

quality status for the controlling air quality standard (24-hour or annual). Statistical models such as analysis of concentration frequency distributions as described in "Guideline for the Interpretation of Ozone Air Quality Standards," EPA-450/479-003, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park, NC, January 1979, should be used. Adjustments to the monitoring schedule must be made on the basis of the annual review. The site having the highest concentration in the most current year must be given first consideration when selecting the site for

the more frequent sampling schedule. Other factors such as major change in sources of PM₁₀ emissions or in sampling site characteristics could influence the location of the expected maximum concentration site. Also, the use of the most recent 3 years of data might, in some cases, be justified in order to provide a more representative data base from which to estimate current air quality status and to provide stability to the network. This multiyear consideration would reduce the possibility of an anomalous year biasing a site selected for accelerated sampling.

If the maximum concentration site based on the most current year is not selected for the more frequent operating schedule, documentation of the justification for selection of an alternative site must be submitted to the Regional Office for approval during the annual review process. It should be noted that minimum data completeness criteria, number of years of data and sampling frequency for judging attainment of the NAAQS are discussed in appendix K of part 50 of this chapter.

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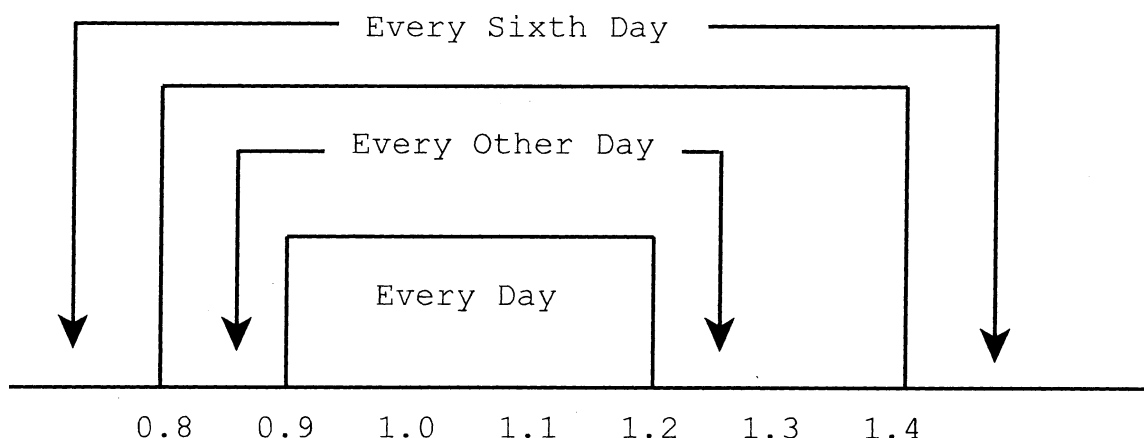


Figure 1 - Ratio to Standard

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[FR Doc. 04-17372 Filed 7-29-04; 8:45 am]

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 70

[Petition IV-2003-7; FRL-7795-1]

Clean Air Act Operating Permit Program; Petition for Objection to State Operating Permit for Cargill, Inc.—Soybean Oil Mill; Gainesville (Hall County), GA

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice of final order on petition to object to a state operating permit.

SUMMARY: Pursuant to Clean Air Act section 505(b)(2) and 40 CFR 70.8(d), the EPA Administrator signed an order, dated July 16, 2004, partially granting and partially denying a petition to object to a state operating permit issued by the Georgia Environmental Protection Division (EPD) to Cargill, Inc.—Soybean Oil Mill (Cargill) located in Gainesville, Hall County, Georgia.

Pursuant to section 505(b)(2) of the Clean Air Act (the Act), judicial review of any denial of the petition may be sought in the United States Court of Appeals for the appropriate circuit within 60 days of this notice under section 307 of the Act. No objection shall be subject to judicial review until final action is taken to issue or deny a permit under section 505(c).

ADDRESSES: Copies of the final order, the petition, and all pertinent information relating thereto are on file at the following location: EPA Region 4, Air, Pesticides and Toxics Management Division, 61 Forsyth Street, SW., Atlanta, Georgia 30303-8960. The final order is also available electronically at the following address: http://www.epa.gov/region7/programs/artd/air/title5/petitiondb/petitions/cargillamendment_decision2003.pdf.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Art Hofmeister, Air Permits Section, EPA Region 4, at (404) 562-9115 or hofmeister.art@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Act affords EPA a 45-day period to review and, as appropriate, to object to operating permits proposed by state

permitting authorities under title V of the Act, 42 U.S.C. 7661-7661f. Section 505(b)(2) of the Act and 40 CFR 70.8(d) authorize any person to petition the EPA Administrator to object to a title V operating permit within 60 days after the expiration of EPA's 45-day review period if EPA has not objected on its own initiative. Petitions must be based only on objections to the permit that were raised with reasonable specificity during the public comment period provided by the state, unless the petitioner demonstrates that it was impracticable to raise these issues during the comment period or the grounds for the issues arose after this period.

GCLPI submitted a petition on behalf of the Sierra Club to the Administrator on October 7, 2003, requesting that EPA object to a state title V operating permit issued by EPD to Cargill. The Petitioner maintains that the Cargill permit is inconsistent with the Act due to: (1) The inadequacy of EPD's reasonably available control technology determinations for various emission units; (2) the inadequacy of various monitoring and reporting requirements; (3) the inadequacy of the statement of

basis; and (4) the permit's inability to assure compliance.

On July 16, 2004, the Administrator issued an order partially granting and partially denying this petition. The order explains the reasons behind EPA's conclusion that the Petitioner adequately demonstrated that the Cargill permit is not in full compliance with the requirements of the Act on the grounds raised.

Dated: July 22, 2004.

J.I. Palmer,

Regional Administrator, Region IV.

[FR Doc. 04-17373 Filed 7-29-04; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 300

[FRL-7793-4]

National Oil and Hazardous Substance Pollution Contingency Plan; National Priorities List

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency.

ACTION: Direct final notice of deletion of the South 8th Street Landfill Superfund Site from the National Priorities List.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Region 6 is publishing a direct final notice of deletion of the South 8th Street Landfill Superfund Site (Site), located in West Memphis, Crittenden County, Arkansas, from the National Priorities List (NPL). The NPL, promulgated pursuant to section 105 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) of 1980, as amended, is Appendix B of 40 CFR part 300, which is the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP). This direct final notice of deletion is being published by the EPA with the concurrence of the State of Arkansas, through the Arkansas Department of Environmental Quality, because the EPA has determined that all appropriate response actions under CERCLA have been completed and, therefore, further remedial action pursuant to CERCLA is not appropriate.

DATES: This direct final deletion will be effective September 28, 2004, unless EPA receives adverse comments by August 30, 2004. If adverse comments are received, the EPA will publish a timely withdrawal of the direct final deletion in the **Federal Register** informing the public that the deletion will not take effect.

ADDRESSES: Comments may be mailed to: Vincent Malott, Remedial Project Manager (RPM), U.S. EPA Region 6 (6SF-AP), 1445 Ross Avenue, Dallas, TX 75202-2733, (214) 665-8313 or 1-800-533-3508 (malott.vincent@epa.gov).

Information Repositories:

Comprehensive information about the Site is available for viewing and copying at the Site information repositories located at: EPA Region 6, Seventh Floor Reception Area, 1445 Ross Avenue, Suite 12D13, Dallas, Texas 75202-2733, Appointments: (214) 665-6548, Monday-Friday—7:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.; West Memphis Public Library, 213 North Avalon, West Memphis, AR 72301, (870) 732-7590, Monday 10 a.m.—8 p.m., Tuesday—Thursday 10 a.m.—7 p.m., Friday 10 a.m.—5 p.m., Saturday 10 a.m.—3 p.m., closed on Sunday; Arkansas Department of Environmental Quality, attention: Masoud Arjmandi, 8001 National Drive, Little Rock, Arkansas 72219, (501) 682-0852, Monday-Friday, excluding holidays, 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Vincent Malott, Remedial Project Manager (RPM), EPA Region 6 (6SF-AP), 1445 Ross Avenue, Dallas, TX 75202-2733, (214) 665-8313 or 1-800-533-3508 (malott.vincent@epa.gov).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

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- V. Deletion Action

I. Introduction

The EPA Region 6 is publishing this direct final notice of deletion of the South 8th Street Landfill Superfund Site from the NPL.

The EPA identifies sites that appear to present a significant risk to public health or the environment and maintains the NPL as the list of those sites. As described in § 300.425(e)(3) of the NCP, sites deleted from the NPL remain eligible for remedial actions if conditions at a deleted site warrant such action.

Because the EPA considers this action to be noncontroversial and routine, the EPA is taking it without prior publication of a notice of intent to delete. This action will be effective September 28, 2004, unless the EPA receives adverse comments by August 30, 2004, on this notice or the parallel notice of intent to delete published in the proposed rules section of today's **Federal Register**. If adverse comments are received within the 30-day public comment period on this notice or the

notice of intent to delete, the EPA will publish a timely withdrawal of this direct final notice of deletion before the effective date of the deletion and the deletion will not take effect. The EPA will, as appropriate, prepare a response to comments and continue with the deletion process on the basis of the notice of intent to delete and the comments already received. There will be no additional opportunity to comment.

Section II of this document explains the criteria for deleting sites from the NPL. Section III discusses procedures that the EPA is using for this action. Section IV discusses the South 8th Street Landfill Superfund Site and demonstrates how it meets the deletion criteria. Section V discusses the EPA's action to delete the Site from the NPL unless adverse comments are received during the public comment period.

II. NPL Deletion Criteria

Section 300.425(e) of the NCP provides that releases may be deleted from the NPL where no further response is appropriate. In making a determination to delete a release from the NPL, the EPA shall consider, in consultation with the State, 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 (Hazardous Substance Superfund Response Trust Fund) 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.

Even if a site is deleted from the NPL, where hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants remain at the deleted site above levels that allow for unlimited use and unrestricted exposure, CERCLA section 121(c), 42 U.S.C. 9621(c) requires that a subsequent review of the site be conducted at least every five years after the initiation of the remedial action at the deleted site to ensure that the action remains protective of public health and the environment. If new information becomes available which indicates a need for further action, the EPA may initiate remedial actions. 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.