

1,000,000 by the removal action. The non-cancer risk (Hazard Index) was reduced to less than 1.0. Non-carcinogenic health effects are not expected at sites with a Hazard Index less than 1.0. These risk levels are consistent with EPA's remedial goal of 1 in 10,000 to 1 in 1,000,000 excess lifetime cancer incidents and a Hazard Index of 1.0 or less. Based on this reduction in risk at Location #1, EPA determined that no further remedial activities were necessary to address soil contamination at Location #1.

The excess lifetime cancer risk associated with the maximum concentration of benzene found in the ground water at Location #2 was calculated to be 2 in 100,000 in the 1988 RI. This calculation was made assuming that the ground water was developed as a drinking water supply. Because this risk is well within the target risk range for Superfund remedial actions of 1 in 10,000 to 1 in 1,000,000, EPA determined that no remedial action is necessary to address ground water contamination at Location #2.

EPA activities to address the contamination at the Stewco site during the 1984 removal action consisted of removing the source of the contamination from the site. Approximately 400,000 gallons of liquid wastes were pumped from Location #1, treated by activated carbon adsorption, and discharged to a storm water runoff drain adjacent to the site. In addition, approximately 5,500 cubic yards of sludges were excavated from these lagoons, stabilized, and shipped offsite for disposal in a hazardous waste landfill permitted under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). Finally, the lagoon area was backfilled with clean soil, covered with a 10-mil thick synthetic liner and one foot of compacted clay, graded, and re-seeded with grass.

No removal activities were considered necessary at Location #2 since contaminant concentrations did not pose a risk and no evidence of dike failure or pond liquids spilling over the dike was found.

The Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry was consulted and supports these conclusions.

Data generated during the 1988 RI indicated that the removal action conducted in 1984 adequately addressed any actual or potential threats posed by the Stewco site. A comment period for public input on the proposed No Further Action decision for Stewco began on July 25, 1988, and closed on August 23, 1988. EPA met with the Mayor of Waskom, Texas, and editors of the local newspaper to discuss the plan

on August 4, 1988. On September 16, 1988, a Record of Decision, selecting the final remedy for the Stewco site, was signed by the Region 6 Regional Administrator. Specifically, the selected remedy included:

1. Closure of existing monitoring wells, if not needed for future offsite investigations;
2. Further investigation of the nearby petroleum storage facilities (Mobil and Texaco) to assess any contribution to existing ground water contamination;
3. Deletion of the site from the NPL if EPA determines that offsite sources, and not the Stewco site, are contributing to ground water contamination.

While investigations conducted in 1986 at petroleum storage facilities adjacent to Stewco detected benzene contamination offsite, EPA requested, as part of the 1988 Record of Decision, that TNRCC conduct an investigation of these facilities under RCRA. The purpose of this investigation, conducted by the Mobil Oil Corporation in compliance with guidelines set by TNRCC, was to confirm that ground water contamination in the area was, in fact, not attributable to Stewco. Data submitted in a report written by Applied Earth Sciences for Mobil (December 10, 1990), indicate that a hydrocarbon plume is migrating from a storage facility north of Mobil, across a portion of the Mobil property and the Stewco property. Benzene concentrations were reported in monitoring wells north of the Mobil property ranging from 9,700 ug/l to 27,000 ug/l and from 180 ug/l to 300 ug/l south of the property. EPA believes that this report demonstrates sufficiently that ground water contamination found during the Stewco RI is not attributable to the Stewco site.

No operation and maintenance activities are required at the Stewco site. The five-year review requirements of Section 121 (c) of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 are not applicable, since contaminants attributable to Stewco are at concentrations that allow for unlimited use and unrestricted access.

EPA's removal action addressed volatile (benzene, toluene, and xylene) and semi-volatile (polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons) contamination found at the Stewco site. Soil and ground water sampling conducted during the 1984 removal action and the 1988 remedial investigation confirm that contaminants attributable to Stewco do not remain onsite in concentrations that would pose an excess risk beyond EPA's target risk range, as set in the NCP. Therefore, EPA's removal action and No Further Action Record of Decision are protective

of human health and the environment. The State of Texas has concurred with the Record of Decision.

The documentation supporting the Record of Decision and this deletion notice is included in the Administrative Record and files for the Stewco site. A bibliography of documents supporting this deletion notice is attached.

EPA, with concurrence of the State of Texas, has determined that all appropriate Fund-financed responses under CERCLA at the Stewco Superfund site have been completed, and that no further cleanup by responsible parties is appropriate. Moreover, EPA and the State of Texas have determined that remedial actions conducted at the site to date have been protective of public health, welfare, and the environment.

Dated: June 29, 1995.

**Myron O. Knudson,**

*Acting Regional Administrator.*

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## FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

### 44 CFR Part 67

[Docket No. FEMA-7145]

### Proposed Flood Elevation Determinations

**AGENCY:** Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

**ACTION:** Proposed rule.

**SUMMARY:** Technical information or comments are requested on the proposed base (1% annual chance) flood elevations and proposed base flood elevation modifications for the communities listed below. The base flood elevations and modified base flood elevations are the basis for the floodplain management measures that the community is required either to adopt or to show evidence of being already in effect in order to qualify or remain qualified for participation in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).

**DATES:** The comment period is ninety (90) days following the second publication of this proposed rule in a newspaper of local circulation in each community.

**ADDRESSES:** The proposed base flood elevations for each community are available for inspection at the office of the Chief Executive Officer of each community. The respective addresses are listed in the following table.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:**