

(DET) that: (1) Recognizes its Remerc process as equivalent to RMERC, so that Remerc can treat high mercury K106 wastes; and (2) subjects Remerc residues to a standard of 0.20 mg/L TCLP, the same as retorting residues. The Remerc residues will continue to be disposed in a subtitle C landfill because they remain a listed hazardous waste.

See Pioneer's Application for Determination of Equivalent Treatment, which can be found in the docket to today's document, for more details on Pioneer's request.

B. How Does Pioneer Satisfy the Criteria?

After careful review of the data and application submitted by Pioneer, we conclude that Pioneer has adequately demonstrated that its Remerc process is an equivalent treatment method to RMERC. We therefore propose to grant Pioneer's petition for the following reasons:

(1) Remerc removes comparable amounts of mercury from its K106 wastes. As mentioned above, Pioneer's Remerc process reduces the mercury content from about 15,000 mg/kg to about 150 mg/kg, which is a removal rate of about 99%. Both the mercury concentration in the untreated K106 and the mercury recovery rate are similar to the information presented in the "Final Best Demonstrated Available Treatment (BDAT) Background Document for Mercury-Containing Wastes D009, K106, P065, P092, and U151" (May 1990) and the Third Third final rule preamble (55 FR 22570, June 1, 1990). The BDAT Background Document states that K106 generated by sulfide precipitation contains approximately 4.4% mercury on average as mercury sulfide, with a range of 0.5% to 16% mercury. The Third Third final rule preamble states that, based on data from the thermal processing of cinnabar ores and the retorting or roasting of a mixture of K071 and K106 wastes, mercury retorting can recover 98–99% of mercury contained in the feed material.

(2) Remerc residues are consistent with RMERC residues. The Remerc residual's average mercury content of 150 mg/kg and its average TCLP of 0.021 mg/L are consistent with the data from the roasting and retorting of mercury-containing wastes in four processes examined during our BDAT evaluation.⁹ The BDAT Background Document presents data from a thermal recovery system that processes mercuric sulfide

ores for mercury recovery, a retorter treating K106 hydrazine sludge, a retorter treating a combined K071/K106 waste, and a retorter treating a K106 waste generated by sodium borohydride reduction and filtration. Furthermore, because Remerc residuals consistently have a total mercury content below 260 mg/kg and can achieve a TCLP well below the 0.20 mg/L limit, Remerc is operating in a manner consistent with the four BDAT retort units.

(3) Remerc does not release mercury to other environmental media. With regard to other possible environmental releases of mercury, air emissions from Remerc are negligible, as the entire Remerc system is enclosed and vented to a scrubber system, and the process is nonthermal. Stack sampling conducted in 1999 confirmed that less than 0.033 grams of mercury are released from the scrubber to the air per day.¹⁰ Furthermore, the Remerc system does not appear to adversely affect surrounding water bodies. Total mercury emissions to surrounding water bodies were 18 pounds both in 1995, the last full year before start-up of the Remerc process, and again in 1998, with the Remerc system in place.

(4) Other factors. In addition, Pioneer has also taken advantage of pollution prevention opportunities where possible. For example, the Remerc system uses spent sulfuric acid and hypochlorite solution from the tail gas neutralizer as reagents, which is beneficial use of byproduct materials from the main process.

C. Conditions of the Proposed DET

If we grant this DET, the following conditions would apply: (1) Remerc residuals at Pioneer's facility would have to meet a TCLP of 0.20 mg/L; (2) if Pioneer generates a high mercury subcategory K106 waste, it can be treated using the Remerc process; (3) after treatment to a mercury concentration of 0.20 mg/L TCLP, Pioneer may dispose of the treated K106 wastes in a RCRA subtitle C landfill assuming they meet any other applicable LDR treatment standards; (4) compliance with these standards would not relieve the facility from compliance with any other applicable treatment standards associated with this waste, including other applicable federal, state, or local requirements as specified in the facility's waste analysis plan; and (5) this DET would have no expiration date.

With regard to condition #5, one option we considered was whether to

have this DET expire after a certain time period because we are currently reevaluating all of the mercury LDR treatment standards, including the standards for RMERC and other treatment residuals.¹¹ We do not feel this expiration date is necessary because we will be examining the residuals from all mercury recycling technologies (e.g., RMERC and Remerc). If we change the residual treatment standard for some or all of these technologies, we will address the appropriate standard for Pioneer's Remerc residuals as well.

Dated: September 9, 1999.

Elizabeth A. Cotsworth,

Director, Office of Solid Waste.

[FR Doc. 99–24842 Filed 9–22–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[FRL–6443–3]

Clean Air Act Advisory Committee; Mobile Sources Technical Review Subcommittee; Notification of Public Advisory Subcommittee Open Meeting

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Pursuant to the Federal Advisory Committee Act, Public Law 92–463, notice is hereby given that the Mobile Sources Technical Review Subcommittee of the Clean Air Act Advisory Committee will meet on: Wednesday, October 13, 1999 from 9:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m.; Eastern Standard Time (registration starts at 8:30 a.m.) at: Holiday Inn Washington—On The Hill, 415 New Jersey Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20001, Ph: (800) 638–1166 or 202/638–1616, Fax: (202) 638–0707.

This is an open meeting and seating is on a first-come basis. During this meeting, the subcommittee may hear progress reports from some of its workgroups, updates and announcements on activities of general interest such as the Clean Air Act Advisory Committee, the future of the Subcommittee, key regulations, schedule for the MOBILE6 model, and presentations on the following subjects: toxicity of exhaust from diesel engines, ultra-fine particulate matter in the exhaust from diesel and gasoline-powered mobile sources, and recent developments in diesel after-treatment technology.

⁹See the BDAT Background Document, which can be found in the docket supporting today's document, for the complete data sets from the roasting and retorting of these mercury-containing wastes.

¹⁰See appendix IV of Pioneer's Application for a Determination of Equivalent Treatment, which contains the hypochlorite scrubber stack sampling report.

¹¹See our ANPRM for a description of the issues we have with the current standards (64 FR 28949, May 28, 1999).

The preliminary agenda and draft minutes from the previous meeting are available from the subcommittee's website at:

<http://transaq.ce.gatech.edu/epatac>

Subcommittee members and interested parties requesting further technical information should contact: Mr. John T. White, Alternate Designated Federal Officer, Assessment and Modeling Division, U.S. EPA, 2000 Traverwood Drive, Ann Arbor, MI 48105, Ph: 734/214-4353, Fax: 734/214-4821, email: white.johnt@epa.gov.

Subcommittee members and interested parties requesting administrative or logistics information should contact: Ms. Jennifer Criss, FACA Management Officer, Assessment and Modeling Division, U.S. EPA, 2000 Traverwood Drive, Ann Arbor, MI 48105, FACA Helpline: 734/214-4518, Ph: 734/214-4029, Fax: 734/214-4821, email: criss.jennifer@epa.gov.

Individuals or organizations wishing to provide comments to the subcommittee should submit them to Mr. John T. White, Alternate Designated Officer, at the address above by October 5, 1999.

The Mobile Sources Technical Review Subcommittee expects that public statements presented at its meetings will not be repetitive of previously submitted oral or written statements.

Margo T. Oge,

Director, Office of Mobile Sources.

[FR Doc. 99-24837 Filed 9-22-99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-M

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[FRL-6444-1]

Science Advisory Board; Emergency Notification of Public Advisory Committee Meeting

Pursuant to the Federal Advisory Committee Act, Public Law 92-463, notice is hereby given that the Science Advisory Board's (SAB) Environmental Engineering Committee (EEC) will conduct a public teleconference meeting on Thursday, October 7, 1999, between the hours of 1 and 3 p.m. Eastern Time.

The meeting will be coordinated through a conference call connection in room 6450E Ariel Rios North (6th Floor), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, DC. The public is encouraged to attend the meeting through a telephonic link, but may attend physically. Additional instructions about how to participate in the conference call can be obtained by

calling Ms. Mary Winston at (202) 564-4538, and via e-mail at: winston.mary@epa.gov by noon Tuesday, October 5.

During this meeting the Environmental Engineering Committee plans to: (1) Summarize the Committee's FY99 activities and the Agency's responses, (2) introduce new members, (3) consider potential FY00 activities, and possibly (4) decide which activities to undertake in FY00. The Committee will not be conducting a review on October 7, nor will it be considering any subcommittee reports.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Any member of the public wishing further information concerning the meeting or wishing to submit written comments should contact Kathleen White Conway, Designated Federal Officer for the Environmental Engineering Committee, Science Advisory Board, (1400A), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Washington DC 20460; telephone (202) 564-4559; and via e-mail at: conway.kathleen@epa.gov. Oral comments will not be taken at this meeting as no reviews are taking place. For this meeting, written comments will be accepted for an additional 15 calendar days following the meeting. Please address such comments to Ms. Conway. There will be opportunity for oral or written comment on issues of interest at formal review meetings planned for later dates (these will be announced in the **Federal Register**, or information can be obtained from Ms. Conway).

Additional information concerning the Science Advisory Board, its structure, function, and composition, may be found on the SAB Website (<http://www.epa.gov/sab>) and in *The Annual Report of the Staff Director* which is available from the SAB Publications Staff at (202) 564-4533 or via fax at (202) 501-0256.

MEETING ACCESS: Individuals requiring special accommodation at this teleconference meeting, including wheelchair access to the conference room, should contact Ms. Winston at least five business days prior to the meeting so that appropriate arrangements can be made.

Dated: September 21, 1999.

Donald G. Barnes,

Staff Director, Science Advisory Board.

[FR Doc. 99-24924 Filed 9-22-99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[FRL-6442-6]

Proposed CERCLA Prospective Operator Agreement for the Bofors Nobel Site

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Proposal of CERCLA Prospective Operator Agreement for the Bofors Nobel Site.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980, ("CERCLA"), 42 U.S.C. 9601 *et seq.*, as amended, notice is hereby given that EPA proposes to enter into a prospective operator agreement ("POA") for the Bofors Nobel Site ("the Site") located in Muskegon, Michigan, that has been executed by Camus Water Technologies LLC ("Camus"). The proposed POA has been submitted to the Attorney General for approval. The proposed POA would resolve certain potential claims of the United States under sections 106 and 107 of CERCLA, 42 U.S.C. 9606 and 9607, against Camus. Under the proposed POA, Camus would receive access to operate the groundwater treatment plant located at this NPL Site. Camus will treat contaminated groundwater that is extracted as part of the remedial action EPA has selected for the site. Camus may also make treated groundwater available to Sun Chemical of Michigan LLC ("Sun") and Lomac LLC ("Lomac") for use as process water. Sun and Lomac are located in the immediate vicinity of the groundwater treatment plant. The proposed POA would protect Camus from CERCLA liability for already existing contamination at the Site as long as Camus does not exacerbate such contamination.

DATES: Comments on the proposed POA must be received by EPA on or before October 25, 1999.

ADDRESSES: Comments on the proposed POA should be addressed to Thomas J. Krueger, Office of Regional Counsel (C-14J), U.S. EPA, Region 5, 77 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois 60604.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Thomas J. Krueger, Associate Regional Counsel, at (312) 886-0562. A 30 day period, commencing on the date of publication of this document, is open for comments on the proposed POA. Comments should be sent to the addressee identified in this document. A copy of the proposed POA is available for review at U.S. EPA Region 5, 77