

**Note 2:** Information concerning the existence of approved alternative methods of compliance with this AD, if any, may be obtained from the Atlanta ACO.

(c) Special flight permits may be issued in accordance with §§ 21.197 and 21.199 of the Federal Aviation Regulations (14 CFR 21.197 and 21.199) to operate the airplane to a location where the requirements of this AD can be accomplished.

(d) The inspections and repair shall be done in accordance with Pemco Alert Service Letter 737-53-0004, including Appendices I and II dated January 10, 1995. This incorporation by reference was approved by the Director of the Federal Register in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR part 51. Copies may be obtained from Pemco Aeroplex, Incorporated, P.O. Box 2287, Birmingham, Alabama 35201-2287. Copies may be inspected at the FAA, Transport Airplane Directorate, 1601 Lind Avenue, SW., Renton, Washington; or at the FAA, Small Airplane Directorate, Atlanta Aircraft Certification Office, Campus Building, 1701 Columbia Avenue, Suite 2-160, College Park, Georgia; or at the Office of the Federal Register, 800 North Capitol Street, NW., suite 700, Washington, DC.

(e) This amendment becomes effective on April 5, 1995.

Issued in Renton, Washington, on March 9, 1995.

**Darrell M. Pederson,**

*Acting Manager, Transport Airplane Directorate, Aircraft Certification Service.*

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## ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

### 40 CFR Part 52

[IL79-1-6616A; FRL-5167-4]

#### Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; Illinois

**AGENCY:** Environmental Protection Agency.

**ACTION:** Direct final rule.

**SUMMARY:** The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) approves requested revisions to Chicago ozone Federal Implementation Plan (FIP) as it pertains to the following sources: General Motors Corporation, Electro-Motive Division Plant (GMC Electro-Motive), LaGrange, Illinois; Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Corporation (3M), Bedford Park, Illinois; Replogle Globes, Inc. (Replogle); Broadview, Illinois; Candle Corporation of America (CCA), Chicago, Illinois; Nalco Chemical

Company (Nalco) Bedford Park, Illinois Clearing Plant; Parisian Novelty Company (Parisian), Chicago, Illinois; Meyercord Corporation (Meyercord), Carol Stream, Illinois; Wallace Computer Services, Inc. (Wallace) Printing and Binding Plant, Hillside, Illinois; and the General Packaging Products, Inc. (GPP) Chicago, Illinois. This action lists the FIP revisions USEPA is approving and incorporates the relevant material into the Code of Federal Regulations. The rationale for the approval is set forth in this final rule; additional information is available at the address indicated below. Elsewhere in this **Federal Register**, USEPA is proposing approval, soliciting public comment, and offering an opportunity for a public hearing on these requested FIP revisions. If adverse comments are received or a public hearing is requested on this direct final rule, USEPA will withdraw this final rule and address the comments received in response to this final rule in the final rule on the proposed rule published in the proposed rules section of this **Federal Register**. Unless this final rule is withdrawn, no further rulemaking will occur on this requested FIP revision.

**EFFECTIVE DATE:** This action will be effective May 22, 1995 unless notice is received by April 20, 1995 that someone wishes to submit adverse comments. If the effective date is delayed, timely notice will be published in the **Federal Register**.

**ADDRESSES:** Written comments can be mailed to: J. Elmer Bortzer, Chief, Regulation Development Section (AR-18J), Regulation Development Branch, Air and Radiation Division, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 77 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois 60604.

**Docket:** Pursuant to sections 307(d)(1) (B) and (N) of the Clean Air Act (Act), 42 U.S.C. 7607(d)(1) (B) and (N), this action is subject to the procedural requirements of section 307(d). Therefore, USEPA has established a public docket for this action, A-94-39, which is available for public inspection and copying between 8 a.m. and 4 p.m., Monday through Friday, at the following addresses. We recommend that you contact Fayette Bright before visiting the Chicago location and Rachel Romine before visiting the Washington, D.C. location. A reasonable fee may be charged for copying.

The United States Environmental Protection Agency, Region 5, Regulation Development Branch, Eighteenth Floor, Southeast, 77 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois, 60604, (312) 886-6069.

United States Environmental Protection Agency, Docket No. A-94-39, Air Docket (LE-131), Room M1500, Waterside Mall, 401 M Street, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20460, (202) 245-3639.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Steven Rosenthal, Environmental Engineer (312) 886-6052.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** On June 29, 1990, USEPA promulgated a FIP requiring Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT) to control the emission of Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) in six counties in the Chicago metropolitan area. 55 FR 26818, codified at 40 CFR 52.741. In determining the applicability of some of these regulations to particular sources, USEPA used the concept of "maximum theoretical emissions" (MTE), which is defined as "the quantity of volatile organic material emissions that theoretically could be emitted by a stationary source before add-on controls based on the design capacity or maximum production capacity of the source and 8760 hours per year \* \* \* at "55 FR 26860, 40 CFR 52.741(a). Relief for otherwise subject sources is available through a site-specific State Implementation Plan (SIP) or FIP revision that limits emissions to below the applicable cutoff by operational or production limitations.

The sources identified in Table 1 have requested that USEPA approve production or operational limitations that will keep their emissions below the applicability cutoff of the rule to which they would otherwise be subject. Production limits are restrictions on the amount of final product which can be manufactured or otherwise produced at a source. Operational limits are all other restrictions on the manner in which a source is run, including hours of operation and amount and type of raw material consumed. Production and operational limits must be stated as conditions that can be enforced independently of one another.

FIP revisions which limit VOC emissions to less than 100 tons VOC per year have been requested by the following nine companies.