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, I certify 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 Act, preparation of a regulatory flexibility analysis would constitute Federal inquiry into the economic reasonableness of the State action. The Clean Air Act forbids USEPA to base its actions concerning SIPs on such grounds. *Union Electric Co.* v. *USEPA.*, 427 U.S. 246, 256–66 (S.Ct. 1976); 42 U.S.C. 7410(a)(2).

Under section 307(b)(1) of the Clean Air Act, petitions for judicial review of this action must be filed in the United States Court of Appeals for the appropriate circuit by June 2, 1995. 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

Air pollution control, Environmental protection, Incorporation by reference.

Dated: February 9, 1995.

David A. Ullrich,

Acting Regional Administrator.

Part 52, chapter I, title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations 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 O—Illinois

2. Section 52.720 is amended by adding paragraph (c)(106) to read as follows:

§ 52.720 Identification of plan.

* * * * *

(c) * * *

(106) On November 23, 1994, the State submitted amended marine vessel loading rules which consisted of revised definitions, and revisions to the Ozone Control Plan for the Chicago and Metro-East St. Louis areas.

(i) *Incorporation by reference.*

Illinois Administrative Code, Title 35: Environmental Protection, Subtitle B: Air Pollution, Chapter I: Pollution Control Board, Subchapter c: Emissions Standards and Limitations for Stationary Sources.

(A) Part 211: Definitions and General Provisions, Subpart B: Definitions, Sections 211.3480 Loading Event and 211.3660 Marine Vessel added at 18 Ill. Reg. 166769, effective October 25, 1994; Sections 211.3650 Marine Terminal, and 211.6970 Vapor Collection System, and Section 211.6990 Vapor Control System amended at 18 Ill. Reg. 16769, effective October 25, 1994.

(B) Part 218: Organic Material Emission Standards and Limitations for the Chicago Area, Subpart A; General Provisions, Sections 218.101 Savings Clause and 218.106 Compliance Dates amended at 18 Ill. Reg. 16392, effective October 25, 1994; Subpart GG: Marine Terminals, Sections 218.760 Applicability, 218.762 Control Requirements, 218.764 Compliance Certification, 218.766 Leaks, 218.768 Testing and Monitoring, and 218.770 Recordkeeping and Reporting added at 18 Ill. Reg. 16392, effective October 25, 1994; Appendix E: List of Affected Marine Terminals amended at 18 Ill. Reg. 16392, effective October 25, 1994.

(C) Part 219: Organic Material Emissions Standards and Limitations for the Metro-East Area, Subpart A; General Provisions, Sections 219.101 Savings Clause and 219.106 Compliance Dates amended at 18 Ill. Reg. 16415, effective October 25, 1994; Subpart GG: Marine Terminals, Sections 219.760 Applicability, 219.762 Control Requirements, 219.764 Compliance Certification, 219.766 Leaks, 219.768 Testing and Monitoring, and 219.770 Recordkeeping and Reporting added at 18 Ill. Reg. 16415, effective October 25, 1994.

[FR Doc. 95–8044 Filed 3–31–95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

40 CFR Part 52

[IL91–1–6279a; FRL–5169–4]

Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; Illinois

AGENCY: United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA).

ACTION: Direct final rule.

SUMMARY: The USEPA approves the site-specific State Implementation Plan (SIP) revision request submitted by the State of Illinois on January 25, 1994, for Quantum Chemical Corporation's (Quantum) facility located in Morris, Illinois. This site-specific SIP revision alters certain Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT) regulations contained within 35 Illinois Administrative Code (IAC) Part 218 as they apply to specific units or plants within this facility. This approval is based upon sufficient demonstration that factors relating to this facility are substantially and significantly different from those relied upon in adopting 35 IAC Part 218, and that these factors warrant a corresponding adjustment of this facility's RACT requirements. The submittal was reviewed for completeness, and was found to be complete on March 21, 1994. The rationale for this approval is set forth in this final rule; additional information is available at the address indicated below. In the proposed rules section of this **Federal Register**, USEPA is proposing approval of and soliciting public comment on this requested SIP revision. If adverse comments are received on this direct final rule, USEPA will withdraw this direct final rule and address the comments received in a subsequent final rule on the related proposed rule which is being published in the proposed rules section of this **Federal Register**. No additional opportunity for public comment will be provided. Unless this direct final rule is withdrawn no further rulemaking will occur on this requested SIP revision.

DATES: This final rule is effective June 2, 1995 unless notice is received by May 3, 1995 that someone wishes to submit adverse comments. If the effective date is delayed, timely notice will be published in the **Federal Register**.

ADDRESSES: Copies of the USEPA's technical analysis are available for inspection at the following address: (It is recommended that you telephone Mark J. Palermo at (312) 886–6082 before visiting the Region 5 Office.)

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 5, Air and Radiation Division, 77 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois 60604.

Written comments should be mailed to: J. Elmer Bortzer, Chief, Regulation Development Section, Regulation Development Branch (AR–18J), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 77 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois 60604.

A copy of this SIP revision is also available for inspection at: Office of Air and Radiation (OAR), Docket and Information Center (Air Docket 6102), room 1500, U.S. Environmental

Protection Agency, 401 M Street, SW., Washington, DC 20460.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mark J. Palermo (312) 886–6036.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background/Summary of Submittal

On January 25, 1994, the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA) submitted a site-specific SIP revision request for Quantum's Morris, Illinois facility. This site-specific SIP revision would relax the Volatile Organic Material (VOM) emission reduction requirements for the polymer manufacturing units and cooling water towers at this facility.

The Quantum facility is located in Aux Sable Township, Grundy County. Aux Sable Township was added to the Chicago ozone nonattainment area, with an effective date of January 6, 1992. The Chicago ozone nonattainment area is covered by the RACT requirements contained within 35 IAC Part 218. The site-specific SIP revision submitted on January 25, 1994, seeks relaxation of these requirements as they apply to specific units or plants within the Quantum facility.

The Quantum facility in Morris, Illinois is an integrated petroleum manufacturing complex that includes manufacturing operations classified as organic chemical manufacturing (Standard Industrial Code [SIC] 2869) and polymer manufacturing (SIC 2821). The site-specific SIP revision is confined to VOM (VOM, as defined by the State of Illinois is identical to ''volatile organic compounds'' [VOC], as defined by the USEPA) emission sources associated with polymer manufacturing and water cooling. In the polymer manufacturing processes, plastic resins are synthesized in closed, high pressure reactor units from feed stocks of ethane, propane, and butane. During the synthesis process, some of the VOM are entrained within the polymer resins. These entrained gases are emitted to the atmosphere with the conveying air at numerous exhaust points.

The site-specific SIP revision seeks an adjusted standard for three plants at the Quantum facility: the Low Density Polyethylene (LDPE) Plant; the Linear Low Density Polyethylene (LLDPE) Plant; and the Polypropylene Plant. The site-specific SIP revision also seeks an adjusted standard for six water cooling towers at the facility.

The site-specific SIP revision would alter application of regulations found within two sections of the Chicago area RACT rules. These are sections 218.966 and 218.986 of the 35 IAC. The rules in section 218.966 address miscellaneous organic chemical manufacturing processes (35 IAC: Subpart RR), and the rules in section 218.986 address ''other'' VOM emission sources (35 IAC: Subpart TT). The request for an adjusted standard from section 218.966 deals solely with the requirements found in subsections (a) and (b), which require a reduction of VOM emissions of at least 81 percent or an alternative control plan which has been approved by the IEPA and the USEPA. The request for an adjusted standard from section 218.986 deals with the requirements found in subsections (a), (b), and (c), which require an 81 percent reduction in uncontrolled VOM emissions, an independent requirement for coating lines (not applicable in this case), or an alternative control plan which has been approved by the IEPA and the USEPA.

The adjusted standard would pertain to VOM emission sources from Quantum's polymer plants' finishing and storage units with the affected units defined as follows:

(1) LDPE Plant:
(a) Spin Driers—total of 4 spin driers, one for each line;
(b) Blenders—total of 18 blenders, BL–1 through BL–18, and associated bagfilters;
(c) Storage and Car Loading—total of 17 silos, car loading facilities, and associated bagfilters;
(2) LLDPE Plant:
(a) Pellet Driers—total of 2 spin dryers, one for each line;
(b) Blenders—total of 12 blenders, 4 for line #5 (BL–13 through BL–16) and 8 for line #6 (BL–30 through BL–37), and associated bagfilters;
(c) Multipass Separators—total of 4 multipass separators, 2 at the booster blower and 2 at car loading facilities, and associated bagfilters;
(d) Scalperators and Hopper Cars—total of 4 scalperators and 2 bagfilters at car loading facilities;
(3) Polypropylene Plant:
(a) Pellet Driers—total of 4 spin dryers, one for each line;
(b) Blenders—total of 7 blenders and associated bagfilters; and
(c) Storage and Car Loading—total of 24 silos, car loading facilities, and associated bagfilters.

In addition, the adjusted standard would pertain to the following:
(1) Non-contact cooling water towers at the Ethylene Plant, LDPE Plant, Polypropylene Plant, Utilities Area, and Process Research Area; and
(2) Process cooling water tower at the Ethylene Oxide/Ethylene Glycol Plant.

The SIP revision defines the current operations at the sources listed above to be RACT with no additional VOM emission reduction needed to meet the requirements of 35 IAC sections 218.966 and 219.986.

In addition to the above, the SIP revision requires Quantum to comply with the following at the LDPE Plant:

(1) VOM concentrations from the LDPE finishing operations, measured at the discharge of the fabric filters (during normal operation in which two production lines are running through one bagfilter), may not exceed 250 parts per million by weight;

(2) VOM concentrations from LDPE spin dryers may not exceed 500 parts per million by weight;

(3) Quantum shall conduct testing in accordance with 35 IAC section 218.105 to determine VOM concentrations from the LDPE finishing operation and spin dryers upon written request by the IEPA or upon a significant change in LDPE product or operation that may increase VOM emissions; and

(4) Quantum shall maintain operation records, as specified in an operating permit, that identify any significant changes in LDPE product or operation that may increase VOM emissions.

The adjusted standards described above were adopted by the Illinois Pollution Control Board on October 7, 1993, and effective on October 7, 1993.

In support of the SIP revision and adjusted standard, Quantum and IEPA note that the particular type of polymer manufacturing employed at the Morris, Illinois facility was not considered during the promulgation of Part 218 of 35 IAC and was not reviewed by the USEPA in the preparation of the Control Technology Guideline (CTG) upon which RACT for the polymer manufacturing industry was based. It is noted, however, that the USEPA did review this type of polymer manufacturing during the development of the New Source Performance Standard (NSPS) for this source category. The NSPS for this source category exempts (40 CFR Part 60.560(g)) vent streams from controls where VOM concentrations are less than 0.1 percent by weight. The emission sources for which Quantum has requested an adjusted standard have vent stream VOM concentrations below 0.1 percent by weight.

Quantum commissioned a study to review possible emission control strategies and costs for the low-VOM concentration emission sources associated with the polymer manufacturing units. This study considered nine possible control technologies, including carbon adsorption, absorption, condensation, thermal incineration, catalytic

incineration, regenerative thermal incineration, flaring, and use of a low pressure product separator or degassing extruder. The carbon adsorption, absorption, and condensation technologies were found to be technically infeasible. The remaining control technologies, although considered to be technically feasible, were found to be economically unacceptable, with costs ranging from $7,270 per VOM ton reduction for regenerative thermal incineration to $183,110 per VOM ton reduction for flaring. An additional drawback to the incineration technologies is the increased emission of oxides of nitrogen, which Quantum and the IEPA believe may add to the formation of downwind ozone.

Quantum and the IEPA agree that, under normal operating procedures, little or no VOM should be emitted from the non-contact cooling towers. In the case of the single contact cooling tower, which cools process water, the VOM emissions are contended to be negligible due to the high solubility and low vapor pressure (less than 1 millimeter Hg at ambient temperatures) of ethylene glycol, which is the primary VOM to be included in the cooled water. Water sampling has also shown a small concentration of ethylene oxide, with an expected emission rate of 3.4 tons per year under normal operating conditions. Therefore, total VOM emissions from the contact cooling tower are expected to be minimal.

II. USEPA Analysis of Submittal

Review of the emissions data provided in Attachment A and Exhibit E (''Economic Analysis and Technology Review For Control of VOM Emissions From Polyolefin Finishing and Storage Units'') of the SIP revision submittal shows that the majority of the VOM emissions occur at the LDPE Plant. This plant accounts for 94.1 percent of the annual VOM emissions from the polymer manufacturing operations at this facility. At the LDPE Plant, nearly all VOM emissions are associated with vent emissions from spin dryer and blending operations, with the emissions from the blending operations dominating.

The IEPA and Quantum have correctly interpreted the implications of the emission limits specified for vent streams in the NSPS standard. Review of process flow and emissions data contained in Attachment A, Exhibit E, and Exhibit C (''LDPE Synthesis Simplified Process Flow Diagram'') of the submittal show that most of the VOM emissions from the LDPE Plant occur at vent streams. Given the low density of VOM in the vent streams, less than 0.1 percent by weight, these emissions would be exempted if the NSPS is assumed to equivalent to RACT for this facility. It is the opinion of the USEPA that this is the case given the current nature of the NSPS for this source type and the lack of other VOM control analyses specificly representing RACT. It should be noted that the VOM emission limits adopted by the State for this source would limit emissions to levels below the NSPS cutoffs specified for vent streams.

The remaining emissions from storage and loading operations and from water cooling towers can not be exempted under the NSPS exemption specified by Quantum and the State. It is noted, however, that these emissions are expected to total to less than 10 tons VOM per year. Given the small total of these emissions and the high cost of control, in excess of $7,500 per ton of VOM controlled, the USEPA agrees that the current operations at this facility may be assumed to be RACT.

Based on the State's submittal, the USEPA approves this site-specific revision to the Illinois SIP.

Procedural Background

The USEPA is publishing this action without prior proposal because USEPA views this action as a noncontroversial action and anticipates no adverse comments. However, USEPA is publishing a separate document in this **Federal Register** publication, which constitutes a ''proposed approval'' of the requested SIP revision and clarifies that the rulemaking will not be deemed final if timely adverse or critical comments are filed. The ''direct final'' approval shall be effective on June 2, 1995, unless USEPA receives adverse or critical comments by May 3, 1995.

If USEPA receives comments adverse to or critical of the approval discussed above, USEPA will withdraw this approval before its effective date by publishing a subsequent **Federal Register** document which withdraws this final action. All public comments received will then be addressed in a subsequent rulemaking notice. Please be aware that USEPA will institute another comment period on this action only if warranted by significant revision to the rulemaking based on any comments received in response to today's action.

Any parties interested in commenting on this action should do so at this time. If no such comments are received, USEPA hereby advises the public that this action will be effective on June 2, 1995.

This action has been classified as a Table 3 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 Office of Management and Budget has exempted this regulatory action from Executive Order 12866 review.

Nothing in this action should be construed as permitting or allowing or establishing a precedent for any future request for revision to any SIP. Each request for revision to any SIP 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., USEPA 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, USEPA may certify that the rule will not have a significant economic 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.

The SIP approvals under section 110 and subchapter I, part D, of the 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, I certify that it does not have a significant impact on small entities. Moreover, due to the nature of the Federal-State relationship under the Act, preparation of a regulatory flexibility analysis would constitute Federal inquiry into the economic reasonableness of State action. The Act forbids the USEPA to base its actions concerning SIPs on such grounds. Union Electric Co. v. U.S. E.P.A., 427 U.S. 246, 256–66 (S.Ct. 1976); 42 U.S.C. 7410(a)(2).

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 June 2, 1995. Filing a petition for reconsideration by the Administrator of this final rule does not affect the finality of this rule for the purpose 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, Ozone, Volatile organic compounds.

Dated: February 23, 1995.

Robert Springer,

Acting Regional Administrator.

Part 52, chapter I, title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations 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 O—Illinois

2. Section 52.720 is amended by adding paragraph (c)(108) to read as follows:

§ 52.720 Identification of plan.

(c)* * *

(108) On January 25, 1994, the State submitted a revision to its ozone State Implementation Plan (SIP) for Quantum Chemical Corporation's facility located in Morris, Aux Sable Township, Grundy County, Illinois. It grants an adjusted standard from Parts 35 Illinois Administration Code (IAC) 218.966 and 218.986 as they apply to specific units or plants within this facility.

(i) Incorporation by reference.

(A) Illinois Pollution Control Board Final Opinion and Order, AS 92–14, adopted on October 7, 1993, and effective on October 7, 1993.

[FR Doc. 95–8038 Filed 3–31–95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

40 CFR Part 52

[MO–9–1 6878; FRL–5180–7]

Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; State of Missouri

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Final rule; correction.

SUMMARY: This document corrects the submission date for material submitted by the State of Missouri in the final rule published on August 24, 1994 which approved revisions to the Missouri State Implementation Plan. Missouri submitted administrative amendments to rule 10 CSR 10–6.030 which renumber and reorganize sections within that rule.

EFFECTIVE DATE: April 3, 1995.

ADDRESSES: Copies of the documents relative to this action are available for public inspection during normal business hours at the: Environmental Protection Agency, Air Branch, 726 Minnesota Avenue, Kansas City, Kansas 66101.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Josh Tapp at (913) 551–7606.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In FR Doc. 94–20737 in the **Federal Register** of August 24, 1994 (59 FR 43480), the submission date in § 52.1320(c)(79) of ''September 20, 1991,'' should have been ''November 20, 1991.''

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 52

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

Dated: March 3, 1995.

William Rice,

Acting Regional Administrator.

Correction of Publication

Accordingly, the regulations published at 59 FR 43480 on August 24, 1994, are corrected as follows:

§ 52.1320 [Corrected]

On page 43481, in the second column, in § 52.1320, in paragraph (c)(79) introductory text, in the last line, the date ''September 20'' is corrected to read ''November 20''.

[FR Doc. 95–7748 Filed 3–31–95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

40 CFR Part 52

[TX–10–1–5223a; FRL–5171–1]

Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Texas; Revision to the State Implementation Plan (SIP) Addressing Visible Emissions

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Direct final rule.

SUMMARY: This action approves a revision to the Texas SIP addressing visible emissions. The purpose of approving this revision is to enable the visible emissions provisions of Texas Regulation I to become federally enforceable.

DATES: This final rule will become effective on June 2, 1995, unless adverse or critical comments are received by May 3, 1995. If the effective date is delayed, timely notice will be published in the **Federal Register** (FR).

ADDRESSES: Written comments on this action should be addressed to Mr. Thomas H. Diggs, Chief, 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. The 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, Air Programs Branch (6T–A), 1445 Ross Avenue, Suite 700, Dallas, Texas 75202–2733.

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

Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission, P.O. Box 13087, Austin, Texas 78711–3087.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. Mark Sather or Mr. Bill Deese, Planning Section (6T–AP), Air Programs Branch, USEPA Region 6, 1445 Ross Avenue, Dallas, Texas 75202–2733, telephone (214) 665–7214.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Analysis of State Submissions

A. Procedural Background

The Clean Air Act (CAA) requires states to observe certain procedural requirements in developing implementation plans for submission to the EPA. Section 110(a)(2) of the CAA provides that each implementation plan submitted by a state must be adopted after reasonable notice and public hearing. Section 110(l) of the CAA similarly provides that each revision to an implementation plan submitted by a state under the CAA must be adopted by such state after reasonable notice and public hearing. The EPA also must determine whether a submittal is complete and therefore warrants further EPA review and action (see section 110(k)(1) of the CAA and 57 FR 13565). The EPA's completeness criteria for SIP submittals are set out at 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) part 51, appendix V. The EPA attempts to make completeness determinations within 60 days of receiving a submission. However, a submittal is deemed complete by operation of law if a completeness determination is not made by the EPA six months after receipt of the submission.

The State of Texas held public hearings on February 1–2, 1989, May 17, 1990, May 21–22, 1992, and on March 17, 1993, to entertain public comment