

77 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois 60604.

Copies of the State submittal are available for public review during normal business hours at the above address. (It is recommended that you telephone Kathleen D'Agostino at (312) 886-1767 before visiting the Region 5 office.)

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Kathleen D'Agostino, Regulation Development Section, Air Toxics and Radiation Branch (AT-18J), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 77 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois 60604. Telephone: (312) 886-6036.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** Section 182(b)(2) of the Act requires States to adopt VOC RACT rules for all areas designated nonattainment for ozone and classified as moderate or above. Section 182(b)(2)(B) requires that States adopt RACT regulations for sources covered by pre-1990 CTG documents. Section 182(b)(2)(C) requires that States submit revisions to the SIP for major sources of VOCs for which the USEPA has not issued a CTG document. The counties of Kewaunee, Manitowoc, and Sheboygan and the Milwaukee area (including Kenosha, Milwaukee, Ozaukee, Racine, Washington, and Waukesha) are the only areas in Wisconsin designated nonattainment and classified as moderate or above. Therefore, these are the areas in Wisconsin subject to the RACT catch-up requirements of section 182(b)(2).

### Negative Declarations

Wisconsin has not promulgated RACT regulations for several pre-1990 CTG categories because there are no sources located in the ozone nonattainment areas that would be affected. Therefore, to satisfy the requirement of section 182(b)(2)(B), the State is required to officially certify that there are currently no sources in the nonattainment areas that would be covered by these categories. The State submitted current negative declarations for the following categories on April 17, 1990, and June 30, 1994: (1) leaks from petroleum refinery equipment; (2) manufacture of synthesized pharmaceutical products; (3) manufacture of pneumatic rubber tires; (4) automobile and light duty truck manufacturing; (5) fire truck and emergency response vehicle manufacturing; (6) manufacture of high-density polyethylene, polypropylene, and polystyrene resins, a.k.a. polymer manufacturing; (7) leaks from synthetic organic chemical and polymer manufacturing equipment; (8) air oxidation processes at synthetic organic

chemical manufacturing industries; and (9) equipment leaks from natural gas/gasoline processing plants.

### List of Major Sources Subject to Post-1990 CTG Source Categories

Pursuant to sections 183(a), 183(b)(3) and 183(b)(4) of the Act, USEPA was required to develop CTG documents for 13 source categories by November 15, 1993. A list of these source categories, contained in Appendix E to the General Preamble, was published in the **Federal Register** on April 28, 1992 (57 FR 18070). The State was required to submit a list of major sources that would be subject to these post-1990 CTG documents. On June 30, 1994, Wisconsin submitted this list which included facilities in four source categories: (1) cleanup solvents; (2) offset lithography; (3) plastic parts coating; and (4) wood furniture coating.

### Screen Printing

Because the USEPA has not issued a CTG for screen printing, the State of Wisconsin developed a non-CTG regulation for this category. This regulation was submitted to the USEPA on June 30, 1994, and supplemented on July 15, 1994. The Wisconsin rule applies to screen printing facilities which: 1) are located in the counties of Kenosha, Milwaukee, Ozaukee, Racine, Washington or Waukesha and have maximum theoretical emissions of VOCs from all screen printing units greater than 25 tons per year, or 2) are located in the counties of Kewaunee, Manitowoc, or Sheboygan and have maximum theoretical emissions of VOCs from all screen printing units greater than 100 tons per year. Sources are required to achieve final compliance with this regulation no later than May 31, 1995.

In its rule, Wisconsin establishes a general emission limit of 3.3 pounds of VOC per gallon of ink or coating, excluding water, as applied. This limit is applicable to all printing operations at screen printing facilities, except for those using special purpose inks and coatings or those involved in roll coating operations.

Wisconsin's rule defines special purpose inks and coatings as those inks and coatings which are conductive; used to print ink transfers (decals); or designed to resist or withstand any of the following: more than 2 years of outdoor exposure; exposure to chemicals, solvents, acids, detergent, oil products, or cosmetics; temperatures in excess of 170 F; vacuum forming; embossing; or molding. The emissions limit established in the Wisconsin rule for special purpose inks and coatings is

6.7 pounds per gallon, excluding water, as delivered to an applicator. Wisconsin's rule establishes a limit of 6.7 pounds per gallon for roll coating operations occurring at screen printing facilities.

Additionally, for screen reclamation processes, the Wisconsin rule establishes a limit of 0.24 kilograms per square meter (0.050 pounds of VOC per square foot) of screen reclaimed, calculated on a daily average basis for each day of operation.

With respect to recordkeeping requirements, the regulation requires sources to collect and record the following information: a unique name or identification number for each coating, as applied; the VOC content of each coating, as applied, in units of pounds of VOC per gallon, excluding water; the daily average VOC emission rate from screen reclamation in kilograms per square meter (pounds per square foot) of screen reclaimed; the amount of VOCs emitted during the day from screen reclamation in kilograms (pounds); and the total surface area of screen reclaimed during the day in square meters (square feet).

To determine the approvability of a VOC rule, USEPA must evaluate the rule for consistency with the requirements of section 110 and part D of the Act. In addition, USEPA has reviewed the Wisconsin rule in accordance with USEPA policy guidance documents and regulations, including "Issues Relating to VOC Regulation Cutpoints, Deficiencies, and Deviations, Clarification to Appendix D of November 24, 1987 **Federal Register** Notice;" South Coast Air Quality Management District rule 1130, as approved in the **Federal Register** on September 29, 1993 (58 FR 50884); and Bay Area Management District rule 8-20 as approved in the **Federal Register** on March 22, 1995 (60 FR 15062). The USEPA has found that the rule meets the requirements applicable to ozone and is, therefore, approvable for incorporation into the State's ozone SIP. A more complete discussion of the USEPA's review of the State's regulation is contained in a technical support document dated April 7, 1995. The USEPA is approving this revision as meeting, in part, the RACT catch-up requirements of section 182(b)(2) of the Act.

The USEPA is publishing this action without prior proposal because USEPA views this as a noncontroversial revision and anticipates no adverse comments. However, USEPA is publishing a separate document in this **Federal Register** publication, which constitutes a "proposed approval" of the