

presented at a post office, postal validation imprinter (PVI labels). Identical weight piece mailings may be paid by meter stamps, adhesive stamps, PVI labels or permit imprint subject to certain standards. To use permit imprint, the mailing must consist of 200 or more pieces and be of identical weight. The 200 pieces criteria for permit imprint applies to both volume rate and flat rate mail. Mailers may use permit imprint with nonidentical weight items only if authorized by the USPS under a Manifest Mailing System (MMS), in Domestic Mail Manual (DMM) P710.

226.52 *Postal Marking Related to Volume Rate Postage*

When pieces are paid at the volume rate and paid by stamps or meter impression, each piece must be legibly marked with the words "Volume Rate Global Priority Mail." If stamps are used the endorsement must appear on the address side of each piece and must be applied by a printing press, hand stamp or other similar printing device. If meter impression is used the endorsement must be in the ad plate or the slug area. If part of the slug, the abbreviation GPM Vol. Rate may be used. See DMM P030.4.14 for specification of size requirements.

226.53 *Permit Imprint Content and Format*

All permit imprints on Global Priority Mail must show city and state, "Global Priority Mail," U.S. Postage Paid, and permit number. They may show the mailing date, amount of postage paid or the number of ounces for each postage.

226.54 *Meter Stamps Content*

At a minimum, a meter stamp must show the month, day and year in the postmark, city and state designation of the licensing post office, the number, and the amount of postage. See DMM P030.4.6.

226.6 *Preparation Requirements*

226.61 *Addressing*

All items must bear the complete delivery address of the addressee and the full name (no abbreviations) of the destination country. See 122.

226.62 *Marking*

Global Priority Mail items must be mailed in special envelopes (EP-15A, EP-15B) or with the Global Priority Mail sticker (DEC-10) provided by the Postal Service. (These supplies may be obtained by calling 800-222-1811.) Unmarked pieces are subject to the applicable LC/AO airmail regular rates and treatment. Pieces paid at the Global

Priority Mail sticker rate must be affixed to the address side of the package.

226.63 *Customs*

A green customs label must be affixed if the package is 1 pound or more, regardless of its contents. Only documents and correspondence under 1 pound do not require a customs form.

226.7 *Size and Weight Limits*

226.71 *Size Limits*

226.72 *Flat-Rate Envelope Sizes*

- a. Small Size: 6×10 inches.
- b. Large Size: 9½×12½ inches.

226.73 *Package Sizes for Variable Weight Option*

- a. Minimum length and height: 5½×3½ inches.
- b. Minimum depth (thickness): .007 inches.
- c. Maximum length: 24 inches.
- d. Maximum length, height, depth (thickness) combined: 36 inches.

226.74 *Rolls*

- a. Minimum length: 4 inches.
- b. Minimum length plus twice the diameter combined: 6¾ inches.
- c. Maximum length: 36 inches.
- d. Maximum length plus twice the diameter combined: 42 inches.

226.75 *Weight Limits*

Items sent as Global Priority Mail in envelopes and the variable weight option must not exceed 4 pounds.

226.76 *Special Services*

Mailers may obtain certificates of mailing (see 310). No other special services such as registry, insurance, restricted delivery, return receipt, or recorded delivery are available.

226.8 *Mailer Preparation*

226.81 *Mailer Requirement*

Global Priority Mail claimed at the volume rate must be separated by geographic rate zone (Western Europe, Pacific Rim, and Canada) when presented to the business mail entry unit unless otherwise authorized by the USPS. All pieces in a permit imprint mailing and metered mail must be facing the same direction.

226.82 *Deposit Of Mail*

Global Priority Mail pieces paid by permit imprint and pieces claimed at the Global Priority Mail volume rates must be deposited at a business mail acceptance unit as authorized by the postmaster in the designated Global Priority Mail sites for weighing. Flat rate envelopes with postage affixed may be deposited in any Express Mail Street

collection or other such place where Express Mail is accepted. Metered mail must be deposited in locations under the jurisdiction of the licensing post office except as permitted under DMM P030.

226.83 *Pickup Service*

On call and scheduled pickup service are available for Global Priority Mail from the designated Global Priority Mail acceptance cities. There is a charge of \$4.95 for each pickup stop, regardless of the number of pieces picked up. (See DMM D010 for standards of pickup service.) Pickup is not available for Global Priority Mail pieces if paid by permit imprint or claimed at the volume rate.

* * * * *

A transmittal letter making the changes in the pages of the International Mail Manual will be published and transmitted automatically to subscribers. Notice of issuance of the transmittal letter will be published in the Federal Register as provided by 39 CFR 20.3.

Stanley F. Mires,

Chief Counsel, Legislative.

[FR Doc. 96-7587 Filed 3-26-96; 10:30 am]

BILLING CODE 7710-12-P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 60

[AD-FRL-5449-8]

Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources: Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units; Louisiana

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Final revision of rule.

SUMMARY: New source performance standards (NSPS) limiting emissions of nitrogen oxides (NO_x) from industrial-commercial-institutional steam generating units capable of combusting more than 100 million Btu per hour were proposed on June 19, 1984 and were promulgated on November 25, 1986. These standards limit NO_x emissions from the combustion of fossil fuels, as well as the combustion of fossil fuels with other fuels or wastes. The standards include provisions for facility-specific NO_x standards for steam generating units which simultaneously combust fossil fuel and chemical byproduct waste(s) under certain conditions. This document approves a facility-specific NO_x

standard that was proposed on December 28, 1994 for a steam generating unit which simultaneously combusts fossil fuel and chemical by-product waste (vent gas) at the Cytec Industries Fortier Plant located in Westwego, Louisiana.

EFFECTIVE DATE: March 29, 1996.

ADDRESSES: Docket. Docket Number A-94-48, containing supporting information used in developing the proposed revision, is available for public inspection and copying between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m., Monday through Friday (except for government holidays) at the EPA's Air and Radiation Docket and Information Center, Room M1500, 401 M Street, SW., Washington, DC 20460. A reasonable fee may be charged for copying.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. George Smith at telephone number (919) 541-1549, Emission Standards Division, Combustion Group (MD-13), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park, North Carolina 27711.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

The objective of the NSPS, promulgated on November 25, 1986 is to limit NO_x emissions from the combustion of fossil fuel. For steam generating units combusting by-product waste, the requirements of the NSPS vary depending on the operation of the steam generating units.

During periods when only fossil fuel is combusted, the steam generating unit must comply with the NO_x emission limits in the NSPS for fossil fuel. During periods when only by-product waste is combusted, the steam generating unit may be subject to other requirements or regulations which limit NO_x emissions, but it is not subject to NO_x emission limits under the NSPS. In addition, if the steam generating unit is subject to Federally enforceable permit conditions limiting the amount of fossil fuel combusted in the steam generating unit to an annual capacity factor of 10 percent or less, the steam generating unit is not subject to NO_x emission limits under the NSPS when it simultaneously combusts fossil fuel and by-product waste.

With the exception noted above, during periods when fossil fuel and by-product waste are simultaneously combusted in a steam generating unit, the unit must generally comply with NO_x emission limits under § 60.44b(e) of the NSPS. Under § 60.44b(e) the applicable NO_x emission limit depends on the nature of the by-product waste

combusted. In some situations, however, "facility-specific" NO_x emission limits developed under § 60.44b(f) may apply. The order for determining which NO_x emission limit applies is as follows.

A steam generating unit simultaneously combusting fossil fuel and by-product waste is expected to comply with the NO_x emission limit under § 60.44b(e); only in a few situations may NO_x emission limits developed under § 60.44b(f) apply. Section 60.44b(e) includes an equation to determine the NO_x emission limit applicable to a steam generating unit when it simultaneously combusts fossil fuel and by-product waste.

Only where a steam generating unit which simultaneously combusts fossil fuel and by-product waste is unable to comply with the NO_x emission limit determined under § 60.44b(e), might a facility-specific NO_x emission limit under § 60.44b(f) apply. This section permits a steam generating unit to petition the Administrator for a facility-specific NO_x emission limit. A facility-specific NO_x emission limit will be proposed and promulgated by the Administrator for the steam generating unit, however, only where the petition is judged to be complete.

To be considered complete, a petition for a facility-specific NO_x standard under § 60.44b(f) consists of three components. The first component is a demonstration that the steam generating unit is able to comply with the NO_x emission limit for fossil fuel when combusting fossil fuel alone. The purposes of this provision are to ensure that the steam generating unit has installed best demonstrated NO_x control technology, to identify the NO_x control technology installed, and to identify the manner in which this technology is operated to achieve compliance with the NO_x emission limit for fossil fuel.

The second component of a complete petition is a demonstration that this NO_x control technology does not enable compliance with the NO_x emission limit for fossil fuel when the steam generating unit simultaneously combusts fossil fuel with chemical by-product waste under the same conditions used to demonstrate compliance on fossil fuel alone. In addition, this component of the petition must identify what unique and specific properties of the chemical by-product waste(s) are responsible for preventing the steam generating unit from complying with the NO_x emission limit for fossil fuel.

The third component of a complete petition consists of data and/or analysis to support a facility-specific NO_x

standard for the steam generating unit when it simultaneously combusts fossil fuel and chemical by-product waste and operates the NO_x control technology in the same manner in which it would be operated to demonstrate and maintain compliance with the NO_x emission limit for fossil fuel, if only fossil fuel were combusted. This component of the petition must identify the NO_x emission limit(s) and/or operating parameter limits, and appropriate testing, monitoring, reporting and recordkeeping requirements which will ensure operation of the NO_x control technology and minimize NO_x emissions at all times.

Upon receipt of a complete petition, the Administrator will propose a facility-specific NO_x standard for the steam generating unit when it simultaneously combusts chemical by-product waste with fossil fuel. The NO_x standard will include the NO_x emission limit(s) and/or operating parameter limit(s) to ensure operation of the NO_x control technology at all times, as well as appropriate testing, monitoring, reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

Comments on the Proposed Standards

After completing construction of its C.AOG incinerator, Cytec Industries conducted tests of NO_x emissions under actual operating conditions. Cytec Industries has provided the emissions data from these tests to the EPA (Agency). The actual emissions data comes very close to what was predicted by the calculations made by Cytec Industries, and thus demonstrates the actual need for the facility-specific NO_x standard.

Aside from the emissions data supplied to the Agency by Cytec Industries, no other comments were received on the proposed standard. Consequently, the Administrator has decided not to change the proposed standard, and to promulgate it, as proposed.

Administrative Requirements

Executive Order 12866

Under Executive Order 12866 (58 FR 51735, (October 4, 1993)), the Agency must determine whether the regulatory action is "significant" and, therefore, subject to OMB review and the requirements of the Executive Order. The Order defines a "significant regulatory action" as one that is likely to result in a rule that may:

1. Have an annual effect on the economy of \$100 million or more or adversely affect in a material way the economy, a sector of the economy,

productivity, competition, jobs, the environment, public health or safety, or State, local, or tribal governments or communities;

2. Create a serious inconsistency or otherwise interfere with an action taken or planned by another agency;

3. Materially alter the budgetary impact of entitlements, grants, user fees, or land programs or the rights and obligations of recipients thereof; or

4. Raise novel legal or policy issues arising out of legal mandates, the President's priorities, or the principles set forth in the Executive Order.

This rule was classified "non-significant" under Executive Order 12866 and, therefore, was not reviewed by the Office of Management and Budget.

Paperwork Reduction Act

The information collection requirements of the previously promulgated NSPS under 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Db were submitted to and approved by the Office of Management and Budget. A copy of this Information Collection Request (ICR) document (OMB control number 2060-0135) may be obtained from Sandy Farmer, Information Policy Branch (PM-223Y); U.S. Environmental Protection Agency; 401 M Street, SW; Washington, DC 20460 or by calling (202) 260-2740. Today's changes to the NSPS do not affect the information collection burden estimates made previously. The information that is required to be collected for this facility specific NO_x standard is the same as for all other affected facilities subject to these NSPS. Therefore, the ICR has not been revised.

Regulatory Flexibility Act

The Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA) of 1980 requires the identification of potentially adverse impacts of Federal regulations upon small business entities. The RFA specifically requires the completion of a Regulatory Flexibility Analysis in those instances where small business impacts are possible. Because this rulemaking imposes no adverse economic impacts, a Regulatory Flexibility Analysis has not been prepared.

Pursuant to the provisions of 5 U.S.C. 605(b), I hereby certify that this rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small business entities.

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 60

Environmental protection,
Administrative practice and procedure,
Air pollution control.

Dated: March 22, 1996.

Carol M. Browner,
Administrator.

Title 40, chapter I, part 60, of the Code of Federal Regulations is amended to read as follows:

PART 60—STANDARDS OF PERFORMANCE FOR NEW STATIONARY SOURCES

Subpart Db—Standards of Performance for Industrial Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units

1. The authority citation for part 60 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 7401, 7411, 7414, 7416, 7429, and 7601.

2. Section 60.49b is amended by adding paragraph (s) as follows:

§ 60.49b Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

* * * * *

(s) Facility specific nitrogen oxides standard for Cytec Industries Fortier Plant's C.AOG incinerator located in Westwego, Louisiana:

(1) Definitions.

Oxidation zone is defined as the portion of the C.AOG incinerator that extends from the inlet of the oxidizing zone combustion air to the outlet gas stack.

Reducing zone is defined as the portion of the C.AOG incinerator that extends from the burner section to the inlet of the oxidizing zone combustion air.

Total inlet air is defined as the total amount of air introduced into the C.AOG incinerator for combustion of natural gas and chemical by-product waste and is equal to the sum of the air flow into the reducing zone and the air flow into the oxidation zone.

(2) Standard for nitrogen oxides.

(i) When fossil fuel alone is combusted, the nitrogen oxides emission limit for fossil fuel in § 60.44b(a) applies.

(ii) When natural gas and chemical by-product waste are simultaneously combusted, the nitrogen oxides emission limit is 289 ng/J (0.67 lb/million Btu) and a maximum of 81 percent of the total inlet air provided for combustion shall be provided to the reducing zone of the C.AOG incinerator.

(3) Emission monitoring.

(i) The percent of total inlet air provided to the reducing zone shall be determined at least every 15 minutes by measuring the air flow of all the air entering the reducing zone and the air flow of all the air entering the oxidation

zone, and compliance with the percentage of total inlet air that is provided to the reducing zone shall be determined on a 3-hour average basis.

(ii) The nitrogen oxides emission limit shall be determined by the compliance and performance test methods and procedures for nitrogen oxides in § 60.46b.

(iii) The monitoring of the nitrogen oxides emission limit shall be performed in accordance with § 60.48b.

(4) Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

(i) The owner or operator of the C.AOG incinerator shall submit a report on any excursions from the limits required by paragraph (a)(2) of this section to the Administrator with the quarterly report required by § 60.49b(i).

(ii) The owner or operator of the C.AOG incinerator shall keep records of the monitoring required by paragraph (a)(3) of this section for a period of 2 years following the date of such record.

(iii) The owner or operator of the C.AOG incinerator shall perform all the applicable reporting and recordkeeping requirements of § 60.49b.

* * * * *

[FR Doc. 96-7746 Filed 3-28-96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-P

40 CFR Part 110

[FRL-5449-6]

Oil Discharge Program; Editorial Revision of Rules; Correction

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency.

ACTION: Correction to final regulations.

SUMMARY: This document contains a correction to the final regulations which were published Wednesday, February 28, 1996 (61 FR 7419). The regulations contained nonsubstantive, editorial revisions to 40 CFR part 110.

EFFECTIVE DATE: March 29, 1996.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Hugo Paul Fleischman, Office of Emergency and Remedial Response, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M St., SW, Washington, DC 20460, mail code 5203G, phone (703)603-8769; or the RCRA/Superfund Hotline, phone (800)424-9346 or (703)603-9232 in the Washington, DC, metropolitan area.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Background

In the rulemaking, EPA reviewed 40 CFR part 110, and removed text which unnecessarily repeats section 311 of the Act. EPA also revised regulatory text: to make it more concise, to conform more