

have a 1mm cut (max)/1mm tie (min) ratio.

b. Pop-out panes with perforations around the outer edges have a maximum size of 4 inches long by 4 inches high. The following conditions apply:

1. Place panes at least 1 inch from any edge.

2. Use 1mm cut (max)/1mm tie (min) ratio.

3. When using two panes, space them at least 1 inch apart.

4. Address elements may not appear in perforated openings.

c. Pop-open panes with perforations on three sides must meet the following conditions:

1. The outer edges of the pull-open panel are a maximum of 4 inches long by 4 inches high.

2. If prepared with multiple panes, they must be spaced at least 1 inch apart.

3. Panes must be placed at least 1 inch from all edges.

4. Perforation patterns have 1 mm cut (max)/1 mm tie (min) ratio.

d. Perforated panes may not be prepared on pieces with die-cuts or on any mailpiece made of newsprint.

3.14.8 Loose Enclosures

Folded self-mailers with loose enclosures must be securely sealed to ensure containment of the enclosed material and prevent excessive enclosure shift during processing. Loose enclosures must be made of paper and must meet the following conditions:

a. Must be contained securely within the mailpiece.

b. Must be inserted in an interior pocket or secured by any method that prevents excessive shift during normal handling. Pockets are not counted as panels.

c. Folded self-mailers with die-cut openings may contain enclosures only if the inserted material is larger than the die-cut opening.

d. Enclosed material does not exceed the maximum thickness of:

1. 0.05 inch thick for mailpiece weights up to 1 ounce.

2. 0.09 inch thick for mailpiece weights over 1 ounce.

e. One empty reply envelope may be inserted within the first fold (manufacturing fold) of a quarter-folded self-mailer and must be secured within a fold to prevent separation during normal handling.

3.14.9 Attachments

Attachments must be secured on the outside of a folded self-mailer under 3.13. Attachments must be secured within a folded self-mailer under the following conditions:

a. The attachment is affixed to an inside panel and secured to it at least 1/2 inch from any edge.

b. The attached material may not exceed a maximum thickness of:

1. 0.05 inch thick for mailpieces weighing up to 1 ounce.

2. 0.09 inch thick for mailpieces weighing over 1 ounce.

c. Multiple attachments must be positioned so that the host mailpiece remains nearly uniform in thickness.

d. When multiple attachments are affixed to separate panels in stacked alignment, the combined thickness of the attachments must be no greater than the maximum thickness in 3.14.9b.

e. When multiple attachments are affixed adjacent to each other across the length of a mailpiece, the thickest attachment must be no greater than the maximum thickness in 3.14.9b.

f. Folded self-mailers with die-cut openings may contain attachments if the inserted material is larger than the die-cut opening.

g. Quarter-fold self-mailers may have only one internal attachment not exceeding 0.012 inch thick. The attachment must be secured at least 1/2 inch from all edges.

3.14.10 Addressing

When folded self-mailers are prepared with uncoated paper, printing addresses in a center or left-justified position within the optical character reader (OCR) area under 2.1 is recommended.

[Renumber current 3.15 through 3.17 as new 3.16 through 3.18 and add new 3.15 as follows:]

3.15 Other Unenveloped Mailpieces

3.15.1 Open-Sleeve Style Letter-Size Mailpieces

Open-sleeve style letter-size mailpieces consists of two symmetrical horizontal panels sealed together along the top and bottom edges or as a bi-fold that has a non-addressed panel permanently sealed to an inner flap along the top edge. Open-sleeve style mailpieces must meet the following conditions:

a. Join panels using 1/8 (0.125) inch continuous glue lines.

b. If flaps are used, they must be a minimum of at least 1 1/2 inches wide created as inner flaps adhered at the leading and trailing edges to the panel from which the flap is formed.

c. All paper basis weight requirements in 3.14.5d must be met.

d. Matter prepared within open-sleeve style mailpieces must meet the standards in 3.14.8 or 3.14.9b through 3.14.9f.

3.15.2 Letter-Size Mailpieces With Tear-Off Strips

When letter-size mailpieces have tear-off strips on the leading and/or trailing edge, any unfolded edges must be sealed with an adhesive (glue) or by a cohesive (pressure seal) method. A cohesive seal requires two fixative patterns placed on two separate surfaces that are compressed to form a bond. A perforated horizontal line that runs between and joins the leading and trailing edge perforation lines is permitted. Mailpieces with sealed sides must meet the following conditions.

a. Be constructed of a minimum of 60 pound paper.

b. Tear-off strips may be up to 3/16 inch (0.5625) wide.

c. Tear lines (single lines of perforations) on pieces that weigh 1 ounce or less; recommended minimum cut/tie pattern of 1 mm cut (max)/1 mm tie (min) ratio or equivalent.

d. Tear lines (single lines of perforations) on pieces that weigh more than 1 ounce; minimum cut/tie pattern of 1 mm cut/2 mm tie (min) ratio or equivalent.

* * * * *

We will publish an appropriate amendment to 39 CFR Part 111 to reflect these changes.

Stanley F. Mires,

Attorney, Legal Policy & Legislative Advice.

[FR Doc. 2011-30879 Filed 11-30-11; 8:45 am]

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 63

National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Source Categories

CFR Correction

In Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Part 63 (§§ 63.600 to 63.1199), revised as of July 1, 2011, on page 602, § 63.1196 is reinstated to read as follows:

§ 63.1196 What definitions should I be aware of?

Terms used in this subpart are defined in the Act, in § 63.2 of the general provisions in subpart A of this part, and in this section as follows:

Bag leak detection system means a monitoring device for a fabric filter that identifies an increase in particulate matter emissions resulting from a broken filter bag or other malfunction and sounds an alarm.

Bonded product means mineral wool to which a hazardous air pollutant-based binder (containing such hazardous air pollutants as phenol or formaldehyde) has been applied.

CO means, for the purposes of this subpart, emissions of carbon monoxide that serve as a surrogate for emissions of carbonyl sulfide, a compound included on the list of hazardous air pollutants in section 112 of the Act.

Cupola means a large, water-cooled metal vessel to which is charged a mixture of fuel, rock and/or slag, and additives. As the fuel is burned, the charged mixture is heated to a molten state for later processing to form mineral wool.

Curing oven means a chamber in which heat is used to thermoset a binder on the mineral wool fiber used to make bonded products.

Fabric filter means an air pollution control device used to capture particulate matter by filtering gas streams through fabric bags. It also is known as a baghouse.

Formaldehyde means, for the purposes of this subpart, emissions of formaldehyde that, in addition to being a HAP itself, serve as a surrogate for organic compounds included on the list of hazardous air pollutants in section 112 of the Act, including but not limited to phenol.

Hazardous air pollutant means any air pollutant listed in or pursuant to section 112(b) of the Act.

I means the owner or operator of a mineral wool production facility.

Incinerator means an enclosed air pollution control device that uses controlled flame combustion to convert combustible materials to noncombustible gases.

Melt means raw materials, excluding coke, that are charged into the cupola, heated to a molten state, and discharged to the fiber forming and collection process.

Melt rate means the mass of molten material discharged from a single cupola over a specified time period.

Mineral wool means a fibrous glassy substance made from natural rock (such as basalt), blast furnace slag or other slag, or a mixture of rock and slag. It may be used as a thermal or acoustical insulation material or in the making of other products to provide structural strength, sound absorbency, fire resistance, or other required properties.

New source means any affected source the construction or reconstruction of which is commenced after May 8, 1997.

PM means, for the purposes of this subpart, emissions of particulate matter that serve as a surrogate for metals (in particulate or volatile form) on the list

of hazardous air pollutants in section 112 of the Act, including but not limited to: antimony, arsenic, beryllium, cadmium, chromium, lead, manganese, nickel, and selenium.

You means the owner or operator of a mineral wool production facility.

[FR Doc. 2011-30998 Filed 11-30-11; 8:45 am]

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 261

[EPA-R06-RCRA-2010-0066; SW FRL-9490-8]

Hazardous Waste Management System; Identification and Listing of Hazardous Waste; Final Exclusion

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is granting a petition submitted by ExxonMobil Refining and Supply Company—Beaumont Refinery (Beaumont Refinery) to exclude from hazardous waste control (or delist) a certain solid waste. This final rule responds to the petition submitted by Beaumont Refinery to delist to have centrifuge solids generated from treatment of Tank Bottoms from its Lower Park Tank Farm excluded, or delisted, from the definition of a hazardous waste. The centrifuge solids are derived from the management and treatment of several F- and K-waste codes. These waste codes are F037, F038, K048, K049, K051, K052, K169, and K170.

After careful analysis and evaluation of comments submitted by the public, the EPA has concluded that the petitioned wastes are not hazardous waste when disposed of in Subtitle D landfills. This exclusion applies to the centrifuge solids generated at Beaumont Refinery's Beaumont, Texas facility. Accordingly, this final rule excludes the petitioned waste from the requirements of hazardous waste regulations under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) when disposed of in Subtitle D landfills but imposes testing conditions to ensure that the future-generated wastes remain qualified for delisting.

DATES: *Effective Date:* December 1, 2011.

ADDRESSES: The public docket for this final rule is located at the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Region 6, 1445 Ross Avenue, Dallas, Texas 75202, and is available for viewing in the EPA Freedom of

Information Act review room on the 7th floor from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding Federal holidays. Call (214) 665-6444 for appointments. The reference number for this docket is "EPA-R06-RCRA-2010-0066". The public may copy material from any regulatory docket at no cost for the first 100 pages and at a cost of \$0.15 per page for additional copies.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For general information, contact Ben Banipal, at (214) 665-7324. For technical information concerning this notice, contact Michelle Peace, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 1445 Ross Avenue, Dallas, Texas, (214) 665-7430.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The information in this section is organized as follows:

- I. Overview Information
 - A. What action is EPA finalizing?
 - B. Why is EPA approving this delisting?
 - C. What are the limits of this exclusion?
 - D. How will Beaumont Refinery manage the waste if it is delisted?
 - E. When is the final delisting exclusion effective?
 - F. How does this final rule affect states?
- II. Background
 - A. What is a "delisting"?
 - B. What regulations allow facilities to delist a waste?
 - C. What information must the generator supply?
- III. EPA's Evaluation of the Waste Data
 - A. What wastes did Beaumont Refinery petition EPA to delist?
 - B. How much waste did Beaumont Refinery propose to delist?
 - C. How did Beaumont Refinery sample and analyze the waste data in this petition?
- IV. Public Comments Received on the Proposed Exclusion
 - A. Who submitted comments on the proposed rule?
 - B. Comments and Responses
- V. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

I. Overview Information

A. What action is EPA finalizing?

The EPA is finalizing:

(1) The decision to grant Beaumont Refinery's petition to have its centrifuge solids excluded, or delisted, from the definition of a hazardous waste, subject to certain continued verification and monitoring conditions; and

(2) To use the Delisting Risk Assessment Software to evaluate the potential impact of the petitioned waste on human health and the environment. The Agency used this model to predict the concentration of hazardous constituents released from the petitioned waste, once it is disposed. After evaluating the petition, EPA proposed and issued a direct final rule, on October 1, 2010 to exclude the