TABLE 1.—LEAD CONCENTRATION AT AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DEVICE INLET AND OUTLET DURING CONTROL AND BATTERY SPIKING RUNS—Continued

Test condition	APCD inlet (μg/dscm) ^a	APCD outlet (μg/dscm) ^{a b}	APCD efficiency (percent)
Spiking test	6,412	56.0	99.1
(Range)	(3766–9058)	(47.6–63.0)	

^a Micrograms per dry standard cubic meter, corrected to 7 percent oxygen; original data were reported at 11 percent oxygen.

In summary, lead-acid batteries do not appear to be a measurable source of stack gas Pb emissions. Lead emissions from MWC's result from other sources of Pb in MSW and prohibiting lead-acid battery combustion is unnecessary.

V. Conclusions Regarding the EPA's 1991 Decision

Based on the information discussed in sections III and IV of this notice, the EPA has determined that lead-acid batteries do not measurably contribute to Pb stack emissions from MWC's. Prohibiting the combustion of lead-acid batteries would not reduce stack gas Pb

emissions. Furthermore, lead-acid batteries only represent a small fraction of the Pb found in MSW entering MWC's because most batteries (greater than 90 percent) are being recycled. There are battery retailers in every community in the United States that will accept used lead-acid batteries for recycling. Relative to the lead-acid battery remand discussed in section I of this notice, the EPA is not proposing any change to the standards or guidelines promulgated February 11, 1991 for existing and new MWC's (40 CFR 60.30a and 40 CFR 60.50a) and is

not including a prohibition on the combustion of lead-acid batteries in the subpart Eb standards or subpart Cb guidelines promulgated elsewhere in today's Federal Register.

List of Subjects

Environmental Protection, Air pollution control.

Dated: October 31, 1995.

Carol M. Browner,

Administrator.

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^bThe APCD consisted of a spray dryer followed by a fabric filter.