- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 5, Regulation Development Branch, 18th Floor Southwest, 77 West Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Illinois, 60604. and
- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Docket No. A–94–40, Air Docket (LE– 131), Room M1500, Waterside Mall, 401 M Street, SW., Washington, DC 20460.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Steven Rosenthal, Regulation Development Branch, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 5, 77 West Jackson Blvd. Chicago, Illinois 60604, (312) 886-6052. SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Under 40 CFR 52.741(x) in the Chicago FIP, sources located in Cook, DuPage, Kane, Lake, McHenry and Will Counties with total Maximum Theoretical Emissions 1 (MTE) of more than 100 tons per calendar year of VOC 2 and which are not covered by a Control Techniques Guideline document, must comply with certain requirements. The rule provides an exemption, however, for sources which are limited to 100 tons or less of VOC emissions per calendar year, before the application of capture systems and control devices, through production or capacity limitations contained in a federally enforceable construction permit or a State Implementation Plan (SIP) or FIP.

On February 24, 1992, FDLC requested a FIP revision that would impose the identical limitations on its plant operations as those specified in a December 16, 1991, Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA) operating permit. A copy of the IEPA operating permit was submitted to USEPA on April 13, 1992. If granted, this FIP revision would restrict its use of inks, overvarnish, fountain solution, acrylic coating, washes, conditioners, and other solvents with the intent of keeping its VOC emissions below 100 tons per year.

FDLC's requested FIP revision is not approvable for the following reasons.

1. FDLC's permit assumes that only 5 percent of the VOC in its overvarnish is capable of being emitted. Credit was taken for 95 percent retention in the

substrate for overvarnish without any documentation in support of this assumption. Without such documentation, it must be assumed that 100 percent of the VOC is emitted. Without credit for overvarnish retention, FDLC's operating restrictions limit FDLC to 126.6 tons VOC per year, well over the 100 tons per year applicability cutoff.

2. FDLC's permit does not require that records of VOC-containing material usage be kept. Without such records it is not possible to determine FDLC's yearly (for each consecutive 12 month interval) VOC emissions.

These deficiencies were discussed with a representative of FDLC on May 20, 1992.

Proposed Rulemaking Action and Solicitation of Public Comment

For the reasons stated above, USEPA is proposing to disapprove FDLC's request for a FIP revision in the form of operating restrictions on the amount of VOC containing materials used. Public comment is solicited on FDLC's requested revision and on USEPA's proposed rulemaking action.

Additionally, if requested, USEPA will provide an opportunity for a public hearing on this proposal. All comments received by the close of the public comment period will be considered in the development of USEPA's final rule.

Under the Regulatory Flexibility Act, 5 U.S.C. 600 et seq., USEPA 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, USEPA 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-forprofit enterprises, and government entities with populations of less than 50,000.

This action involves only one source, FDLC. Therefore, USEPA certifies that this promulgation does not have a significant impact on a substantial number of small entities. Furthermore, as explained in this notice, the request does not meet the requirements of the Act and USEPA cannot approve the request.

The Office of Management and Budget has exempted this regulatory action from Executive Order 12866 review.

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 52

Environmental protection, Air pollution control, Hydrocarbons, Ozone.

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 7401-7671q.

Dated: December 23, 1994.

Carol M. Browner,

Administrator.

[FR Doc. 94–32296 Filed 12–30–94; 8:45 am]

40 CFR Part 180

[OPP-300363A; FRL-4928-3]

RIN No. 2070-AC18

Proposed Tolerance Revocation for Folpet; Extension of Comment Period and Request for Additional Information

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Extension of Comment Period and Request for Additional Information.

SUMMARY: EPA is extending the comment period for "Revocation of Folpet Tolerances; Proposed Rule" from January 3, 1995 until March 3, 1995, and is requesting additional information from interested parties.

DATES: Written comments, identified by the OPP document control number OPP–300363, must be received on or before March 3, 1995.

ADDRESSES: By mail, submit comments to Public Response and Program Resources Branch, Field Operations Division (7506C), Office of Pesticide Programs, 401 M St., SW., Washington, DC 20460. In person, deliver comments to Room 201, Crystal Mall #2, 1921 Jefferson Davis Highway, Arlington, VA. FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: By mail: Jeff Morris, Special Review and Reregistration Division (7508W), Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M St., SW., Washington, DC 20460. Office location and telephone number: Special Review Branch, Crystal Station #1, 3rd floor, 2800 Crystal Drive, Arlington, VA 22202, (703) 308-8029. SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

A. Comment Period Extension

On December 2, 1994, EPA published in the Federal Register a notice proposing to revoke all folpet tolerances except for the tolerance on avocados (59 FR 61859). The original due date for comments to the Proposed Rule was January 3, 1995. EPA is extending the comment period until March 3, 1995 for the following reasons: (1) due to a move, the OPP docket was unavailable for a short period of time during the initial 30-day comment period provided by the proposed rule; (2) EPA received a request for an extension due to the docket problem and due to the need to collect specific information that may be responsive to the proposal (see letters

¹ Maximum theoretical emissions (MTE) is defined in 40 CFR 52.741(a)(3) 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. The design capacity or maximum production capacity includes use of coating(s) or ink(s) with the highest volatile material content actually used in practice by the source.

² The term "volatile organic material" (VOM) is used in the Chicago FIP, in which it has the identical definition as VOC.