

maintenance of pH above 3, and filtration will remove any particles which are formed.

Testing of the waste's effects on well components indicated that the well components exposed to the waste will not deteriorate as a result of contact.

**B. Model Demonstration of No Migration**—The grant of an exemption from the land disposal restrictions imposed by the HSWA of RCRA is based on a demonstration that disposed wastes will not migrate out of the waste management unit, which is defined in the background section of the final notice of the decision to grant BPCI an exemption from the HSWA, for a period of 10,000 years. The no migration demonstration is made through use of computer simulations which use geological information collected at the site or which is found to be appropriate for the site and mathematical models which have been proven to be capable of simulating natural responses to injection. The simulator is calibrated by matching simulator results against observations at the site.

In 1992, BPCI used the SWIFT II simulator to locate the greatest lateral extent of movement by the waste plume, defined at the 0.01 concentration level, due to advective flow during the wells' operational lives. The result, 14,325 feet, was multiplied by 1.2 to 17,190 feet in order to ensure that the plume would be bounded. Additional movement of waste constituents at hazardous levels was determined by calculating the extent of natural groundwater movement, including dispersion, and movement of hazardous molecules for the 10,000 year post operating period. The worst case for movement was determined by comparing the starting concentration and health-based limits for each constituent and calculating the reduction factor needed to bring the original concentration to the health-based limit. The greatest reduction factor was for acrylamide and the total distance of travel from the wells' centroid required to reduce the concentration of acrylamide to its health-based limit was 28,580 feet. This estimate does not take into account either adsorption of acrylamide to lithic materials or chemical transformations which might reduce the level of hazard associated with the wastes. The lateral extent of migration was shown to be significantly less than distances to features which might allow discharge of hazardous waste constituents into USDWs.

The limit of vertical movement was determined by a similar process. Although evidence exists that no waste has migrated upward beyond the

lowermost Eau Claire just above 2,800 feet, it was assumed that it may have reached 2,640 feet and that depth was used as a starting point to calculate the distance to the health-based limit accounting for molecular diffusion through 10,000 years. This exercise found that the mobility and concentration of hydrogen cyanide in the waste stream make it the most conservative molecule to use in estimating the maximum vertical limits for the hazardous-waste plume. The depth at which the assumed maximum concentration of hydrogen cyanide would be reduced to its health-based limit was decreased from 2,484 (1992) feet to 2,456 (1994) feet due to an adjustment in the maximum concentration of hydrogen cyanide permitted in the injectate from 8,000 to 5,300 ppm. This adjustment was made because of a reduction in the health-based limit from 0.7 to 0.02 ppm. This vertical plume was contained within the waste management unit defined for BPCI's four injection wells. Therefore, the Agency accepted the demonstration and granted an exemption in 1992.

A modification of an existing exemption to allow injection of additional hazardous waste constituents must show that the waste constituents denoted by the codes for which the modification is requested behave similarly to those constituents for which the original demonstration of no migration was made. In this case, the new constituents are mostly organic molecules which are generally similar to those for which the original exemption was granted. The waste here proposed for exemption is similar to that currently exempted from land disposal restrictions although the concentrations of constituents in the injectate will be affected by the combination of waste streams. The plume boundary defined laterally by acrylamide and vertically by hydrogen cyanide in the exemption already granted will not be affected by the waste streams proposed for this modification. Accordingly, U.S. EPA proposes to grant the modification to the exemption as requested.

### III. Conditions of Petition Approval

The existing exemption was granted with conditions. All of the original conditions remain in force. No new conditions are attached to this modification to the exemption.

Dated: July 10, 1995.

**Richard J. Zdanowicz,**

*Acting Director, Water Division, Region 5,  
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.*

[FR Doc. 95-18118 Filed 7-21-95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-P

[FRL-5263-2]

### Public Meeting on Drinking Water Paperwork Burden Reduction

Notice is hereby given that the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is holding a public meeting to solicit ideas on reducing the "paperwork" burden associated with the National Primary Drinking Water Regulations (NPDWR) and the Public Water System Supervision Program, on August 14, 1995, from 12:00 pm to 5:00 pm at the Washington Information Center (WIC), in Conference Room 17. The WIC is located on the mall level of the Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M Street, Washington, DC, 20460.

The Office of Ground Water and Drinking Water has held a number of public meetings over the past few months to solicit ideas, suggestions and options for proceeding with or modifying various aspects of the drinking water program. The public meeting announced today is being held to solicit ideas, suggestions, and options for reducing the current "paperwork" burden placed on public water systems and State primacy agencies as a result of the National Primary Drinking Water Regulations.

In general, "paperwork" burden is any workload or cost associated with providing EPA or the State Primacy agency with data, information, or reports that are required by the federal regulations. This includes not only the burden associated with reporting the information but any burden associated with obtaining or collecting that information if it is not already available. For example, 40 CFR 141.31(a) requires public water systems to "report to the State the results of any test measurement or analysis required by this part" (40 CFR 141). The paperwork burden associated with reporting these results to the State includes the cost and burden of collection and analyses, as well as that of reporting. Likewise, the paperwork burden created by 40 CFR 142.15(a)(1), which requires States to report "new violations by public water systems" to EPA, includes the cost to the State of collecting the analytical information and calculating compliance as well as reporting non-compliance results to EPA. Paperwork burden does not, however, include the costs or burdens associated with installation of any treatment necessary to remedy non-compliance.

Other public meetings that have already been held have addressed some aspects of paperwork burden reduction. For example, there has been a public meeting to solicit ideas on EPA's current

chemical monitoring requirements. There has also been a public meeting to solicit alternatives to EPA's current requirements on water systems to notify the public whenever the system has violated a monitoring or maximum contaminant level (MCL) requirement. Many ideas were offered on alternative chemical monitoring and public notification requirements which would reduce the paperwork burden created by the existing federal regulations. Further, other public meetings have been held to solicit opinions about potential future federal drinking water regulations. The public meeting announced today is not intended to duplicate those prior meetings. The meeting announced today will be limited to existing regulations and burdens. Further, we would prefer that the focus be on the areas of paperwork burden that were not addressed through other public meetings—for example, burdens associated with the lead and copper, total coliform, surface water treatment requirements. We will not reject any ideas or opinions, however, that participants wish to offer on the paperwork burdens created by the current chemical monitoring or public notification requirements.

Following the public meeting, EPA intends to provide meeting summaries to senior EPA managers to oversee the development of an action plan consistent with available resources. Final decisions concerning any paperwork reduction will be made Assistant Administrator for Water, Robert Perciasepe.

Alternatively, or in addition to the public meeting, members of the public may submit written comments to EPA for up to fifteen days after the meeting. These comments to EPA should be sent to Raymond Enyeart, EPA, Office of Ground Water and Drinking Water, Drinking Water Implementation Division (4604), 401 M Street SW., Washington, DC 20460. Members of the public who wish to attend the meeting should call Raymond Enyeart on (202) 260-5551.

A limited number of telephone lines have been reserved for members of the public wishing to participate in the August 14, 1995 meeting by telephone. Anyone wishing to participate in the meeting via telephone should contact Raymond Enyeart on (202) 260-5551. EPA will cover the long distance telephone charges for the reserved telephone lines. General questions about the meeting process and telephone participation should also be directed to Raymond Enyeart with EPA's Office of Ground Water and Drinking Water at (202) 260-5551.

Dated: July 18, 1995.

**Peter L. Cook,**

*Acting Director, Office of Ground Water and Drinking Water.*

[FR Doc. 95-18114 Filed 7-21-95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-M

[FRL-5261-8]

#### **Meeting of the Local Government Advisory Committee**

The Local Government Advisory Committee will conduct its next meeting on August 10 and 11, 1995. The purpose of the meeting is to solicit input from the Committee on several Agency local government initiatives, such as Project XL and Sustainable Development Challenge Grants, and on the role of local governments as environmental program implementation is devolved to the states.

The meeting will be held at the Madison Hotel located at 15th and M Streets, NW. in Washington, DC. The meeting will begin at 8:30 a.m. on Thursday, August 10th and conclude at 5 p.m. on the 11th.

The Designated Federal Officer (DFO) for this Committee is Denise Zabinski Ney. She is the point of contact for information concerning any Committee matters and can be reached by calling (202) 260-0419 or by writing to 401 M Street, SW. (1502), Washington, DC 20460.

This is an open meeting and all interested persons are invited to attend. Meeting minutes will be available within thirty days after the meeting and can be obtained by written request from the DFO. Members of the public are requested to call the DFO at the above number if planning to attend so that arrangements can be made to comfortably accommodate attendees as much as possible. However, seating will be on a first-come, first-served basis.

**Richard Brozen,**

*Acting Associate Administrator, Office of Regional Operations and State/Local Relations.*

[FR Doc. 95-18112 Filed 7-21-95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-M

[FRL-5262-1]

#### **Risk Assessment and Risk Management Commission; Public Meetings—1995**

Pursuant to the Federal Advisory Committee Act, Public Law 92-463, notice is hereby given that the Risk Assessment and Risk Management Commission, established as an Advisory Committee under Section 303 of the

Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990, will meet on the following dates in 1995 to hear from Agency and regional representatives/stakeholders; discuss risk assessment/risk management issues. This amends an earlier notice in the **Federal Register**. Dates and locations in some cases have been changed due to scheduling conflicts. The new mailing address for the Commission staff is: National Press Building, 529 14th Street, NW., room 452, Washington, DC 20045. Please call for information and copies of agendas. The new phone number is: 202-233-9537. Be sure to leave your fax number along with your name and phone number. The meetings are open to the public.

*August 17 and 18*

Cancelled.

*September 14*

2 pm-7 pm Capitol Hill Hotel, 200 C Street, SE., Board Room #108, Washington DC 20003.

*September 15*

8:30 am-3 pm Capitol Hill Hotel, 200 C Street, SE., Capitol Hill Confer. Room, Washington DC 20003.

*October 26*

10 a.m.-6 pm The Rockefeller University, 1230 York Avenue at 66th Street, Weiss Research Building, 17th Floor, New York, New York 10021.

*October 27*

8 a.m.-12 noon The Rockefeller University, 1230 York Avenue at 66th Street, Cohn Library, New York, New York 10021.

*November 17*

8 am-3 pm Capitol Hill Hotel, 200 C Street, SE., Capitol Hill Room, Washington DC 20003.

*December 14*

3 p.m.-7 p.m. The Breakers Hotel, One South County Road, Palm Beach, Florida 33480.

Please call 202-233-9537 for single copies of background documents as well as agendas, charters, rosters, etc. If additional information is needed, please call Joanna Foellmer, at 202-233-9535.

Dated: July 11, 1995.

**Gail Charnley,**

*Executive Director, Commission on Risk Assessment and Risk Management.*

[FR Doc. 95-18120 Filed 7-21-95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-M