IV. Proposed Action

The EPA is proposing to approve Massachusetts’s February 9, 2018 submission of the 2010 SO₂ NAAQS as meeting the interstate transport requirements of CAA section 110(a)(2)(D)(i)(I). The EPA is soliciting public comments on the issues discussed in this notice or on other relevant matters. These comments will be considered before taking final action. Interested parties may participate in the Federal rulemaking procedure by submitting written comments to this proposed rule by following the instructions listed in the ADDRESSES section of this Federal Register.

V. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

Under the Clean Air Act, the Administrator is required to approve a SIP submission that complies with the provisions of the Act and applicable Federal regulations. 42 U.S.C. 7410(k); 40 CFR 52.02(a). Thus, in reviewing SIP submissions, the EPA’s role is to approve state choices, provided that they meet the criteria of the Clean Air Act. Accordingly, this proposed action merely approves state law as meeting Federal requirements and does not impose additional requirements beyond those imposed by state law. For that reason, this proposed action:

• Is not a significant regulatory action subject to review by the Office of Management and Budget under Executive Orders 12866 (58 FR 51735, October 4, 1993) and 13563 (76 FR 3821, January 21, 2011);
• Is not expected to be an Executive Order 13771 regulatory action because this action is not significant under Executive Order 12866;
• Does not impose an information collection burden under the provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. 3501 et seq.);
• Is certified as not having a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities under the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601 et seq.);
• Does not contain any unfunded mandate or significantly or uniquely affect small governments, as described in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (Pub. L. 104–4);
• Does not have Federalism implications as specified in Executive Order 13132 (64 FR 43255, August 10, 1999);
• Is not an economically significant regulatory action based on health or safety risks subject to Executive Order 13045 (62 FR 19885, April 23, 1997);
• Is not a significant regulatory action subject to Executive Order 13211 (66 FR 28355, May 22, 2001);
• Is not subject to requirements of Section 12(d) of the National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act of 1995 (15 U.S.C. 272 note) because application of those requirements would be inconsistent with the Clean Air Act; and
• Does not provide EPA with the discretionary authority to address, as appropriate, disproportionate human health or environmental effects, using practicable and legally permissible methods, under Executive Order 12898 (59 FR 7629, February 16, 1994).

In addition, the SIP is not approved to apply on any Indian reservation land or in any other area where the EPA or an Indian tribe has demonstrated that a tribe has jurisdiction. In those areas of Indian country, the rule does not have tribal implications and will not impose substantial direct costs on tribal governments or preempt tribal law as specified by Executive Order 13175 (65 FR 67249, November 9, 2000).

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 52

Environmental protection, Air pollution control, Incorporation by reference, Intergovernmental relations, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Sulfur oxides.

Dated: August 5, 2019.

Deborah Szaro,
Acting Regional Administrator, EPA Region 3.

[FR Doc. 2019–17000 Filed 8–7–19; 8:45 am]
Alexander Mandell (3RA22), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 3, 1650 Arch Street, Philadelphia, PA 19103–2029.

• Hand delivery: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 3, 1650 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103–2029. Such deliveries are only accepted during the Docket’s normal hours of operation, and special arrangements should be made for deliveries of boxed information.

Instructions: Direct your comments to Docket ID no. EPA–HQ–SFUND–1989–0011. EPA’s policy is that all comments received will be included in the public docket without change and may be made available online at http://www.regulations.gov, including any personal information provided, unless the comment includes information claimed to be Confidential Business Information (CBI) or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute. Do not submit information that you consider to be CBI or otherwise protected through http://www.regulations.gov or email. The http://www.regulations.gov website is an “anonymous access” system, which means EPA will not know your identity or contact information unless you provide it in the body of your comment. If you send an email comment directly to EPA without going through http://www.regulations.gov, your email address will be automatically captured and included as part of the comment that is placed in the public docket and made available on the internet. If you submit an electronic comment, EPA recommends that you include your name and other contact information in the body of your comment and with any disk or CD–ROM you submit. If EPA cannot read your comment due to technical difficulties and cannot contact you for clarification, EPA may not be able to consider your comment. Electronic files should avoid the use of special characters, any form of encryption, and be free of any defects or viruses.

Docket: All documents in the docket are listed in the http://www.regulations.gov index. Although listed in the index, some information is not publicly available, e.g., CBI or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute. Certain other material, such as copyrighted material, will be publicly available only in the hard copy. Publicly available docket materials are available either electronically in http://www.regulations.gov or in hard copy at: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 3 Records Center, 1650 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103–2029. Business Hours: 8 a.m.–5 p.m. (by appointment only), Monday–Friday excluding federal holidays (215) 814–3157. Parkland Community Library, 4422 Walbert Ave., Allentown, PA 18104, Business Hours: Monday–Thursday 9 a.m.–9 p.m.; Friday 9 a.m.–6 p.m.; Saturday 9 a.m.–1 p.m.; closed Sunday. (610) 398–1361.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Rombel Arquines, Remedial Project Manager, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 3, (3SD21), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 3, 1650 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103–2029, (215) 814–3182, arquines.rombel@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Table of Contents

I. Introduction
II. NPL Deletion Criteria
III. Deletion Procedures
IV. Basis for Intended Partial Site Deletion

I. Introduction

EPA announces its intent to delete the groundwater portion of the Novak Sanitary Landfill Superfund Site (Site), from the National Priorities List (NPL) and requests public comment on this proposed action. The NPL constitutes Appendix B of 40 CFR part 300 which is the NCP, which EPA promulgated pursuant to section 105 of the CERCLA of 1980, as amended. EPA maintains the NPL as those sites that appear to present a significant risk to public health, welfare, or the environment. Sites on the NPL may be the subject of remedial actions financed by the Hazardous Substance Superfund (Fund). This deletion of the groundwater portion of the Site is proposed in accordance with 40 CFR 300.425(e) and is consistent with the Notice of Policy Change: Partial Deletion of Sites Listed on the National Priorities List. 60 FR 55466 (Nov. 1, 1995). As described in 300.425(e)(3) of the NCP, a portion of a site deleted from the NPL remains eligible for Fund-financed remedial action if future conditions warrant such actions.

EPA will accept comments on the proposal to partially delete this Site for thirty (30) days after publication of this document in the Federal Register.

Section II of this document explains the criteria for deleting sites from the NPL. Section III discusses procedures that EPA is using for this action. Section IV discusses the groundwater portion of the Site and demonstrates how it meets the deletion criteria.

II. NPL Deletion Criteria

The NCP establishes the criteria that EPA uses to delete sites from the NPL. In accordance with 40 CFR 300.425(e), sites may be deleted from the NPL where no further response is appropriate. In making such a determination pursuant to 40 CFR 300.425(e), EPA will consider, in consultation with the Commonwealth, whether any of the following criteria have been met:

i. Responsible parties or other persons have implemented all appropriate response actions required;

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

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

Pursuant to CERCLA section 121(c) and the NCP, EPA conducts FYRs to ensure the continued protectiveness of remedial actions where hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants remain at a site above levels that allow for unlimited use and unrestricted exposure. EPA conducts such FYRs even if a site is deleted from the NPL. EPA may initiate further action to ensure continued protectiveness at a deleted site if new information becomes available that indicates it is appropriate. Whenever there is a significant release from a site deleted from the NPL, the deleted site may be restored to the NPL without application of the hazard ranking system.

III. Deletion Procedures

The following procedures apply to deletion of the groundwater portion of the Site:

(1) EPA consulted with the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania before developing this Notice of Intent for Partial Deletion.

(2) EPA provided the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania thirty (30) working days for review of this notice prior to publication of it today.

(3) In accordance with the criteria discussed above, EPA has determined that no further response is appropriate.

(4) The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, through the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (PADEP), has concurred with the deletion of the groundwater portion of the Site, from the NPL.

(5) Concurrently, with the publication of this Notice of Intent for Partial Deletion in the Federal Register, a
notice is being published in a major local newspaper, the Parkland Press. The newspaper announces the 30-day public comment period concerning the Notice of Intent for Partial Deletion of the Site from the NPL.

(6) EPA placed copies of documents supporting the proposed partial deletion in the deletion docket, made these items available for public inspection, and copying at the Site information repositories identified above.

If comments are received within the 30-day comment period on this document, EPA will evaluate and respond accordingly to the comments before making a final decision to delete the groundwater portion of the Site. If necessary, EPA will prepare a Responsiveness Summary to address any significant public comments received. After the public comment period, if EPA determines it is still appropriate to delete the groundwater portion of the Site, the Regional Administrator will publish a final Notice of Partial Deletion in the Federal Register. Public notices, public submissions and copies of the Responsiveness Summary, if prepared, will be made available to interested parties and included in the site information repositories listed above.

Deletion of a portion of a site from the NPL does not itself create, alter, or revoke any individual’s rights or obligations. Deletion of a portion of a site from the NPL does not in any way alter EPA’s right to take enforcement actions, as appropriate. The NPL is designed primarily for informational purposes and to assist EPA management. Section 300.425(e)(3) of the NCP states that the deletion of a site from the NPL does not preclude eligibility for future response actions, should future conditions warrant such actions.

IV. Basis for Intended Partial Site Deletion

The following information provides EPA’s rationale for deleting the groundwater portion of the Site from the NPL:

Site Background and History

The Site (EPA ID: PADD79160842) is located in the northern portion of South Whitehall Township in Lehigh County, Pennsylvania. The approximately 65-acre parcel is situated on a hillside north of Jordan Creek and south of Orefield Road. The Site is separated from neighboring properties by a steep drop in elevation to the south and southwest due to natural topography and to the buildup of the landfill disposal areas and storm-water management berms. The Beekmantown Group and Allentown Formation comprise the aquifer that underlies the Site. Groundwater mounds in the bedrock beneath the landfill waste, and water within the landfill flows radially.

From the mid-1950’s until May 1990, Novak Sanitary Landfill, Inc. operated the Site as a landfill for municipal, commercial, and industrial solid waste. Alleged permit violations discovered by the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (PADEP) in 1984, then known as the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Resources (PADEL), led to a Site Investigation (SI) by EPA in 1985. The SI identified Site-related hazardous substances in the groundwater in proximity to private residential wells and a public supply well. Based on the information gathered in the SI, the Site was proposed to the National Priorities List (NPL) on January 22, 1987 (52 FR 2492) and added as final on October 4, 1989 (54 FR 41000).

The historical waste disposal areas of the landfill include:
- An old surface iron mine excavation (Old Mine Area) in the north-central area (approximately 9 acres) containing municipal, commercial and industrial waste;
- A demolition debris fill area (Demolition Fill Area) in the northeast area (approximately 2 acres) containing municipal and commercial solid waste;
- A Surface Fill Area (including the East, West and Southwest Trenches) containing municipal and commercial solid waste which extends across the northwestern and central part of the Site property (approximately 14 acres); and,
- A Trench Fill Area occupying the southern portion of the Site property (approximately 9 acres) also containing municipal and commercial solid waste.

Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS)

On January 11, 1989, sixteen Potentially Responsible Parties (PRPs) entered into an Administrative Order on Consent with EPA to perform the Remedial Investigation (RI) and to prepare the Feasibility Study (FS) for the Site. The RI/FS report was approved by EPA on September 30, 1993.

Selected Remedy

The Selected Remedy for the Site was documented in a September 30, 1993 Record of Decision (1993 ROD) and modified in a March 13, 2015 Explanation of Significant Differences (2015 ESD). The Selected Remedy identified in the 1993 ROD was comprised of the following components:
- Installation of a perimeter fence around the Site boundaries;
- Implementation of deed restrictions within the Site boundaries;
- Removal of contaminated landfill surface water and sediments based on the results of additional sampling and environmental risk assessments to be conducted;
- Installation of landfill surface water control systems to provide drainage and to minimize soil erosion throughout the Site;
- Containment of the landfill contents by construction of a cap over the entire waste area, including the Surface Fill, Trench Fill, Old Surface Iron Mine Excavation and Demolition Debris Fill Areas; the constructed cap is a multilayer, impermeable soil cap with a geo-synthetic layer.
- Site restoration to promote wildlife habitat diversity without jeopardizing the integrity of the cap;
- Installation and monitoring of a gas collection system that is compatible with an active gas collection and treatment system;
- Ongoing leachate collection and monitoring throughout the Site and transport of leachate to an approved wastewater treatment facility by tanker for disposal;
- Preparation of a contingency method for on-site leachate treatment and disposal to surface water if approval for disposal at an approved wastewater treatment facility was not obtained;
- Long-term groundwater monitoring in the vicinity of the Site. Achievement of background levels or maximum contaminant levels (MCLs), whichever is lower, in groundwater. Create a contingency plan for provision of drinking water (via residential treatment units or waterline hookups) to affected residences. Delineation of the source of groundwater contamination in the vicinity of RW–13;
- Operation and Maintenance (O&M) of the vegetative soil cover, the cap and the treatment systems (gas venting system and leachate collection system) on-site.

The 2015 ESD modified the Selected Remedy as follows:
- It eliminated the requirement to continuously remove leachate from the landfill. Monitoring of the leachate system will continue and provisions for removing and treating additional leachate, if determined to be necessary by EPA, will remain.
- It eliminated the performance standard that required continuous removal of leachate to ensure that leachate depth in the waste disposal areas does not exceed one (1) foot.
- It changed the groundwater performance standard to the lower of either the MCL codified at 40 CFR part...
The 1993 ROD performance standard requiring continuous removal of leachate from the landfill to a depth of one foot was eliminated by the 2015 ESD. The groundwater cleanup levels for the COCs identified in the 1993 ROD, as modified in the 2015 ESD, are identified below in Table 1.

**Table 1—Groundwater Cleanup Levels for Site Contaminants of Concern**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant of concern</th>
<th>MCL (µg/L) *</th>
<th>Non-zero MCLG (µg/L) *</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>benzene</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bromodichloromethane</td>
<td>80</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chlorobenzene</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note: *MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level; MCLG = Contaminant Level Goal.
The PRP group samples 13 monitoring wells on an annual basis for the compounds listed in Table 1, above. Groundwater COC concentrations at all sampling locations have been below the cleanup levels for all COCs since 2004. Additionally, in accordance with the 2015 ESD, EPA performed a cumulative risk assessment using the four most recent annual groundwater sampling results from 2015 through 2018. The 2015 ESD specifies that the cumulative risk assessment be performed using data from four consecutive quarters. Since groundwater at the Site is monitored annually, rather than quarterly, EPA conservatively performed the risk assessment based upon four years, rather than four quarters, of monitoring data. Groundwater COC concentrations were compared to EPA Tap Water Risk Screening Level (RSLs) and if the RSL was exceeded, a risk assessment was performed. Chlorobenzene, 1,2-dichloroethene, TCE, and vinyl chloride exceeded their respective RSLs in the 2015–2018 dataset at a limited number of wells. However, when risks were calculated for these chemicals assuming a conservative default future residential exposure (ingestion, dermal exposure, and inhalation from showering exposure routes), the cumulative non-cancer HIs were below 1 and the cumulative cancer risks were below $1 \times 10^{-4}$ at each monitoring well.

Based on the results of the annual groundwater monitoring and the cumulative risk assessment, the groundwater cleanup levels and performance standards have been achieved and the groundwater portion of the Site is eligible for deletion from the NPL.

**Operation and Maintenance**

O&M activities of the remediation system are being performed by the PRP group in accordance with the requirements of the 1995 UAO. Ongoing O&M activities include operation, maintenance, and monitoring of the Landfill cap and passive gas vent system, groundwater and residential well monitoring, and stormwater management. The PRP group also historically performed O&M of the leachate extraction system before it was decommissioned in 2011.

**Landfill Cap**

Vegetative cover at the Landfill is maintained by a cutting program. The entire Site is mowed three times per year. Wetland areas, vegetated with the specified wetland seed, are not mowed. Other cover vegetation maintenance measures include removal of trees, saplings, shrubs, weeds, and other plants that may cause damage to the cap system. The cap is also re-seeded where bare spots occur. Soil runs, channels, washouts, animal burrows or other erosion greater than six inches deep are repaired. Repairs to the cap geo-synthetics and the on-site gravel road are completed, as necessary. Landfill cap maintenance is documented in monthly progress reports to EPA.

**Landfill Gas Monitoring System**

Quarterly gas monitoring is performed at 14 gas monitoring points located outside the perimeter of the Landfill cap, and 12 residences to ensure that measured concentrations of combustible gases remain below the lower explosive limit (LEL). The collected information includes flow, percent LEL, percent oxygen, and concentrations of VOCs, methane, carbon monoxide, and hydrogen sulfide in parts per million. Since the leachate extraction system was decommissioned, including the pump house electrical systems, the pump house is primarily used as storage and gas monitoring in the pump house is unnecessary.

The basements of 12 residences adjacent to the Site are monitored on a quarterly basis for the percent LEL and percent oxygen as well as total VOCs (TVOCs). Because the sampling method cannot distinguish specific VOCs, it cannot be the sole line of evidence used to determine if the measured TVOCs are from the Landfill or from household chemicals/solvents being used in the residences. In 2007–2008, a three-phase investigation addressed the concern that TVOC detections in the monitoring results could be caused by gas migration from the Site. EPA concluded that the occasional TVOC results in the residential sampling were not Site-related and that further vapor intrusion mitigation action was not warranted at the Site. In the past five years, there have been no detections above the LEL and no detections of TVOC COCs above

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant of concern</th>
<th>MCL (ug/L) *</th>
<th>Non-zero MCLG (ug/L) *</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>chloroform</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dibromochloromethane</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,1-dichloroethane</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>(**)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,2-dichloroethane</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>(**)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,1-dichloroethene</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,2-dichloroethene (cis)</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,2-dichloroethene (trans)</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,2-dichloropropane</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>(**)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,3-dichloropropene (trans)</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>(**)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ethyl benzene</td>
<td>700</td>
<td>700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>toluene</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tetrachloroethene</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,1,1-trichloroethane</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trichloroethylene</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vinyl chloride</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xylene (total)</td>
<td>75</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Inorganics:**

| Cadmium                | 5            | 5                      |
| Beryllium              | 4            | 4                      |

*“.....” Non-zero MCLGs are not available for these site-related compounds.

*Values in bold are the selected performance standard.

** These site-related compounds do not have MCLs or non-zero MCLGs but were included in the cumulative risk assessment.
screening levels in any of the quarterly residential air monitoring samples.

A passive gas collection system was installed within the Landfill limits to collect and vent accumulated gases in the Surface Fill, Trench Fill, Demolition Fill, and Old Mine areas and to control gas migration. Additionally, 14 gas monitoring points (GMPs) were installed along the perimeter of the Landfill boundary. These passive gas points were installed to serve two purposes: (1) To intercept the potential migration of subsurface Landfill gas off-site, and (2) to monitor the effectiveness of the Landfill gas venting system. In addition, residential indoor air monitoring occurs quarterly. Since the installation of two pairs of passive gas vents in 2007, only three GMPs, GMP–3, GMP–7, and GMP–8, have had detections above the LEL of methane.

Quarterly monitoring of the on-site GMPs and residential properties will continue to be performed by the PRP group.

Leachate Extraction Wells
As indicated above, the leachate collection system was decommissioned in 2011. The leachate collection system was intended to remove accumulated leachate present beneath the Landfill as a singular event, prior to the construction of the cap. It accommodated leachate extraction from 21 pumping leachate extraction/gas venting wells (eventually optimized down to eight producing wells) at a combined maximum design flow rate of 63 gallons per minute. Extracted leachate was temporarily stored in an aboveground 100,000-gallon tank within a lined containment berm prior to the transfer to the local Publicly Owned Treatment Works for disposal via tanker trucks. No leachate was pumped during the second leachate pilot (2009–2011), which tested the effects of shutting down the entire leachate system, or after EPA determined that the pilot provided sufficient evidence to discontinue pumping. The total cumulative volume of leachate that was removed from the Landfill since the leachate collection system’s construction in 2002 was 304,481 gallons, including the final shipment in December 2011 of 72,000 gallons remaining in the tank before it was decommissioned.

Groundwater and Residential Well Monitoring
Designated Landfill monitoring wells are monitored annually to evaluate concentrations of the Landfill-related contaminants of concern relative to the performance standards specified in the 1993 ROD. Various residential wells in close proximity to the Site are sampled quarterly and one community supply well is sampled annually to confirm that the drinking water quality at the point of use remains below MCLs for drinking water. No groundwater COCs have been detected in site monitoring wells or residential wells since 2004. The monitoring wells and residential wells will continue to be monitored on an annual basis by the PRP group.

Storm-Water Management
The Site is graded to provide drainage off the cap, and to minimize soil erosion in accordance with the 1993 ROD requirements. The final design for the Site included a conversion of three existing sedimentation ponds into storm-water management basins. In addition to their dewatering devices, the basins have an overflow outlet structure or spillway, which helps dissipate any flow that leaves the basin through these structures. Additional storm-water management components include diversion berms and rip-rap lined drainage swales. Quarterly inspections are performed to evaluate the performance and maintenance needs of the storm-water management system.

Institutional Controls
Institutional Controls (ICs) were required by the 1993 ROD to prohibit: (1) The use of the land for residential or agricultural purposes; and (2) the use of on-site ground water for domestic purposes, including drinking water. The purpose of these restrictions is to prevent excavation or construction on the capped and closed Landfill, and to prevent the risks associated with human exposure to landfill contents, leachate and groundwater.

To fulfill the IC requirements in the 1993 ROD, a Uniform Environmental Covenant Act (UECA) covenant was recorded with the Lehigh County Recorder of Deeds on July 28, 2011. The Site property is currently owned by Novak Sanitary Landfill, Inc. Pursuant to the 2011 UECA Covenant, the PRP group has the authority to enforce the ICs at the Site. The PRP group is responsible for monitoring compliance with the ICs, in accordance with the requirements of the 1995 UAO.

Five-Year Review
Pursuant to CERCLA section 121(c) and as provided in the current guidance on FYR’s Comprehensive Five-Year Review Guidance, OSWER Directive 9335.7–03B–P, June 2001, EPA must conduct a statutory FYR if hazardous substances remain on-site above levels that would not allow for unlimited use and unrestricted exposure. EPA has performed three FYRs at the Site in 2006, 2011, and 2016 and statutory FYRs will continue to be performed because waste is left in place at the Site. The next FYR will be completed by May 16, 2021.

The Third FYR (signed May 16, 2016) concluded that the Site is protective of human health and the environment but identified one issue and recommendation that does not impact current or future protectiveness. The FYR recommended that an ecological investigation of the Site be performed to modify the O&M plan to meet the 1993 ROD’s goal of promoting wildlife diversity.

The recommended ecological inspection was conducted on June 12, 2017 and potential solutions to promote wildlife habitat diversity were explored. Minor revisions to the O&M plan were completed in September 2018.

Community Involvement
In accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR 300.425(e)(4), EPA’s community involvement activities associated with this partial deletion will consist of information supporting the deletion docket in the local Site information repository and placing a public notice of EPA’s intent to delete the groundwater portion of the Site from the NPL in the Parkland Press, a major, local newspaper of general circulation.

Determination That the Site Meets the Criteria for Deletion in the NCP
Construction of the Selected Remedy for groundwater at the Site has been completed and O&M has been performed and is still ongoing in accordance with the EPA-approved O&M Plans. All RAOs, performance standards, and cleanup levels established for groundwater at the Site in the 1993 ROD, as amended by the 2015 ESD, have been achieved and the Selected Remedy for groundwater is protective of human health and the environment. No further Superfund response actions for the groundwater portion of the Site, other than O&M, monitoring, and FYRs, are necessary to protect human health and the environment. The Landfill and Landfill gas components of the Site will be considered for deletion from the NPL when all RAOs, performance standards, and cleanup levels have been achieved for those components.

The procedures specified in 40 CFR 300.425(e) have been followed for the deletion of the groundwater portion of the Site. EPA, with concurrence of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania through PADEP, has determined that all appropriate response actions under
CERCLA have been completed for the groundwater portion of the Site. Therefore, EPA proposes to delete the groundwater portion of the Site from the NPL.

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 300

Environmental protection, Air pollution control, Chemicals, Hazardous substances, Hazardous waste, Intergovernmental relations, Penalties, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Superfund, Water pollution control, Water supply.


Dated: July 31, 2019.

Cosmo Servidio,
Regional Administrator, EPA Region 3.

[FR Doc. 2019–17017 Filed 8–7–19; 8:45 am] BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

National Highway Traffic Safety Administration

49 CFR Part 576
[Docket No. NHTSA–2019–0035]
RIN 2127–AL81

Record Retention Requirement;
Proposed Rule; Correction

AGENCY: National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA), Department of Transportation (DOT).

ACTION: Proposed rule; correction

SUMMARY: The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) published a document in the Federal Register of May 15, 2019, proposing changes to NHTSA’s records retention requirements. The document contained outdated information that is now being updated along with other minor corrections.

DATES: August 8, 2019.

ADDRESSES: You may submit written comments to the docket number identified in the heading of this document by any of the following methods:

• Federal eRulemaking Portal: Go to http://www.regulations.gov. Follow the online instructions for submitting comments.

• Mail: Docket Management Facility, U.S. Department of Transportation, West Building Ground Floor, Rm. W12–140, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Washington, DC 20590.

• Hand Delivery or Courier: U.S. Department of Transportation, West Building Ground Floor, Rm. W12–140, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Washington, DC 20590 between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. ET, Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.

• Fax: (202) 493–2251.

Regardless of how you submit your comments, please be sure you mention the docket number of this document located at the top of this notice in your correspondence.

You may call the Docket at 202–366–9826.

Note that all comments received will be posted without change to http://www.regulations.gov, including any personal information provided. Please see the Privacy Act discussion below.

Privacy Act: Anyone is able to search electronic form of all comments received into our docket by the name of the individual submitting the comment (or signing the comment, if submitted on behalf of an association, business, labor union, etc.). You may review DOT’s complete Privacy Act Statement, in the Federal Register published on April 11, 2000. 65 FR 19477–78.

Confidential Information: If you wish to submit any information under a claim of confidentiality, you should submit two copies of your complete submission, including the information you claim to be confidential business information, and one copy with the claimed confidential business information deleted from the document, to the Chief Counsel, NHTSA, at the address given below under FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT. In addition, you should submit two copies, from which you have deleted the claimed confidential business information, to Docket Management at the address given above under ADDRESSES. When you send a comment containing information claimed to be confidential business information, you should follow the procedures set forth in 49 CFR part 512 and include a cover letter setting forth the information specified in our confidential business information regulation. 49 CFR part 512.

Docket: For access to the docket to read background documents or comments received, go to http://www.regulations.gov and follow the online instructions for accessing the docket or go to the street address listed above.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Correction

This notice is to correct citations included in a notice of proposed rulemaking published in the Federal Register on May 15, 2019, on amendments to the record retention requirements (84 FR 21741). NHTSA is correcting the following text in the Federal Register Document Number 2019–09844.

On page 21741, in first paragraph of the third column, correct “we have determined that a ten-year records retention requirement would ensure that the agency’s investigative needs are met without unnecessarily burdening manufacturers of motor vehicles and equipment.” to “we have determined that a ten-year records retention requirement would ensure that the agency’s investigative needs are met without unnecessarily burdening manufacturers of motor vehicles and equipment.”

On page 21742, in the third paragraph of the second column, correct “The average age of the United States light vehicle fleet has been trending upward reaching 11.6 years in 2016” to “The average age of the United States light vehicle fleet has been trending upward reaching 11.7 years in 2017.”
