

Dated: August 27, 2001.

Roy J. Casto,

*Rear Admiral, U.S. Coast Guard, Commander,
Eighth Coast Guard District.*

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 300

[FRL-7056-4]

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

AGENCY: Environmental Protection
Agency.

ACTION: Notice of intent to delete
Aladdin Plating Superfund Site from the
National Priorities List; request for
comments.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection
Agency (EPA) Region III announces its
intent to delete the Aladdin Plating
Superfund Site (Site) located in Scott
and South Abington Townships,
Lackawanna County, Commonwealth of
Pennsylvania, from the National
Priorities List (NPL) and requests public
comment on this proposed action. The
NPL constitutes appendix B of 40 CFR
part 300 which is the National Oil and
Hazardous Substances Pollution
Contingency Plan (NCP), which EPA
promulgated pursuant to section 105 of
the Comprehensive Environmental
Response, Compensation, and Liability
Act (CERCLA), as amended. EPA and
the Pennsylvania Department of
Environmental Protection (PADEP) have
determined that the remedial action for
the site has been successfully executed.

DATES: Comments concerning the
proposed deletion of this Site from the
NPL may be submitted on or before
October 17, 2001.

ADDRESSES: Comments may be mailed
to: Patrick McManus (3HS21), Remedial
Project Manager, U.S. Environmental
Protection Agency, Region III, 1650
Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
19103-2029.

Comprehensive information,
including the deletion docket, on this
Site is available for viewing at the Site
information repositories at the following
locations: Regional Center for
Environmental Information, U.S.
Environmental Protection Agency,
Region III, 1650 Arch Street,
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 19103,
215-814-5254 or 800-553-2509,
Monday through Friday 8 a.m. to 4:30
p.m.; Scott Township Municipal

Building, Route 457, Olyphant, PA
18447, 570-254-6969; South Abington
Township Building, 104 Shady Lane,
Montdale, PA 18410, 570-586-2111.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:
Patrick McManus (3HS21), Remedial
Project Manager, U.S. Environmental
Protection Agency, Region III, 1650
Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania,
19103-2029. Telephone 215-814-3198
or 800-553-2509, e-mail address:
mcm Manus.pat@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

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I. Introduction

The U.S. Environmental Protection
Agency, Region III announces its intent
to delete the Aladdin Plating Superfund
Site from the NPL, appendix B of the
National Oil and Hazardous Substance
Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP), 40
CFR part 300, and requests public
comments on this proposed action. EPA
identifies sites that appear to present a
significant risk to public health, welfare
or the environment, and maintains the
NPL as the list of these sites. As
described in § 300.425(e)(3) of the NCP,
sites deleted from the NPL remain
eligible for remedial actions in the
unlikely event that future conditions
warrant such action at the site.

EPA and the Pennsylvania
Department of Environmental Protection
(PADEP) have determined that remedial
activities conducted at the Site have
been successfully executed.

EPA will accept comments on the
proposal to delete this Site for thirty
calendar days after publication of this
notice in the **Federal Register**.

Section II of this document explains
the criteria for deleting sites from the
NPL. Section III discusses the
procedures that EPA is using for this
action. Section IV discusses the Aladdin
Plating Superfund Site and explains
how the Site meets the deletion criteria.

II. NPL Deletion Criteria

The NCP established the criteria that
EPA uses to delete sites from the NPL.
In accordance with 40 CFR 300.425(e),
sites may be deleted from the NPL
where no further response is
appropriate. In making this
determination, EPA shall consider, in
consultation with the state, whether any
of the following criteria have been met:

(i) The responsible parties or other
parties have implemented all
appropriate response actions required;
or

(ii) All appropriate Fund-financed
responses under CERCLA have been
implemented and no further 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, remedial
measures are not appropriate.

Even when a site is deleted from the
NPL, where hazardous substances,
pollutants, or contaminants remain at
the site above levels that allow for
unlimited use and unrestricted
exposure, EPA will conduct a review of
the site at least every five years after the
initiation of the remedial action at the
site to ensure that the site remains
protective of public health and the
environment.

If new information becomes available
which indicates a need for further
action, EPA may initiate remedial
actions. Whenever there is a significant
release from a site deleted from the NPL,
the site may be restored to the NPL
without the application of the Hazard
Ranking System.

III. Deletion Procedures

The following procedures were used
for the intended deletion of this Site:

1. EPA Region III has recommended
deletion and has prepared the relevant
documents. All appropriate response
actions required under CERCLA have
been implemented.

2. PADEP has concurred with the
deletion decision.

3. Concurrent with this Notice of
Intent to Delete, an advertisement in a
local newspaper presents information
on the Site and announces the
commencement of the thirty (30) day
public comment period on the deletion
package.

4. The EPA Region III Office has made
all relevant documents supporting the
proposed deletion available for the
public to review in the Site information
repositories identified above.

Deletion of the Site from the NPL does
not itself create, alter, or revoke any
individual's rights or obligations. The
NPL is designed primarily for
informational purposes and to assist
EPA management. As mentioned in
section II of this document,
§ 300.425(e)(3) of the NCP states that the
deletion of a site from the NPL does not
preclude eligibility for future response
actions.

For deletion of this Site, EPA's
Regional Office will accept and evaluate
public comments on EPA's Notice of
Intent to Delete before making a final
decision to delete. If necessary, the EPA
will prepare a Responsiveness Summary

to address any significant public comments received.

A deletion occurs when the EPA Region III Regional Administrator places a final notice, a Notice of Deletion, in the **Federal Register**. Generally, the NPL will reflect deletions in the final update. Public notices and copies of the Responsiveness Summary will be made available to the public by the EPA Regional Office.

IV. Basis for Intended Site Deletion

The following summary provides the EPA's rationale for the proposal to delete this Site from the NPL.

Site Location

The Aladdin Plating Superfund Site is located near Scranton, Pennsylvania, on Layton Road in Scott and South Abington Townships, Lackawanna County, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approximately 1.5 miles north of the town of Chinchilla. The Site is surrounded on all sides by residential properties. The Site comprises approximately 6 acres on a hillside. The topography slopes steeply away from the Site on three of its sides.

A residential community of approximately fifty homes is located to the south and east within one-half mile of the Site. The area between the Site and Griffin Reservoir, which is north of the Site, is wooded and is sparsely populated. The nearest residential wells are within 500 feet of the Site.

Site History

Site contamination resulted from electroplating activities conducted from 1947 to 1982 by the Aladdin Electroplating Company. This company was primarily involved in chromium electroplating, but also conducted electroless nickel plating and decorative electroplating using copper and nickel. In addition to these three metals, various plating baths used at the facility contained sulfuric, chromic, and hydrochloric acids, as well as caustic and cyanide solutions. Liquid wastes generated by the company presumably contained all of these materials.

Historically, these liquid wastes were deposited into two unlined surface impoundments located on-site. The liquid wastes flowed downhill via an open drainage ditch from the electroplating building to the surface impoundments. These impoundments overflowed on occasion. Drums were also used for storage of plating solutions and disposal of plating wastes. Liquid wastes were discharged from floor drains directly to the soil through perforated pipe extending from the building in the direction of the surface

impoundments. This practice continued until 1982, when a fire virtually destroyed the electroplating building and ended plating operations.

In 1987, an emergency removal action was conducted at the Site, during which the electroplating wastes remaining on-site in drums, vats, etc., were removed, and the fire-damaged electroplating building was demolished (due to contamination and unsafe conditions).

Based on information that had been collected by EPA before 1987, the Aladdin Plating Superfund Site was placed on the NPL on July 22, 1987. The investigation of the site was divided into two parts: soils (operable unit 1) and groundwater (operable unit 2).

Record of Decision—Soils

EPA issued a Record of Decision (ROD) for operable unit 1 of the Aladdin Plating Superfund Site in September 1988. The ROD was based on all of the soil sampling that had been conducted by EPA, which had revealed extensive chromium contamination in the soils. The ROD outlined a remedial action for source control.

The major components of the Remedial Action included:

1. Cleanup of contaminated soil to a cleanup level of 50 parts per million (ppm) of chromium, the level determined to be protective of groundwater.
2. Excavation and off-site stabilization of all chromium-contaminated soil.
3. Disposal of the stabilized soil in an appropriate off-site landfill.
4. Replacement of excavated soil with clean fill.
5. Future study of groundwater.

This cleanup action was begun on November 16, 1989, and removal of contaminated soil continued through May 1991. The soil was transported to EPA-approved hazardous waste disposal facilities in Alabama (phase 1) and Michigan (phase 2), where the soil was stabilized and/or solidified and then placed in permitted hazardous waste landfills. The area addressed in operable unit 1 measured approximately 400 feet by 1500 feet, and a total of more than 29,000 cubic yards of soils were removed from the Site (both phases).

Record of Decision—Groundwater

The second operable unit involved the study of groundwater. The liquid wastes discharged by the electroplating facility had caused contamination of the shallow water-bearing zone in the immediate area of the former plating building and impoundments. An extensive Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS) was conducted at the Site and completed in January

1993. Based on this RI/FS, a ROD was issued on December 30, 1993, which determined that there was no current threat to human health or the environment from this contamination in its undisturbed condition. However, there was a concern that it could migrate into aquifers used for drinking water supplies in the area. Therefore, the remedy for operable unit 2 consisted of the following:

1. Installation of four new monitoring wells (completed).
2. Rehabilitation of all the existing monitoring wells (completed).
3. Institutional controls on the Site property to prevent disturbance of the contaminated shallow groundwater beneath the Site (in place).

The ROD also required five years of quarterly sampling of home wells adjacent to the Site and all on-site monitoring wells, followed by annual monitoring of these wells for thirty years. However, after the ROD was issued, it was determined that this activity was not a remedial activity, but a removal assessment activity. Therefore, on January 21, 2000, an Explanation of Significant Differences was issued which incorporated this change to the ROD. These sampling activities are being conducted, and will continue to be conducted for thirty years, but they are being completed as removal assessment activities rather than as part of the remedial action.

The sampling of water from home wells has indicated that no significant chromium contamination has migrated to the home wells. To date, nineteen rounds of sampling of home wells and sixteen rounds of sampling of monitoring wells have been completed. The results of the monitoring well sampling indicate that chromium levels have decreased in the shallow water bearing zone near the location of the former electroplating building since the initial groundwater sampling in 1992. Additionally, it is evident that chromium contamination has not migrated beyond the areas found to be contaminated at that time and no significant chromium contamination has migrated to the home wells near the site. It appears that the soil remedial activities that were completed at the site has improved that shallow groundwater conditions. Based on this information, the conclusions in the ROD have been supported by the well sampling and appear to have been appropriate.

To implement the institutional controls required by the ROD, on September 29, 2000, EPA issued an Administrative Order for Remedial Action (the Order) requiring the Site property owner to file a Notice of Use

Restriction (the Notice) and a copy of the Order with the Recorder of Deeds for Lackawanna County to ensure that the documents are available for public review accompanying the deed to the property. The Notice explains the existence of contamination at the Site, provides an advisory that there shall be no disturbance of the surface of the property, and explains that EPA has access to the Site at all reasonable times for the purpose of conducting any activity relating to Site responses. The Order also requires the owner to refrain from any activity that could disturb the soil on the property or result in the migration of chromium contamination from the Site. On February 14, 2001, the Site owner presented the properly executed documents to the Recorder of Deeds for Lackawanna County to file accompanying the deed to the property.

With the implementation of the institutional controls, the full remedy called for in the ROD of December 30, 1993, has been implemented.

Five-Year Review

A five-year review for the Site was completed on September 29, 1999. At that time, the remedy was not considered to be protective because the institutional controls were not yet in place. As stated above, the institutional controls are now in place. Five-year reviews for the Site will continue to be conducted. The next Review is scheduled to be completed by September 30, 2004.

Community Involvement

Public participation activities have been satisfied as required in CERCLA section 113(k), 42 U.S.C. 9613(k), and CERCLA section 117, 42 U.S.C. 9617. Documents in the deletion docket on which EPA relied to make this recommendation of deletion from the NPL are available to the public in the information repositories.

Applicable Deletion Criteria

EPA is proposing deletion of this Site from the NPL. PADEP concurred with EPA that all appropriate responses under CERCLA have been implemented. Documents supporting this action are available from the docket. EPA believes that the criteria stated in section II(i) and (ii) for deletion of this Site have been met. Therefore, EPA is proposing the deletion of the Aladdin Plating Superfund Site from the NPL.

Dated: September 5, 2001.

James W. Newsom,

Acting Regional Administrator, Region III.

[FR Doc. 01-22998 Filed 9-14-01; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

50 CFR Part 648

[Docket No. 010823216-1216-01; I.D. 071601A]

RIN 0648-AP32

Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Northeast Multispecies Fishery; Delay of the Implementation Date of the Year-4 Default Management Measures for Small-Mesh Multispecies

AGENCY: National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Commerce.

ACTION: Proposed rule; request for comments.

SUMMARY: NMFS proposes to amend the regulations that implement Amendment 12 to the Northeast Multispecies Fishery Management Plan (FMP) to change the date of the Year-4 default management measures for small-mesh multispecies (silver hake (whiting), red hake and offshore hake), from May 1, 2002, to May 1, 2003. Delaying the implementation date for an additional year would be in conformance with the original intent of Amendment 12 to the FMP. As specified in the FMP, this action is necessary to provide at least 2 full years of data on the fishery so that the Whiting Monitoring Committee (WMC) may fully assess the effectiveness of the current management measures and recommend alternative default measures, if appropriate.

DATES: Comments on this proposed rule must be received on or before October 17, 2001.

ADDRESSES: Written comments on the proposed rule should be sent to Patricia A. Kurkul, Regional Administrator, NMFS, Northeast Regional Office, One Blackburn Drive, Gloucester, MA 01930. Mark the outside of the envelope "Comments on whiting." Comments may also be sent via facsimile (fax) to (978) 281-9371. Comments will not be accepted if submitted via e-mail or the Internet.

This action is based upon analyses conducted in support of Amendment 12 to the FMP. Copies of the Amendment 12 document, its Regulatory Impact Review (RIR), Initial Regulatory Flexibility Analysis (IRFA) and the July 1, 1999, supplement to the IRFA prepared by NMFS, the Final Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (FSEIS), and other supporting documents for Amendment 12 are

available from Paul J. Howard, Executive Director, New England Fishery Management Council, 50 Water Street, The Tannery-Mill 2, Newburyport, MA 01950. The Final Regulatory Flexibility Analysis for Amendment 12 consisted of the IRFA, public comments and responses contained in the final rule implementing Amendment 12 (65 FR 16766, March 29, 2000), and the summary of impacts and alternatives in that final rule.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Richard A. Pearson, Fishery Policy Analyst, at 978-281-9279.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

Amendment 12 was developed to address the overfished condition of red hake and the southern stock of whiting, to reduce fishing mortality on northern whiting, which was approaching an overfished condition, and to establish management measures for offshore hake. The final rule implementing Amendment 12, which was partially approved by NMFS on behalf of the Secretary of Commerce on September 1, 1999, was published on March 29, 2000 (61 FR 16766), and became effective on April 28, 2000. The New England Fishery Management Council (Council) intended for the measures in Amendment 12 to achieve the target fishing mortality rates (F) for whiting within 4 years of implementation, and to rebuild whiting and red hake stocks within 10 years.

Under Amendment 12, fishing with small mesh is regulated in the North Atlantic region through the establishment of three large "Regulated Mesh Areas." In the Gulf of Maine/ Georges Bank (GOM/GB) Regulated Mesh Area, vessels may fish for whiting with nets that have less than the minimum mesh size of 6-inch (15.24-cm) diamond mesh or 6.5-inch (16.51-cm) square mesh when participating in certain exempted fisheries; each net has slightly differing requirements. The GOM/GB exempted fisheries for whiting include: The Small Mesh Northern Shrimp Fishery, the Cultivator Shoal Whiting Fishery, the Small Mesh Area 1/Small Mesh Area 2 Exemptions, and the Raised Footrope Trawl Whiting Fishery. The Cultivator Shoal Whiting Fishery has a 3-inch (7.62-cm) minimum mesh size, and the Raised Footrope Trawl Whiting Fishery has a 2.5-inch (6.35-cm) minimum mesh size. In the Southern New England Regulated Mesh Area, vessels are exempt from the minimum mesh size requirement throughout the area when fishing for