Dated: May 2, 1995.

#### Dennis Grams,

Regional Administrator.

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 Q—lowa

2. Section 52.820 is amended by adding paragraph (c)(60) to read as follows:

### § 52.820 Identification of plan.

(c) \* \* \*

- (60) On May 5, 1994, the Director of the Iowa Department of Natural Resources submitted revisions to the State Implementation Plan (SIP) to update the state's incorporation by reference and conformity to various Federally approved regulations.
  - (i) Incorporation by reference.
- (A) Revised rules, "Polk County Ordinance No. 132—Polk County Board of Health Rules and Regulations, effective December 2, 1993. This revision approves all articles in Chapter V, except for Article VI, Section 5–16(n) and (p), Article VIII, and Article XIII.
  - (ii) Additional material.
  - (A) None.

# PART 62—[AMENDED]

1. The authority citation for part 62 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 7401–7671q.

#### Subpart Q-lowa

2. Section 62.3850 is amended by adding paragraph (b)(3) to read as follows:

#### § 62.3850 Identification of plan.

(b) \* \* \*

(3) Control of sulfur dioxide and sulfuric acid mist from sulfuric acid manufacturing plants in Polk County were adopted on October 26, 1993, and submitted on March 23, 1994.

[FR Doc. 95-14389 Filed 6-12-95; 8:45 am] BILLING CODE 6560-50-P

### 40 CFR Part 82

[FRL-5219-1]

RIN 2060-AF99

#### **Protection of Stratospheric Ozone**

**AGENCY:** Environmental Protection

Agency.

ACTION: Final rule.

**SUMMARY:** This final rule restricts or prohibits substitutes for ozone depleting substances (ODSs) under the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Significant New Alternatives Policy (SNAP) program. SNAP implements section 612 of the amended Clean Air Act of 1990 which requires EPA to evaluate and regulate substitutes for the ODSs to reduce overall risk to human health and the environment. Through these evaluations, SNAP generates lists of acceptable and unacceptable substitutes for each of the major industrial use sectors. The intended effect of the SNAP program is to expedite movement away from ozone depleting compounds while avoiding a shift into high-risk substitutes posing other environmental problems.

In this final rule, EPA is issuing decisions on the acceptability of certain substitutes proposed by the Agency on September 26, 1994 (59 FR 49108). To arrive at determinations on the acceptability of substitutes, the Agency completed a cross-media evaluation of risks to human health and the environment by sector end-use.

Public comments received regarding this rulemaking have been fully summarized and responded to in the relevant sector sections of this rule. Therefore, no separate comment response document has been developed to accompany this rulemaking. Copies of the eleven public comments received on the NPRM are available in the public docket supporting this final rule. **EFFECTIVE DATE:** This rule is effective on

July 13, 1995.

ADDRESSES: Materials relevant to the rulemaking are contained in Air Docket A-91-42, Central Docket Section, South Conference Room 4, U.S. Environmental Agency, 401 M Street, SW., Washington, DC 20460. The docket may be inspected between 8 a.m. and 5:30 p.m. weekdays. Telephone (202) 260-7549. As provided in 40 CFR part 2, a reasonable fee may be charged for photocopying

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: The Stratospheric Ozone Information Hotline at 1-800-296-1996 between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. Eastern Time or Sally Rand at (202) 233-9739 or fax (202) 233-9577, Substitutes Analysis and

Review Branch, Stratospheric Protection Division, 401 M Street, SW (6205J), Washington, DC 20460.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

II. Section 612 Program

A. Statutory Requirements

B. Regulatory History

III. Listing of Substitutes

IV. Administrative Requirements

V. Administrative Information

## I. Background

On March 18, 1994, EPA promulgated a final rulemaking setting forth its plan for administering the SNAP program (59 FR 13044), and issued its initial list of decisions on the acceptability and unacceptability of a number of substitutes. Since the March 1994 rulemaking, EPA has continued to evaluate and approve substitutes as they are submitted to the program.

# II. Section 612 Program

### A. Statutory Requirements

Section 612 of the Clean Air Act authorizes EPA to develop a program for evaluating alternatives to ozonedepleting substances. EPA is referring to this program as the Significant New Alternatives Policy (SNAP) program. The major provisions of section 612 are:

- Rulemaking—Section 612(c) requires EPA to promulgate rules making it unlawful to replace any class I (chlorofluorocarbon, halon, carbon tetrachloride, methyl chloroform, methyl bromide, and hydrobromofluorocarbon) or class II (hydrochlorofluorocarbon) substance with any substitute that the Administrator determines may present adverse effects to human health or the environment where the Administrator has identified an alternative that (1) reduces the overall risk to human health and the environment, and (2) is currently or potentially available.
- Listing of Unacceptable/Acceptable Substitutes—Section 612(c) also requires EPA to publish a list of the substitutes unacceptable for specific uses. EPA must publish a corresponding list of acceptable alternatives for specific uses.
- Petition Process—Section 612(d) grants the right to any person to petition EPA to add a substitute to or delete a substitute from the lists published in accordance with section 612(c). The Agency has 90 days to grant or deny a petition. Where the Agency grants the petition, EPA must publish the revised lists within an additional 6 months.
- 90-day Notification—Section 612(e) requires EPA to require any person who produces a chemical substitute for a class I substance to notify the Agency not less than 90 days before new or existing chemicals are introduced into interstate commerce for significant new uses as substitutes for a class I substance. The producer must also provide the Agency with the producer's unpublished health and safety studies on such substitutes.