

40 CFR Part 52

[PA 52-2-7155a, 55-2-7137a, PA 58-1-7138a, PA 64-1-7139a, PA 66-2-7140a, PA 071-4008a, PA 079-4009a; FRL-5442-9]

Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Pennsylvania; Approval of Source-Specific VOC and NO_x RACT and Synthetic Minor Permit Conditions, and 1990 Baseyear Emissions for One Source

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Direct final rule.

SUMMARY: EPA is approving a State Implementation Plan (SIP) revision submitted by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. This revision establishes and requires reasonably available control technology (RACT) on twenty major sources, establishes permit conditions to limit one source's emissions to below major source levels, and establishes 1990 baseyear VOC and NO_x emissions for one source. This action affects a total of 21 sources. The intended effect of this action is to approve source-specific plan approvals and operating permits and emission inventory figures for emission units at one source, which establish the above-mentioned requirements in accordance with the Clean Air Act. This action is being taken under section 110 of the Clean Air Act.

DATES: This action is effective June 10, 1996 unless notice is received on or before May 9, 1996 that adverse or critical comments will be submitted. If the effective date is delayed, timely notice will be published in the **Federal Register**.

ADDRESSES: Comments may be mailed to Marcia L. Spink, Associate Director, Air Programs, Mailcode 3AT00, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region III, 841 Chestnut Building, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19107. Copies of the documents relevant to this action are available for public inspection during normal business hours at the Air, Radiation, and Toxics Division, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region III, 841 Chestnut Building, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19107; the Air and Radiation Docket and Information Center, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M Street, SW, Washington, DC 20460; Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection, Bureau of Air Quality Control, P.O. Box 8468, 400 Market Street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17105.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Cynthia H. Stahl, (215) 597-9337, at the

EPA Region III office or via e-mail at stahl.cynthia@epamail.epa.gov. While information may be requested via e-mail, comments must be submitted in writing to the above Region III address.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On January 6, 1995, April 19, 1995, May 10, 1995, May 31, 1995, August 11, 1995, October 24, 1995, and December 8, 1995, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania submitted formal revisions to its State Implementation Plan (SIP). The SIP revisions that are the subject of this rulemaking consist of plan approvals and operating permits for 20 individual sources of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and/or nitrogen oxides (NO_x) located in Pennsylvania. This rulemaking addresses those plan approvals and operating permits pertaining to the following sources: (1) Tenneco Gas Pipeline Company—Station 313, (2) Corning Asahi Video Products Company, (3) Pennsylvania Power Company—New Castle plant, (4) Columbia Gas Transmission Company—Easton, (5) Texas Eastern Transmission Corporation—Bechtelsville, (6) Texas Eastern Transmission Corporation—Grantville, (7) Texas Eastern Transmission Corporation—Shermans Dale, (8) Texas Eastern Transmission Corporation—Bedford, (9) Texas Eastern Transmission Corporation—Perulack/Leidy, (10) Texas Eastern Transmission Corporation—Bernville, (11) Texas Eastern Transmission Corporation—Marietta, (12) Hercules Cement Company, (13) Lone Star Industries, (14) International Paper Company—Hammermill Papers Division, (15) Pennsylvania Power & Light—Montour SES, (16) Pennsylvania Electric Company—Shawville, (17) Zinc Corporation of America—Monaca, (18) Procter and Gamble Paper Products—Mehoopany, (19) Metropolitan Edison—Portland Generating Station, (20) Columbia Gas Transmission Corporation—Union City. In addition, on August 11, 1995 (as amended on November 15, 1995), Pennsylvania submitted a RACT determination and 1990 baseyear emission inventory figures for U.S. Steel—Fairless Hills for EPA approval into the Pennsylvania SIP. Therefore, this rulemaking will also address the approval of the RACT determination for certain emission units at U.S. Steel—Fairless and the establishment of 1990 baseyear emissions for these emission units. The other plan approvals and operating permits submitted together with these being approved today will be addressed in another rulemaking action.

Pursuant to sections 182(b)(2) and 182(f) of the Clean Air Act (CAA), Pennsylvania is required to implement RACT for all major VOC and NO_x sources by no later than May 31, 1995. The major source size is determined by its location, the classification of that area and whether it is located in the ozone transport region (OTR), which is established by the CAA. The Pennsylvania portion of the Philadelphia ozone nonattainment area consists of Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery, and Philadelphia Counties and is classified as severe. The remaining counties in Pennsylvania are classified as either moderate or marginal nonattainment areas or are designated attainment for ozone. However, under section 184 of the CAA, at a minimum, moderate ozone nonattainment area requirements (including RACT as specified in sections 182(b)(2) and 182(f)) apply throughout the OTR. Therefore, RACT is applicable statewide in Pennsylvania. The January 6, 1995, April 19, 1995, May 10, 1995, May 31, 1995, August 11, 1995 (as amended on November 15, 1995), and October 24, 1995 Pennsylvania submittals that are the subject of this document, are meant to satisfy the RACT requirements for 20 sources in Pennsylvania and to limit the potential VOC emissions at one source to below the major source size threshold in order to avoid the RACT requirement.

Summary of SIP Revision

The details of the RACT requirements for the source-specific plan approvals and operating permits can be found in the docket and accompanying technical support document and will not be reiterated in this document. Briefly, EPA is approving eight plan approvals and twenty operating permits and one compliance permit as RACT and one operating permit as a revision to the Pennsylvania SIP to limit a source's emissions to below the major source threshold. Several of the plan approvals and operating permits contain conditions irrelevant to the determination of VOC or NO_x RACT. Consequently, these provisions are not being included in this approval for VOC or NO_x RACT. In addition, a correction to the 1990 baseyear emissions inventory for one source is being made through this rulemaking action.

RACT

EPA is approving the plan approval (PA 53-0001), operating permit (OP 53-0001), and compliance permit (CP 53-0001) for Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company—Station 313, located in Potter County. Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company—Station 313 is a natural gas

transmission and gas storage station and is considered a major source of NO_x emissions. The compliance permit allows the Company until May 31, 1996 to comply with the RACT requirements for the installation of nonselective catalytic reduction (NSCR) technology. EPA is approving the operating permits (OP 14-0003, OP 14-309-010A, OP 14-309-010C and OP 14-309-037A) for Corning Asahi Video Products Company, located in Centre County. Corning Asahi Video Products Company is a glass manufacturer and is considered a major source of NO_x emissions. EPA is approving the operating permit (OP 37-023) for Pennsylvania Power Company—New Castle plant, located in Lawrence County. Pennsylvania Power Company—New Castle is a utility and is considered a major source of VOC and NO_x emissions. EPA is approving the operating permit (OP 48-0001) and plan approval (PA 48-0001A) for Columbia Gas Transmission Company—Easton, located in Northampton County. Columbia Gas Transmission Company—Easton is a natural gas compressor station and is considered a major source of NO_x emissions. EPA is approving the operating permit (OP 06-1034) for Texas Eastern Transmission Corporation—Bechtelsville, located in Berks County. Texas Eastern Transmission Corp.—Bechtelsville is a natural gas compressor station and is considered a major source of NO_x emissions. EPA is approving the operating permit (OP 22-2010) for Texas Eastern Transmission Corporation—Grantville, located in Dauphin County. Texas Eastern Transmission Corp.—Grantville is a natural gas compressor station and is considered a major source of NO_x emissions. EPA is approving the operating permit (OP 50-2001) for Texas Eastern Transmission Corporation—Shermans Dale, located in Perry County. Texas Eastern Transmission Corp.—Shermans Dale is a natural gas compressor station and is considered a major source of NO_x emissions. EPA is approving the operating permit (OP 05-2007) for Texas Eastern Transmission Corporation—Bedford, located in Bedford County. Texas Eastern Transmission Corp.—Bedford is a natural gas compressor station and is considered a major source of NO_x emissions. EPA is approving the operating permit (OP 34-2002) for Texas Eastern Transmission Corporation—Perulack/Leidy, located in Juniata County. Texas Eastern Transmission Corp.—Perulack/Leidy is a natural gas compressor station and is considered a major source of NO_x emissions. EPA is approving the operating permit (OP 06-

1033) for Texas Eastern Transmission Corporation—Bernville, located in Berks County. Texas Eastern Transmission Corp.—Bernville is a natural gas compressor station and is considered a major source of NO_x emissions. EPA is approving the plan approval (PA 36-2025) for Texas Eastern Transmission Corporation—Marietta, located in Lancaster County. Texas Eastern Transmission Corp.—Marietta is a natural gas compressor station and is considered a major source of NO_x emissions. EPA is approving the plan approval (PA 48-0005A) and operating permit (OP 48-005) for Hercules Cement Company, located in Northampton County. Hercules Cement Company is a cement manufacturer and is considered a major source of NO_x emissions. EPA is approving the operating permit (OP 48-0007) for Lone Star Industries, located in Northampton County. Lone Star Industries is a cement manufacturer and is considered a major source of NO_x emissions. EPA is approving the operating permit (OP 18-0005) for International Paper Company - Hammermill Papers Division, located in Clinton County. International Paper Company—Hammermill is a paper manufacturer and is considered a major source of VOC and NO_x emissions. EPA is approving the plan approval (PA 47-0001A) and operating permit (OP 47-0001) for Pennsylvania Power & Light (PP&L)—Montour SES, located in Montour County. PP&L—Montour is a utility and is considered a major source of VOC and NO_x emissions. EPA is approving the plan approval (PA 17-0001) for Pennsylvania Electric Company (Penelec)—Shawville, located in Clearfield County. Penelec—Shawville is a utility and is considered a major source of VOC and NO_x emissions. EPA is approving the operating permit (OP 04-000-044) for Zinc Corporation of America—Monaca, located in Beaver County. Zinc Corporation of America—Monaca is a zinc smelting facility and is considered a major source of NO_x emissions. EPA is approving the plan approval (PA 66-0001A) and operating permit (OP 66-0001) for Procter and Gamble Paper Products—Mehoopany, located in Wyoming County. Procter and Gamble—Mehoopany is a pulp and paper making facility and is considered a major source of VOC and NO_x emissions. EPA is approving the plan approval (PA 48-0006A) and operating permit (48-0006) for Metropolitan Edison—Portland Generating Station, located in Northampton County. Metropolitan Edison—Portland is a utility and is

considered a major source of NO_x emissions.

The specific emission limitations and other RACT requirements for these sources are summarized in the accompanying technical support document, which is available from the EPA Region III office. Several of the plan approvals/operating permits contain a provision that allows for future changes to the emission limitations based on CEM or other monitoring data. Since EPA cannot approve emission limitations that are not currently before it, any changes to the emission limitations as submitted on January 6, 1995, April 19, 1995, May 10, 1995, May 31, 1995, August 11, 1995 (as amended on November 15, 1995), October 24, 1995, and December 8, 1995, to EPA must be resubmitted to and approved by EPA in order for these changes to be incorporated into the Pennsylvania SIP. Consequently, the source-specific RACT emission limitations that are being approved into the Pennsylvania SIP are those that were submitted on the above-mentioned dates and are the subject of this rulemaking action. These emission limitations will remain unless and until they are replaced pursuant to 40 CFR Part 51 and approved by the U.S. EPA. In addition, several of the plan approvals and operating permits contain a general provision that would allow compliance date extensions at the request of the source and approval by Pennsylvania without EPA approval. While EPA does not automatically rule out the possibility of compliance date extensions, EPA cannot pre-approve compliance date extensions through a general provision such as that which occurs in those plan approvals and operating permits.^t

In addition, EPA is posthumously establishing RACT for the six, now shutdown, sources at U.S. Steel—Fairless Hills. These six sources are the no.3 blast furnace, no. 1 open hearth furnace, no.1 soaking pits (20), no. 2 soaking pits (1-8), no. 2 soaking pits (9-16), and the 80 in. hot strip mill. All of these sources ceased operation and had their permits revoked on August 1, 1991. Had the no. 1 and 2 soaking pits and the 80 in. hot strip mill continued to operate, they would have been required to install low excess air technology, which is expected to result in a 13.5% emission reduction. RACT for the other sources is determined to be no additional controls. The total post-RACT NO_x emissions for these six sources is 1301.7 tons per year. The total post-RACT VOC emissions for these six sources is 18.1 tons per year. The 1990 base year VOC and NO_x

emissions for the above-named six sources are also being approved. The VOC and NO_x 1990 emissions from the no. 3 blast furnace are zero for both pollutants. The VOC and NO_x 1990 emissions from the no. 1 open hearth furnace are 6.9 TPY and 455.5 TPY, respectively. The VOC and NO_x emissions from the no.1 soaking pits are 6.6 TPY and 91.8 TPY, respectively. The VOC and NO_x emissions from the no. 2 soaking pits (units 1-8) are 1.10 TPY and 21.0 TPY, respectively. The VOC and NO_x emissions from the no. 2 soaking pits (units 9-16) are 1.10 TPY and 21.0 TPY, respectively. The VOC and NO_x emissions from the 80 in. hot strip mill are 1.9 TPY and 688.6 TPY, respectively. EPA is also using this document to recognize the emission reduction credits created from the shutdown of these emission units: a total of 1301.7 tons of NO_x per year and 18.1 tons of VOC per year.

Synthetic Minor Permit

EPA is approving the operating permit (OP 25-892) for Columbia Gas Transmission Corporation—Union City, located in Erie County. Columbia Gas Transmission Corp.—Union City is a natural gas compressor station and had potential NO_x emissions greater than 100 tons per year (TPY). The approval of these conditions will limit the emissions at this facility to less than 100 TPY and would allow Columbia Gas Transmission Corporation—Union City to avoid being considered a major NO_x source, subject to the major source RACT requirements of the Clean Air Act and the Pennsylvania regulation.

The technical support document contains the details of each of the RACT determinations, synthetic minor permit conditions, and 1990 baseyear emissions calculations. It is available at the EPA Region III office listed in the Addresses section of this document.

EPA is approving this SIP revision without prior proposal because the Agency views this as a noncontroversial amendment and anticipates no adverse comments. However, in a separate document in this **Federal Register** publication, EPA is proposing to approve the SIP revision should adverse or critical comments be filed. This action will be effective June 10, 1996 unless, by May 9, 1996, adverse or critical comments are received.

If EPA receives such comments, this action will be withdrawn before the effective date by publishing a subsequent document that will withdraw the final action. All public comments received will then be addressed in a subsequent final rule based on this action serving as a

proposed rule. EPA will not institute a second comment period on this action. Any parties interested in commenting on this action should do so at this time. If no such comments are received, the public is advised that this action will be effective on June 10, 1996. If adverse comments are received that do not pertain to all documents subject to this rulemaking action, those documents not affected by the adverse comments will be finalized in the manner described here. Only those documents that receive adverse comments will be withdrawn in the manner described here.

Final Action

EPA is approving eight plan approvals, twenty operating permits and one compliance permit as RACT for nineteen individual sources, one operating permit to limit emissions at Columbia Gas Transmission Corporation—Union City to below major source levels, and the RACT determination and the 1990 baseyear emissions for six emission units at U.S. Steel—Fairless.

Nothing in this action should be construed as permitting or allowing or establishing a precedent for any future request for revision to any state implementation plan. Each request for revision to the state implementation plan shall be considered separately in light of specific technical, economic, and environmental factors and in relation to relevant statutory and regulatory requirements.

Under the Regulatory Flexibility Act, 5 U.S.C. 600 *et seq.*, EPA must prepare a regulatory flexibility analysis assessing the impact of any proposed or final rule on small entities. 5 U.S.C. 603 and 604. Alternatively, EPA may certify that the rule will not have a significant impact on a substantial number of small entities. Small entities include small businesses, small not-for-profit enterprises, and government entities with jurisdiction over populations of less than 50,000.

SIP approvals under section 110 and subchapter I, part D of the Clean Air Act do not create any new requirements but simply approve requirements that the State is already imposing. Therefore, because the Federal SIP approval does not impose any new requirements, the Administrator certifies that it does not have a significant impact on any small entities affected. Moreover, due to the nature of the Federal-State relationship under the CAA, preparation of a flexibility analysis would constitute Federal inquiry into the economic reasonableness of state action. The Clean Air Act forbids EPA to base its actions concerning SIPs on such

grounds. *Union Electric Co. v. U.S. EPA*, 427 U.S. 246, 255-66 (1976); 42 U.S.C. 7410(a)(2).

Under Section 202 of the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 ("Unfunded Mandates Act"), signed into law on March 22, 1995, EPA must prepare a budgetary impact statement to accompany any proposed or final that includes a Federal mandate that may result in estimated costs to State, local, or tribal governments in the aggregate; or to the private sector, of \$100 million or more. Under section 205, EPA must select the most cost-effective and least burdensome alternative that achieves the objectives of the rule and is consistent with statutory requirements. Section 203 requires EPA to establish a plan for informing and advising any small governments that may be significantly or uniquely impacted by the rule.

This Federal action approves pre-existing requirements under State or local law, and imposes no new Federal requirements. Accordingly, no additional costs to State, local, or tribal governments, or to the private sector, result from this action.

Under section 307(b)(1) of the Clean Air Act, petitions for judicial review of this action, pertaining to the approval of 20 source-specific VOC and NO_x RACT determinations, one synthetic minor permit, and correction to the 1990 baseyear emissions inventory in Pennsylvania, must be filed in the United States Court of Appeals for the appropriate circuit by June 10, 1996. Filing a petition for reconsideration by the Administrator of this final rule does not affect the finality of this rule for the purposes of judicial review nor does it extend the time within which a petition for judicial review may be filed, and shall not postpone the effectiveness of such rule or action. This action may not be challenged later in proceedings to enforce its requirements. (See section 307(b)(2).)

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 52

Environmental protection, Air pollution control, Hydrocarbons, Incorporation by reference, Intergovernmental relations, Nitrogen dioxide, Ozone, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

Dated: February 15, 1996.

Stanley L. Laskowski,

Acting Regional Administrator, Region III.

40 CFR part 52 is amended as follows:

PART 52—[AMENDED]

1. The authority citation for part 52 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 7401-7671q.

Subpart NN—Pennsylvania

2. Section 52.2020 is amended by adding paragraph (c)(103) to read as follows:

§ 52.2020 Identification of plan.

* * * * *

(c) * * *

(103) Revisions to the Pennsylvania Regulations, Chapter 129.91 pertaining to VOC and NO_x RACT and 1990 base year emissions inventory for one source, submitted on January 6, 1995, April 19, 1995, May 10, 1995, May 31, 1995, August 11, 1995 (as amended on November 15, 1995), October 24, 1995, and December 8, 1995 by the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Resources (now known as the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection):

(i) Incorporation by reference.

(A) Ten letters: three dated January 6, 1995, and one each dated April 19, 1995, May 10, 1995, May 31, 1995, August 11, 1995, October 24, 1995, November 15, 1995, and December 8, 1995 from the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Resources (now known as the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection) transmitting source specific VOC and/or NO_x RACT determinations in the form of plan approvals or operating permits for the following sources: Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company—Station 313 (Potter Co.)—natural gas transmission and gas storage station, Corning Asahi Video Products Company (Centre Co.)—glass manufacturer, Pennsylvania Power Company—New Castle plant (Lawrence Co.)—utility, Columbia Gas Transmission Company—Easton station (Northampton Co.)—natural gas compressor station, Texas Eastern Transmission Corporation—Bechtelsville (Berks Co.)—natural gas compressor station, Texas Eastern Transmission Corporation—Grantville (Dauphin Co.)—natural gas compressor station, Texas Eastern Transmission Corporation—Shermans Dale (Perry Co.)—natural gas compressor station, Texas Eastern Transmission Corporation—Bedford (Bedford Co.)—natural gas compressor station, Texas Eastern Transmission Corporation—Perulack/Leidy (Juniata Co.)—natural gas compressor station, Texas Eastern Transmission Corporation—Bernville (Berks Co.)—natural gas compressor station, Texas Eastern Transmission—Marietta (Lancaster Co.)—natural gas compressor station, Hercules Cement Company (Northampton Co.)—cement manufacturer, Lone Star Industries (Northampton Co.)—cement

manufacturer, International Paper Company—Hammermill Papers Division (Clinton Co.)—paper making facility, Pennsylvania Power and Light—Montour SES (Montour Co.)—utility, Pennsylvania Electric Company—Shawville (Clearfield Co.)—utility, Zinc Corporation of America—Monaca (Beaver Co.)—zinc smelting, Procter and Gamble Paper Products—Mehoopany (Wyoming Co.)—pulp and paper making facility, and Metropolitan Edison—Portland Generating Station (Northampton Co.)—utility. In addition, the operating permit for Columbia Gas Transmission Corporation—Union City (Erie Co.), a natural gas compressor station, containing provisions limiting this source as a synthetic minor source (below RACT threshold level of 100 tons per year of potential NO_x emissions) is being approved.

(B) Plan approvals (PA), Operating permits (OP):

(1) Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company—Station 313—PA 53-0001, effective November 27, 1995, except the expiration date of the plan approval and the portion of condition #6 pertaining to CO emissions, OP 53-0001, effective November 27, 1995, except the expiration date of the operating permit, condition #21 pertaining to prevention of significant deterioration and the portions of condition #22 pertaining to CO emissions, and Compliance permit (CP) 53-0001, effective November 27, 1995, except the expiration date of the compliance permit.

(2) Corning Asahi Video Products Company—OP 14-0003, effective December 27, 1994, except the expiration date of the operating permit, OP 14-309-010A, effective May 5, 1994, except the expiration date of the operating permit and condition #6 and 7, pertaining to particulate matter and arsenic, OP 14-309-009C, effective August 18, 1994, except the expiration date of the operating permit and conditions #12 and 14, pertaining to particulate matter and lead, and OP 14-309-037A, effective May 5, 1994, except the expiration date of the operating permit and conditions #10, 11, 12, and 15, pertaining to particulate matter, fluorides and arsenic.

(3) Pennsylvania Power Company—New Castle plant—OP 37-023, effective December 21, 1994.

(4) Columbia Gas Transmission Company—Easton—OP 48-0001, effective May 19, 1995, except the expiration date of the operating permit and PA 48-0001A, effective May 19, 1995, except the expiration date of the plan approval.

(5) Texas Eastern Transmission Corporation—Bechtelsville—OP 06-

1034, effective May 15, 1995, except the expiration date of the operating permit.

(6) Texas Eastern Transmission Corporation—Grantville—OP 22-2010, effective May 16, 1995, except the expiration date of the operating permit.

(7) Texas Eastern Transmission Corporation—Shermans Dale—OP 50-2001, effective May 16, 1995, except the expiration date of the operating permit.

(8) Texas Eastern Transmission Corporation—Bedford—OP 05-2007, effective May 16, 1995, except the expiration date of the operating permit.

(9) Texas Eastern Transmission Corporation—Perulack/Leidy—OP 34-2002, effective May 16, 1995, except the expiration date of the operating permit and condition #2, pertaining to compliance date extensions.

(10) Texas Eastern Transmission Corporation—Bernville—OP 06-1033, effective May 15, 1995, except the expiration date of the operating permit.

(11) Texas Eastern Transmission Corporation—Marietta—PA 36-2025, effective May 16, 1995, except the expiration date of the plan approval and condition #2, pertaining to compliance date extensions.

(12) Hercules Cement Company—PA 48-0005A, effective December 23, 1994, except the expiration date of the plan approval and condition #4, pertaining to compliance date extensions, and all the following conditions that do not pertain to VOC or NO_x RACT: #10 (a), (b) and (d), #11 (a), (b) and (d), #12 (a), (b) and (d), #13 (a), (b) and (d), #14, #15, #21 through 24, #30, pertaining to compliance date extensions and OP 48-0005, effective December 23, 1994, except the expiration date of the operating permit and conditions #8 and 9, pertaining to particulate matter.

(13) Lone Star Industries—OP 48-0007, effective December 20, 1994, except the expiration date of the operating permit.

(14) International Paper Company—Hammermill Papers Division—OP 18-0005, effective December 27, 1994, except the expiration date of the operating permit.

(15) Pennsylvania Power & Light—Montour SES—PA 47-0001A, effective December 27, 1994, except the expiration date of the plan approval and condition #14, pertaining to compliance date extensions and OP 47-0001, effective December 27, 1994, except the expiration date of the operating permit.

(16) Pennsylvania Electric Company—Shawville—PA 17-0001, effective December 27, 1994, except the expiration date of the plan approval and condition #19, pertaining to compliance date extensions.

(17) Zinc Corporation of America—Monaca—OP 04-000-044, effective December 29, 1994, except for the expiration date of the operating permit and those portions of conditions #8 and 9 pertaining to CO and PM10.

(18) Procter and Gamble Paper Products Company—Mehoopany—OP 66-0001, effective December 20, 1994, except the expiration date of the operating permit and PA 66-0001A, effective December 20, 1994, except the expiration date of the plan approval and condition #4, pertaining to compliance date extensions, those portions of condition #5, pertaining to CO, SO₂ or particulate matter, and condition #17, pertaining to odor.

(19) Metropolitan Edison—Portland Generating Station—OP 48-0006, effective December 14, 1994, except the expiration date of the operating permit and PA 48-0006A, effective December 14, 1994, except the expiration date of the plan approval and condition #11, pertaining to compliance date extensions.

(20) Columbia Gas Transmission Corporation—Union City—OP 25-892, effective April 11, 1995 and the portion of condition #8, pertaining to compliance date extensions.

(ii) Additional material.

(A) Remainder of January 6, 1995, April 19, 1995, May 10, 1995, May 31, 1995, August 11, 1995, October 24, 1995, and December 8, 1995 State submittals.

(B) Additional clarifying material submitted by Pennsylvania: Letter dated July 18, 1995 from Matthew M. Williams, Air Pollution Control Engineer, Pennsylvania DEP, to Steve H. Finch, Vice President, Environmental Affairs, Columbia Gas Transmission Corporation, stating that the effective date of the Columbia Gas Transmission Corporation—Union City operating permit (OP 25-892) is April 11, 1995.

* * * * *
3. Section 52.2037 is amended by adding paragraph (c) to read as follows:

§ 52.2037 Control Strategy: Carbon monoxide and ozone (hydrocarbons).

* * * * *
(c) VOC and NO_x RACT determination for six emission units at U.S. Steel—Fairless: no. 3 blast furnace, no. 1 open hearth furnace, no. 1 soaking pits, no. 2 soaking pits (units 1-8), no. 2 soaking pits (units 9-16), 80 in. hot strip mill. The NO_x RACT determination for all the soaking pits and the 80 in. hot strip mill is low excess air (LEA), which is expected to result in a 13.5% emission reduction. NO_x RACT for the other sources is determined to be good operating

practices to minimize NO_x emissions. VOC RACT for all the above sources is determined to be good operating practices to minimize VOC emissions.

4. Section 52.2036 is amended by revising the section heading, by designating the existing text as paragraph (a), and by adding paragraph (b) to read as follows:

§ 52.2036 1990 Baseyear Emission Inventory.

* * * * *
(b) The U.S. Steel—Fairless Hills 1990 VOC and NO_x emissions for six emission units (no. 3 blast furnace, no. 1 open hearth furnace, no. 1 soaking pits and no. 2 soaking pits (units 1-8 and units 9-16), and 80 in. hot strip mill), submitted August 11, 1995, are approved. U.S. Steel—Fairless Hills is located in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, which is part of the Philadelphia severe ozone nonattainment area. The VOC and NO_x 1990 emissions from the no. 3 blast furnace are zero for both pollutants. The VOC and NO_x 1990 emissions from the no. 1 open hearth furnace are 6.9 TPY and 455.5 TPY, respectively. The VOC and NO_x emissions from the no. 1 soaking pits are 6.6 TPY and 91.8 TPY, respectively. The VOC and NO_x emissions from the no. 2 soaking pits (units 1-8) are 1.10 TPY and 21.0 TPY, respectively. The VOC and NO_x emissions from the no. 2 soaking pits (units 9-16) are 1.10 TPY and 21.0 TPY, respectively. The VOC and NO_x emissions from the 80 in. hot strip mill are 1.9 TPY and 688.6 TPY, respectively.

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BILLING CODE 6560-50-P

40 CFR Part 52

[OK-12-1-7079a; FRL-5438-4]

Approval of Volatile Organic Compound Regulations for Oklahoma

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Direct final rule.

SUMMARY: The EPA is approving the State Implementation Plan (SIP) revision submitted by the State of Oklahoma for the purpose of removing equivalent test method and alternative standard language from the Oklahoma volatile organic compound regulations. The SIP revision was submitted by the State in follow-up to an agreement between Oklahoma and EPA in conjunction with the Tulsa ozone redesignation request published in the **Federal Register** on January 31, 1991.

The rationale for the approval is set forth in this document; additional information is available at the address indicated in the **ADDRESSES** section.

DATES: This final rule is effective on June 10, 1996 unless adverse or critical comments are received by May 9, 1996. If the effective date is delayed, timely notice will be published in the **Federal Register**.

ADDRESSES: Written comments on this action should be addressed to Mr. Thomas Diggs, Chief (6PD-L), Air Planning Section, at the EPA Regional Office listed below. Copies of the documents relevant to this action are available for public inspection during normal business hours at the following locations. Interested persons wanting to examine these documents should make an appointment with the appropriate office at least 24 hours before the visiting day.

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 6, Multimedia Planning & Permitting Division (6PD-L), 1445 Ross Avenue, Suite 700, Dallas, Texas 75202-2733.

Air and Radiation Docket and Information Center, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M Street, S.W., Washington, DC 20460.

Oklahoma Department of Environmental Quality, Air Quality Program, 4545 North Lincoln Blvd., Suite 250, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73105-3483.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. James F. Davis, Air Planning Section (6PD-L), Multimedia Planning & Permitting Division, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 6, 1445 Ross Avenue, Dallas, Texas 75202-2733, Telephone (214) 665-7584.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

On May 16, 1994, the State of Oklahoma submitted to the EPA rules for Oklahoma SIP revisions removing equivalent test method and alternative standard language from the Oklahoma volatile organic compound regulations. In addition to the State regulations, Oklahoma submitted a summary and justification documenting the basis for this SIP revision.

This particular revision is based on the September 28, 1990, Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the State of Oklahoma and the EPA. This MOU agreement was reached as a condition for the redesignation of the Tulsa ozone nonattainment area to attainment. Essentially, the MOU required the State to remove the State's

