

pollutant that requires marking, as defined in 49 CFR Subtitle B, is prohibited; except for local bulk deliveries of gasoline, fuel oil and LP gas; provided, however, that the Superintendent may issue permits for the transportation of such substance or combination of substances, including hazardous waste, in emergencies, and may issue permits when such transportation is necessary for access to lands within or adjacent to the park area to which access is otherwise not available as provided in 36 CFR 5.6.

(5) The operator of a motor vehicle transporting any hazardous substance, hazardous material, hazardous waste, or marine pollutant in accordance with a permit issued under this section, is not relieved in any manner from complying with all applicable regulations in 49 CFR Subtitle B, or with any other State or Federal laws and regulations applicable to the transportation of any hazardous substance, hazardous material, hazardous waste, or marine pollutant.

(6) The transportation or use of oversize or overweight commercial vehicles on the park road between the Northeast and Interior entrances is prohibited; provided, however that the Superintendent may issue permits for transportation or use of such vehicles and may condition such permits on the use of special routes within the park in order to minimize impacts to park facilities and resources and also may issue permits when the transportation or use of such vehicles is necessary for access to lands within or adjacent to the park area to which access is otherwise not available as provided in 36 CFR 5.6.

(7) Operating without, or violating a term or condition of, a permit issued in accordance with this section is prohibited. In addition, violating a term or condition of a permit may result in the suspension or revocation of the permit.

(b) [Reserved]

Dated: December 5, 1996.

George T. Frampton, Jr.,
Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks.

[FR Doc. 97-1200 Filed 1-16-97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-70-P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 52

[Region 2 Docket No. NJ25-1a-159, FRL-5662-3]

Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; Reasonably Available Control Technology for Oxides of Nitrogen for Specific Sources in the State of New Jersey

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Direct final rule.

SUMMARY: The EPA is announcing approval of twenty-two (22) revisions to the State Implementation Plan (SIP) for ozone submitted by the State of New Jersey. These revisions consist of source-specific reasonably available control technology (RACT) determinations for controlling oxides of nitrogen (NO_x) from various sources in New Jersey. The intended effect of this action is to approve the source-specific RACT determinations made by New Jersey in accordance with provisions of its regulation, New Jersey Administrative Code (NJAC) 7:27-19. This action is being taken in accordance with Section 110 of the Clean Air Act (the Act).

DATES: This rule is effective on March 18, 1997, unless adverse or critical comments are received by February 18, 1997. If the effective date is delayed, timely notice will be published in the Federal Register.

ADDRESSES: All comments should be addressed to: Ronald Borsellino, Chief, Air Programs Branch, Environmental Protection Agency, Region 2 Office, 290 Broadway, New York, New York 10007-1866.

Copies of the State submittals are available at the following addresses for inspection during normal business hours:

Environmental Protection Agency,
Region 2 Office, Air Programs Branch,
290 Broadway, 25th Floor, New York,
New York 10007-1866

New Jersey Department of
Environmental Protection, Office of
Air Quality Management, Bureau of
Air Pollution Control, 401 East State
Street, CN027, Trenton, New Jersey
08625

Environmental Protection Agency, Air
and Radiation Docket and Information
Center, Air Docket (6102), 401 M
Street, SW., Washington, DC 20460.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ted Gardella, Air Programs Branch, Environmental Protection Agency, 290

Broadway, 25th Floor, New York, New York 10007-1866, (212) 637-4249.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

A. Background

The air quality planning requirements for the reduction of NO_x emissions through RACT are set out in section 182(f) of the Act. Section 182(f) requirements are described by EPA in a notice, "State Implementation Plans; Nitrogen Oxides Supplement to the General Preamble; Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 Implementation of Title I; Proposed Rule," published November 25, 1992 (57 FR 55620). The November 25, 1992 notice should be referred to for detailed information on the NO_x requirements. Additional guidance memoranda which have been released subsequent to the NO_x Supplement should also be referred to.

The EPA has defined RACT as the lowest emission limitation that a particular source is capable of meeting by the application of control technology that is reasonably available considering technological and economic feasibility (44 FR 53762, September 17, 1979).

Section 182(f) of the Act requires states within ozone nonattainment areas classified moderate or above or areas within the ozone transport region to apply the same requirements to major stationary sources of NO_x ("major" as defined in section 302 and section 182 (c), (d), and (e)) as are applied to major stationary sources of volatile organic compounds (VOCs). For more information on what constitutes a major source, see section 2 of the NO_x Supplement to the General Preamble.

Section 182(b)(2) requires submittal of RACT rules for major stationary sources of VOC emissions (not covered by a pre-enactment control technique guidelines (CTG) document or a post-enactment CTG document) by November 15, 1992. There were no NO_x CTGs issued before enactment and EPA has not issued a CTG document for any NO_x sources since enactment. States, in their RACT rules, are expected to require final installation of the actual NO_x controls by May 31, 1995 from those sources for which installation by that date is practicable.

States within the Northeast ozone transport region established by section 184(a) should have revised their SIPs to include the RACT measures by November 15, 1992. Because major sources in states in a transport region are generally subject to at least the same level of control as sources in moderate ozone nonattainment areas, EPA believes that the schedule for implementing these RACT rules in the

ozone transport region should be consistent with the requirements of section 182(b)(2) and were expected to require final installation of the actual NO_x controls by May 31, 1995 on those sources for which installation by that date is practicable. Based on sections 182(f) and 184(b), New Jersey is required to apply the NO_x RACT requirements Statewide.

New Jersey's NO_x RACT Regulation

On November 15, 1993, New Jersey submitted to EPA as a revision to the SIP, Subchapter 19, "Control and Prohibition of Air Pollution From Oxides of Nitrogen" of Chapter 27, Title 7 of the New Jersey Administrative Code. Subchapter 19 contains the NO_x RACT requirements for New Jersey and has an effective date of December 20, 1993. New Jersey held public hearings on Subchapter 19 in March 1993 and adopted it on November 15, 1993. New Jersey submitted Subchapter 19 to EPA as a revision to the SIP on November 15, 1993. EPA found it to be administratively and technically complete on December 29, 1993 and proposed approval of Subchapter 19 on October 2, 1995 (60 FR 51379). Final EPA action on Subchapter 19 is expected to be published in the Federal Register soon.

C. Section 19.13—Facility Specific NO_x Emission Limits

Section 19.13 of New Jersey's regulation establishes a procedure for a case-by-case determination of what represents RACT for a particular facility, item of equipment or source operation. This procedure is applicable in two situations: (1) If the major NO_x facility contains any source operation or item of equipment of a category not listed in section 19.2 and which has the potential to emit more than 10 tons of NO_x per year, except for non-utility boilers, or (2) if the owner or operator of a source operation or item of equipment of a category that is listed in section 19.2 seeks approval of an alternative maximum allowable emission rate.

New Jersey's procedure requires the owners and/or operators of the affected facility to submit either a NO_x control plan if they are not covered by specific emission limitations or a request for an alternative maximum allowable emission rate if they are covered by specific emission limitations. The owners/operators must include a technical and economic feasibility analysis of the possible alternative control measures. RACT determinations for an alternative maximum allowable emission rate must consider alternative control strategies (e.g., emissions

averaging, seasonal fuel switching to natural gas, and repowering) in addition to considering control technologies (e.g., low NO_x burners). In either case, Subchapter 19 provides for New Jersey to establish emission limits based upon a RACT determination specific to the facility. The resulting control plan or alternate maximum allowable emission rate must be submitted to EPA for approval as a SIP revision.

D. Analysis of State Submittals

The twenty-two (22) source specific SIP revisions were all adopted by New Jersey at different times during 1994 and 1995 and were found by EPA to be administratively and technically complete. Prior to adoption, New Jersey published their proposed RACT determinations in local newspapers and provided 30 days for public comment and an opportunity to request a public hearing. New Jersey reviewed and responded to all comments made. New Jersey determined that the proposed NO_x control plans and alternative maximum allowable emission rates from the owners conform with the provisions of section 19.13. New Jersey has issued to each owner a "conditions of approval" document incorporating approved permit conditions which are fully enforceable by the State and which contain conditions consistent with Subchapter 19. These "conditions of approval" documents are identified in the "Incorporation by reference" section at the end of this document.

EPA has determined that the NO_x emission limits identified in New Jersey's letters of approval (with attached "conditions of approval" document) to the owners represent RACT for each source identified in this document. The permit conditions include emission limits, work practice standards, testing, monitoring, and recordkeeping/reporting requirements. These permit conditions are consistent with the NO_x RACT requirements specified in Subchapter 19 and conform to EPA NO_x RACT guidance. Therefore, EPA is approving the twenty-two (22) source-specific SIP revisions submitted by New Jersey dated May 26, 1995, November 8, 1995, January 10, 1996 and October 10, 1996 as identified in this document.

EPA's evaluation of each RACT submittal is detailed in a document dated October 29, 1996, entitled "Technical Support Document—NO_x RACT Source Specific SIP Revisions—State of New Jersey." A copy of that document is available, upon request, from the EPA Regional Office listed in the ADDRESSES section of this document.

A summary of EPA's findings of each RACT submittal is provided in the following sections and is organized into two groups: I. "Facility-Specific NO_x Emission Limits" in which a major NO_x facility has a source operation or item of equipment for which an emission limit has not been established pursuant to the presumptive limits identified in Subchapter 19, and II. "Alternative NO_x Emission Limits" in which an owner or operator of a source operation or item of equipment of a category that is listed in section 19.2 seeks approval of a RACT emission limit different from that which is established in Subchapter 19. This Notice takes action only on the permitted emission rates and conditions of approval related to emissions of NO_x; action is not being taken on any other pollutants which may be permitted by New Jersey with regard to these sources.

I. Facility-Specific NO_x Emission Limits

1. *Edgeboro Disposal, Inc.*

Edgeboro Disposal, Inc. operates a solid waste landfill in East Brunswick, Middlesex County, which generates landfill gas that is disposed of by five flares. The facility's RACT analysis concluded, and New Jersey agreed, that RACT is the current operation of the existing flares. The facility-specific NO_x emission limit is 0.08 pounds NO_x per million BTUs (lbs/MM BTU).

2. *E.I. duPont DeNemours and Company, Inc.*

E.I. duPont DeNemours and Company, Inc., operates a carbon regeneration furnace located in Deepwater, Salem County. The facility's RACT analysis concluded, and New Jersey agreed, that RACT is the use of the previously installed low NO_x burners (LNB), based on DuPont's 1994 updated Best Available Control Technology (BACT) analysis. The facility-specific NO_x emission limit is 18.6 pounds per hour (lbs/hr).

3. *Hoeganaes Corporation*

The Hoeganaes Corporation, located in Riverton, Burlington County, manufactures iron and steel powders. Its operations include an electric arc furnace (EAF) for melting steel and a tunnel kiln for manufacturing sponge iron. The facility's RACT analysis concluded, and New Jersey agreed, that RACT is regular maintenance of the EAF refractory which is already standard practice at the facility. The facility-specific NO_x emission limit is 33.6 tons per year (TPY).

NO_x emissions from the tunnel kiln are produced from 252 natural gas fired burners and from the combustion of coal

and coke in the process. The facility's RACT analysis concluded, and New Jersey agreed, that RACT is burner adjustments to the tunnel kiln, which is already a normal procedure to maintain proper combustion control. The facility-specific NO_x emission limit is 26.4 TPY.

4. Parsippany-Troy Hills Township Sewer Authority

Parsippany-Troy Hills Township Sewer Authority owns and operates two multiple hearth type incinerators to burn sewage sludge from its wastewater treatment plant located in Parsippany, Morris County. The facility's RACT analysis concluded, and New Jersey agreed, that RACT is seasonal natural gas combustion. The facility-specific NO_x emission limit is 21 lbs/hr for each incinerator. The State may establish a lower facility NO_x emission limit based on compliance stack test results after the fuel switch.

5. Sandoz Pharmaceuticals Corporation

Sandoz Pharmaceuticals Corporation operates a small scale trash fired boiler energy recovery system located in East Hanover, Morris County. The facility's RACT analysis concluded, and New Jersey agreed, that RACT is the previously installed controlled air combustion system. The facility-specific NO_x emission limit is 3.0 lbs/hr.

6. Griffin Pipe Products Company

Griffin Pipe Products Company produces pipe from scrap steel and operates an iron melting cupola and an annealing furnace in Florence, Burlington County. NO_x emissions from the facility are a result of the combustion of coke in the iron melting cupola and natural gas in the annealing furnace. For the cupola, the facility's RACT analysis concluded, and New Jersey agreed, that RACT is the continued use of low excess air and oxygen enrichment technologies. The facility-specific NO_x emission limit is 0.20 lbs/MM BTU. In addition, the conditions of approval include limiting the cupola operation to 2600 hours per year. For the annealing furnace, the facility's RACT analysis concluded, and New Jersey agreed, that RACT is annual adjustment to the furnace combustion process. The facility-specific NO_x emission limit is 0.15 lbs/MM BTU. Also, the conditions of approval include limiting the annual fuel consumption of the furnace to 200 million standard cubic feet (MMSCF) of natural gas.

7. United States Pipe and Foundry Company

United States Pipe and Foundry Company operates two cupola iron

melting furnaces and two annealing ovens in Burlington, Burlington County. NO_x emissions are the result of coke combustion in the cupola and natural gas in the annealing oven. For the cupolas, the facility's RACT analysis concluded, and New Jersey agreed, that RACT is the continued use of oxygen enrichment and preheated blast air. The facility-specific NO_x emission limit is 0.20 lbs/MM BTU. For the annealing ovens, the facility's RACT analysis concluded, and New Jersey agreed, that RACT is annual adjustment to the combustion process. The facility-specific NO_x emission limit is 0.14 lbs/MM BTU.

8. Johnson Matthey Incorporated

Johnson Matthey Incorporated operates a three-chamber natural gas fired ignition recovery furnace system in West Deptford, Gloucester County. The facility's RACT analysis concluded, and New Jersey agreed, that RACT is the installation of LNBS. The facility-specific NO_x emission limit is 7.1 lbs/hr.

9. E.I. duPont DeNemours and Company, Inc.

E.I. duPont DeNemours and Company, Inc. owns and operates a hazardous waste incinerator in Deepwater, Salem County. The facility's RACT analysis concluded, and New Jersey agreed, that RACT is the implementation of Selective Non Catalytic Reduction (SNCR) including ammonia injection, based on a 1994 BACT determination. The facility-specific NO_x emission limit is 10.6 lbs/hr (0.20 lbs/MM BTU).

10. Rollins Environmental Services (NJ), Inc.

Rollins Environmental Services (NJ), Inc. owns and operates a commercial hazardous waste incinerator in Bridgeport, Gloucester County to process organic wastes. The facility's RACT analysis concluded, and New Jersey agreed, that RACT is the modification of the existing burners. The facility-specific NO_x emission limit is 75 lbs/hr.

11. Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Co.

Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Co. (3M) operates one rotary kiln and two dryers in Belle Mead, Somerset County. The facility's RACT analysis concluded, and New Jersey agreed, that RACT is the installation of LNBS. In addition, the conditions of approval include requirements that only natural gas will be combusted as the primary fuel and No. 2 fuel oil will be used only

during natural gas curtailment. The facility-specific NO_x emission limits while combusting natural gas are 5.7 lbs/hr and 1.6 lbs/hr for the kiln and each dryer, respectively.

12. American Ref-Fuel Company

The American Ref-Fuel Company owns and operates the three mass burning water wall incinerators at the Essex County Resource Recovery Facility in Newark, Essex County. The facility's RACT analysis concluded, and New Jersey agreed, that RACT is the installation of SNCR technology utilizing ammonia injection, based on a 1993 BACT analysis. The facility-specific NO_x emission limit is 95 lbs/hr/unit, with a concentration limit of 174 parts per million (ppm), based on a 3-hour average.

13. Union County Utilities Authority

The Union County Utilities Authority owns and operates the three mass burning water wall incinerators at the Union County Resource Recovery Facility in Rahway, Union County. The facility's RACT analysis concluded, and New Jersey agreed, that RACT is the installation of SNCR technology with ammonia injection, based on a 1989 BACT analysis. The facility-specific NO_x emission limit is 80 lbs/hr/unit, with a concentration limit of 225 ppm on a 3-hour basis.

14. General Motors Corporation

General Motors (GM), located in Linden, Union County, owns and operates a Topcoat autobody coating system which has fifty natural gas burners. The facility's RACT analysis concluded, and New Jersey agreed, that RACT is the existing practice of limiting the Topcoat system's fuel use to 591.1 MMSCF of natural gas per year and annual combustion adjustments to the burners. The facility-specific NO_x emission limit is 41.4 TPY (0.14 lbs/MM BTU) and the Topcoat system production is limited to operate 5094 hours per year.

II. Alternative NO_x Emission Limit

A summary of EPA's analysis of each source facility granted an alternative NO_x emission limit by New Jersey is as follows.

15. Public Service Electric and Gas Company (PSE&G)

PSE&G operates Hudson Unit Number 2 which is a coal-fired, dry bottom utility boiler in Jersey City, Hudson County. The facility's RACT analysis concluded, and New Jersey agreed, that RACT is the use of LNB in combination with Overfire Air (LNB/OFA). The

alternative NO_x emission limits are 0.85 lbs/MM BTU for coal and 0.60 lbs/MM BTU for the combustion of natural gas or number 6 fuel oil. These emission limits may be further reduced by New Jersey based upon results of optimization tests with the LNB/OFA installation.

16. General Motors Corporation

GM operates a tangentially oil-fired boiler (Number 4) at its motor vehicle parts plant in Trenton, Mercer County. The facility's RACT analysis concluded, and New Jersey agreed, that RACT is annual adjustments to the combustion process. The alternative NO_x emission limit is 0.45 lbs/MM BTU. The conditions of approval include limiting operation to no more than 1315 hours per year and ceasing boiler operation after May 31, 2005.

17. International Flavors and Fragrances

International Flavors and Fragrances owns and operates a backup gas-fired boiler (Number 5) in Union Beach, Monmouth County. The facility's RACT analysis concluded, and New Jersey agreed, that RACT is biannual combustion process adjustments and an operation limit to 1440 hours annually. The alternative NO_x emission limit is 0.18 lbs/MM BTU during natural gas combustion and 0.255 lbs/MM BTU during No. 2 fuel oil combustion. Number 6 fuel oil will no longer be used for the boiler.

18. Algonquin Gas Transmission Company

Algonquin Gas Transmission Company operates two natural gas fired, simple cycle combustion turbines in Hanover Township, Morris County. The facility's RACT analysis concluded, and New Jersey agreed, that RACT is annual adjustments to the combustion process. The alternative NO_x emission limit for each turbine shall be 0.345 lbs/MM BTU.

19. Hoffmann-La Roche Incorporated

Hoffmann-La Roche Incorporated, located in Nutley, Essex County, owns and operates a cogeneration facility with three units consisting of combined cycle combustion turbines and heat recovery steam generators with supplemental firing. The facility's RACT analysis concluded, and New Jersey agreed, that RACT is annual adjustment to the combustion process on the duct burners installed on each of the three turbines. The alternative NO_x emission limit for each turbine is 0.34 lbs/MM BTU during natural gas combustion. Each turbine is also permitted to use kerosene as a

backup fuel for no more than 500 hours in a calendar year.

20. Texas Eastern Transmission Corporation

Texas Eastern Transmission Corporation operates three 2050 horsepower internal combustion engines at the Linden Compressor Station in Union County and four 1100 horsepower engines at the Lambertville Compressor Station in Hunterdon County. The facility's RACT analysis concluded, and New Jersey agreed, that RACT is the use of electronic ignition controls on each of the Lambertville engines and the use of electronic ignition controls combined with installation of equipment to automatically control the air to fuel ratio on the Linden engines. The alternative NO_x emission limit is 8.26 grams per horsepower-hour (g/hp-hr) for each Linden engine and 7.22 g/hp-hr for each Lambertville engine. After optimization of controls, the NO_x emission limits will be evaluated and lower alternative emission limits may be established.

Final Action

EPA is approving the permitted conditions described above as RACT for the control of NO_x emissions from the sources identified in the twenty-two source-specific SIP revisions.

The EPA is publishing this action without prior proposal because the Agency views this as a noncontroversial amendment and anticipates no adverse comments. However, in a separate document in this Federal Register publication, the EPA is proposing to approve the SIP revision should adverse or critical comments be filed. This action will be effective March 18, 1997, unless, by February 18, 1997 adverse or critical comments are received.

If the EPA receives such comments, this action will be withdrawn before the effective date by publishing a subsequent document that will withdraw the final action. All public comments received will be addressed in a subsequent final rule based on this action serving as a proposed rule. The EPA will not institute a second comment period on this action. Any parties interested in commenting on this action should do so at this time. If no such comments are received, the public is advised that this action will be effective March 18, 1997.

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 the SIP shall be considered separately in light of specific technical, economic, and environmental

factors and in relation to relevant statutory and regulatory requirements.

Administrative Requirements

Executive Order 12866

This action has been classified as a Table 3 action for signature by the Regional Administrator under the procedures published in the Federal Register on January 19, 1989 (54 FR 2214-2225), as revised by a July 10, 1995 memorandum from Mary Nichols, Assistant Administrator for Air and Radiation. The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) has exempted this regulatory action from E.O. 12866 review.

Regulatory Flexibility Act

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

SIP approvals under section 110 and subchapter I, part D of the Act do not create any new requirements but simply approve requirements that the state is already imposing. Moreover, this action does not involve generally applicable requirements, but specific requirements for each facility which both the source owner and the State have determined to be economically and technologically reasonable. This action only affects the sources which have requested the SIP revision and which are not small entities. Therefore, EPA certifies that this approval action does not have a significant impact on small entities.

Unfunded Mandates

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

may be significantly or uniquely impacted by the rule.

EPA has determined that the approval action promulgated does not include a federal mandate that may result in estimated annual costs of \$100 million or more to either state, local, or tribal governments in the aggregate, or to the private sector. This federal action approves pre-existing requirements under state or local law, and imposes no new federal requirements. Accordingly, no additional costs to state, local, or tribal governments, or to the private sector, result from this action.

Submission to Congress and the General Accounting Office

Under 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A) as added by the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996, EPA submitted a report containing this rule and other required information to the U.S. Senate, the U.S. House of Representatives and the Comptroller General of the General Accounting Office prior to publication of the rule in today's Federal Register. This rule is not a "major rule" as defined by 5 U.S.C. 804(2).

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 March 18, 1997. Filing a petition for reconsideration by the Administrator of this final rule does not affect the finality of this rule for the purposes of judicial review nor does it extend the time within which a petition for judicial review may be filed, and shall not postpone the effectiveness of such rule or action. This action may not be challenged later in proceedings to enforce its requirements. (See section 307(b)(2).)

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 52

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

Dated: November 28, 1996.

William J. Muszynski,

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 FF—New Jersey

2. Section 52.1570 is amended by adding new paragraph (c)(59) to read as follows:

§ 52.1570 Identification of plan.

* * * * *

(c) * * *

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(59) Revisions to the State Implementation Plan submitted by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection on May 26, 1995, November 8, 1995, January 10, 1996 and October 10, 1996.

(i) Incorporation by reference.

(A) Conditions of Approval Documents (COAD):

The following facilities have been issued conditions of approval documents by New Jersey:

(1) Edgeboro Disposal's landfill gas flares, Middlesex County, NJ COAD approval dated April 13, 1995, revised October 19, 1995 (effective November 6, 1995).

(2) E.I. duPont DeNemours and Co.'s carbon regeneration furnace, Salem County, NJ COAD approval dated June 7, 1995.

(3) Hoeganaes Corp.'s electric arc furnace and tunnel kiln, Burlington County, NJ COAD approval dated February 3, 1995.

(4) E.I. duPont DeNemours and Co.'s hazardous waste incinerator, Salem County, NJ COAD approval dated July 7, 1995.

(5) Rollins Environmental Services' hazardous waste incinerator, Gloucester County, NJ COAD approval dated May 25, 1995.

(6) American Ref-Fuel's Municipal Waste Incinerator, Essex County, NJ NO_x RACT approval dated February 6, 1995.

(7) Union County Utilities Authority's Municipal Waste Incinerator, Union County; NJ NO_x RACT approval dated May 10, 1994 with an attached permit to construct, operate, and a PSD permit dated December 29, 1989.

(8) PSE&G's Hudson Station Unit No. 2 utility boiler, Hudson County, NJ COAD approval dated May 9, 1995.

(9) Algonquin Gas Transmission Co.'s simple cycle combustion turbines, Morris County, NJ COAD approval dated March 31, 1995.

(10) Hoffmann-La Roche's combined cycle combustion turbines, Essex County, NJ COAD approval dated May 8, 1995.

(11) International Flavors and Fragrances' non-utility boiler Number 5, Monmouth County, NJ COAD approval dated June 9, 1995.

(12) Parsippany-Troy Hills Township Sewer Authority's sewage sludge

incinerators, Morris County, NJ COAD approval dated October 13, 1995.

(13) Johnson Matthey's multi-chamber metals recovery furnace, Gloucester County, NJ COAD approval dated June 13, 1995.

(14) 3M Company's rotary kiln and dryers, Somerset County, NJ COAD approval dated May 4, 1995.

(15) Sandoz Pharmaceuticals Corporation's trash fired boiler, Morris County, NJ COAD approval dated March 23, 1995.

(16) General Motors Corporation's non-utility boiler (No.4), Mercer County, NJ COAD approval dated June 22, 1995.

(17) General Motors Corporation's Topcoat system, Union County, NJ COAD approval dated November 6, 1995.

(18) United States Pipe and Foundry Company's cupolas and annealing ovens (No. 2 and No. 3), Burlington County, NJ COAD approval dated October 16, 1995.

(19) Griffin Pipe Products Company's cupola and annealing furnace, Burlington County, NJ COAD approval dated December 14, 1995.

(20) Texas Eastern Transmission Corporation's internal combustion engines, Hunterdon County, NJ COAD approval dated May 9, 1995.

(21) Texas Eastern Transmission Corporation's internal combustion engines, Union County, NJ COAD approval dated May 9, 1995.

(ii) Additional information—Documentation and information to support NO_x RACT facility-specific emission limits or alternative emission limits in four letters addressed to Regional Administrator Jeanne M. Fox from New Jersey Commissioner Robert C. Shinn, Jr. dated:

(A) May 26, 1995 for two SIP revisions;

(B) November 8, 1995 for eight SIP revisions;

(C) January 10, 1996 for ten SIP revisions; and

(D) October 10, 1996 for two SIP revisions.

[FR Doc. 97-1073 Filed 1-16-97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-P

40 CFR Part 52

[CO-001-0008(a); FRL-5660-9]

Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Colorado: Enhanced Vehicle Inspection and Maintenance Program

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Direct final rule.