Under Section 205, EPA must select the most cost-effective and least burdensome alternative that achieves the objective of such a rule and that is consistent with statutory requirements. Section 203 requires EPA to establish a plan for informing and advising any small governments that may be significantly and uniquely affected by the rule.

Unfunded Mandates Act defines a "Federal private sector mandate" for regulatory purposes as one that "would impose an enforceable duty upon the private sector." EPA finds that today's delisting decision is deregulatory in nature and does not impose any enforceable duties upon the private sector. Therefore, today's rulemaking is

not subject to the requirements of sections 202 or 205 of the Unfunded Mandates Act. As to Section 203 of this Act, EPA finds that small governments will not be significantly and uniquely affected by this rulemaking.

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 261

Hazardous Waste, Recycling, and Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 6905, 6912(a), 6921, 6922, and 6938.

Dated: June 2, 1995.

Michael Shapiro,

Director, Office of Solid Waste.

For the reasons set out in the preamble, 40 CFR Part 261 is amended as follows:

PART 261—IDENTIFICATION AND LISTING OF HAZARDOUS WASTE

1. The authority citation for Part 261 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 42 U.S.C 6905, 6912(a), 6921, 6922, and 6938.

2. In Part 261, table 2 of Appendix IX add the following wastestream in alphabetical order by facility to read as follows: Appendix IX—Wastes Excluded Under § 260.20 and § 260.22.

TABLE 2.—WASTES EXCLUDED FROM SPECIFIC SOURCES

- Effluents (EPA Hazardous Waste Nos. F001, F002, F003, F004, F005, and F039 derived from F001 through F005) generated from the 200 Area Effluent Treatment Facility (ETF) located at the Hanford site (at a maximum generation rate of 19 million gallons per year) after June 13, 1995. To ensure that hazardous constituents are not present in the wastes at levels of regulatory concern while the treatment facility is in operation, DOE must implement a testing program. This testing program must meet the following conditions for the exclusion to be valid:
- (1) Testing: Sample collection and analyses (including quality control (QC) procedures) must be performed according to SW-846 (or other EPA-approved) methodologies. If EPA judges the treatment process to be effective under the operating conditions used during the initial verification testing, DOE may replace the testing required in Condition (1)(A) with the testing required in Condition (1)(B). DOE must continue to test as specified in Condition (1)(A) until notified by EPA in writing that testing in Condition (1) (A) may be replaced by Condition (1)(B).
- (A) Initial Verification Testing: During the period required to fill the first three verification tanks (each designed to hold approximately 650,000 gallons) with effluents generated from an on-line, full-scale Effluent Treatment Facility (ETF), DOE must monitor the range of typical operating conditions for the ETF. DOE must collect a representative sample from each of the first three verification tanks filled with ETF effluents. The samples must be analyzed, prior to disposal of ETF effluents, for all constituents listed in Condition (3). DOE must report the operational and analytical test data, including quality control information, obtained during this initial period no later than 90 days after the first verification tank is filled with ETF effluents.
- (B) Subsequent Verification Testing: Following notification by EPA, DOE may substitute the testing conditions in this condition for (1)(A). DOE must continue to monitor operating conditions, and collect and analyze representative samples from every tenth verification tank filled with ETF effluents. These representative samples must be analyzed, prior to disposal of ETF effluents, for all constituents listed in Condition (3). If all constituent levels in a sample do not meet the delisting levels specified in Condition (3), DOE must analyze representative samples from the following two verification tanks generated prior to disposal. DOE may also collect and analyze representative samples more frequently.
- (2) Waste Holding and Handling: DOE must store as hazardous all ETF effluents generated during verification testing (as specified in Conditions (1)(A) and (1)(B)), that is until valid analyses demonstrate that Condition (3) is satisfied. If the levels of hazardous constituents in the samples of ETF effluents are equal to or below all of the levels set forth in Condition (3), then the ETF effluents are not hazardous and may be managed and disposed of in accordance with all applicable solid waste regulations. If hazardous constituent levels in any representative sample collected from a verification tank exceed any of the delisting levels set in Condition (3), the ETF effluents in that verification tank must be re-treated until the ETF effluents meet these levels. Following re-treatment, DOE must repeat analyses in Condition (3) prior to disposal.
- (3) Delisting Levels: All total constituent concentrations in the waste samples must be measured using the appropriate methods specified in "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Wastes: Physical/Chemical Methods," U.S. EPA Publication SW–846 (or other EPA-approved methods). All total constituent concentrations must be equal to or less than the following levels (ppm):

Inorganic Constituents

Ammonium—10.0 Antimony—0.06

Arsenic-0.5