requirements during an earlier period. In addition, it requires newly designated ozone nonattainment areas to adopt RACT rules consistent with those for previously designated nonattainment areas.

This proposed action addresses VOC RACT for site-specific non-CTG sources located in the Cleveland/Akron/Lorain and Cincinnati nonattainment areas. Non-CTG RACT for the other areas of Ohio designated moderate or above, Toledo and Dayton-Springfield, has been addressed in a separate rulemaking in the **Federal Register** on March 23, 1995 (60 FR 15235–15241) along with RACT for CTG sources.

The following is the USEPA's evaluation of the submitted revisions to Ohio Administrative Code (OAC) Chapter 3745–21 ''Carbon Monoxide, Ozone, Hydrocarbon Air Quality Standards, and Related Emission Requirements,'' including the following amendments: 3745–21–01, Definitions, 3745–21–04, Attainment Dates and Compliance Time Schedules, and 3745–21–09, Control of Emissions of Volatile Organic Compounds from Stationary Sources.

II. USEPA Evaluation and Action

In determining the approvability of a VOC rule, the USEPA must evaluate the rule for consistency with the requirements of the Act and USEPA regulations, as found in section 110 and Part D of the Act and 40 CFR part 51 (Requirements for Preparation, Adoption, and Submittal of Implementation Plans). A detailed analysis of the submittals and discussion of the USEPA's basis for proposing approval is contained a USEPA Technical Support Document (TSD) dated June 23, 1995.

This action addresses VOC regulations applying to non-CTG sources. The USEPA finds that Ohio's non-CTG VOC RACT rules for sources located in the Cleveland/Akron/Lorain and Cincinnati nonattainment areas are approvable. These rules had previously been disapproved by USEPA in the **Federal Register** for May 9, 1994 (59 FR 23796–23799) as a result of deficiencies cited in the **Federal Register** on September 23, 1993 (58 FR 49458–49463). For four of the site-specific rules, approval is contingent upon issuance by the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency (OEPA) of Findings and Orders which correct deficiencies in the rules. A rule establishing RACT for one additional company, Sprayon Products, for which there is no current rule, will be contained in an additional Finding and Order. In a June 21, 1995 letter to USEPA, OEPA has committed to publish these Findings and Orders. Subsequent to review of these Findings and Orders, USEPA will take final action on the requested revisions through a letter notice to OEPA and the affected sources. The effective date of the revisions will be the date that the letter notice is issued. Interested parties wishing to comment on these revisions or on USEPA approval by means of the letter notice must submit written comments by August 9, 1995.

A discussion of these rules, contained in OAC 3745–21–09, follows.

(FF) Steelcraft Manufacturing Co., Cincinnati

The deficiency previously cited by USEPA (lack of sufficient recordkeeping and reporting requirements) has been corrected by subjecting this source to the recordkeeping and reporting requirements of paragraph (B)(3), previously approved by USEPA.

(GG) Chevron USA, Incorporated, Cincinnati Area

Recordkeeping requirements have been added to this rule to ensure enforceability, thus correcting the deficiency previously cited by USEPA.

(HH) Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co., Akron, Massillon Road

Recordkeeping requirements have been added to this rule to ensure enforceability, thus correcting the deficiency previously cited by USEPA.

(II) International Paper Co., Springdale

This source is an offset lithographic printer, a category for which a draft CTG was published on December 12, 1992, although no final CTG was published. A Finding and Order issued by OEPA will require that the alcohol content in the fountain solution be no greater than 8.5 percent by volume, and that the fountain be refrigerated to 60 °F, which was determined to be RACT in the draft CTG. In addition, the rule imposes limits on the VOC content of coatings and inks which were determined to be the lowest available, based on correspondence between the company and vendors of coatings and inks.

(JJ) Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co., Akron, Tech Way Drive

USEPA concerns about a provision allowing the use of an alternative method and/or procedure to Goodyear Method E–826 (Revision 1, 1983) for determining residual monomer content have been addressed by inclusion in the rule of language requiring that this alternative method and/or procedure be approved by the USEPA as a SIP revision. Another USEPA-cited deficiency has been corrected by adding requirements for daily analyses and recordkeeping on residual monomer content in polymer blend tanks.

(KK) Morton Thiokol, Cincinnati

This rule requires the company to control VOC emissions from its methyltin production processes through use of a VOC recovery system which achieves at least 70 percent control efficiency. Control efficiency must be calculated weekly, and failure to achieve adequate control efficiency must be reported. In addition, the railcar unloading process must be a closed-loop system which uses compressed VOC for unloading, without any venting into the atmosphere. Previously cited deficiencies have been corrected through addition to the rule of a requirement that determination of VOC usage and recovery be performed on a daily basis to calculate a weekly average for purposes of compliance determination, and by an explanation by the company and Ohio of the closed-loop unloading process.

(LL) Lubrizol Corporation, Painesville (Cleveland Area)

Recordkeeping requirements have been added to paragraph (3)(a) of this rule to ensure enforceability, addressing a deficiency previously cited by USEPA.

(MM) PPG Industries, Inc., Cleveland

A deficiency previously cited by USEPA (lack of sufficient recordkeeping and reporting requirements) has been corrected by subjecting this source to the recordkeeping and reporting requirements of paragraph (B)(4). In addition, a definition of the term ''control system'' has been added to paragraph 3745–21–01(Q), eliminating another previously-cited deficiency.

(NN) Midwest Mica, Cleveland

Midwest Mica creates electrical insulation products using mica chips held together by resins. The rule requires emissions from each of the coating or laminating lines to be vented to a control device achieving 98 percent destruction of VOCs. However, the rule lacks a requirement for capture efficiency. A Finding and Order issued by OEPA will correct this deficiency by requiring 81 percent total control efficiency (taking into account both capture and destruction) and referencing USEPA test methods for determining capture efficiency. Lines which employ less than five tons of VOCs per year are exempted from this requirement, but the company must keep monthly records documenting emissions from these lines, and report