

TABLE 2.—METALS ANALYSIS F006 FILTER CAKE—Continued

Total Metals mg/kg	Dyersburg, Tennessee	Rogers, Arkansas: Petition	Rogers, Arkansas: 1997	Rogers, Arkansas: 1998	Rogers, Arkansas: 1999
Chromium	<0.050	<0.05	<0.01	<0.007	<0.007
Copper	<0.050	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lead	<0.10	<0.10	<0.10	<0.050	<0.05
Nickel	<0.10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Selenium	<0.20	0.091	<0.10	<0.10	<0.10
Silver	<0.070	0.2	<0.01	0.0182	0.007
Zinc	26	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mercury Total mg/kg	<0.8	<0.125	.....	.....	.....
Mercury TCLP mg/l	<0.002	<0.005	<0.005	<0.002	<0.002

EPA concluded after reviewing Bekaert's waste management and waste history information that no other hazardous constituents, other than those tested for, are likely to be present in Bekaert's petitioned waste. In addition, on the basis of test results and other information provided by Bekaert, pursuant to § 260.22, EPA concluded that the petitioned waste will not exhibit any of the characteristics of ignitability, corrosivity, or reactivity. See §§ 261.21, 261.22, and 261.23, respectively.

During its evaluation of Bekaert's petition, EPA also considered the potential impact of the petitioned waste on media other than groundwater. With regard to airborne dispersal of waste, EPA evaluated the potential hazards resulting from airborne exposure to waste contaminants from the petitioned waste using an air dispersion model for releases from a landfill. The results of this evaluation indicated that there is no substantial present or potential hazard to human health from airborne exposure to constituents from Bekaert's petitioned waste. (A description of EPA's assessment of the potential impact of airborne dispersal of Bekaert's petitioned waste is presented in the RCRA public docket for today's proposed rule.)

EPA evaluated the potential impact of the petitioned waste on surface water resulting from storm water runoff from a landfill containing the petitioned waste, and found that the waste would not present a threat to human health or the environment. (See the docket for today's proposed rule for a description of this analysis). In addition, EPA believes that containment structures at municipal solid waste landfills can effectively control runoff, as Subtitle D regulations (see 56 FR 50978, October 9, 1991) prohibit pollutant discharges into surface waters. While some contamination of surface water is possible through runoff from a waste disposal area, EPA believes that the dissolved concentrations of hazardous constituents in the runoff are likely to be lower than the extraction procedure test results reported in today's proposed rule, because of the aggressive acidic medium used for extraction in the TCLP. EPA also believes that, in general, leachate derived from the waste will not directly enter a surface water body without first traveling through the saturated subsurface where dilution of hazardous constituents may occur. Transported contaminants would be further diluted in the receiving water body. Subtitle D controls would minimize significant releases to surface

water from erosion of undissolved particulates in runoff.

In order to account for possible variability in the generation rate, EPA calculated delisting levels using a waste volume of 1,250 cubic yards. Delisting levels and risk levels calculated by DRAS, using the EPACMTP model, are presented in Tables 3, 4, and 5 below. DRAS found that the major pathway for human exposure to this waste is groundwater ingestion, and the majority of the delisting and risk levels for the TCLP leachate of the waste were calculated based on that pathway. EPA used DRAS-calculated values based on MCLs, when these would result in more conservative delisting levels. The input values required by DRAS were the chemical constituents in Bekaert's petitioned waste; their maximum reported concentrations in the TCLP extract of the waste and in the unextracted waste (See Table 1, Preamble section II.A.); the maximum annual volume to be disposed (1,250 cubic yards) in a landfill; the desired risk level, which was chosen to be no worse than 10^{-5} for carcinogens; and a hazard quotient of no greater than 1 [1.48] for non-carcinogens. The only carcinogenic constituent detected in the waste is cadmium (arsenic not detected in the Dyersburg, TN, waste). Cadmium also has non-carcinogenic toxic effects.

TABLE 3.—DELISTING AND RISK LEVELS CALCULATED BY DRAS WITH EPACMTP MODEL FOR BEKAERT'S—PETITIONED WASTE BASED ON LIMITING PATHWAY

Constituent	Delisting level in TCLP based on limiting pathway	DAF	DRAS-calculated risk for maximum concentration of carcinogen in waste	DRAS-calculated hazard quotient for maximum concentration of non-carcinogen in waste
Inorganic Constituents				
Antimony	2.31	34.3	.....	1.300
Arsenic	0.0419	19.2	1.01×10^{-5}	4.39×10^{-2}
Barium	4328	27.8	.....	1.000
Cadmium	42.52	30.0	3.45×10^{-5}	0.999