Petroleum Refinery Equipment: These rules were revised to be consistent with EPA's draft VOC Model Rule which clarified the applicability.

1200–3–18–.28 Petroleum Liquid Storage in External Floating Roof Tanks & 1200–3–18–.29 Petroleum Liquid Storage in Fixed Roof Tanks: These rules were revised to be consistent with EPA's draft VOC Model Rule which clarified the recordkeeping requirements.

1200–3–18–.31 Solvent Metal Cleaning: This rule was revised to be consistent with EPA's draft VOC Model Rule which lowered the applicability threshold and clarified the compliance requirements.

1200–3–18–.32 Cutback and Emulsified Asphalt: This rule was revised to eliminate any exemptions to this rule.

1200–3–18–.35 Graphic Arts Systems: This rule was revised to include weighted average limitations and to clarify recordkeeping and reporting requirements.

1200–3–18–.79 Other Facilities that Emit Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC): This rule applies to all VOC sources in the Nashville nonattainment that have the potential to emit 100 tons or more per year.

The following rules were added to the VOC chapter to provide regulations for additional source categories.

1200–3–18–.11 Automobile and Light-Duty Truck Coating Operations

1200–3–18–.30 Leaks from Natural Gas/ Gasoline Processing Equipment

1200–3–18–.34 Pneumatic Rubber Tire Manufacturing

1200–3–18–.36 Petroleum Solvent Dry Cleaning

1200–3–18–.38 Leaks from Synthetic Organic Chemical, Polymer, and Resin Manufacturing Equipment

1200–3–18–.39 Manufacture of High-Density Polyethylene, Polypropylene, and Polystyrene Resins

1200–3–18–.40 Air Oxidation Processes in the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturing Industry

1200–3–18–.86 Performance Specifications for Continuous Emission Monitoring of Total Hydrocarbons

1200–3–18–.87 Quality Control Procedures for Continuous Emission Monitoring Systems (CEMS)

The following rules were revised consistent with the EPA's draft VOC Model Rule. The applicability thresholds were changed from sources having the potential to emit 25 tons per year or greater in Davidson, Hamilton, and Shelby Counties, and 100 tons per year or greater in other counties to those whose maximum theoretical emissions of 10 tons per year or greater in the five-county Nashville nonattainment area, 25

tons per year or above in Hamilton or Shelby County and 100 tons per year or greater in all other counties.

1200–3–18–.12 Can Coating 1200–3–18–.13 Coil Coating

1200–3–18–.14 Paper and Related Coating

1200–3–18–.15 Fabric Coating 1200–3–18–.16 Vinyl Coating

1200–3–18–.17 Coating of Metal Furniture

1200–3–18–18 Coating of Large Appliances

1200–3–18–.19 Coating of Magnet Wire 1200–3–18–.20 Coating of Miscellaneous Metal Parts

1200–3–18–.21 Coating of Flat Wood Paneling

Sections 1200–3–18–.05, 1200–31–18–.37, 1200–3–18–.41 through .78 and 1200–3–18–.88 through .99 are reserved.

The following rules were added to provide for test methods and compliance procedures.

1200–3–18–.80 Test Methods and Compliance Procedures: General Provisions

1200–3–18–.81 Test Methods and Compliance Procedures: Determining the VOC Content of Coatings and Inks

1200–3–18–.82 Test Methods and Compliance Procedures: Alternative Compliance Methods for Surface Coating.

1200–3–18–.83 Test Methods and Compliance Procedures: Emissions Capture and Destruction or Removal Efficiency and Monitoring Requirements

1200–3–18–.84 Test Methods and Compliance Procedures: Determining the Destruction or Removal Efficiency of a Control Device

1200–3–18–.85 Test Methods and Compliance Procedures: Leak Detection Methods for Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC)

Final Action

EPA is approving the submitted revisions to the Tennessee SIP with the exception of those rules discussed in the Supplementary section of the notice which are either conditionally approved or disapproved. The revised chapter 1200-3-18 "Volatile Organic Compounds" provides essentially the same requirements as the previous chapter 1200–3–18 with some sections being more stringent as described above. 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 April 28, 1995, unless, by March 29, 1995, 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 then 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 April 28, 1995.

Under section 307(b)(1) of the Act, 42 U.S.C. 7607 (b)(1), petitions for judicial review of this action must be filed in the United States Court of Appeals for the appropriate circuit by April 28, 1995. Filing a petition for reconsideration by the Administrator of this final rule does not affect the finality of this rule for 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) of the CAA, 42 U.S.C. 7607 (b)(2).)

The OMB has exempted these actions from review under Executive Order 12866.

Nothing in this action shall be construed as permitting or allowing or establishing a precedent for any future request for a 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.

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 CAA 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 CAA, preparation of a regulatory flexibility analysis would constitute Federal inquiry into the economic reasonableness of state action. The CAA