

deletions, and revisions to Maryland's State Implementation Plan, pertaining to volatile organic compound regulations in Maryland's air quality regulations, Code of Maryland Administrative Regulations (COMAR) 26.11.

(B) The following revisions to the provisions of COMAR 26.11, adopted by the Secretary of the Environment on January 18, 1993, effective February 15, 1993:

(1) Amendments to COMAR 26.11.01.04C, pertaining to emission test methods, including the addition of Methods 1009, 1011, and 1012 contained in Supplement 2 (July 1, 1992) to "Technical Memorandum 91-01, Test Methods and Equipment Specifications for Stationary Sources" (January 1991), and revisions to Method 1003 and Appendix B contained in Supplement 2.

(2) Amendments to COMAR 26.11.13.05B(2) and C(2), pertaining to compliance determinations for tank trucks.

(3) Amendments to COMAR 26.11.19.07A(4), the definition for the term ultraviolet curable coating.

(ii) Additional material.

(A) Remainder of the January 18, 1993 State submittal pertaining to COMAR 26.11.01.04C, Appendix B and Methods 1003, 1009, 1011, and 1012 contained in Supplement 2 (July 1, 1992) to "Technical Memorandum 91-01, Test Methods and Equipment Specifications for Stationary Sources (January 1991), COMAR 26.11.13.05B(2) and C(2), and COMAR 26.11.19.07A(4).

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#### 40 CFR Part 52

[MI04-01-5160B, MI30-01-6427B, MI31-01-6428B, MI32-01-6429B; FRL-5028-1]

#### Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plan; Michigan

**AGENCY:** Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

**ACTION:** Final rule.

**SUMMARY:** The United States Environmental Protection Agency approves the State Implementation Plan (SIP) revision submitted by the State of Michigan for the purpose of establishing new Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT) rules for sources of volatile organic compounds (VOCs). On June 12, 1993 and November 12, 1993 the Michigan Department of Natural Resources (MDNR) submitted VOC rules to the EPA as proposed revisions to Michigan's ozone SIP. These revisions

address deficiencies listed in letters dated December 11, 1990 and August 23, 1991 to the State of Michigan commenting on proposed State regulations (addressing the requirement of the Clean Air Act, as amended in 1990, (Act) that States correct deficient VOC RACT rules ("fix-up" requirement)) and the requirement of the Act that States adopt VOC RACT rules where not previously required ("catch-up" requirement). Further, these revisions address deficiencies in Rules 628 and 629 which were disapproved on December 12, 1993 (58 FR 64678). The rationale for the approval is set forth in this final rule; additional information is available at the address indicated. Elsewhere in this **Federal Register**, EPA is proposing approval of, and soliciting public comment on, this requested SIP revision. If adverse comments are received on this direct final rule, EPA will withdraw this final rule and address the comments received in the final action on the proposed rule published in the proposed rules section of this **Federal Register**. Unless this final rule is withdrawn, no further rulemaking will occur on this requested SIP revision.

**DATES:** This final rule will be effective November 7, 1994, unless notice is received by October 7, 1994, that someone wishes to submit adverse comments. If the effective date is delayed, timely notice will be published in the **Federal Register**.

**ADDRESSES:** Written comments should be sent to: Carlton T. Nash, Chief, Regulation Development Section, Air Toxics and Radiation Branch (AT-18), EPA, Region 5, 77 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois 60604-3590.

Copies of the SIP revision request and the EPA's analysis are available for inspection at the following address: (It is recommended that you telephone Douglas Aburano at (312) 353-6960 before visiting the Region 5 office.) EPA, Region 5, Air and Radiation Division, 77 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois 60604-3590.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Douglas Aburano, Air Toxics and Radiation Branch (AT-18), EPA, Region 5, Chicago, Illinois 60604, (312) 353-6960.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

##### I. Background

Under section 107 of the Clean Air Act, as amended in 1977 (1977 Act), EPA designated certain areas in each State as not attaining the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for ozone. For Michigan, see

43 FR 8962 (March 3, 1978) and 43 FR 45993 (October 5, 1978). For these areas, section 172(a) of the 1977 Act, required that the State revise its SIP to provide for attaining the primary NAAQS as expeditiously as practicable, but not later than December 31, 1982.<sup>1</sup>

Sections 172 (b) and (c) of the 1977 Act require that for stationary sources, an approvable SIP must include legally enforceable requirements reflecting the application of RACT to sources of VOC emissions. For the purpose of assisting State and local agencies in developing RACT rules, EPA prepared three groups of Control Techniques Guideline (CTG) documents which each establish the presumptive norm for RACT for a specific source category. In cases where the State adopts rules that are less stringent than in the CTG, the State must justify that those rules are RACT for that source or source category. In partial response to the requirement for VOC RACT rules, the State of Michigan submitted and EPA approved controls representing the application of RACT for certain stationary sources of VOCs covered by the first two groups of CTGs (RACT I—40 CFR 52.1170(c)(16) (45 FR 29790); 40 CFR 52.1170(c)(39) (46 FR 43422); 40 CFR 52.1170(c)(56) (47 FR 32116) and RACT II—40 CFR 52.1170(c)(56) (47 FR 32116)).

Section 172 of the 1977 Act authorized EPA to grant extensions to those States that could not demonstrate attainment of the ozone standard by December 31, 1982 if certain conditions were met by the States in revising their air pollution control program. These areas became known as extension areas. Michigan requested and received an extension to December 31, 1987 for achieving the ozone NAAQS in Wayne, Oakland and Macomb Counties. This extension was granted on June 2, 1980 (45 FR 37196) and obligated the State to develop, for those counties, RACT regulations for sources that are addressed by the Group III CTGs (RACT III) and RACT regulations for major sources that are not addressed by a CTG (major non-CTG RACT).<sup>2</sup>

On May 26, 1988 pursuant to section 110(a)(2)(H) of the 1977 Act, EPA Region 5 notified Governor James J. Blanchard that the Michigan SIP was

<sup>1</sup> The 1977 Act's requirements for an approvable SIP are described in a "General Preamble" for part D rulemaking published at 44 FR 20372 (April 4, 1979), 44 FR 38583 (July 2, 1979), 44 FR 50371 (August 28, 1979), 44 FR 53761 (September 17, 1979), and 44 FR 67182 (November 23, 1979).

<sup>2</sup> On January 22, 1981, (46 FR 7182), USEPA published guidance for the development of 1982 ozone SIPs in "State Implementation Plans: Approval of 1982 Ozone and Carbon Monoxide Plan Revisions for Areas Needing an Attainment Date Extension".

substantially inadequate to attain and maintain the ozone standard and requested that deficiencies in the existing SIP be corrected (EPA's SIP-Call). Among other deficiencies, EPA noted that the State had not yet submitted the RACT regulations for sources in Wayne, Oakland and Macomb Counties that were covered by the third set of CTGs.

On November 15, 1990 the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 were enacted. Public Law 101-549, 104 Stat. 2399 (codified at 42 U.S.C. 7401 *et seq.*). By operation of law, the Detroit area, including Wayne, Oakland and Macomb Counties, retained its nonattainment designation and was classified as a moderate nonattainment area for ozone. Section 182(a)(2)(A) of the Act requires each State to submit to EPA by May 15, 1991 revisions or additions to its SIP to correct deficiencies in its RACT rules for ozone. Section 182(a)(2)(A) of the Act applies to those ozone nonattainment areas classified as marginal or above, and requires States to adopt and correct RACT rules for such areas pursuant to pre-amended section 172(b) as interpreted in pre-amendment guidance.<sup>3</sup> Because the Detroit area (including Wayne, Oakland and Macomb Counties) is classified as moderate, the area is subject to this RACT "fix-up" requirement and the May 15, 1991 deadline.

Other areas within Michigan also retained a designation of nonattainment and were classified by operation of law upon enactment. These areas are also subject to the RACT fix-up requirement. However, under EPA's pre-amendment guidance<sup>4</sup> interpreting the requirements of section 172(b) these areas were not required to adopt RACT rules for sources covered by the Group III CTGs. Therefore, for purposes of the May 15, 1991 deadline, only three counties were required to have RACT rules for Group III CTG sources.

Areas that are designated nonattainment, that are classified as

<sup>3</sup> Among other things, the pre-amendment guidance consists of those portions of the proposed Post-1987 Ozone and Carbon Monoxide Policy that concern RACT, 52 FR 45044 (November 24, 1987); "Issues Relating to VOC Regulation Cutpoints, Deficiencies and Deviations, Clarification to appendix D of November 24, 1987 Federal Register Notice" (Blue Book) (notice of availability was published in the Federal Register on May 25, 1988); and the existing control technique guidelines (CTGs).

<sup>4</sup> The two memoranda are: May 21, 1984 memorandum entitled, "Confirmation That Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) Regulations Are Required for Source Categories for Which Control Techniques Guidelines Have Been Issued" and a June 25, 1984 memorandum entitled, "Applicability of Group III Control Techniques Guidelines" under the same signature.

moderate or above, and that were not previously required to adopt RACT rules for sources covered by the Group III CTGs, are required to adopt such rules under section 182(b)(2) of the amended Act.<sup>5</sup> Section 182(b)(2) requires that these areas adopt RACT rules for: (1) Each category of VOC sources in the area covered by a CTG document issued by the Administrator between the date of enactment of the 1990 Amendments and the date of attainment, by a date specified by the Administrator; (2) all VOC sources in the area covered by any CTG issued before the date of enactment; and (3) all other major stationary sources of VOCs that are located in the area, by November 15, 1992. The requirements of section 182(b)(2) are also referred to as "catch-up" requirements. For these areas, RACT rules for the Group III CTGs are due on November 15, 1992.

On April 28, 1989 MDNR submitted final regulations to satisfy outstanding commitments in its 1982 ozone SIP for southeast Michigan (Wayne, Oakland and Macomb Counties). The regulations submitted addressed RACT III categories for fugitive VOC leaks from synthetic organic chemical manufacturing industries (SOCMI) and natural gas plants, Rules 628 and 629, as well as non-CTG categories for paint and resin manufacturing and coating of auto, truck, and business machine parts. These are rules 630, 631, and 632, respectively. At the time MDNR submitted these rules, EPA only required adoption of rules for Ract III categories in extension areas. However, MDNR chose to expand the applicability of these rules to all of the counties listed in EPA's SIP-Call, which include the Detroit, Grand Rapids, and Muskegon areas. This submittal, therefore, addressed requirements of EPA's SIP-Call, section 182(a)(2)(A) of the Act (for Wayne, Oakland, and Macomb Counties), and section 182(b)(2) of the Act (for Livingston, Monroe, St. Clair, Washtenaw, Kent, Ottawa, and Muskegon Counties).

On December 9, 1993 EPA disapproved two of the five RACT III category rules (58 FR 40759). The rules disapproved were those that covered VOC leaks from synthetic organic chemical and polymer manufacturing plants (Rule 628) and natural gas processing plants (Rule 629).

On June 12, 1993 MDNR submitted final regulations to satisfy the section

<sup>5</sup> This requirement would apply to the remainder of the Detroit nonattainment area as well as the Grand Rapids (Kent and Ottawa Counties), and Muskegon (Muskegon County) areas which are all designated as nonattainment and classified as moderate.

182(a)(2)(A) fix-up requirements of the Act. Included in these regulations were changes meant to address deficiencies listed in EPA's May 26, 1988 SIP call. Since MDNR chose to expand the coverage of these regulations to all of the 10 ozone nonattainment counties classified as moderate (Michigan has no ozone nonattainment classifications above moderate), this submittal also addressed requirements under section 182(b)(2). EPA found this submittal to be complete in a letter dated June 28, 1993 from Valdas Adamkus, EPA's Region 5 Administrator, to Roland Harnes, Director of MDNR. This letter stopped a sanctions process which was initiated on October 22, 1991 for failure to submit a SIP revision to fulfill the fix-up requirements.

Under a cover letter dated November 15, 1993 MDNR submitted final regulations to satisfy the remaining deficiencies not addressed in the June 12, 1993 submittal, to correct deficiencies cited in the December 9, 1993 disapproval of Rules 628 and 629, and to satisfy the catch-up requirements of section 182(b)(2) of the Act. A letter dated April 18, 1994 from Valdas Adamkus to Roland Harnes found the November 15, 1993 submittal complete for the Detroit—Ann Arbor area and halted the sanctions process which was started on January 15, 1993 for a failure to submit these regulations. The clock for the Muskegon and Grand Rapids areas continued to run because of an outstanding item which was not submitted for the western portion of the State.

A finding of completeness was made in a July 14, 1994 letter from Valdas Adamkus to Roland Harnes for the Grand Rapids and Muskegon areas. This finding was in response to the submittal of a non-CTG SIP submittal made for the western portion of the State and halted the last of the sanction clocks that were started on January 15, 1993 for the State of Michigan.

This document proposes approval of the final regulations submitted by MDNR on June 12, 1993 and November 15, 1993 for incorporation into Michigan's ozone SIP.

## II. EPA's Evaluation and Proposed Action

In determining the approvability of a VOC rule, EPA must evaluate the rule for consistency with the requirements of the Act and EPA regulations, as found in section 110 and part D of the Act and 40 CFR part 51 (Requirements for Preparation, Adoption, and Submittal of Implementation Plans). The EPA interpretation of these requirements, which forms the basis for this action,

appears in the various EPA policy guidance documents listed in footnote 3. Among these provisions is the requirement that a VOC rule must, at a minimum, provide for the implementation of RACT for existing major stationary sources of VOC emissions. This requirement was carried forth from the pre-amended Act.

Under the amended Act, Congress ratified EPA's use of CTG documents, as well as other Agency policy, for requiring States to "fix-up" their RACT rules. See section 182(a)(2)(A).

#### List of Michigan Rules Submitted for Incorporation (Both June and November Submittals)

Following is a list of the State Rules which have been modified and are being submitted for incorporation into the federally approved SIP:

- R 336.1101 Definitions; A
- R 336.1103 Definitions; C
- R 336.1105 Definitions; E
- R 336.1116 Definitions; P
- R 336.1122 Definitions; V
- R 336.1601 Definitions;
- R 336.1602 General provisions for existing sources of volatile organic compound emissions
- R 336.1610 Existing coating lines; emission of volatile organic compounds from existing automobile, light-duty truck, and other product and material coating lines
- R 336.1611 Existing cold cleaners
- R 336.1619 Perchloroethylene; emission from existing dry cleaning equipment
- R 336.1620 Emission of volatile organic compounds from existing flat wood paneling coating lines
- R 336.1621 Emission of volatile organic compounds from existing metallic surface coating lines
- R 336.1622 Emission of volatile organic compounds from existing components off a petroleum refineries; refinery monitoring program
- R 336.1623 Storage of petroleum liquids having a true vapor pressure of more than 1.0 psia, but less than 11.0 psia, in existing external floating roof stationary vessels of more than 40,000-gallon capacity
- R 336.1624 Emission of volatile organic compounds from an existing graphic arts line
- R 336.1625 Emission of volatile organic compounds from existing equipment utilized in manufacturing synthesized pharmaceutical products
- R 336.1627 Delivery vessels; vapor collection systems
- R 336.1628 Emission of volatile organic compounds from components of existing process equipment used in manufacturing synthetic organic chemicals and polymers; monitoring program

R 336.1629 Emission of volatile organic compounds from components of existing process equipment used in processing natural gas; monitoring program

R 336.1630 Emission of volatile organic compounds from existing paint manufacturing processes

R 336.1631 Emission of volatile organic compounds from existing process equipment utilized in manufacture of polystyrene or other organic resins

R 336.1632 Emission of volatile organic compounds from existing automobile, truck, and business machine plastic part coating lines

R 336.1702 General provisions of new sources of volatile organic compound emissions

R 336.2004 Appendix A; reference test methods; adoption of Federal reference test methods

R 336.2006 Reference test method serving as alternate version of Federal reference test method 25 by incorporating Byron analysis

R 336.2007 Alternate version of procedure L, referenced in R 336.2040(10)

R 336.2040 Method for determination of volatile organic compound emissions from coating lines and graphic arts lines (except for Subrules R 336.2040(9) and R 336.2040(10)).

R 336.2041 Recordkeeping requirements for coating lines and graphic arts lines.

In reviewing these regulations submitted by the State the EPA used guidance memoranda, the Blue Book, and the CTGS which have been issued up to this point.

#### EPA's Analysis of the State's Submittal

The following is a summary of the major changes to Michigan's VOC regulations contained in the State's submittal.

#### I. June 1993 Submittal

On June 12, 1993 MDNR submitted to EPA a SIP revision to address deficiencies in the State's ozone SIP. Listed below are descriptions of the changes contained in this submittal.

##### A. Rules 101, 103, 105, 116, 122 (Definitions A; C; E; P; V)

Definitions have been added or revised and include the following. These sections have additionally been renumbered to accommodate those definitions which have been added or deleted.

(1) MDNR has revised the definition of "Actual emissions" to not apply in Parts 6 and 7 of these rules. Parts 6 and 7 regulate the emissions of VOCs.

(2) MDNR has removed one of the two definitions of "Air-dried coating" from

the State's rules. Now there is only one definition which applies to all of the rules.

(3) MDNR has revised the definition of "Air quality standard" to mean the concentration and duration of an air contaminant specified by the commission or by the national ambient air quality standards as contained in the provisions of 40 CFR part 50 (1990), whichever is more restrictive, as the maximum acceptable concentration and duration of that contaminant in the ambient air.

(4) MDNR has added the definition of "Calendar day" which means a 24-hour time period which normally is midnight to midnight, but which may, upon written notification to the commission, cover a different, consecutive 24-hour time period for a specific process.

(5) MDNR has added the definition of "Coating category" which means a type of surface coating for which there is a separate emission limit specified in these rules.

(6) MDNR has revised the definition of "Coating line" to mean an operation which is a single series in a coating process and which is comprised of 1 or more coating applicators and any associated flash-off areas, drying areas and ovens wherein 1 or more surface coatings are applied and subsequently dried or cured.

(7) MDNR has revised the definition of "Coating of fabric" to include the application of coating by saturations and impregnation.

(8) MDNR has revised the definition of "Coating of paper" to include saturation.

(9) MDNR has revised the definition of "Coating of vinyl" to not include the application of plastisols.

(10) MDNR has revised the definition of "Completed organic resin" to include dry organic resin.

(11) MDNR has revised the definition of "component" and lists specific parts which are designated as "components" for Rules 336.1622, 336.1628, 336.1629, and specifically excludes a valve that has no external controls, therefore having no potential to leak VOCs.

(12) MDNR has added the definition of "Extreme environmental conditions" to mean any of the following: (i) Outdoor weather; (ii) temperatures consistently above 95 degrees celsius (203 degrees fahrenheit); (iii) detergents; (iv) abrasive and scouring agents; (v) solvents; (vi) corrosive atmospheres; (vii) other similar harsh conditions.

(13) MDNR has revised the definition of "Extreme performance coating" to mean a coating which is designed to protect a coated part from extreme environmental conditions and which is

applied to a part that, in its use as a finished product, is intended to be subjected to extreme environmental conditions.

(14) MDNR has removed the definition of "Pneumatic tire manufacturing".

(15) MDNR has added the definition of "Vapor collection system" which means, as it pertains to the provisions of R 336.1627, all piping, seals, hoses, connections, pressure-vacuum vents, and any other equipment between and including the delivery vessel and a stationary vessel, vapor processing unit, or vapor holder.

(16) MDNR has revised the definition of "Volatile organic compound" to mean any compound of carbon or mixture of compounds of carbon that has a vapor pressure of more than 0.1 millimeter of mercury at standard conditions, excluding a number of listed compounds. The definition also includes compounds of carbon or mixtures of compounds of carbon with a vapor pressure less than or equal to 0.1 millimeter of mercury at standard conditions and which participates in atmospheric photochemical reactions.

(17) The following definitions have undergone minor word changes (for example, changing the word "which" to "that"): Allowable emissions, Coating of automobiles and light-duty trucks, Coating of large appliances, Component, Condenser, Contemporaneous, Creditable, Electrostatic prep coat, Equivalent method, Potential emissions, Potential to emit, Printed interior panel, Publication rotogravure printing, Pushside, Very large precipitator.

**B. Rule 602 (General Provisions for Existing Sources of Volatile Organic Compound Emissions)**

MDNR has listed items which can deviate from the Part 6 regulations given State approval. However, in addition to needing State approval for any equivalent emission rate, alternate emission rate, or compliance method, any provision listed under 602(2) must, generally, be sent to EPA as a SIP revision and will not become federally enforceable until the SIP revision request is approved by the EPA.

Two minor exceptions to the above provisions which do not need to be submitted as site-specific SIP revisions but must still have State approval are discussed in the Technical Support Document.<sup>6</sup>

<sup>6</sup>The term "Director's discretion", as it is being used in this notice, is defined as a State making a decision which would be federally enforceable without EPA review. There are two instances in which Director's discretion language is being approved without need of U.S. EPA approval are as

In this rule the State also clarifies that for rules 336.1610, 336.1621 and 336.1632 the phrase "minus water" shall also include compounds which are used as organic solvents and which are excluded from the definition of volatile organic compound. In other rules, the limits are based on emission rates, usually in pounds per hour, so the phrase "minus water" is only used in rules 336.1610, 336.1621 and 336.1632 whose applicable limits are based on VOC content.

**C. Rule 610 (Existing Coating Lines; Emission of Volatile Organic Compounds From Existing Automobile, Light-duty Truck, and Other Product and Material Coating Lines)**

In this rule the State sets forth the limits which shall be applied to the following coating line categories: automobiles and light-duty trucks, cons, coils, large appliances, metal furniture, magnet wire, and the nonmetallic surfaces of fabrics, vinyl, or paper. In addition to meeting the applicable emission limits, sources covered by this rule must also submit a written program to demonstrate compliance with the emission limits. Recordkeeping requirements are also contained within this rule. Exemptions based on, e.g., emission cutpoints (15 pounds per day), are listed in this rule.

**D. Rule 611 (Existing Cold Cleaners)**

In this rule MDNR sets forth provisions for operating procedures for cold cleaners. Written procedures for compliance with these provisions must be developed and posted. Units that were previously exempt under the older version of these rules will have until 6 months after the date these rules become effective, in the State, to comply.

**E. Rule 619 (Perchloroethylene; Emission From Existing Dry Cleaning Equipment)**

In this rule MDNR sets forth provisions to control the emissions of perchloroethylene from existing dry cleaners. In all instances, save one,

follows: (1) Director's discretion for the use of an alternate base starting level in R 336.1624(2)(a)(i) will be allowed because this is only applicable in areas attaining the ozone standard. Since these areas are not subject to RACT requirements Director's discretion language, in this instance, is allowable. (2) Director's discretion language is also acceptable for alternate condenser temperature in R 336.1625(4) because this alternate temperature will be based on the physical properties of chemicals passing through the condenser. These chemical properties are readily available in many chemistry and physics handbooks. The temperature at which these chemicals condense is not truly Director's discretion because the Director cannot influence a chemical's condensation temperature.

where a comment was made by EPA on this rule, either the State made the change suggested by EPA or EPA withdrew the comment. Even though one comment has not been addressed, EPA finds this rule approvable. Moreover, EPA notes that it has issued a maximum available control technology or "MACT" rule for this emission source category with which sources will need to comply.

**F. Rule 620 (Emission of Volatile Organic Compounds From Existing Flat Wood Paneling Coating Lines)**

The State sets forth the emission limits which shall apply to sources of VOC used in the coating of flat wood paneling. The State has replaced methods for determining VOC content in a coating with other recordkeeping and compliance requirements. The State has removed a provision allowing State discretion on equivalent emission rates and transfer efficiencies. The State lists exemptions to this rule. The State describes under what circumstances the use of an afterburner, used to achieve compliance with the emission limits in this rule, may be interrupted outside of the ozone season.

**G. Rule 621 (Emission of Volatile Organic Compounds From Existing Metallic Surface Coating Lines)**

The State sets forth the emission limits for existing metallic surface coating lines and the compliance and recordkeeping requirements needed to demonstrate compliance with these limits. The State establishes an alternate limit for glass adhesion primer which is used to affix windshields to automobile frames. This alternate limit and its justification is discussed in this action's technical support document. The State has also replaced language providing State discretion and pertaining to equivalent emission rates and transfer efficiencies with new more explicit language which, in addition to being acceptable to the commission, must also receive EPA's approval before being incorporated into the SIP. The State lists exemptions to the provisions of this rule. In certain instances, the rule for coating of automobile, truck, and business machine parts (R 336.1632) may apply. When a source is complying with R 336.1632 it will not have to comply with R 336.1622.

In addition to these specific exemptions, the State also provides broader based exemptions as well. With the addition of new exemptions, other existing exemptions were removed from the regulations. Any coating lines that were previously exempt under the exemptions that have been removed

from the rules and are no longer exempt, now have 1 year from the State's adoption date of these rules to demonstrate compliance. The State has included provisions allowing the discontinuance of a natural gas-fired afterburner, used to meet the emission limits of this rule, between November 1 and March 31.

**H. Rule 622 (Emission of Volatile Organic Compounds From Existing Components of Petroleum Refineries; Refinery Monitoring Program)**

The State has added to the list of components which require annual inspection those components that are "difficult to monitor." The State has replaced the requirements for all inspections described in EPA 450/2-78-036 with Federal Reference Test Method 21. The State has defined leaking as an instance when a concentration of more than 10,000 ppm, by volume, as methane or hexane, is measured by Method 21.

The State has added the following provisions:

(i) If for 2 consecutive quarters 2 percent or less of the process valves in a given refinery unit are found to be leaking, then inspections may be skipped for 1 quarter. If for 5 consecutive quarters 2 percent or less of the process valves in a given refinery unit are found to be leaking, then inspections of process valves may be done annually. If a subsequent inspection shows that more than 2 percent of the process valves are leaking, quarterly inspections shall again be required.

(ii) To determine the percent of valves leaking on a refinery unit, the total number of valves found to be leaking on the refinery unit during the specified monitoring period shall be divided by the number of valves required to be monitored.

Under exemptions from the monitoring requirements of this rule, the State has removed an exemption for inaccessible valves but added an exemption for components that are unsafe to monitor, until monitoring personnel would no longer be exposed to immediate danger.

The State has added the requirement that a current, written description detailing routine sampling procedures and listing the sealing devices involved shall be maintained and, upon request by the commission, shall be submitted to the commission in an acceptable format.

**I. Rule 623 (Storage of Petroleum Liquids Having a True Vapor Pressure of More Than 1.0 psia, but Less Than 11.0 psia, in Existing External Floating Roof Stationary Vessels of More Than 40,000-gallon Capacity)**

The State has added to its list of exemptions for external floating roof stationary vessels, those vessels that are used to store jet naphtha (Jet B or JP-4).

The State has added the requirement that any person who is responsible for the operation of a vessel that meets 1 of the criteria for exemption shall maintain records of the following:

- (i) The capacity of the stationary vessel.
  - (ii) The contents of the stationary vessel.
  - (iii) The type of the stationary vessel.
- and may also include:

- (i) The type of primary seal.
- (ii) The true vapor pressure of the petroleum liquid.

**J. Rule 624 (Emission of Volatile Organic Compounds From an Existing Graphic Arts Line)**

The State has rewritten much of the Graphic Arts Rule. The new rule sets forth the emission limits, recordkeeping requirements, compliance demonstration requirements and exemptions for the affected sources. These rules, for the most part, are written to have a statewide effect.

**K. Rule 625 (Emission of Volatile Organic Compounds From Existing Equipment Utilized in Manufacturing Synthesized Pharmaceutical Products)**

The State has added a provision which describes the method for comparing actual emission levels from alternative control technology to allowable emission levels. The method for determining the actual emission level is found in R 336.2004 and the allowable emission level shall be determined using methods found in Appendix B of "Control of Volatile Organic Compound Emissions From Manufacture of Pharmaceutical Products," EPA-450/2-78-029.

The State has added language stating that a person shall not be required to reduce the temperature of a gas stream flowing through a condenser below the freezing point of a condensable component in the gas stream if it can be shown using intrinsic chemical data that the condenser would be rendered ineffective.

The State has added a provision which describes the method for comparing actual emission levels from alternative control technology to

allowable emission levels resulting from the use of a pressure/vacuum conservation vent. The method for determining the actual emission level is found in R 336.2004 and the allowable emission level shall be determined using methods found in Appendix B of "Control of Volatile Organic Compound Emissions From Manufacture of Pharmaceutical Products," EPA-450/2-78-029.

The State has removed the provision requiring interim reduction milestones since the dates of these milestones had all passed several years before this package was submitted.

The State has added daily recordkeeping requirements which must be complied with within 3 months of the State's effective date of this rule. The records required shall include:

(i) For reactors, distillation operations, crystallizers, centrifuges, and vacuum dryers which are controlled by a condenser or an alternative control technology:

- (a) A list of all VOCs in the stream.
- (b) The vapor pressure, as measured at 20 degrees Celsius, of each VOC.
- (c) The mole fraction of each VOC in the liquid mixture.
- (d) The gas outlet temperature of each condenser.

(ii) For operations that are in compliance with the exemption provisions listed in this rule, the amount of material entering and exiting each reactor, distillation operation, crystallizer, centrifuge, and vacuum dryer.

(iii) For air dryers, the amount of material entering and exiting each air dryer.

(iv) A person loading a VOC which has a vapor pressure of more than 210 millimeters of mercury, measured at 20 degrees Celsius, from a truck or railcar into an existing stationary vessel of more than a 2,000 gallon capacity using a vapor balance system or alternate control system shall maintain records of the following information:

- (a) The date and time each vessel is loaded.
- (b) The type and vapor pressure, as measured at 20 degrees Celsius, of each VOC loaded into each stationary vessel.

(v) For centrifuges, rotary vacuum filters, or other filters that have an exposed liquid surface, where the liquid contains a VOC or VOCs and the sum of the partial pressures is 26.2 millimeters of mercury or more, as measured at 20 degrees Celsius, the following records shall be maintained:

- (a) A list of all VOCs in the liquid.
- (b) The vapor pressure, as measured at 20 degrees Celsius, of each VOC.
- (c) The mole fraction of each VOC in the liquid mixture.

(vi) For any equipment from which a liquid containing a VOC or VOCs can be observed dripping or running the following records shall be kept:

(a) The date and time each leak was detected.

(b) The date and time each leak was repaired.

*L. Rule 627 (Delivery Vessels; Vapor Collection Systems)*

The State lists the provisions which must be met by all delivery vessels subject to control by a vapor collection system required by R 336.1606, R 336.1607, R 336.1608, R 336.1609, R 336.1703, R 336.1704, R 336.1705, or R 336.1706. The modifications made by the State to this rule are: (1) Listing gauge pressures in inches of water as well as in pounds per square inch, and (2) moving the definition of "vapor collection system" from this rule to R 336.1122 (Definitions; V).

*M. Rule 630 (Emission of Volatile Organic Compounds From Existing Paint Manufacturing Processes)*

The State lists the 10 moderate ozone nonattainment areas where these regulations shall apply. The State has removed several of the exemption provisions and is allowing sources which were previously exempt, 1 year from the rules' effective date (i.e. by April 27, 1994) to achieve compliance with these rules. Examples of these sources would be those that were not covered by the previous rules because the rules did not apply in that area. April 19, 1990 is the date by which other sources must achieve compliance.

*N. Rule 631 (Emission of Volatile Organic Compounds From Existing Process Equipment Utilized in Manufacture of Polystyrene or Other Organic Resins)*

The State lists the 10 moderate ozone nonattainment areas that these regulations shall apply in.

The State requires that a person shall not operate a reactor, thinning tank, or blending tank unless either of the following provisions is complied with:

(i) All VOCs emitted from existing reactors, thinning tanks, and blending tanks shall be vented to control equipment that is designed and operated to reduce the quantity of VOCs by not less than 95 weight percent. Reflux condensers that are essential to the operation of the resin reactor are not considered to be control equipment.

(ii) The total VOCs emitted to the atmosphere from the reactors, thinning tanks, and blending tanks do not exceed 0.5 pounds per 1,000 pounds of completed organic resin produced.

Notwithstanding the preceding requirement, the State requires the Monsanto Company of Trenton to comply with either of the following provisions for its reactors, thinning tanks, and blending tanks:

(i) All VOCs emitted from reactors, thinning tanks, and blending tanks shall be vented to control equipment that is designed and operated to reduce the quantity of VOCs by not less than 95 weight percent. Reflux condensers that are essential to the operation of the resin reactor are not considered to be control equipment.

(ii) The total VOCs emitted to the atmosphere from the reactors, thinning tanks, and blending tanks do not exceed 2.6 pounds per 1,000 pounds of dry organic resin produced.

The State has altered the recordkeeping requirement to now be mandatory for all sources subject to this rule. The recordkeeping requirements are effective 3 months after the effective date of this rule. The records which need to be kept will vary depending upon the fashion in which a source chooses to control the VOC emissions and may include any of the following information:

- (i) Emissions test data.
- (ii) Material balance calculations.
- (iii) Process production rates.
- (iv) Control equipment specifications and operating parameters.

The State has revised one of the provisions to read,

A person may discontinue the operation of a natural gas-fired afterburner, which is used to achieve compliance with the emission limits in this rule, between November 1 and March 31 unless the afterburner is used to achieve compliance with, or is required by, any of the following:

- (a) Any other provision of these rules.
- (b) A permit to install.
- (c) A permit to operate.
- (d) A voluntary agreement.
- (e) A performance contract.
- (f) A stipulation.
- (g) An order of the commission.

If the operation of a natural gas-fired afterburner is discontinued between November 1 and March 31 pursuant to the provisions of the preceding provision, both of the following shall apply during this time period:

- (a) All other provisions of this rule, except the emission limits, shall remain in effect.
- (b) All other measures that are used to comply with the emission limits in this rule between April 1 and October 31 shall continue to be used.

A RACT analysis has been performed for the limit of 2.6 lb VOC emissions/ 1,000 pounds of dry organic resin produced set for Monsanto and has been found to be comparable to a RACT limit set for a similar Monsanto facility in

Massachusetts and is therefore approvable.

Rule 631(6) seems ambiguous as to what information is necessary to determine compliance because of the presence of the wording "information may include." The State has provided EPA with all of the compliance orders for all of the facilities affected by this rule and they have been reviewed to determine if sufficient information is included to determine compliance with this rule. EPA has found all of the compliance orders to contain sufficient information to determine compliance. All facilities are required to keep sufficient records for determination of compliance with this rule. Rule 702(d), described later in this package, requires new sources which could fall under this category to meet the same emission limits as existing sources in this category. The State has also written a letter, dated July 13, 1994, that clarifies the intent of this rule is to require new sources to meet not only the same emission limits as existing sources but also to meet the same recordkeeping and reporting requirements as existing sources as well.

*O. Rule 632 (Emission of Volatile Organic Compounds From Existing Automobile, Truck, and Business Machine Plastic Part Coating Lines)*

The State has expanded the geographic limits of these rules to cover all of the moderate nonattainment counties in the State. The cross-line averaging provisions of this rule have been removed. Recordkeeping requirements have been changed to be more stringent than previously required.

*P. Rule 702 (General Provisions for new Sources of Volatile Organic Compound Missions)*

The State has added a provision stating that new sources of VOCs shall be limited to the lowest emission rate listed in the following: (1) The maximum allowable emission rate listed by a commission on its own initiative or based upon the application of the best available control technology; (2) the maximum allowable emission rate specified by a new source performance standard promulgated by the EPA; (3) the maximum allowable emission rate specified as a condition of a permit to install or a permit to operate; or (4) the limit for this source category as is listed in the rules for existing sources.

*Q. R 336.2004 Appendix A: Reference Test Methods; Adoption of Federal Reference Test Methods*

In this appendix, the State has added the following Federal Reference Test

Methods to the list of those already adopted by reference:

(1) Method 1A—Sample and velocity traverses for stationary sources with small stacks or ducts.

(2) Method 2A—Direct measurement of gas volume through pipes and small ducts.

(3) Method 2C—Determination of stack gas velocity and volumetric flow rate in small stacks and ducts (standard pitot tube).

(4) Method 2D—Measurement of gas volumetric flow rates in small pipes and ducts.

(5) Method 10B—Determination of carbon monoxide from stationary sources.

*R. R 336.2006 Reference Test Method Serving as Alternate Version of Federal Reference Test Method 25 by Incorporating Byron Analysis*

The State sets forth provisions by which Federal Test Method 25 may be conducted by incorporating the Byron analysis.

*S. R 336.2007 Alternate Version of Procedure L, Referenced in R 336.2040(10)*

The State sets forth provisions by which an alternate version of the Federal Procedure L may be used.

*T. R 336.2040 Method for Determination of Volatile Organic Compound Emissions From Coating Lines and Graphic Arts Lines*

The State sets forth provisions describing methods for determining compliance for coating lines in this rule. Appropriate methods are described for the various coating lines whose emission limits may be expressed differently from one another depending on the method of compliance being used.

The State requires that for sources subject to emission limits expressed as pounds of VOCs per gallon of coating, minus water, as applied, the phrase "minus water" shall also include compounds which are used as organic solvents and which are excluded from the definition of volatile organic compound.

For calculations required by this rule, the State requires the following:

(1) Not less than 5 significant digits shall be carried in intermediate calculations. Rounding shall occur after final calculations and emission numbers will be rounded to not less than 2 but not more than 3 significant figures.

(2) The calculations for a coating line shall include all of the coatings which are in the same coating category and which are used during the averaging

period as specified in the applicable limit.

(3) In most cases, the calculations for a graphic arts line shall include all of the inks and coatings that are used during the averaging period as specified in the applicable emission limit.

The State describes the methods by which the VOC content of inks and coatings, and the weight of VOCs used during an averaging period shall be determined.

*U. R 336.2041 Recordkeeping Requirements for Coating Lines and Graphic Arts Lines*

The State sets forth the recordkeeping requirements which shall apply to coating lines and graphic arts lines. These provisions require that records for the various types of coating and graphic arts lines be kept.

The types of records that must be kept are specific to the coating or graphic arts line and the method by which it is meeting the appropriate emission limit.

All of the rules submitted for approval in the June 12, 1993 submittal have been reviewed and found to be approvable for incorporation into the Michigan ozone SIP.

## II. November 1993 Submittal

On November 15, 1993 MDNR submitted to EPA a SIP revision to address the remaining deficiencies in the State's VOC RACT regulations which were not corrected by the June 12, 1993 submittal. Listed below are descriptions of the changes this SIP submittal proposed.

### A. Rule 601 (Definitions)

A revised definition for the term "person responsible" as used in Part 6 rules has been added.

### B. Rule 602 (General Provisions for Existing Sources of Volatile Organic Compound Emissions)

Provisions allowing for alternative compliance methods in Rules 628 and 629 require site-specific SIP revisions when implemented.

### C. Rule 624 (Emission of Volatile Organic Compounds From an Existing Graphic Arts Line)

An unacceptable prorating method for recordkeeping has been removed.

### D. Rule 628 (Emission of Volatile Organic Compounds From Components of Existing Process Equipment Used in Manufacturing Synthetic Organic Chemicals and Polymers; Monitoring Program) and Rule 629 (Emission of Volatile Organic Compounds From Components of Existing Process Equipment Used in Processing Natural Gas; Monitoring Program)

Test methods have been added which define how the percent VOC in a piece of equipment is to be determined. Provisions allowing reduced frequency of monitoring for low-leaking equipment have been changed to comply with EPA requirements. wording was added requiring that all equivalent control methods must be submitted to EPA as site-specific SIP revisions as specified in Rule 602. The counties affected by these rules have been listed in the same format as other similar rules, for the purpose of uniformity.

### E. Non-CTG RACT Rules

There are 3 non-CTG major sources of VOCs located in Michigan's Detroit-Ann Arbor ozone nonattainment area. These sources are: VCF Films, Inc.; Ford Motor Company's Utica Trim Plant; and the Woodbridge Corporations Whitmore Lake Plant (formerly Johnson Controls, Inc.). The course of action Michigan pursued for these companies was the development of administrative consent orders requiring implementation of RACT-level controls.

VCF Films, Inc. has entered into an administrative consent order requiring RACT-level controls for VOC emissions for its film casting processes. This order has been submitted as a SIP revision.

Ford Motor Company's Utica Trim Plant has entered into an administrative consent order requiring RACT-level controls for its polyurethane foam manufacturing processes, reaction injection molding processes, and various adhesive operations at this facility. This order has been submitted as a SIP revision.

The Woodbridge Corporation, Whitmore Lake Plant (formerly Johnson Controls, Inc.) has entered into an administrative consent order requiring RACT-level controls for VOC emissions for its polyurethane foam automotive seat cushion manufacturing operation, and elimination of all methylene chloride emissions from the facility. This order has been submitted as a SIP revision.

These 3 site-specific, non-CTG regulations have been reviewed by US EPA and are being approved for inclusion into Michigan's SIP.

### F. Stage I Vapor Recovery

Michigan has controlled VOC emissions from underground tank loading at service stations, called Stage I controls, since the early 1980s. Rule 606, the Stage I rule, currently requires service stations in the Detroit, Flint, Grand Rapids, and Lansing urban areas to have their underground gasoline storage tanks equipped with vapor balance equipment when unloading gasoline at the service stations.

New Stage I legislation has recently been enacted and submitted as part of the November 12, 1993 submittal which expands the geographic coverage of the current program and lowers the exemption level. Service stations with greater than 10,000 gallons per month of gasoline sales and located in the 10 county moderate nonattainment areas will now be required to implement the Rule 606 Stage I controls and meet the equipment specifications as specified by the California Air Resources Board. In addition, pressure/vacuum valves on the underground storage tank vents will now be mandatory, as required in the equipment specifications.

All of the rules submitted on November 12, 1993 have been reviewed and been found to be approvable by the EPA for incorporation into the Michigan ozone SIP.

### G. Negative Declarations

In a letter dated March 30, 1994, meant to supplement the November 12, 1993 submittal, Michigan included current negative declarations for the following CTG categories: (1) Large petroleum dry cleaners; (2) SOCM1 air oxidation processes; (3) High-density polyethylene and polypropylene resin manufacturing; and (4) Pneumatic rubber tire manufacturing. These current negative declarations obviate the need for Michigan to develop regulations for these source categories because none of these types of sources exist in the State.

### Federal Action

The EPA approves the VOC RACT rules submitted as a SIP revision for the State of Michigan to the EPA on June 12, 1993 and November 12, 1993. The EPA has evaluated all of Michigan's rules, as submitted on June 12, 1993 and November 12, 1993 for consistency with the requirements of the Act. EPA regulations and the EPA's interpretation of these requirements as expressed in EPA policy documents. The EPA has found that the rules meet the requirements applicable to ozone and are, therefore, approvable for incorporation into the State's ozone SIP.

A more complete discussion of the EPA's review of the State's regulations is contained in technical support documents dated December 11 1990, August 23, 1991, and May 5, 1994. The EPA is proposing to approve this revision as fully meeting the RACT fix-up requirements of section 182(a)(2)(A) of the Act and the RACT catch-up requirements of section 182(b)(2) of the Act.

Because EPA considers this action noncontroversial and routine, we are approving it without prior proposal. This action will become effective on November 7, 1994. However, if we receive adverse comments by October 7, 1994, EPA will publish: (1) a document that withdraws this action; and (2) address the comments received in the final rule on the requested SIP revision which has been proposed for approval in the proposed rules section of this **Federal Register**.

### Miscellaneous

#### A. Applicability to Future SIP Decisions

Nothing in this action should be construed as permitting, allowing or establishing a precedent for any future request for revision to any SIP. The EPA shall consider each request for revision to the SIP in light of specific technical, economic, and environmental factors and in relation to relevant statutory and regulatory requirements.

#### B. Executive Order 12866

This action has been classified as a Table 2 action by the Regional Administrator under the procedures published in the **Federal Register** on January 19, 1989 (54 FR 2214-2225), as revised by an October 4, 1993 memorandum from Michael H. Shapiro, Acting Assistant Administrator for Air and Radiation. The OMB has exempted this regulatory action from E.O. 12866 review.

#### C. Regulatory Flexibility

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.

This approval does not create any new requirements. Therefore, I certify that this action does not have a significant impact on any small entities

affected. Moreover, due to the nature of the Federal-State relationship under the Act, preparation of the regulatory flexibility analysis would constitute Federal inquiry into the economic reasonableness of the State action. The Act forbids EPA to base its actions concerning SIPs on such grounds. *Union Electric Co. v. U.S. E.P.A.*, 427 U.S. 246, 256-66 (1976).

### D. Petitions for Judicial Review

Under section 307(b)(1) of the Act, petitions for judicial review of this action must be filed in the United States Court of Appeals for the appropriate circuit by November 7, 1994. 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)).

Final Approval of Michigan's VOC RACT Fix-Up and Catch-Up SIP Submittal (page 37 of 37)

### List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 52

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

Dated: July 22, 1994.

Valdas V. Adamkus,  
Regional Administrator.

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 X—Michigan

2. Section 52.1170 is amended by adding paragraph (c)(96) to read as follows:

#### § 52.1170 Identification of plan.

\* \* \* \* \*

(c) \* \* \*

(96) Revisions to the Michigan Regulations submitted on June 12, 1993 and November 12, 1993 by the Michigan Department of Natural Resources:

(i) Incorporation by reference.

(A) Revisions to the following provisions of the Michigan Air Pollution Control Commission General Rules filed with the Secretary of State on April 12, 1993 and effective on April 27, 1993:

(1) R 336.1101 Definitions; A—Revised definitions of the following terms: actual emissions, air-dried coating, air quality standard, allowable emissions and alternate opacity.

(2) R 336.1103 Definitions; C—Added definition of coating category. Revised definitions of the following terms: calendar day, class II hardboard paneling finish, coating line, coating of automobiles and light-duty trucks coating of fabric, coating of large appliances, coating of paper, coating of vinyl, component, component in field gas service, component in gaseous volatile organic compound service, component in heavy liquid service, component in light liquid service, component in liquid volatile organic compound service, condenser, conveyORIZED vapor degreaser, and creditable.

(3) R 336.1105 Definitions; E—Added definition of the term extreme environmental conditions. Revised definitions of the following terms: electrostatic prep coat, equivalent method and extreme performance coating.

(4) R 336.1116 Definitions; P—Revised definitions of the following terms: packaging rotogravure printing, printed interior panel, process unit turnaround, publication rotogravure printing and pushside. Deleted definition of the term pneumatic rubber tire manufacturing.

(5) R 336.1122 Definitions; V—Added definition of the term vapor collection system. Revised definitions of the following terms: very large precipitator and volatile organic compound.

(6) R 336.1602 General provisions for existing sources of volatile organic compound emissions (entire rule).

(7) R 336.1610 Existing coating lines; emission of volatile organic compounds from exiting automobile, light-duty truck, and other product and material coating lines (entire rule).

(8) R 336.1611 Existing cold cleaners (entire rule).

(9) R 336.1619 Perchloroethylene; emission from existing dry cleaning equipment (entire rule).

(10) R 336.1620 Emission of volatile organic compounds from existing flat wood paneling coating lines (entire rule).

(11) R 336.1621 Emission of volatile organic compounds from existing metallic surface coating lines (entire rule).

(12) R 336.1622 Emission of volatile organic compounds from existing components of petroleum refineries; refinery monitoring program (entire rule).

(13) R 336.1623 Storage of petroleum liquids having a true vapor pressure of more than 1.0 psia, but less than 11.0 psia, in existing external floating roof stationary vessels of more than 40,000-gallon capacity (entire rule).

(14) R 336.1625 Emission of volatile organic compounds from existing equipment utilized in manufacturing synthesized pharmaceutical products (entire rule).

(15) R 336.1627 Delivery vessels; vapor collection systems (entire rule).

(16) R 336.1630 Emission of volatile organic compounds from existing paint manufacturing processes (entire rule).

(17) R 336.1631 Emission of volatile organic compounds from existing process equipment utilized in manufacture of polystyrene or other organic resins (entire rule).

(18) R 336.1632 Emission of volatile organic compounds from existing automobile, truck, and business machine plastic part coating lines (entire rule).

(19) R 336.1702 General provisions of new sources of volatile organic compound emissions (entire rule).

(20) R 336.2004 Appendix A; reference test methods; adoption of federal reference test methods (entire rule).

(21) R 336.2006 Reference test method serving as alternate version of federal reference test method 25 by incorporating Byron analysis (entire rule).

(22) R 336.2007 Alternate version of procedure L, referenced in R 336.2040(10) (entire rule).

(23) R 336.2040 Method for determination of volatile organic compound emissions from coating lines and graphic arts lines (except R 336.2040(9) and R 336.2040(10)).

(24) R 336.2041 Recordkeeping requirements for coating lines and graphic arts lines (entire rule).

(B) Revisions to the following provisions of the Michigan Air Pollution Control Commission General Rules filed with the Secretary of State on November 3, 1993 and effective on November 18, 1993:

(1) R 336.1601 Definitions—Added definition of the term person responsible.

(2) R 336.1602 General provisions for existing sources of volatile organic compound emissions—Addition of provisions requiring submittal of site-specific SIP revisions to EPA for the use of equivalent control methods allowed under rules 336.1628(1) and 336.1629(1).

(3) R 336.1624 Emission of volatile organic compounds from existing graphic arts lines (entire rule).

(4) R 336.1628 Emission of volatile organic compounds from components of existing process equipment used in manufacturing synthetic organic chemicals and polymers; monitoring program (entire rule).

(5) R 336.1629 Emission of volatile organic compounds from components of existing process equipment used in processing natural gas; monitoring program (entire rule).

(C) Senate Bill No. 726 of the State of Michigan 87th Legislature for Stage I controls signed and effective on November 13, 1993.

(D) State of Michigan, Department of Natural Resources, Stipulation for Entry of Consent Order and Final Order No. 39-1993 which was adopted by the State on November 12, 1993.

(E) State of Michigan, Department of Natural Resources, Stipulation for Entry of Consent Order and Final Order No. 40-1993 which was adopted by the State on November 12, 1993.

(F) State of Michigan, Department of Natural Resources, Stipulation for Entry of Consent Order and Final Order No. 3-1993 which was adopted by the State on June 21, 1993.

3. Section 52.1174 is amended by adding paragraph (d) to read as follows:

**§ 52.1174 Control strategy: Ozone.**

\* \* \* \* \*

(d) In a letter addressed to David Kee, EPA, dated March 30, 1994, Dennis M. Drake, State of Michigan, stated:

(1) Michigan has not developed RACT regulations for the following industrial source categories, which have been addressed in Control Techniques Guidance (CTG) documents published prior to the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990, because no affected sources are located in the moderate nonattainment counties:

- (i) Large petroleum dry cleaners;
- (ii) SOCOMI air oxidation processes;
- (iii) High-density polyethylene and polypropylene resin manufacturing; and
- (iv) Pneumatic rubber tire manufacturing.

(2) (Reserved).

[FR Doc. 94-21955 Filed 9-6-94; 8:45 am]

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**40 CFR Part 180**

[PP 7F3546/R2074; FRL-4904-9]

RIN 2070-AB78

**Bifenthrin; Pesticide Tolerances and Extension of Tolerances**

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).