

B. Section 42 specifies the methods to be used for sampling and analyzing coatings and inks for VOC content. Specified methods for determining VOC content are Method 24 of 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A for coatings and Method 24A of 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A for inks.

C. Section 43 specifies the methods to be used by coating sources for calculation of daily weighted average, of required overall emission reduction efficiency and of equivalent emission limitations. Section 43.1 provides the formula for calculating the daily weighted average VOC content. Section 43.2 specifies how the daily required control efficiency is to be calculated. Provided are procedures: (1) to convert the complying coating, emission limits from a mass VOC per gallon of coating (less water and exempt solvent) basis to a solids basis, mass VOC per gallon solids; (2) to calculate the required overall emission reduction efficiency using the complying coating emission limit on a solids basis and either the maximum actual VOC content (solids basis) or the actual, daily-weighted average VOC (on a solids basis); (3) to calculate the actual, daily-weighted average VOC (on a solids basis) of the coatings used.

D. Section 44 and Appendix A specify the methods for measuring capture efficiency and for calculating control device destruction or removal efficiency.

#### 1. Capture Efficiency

Four capture efficiency testing and calculation protocols are used: Gas/gas methods using either a temporary total enclosure (TTE) or a building enclosure (BE) as a TTE. Liquid/gas methods using either a BE as a TTE or a TTE. The procedures in Appendix A to Series 21 are specified for measuring the liquid input to the process, the mass of gaseous, fugitive VOC that escapes and the mass of gaseous VOC collected by the capture system. Procedure T of Appendix A to Series 21 contains the criteria for determining if a building or temporary enclosure is a TTE. Procedure T also contains the criteria for determining if a permanent enclosure is a Permanent Total Enclosure (PTE). Section 44 exempts any PTE from capture efficiency testing.

#### 2. Control Device Destruction or Removal Efficiency

Section 44.2 requires that the methods specified in Section 45 be used for determining the flows and VOC concentrations in the inlets and outlets of VOC control devices. Section 44 stipulates the formula for calculating

control device destruction or removal efficiency. Section 44.2 also requires continuous monitoring on carbon adsorption systems and incinerators and specifies the requirements for such monitoring systems.

#### 3. Overall Capture and Control Efficiency

Section 44.3 requires that overall capture and control efficiency be calculated as the product of the capture efficiency and the control device efficiency.

E. Section 45 adopts reference methods found in 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A. The methods adopted are: Method 18, 25 or 25A for determining VOC concentrations at the inlet and outlet of a control device; only Method 25 is allowed for determining destruction efficiency of thermal or catalytic incinerators. Method 1 or 1A for velocity traverse. Method 2, 2A, 2B, 2C, or 2D for measuring velocity and flow rates. Method 3 or 3A for determining oxygen and carbon dioxide analysis. Method 4 for stack gas moisture. Section 45 also specifies the number and length of tests.

F. Section 46 specifies leak detection methods. Method 21 of 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A is adopted.

G. Section 47 sets the performance specifications of systems for the continuous emissions monitoring of total hydrocarbons as a surrogate for measuring the total gaseous organic concentration in a combustion gas stream.

H. Section 48 requires each owner or operator of a continuous emissions monitor system (CEMS) to develop and implement a CEMS quality control program. Section 48 defines the minimum requirements for such a program.

*EPA's Evaluation:* The regulations listed above are approvable as SIP revisions because they conform to EPA guidance and comply with the requirements of the Act. EPA has determined that the test methods and compliance procedures are no less stringent than that required by the applicable CTG and pertinent EPA guidance.

As required by 40 CFR 51.102, the State of West Virginia has certified that public hearings with regard to these proposed revisions were held in Charleston, West Virginia on September 12, 1991.

EPA is approving this SIP revision 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, EPA is proposing to approve the SIP revision should adverse or critical comments be filed. This action will become effective April 3, 1995 unless, by March 3, 1995, adverse or critical comments are received.

If 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 the companion proposed rule. 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 on April 3, 1995.

#### Final Action

EPA is approving sections 1 to 9, 11, 12, 14 to 19, 21 to 29, 31, 36, 39, 41 to 48 and Appendix A to West Virginia's Title 45, Series 21 as a revision to the West Virginia SIP. The State of West Virginia submitted these amendments to EPA as a SIP revision on August 10, 1993.

Nothing in this action should be construed as permitting or allowing or establishing a precedent for any future request for revision to any state implementation plan. Each request for revision to the state implementation plan 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 Clean Air Act 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, the Administrator certifies 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 Act, preparation of a flexibility analysis would constitute Federal inquiry into the economic