superfund include developing a site-specific community relations plan, establishing an information repository and administrative record, providing technical assistance, holding public meetings, and providing public comment periods. Although Superfund community relations provisions are in place, the Task Force identified recommendations to incorporate awareness of environmental justice issues into current procedures.

Under the Superfund program, one of the major environmental justice recommendations includes developing Community Advisory Groups. These groups would act as site information clearinghouses for the affected community, assist in establishing land use expectations, and provide community support for remedial decisions. The Task Force recommends that the Office of Emergency and

Remedial Response (OERR) work with the Regions to develop proactive site assessment efforts and incorporate issues such as multiple exposures and unique risk scenarios into risk assessment protocol.

The most significant issue that the Task Force identified for the RCRA program concerned the siting of new hazardous waste facilities. Environmental justice groups have expressed concern that hazardous waste facilities may be sited disproportionately in low-income and minority communities. The Task Force found that under the current RCRA statute and regulations, EPA has limited authority to determine where a facility will be sited. Thus, OSWER established a Siting Workgroup in April 1994. The Workgroup is developing recommendations regarding issues that impact technical location standards for sensitive geologic areas, cumulative risk, and expanded public involvement.

The flexibility of the Underground Storage Tank (UST) program allows states to run programs based on the needs and demands of their own regulated communities. In the draft report, the Task Force recommends that states consider environmental justice as they set priorities for UST compliance programs and cleanup activities. States can apply for grants to develop outreach materials and compliance programs that address environmental justice issues specific to their state program.

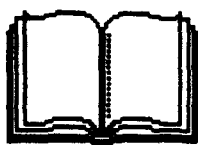
The states also play a significant role in the implementation of EPCRA. EPCRA created state emergency response commissions (SERCs) and local emergency planning committees (LEPCs) to inform the public about the storage and use of chemicals in their community and to develop emergency response plans for dealing with accidental releases of chemicals. Specifically, EPCRA §301 requires that, at a minimum, each LEPC

include representatives from community groups or organizations, elected state or local officials, law enforcement offices, health officials, hospitals, and transporters. To ensure that SERCs as well as LEPCs are representative of the designated areas, recommendations in the Task Force report encourage the Chemical Emergency Preparedness and Prevention Office (CEPPO) to issue letters to SERCs, LEPCs, and Tribal Emergency Response Commissions (TERCs) explaining ways to address areas with environmental justice concerns. It is also recommended that EPA expand the availability of LandView, a PC program that contains information on sources of pollution from six EPA databases and demographic and economic data from the Bureau of the Census. LandView can be used to identify geographic areas and populations that may be subject to a disproportionate burden of pollution.

The OSWER Environmental Justice Task Force establishes an ambitious timetable for the development of draft implementation plans in each of these program areas. The Task Force recommended that each OSWER program office and Region submit a draft implementation plan in June 1994, outlining an environmental justice strategy specific to its OSWER program. OSWER will coordinate the implementation of these plans with Agency-wide efforts to address environmental justice concerns in communities where OSWER-regulated facilities are located.

Executive Order 12898 requires EPA to submit its finalized environmental justice strategy to the interagency Working Group by February 1995.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS

HOW TO ORDER ...

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EPA Publications are available through the Hotline. Use the EPA Order Number listed under the document.

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TDD National Toll-Free No.: 800-553-7672

RCRA

TITLE: "Access Express"

AVAILABILITY: Hotline

EPA ORDER NO.: EPA220-B-94-003

This document is a summarized version of Access EPA and is designed as a quick reference guide to major EPA information contacts such as EPA clearinghouses, dockets, and libraries. Information in the document is organized both by environmental topic areas and by EPA regions.

TITLE: "El Manual del Consumidor para Reducir los Desechos Sólidos"

AVAILABILITY: EPA

EPA ORDER NO.: EPA530-K-92-003S

This booklet is the Spanish version of the Consumer's Handbook for Reducing Solid Waste. It provides information about the environmental benefits of source reduction and recycling. The document outlines steps that citizens can take to reduce the amount of solid waste they generate. It also provides statistics on the amount of solid waste generated throughout the US, and includes appendices with useful references for those who want additional information on solid waste management.

TITLE: "Technical Resource Document: Extraction and Beneficiation of Ores and Minerals; Volume 4: Copper"

AVAILABILITY: NTIS

NTIS ORDER NO.: PB94-200 979

This document presents the results of EPA's research into the domestic iron mining industry and is one of a series of profiles of major mining sectors. The report describes copper extraction and beneficiation operations and the potential environmental effects that may result from copper mining. It concludes with a description of the current regulatory programs implemented by EPA, federal land management agencies, and selected states regarding the iron mining industry.

TITLE: "Technical Resource Document: Extraction and Beneficiation of Ores and Minerals; Volume 6: Gold Placers"

AVAILABILITY: NTIS

NTIS ORDER NO.: PB94-201 811

This document presents the results of EPA's research into the domestic gold placer mining industry and is one of a series of profiles of major mining sectors. The report describes gold placer extraction and beneficiation operations with specific references to the wastes associated with these operations. The

report characterizes the geology of gold placers and discusses the potential environmental effects that may result from gold placer mining. It concludes with a description of current regulatory programs implemented by EPA, federal land management agencies, and selected states regarding the gold placer mining industry.

TITLE: "RCRA/UST, Superfund, and EPCRA Hotline"

AVAILABILITY: Hotline

EPA ORDER NO.: EPA530-F-94-013

This pamphlet provides an overview of the services provided by the Hotline. It includes information on how to use the Hotline and briefly summarizes each regulatory program area covered.

CERCLA

TITLE: "Control of Excavation Depths at the Sikes Disposal Pits Superfund Project"

AVAILABILITY: NTIS

NTIS ORDER NO.: PB94-963 413

This fact sheet documents an approach, taken by Region 6 and the Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission (TNRCC), for determining and documenting the appropriate amount of contaminated material to be excavated at the Sikes Disposal Pits Superfund Site. This project is unique due to the high level of on-site oversight support used by TNRCC.

TITLE: "The Superfund Emergency Response Program: Over a Decade of Protecting Human Health and the Environment"

AVAILABILITY: NTIS

NTIS ORDER NO.: PR-941 (free document)

This pamphlet provides a brief overview of the progress the Superfund Emergency Response Program has made in the past decade. It discusses how the Superfund Emergency Response Program eliminates risk to the public, their actions at long-term cleanup sites, and who pays for the program. This pamphlet also discusses the state and local community involvement in emergency response actions.

TITLE: "A Report on State/Territory Non-NPL Hazardous Waste Site Cleanup Efforts for the Period 1980-1992"

AVAILABILITY: NTIS

NTIS ORDER NO.: PB94-963 402

The focus of this report is the non-NPL hazardous waste sites being cleaned up by the states/territories. Federal hazardous waste cleanup efforts have been included to tell the whole Superfund program story. All of the data is historical, representing what has happened over the first 12 years of the Superfund program. The report discusses Superfund removal and remedial actions, the predominant remedies selected, and the costs of the cleanups.

TITLE: "OPA Update: Implementation of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990; Vol. 3, No. 1"

AVAILABILITY: NTIS

NTIS ORDER NO.: PB94-963 252

This bulletin provides up-to-date information on issues concerning the Oil Pollution Act (OPA) of 1990. It includes an article describing the proposed revisions to the NCP that implement important, response-related

OPA amendments to §311 of the Clean Water Act (CWA). The bulletin also details the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) for Offshore Facilities between the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Department of Transportation (DOT), and the Department of the Interior (DOI), and includes an article describing the National Preparedness for Response Exercise Program (PREP) workshops. The OPA update also contains a brief history of the NCP, a publications update, a regulatory update, 1993 ERNS data and information on the 1995 International Oil Spill conference.

TITLE: "Guidance on Residential Lead-Based Paint, Lead-Contaminated Dust, and Lead-Contaminated Soil"
AVAILABILITY: NTIS
NTIS ORDER NO.: PB94-963 284

This guidance addresses residential lead-based paint hazards including lead-contaminated dust and soil in and around homes. The Agency is in the process of developing a rule to address these hazards under §403 of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) to respond to an increasing number of requests for advice about lead-based paint hazards.

TITLE: "Removal Response Reports: OSC Reports"
AVAILABILITY: NTIS
NTIS ORDER NO.: PB94-963 405

This fact sheet summarizes a part of the Superfund Removal Procedures (SRP) volume entitled Removal Response Reporting: POLREPs and OSC Reports. It focuses on the preparation and distribution of On Scene Coordinator (OSC) reports. OSC reports summarize activities at a site on completion of a removal action.

TITLE: "Removal Response Reports: POLREPs"
AVAILABILITY: NTIS
NTIS ORDER NO.: PB94-963 406

This fact sheet summarizes a part of the Superfund Removal Procedures (SRP) volume entitled Removal Response Reporting: POLREPs and OSC Reports. It focuses on the preparation and distribution of pollution reports (POLREPs). POLREPs provide factual progressive data on removal activities.

TITLE: "Revised Interim Soil Lead Guidance for CERCLA Sites and RCRA Corrective Action Facilities"
AVAILABILITY: NTIS
NTIS ORDER NO.: PB94-963 282

This interim directive establishes a streamlined approach for determining protective levels for lead in soil at CERCLA sites and RCRA facilities that are subject to corrective action under RCRA §§3004(u) or 3008(h), as part of the Superfund Administrative Improvements Initiative. This interim directive replaces all previous directives on soil-lead cleanup for CERCLA and RCRA programs.

UST

TITLE: "How to Evaluate Alternative Cleanup Technologies for Underground Storage Tank Sites: A Guide for Corrective Action Plan Reviewers"
AVAILABILITY: GPO
GPO ORDER NO.: 055-000-00479-0

EPA developed this manual as guidance for state regulators who evaluate corrective action plans (CAPs) that incorporate alternative technologies at underground storage tank (UST) sites. The manual focuses on the

technical aspects of the decision-making process of CAP review. Each chapter discusses one of eight technologies and describes its oil and groundwater applications in detail. A glossary of technical terms is included.

October 1994

PB94-922 410
530-R-94-005j

The reports contain questions that required EPA resolution or were frequently asked, publications availability, Federal Register summaries, and Hotline call statistics.

OTHER

TITLE: "Monthly Hotline Report"

AVAILABILITY: NTIS

NTIS ORDER NO.: See below

The Monthly Hotline Report Questions and Answers are also available for downloading at no charge from CLU-IN at (301) 589-8366.

Yearly Subscription PB94-922 400
530-R-94-005

January 1994 PB94-922 401
530-R-94-005a

February 1994 PB94-922 402
530-R-94-005b

March 1994 PB94-922 403
530-R-94-005c

April 1994 PB94-922 404
530-R-94-005d

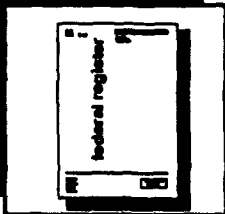
May 1994 PB94-922 405
530-R-94-005e

June 1994 PB94-922 406
530-R-94-005f

July 1994 PB94-922 407
530-R-94-005g

August 1994 PB94-922 408
530-R-94-005h

September 1994 PB94-922 409
530-R-94-005i



FEDERAL REGISTERS

FINAL RULES

RCRA

"Arkansas; Final Authorizations of State Hazardous Waste Management Program Revisions"
October 7, 1994 (59 FR 51115)

EPA intends to approve revisions to Arkansas' hazardous waste program under RCRA. Final authorization will be effective December 21, 1994, unless EPA publishes a prior action withdrawing this immediate final rule. Comments must be received on or before November 21, 1994.

"Oklahoma; Final Authorization of State Hazardous Waste Management Program Revisions"
October 7, 1994 (59 FR 51116)

EPA intends to approve revisions to Oklahoma's hazardous waste program under RCRA. Final authorization will be effective December 21, 1994, unless EPA publishes a prior action withdrawing this immediate final rule. Comments must be received on or before November 21, 1994.

"New Mexico; Final Authorization of State Hazardous Waste Management Program Revisions"
October 7, 1994 (59 FR 51122)

EPA intends to approve revisions to New Mexico's hazardous waste program under RCRA. Final authorization will be effective

December 21, 1994, unless EPA publishes a prior action withdrawing this immediate final rule. Comments must be received on or before November 21, 1994.

"Utah; Final Authorization of State Hazardous Waste Management Program"
October 14, 1994 (59 FR 52084)

EPA intends to approve revisions to Utah's hazardous waste program under RCRA. Final authorization will be effective December 13, 1994, unless EPA publishes a prior action withdrawing this immediate final rule. Comments must be received on or before November 13, 1994.

"Arizona; Incorporation by Reference of Approved State Hazardous Waste Program"
October 20, 1994 (59 FR 52918)

EPA intends to approve Arizona's incorporation by reference of 40 CFR Part 272 into its authorized state RCRA program. Final authorization will be effective December 19, 1994, unless EPA publishes a prior action withdrawing this immediate final rule. Comments must be received no later than November 21, 1994.

"Florida; Final Authorization of State Hazardous Waste Management Program Revisions"
October 26, 1994 (59 FR 53753)

EPA intends to approve revisions to Florida's hazardous waste program under RCRA. Final

authorization will be effective December 27, 1994, unless EPA publishes a prior action withdrawing this immediate final rule. Comments must be received on or before November 25, 1994.

EPCRA

"Extremely Hazardous Substances List and Threshold Planning Quantities; Correction" October 12, 1994 (59 **FR** 51821)

EPA published corrections to errors found in Appendices A and B to 40 CFR Part 355.

PROPOSED RULES

RCRA

"Financial Assurance Mechanisms" October 12, 1994 (59 **FR** 51523)

EPA proposed to amend the financial assurance regulations under RCRA in two program areas. With regard to municipal solid waste landfills under Subtitle D, the Agency proposed to add a financial test for use by corporate owners and operators, and a guarantee for use by firms that wish to guarantee the costs for an owner or operator. Second, EPA proposed to modify the domestic asset component of the corporate financial test for hazardous waste TSD facilities under Subtitle C.

"Financial Assurance; Municipal Solid Waste Landfills" October 18, 1994 (59 **FR** 52498)

EPA proposed to amend the federal criteria for municipal solid waste landfills (MSWLFs) under Subtitle D of RCRA by delaying the effective date of Subpart G, Financial Assurance, until April 9, 1996. Comments must be received by December 19, 1994.

"Michigan; Final Authorization of State Hazardous Waste Management Program Revisions" October 21, 1994 (59 **FR** 53132)

EPA intends, subject to public review and comment, to approve revisions to Michigan's hazardous waste program under RCRA. Comments must be received on or before November 21, 1994.

OUST

"Utah; Approval of State Underground Storage Tank (UST) Program" October 27, 1994 (59 **FR** 53955)

EPA intends to approve Utah's UST program. The State of Utah's application for final approval is available for public review. Comments must be submitted on or before November 28, 1994. A public hearing is tentatively scheduled for December 16, 1994.

CERCLA

"National Priorities List; Radium Chemical Company" October 6, 1994 (59 **FR** 50884)

EPA announced its intent to delete the Radium Chemical Company Site in Woodside, Queens County, New York, from the National Priorities List. EPA and the State of New York determined that no further cleanup under CERCLA is appropriate and that remedial actions at the site have been protective of public health, welfare, and the environment. Comments concerning the site may be submitted on or before November 15, 1994.

PROPOSED RULES**"National Priorities List; Olmstead County Landfill"****October 13, 1994 (59 FR 51933)**

EPA announced its intent to delete the Olmstead County Landfill in Oronoco, Minnesota, from the National Priorities List. EPA and the State of Minnesota determined that no further cleanup under CERCLA is appropriate and that remedial actions at the site have been protective of public health, welfare, and the environment. Comments concerning the site may be submitted on or before November 14, 1994.

"National Priorities List; Northwestern State Portland Cement Company"**October 13, 1994 (59 FR 51933)**

EPA announced its intent to delete the Northwestern States Portland Cement Company located in Mason City, Iowa, from the National Priorities List. EPA and the State of Iowa determined that no further cleanup under CERCLA is appropriate and that remedial actions at the site have been protective of public health, welfare, and the environment. Comments concerning the site may be submitted on or before November 18, 1994.

"National Priorities List; Suffolk City Landfill"**October 20, 1994 (59 FR 52949)**

EPA announced its intent to delete the Suffolk City Landfill Site in Suffolk, Virginia, from the National Priorities List. EPA and the Commonwealth of Virginia determined that no further cleanup under CERCLA is appropriate and that remedial actions at the site have been protective of public health, welfare, and the environment. Comments concerning the site may be submitted on or before November 21, 1994.

"National Priorities List; Boise Cascade/Onan/Medtronics Site"**October 26, 1994 (59 FR 53773)**

EPA announced its intent to delete the Boise Cascade/Onan/Medtronics Site in Fridley, Minnesota, from the National Priorities List. EPA and the State of Minnesota determined that no further cleanup under CERCLA is appropriate and that remedial actions at the site have been protective of public health, welfare, and the environment. Comments concerning the site may be submitted on or before November 25, 1994.

CERCLA/DOI**"Natural Resource Damage Assessments"****October 19, 1994 (59 FR 52749)**

The Department of the Interior announced the commencement of a review of regulations for assessing natural resource damages under CERCLA and the Clean Water Act. The regulations provide procedures that natural resource trustees may use to obtain compensation from potentially responsible parties for injuries to natural resources. Comments on how the process should be revised must be received by January 17, 1995.

EPCRA**"Extremely Hazardous Substances List; Response to Petitions"****October 12, 1994 (59 FR 51816)**

EPA responded to several citizens petitions to revise the list of extremely hazardous substances at 40 CFR Part 355, Appendices A and B. The Agency proposed a rule to delete from the list phosphorous pentoxide, dithylcarbazine

citrate, fenitrothion, and tellurium, and to revise the threshold planning quantity for isophorone diisocyanate from 100 to 1,000 pounds. EPA denied petitions to delete paraquat and isophorone diisocyanate from the list as well as to revise the threshold planning quantities for azinphos-methyl and fenamiphos.

NOTICES

RCRA

"Hazardous Waste Disposal Injection Restrictions; Petition for Exemption" October 4, 1994 (59 FR 50594)

EPA granted a petition submitted by EMPAK, Inc. to reissue an exemption to LDR for the Class I injection well located at Deer Park, Texas. EPA is satisfied that, to a reasonable degree of certainty, there will be no migration of hazardous constituents from the injection zone for as long as the waste remains hazardous. This action is effective September 22, 1994.

"Hazardous Waste Disposal Injection Restrictions; Petition for Exemption" October 4, 1994 (59 FR 50594)

EPA granted a petition submitted by Monsanto Chemical Company to reissue an exemption to LDR for the Class I injection well located at Alvin, Texas. EPA is satisfied that, to a reasonable degree of certainty, there will be no migration of hazardous constituents from the injection zone for as long as the waste remains hazardous. This action is effective August 31, 1994.

"Information Collection; Extension of Hazardous Waste Manifest" October 5, 1994 (59 FR 50755)

EPA announced that the Office of Management and Budget on August 17, 1994, authorized the

extension of the Hazardous Waste Manifest Form OMB No. 2050-0039 through September 30, 1996.

"Information Collection; Exports/Imports under the OECD Decision" October 5, 1994 (59 FR 50756)

EPA announced that it forwarded an Information Collection Request (ICR) to the Office of Management and Budget. The ICR is intended to ensure implementation of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development's Council Decision on the control of international shipments of waste intended for recovery operations. Comments must be submitted on or before November 4, 1994.

"Technical Corrections and Extension of Comment Period" October 11, 1994 (59 FR 51439)

EPA announced the availability of corrections to certain portions of data pertinent to additional assessments of potential risks from cement kiln dust waste and extended the comment period on the corrected materials. The Agency originally announced the availability of this data in a notice published on September 14, 1994 (59 FR 47133). Comments on the new data will be accepted for a period of 30 days from the date of publication, while comments on affected sections of the previous data must be received by November 10, 1994.

"Hazardous Waste Disposal Injection Restrictions; Petitions for Exemption" October 12, 1994 (59 FR 51597)

EPA granted a petition submitted by Albemarle Corporation to reissue an exemption to LDR for the Class I injection well located at Magnolia, Arkansas. EPA is satisfied that, to a reasonable degree of certainty, there will be no migration of

NOTICES

hazardous constituents from the injection zone for as long as the waste remains hazardous. This action is effective September 27, 1994.

"New Hampshire; Full Program Adequacy of State Municipal Solid Waste Permit Program"
October 17, 1994 (59 FR 52299)

Pursuant to RCRA §4005(c)(1)(C), EPA gave notice of a tentative determination, public hearing, and public comment period concerning the adequacy of New Hampshire's municipal solid waste landfill permit program. Comments must be received no later than November 16, 1994. If there is sufficient public interest, a public hearing is tentatively scheduled for December 2, 1994.

"Transfer of Data to Contractors"
October 21, 1994 (59 FR 53162)

EPA announced that it will transfer information submitted to the Agency under RCRA §3007 to its contractor Hydrogeologic, Inc., and its subcontractors. The information will allow the contractors to assist the Agency in enhancing and implementing the fate and transport models used to support the development of regulations for the identification of hazardous wastes. Confidential Business Information submitted to EPA under RCRA §3007 is required to complete these analyses. Transfers of data will occur no sooner than October 31, 1994.

"Proposed Consent Decree; Kodak Park"
October 24, 1994 (59 FR 53486)

A Consent Decree in United States v. Eastman Kodak Company was lodged with the U.S. District Court for the Western District of New York on October 7, 1994. The decree requires the settler to reimburse EPA \$5,000,000 for costs

incurred in connection with the Kodak Park facility located in Rochester, New York. The settler will also offset \$3,000,000 in penalties through the implementation of six supplemental environmental projects with a new present value of \$12,000,000. Comments will be received for a period of 30 days from the date of publication.

"New Jersey; Partial Program Adequacy of State Municipal Solid Waste Permit Program"
October 28, 1994 (59 FR 54190)

Pursuant to RCRA §4005(c)(1)(C), EPA gave notice of a tentative partial determination, public hearing, and public comment period concerning the adequacy of New Hampshire's municipal solid waste landfill permit program. Comments must be received no later than December 14, 1994. A public meeting will be held on the same date.

CERCLA

"Proposed Settlement; American Chemical Services Site"
October 3, 1994 (59 FR 50232)

EPA proposed to enter into a *de minimis* settlement under CERCLA §122(g). The proposed settlement requires settling parties to reimburse EPA \$23,649,894.84 for response costs incurred in connection with the American Chemical Services Site in Griffith, Indiana. Comments must be provided on or before November 2, 1994.

NOTICES**"Proposed Administrative Agreement;
MCI, Inc., Site"****October 4, 1994 (59 FR 50603)**

EPA proposed to enter into a settlement under CERCLA §107. The proposed settlement requires the settling party to reimburse EPA \$55,000 for response costs incurred in connection with a removal action conducted at the MCI, Inc., Site Petrochemical Recycling Corp./Ekotek, Inc., Site in Detroit, Michigan. Comments must be received on or before November 3, 1994.

**"Proposed Consent Decree; Davis Liquid
Waste Site"****October 5, 1994 (59 FR 50772)**

A Consent Decree in United States v. William Davis, et al., was lodged with the U.S. District Court for the District of Rhode Island on September 16, 1994. The decree requires the settling parties to reimburse EPA \$3,475,000 for costs incurred in connection with the Davis Liquid Waste Site in Smithfield, Rhode Island. Comments will be received for a period of 30 days from the date of publication.

**"Proposed Consent Decree; General
Refining Superfund Site"****October 5, 1994 (59 FR 50772)**

A Consent Decree in United States v. General Refining Company, et al., was lodged with the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Georgia on September 23, 1994. The decree requires the settling parties to reimburse EPA \$2,150,000 for costs incurred in connection with the General Refining Superfund Site in Garden City, Georgia. Comments will be received for a period of 30 days from the date of publication.

**"Proposed Settlement; MIG/Dewane
Landfill"****October 12, 1994 (59 FR 51597)**

EPA proposed to enter into a de minimis settlement under CERCLA §122(g). The proposed settlement requires settling parties to reimburse EPA approximately \$2,800,000 for response costs incurred in connection with the MIG/Dewane Landfill in Belvidere, Illinois. Comments must be provided on or before November 14, 1994.

**"Proposed Administrative Settlement;
Radium Chemical Company Site"****October 13, 1994 (59 FR 51975)**

EPA proposed to enter into an administrative settlement under CERCLA §122(h). The proposed settlement in connection with Radium Chemical Company Site in Woodside, Queens, New York. Comments must be received on or before November 14, 1994.

**"Proposed Consent Order; Berlin & Farro
Liquid Incineration Site"****October 14, 1994 (59 FR 52190)**

A proposed Consent Order in United States v. Berlin and Farro Liquid Incineration, Inc. was lodged with the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District Michigan on September 29, 1994. The proposed order requires the settling parties to reimburse EPA \$426,234.20 for costs incurred in connection with the Berlin & Farro Liquid Incineration Site in Swartz Creek, Michigan. Comments will be received for a period of 30 days from the date of publication.

NOTICES**"Proposed Consent Decrees"
October 14, 1994 (59 FR 52191)**

Two proposed Consent Decrees in United States v. Terry Shaner, et al., were lodged with the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania on September 28, 1994. The first proposed decree requires the settling parties to reimburse EPA \$547,304.44 for costs incurred in connection with the site at issue. The second proposed decree provides a cash out settlement for \$7,000 for the settling defendant. Comments will be received for a period of 30 days from the date of publication.

**"Proposed Consent Decree; McColl Site"
October 14, 1994 (59 FR 52192)**

A proposed Consent Decree in United States and State of California v. Shell Oil Company, Inc., et al., was lodged with the U.S. District Court for the Central Division of California on September 15, 1994. The proposed decree requires the settling parties to reimburse EPA \$13,248,000, and the State of California \$4,752,000 for costs incurred in connection with the McColl Superfund Site in Fullerton, California. Comments will be received for a period of 30 days from the date of publication.

**"Proposed Administrative Settlement;
ENRX and Buffalo Warehousing Sites"
October 17, 1994 (59 FR 52301)**

EPA proposed to enter into a settlement under CERCLA §122(h). The proposed settlement requires the settling parties to reimburse EPA approximately \$1,006,000 plus interest for response costs incurred in connection with the ENRX and Buffalo Warehousing Sites in Buffalo, Erie County, New York. Comments must be received on or before November 16, 1994.

**"Proposed Administrative Settlement;
Frontier Chemical Site"
October 17, 1994 (59 FR 52302)**

EPA proposed to enter into a de minimis settlement under CERCLA §122(g). The proposed settlement requires the settling parties to reimburse EPA approximately \$984,000 for response costs incurred in connection with the Frontier Chemical Site in Niagara Falls, New York. Comments must be received on or before November 16, 1994.

**"Proposed Consent Decree; Solvents
Recovery Service of New England Site"
October 18, 1994 (59 FR 52555)**

Pursuant to CERCLA §122(g), a de minimis Consent Decree in United States and State of Connecticut v. A.F. Murphy Die & Machine Co., Inc., et al., was lodged with the U.S. District Court for the District of Connecticut on September 29, 1994. The decree requires the settling parties to reimburse EPA, the State of Connecticut, and other entities \$6,700,000 for costs incurred in connection with the Solvents Recovery Service of New England Site in Southington, Connecticut. Comments will be received for a period of 30 days from the date of publication.

**"Proposed Consent Decree; Moyer
Landfill Site"
October 19, 1994 (59 FR 52809)**

Pursuant to CERCLA §122(g), a de minimis Consent Decree in United States v. Aluminum Company of America, et al., was lodged with the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania on September 29, 1994. The decree requires the settling parties to reimburse EPA \$3,478,626 for costs incurred in connection with the Moyer Landfill Site in Collegeville,

NOTICES

Pennsylvania. Comments will be received for a period of 30 days from the date of publication.

"Proposed Consent Decree; Envirochem Site"

October 19, 1994 (59 FR 52809)

Pursuant to CERCLA §122(g), a de minimis Consent Decree in United States v. Environmental Conservation and Chemical Corporation, et al., was lodged with the U.S. District Court for the District of Indiana on September 29, 1994. The decree requires the settling parties to reimburse EPA for costs incurred in connection with the Envirochem Site in Zionsville, Indiana. Comments will be received for a period of 30 days from the date of publication.

"Proposed Consent Decree; Hi-Mill Manufacturing Company"

October 19, 1994 (59 FR 52810)

Pursuant to CERCLA, a Consent Decree in United States v. Hi-Mill Manufacturing Company was lodged with the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Michigan on September 29, 1994. The decree requires the settling party to reimburse EPA \$169,871.30 for costs incurred in connection with the Hi-Mill Manufacturing Company Site in Highland, Michigan. Comments will be received for a period of 30 days from the date of publication.

"Proposed Consent Decree; Midwest Manufacturing/North Farm Site"

October 19, 1994 (59 FR 52810)

Pursuant to CERCLA, a Consent Decree in United States v. Smith-Jones, Inc., et al. was

lodged with the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Iowa, Central Division, on September 29, 1994. The decree requires the settling parties to reimburse EPA \$536,300 for costs incurred in connection with the Midwest Manufacturing/North Farm Site in and around Kellogg, Iowa. Comments will be received for a period of 30 days from the date of publication.

"Proposed Consent Decree; Salem Acres Site"

October 24, 1994 (59 FR 53485)

Pursuant to CERCLA, a Consent Decree in United States v. DiBiase Salem Realty Trust, et al., was lodged with the U.S. District Court for the District of Massachusetts on October 12, 1994. The decree requires the settling parties to reimburse EPA \$80,329 for costs incurred in connection with the Salem Acres Superfund Site located in Salem, Massachusetts. Comments will be received for a period of 30 days from the date of publication.

"Proposed Consent Decree; Kalama Specialty Chemicals Inc."

October 24, 1994 (59 FR 53487)

Pursuant to CERCLA, a Consent Decree in United States v. Kalama Specialty Chemicals Inc., et al. was lodged with the U.S. District Court for the District of South Carolina on October 13, 1994. The decree requires the settling party to reimburse EPA for costs incurred in connection with the Kalama Specialty Chemicals, Inc., Site in Beaufort County, South Carolina. The settling party also agreed to perform the final remedy for the site. Comments will be received for a period of 30 days from the date of publication.

NOTICES**"Proposed Consent Decree; Savage Municipal Water Supply Well Site"
October 24, 1994 (59 FR 53487)**

Pursuant to CERCLA, a Consent Decree in United States v. OK Tool Co., Inc., et al., was lodged with the U.S. District Court for the District of New Hampshire on October 12, 1994. The decree requires the settling parties to reimburse EPA and the State of New Hampshire approximately \$3,000,000 for costs incurred in connection with the Savage Municipal Water Supply Well Site located in Milford, New Hampshire. Comments will be received for a period of 30 days from the date of publication.

**"Proposed Administrative Settlement; Brewer Gold Mine Site"
October 27, 1994 (59 FR 53977)**

EPA proposed to enter into a settlement under CERCLA §122(h). The proposed settlement requires the settling parties to reimburse EPA for response costs incurred in connection with the Brewer Gold Mine Site in Jefferson, South Carolina. Comments must be received within 30 days of the date of publication.

**"Proposed Administrative Settlement; Norcross Mercury Spill Site"
October 27, 1994 (59 FR 53977)**

EPA proposed to enter into a settlement under CERCLA §122(h). The proposed settlement requires the settling parties to reimburse EPA for response costs incurred in connection with the Norcross Mercury Spill Site in Norcross, Georgia. Comments must be received within a period of 30 days from the date of publication.

**"Proposed Administrative Settlement; Irwin Chemical Company Site"
October 28, 1994 (59 FR 54192)**

EPA proposed to enter into a settlement under CERCLA §122(h) on September 29, 1994. The proposed settlement requires the settling parties to sell the site, and a nearby city lot, and to turn the proceeds over to the Agency for response costs incurred in connection with the Irwin Chemical Company Site in Des Moines, Iowa. Comments must be received within 30 days of the date of publication.

EPCRA**"Forum on State and Tribal Toxics Action Projects (FOSTTA); Public Meeting"
October 4, 1994 (59 FR 50599)**

EPA announced that open meetings of the four Projects of the Forum on State and Tribal Toxics Action Projects (FOSTTA) will be held in Alexandria, Virginia, on October 24 and 25, 1994. The meeting will be for the Toxics Release Inventory Project, the State and Tribal Enhancement Project, the Chemical Management Project, and the Lead (Pb) Project.

Environmental Justice**"Small Grants Program; Solicitation Notice"
October 5, 1994 (59 FR 50757)**

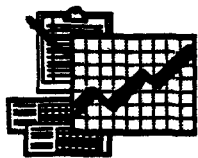
EPA's Office of Environmental Justice requested applications for grants available to affected members of minority and low-income community groups under the Environmental Justice Small Grants Program. Funds can be used to support activities intended to foster projects which address environmental justice issues. Pre-applications must be mailed to

NOTICES

regional EPA offices no later than February 4, 1995.

**"National Environmental Justice
Advisory Council; Public Meeting"
October 11, 1994 (59 FR 51440)**

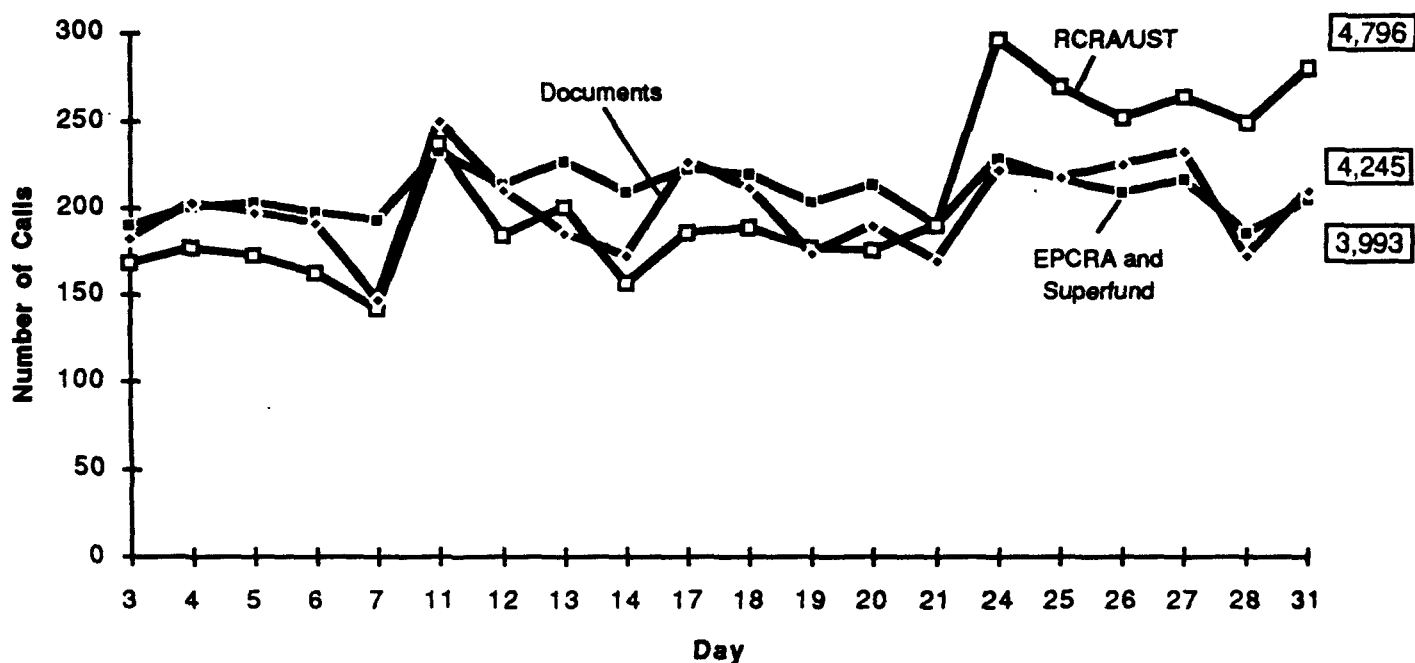
EPA announced that open meetings of the National Environmental Justice Advisory Council and four subcommittees will be held in Herndon, Virginia, on October 25 through 27, 1994.



CALL ANALYSES

CALLS ANSWERED BY HOTLINE

October Daily Volume*



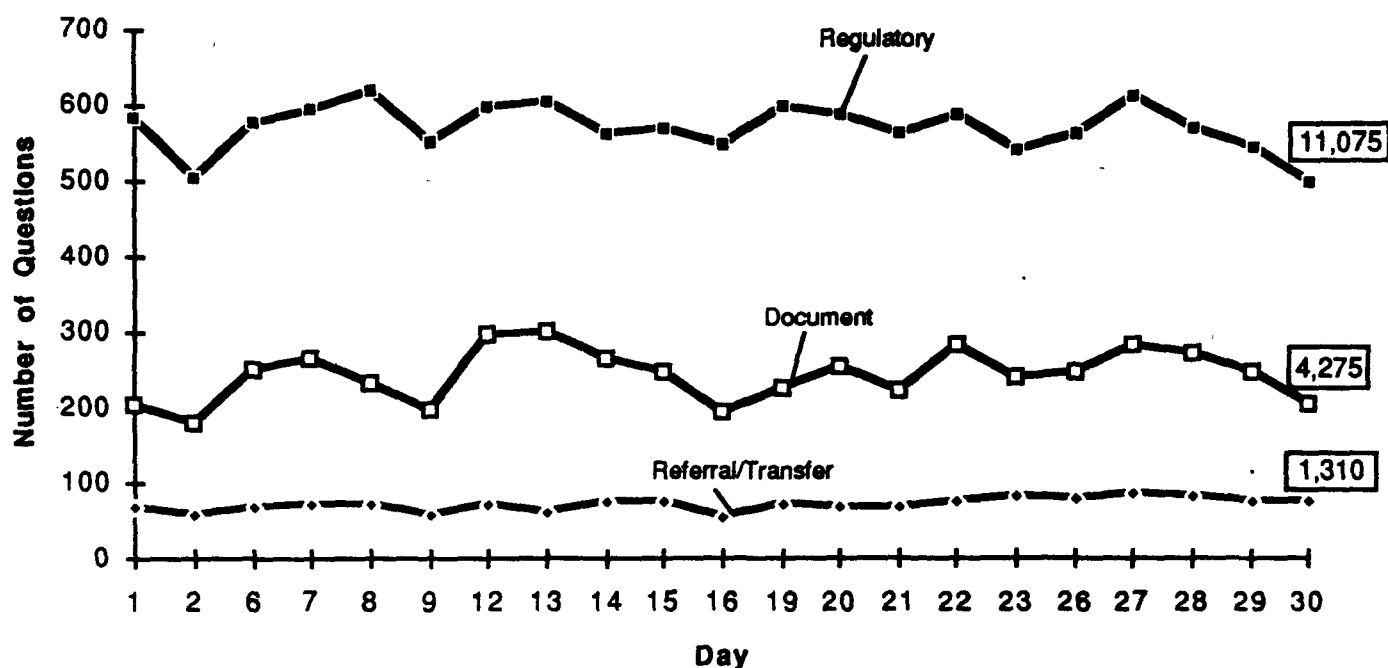
Year to Date*

RCRA/UST			EPCRA and Superfund			Documents (All Program Areas)		
	Month	Cumulative		Month	Cumulative		Month	Cumulative
January	5,843	5,843	January	4,418	4,418	January	4,050	4,050
February	5,069	10,912	February	6,835	11,253	February	4,095	8,145
March	6,059	16,971	March	7,203	18,456	March	4,081	12,226
April	4,535	21,506	April	6,114	24,570	April	3,203	15,429
May	4,802	26,308	May	7,944	32,514	May	3,800	19,229
June	6,324	32,632	June	8,414	40,928	June	4,915	24,144
July	4,565	37,197	July	3,946	44,874	July	4,246	28,390
August	5,257	42,454	August	3,906	48,780	August	4,913	33,303
September	4,729	47,183	September	3,863	52,643	September	4,407	37,710
October	4,796	51,797	October	4,245	56,888	October	3,993	41,703

*All calls answered by the Call Management System, the Message Retrieval Line, and the Document Retrieval Line.

QUESTIONS ANSWERED BY TYPE

October Daily Volume*



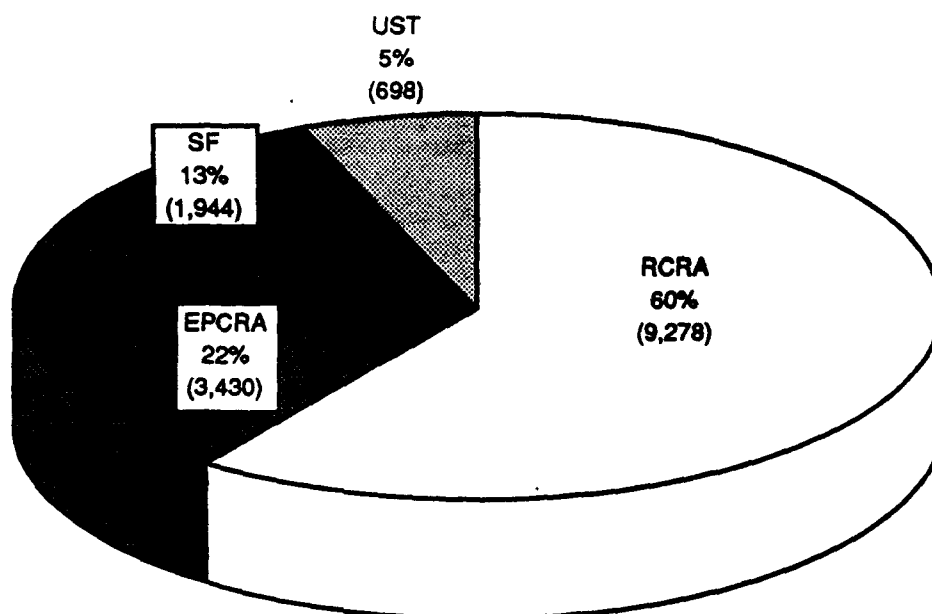
Year to Date*

Regulatory			Document			Referral/Transfer		
	Month	Cumulative		Month	Cumulative		Month	Cumulative
January	12,042	12,042	January	4,353	4,353	January	768	768
February	12,609	24,651	February	4,528	8,881	February	1,288	2,056
March	15,947	40,598	March	4,789	13,670	March	1,954	4,010
April	13,686	54,284	April	3,931	17,601	April	1,482	5,492
May	15,514	69,798	May	4,346	21,947	May	1,763	7,255
June	19,335	89,133	June	5,404	27,351	June	1,669	8,924
July	11,280	100,413	July	4,561	31,912	July	1,231	10,155
August	11,393	111,806	August	5,093	37,005	August	1,508	11,663
September	11,241	123,047	September	4,561	41,566	September	1,442	13,105
October	11,075	134,122	October	4,275	45,841	October	1,310	14,415

* All questions answered by the Call Management System, the Message Retrieval Line, and the Document Retrieval Line. A single call may include multiple questions combined with document requests and referrals.

QUESTIONS ANSWERED BY PROGRAM AREA

October 1994*



*Based on 15,350 questions and excludes 1,310 referrals and transfers made from both Hotlines. Includes the Message Retrieval Line and the Document Retrieval Line.

Year to Date*

	RCRA		UST		EPCRA		Superfund	
	Month	Cumulative	Month	Cumulative	Month	Cumulative	Month	Cumulative
January	57% (9,394)	57% (9,394)	4% (668)	4% (668)	25% (4,100)	25% (4,100)	14% (2,223)	14% (2,223)
February	51% (8,788)	54% (18,182)	5% (831)	5% (1,499)	29% (4,923)	27% (9,023)	15% (2,595)	14% (4,818)
March	54% (11,149)	54% (29,331)	5% (993)	5% (2,492)	27% (5,588)	27% (14,611)	14% (3,006)	14% (7,824)
April	49% (8,708)	53% (38,039)	5% (857)	5% (3,349)	31% (5,509)	28% (20,120)	15% (2,543)	14% (10,367)
May	47% (9,334)	52% (47,373)	4% (791)	4% (4,140)	37% (7,386)	30% (27,506)	12% (2,349)	14% (12,716)
June	43% (10,757)	50% (58,130)	4% (932)	4% (5,072)	45% (11,042)	33% (38,548)	8% (2,008)	13% (14,724)
July	53% (8,365)	50% (66,495)	6% (917)	5% (5,989)	27% (4,312)	32% (42,860)	14% (2,247)	13% (16,971)
August	60% (9,786)	51% (76,281)	6% (1,018)	5% (7,007)	21% (3,532)	31% (46,392)	13% (2,150)	13% (19,121)
September	59% (9,350)	52% (85,631)	7% (1,083)	5% (8,090)	20% (3,196)	30% (49,588)	14% (2,173)	13% (21,294)
October	60% (9,278)	53% (94,909)	5% (698)	5% (8,788)	22% (3,430)	29% (53,018)	13% (1,944)	13% (23,238)

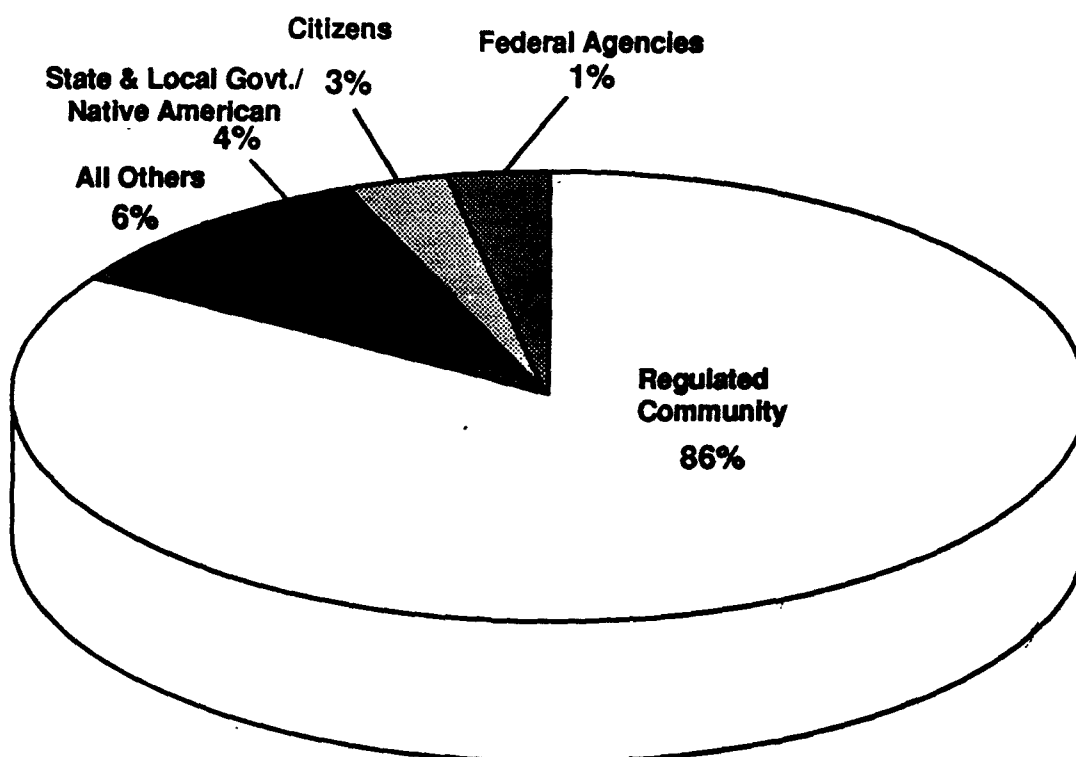
CALLER PROFILE

RCRA/UST Hotline

Regulated Community	5,343
Citizens	191
State & Local Govt./Native American	270
Federal Agencies	91
Educational Institutions	121
EPA	77
Media	6
Interest Groups	9
Congress	0
International	12
Other	139
Referrals*	273
Transfers to EPCRA/Superfund Hotline*	218
Document Retrieval Line*	181
Message Retrieval Line*	620

TOTAL

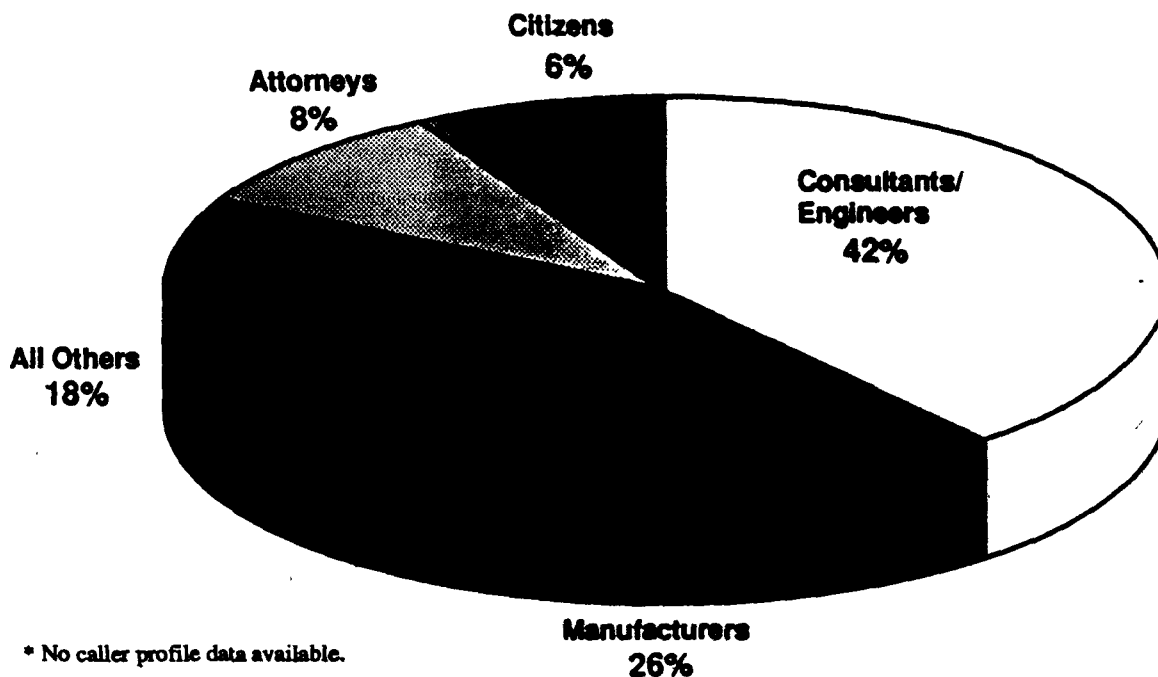
7,551



* No caller profile data available.

Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act/ Superfund Hotline

Manufacturers :		Consultants/Engineers	1,885
Food/Tobacco	53	Attorneys	354
Textiles	40	Citizens	281
Apparel	14	Public Interest Groups	29
Lumber & Wood	28	Educational Institutions	160
Furniture	24	EPA	65
Paper	35	Federal Agencies	104
Printing & Publishing	54	GOCOs	7
Chemicals	241	Congress	2
Petroleum & Coal	66	State Officials/SERCs	68
Rubber and Plastics	71	Local Officials/LEPCs	47
Leather	28	Fire Departments	15
Stone, Clay & Glass	38	Hospitals/Laboratories	37
Primary Metals	60	Trade Associations	25
Fabricated Metals	89	Union/Labor	3
Machinery (Excluding Electrical)	34	Farmers	2
Electrical&Electronic Equipment	51	Distributors	13
Transportation Equipment	55	Insurance Companies	10
Instruments	35	Media/Press	15
Misc. Manufacturing	168	Native Americans	2
		International	6
		Other	222
		Referrals*	399
		Transfers to RCRA/UST Hotline*	420
Subtotal	1,184	Document Retrieval Line*	36
		Message Retrieval Line*	92
		TOTAL	5,483



HOTLINE TOPICS

RCRA

Special Wastes	
Ash	6
Mining Wastes, Bevill	17
Medical Wastes	19
Oil and Gas	14
Subtitle C (General)	494
Hazardous Waste Id. (General)	1,696 ¹
Toxicity Characteristic	55
Wood Preserving	10
Listing of Used Oil	63
Fluff	3
Radioactive Mixed Waste	30
Delisting Petitions	11
Hazardous Waste Recycling	225 ¹
Generators	540 ¹
Small Quantity Generators	146
Transportation/Transporters	37
TSDFs General	236
TSDFs Siting Facilities	9
TSDFs Capacity	3
TSDFs Treatment	83
TSDFs Burning	131
TSDFs Storage	63
TSDFs Disposal	77
Land Disposal Restrictions	949 ¹
Permits and Permitting	168
Corrective Action	233
Financial Liability/Enforcement	143
Test Methods	93
Health Effects	15
Waste Min./Pollution Prevention	210 ¹
State Programs	84
Hazardous Waste Data	44
Subtitle D (General)	338 ¹
Household Hazardous Waste	186
Siting Facilities	24
Combustion	55
Industrial Waste	15
Composting	17
Source Reduction/Poll. Prev.	98
Grants & Financing	6
Procurement (General)	27
Building Insulation	7
Cement & Products with Fly Ash	4
Paper & Paper Products	3
Re-refined Lubricating Oil	4
Retread Tires	3

Solid Waste Recycling (General)	373 ¹
Aluminum	12
Batteries	27
Glass	11
Paper	14
Plastics	27
Tires	21
Used Oil	165
Markets (General)	13
Aluminum	3
Batteries	4
Compost	12
Glass	4
Paper	3
Plastics	2
Tires	15
Used Oil	9
RCRA General	1,697

TOTAL 9,278*

* Includes 2,354 RCRA document requests.

UST

General/Misc.	159 ¹
Applicability/Definitions	63
Regulated Substances	14
Standards for New Tank Systems	31
Tank Standards and Upgrading	93
Operating Requirements	23
Release Detection	82
Release Reporting & Investigation	24
Corrective Action for USTs	90
Out-of-Service/Closure	36
Financial Responsibility	30
State Programs	20
Liability/Enforcement	28
LUST Trust Fund	5

TOTAL 698*

* Includes 426 UST document requests.

¹ Hot topics for this month

* Topics are calculated as the summation of all questions received by the Hotline. A single call may result in multiple questions.

**EMERGENCY PLANNING AND
COMMUNITY RIGHT-TO-KNOW****General:**

General Title III Questions	345
Trade Secrets	6
Enforcement	58
Liability/Citizen Suits	9
Training	5
Chemical-Specific Information	42

Emergency Planning (§§301-303):

General	55
Notification Requirements	30
SERC/LEPC Issues	31
EHSs/TPQs	25
Risk Communication/ Hazards Analysis	27
Exemptions	3

Emergency Release Notification (§304):

General	82
Notification Requirements	44
Reportable Quantities	71
CERCLA §103 vs. SARA §304	28
ARIP/AHEDB/ERNS	5
Exemptions	4

**Hazardous Chemical Reporting
(§§311-312):**

General	35
MSDS Reporting Requirements	46
Tier I/II Requirements	136
Thresholds	36
Hazard Categories	7
Mixtures Reporting	7
Exemptions	24

Toxic Chemical Release Inventory (§313):

General	122
Reporting Requirements	124
Thresholds	122
Form R Completion	275
Supplier Notification	107
NOTEs/NOSEs/NONs	698 ¹
Voluntary Revisions	285 ¹
Pollution Prevention 33/50	88
Public Access to Data	59
TRI Database	53
Petitions	36
TRI Expansion	61
Exemptions	48

Special Topics:

CAA §112	
General	42
RMPs	64
List of Regulated Substances	31
Federal Facilities Executive Order	54

TOTAL 3,430*Includes 937 Emergency Planning and Community
Right-to-Know document requests**SUPERFUND**

General/Misc.	152
Access & Information Gathering	15
Administrative Record	3
ARARs	93
CERCLIS	60
Citizen Suits	2
Claims Against Fund	5
Clean-Up Costs	12
Clean-Up Standards	64
Community Relations	45
Contract Lab Program (CLP)	18
Contractor Indemnification	2
Contracts	7
Definitions	24
Enforcement	35
Federal Facilities	21
Hazardous Substances	96
HRS	19
Liability	94
Local Gov't Reimbursement	11
Natural Resource Damages	4
NCP	44
Notification	76
NPL	172 ¹
Off Site Rule	14
OSHA	12
PA/SI	10
PRPs	23
RD/RA	13
Reauthorization	38
Remedial	123
Removal	45
RI/FS	39
Risk Assess./Health Effects	56
ROD	32

¹ Hot topics for this month

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RQ	221¹
SACM	35
Settlements	45
SITE Program	35
State Participation	6
State Program	5
TAGs	4
Taxes	15

Special Topics	
Oil Pollution Act	28
SPCC Regulations	20
Radiation Site Cleanup	51

TOTAL **1,944***

*Includes 558 Superfund document requests.

TOTAL HOTLINE QUESTIONS, DOCUMENT REQUESTS AND REFERRALS:	16,660
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¹ Hot topics for this month

■ Topics are calculated as the summation of all questions received by the Hotline. A single call may result in multiple questions.

RCRA/UST, Superfund, & EPCRA Hotline

El "Hotline," es un servicio público para inglés- e hispanohablentes que provee información y documentos sobre los siguientes programas de la Agencia de Protección Ambiental [EPA siglas en inglés]:

RCRA/Tanques Subterráneos de Almacenamiento (TSA)

La ley de Conservación y Recuperación de Recursos [RCRA siglas en inglés] regula el desecho de materias sólidas, manejo de desechos tóxicos, y Tanques Subterráneos para el Almacenamiento (TSA) [UST siglas en inglés] de petróleo y sustancias tóxicas.

Preguntas acerca de las regulaciones de RCRA o TSA frecuentemente tratan sobre:

- basureros municipales [MSWLF siglas en inglés]
- la generación, transportación, tratamiento, almacenaje, y desecho de materias tóxicas
- reciclaje de desechos sólidos y tóxicos
- responsabilidad financiera, detección de escapes o fugas, instalación correcta, y cierre de los TSA.

Superfund

El programa de "Superfund" permite a EPA limpiar sitios abandonados y contaminados con sustancias tóxicas y recobrar gastos de los individuos responsables por la contaminación.

Preguntas acerca del programa de Superfund a menudo tratan sobre:

- el Plan Nacional de Contingencia [NCP siglas en inglés]
- la Lista Nacional de Prioridades [NPL siglas en inglés]
- cantidades que deben ser reportadas en caso de derrames de sustancias tóxicas.

EPCRA

La ley de 'Planeamiento para Emergencias y el Derecho de La Comunidad a Saber' [EPCRA siglas en inglés] ayuda a las comunidades a preparar a sus miembros en caso de accidentes y derrames químicos y ofrece a los ciudadanos, oficiales de los gobiernos estatales, locales, tribus y a EPA, información sobre peligros químicos. El programa de EPCRA trata acerca de:

- planeamiento para emergencias y notificación urgente en caso de derrames o fugas
- reportaje del inventario de químicos tóxicos
- reportaje de los derrames de químicos tóxicos (Formulario R) y el banco de datos que mantiene el inventario de derrames tóxicos [TRI siglas en inglés].

El Hotline esta abierto Lunes por Viernes, 8:30 AM-7:30 PM EST, y esta cerrado en Días Festivos del gobierno Federal.

RCRA/UST, Superfund & EPCRA Hotline: (800) 424-9346

Llammadores afueras de los E.E.U.U. & Puerto Rico: (703) 412-9810

Personas con problemas auditivos, favor llamar al (TDD): (800) 553-7672