

Liquid nitrated polyol and trimethylolthane.  
Liquid oxygen explosives.

**M**

Magnesium ophorite explosives.  
Mannitol hexanitrate.  
MDNP [methyl 4,4-dinitropentanoate].  
MEAN [monoethanolamine nitrate].  
Mercuric fulminate.  
Mercury oxalate.  
Mercury tartrate.  
Metriol trinitrate.  
Minol-2 [40% TNT, 40% ammonium nitrate, 20% aluminum].  
MMAN [monomethylamine nitrate]; methylamine nitrate.  
Mononitrotoluene-nitroglycerin mixture.  
Monopropellants.

**N**

NIBTN [nitroisobutametrial trinitrate].  
Nitrate explosive mixtures.  
Nitrate sensitized with gelled nitroparaffin.  
Nitrated carbohydrate explosive.  
Nitrated glucoside explosive.  
Nitrated polyhydric alcohol explosives.  
Nitric acid and a nitro aromatic compound explosive.  
Nitric acid and carboxylic fuel explosive.  
Nitric acid explosive mixtures.  
Nitro aromatic explosive mixtures.  
Nitro compounds of furane explosive mixtures.  
Nitrocellulose explosive.  
Nitroderivative of urea explosive mixture.  
Nitrogelatin explosive.  
Nitrogen trichloride.  
Nitrogen tri-iodide.  
Nitroglycerine [NG, RNG, nitro, glyceryl trinitrate, trinitroglycerine].  
Nitroglycide.  
Nitroglycol [ethylene glycol dinitrate, EGDN].  
Nitroguanidine explosives.  
Nitronium perchlorate propellant mixtures.  
Nitroparaffins Explosive Grade and ammonium nitrate mixtures.  
Nitrostarch.  
Nitro-substituted carboxylic acids.  
Nitrourea.

**O**

Octogen [HMX].  
Octol [75 percent HMX, 25 percent TNT].  
Organic amine nitrates.  
Organic nitramines.

**P**

PBX [plastic bonded explosives].  
Pellet powder.  
Penthrinite composition.  
Pentolite.  
Perchlorate explosive mixtures.  
Peroxide based explosive mixtures.  
PETN [nitropentaerythrite, pentaerythrite tetranitrate, pentaerythritol tetranitrate].  
Picramic acid and its salts.  
Picramide.  
Picrate explosives.  
Picrate of potassium explosive mixtures.  
Picratol.  
Picric acid (manufactured as an explosive).  
Picryl chloride.  
Picryl fluoride.  
PLX [95% nitromethane, 5% ethylenediamine].  
Polynitro aliphatic compounds.  
Polyolpolynitrate-nitrocellulose explosive gels.

Potassium chlorate and lead sulfocyanate explosive.  
Potassium nitrate explosive mixtures.  
Potassium nitroaminotetrazole.  
Pyrotechnic compositions.  
Pyrotechnic fuses.  
PYYX [2,6-bis(picrylamino)] 3,5-dinitropyridine.

**R**

RDX [cyclonite, hexogen, T4, cyclo-1,3,5-trimethylene-2,4,6,-trinitramine; hexahydro-1,3,5-trinitro-S-triazine].

**S**

Safety fuse.  
Salts of organic amino sulfonic acid explosive mixture.  
Salutes (bulk).  
Silver acetylde.  
Silver azide.  
Silver fulminate.  
Silver oxalate explosive mixtures.  
Silver styphnate.  
Silver tartrate explosive mixtures.  
Silver tetrazene.  
Slurried explosive mixtures of water, inorganic oxidizing salt, gelling agent, fuel, and sensitizer (cap sensitive).  
Smokeless powder.  
Sodatol.  
Sodium amatol.  
Sodium azide explosive mixture.  
Sodium dinitro-ortho-cresolate.  
Sodium nitrate explosive mixtures.  
Sodium nitrate-potassium nitrate explosive mixture.  
Sodium picramate.  
Squibs.  
Styphnic acid explosives.

**T**

Tacot [tetranitro-2,3,5,6-dibenzo-1,3a,4,6a tetrazapentalene].  
TATB [triaminotrinitrobenzene].  
TATP [triacetonetriperoxide].  
TEGDN [triethylene glycol dinitrate].  
Tetranitrocarbazole.  
Tetrazene [tetracene, tetrazine, 1(5-tetrazolyl)-4-guanyl tetrazene hydrate].  
Tetrazole explosives.  
Tetryl [2,4,6 tetranitro-N-methylaniline].  
Tetrytol.  
Thickened inorganic oxidizer salt slurried explosive mixture.  
TMETN [trimethylolthane trinitrate].  
TNEF [trinitroethyl formal].  
TNEOC [trinitroethyl orthocarbonate].  
TNEOF [trinitroethyl orthoformate].  
TNT [trinitrotoluene, trotyl, trilitite, triton].  
Torpex.  
Tridite.  
Trimethylol ethyl methane trinitrate composition.  
Trimethylolthane trinitrate-nitrocellulose.  
Trimonite.  
Trinitroanisole.  
Trinitrobenzene.  
Trinitrobenzoic acid.  
Trinitrocresol.  
Trinitro-meta-cresol.  
Trinitronaphthalene.  
Trinitrophenetol.  
Trinitrophenol.  
Trinitrophenololucinol.  
Trinitroresorcinol.  
Tritonol.

**U**

Urea nitrate.

**W**

Water-bearing explosives having salts of oxidizing acids and nitrogen bases, sulfates, or sulfamates (cap sensitive).

Water-in-oil emulsion explosive compositions.

**X**

Xanthomonas hydrophilic colloid explosive mixture.

**Thomas E. Brandon,**

*Deputy Director.*

[FR Doc. 2017-28010 Filed 12-27-17; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4410-FY-P**

**DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE****Notice of Lodging of Proposed Consent Decree Under the Clean Air Act**

On December 20, 2017, the Department of Justice lodged a proposed consent decree with the United States District Court for the District of Arizona in the lawsuit entitled *United States v. Apache Nitrogen Products, Inc.*, Civil Action No. 4:17-cv-00612-RCC.

The proposed consent decree resolves claims set forth in a filed complaint for civil penalties and injunctive relief against Apache Nitrogen Products, Inc. (“Apache” or “ANPI”) for allegedly violating the Arizona State Implementation Plan (the “Arizona SIP”), including the requirements for the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (“PSD”), as set forth in Arizona Administrative Code (“AAC”), which has been approved by the Environmental Protection Agency (“EPA”) under Section 110 of the Clean Air Act, 42 U.S.C. 7410, and for allegedly violating a federal standard of performance for new sources (“NSPS”) for nitric acid plants (40 CFR part 60, subpart G) promulgated under Section 111 of the Clean Air Act, 42 U.S.C. 7411.

Under the decree, Apache will perform a computer-simulated air flow study for a nitric acid production unit called “AOP-4” to determine, at a minimum, the feasibility of Selective Catalytic Reduction as a control technology. The results of the study will be submitted to Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (“ADEQ”), the permitting authority under the Arizona SIP, and ADEQ will make a Best Available Control Technology determination and issue an appropriate permit based on its finding. Under the proposed consent decree, Apache also will pay a civil penalty of \$600,000.

The publication of this notice opens a period for public comment on the consent decree. Comments should be addressed to the Assistant Attorney General, Environment and Natural

Resources Division, and should refer to *United States v. Apache Nitrogen Products, Inc.*, D.J. Ref. No. 90–5–2–1–10736. All comments must be submitted no later than thirty (30) days after the publication date of this notice. Comments may be submitted either by email or by mail:

To submit comments:	Send them to:
By email .....	<a href="mailto:pubcomment-ees.enrd@usdoj.gov">pubcomment-ees.enrd@usdoj.gov</a> .
By mail .....	Assistant Attorney General, U.S. DOJ—ENRD, P.O. Box 7611, Washington, DC 20044–7611.

During the public comment period, the consent decree may be examined and downloaded at this Justice Department website: <https://www.justice.gov/enrd/consent-decrees>. We will provide a paper copy of the consent decree upon written request and payment of reproduction costs. Please mail your request and payment to: Consent Decree Library, U.S. DOJ—ENRD, P.O. Box 7611, Washington, DC 20044–7611.

Please enclose a check or money order for \$ 15.50 (25 cents per page reproduction cost) payable to the United States Treasury.

**Henry S. Friedman,**

*Assistant Section Chief, Environmental Enforcement Section, Environment and Natural Resources Division.*

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**BILLING CODE 4410–15–P**

emissions. At the Ponca City facility in Oklahoma and the Phenix City facility in Alabama, these pollution control requirements included, among other requirements, installation of Dry Gas Scrubber or Wet Gas Scrubber (“DGS” or “WGS”) systems designed to reduce sulfur dioxide emissions, and Selective Catalytic Reduction (“SCR”) systems to reduce nitrogen oxide emissions. The sulfur dioxide reduction systems are also expected to result in an ancillary reduction in particulate matter emissions.

The parties have now agreed to modify certain Consent Decree deadlines. The modification resolve issues regarding the feasibility of the affected deadlines and resolves a potential dispute between the parties concerning them. The modification does not change Defendant’s ultimate obligation to install and operate pollution controls at its facilities.

The publication of this notice opens a period for public comment on the proposed modification to the Consent Decree. Comments should be addressed to the Assistant Attorney General, Environment and Natural Resources Division, and should refer to *United States et al. v. Continental Carbon Company*, Civil Case No. 5:15–cv–00290–F (W.D. Okla.), D.J. Ref. No. 90–5–2–1–09729. All comments must be submitted no later than thirty (30) days after the publication date of this notice. Comments may be submitted either by email or by mail:

To submit comments:	Send them to:
By email .....	<a href="mailto:pubcomment-ees.enrd@usdoj.gov">pubcomment-ees.enrd@usdoj.gov</a> .
By mail .....	Assistant Attorney General, U.S. DOJ—ENRD, P.O. Box 7611, Washington, D.C. 20044–7611.

During the public comment period, the proposed modification to the Consent Decree may be examined and downloaded at this Justice Department website: <https://www.justice.gov/enrd/consent-decrees>. We will provide a paper copy of the proposed modification upon written request and payment of reproduction costs. Please mail your request and payment to: Consent Decree Library, U.S. DOJ—ENRD, P.O. Box 7611, Washington, DC 20044–7611.

Please enclose a check or money order for \$4.75 (25 cents per page

reproduction cost) payable to the United States Treasury.

**Thomas Carroll,**

*Assistant Section Chief, Environmental Enforcement Section, Environment and Natural Resources Division.*

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**DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE**

**Notice of Lodging of Proposed Consent Decree Under the Clean Air Act**

On December 22, 2017, the Department of Justice lodged a proposed Consent Decree with the United States District Court for the Western District of Louisiana in the lawsuit entitled *United States and the State of Louisiana v. Orion Engineered Carbons, LLC* (W.D. La.), Civil Action No. 6:17–cv–01660.

In this civil enforcement action under the federal Clean Air Act (“Act”), the United States and the State of Louisiana allege that Orion Engineered Carbons, LLC (“Defendant”), failed to comply with certain requirements of the Act intended to protect air quality at four carbon black manufacturing facilities in Franklin, Louisiana, Borger, Texas, Orange, Texas, and Belpre, Ohio. The complaint seeks injunctive relief and civil penalties for violations of the Act’s Prevention of Significant Deterioration provisions, 42 U.S.C. 7470–92, the Act’s Nonattainment New Source Review provisions, 42 U.S.C. 7501–7515, the Act’s Title V permit provisions and certain operating permit requirements, 42 U.S.C. 7661a–76661f, and various Clean Air Act implementing regulations. The complaint alleges that Defendant failed to obtain appropriate permits and failed to install and operate required pollution control devices to reduce emissions of sulfur dioxide (“SO<sub>2</sub>”), nitrogen oxides (“NO<sub>x</sub>”), and/or particulate matter (“PM”) at its four carbon black facilities.

The proposed Consent Decree would resolve violations for certain provisions of the Act at the four facilities, and would require the Defendant to reduce harmful SO<sub>2</sub>, NO<sub>x</sub>, and PM emissions through the installation and operation of pollution controls. The Defendant will also spend \$550,000 to fund environmental mitigation projects that will further reduce emissions and benefit communities adversely affected by the pollution from the facilities, and pay a civil penalty of \$800,000.

The publication of this notice opens a period for public comment on the proposed Consent Decree. Comments should be addressed to the Assistant

**DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE**

**Notice of Lodging of Proposed Modification of Consent Decree Under the Clean Air Act**

On December 22, 2017, the Department of Justice lodged a proposed modification to a Consent Decree with the United States District Court for the Western District of Oklahoma in *United States and the Oklahoma Department of Environmental Quality and the State of Alabama v. Continental Carbon Company*, Civil Case No. 5:15–cv–00290–F (W.D. Okla.).

The original Consent Decree was entered on May 7, 2015, and resolved civil claims under the Clean Air Act at the Defendant’s three carbon black manufacturing facilities located in Oklahoma, Alabama, and Texas. The Consent Decree imposed various pollution control requirements on Defendant’s facilities, including requirements related to sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, and particulate matter