

participate as a party in any hearing therein must file a motion to intervene in accordance with the Commission's Rules.

Take further notice that, pursuant to the authority contained in and subject to jurisdiction conferred upon the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission by Sections 7 and 15 of the Natural Gas Act and the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure, a hearing will be held without further notice before the Commission or its designee on this filing if no motion to intervene is filed within the time required herein, if the Commission on its own review of the matter finds that a grant of the certificate is required by the public convenience and necessity. If a motion for leave to intervene is timely filed, or if the Commission on its own motion believes that a formal hearing is required, further notice of such hearing will be duly given.

Under the procedure herein provided for, unless otherwise advised, it will be unnecessary for the applicant to appear or be represented at the hearing.

G. Any person or the Commission's staff may, within 45 days after the issuance of the instant notice by the Commission, file pursuant to Rule 214 of the Commission's Procedural Rules (18 CFR 385.214) a motion to intervene or notice of intervention and pursuant to Section 157.205 of the Regulations under the Natural Gas Act (18 CFR 157.205) a protest to the request. If no protest is filed within the time allowed therefore, the proposed activity shall be deemed to be authorized effective the day after the time allowed for filing a protest. If a protest is filed and not withdrawn within 30 days after the time allowed for filing a protest, the instant request shall be treated as an application for authorization pursuant to Section 7 of the Natural Gas Act.

Lois D. Cashell,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 96-13851 Filed 6-3-96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717-01-P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[AD-FRL-5512-9]

National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants; Revision of Initial List of Categories of Sources and Schedule for Standards Under Sections 112(c) and (e) of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice of revisions to initial list of categories of major and area sources, and revisions to promulgation schedule for standards.

SUMMARY: This notice publishes revisions made or which have been proposed to the initial list of categories of sources of hazardous air pollutants (HAP), published in the Federal Register on July 16, 1992 (57 FR 31576), and to the schedule for the promulgation of emission standards, which was published on December 3, 1993 (58 FR 63941) and subsequently corrected on March 4, 1994 (59 FR 10461).

Today's notice meets the requirement in Section 112(c)(1) to publish from time to time a list of all categories of sources, reflecting revisions since the initial list was published. Several of the revisions identified in today's notice have already been published in actions associated with listing and promulgating emission standards for individual source categories, and public comment has already been taken in the context of those actions. Some of the revisions in today's notice have not been reflected in any previous notices, and are being taken without public comment on the Administrator's own motion. Such revisions are deemed by EPA to be without need for public comment, based on the nature of the actions. Other revisions have been only proposed as of today's date, but are reflected nevertheless to be inclusive of all list and schedule actions of probable interest to the reader.

EFFECTIVE DATE: June 4, 1996.

ADDRESSES: Relevant information can be found in the two Federal Register notices cited above in the **SUMMARY** section of this notice.

Docket: Docket No. A-90-49, containing supporting information used in development of this notice, is available for public inspection and copying between 8 a.m. and 5:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, at the EPA's Air and Radiation Docket and Information Center, Waterside Mall, room M-1500, first floor, 401 M Street, SW, Washington, D. C. 20460, or by calling (202) 260-7548 or 260-7549. A reasonable fee may be charged for copying.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For information concerning this notice, contact Mr. David Svendsgaard, Emissions Standards Division (MD-13), U.S. EPA, Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards, Research Triangle Park, North Carolina 27711, telephone number (919) 541-2380.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

I. Background

The Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 [Pub. L. 101-549] require, under the revisions to Section 112, that the Agency list and promulgate national emission standards for hazardous air pollutants (NESHAP) in order to control, reduce, or otherwise limit the emissions of HAP from categories of major and area sources. Pursuant to the various specific listing requirements in Section 112(c), the Agency published on July 16, 1992 (57 FR 31576) an initial list of 174 categories of major and area sources that would be henceforth subject to emission standards. Following this listing, pursuant to requirements in Section 112(e), on December 3, 1993 (58 FR 63941) the Agency published a schedule for the promulgation of emission standards for each of the 174 listed source categories. The reader is directed to these two notices for information relating to development of the initial list and schedule.

There have been specific notices since the initial list and schedule that have revised the list and schedule in the context of actions relating to individual source categories. For example, on November 12, 1993 (58 FR 60021), the Agency listed marine vessel loading operations as a category of major sources, with standards to be promulgated, pursuant to Section 112(c)(5), by the year 2000. As another example, on September 8, 1994 (59 FR 46339), the Agency promulgated standards for HAP emissions for industrial process cooling towers. This latter action did not revise the list or schedule, per se, but specifically delineated rule applicability by defining the affected sources within the listed category. The Agency believes that defining rule applicability and affected sources as part of standard setting constitutes an important aspect of list revision. As was stated in the original listing notice (57 FR 31576):

the Agency recognizes that these descriptions [in the initial list], like the list itself, may be revised from time to time as better information becomes available. The Agency intends to revise these descriptions as part of the process of establishing standards for each category. Ultimately, a definition of each listed category, or subsequently listed subcategories, will be incorporated in each rule establishing a NESHAP for a category.

Various other Agency actions may trigger the need for list and/or schedule revisions. Included actions are:

- The Administrator is obligated to list any category of major sources.

Today's notice is listing seven

- categories of major sources for which it did not have prior evidence that at least one major source was present within the category. Two of the seven additions were effected through previous Federal Register notices, and are thereby reflected in today's notice. When a category is added to the list after the initial listing, pursuant to Sections 112(c)(1) and (3), emission standards must be scheduled by November 15, 2000, or within 2 years after the date of listing, whichever is later, to meet the requirements of Section 112(c)(5).
- The Agency may list categories of area sources pursuant to a number of authorities in Section 112. One area source category—secondary lead smelting—has been added to the list since the initial listing notice as part of a final regulatory action, and is reflected in today's list.
 - The Administrator may delete categories of sources on its own motion or on petition. Five source categories which were previously believed to be major source categories are being deleted from the list on the Administrator's own motion in today's notice. This notice refers to one area source category that has been deleted from the list under a separate action. None of these deletions is as a result of petition.
 - The Agency may revise the list to delineate the applicability of "case-by-case" emission standards pursuant to Section 112(j), in instances where the Agency desires to delimit the affected sources because it may not establish a Federal emission standard by the deadline in the regulatory schedule for standards. No such revision is made or reflected in today's notice.
 - The Agency may revise the regulatory schedule for standards associated with a listed source category, heeding the limitations in Section 112 (discussed in 58 FR 63941). For example, the regulatory schedule for one source category—dodecanedioic acid production—is, in effect, moved forward in time, from the year 2000 to 1992, following the determination to incorporate this category within the definition of the synthetic organic chemical manufacturing source category (see 59 FR 19402). Today's notice specifies two such actions involving subsumption of previously listed source categories, or segments of source categories, within another category, and the corresponding change in regulatory schedules. In each case, however, the action is not being effected by today's notice, but rather has been effected (or proposed)

within other notices for which public comment has been (or is being) taken. —Other "housekeeping" measures. After investigation by the Agency, it has been determined that the titles or descriptions of some categories of sources can be amended to clarify applicability for the ensuing emission standard, and other categories can be included under a different, more appropriate industry group. In today's notice, two categories of sources are renamed, three categories are reassigned to different industry groups, and no categories are redefined (although in most instances, descriptions of source categories have been refined upon determining applicability at promulgation of the rule).

Section 112(e)(4) states that, notwithstanding Section 307 of the Act, no action of the Administrator listing a source category or subcategory under Section 112(c) shall be a final Agency action subject to judicial review, except that any such action may be reviewed under Section 307 when the Administrator issues emission standards for such pollutant or category. Therefore, today's list is not a final Agency action and is not subject to judicial review.

Prior to issuance of the initial source category list under Section 112(c)(1), the EPA published a draft initial list for public comment (56 FR 28548; June 21, 1991). Although EPA was not required to take public comment on the initial source category list, it believed it was useful to solicit input on a number of issues related to the list. Indeed, in most instances, even where there is no statutory requirement to take comment, EPA solicits public comment on actions it is contemplating. The EPA has, however, decided that it is unnecessary to solicit additional public comment on the revisions reflected in today's notice because interested parties have already had, or will have in the future, the opportunity to provide comments on many of the revisions in the context of individual actions relating to proposing and promulgating emissions standards.

II. Description of Individual List and Schedule Revisions

The revised source category list and regulatory schedule, reflecting all actions (with the exception of proposed actions) up to today's date, is presented in Table 1. This table incorporates the entire listing of source categories listed to this date, including those listed initially as well as those listed subsequently. Table 1 also includes the updated schedule for establishing emission standards under Section 112

for the listed categories, including actual rule proposal or promulgation Federal Register citations. Table 1 is formatted so that the reader can at once see all categories of major and area sources that have been listed to date, the associated schedule for standards, and any revisions effected by or reflected in today's notice. Source categories and/or schedules for standards in Table 1 that are revised from the initial July 16, 1992 listing and December 3, 1993 schedule notices are footnoted or clearly marked for ease in discerning where revisions have been made.

A. Addition of Categories of Major Sources

In response to new information, today's notice reflects the listing of the following categories of major sources: Carbon Black Production, Ethylene Processes, Flexible Polyurethane Foam Fabrication Operations, Friction Products Manufacturing, Leather Tanning and Finishing Operations, Marine Vessel Loading Operations, and Nitrile Resins Production. Pursuant to Section 112(c)(5), each of the newly listed categories of sources is scheduled for standards promulgation by November 15, 2000. Descriptions of these source categories can be found in Section II.I of today's notice. The reader is referred to Docket No. A-90-49, Section VI-B, for more information supporting the listing of the above seven source categories.

B. Addition of Categories of Area Sources

The various authorities to list and regulate area source categories under Section 112 are all discretionary and/or require some sort of finding or determination by the Administrator. The Agency believes that any such area source listing action is therefore subject to public comment and is consequently not being taken in today's notice. Instead, today's notice merely reflects any such findings or determinations.

Today's notice reflects a June 23, 1995 notice (60 FR 32587) finalizing the addition of secondary lead smelters as an area source category. Accompanying this notice is a finding of threat of adverse effects based on seven smelters that the Agency believes fit the definition of an area source.

C. Delineation of Standard Applicability and Affected Sources Through Standard Promulgation

Emission standards have been promulgated under Section 112 for several source categories since the initial source category list and schedule were published. Table 1 identifies the

Federal Register cite for each of these notices. These actions are cited in today's notice because they revise the list in that they delineate rule applicability by defining the affected sources within the listed category.

D. Proposed Delineation of Standard Applicability and Affected Sources Through Standard Proposal

Emission standards have been proposed under Section 112 for several source categories since the initial source category list and schedule were published. These actions are cited in today's notice principally insofar as they propose to revise the list in that they will delineate rule applicability by defining the affected sources within the listed category. The reader is referred to Table 1 to obtain the Federal Register citations for these categories of sources.

E. Name Changes for Listed Source Categories

The Agency has determined that the names of some source categories are inappropriate, and is hereby changing them. The applicable categories are:

1. Solid Waste Treatment, Storage and Disposal Facilities (TSDF)

On October 13, 1994 (59 FR 51913), the Agency proposed emission standards for the Solid Waste TSDF source category and changed its title to "Off-Site Waste and Recovery Operations." As discussed in that notice, this change was considered appropriate for two reasons. First, it will help avoid confusion with the terms "solid waste" and "treatment, storage, and disposal facilities." These terms have specific meanings within the context of statutory and regulatory requirements in existing rules established under authority of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), and this source category would not include those facilities defined as solid waste treatment, storage, and disposal facilities by the RCRA. Second, the name change will better distinguish among the types of sources that will be subject to the emission standard for this source category, rather than another listed source category. Facilities within other source categories may generate waste as a result of their own production activities, and may elect to treat, store, dispose of, or recycle this waste on the same site. Emissions from these waste operations will be addressed along with the other emission points within the specific source category. This source category specifically addresses only activities that manage wastes received from off-site operations.

2. Butadiene Dimers Production

This major source category, under the "miscellaneous processes" grouping on the initial list, is being changed in name to "tetrahydrobenzaldehyde production," under the same industrial process grouping. The Agency has determined, based on comments, that the butadiene dimer is produced by only one facility in the nation, as a waste product from the tetrahydrobenzaldehyde process. The specific dimer is 1,4-vinyl cyclohexane. Tetrahydrobenzaldehyde is the only identified chemical under the butadiene dimers source category in the initial list; therefore, changing the name of the source category will not change the applicability of the subsequent emission standard or the affected sources. This change will merely identify the correct chemical the Agency intended to regulate pursuant to the initial list.

F. Inclusion of Listed Source Categories Under Different Industry Groups

The Agency has determined that three source categories were previously categorized under inappropriate industry groups and is hereby moving these categories to more appropriate industrial groups for purposes of correctness. In each case, the movement of the source category will have no effect on the development or the promulgation date of the NESHAP.

1. Butadiene Furfural Cotrimer (R-11) Production

This category was improperly listed in the initial list under the "polymer and resins" industry group. Butadiene furfural cotrimer is an insecticide that is commonly used as a delousing agent for cows. It is therefore appropriate to move this source category to the "agricultural chemicals" industry group.

2. Polyether Polyols Production

This category was improperly listed in the initial list under the "miscellaneous" industry group. Polyether polyols are defined as addition polymers of cyclic ethers, which include a variety of end use products ranging from low molecular weight polyglycols to high molecular weight resins. It is therefore appropriate to move this source category to the "polymers and resins production" industry group.

3. Quaternary Ammonium Compounds Production

This category is more appropriately listed under the heading "organic chemicals production," rather than the "inorganic chemicals production" industry group. This compound is

clearly an organic chemical; thus, the previous determination to include this as an inorganic chemical production was an error.

G. Subsumption of Listed Source Categories (or some affected sources within) Under Other Listed Source Categories

1. The Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturing Source Category and Dodecanedioic Acid Production

The source category "Dodecanedioic Acid Production" is being removed from the list of major source categories because the production of this chemical is being regulated under the Hazardous Organic NESHAP (HON) (59 FR 19402; April 22, 1994). Based on public comment, the Agency determined that dodecanedioic acid (DDDA) production is more appropriately regulated as part of the synthetic organic chemical manufacturing source category rather than as part of a separate source category. Only one facility in the United States has been identified as manufacturing DDDA, and much of the equipment used in the DDDA production process is the same equipment used to manufacture adiponitrile, which is included in the list of Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturing Industry (SOCMI) chemicals regulated by the HON. Thus, this chemical has been officially added to the list of SOCMI chemicals subject to the HON.

2. Phthalate Plasticizers Production and the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturing Source Category

In the finalized HON, the EPA re-evaluated several chemicals, including phthalate esters, which some commenters had claimed were not SOCMI chemicals. The EPA agreed that phthalate esters were chemicals used primarily as plasticizers, not as building blocks for other chemical manufacturing. Thus, phthalate esters were removed from the list of SOCMI chemicals covered under the HON. The Agency intends to regulate the production of these esters under the separate source category entitled "phthalate plasticizers production," under the miscellaneous processes industry group. The affected chemicals are butyl benzyl phthalate, diallyl phthalate, dibutoxy ethyl phthalate, diethyl phthalate, diisodecyl phthalate, diisooctyl phthalate, dimethyl phthalate, di(2-methoxyethyl) phthalate, and lead phthalate.

H. Deletion of Source Categories on the Administrator's Own Motion

In today's notice, the EPA is deleting five major source categories on the Administrator's own motion. The principal rationale for deletion of these categories is that available data no longer support the determination that any major sources are present in each category. As articulated in the initial list notice (57 FR 31576), the Agency's intent in listing categories of major sources is one of "only including categories of major sources where there was reasonable certainty that at least one stationary source in the category is a major source or where sources in the category are commonly located on the premises of major sources." In addition, one area source category—*asbestos processing*—has been delisted under a separate action; the Agency compiled newer information which no longer supported the finding of threat of adverse effect on which the initial listing was based.

The Agency is not invoking the authority within Section 112(c)(9) for deleting source categories. Under Section 112(c)(9)(B), the EPA may delete a category of major or area sources from the list, based on petition of any person or on the Administrator's own motion, upon a determination that: (1) In the case of sources that emit HAP that may result in cancer, no source in the category (or group of sources in the case of area sources) emits HAP in quantities that may cause lifetime cancer risk greater than one chance in one million to the most exposed individual; or, (2) in the case of sources that emit HAP that may result in non-cancer adverse health effects or adverse environmental effects, emissions from no source in the category (or group of sources in the case of area sources) exceed a level adequate to protect public health with an ample margin of safety and no adverse environmental effects will result. Instead, in today's notice, the Agency is simply contending that the data originally used for listing were erroneous, and that, based on newer data, the original listings are not warranted.

For the five major source categories deleted in today's notice, no action is taken to list area sources within the same category. Any such action would be taken (and comment requested) within the context of other actions pursuant to the various authorities under Section 112 for listing area source categories. The Agency has various authorities for listing and regulating area source categories under Section 112, most notably: it can make a finding

of threat of adverse effect to human health or the environment warranting regulation, under Section 112(c)(3); it can list categories of area sources emitting the seven specific pollutants, under Section 112(c)(6); or it can list categories of area sources emitting certain hazardous air pollutants per the criteria of the area source program, under Section 112(k). The Agency will examine area sources in the context of programs underway to implement these various authorities, and list and regulate specific area sources, as appropriate to meet the relevant requirements in the Act. The Agency intends to solicit comment on any future action or strategy specifically proposing to list and regulate particular area source categories under Section 112.

The following does not include the categories of sources which are being deleted from the list by way of subsumption into other listed categories. See Section II.G of this notice for information on these categories.

1. Asbestos Processing

The area source category of asbestos processing was included on the initial list, accompanied by a finding of threat of adverse effects to human health. The reader is referred to the original list notice (57 FR 31576) for details of this finding.

During development of the NESHAP for asbestos processing, the Agency determined that the finding of adverse effects was based on information which no longer applies to the asbestos processing industry. Consequently, the asbestos processing source category has been deleted from the source category list. For further information regarding this delisting, the reader is referred to 60 FR 61550, which was published on November 30, 1995.

2. Chromium Chemicals Manufacturing

The EPA is removing chromium chemicals manufacturing from the list of categories of major sources. The EPA has determined that this category contains no major sources.

There are only two chromium chemicals manufacturing facilities in the United States. Chromium compounds is the only HAP emitted from these facilities. Worst case estimates of potential emissions on a chromium compound basis, considering both hexavalent and trivalent forms, were compiled for each facility based on maximum production capacity and actual measured emissions from all stacks and vents. The resultant estimate of potential HAP emissions for each facility is between 6.0 and 6.5 tons per

year (tpy), which is clearly below the major source threshold level.

Considering the carcinogenic potency of the chromium compounds emitted, especially those in the hexavalent form, a quantitative risk assessment was conducted by EPA to determine if regulation of area sources would be warranted. In making the area source finding, the Agency considered factors such as the number of sources in the category, the quantity of HAP emissions from individual sources and category-wide, the toxicity of the HAP emissions, and the potential for individual and population exposures and risks. Population risks are expressed in terms of annual incidence which is the total number of cancer cases expected per year within the exposed population. In contrast, individual risks are expressed in terms of maximum individual "lifetime" risks (MIR) which is an indicator of the probability of contracting cancer due to continuous exposure over a lifetime to the maximum, modeled, long-term concentration of a HAP discharged from a source.

Results of the quantitative risk assessment shows annual incidence attributable to both plants to be less than 0.01 case per year. The calculated MIR for both plants ranged from 3 to 7 chances in 100,000. About 200,000 persons are exposed to individual risks greater than 1 in 1 million. No persons are exposed to individual risks greater than 1 in 10,000.

Based on the results of the quantitative risk assessment and the fact that there exists limited opportunities for additional HAP reductions, due to the relatively high levels of control already evident at each source, the EPA believes that an area source finding for the chromium chemicals manufacturing source category is not warranted.

3. Lead Acid Battery Manufacturing

The EPA is removing lead acid battery manufacturing from the list of major source categories. Surveys conducted on this category indicate there are no major sources currently operating.

The lead acid battery manufacturing source category includes 84 facilities. Lead compounds are the primary HAP of concern. A survey of existing facilities was conducted to determine annual HAP emissions. Respondents to the survey represent more than 90 percent of the total lead acid battery production. The highest lead compound emission rate reported by a facility was 2.8 tpy.

In addition, all existing facilities are currently subject to the new source performance standards (NSPS) for lead

acid battery manufacturing plants. Any new facilities will also be subject to these standards. The limits from the NSPS were combined with model plant parameters to determine the emission levels from large facilities. This analysis indicated that a large facility would emit a maximum of 5 tpy of lead compounds.

The Toxic Release Information System (TRIS) data was reviewed for the years 1991 and 1992 to determine emission levels of HAP other than lead compounds. Of the 84 plants, the TRIS identified two battery manufacturing plants as potential major sources of organic HAP. However, upon contacting these plants to obtain current process and emissions information, the EPA determined that the TRIS information was no longer applicable. Specifically, one facility had altered part of its process and had not been a major source since 1992, and the other plant had been originally misclassified in the TRIS and was not actually a lead acid battery manufacturer. Based on this information, the EPA concludes that there are no major sources in the lead acid battery manufacturing source category.

4. & 5. Non-Stainless Steel Manufacturing—Electric Arc Furnace (EAF) Operation, Stainless Steel Manufacturing—EAF Operation

The EPA is removing the non-stainless and stainless steel electric arc furnace (EAF) operation categories from the list of major source categories. These operations are being removed since there are no existing facilities which qualify as a major source.

Arsenic, antimony, beryllium, cadmium, chromium, cobalt, lead, manganese, mercury, nickel, and selenium are believed to be the only HAP emitted from the EAF source categories. None of the existing facilities emit any of these HAP in sufficient quantities to meet the major source definition. Total facility emission estimates for the EAF source categories were calculated by combining actual stack emission data with "worst case" fugitive emission estimates. The results of this analysis indicated these facilities would emit about one-half of the amount of HAP which would classify them as major sources. In addition, existing facilities are already subject to the NSPS for EAF operations which regulate the air pollution control device outlet concentration and visible emissions from the EAF meltshop. Any new facilities would also be subject to the NSPS.

6. Wood Treatment

The EPA is removing the wood treatment category from the list of major source categories. Wood treatment is being removed because EPA has determined there are no existing facilities which qualify as a major source.

Naphthalene, benzene, toluene, formaldehyde, pentachloro-phenol, arsenic compounds, and chromium compounds are the primary HAP emitted from wood treatment facilities that are of potential concern. None of the existing facilities emit any of these HAP in sufficient quantities to meet the major source definition. Chromium and arsenic compounds are emitted in quantities less than 100 pounds per year. Pentachlorophenol emissions from a "worst case" treatment facility were estimated to be less than one tpy.

For creosote treatment facilities, emissions test results, combined with "worst case" estimates of fugitive emissions, were used to determine total emissions of creosote components. Emissions of individual HAP were well under 10 tpy, and total HAP emissions were significantly less than 25 tpy. Therefore, the EPA is deleting this category from the source category list after concluding that there are no major sources in the category.

I. Descriptions of Newly Added Source Categories

The following presents descriptions for source categories that have been added to the list since publication of the initial list of source categories, either through today's notice or through previous actions. For general descriptions of other categories previously established and listed in Table 1, the reader is referred to Docket No. A-90-49, Item No. IV-A-55 (EPA-450/3-91-030, entitled "Documentation for Developing the Initial Source Category List"). For subsequent changes to descriptions of source categories for which a rule has been promulgated, the reader is advised to consult Table 1 for the citation of the Federal Register notice which will include the amended definition and corresponding rule applicability.

1. Carbon Black Manufacturing

This source category includes facilities that manufacture carbon black using the channel, thermal, or furnace process. The primary emission point for the process offgases from the main filter unit. HAP emitted include carbonyl sulfide, carbon disulfide, and hydrogen cyanide. Carbon black is used to color and strengthen industrial rubber

products, primarily automotive tires, belts, and hoses. Other major end uses for carbon black include specialty black coloring used in toner cartridges for copying machines and colorants in inks, paints, and vinyl plastic.

2. Ethylene Processes

The finalized HON excluded ethylene processes from applicability under that standard and defined the scope of an ethylene process unit as follows:

"Ethylene processes" includes any chemical manufacturing process unit in which ethylene and/or propylene are produced by separation from petroleum refining process streams or by subjecting hydrocarbons to high temperatures in the presence of steam. The ethylene process unit includes the separation of ethylene and/or propylene from associated streams such as a C₄ product, pyrolysis gasoline, and pyrolysis fuel oil. The ethylene process does not include the manufacture of SOCM chemicals such as the production of butadiene from the C₄ stream and aromatics from pyrolysis gasoline.

3. Flexible Polyurethane Foam Fabrication Operations

The flexible polyurethane foam fabrication operations source category includes facilities engaged in cutting, gluing, and/or laminating pieces of flexible polyurethane foam. This includes fabrication operations which are located at the sites of foam production plants as well as those which are located off-site of foam plants. Emissions from foam fabrication primarily result from the use of HAP-based adhesives in the gluing process. Methylene chloride is currently the most frequently used HAP in adhesives.

4. Friction Products Manufacturing

This source category includes facilities and processes that manufacture or remanufacture friction products including automobile brake linings and disc pads. HAP are emitted from solvents added during the proportioning and mixing of raw materials and the solvents contained in the adhesives used to bond the linings to the brake shoes. Most HAP emissions occur during heated processes such as curing, bonding and debonding processes. Pollutants from friction products facilities include phenol, toluene, methyl chloroform and methylethylketone.

5. Leather Tanning and Finishing Operations

The leather tanning and finishing source category includes facilities and processes that use chemical and

mechanical processes to produce leather having hundreds of different finished characteristics. Leather tanning involves primarily wet chemical processes that produce a stable, usable product. Leather finishing involves a number of conditioning and enhancement processes that give tanned leather distinctive and desirable qualities required by end users of the material. Sources of HAP emissions in the leather tanning and finishing processes include leather finishing operations, waterproofing operations, solvent degreasing operations, and miscellaneous fugitive sources. HAP from this category include toluene, xylene, glycol ethers, methyl isobutyl ketone, and methyl ethyl ketone.

6. Marine Vessel Loading Operations

This source category includes marine terminals which emit HAP from the direct loading and unloading of bulk liquids from marine vessels. This category does not include emissions from offshore vessel-to-vessel bulk liquid transfer operations (i.e., lightering operations).

The reader is also referred to a September 19, 1995 notice (60 FR 48399) for specific applicability of the marine vessel loading operations source category.

7. Nitrile Resins Production

The nitrile resins production source category includes any facility which polymerizes acrylonitrile, methyl acrylate, and butadiene latex using an emulsion process.

The reader is also referred to a March 29, 1995 notice (60 FR 16090) for proposed applicability of the nitrile resins production source category.

8. Secondary Lead Smelting (Category of Area Sources)

The reader is referred to a June 23, 1995 notice (60 FR 32587) for specific applicability of the secondary lead smelting area source category.

III. Administrative Requirements

A. Docket

The docket for this regulatory action is A-90-49. The docket is an organized and complete file of all the information submitted to or otherwise considered by the Agency in the development of this revised list of categories of sources and revised schedule for standards. The principal purpose of this docket is to allow interested parties to identify and locate documents that serve as a record of the process engaged in by the Agency to publish today's revision to the initial list and schedule. The docket is available for public inspection at the EPA's Air and Radiation Docket and Information Center, which is listed in the ADDRESSES section of this notice.

B. Regulatory Requirements

1. General

Today's notice is not a rule; it is essentially a housekeeping or maintenance activity which does not impose regulatory requirements or costs. Therefore, the EPA has not prepared an assessment of the potential costs and benefits pursuant to Executive Order 12866, nor an economic impact analysis pursuant to Section 317, nor a regulatory flexibility analysis pursuant to the Regulatory Flexibility Act (Pub. L. 96-354, September 19, 1980), nor a budgetary impact statement pursuant to the Unfunded Mandates Act of 1995. Also, this notice does not contain any information collection requirements

and, therefore, is not subject to the Paperwork Reduction Act, 44 U.S.C. 3501 et seq.

2. Executive Order 12866 and Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Review

Under Executive Order 12866 (58 FR 51735; October 4, 1993), the Agency must determine whether a regulatory action is "significant" and therefore subject to OMB review and the requirements of the Executive Order. The Order defines "significant" regulatory action as one that is likely to lead to a rule that may either (1) have an annual effect on this economy of \$100 million or more, or adversely and materially affecting a sector of the economy, productivity, competition, jobs, the environment, public health or safety, or State, local or tribal governments or communities; (2) create a serious inconsistency or otherwise interfere with an action taken or planned by another agency; (3) materially alter the budgetary impact of entitlements, grants, user fees, or loan programs or the rights and obligations of recipients thereof; or (4) raise novel legal or policy issues arising out of legal mandates, the President's priorities, or the principles set forth in the Executive Order.

Pursuant to the terms of Executive Order 12866, it has been decided that this is a "significant regulatory action" within the meaning of the Executive Order. For this reason, this action underwent OMB review. The OMB reviewed and released the action without recommending any changes.

Dated: May 17, 1996.

Mary Nichols,

Assistant Administrator for Air and Radiation.

TABLE 1.—CATEGORIES OF SOURCES OF HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANTS AND REGULATION PROMULGATION SCHEDULE BY INDUSTRY GROUP

[Revision date: May 17, 1996]

Industry group, source category ^a	Scheduled promulgation Date/ Federal Register Citation ^b
Fuel combustion:	
Engine Test Facilities	11/15/00
Industrial Boilers ^c	11/15/00
Institutional/Commercial Boilers ^c	11/15/00
Process Heaters	11/15/00
Stationary Internal Combustion Engines ^c	11/15/00
Stationary Turbines ^c	11/15/00
Non-ferrous metals processing:	
Lead Acid Battery Manufacturing	Deleted
Primary Aluminum Production	11/15/97
Primary Copper Smelting	11/15/97
Primary Lead Smelting	11/15/97
Primary Magnesium Refining	11/15/00
Secondary Aluminum Production	11/15/97

TABLE 1.—CATEGORIES OF SOURCES OF HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANTS AND REGULATION PROMULGATION SCHEDULE BY INDUSTRY GROUP—Continued

[Revision date: May 17, 1996]

Industry group, source category ^a	Scheduled promulgation Date/ Federal Register Citation ^b
Secondary Lead Smelting	11/15/94 60 FR 32587 (F)
Ferrous metals processing:	
Coke By-Product Plants	11/15/00
Coke Ovens: Charging, Top Side, and Door Leaks	12/31/92
	58 FR 57898 (F)
	59 FR 01922
	(C)
Coke Ovens: Pushing, Quenching, and Battery Stacks	11/15/00
Ferroalloys Production	11/15/97
Integrated Iron and Steel Manufacturing	11/15/00
Iron Foundries	11/15/00
Non-Stainless Steel Manufacturing—Electric Arc Furnace (EAF) Operation	Deleted
Stainless Steel Manufacturing—Electric Arc Furnace (EAF) Operation	Deleted
Steel Foundries	11/15/00
Steel Pickling—HCl Process	11/15/97
Mineral products processing:	
Alumina Processing	11/15/00
Asphalt Concrete Manufacturing	11/15/00
Asphalt Processing	11/15/00
Asphalt Roofing Manufacturing	11/15/00
Asphalt/Coal Tar Application—Metal Pipes	11/15/00
Chromium Refractories Production	11/15/00
Clay Products Manufacturing	11/15/00
Lime Manufacturing	11/15/00
Mineral Wool Production	11/15/97
Portland Cement Manufacturing	11/15/97
Taconite Iron Ore Processing	11/15/00
Wool Fiberglass Manufacturing	11/15/97
Petroleum and natural gas production and refining:	
Oil and Natural Gas Production	11/15/97
Petroleum Refineries—Catalytic Cracking (Fluid and other) Units, Catalytic Reforming Units, and Sulfur Plant Units	11/15/97
Petroleum Refineries—Other Sources Not Distinctly Listed	11/15/94
	60 FR 43244 (F)
	60 FR 49976
	(C)
Liquids distribution:	
Gasoline Distribution (Stage 1)	11/15/94
	59 FR 64303 (F)
	60 FR 07627
	(C)
	60 FR 32912
	(C)
	60 FR 43244
	(A)
	60 FR 56133 (a)
	60 FR 62991
	(S)
Marine Vessel Loading Operations	11/15/00
	60 FR 48399 (F)
Organic Liquids Distribution (Non-Gasoline)	11/15/00
Surface coating processes:	
Aerospace Industries	11/15/94
	60 FR 45948 (F)
Auto and Light Duty Truck (Surface Coating)	11/15/00
Flat Wood Paneling (Surface Coating)	11/15/00
Large Appliance (Surface Coating)	11/15/00
Magnetic Tapes (Surface Coating)	11/15/94
	59 FR 64580 (F)
Manufacture of Paints, Coatings, and Adhesives	11/15/00
Metal Can (Surface Coating)	11/15/00
Metal Coil (Surface Coating)	11/15/00
Metal Furniture (Surface Coating)	11/15/00
Miscellaneous Metal Parts and Products (Surface Coating)	11/15/00
Paper and Other Webs (Surface Coating)	11/15/00
Plastic Parts and Products (Surface Coating)	11/15/00

TABLE 1.—CATEGORIES OF SOURCES OF HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANTS AND REGULATION PROMULGATION SCHEDULE BY INDUSTRY GROUP—Continued

[Revision date: May 17, 1996]

Industry group, source category ^a	Scheduled promulgation Date/ Federal Register Citation ^b
Printing, Coating, and Dyeing of Fabrics	11/15/00
Printing/Publishing (Surface Coating) ^g	11/15/94 60 FR 13664 (P) 60 FR 16920 (C)
Shipbuilding and Ship Repair (Surface Coating)	11/15/94 60 FR 64330 (F)
Wood Furniture (Surface Coating)	11/15/94 60 FR 62930 (F)
Waste treatment and disposal:	
Hazardous Waste Incineration	11/15/00
Municipal Landfills	11/15/00
Off-Site Waste and Recovery Operations ^f	11/15/94 59 FR 51913 (P) 59 FR 65744 (R)
Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW) Emissions	11/15/95
Sewage Sludge Incineration	11/15/00
Site Remediation	11/15/00
Solid Waste Treatment, Storage and Disposal Facilities (TSDF)	Renamed
Agricultural chemicals production:	
4-Chloro-2-Methylphenoxyacetic Acid Production	11/15/97
2,4-D Salts and Esters Production	11/15/97
Butadiene-Furfural Cotrimer (R-11) Production ^d	11/15/00
Captafol Production ^d	11/15/97
Captan Production ^d	11/15/97
Chloroneb Production ^d	11/15/97
Chlorothalonil Production ^d	11/15/97
Dacthal (tm) Production ^d	11/15/97
Sodium Pentachlorophenate Production ^g	11/15/97
Tordon (tm) Acid Production ^d	11/15/97
Fibers production processes:	
Acrylic Fibers/Modacrylic Fibers Production	11/15/97
Rayon Production	11/15/00
Spandex Production	11/15/00
Food and agriculture processes:	
Baker's Yeast Manufacturing	11/15/00
Cellulose Food Casting Manufacturing	11/15/00
Vegetable Oil Production	11/15/00
Pharmaceutical production processes:	
Pharmaceuticals Production ^d	11/15/97
Polymers and resins production:	
Acetal Resins Production	11/15/97
Acrylonitrile-Butadiene-Styrene Production	11/15/94 60 FR 16090 (P)
Alkyd Resins Production	11/15/00
Amino Resins Production	11/15/97
Boat Manufacturing	11/15/00
Butadiene Furfural Cotrimer (R-11) Production	Moved
Butyl Rubber Production	11/15/94 60 FR 30801 (P)
Carboxymethylcellulose Production	11/15/00
Cellophane Production	11/15/00
Cellulose Ethers Production	11/15/00
Epichlorohydrin Elastomers Production	11/15/94 60 FR 30801 (P)
Epoxy Resins Production	11/15/94 60 FR 12670 (F)
Ethylene-Propylene Rubber Production	11/15/94 60 FR 30801 (P)

TABLE 1.—CATEGORIES OF SOURCES OF HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANTS AND REGULATION PROMULGATION SCHEDULE BY INDUSTRY GROUP—Continued

[Revision date: May 17, 1996]

Industry group, source category ^a	Scheduled promulgation Date/ Federal Register Citation ^b
Flexible Polyurethane Foam Production	11/15/97
Hypalon (tm) Production ^d	11/15/94 60 FR 30801 (P)
Maleic Anhydride Copolymers Production	11/15/00
Methylcellulose Production	11/15/00
Methyl Methacrylate-Acrylonitrile-Butadiene-Styrene Production ^d	11/15/94 60 FR 16090 (P)
Methyl Methacrylate-Butadiene-Styrene Terpolymers Production ^d	11/15/94 60 FR 16090 (P)
Neoprene Production	11/15/94 60 FR 30801 (P)
Nitrile Butadiene Rubber Production	11/15/94 60 FR 30801 (P)
Nitrile Resins Production	11/15/00 60 FR 16090 (P)
Non-Nylon Polyamides Production	11/15/94 60 FR 12670 (F)
Nylon 6 Production	11/15/97
Phenolic Resins Production	11.15.97
Polybutadiene Rubber Production ^d	11/15/94 60 FR 30801 (P)
Polycarbonates Production ^d	11/15/97
Polyester Resins Production	11/15/00
Polyether Polyols Production	11/15/97
Polyethylene Terephthalate Production ^g	11/15/94 60 FR 16090 (P)
Polymerized Vinylidene Chloride Production	11/15/00
Polymethyl Methacrylate Resins Production	11/15/00
Polystyrene Production	11/15/94 60 FR 16090 (P)
Polysulfide Rubber Production ^d	11/15/94 60 FR 30801 (P)
Polyvinyl Acetate Emulsions Production	11/15/00
Polyvinyl Alcohol Production	11/15/00
Polyvinyl Butyral Production	11/15/00
Polyvinyl Chloride and Copolymers Production	11/15/00
Reinforced Plastic Composites Production	11/15/97
Styrene-Acrylonitrile Production ^g	11/15/94 60 FR 16090 (P)
Styrene-Butadiene Rubber and Latex Production ^d	11/15/94 60 FR 3080 (P)
Production of inorganic chemicals:	
Ammonium Sulfate Production—Caprolactam By-Product Plants	11/15/00
Antimony Oxides Manufacturing	11/15/00
Carbon Black Production	11/15/00
Chlorine Production ^d	11/15/97
Chromium Chemicals Manufacturing	Deleted
Cyanuric Chloride Production	11/15/97
Fume Silica Production	11/15/00
Hydrochloric Acid Production	11/15/00
Hydrogen Cyanide Production	11/15/97
Hydrogen Fluoride Production	11/15/00
Phosphate Fertilizers Production	11/15/00
Phosphoric Acid Manufacturing	11/15/00
Quaternary Ammonium Compounds Production	Moved

TABLE 1.—CATEGORIES OF SOURCES OF HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANTS AND REGULATION PROMULGATION SCHEDULE BY INDUSTRY GROUP—Continued

[Revision date: May 17, 1996]

Industry group, source category ^a	Scheduled promulgation Date/ Federal Register Citation ^b
Sodium Cyanide Production	11/15/97
Uranium Hexafluoride Production	11/15/00
Production of organic chemicals	
Ethylene Processes	11/15/00
Quarternary Ammonium Compounds Production	11/15/00
Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturing	11/15/92
	59 FR 19402 (F)
	59 FR 29196
	(A)
	59 FR 48175
	(C)
	59 FR 53359
	(S)
	59 FR 53392 (a)
	59 FR 54131
	(S)
	59 FR 54154 (a)
	60 FR 05320
	(S)
	60 FR 18020
	(A)
	60 FR 18071 (a)
Miscellaneous processes	
Aerosol Can-Filling Facilities	11/15/00
Benzyltrimethylammonium Chloride Production	11/15/00
Butadiene Dimers Production	Renamed
Carbonyl Sulfide Production	11/15/00
Chelating Agents Production	11/15/00
Chlorinated Paraffins Production ^d	11/15/00
Chromic Acid Anodizing	11/15/94
	60 FR 04948 (F)
	60 FR 27598
	(C)
	60 FR 33122
	(C)
Commercial Dry Cleaning (Perchloroethylene)—Transfer Machines	11/15/92
	58 FR 49354 (F)
	58 FR 66287
	(A)
Commercial Sterilization Facilities	11/15/94
	59 FR 62585 (F)
Decorative Chromium Electroplating	11/15/94
	60 FR 04948 (F)
	60 FR 27598
	(C)
	60 FR 33122
	(C)
Dodecanedioic Acid Production	Subsumed
Dry Cleaning (Petroleum Solvent)	11/15/00
Ethylidene Norbornene Production ^d	11/15/00
Explosives Production	11/15/00
Flexible Polyurethane Foam Fabrication Operations	11/15/00
Friction Products Manufacturing	11/15/00
Halogenated Solvent Cleaners	11/15/94
	59 FR 61801 (F)
	59 FR 67750
	(C)
	60 FR 29484
	(C)
Hard Chromium Electroplating	11/15/94
	60 FR 04948 (F)
	60 FR 27598
	(C)
	60 FR 33122
	(C)
Hydrazine Production	11/15/00

TABLE 1.—CATEGORIES OF SOURCES OF HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANTS AND REGULATION PROMULGATION SCHEDULE BY INDUSTRY GROUP—Continued

[Revision date: May 17, 1996]

Industry group, source category ^a	Scheduled promulgation Date/ Federal Register Citation ^b
Industrial Cleaning (Perchloroethylene)—Dry-to-dry machines	11/15/92 58 FR 49354 (F) 58 FR 66287 (A)
Industrial Dry Cleaning (Perchloroethylene)—Transfer Machines	11/15/92 58 FR 49354 (F) 58 FR 66287 (A)
Industrial Process Cooling Towers	11/15/94 59 FR 46339 (F)
Leather Tanning and Finishing Operations	11/15/00
OBPA/1,3-Diisocyanate Production ^d	11/15/00
Paint Stripper Users	11/15/00
Photographic Chemicals Production	11/15/00
Phthalate Plasticizers Production	11/15/00
Plywood/Particle Board Manufacturing	11/15/00
Polyether Polyols Production	Moved
Pulp and Paper Production	11/15/97 58 FR 66078 (P) 59 FR 12567 (C) 61 FR 09383 (P)
Rocket Engine Test Firing	11/15/00
Rubber Chemicals Manufacturing	11/15/00
Semiconductor Manufacturing	11/15/00
Symmetrical Tetrachloropyridine Production ^d	11/15/00
Tetrahydrobenzaldehyde Production	11/15/97
Tire Production	11/15/00
Wood Treatment	Deleted
Categories of area sources: ^e	
Asbestos Processing	Deleted
Chromic Acid Anodizing	11/15/94 60 FR 04948 (F) 60 FR 27598 (C) 60 FR 33122 (C)
Commercial Dry Cleaning (Perchloroethylene)—Dry-to-Dry Machines	11/15/92 58 FR 49354 (F) 58 FR 66287 (A)
Commercial Dry Cleaning (Perchloroethylene) Transfer Machines	11/15/92 58 FR 49354 (F) 58 FR 66287 (A)
Commercial Sterilization Facilities	11/15/94 59 FR 62585 (F)
Decorative Chromium Electroplating	11/15/94 60 FR 04948 (F) 60 FR 27598 (C) 60 FR 33122 (C)
Halogenated Solvent Cleaners	11/15/94 59 FR 61801 (F) 59 FR 67750 (C) 60 FR 29484 (C)

TABLE 1.—CATEGORIES OF SOURCES OF HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANTS AND REGULATION PROMULGATION SCHEDULE BY INDUSTRY GROUP—Continued

[Revision date: May 17, 1996]

Industry group, source category ^a	Scheduled promulgation Date/ Federal Register Citation ^b
Hard Chromium Electroplating	11/15/94 60 FR 04948 (F) 60 FR 27598 (C) 60 FR 33122 (C)
Secondary Lead Smelting	11/15/00 60 FR 32587 (F)

^a Only major sources within any category shall be subject to emission standards under Section 112 unless a finding is made of a threat of adverse effects to human health or the environment for the area sources in a category. All listed categories are exclusive of any specific operations or processes included under other categories that are listed separately.

^b The markings in the "Scheduled Promulgation Date/FEDERAL REGISTER Citation" column of Table 1 denote the following:

- (A): amendment to a final rulemaking action
- (A): proposed amendment to a final rulemaking action
- (C): correction (or clarification) published subsequent to a proposed or final rulemaking action
- (F): final rulemaking action
- (P): proposed rulemaking action
- (R): reopening of a proposed action for public comment
- (S): announcement of a stay, or partial stay, of the rule requirements

Moved: the source category is relocated to a more appropriate industry group

Subsumed: the source category is included within the definition of another listed category and therefore is no longer listed as a separate source category

Renamed: the title of this source category is changed to a more appropriate title

Deleted: the source category is officially removed from the source category list

^c Sources defined as electric utility steam generating units under Section 112 (A)(8) shall not be subject to emission standards pending the findings of the study required under Section 112(n)(1).

^d Equipment handling specific chemicals for these categories or subsets of these categories are subject to a negotiated standard for equipment leaks contained in the Hazardous Organic NESHAP (HON), which was promulgated on April 22, 1994. The HON includes a negotiated standard for equipment leaks from the SOCM1 category and 20 non-SOCM1 categories (or subsets of these categories). The specific processes affected within the categories are listed in Section XX.X0 (C) of the March 6, 1991 FEDERAL REGISTER notice (56 FR 9315).

^e A finding of threat of adverse effects to human health or the environment was made for each category of area sources listed.

The following footnotes apply to source categories that are subject to court ordered promulgation deadlines (differing from the above listed regulatory deadlines) in accordance with a consent decree entered in *Sierra Club v. Browner*, Case No. 93-0124 (And related cases) (D.C. Dist. Ct.).

^f judicial deadline: 05/13/96

^g judicial deadline: 05/15/96

[FR Doc. 96-13824 Filed 6-3-96; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 6560-50-P

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

Change in Bank Control Notices; Acquisitions of Shares of Banks or Bank Holding Companies

The notificants listed below have applied under the Change in Bank Control Act (12 U.S.C. 1817(j)) and § 225.41 of the Board's Regulation Y (12 CFR 225.41) to acquire a bank or bank holding company. The factors that are considered in acting on the notices are set forth in paragraph 7 of the Act (12 U.S.C. 1817(j)(7)).

The notices are available for immediate inspection at the Federal Reserve Bank indicated. Once the notices have been accepted for processing, they will also be available for inspection at the offices of the Board of Governors. Interested persons may

express their views in writing to the Reserve Bank indicated for that notice or to the offices of the Board of Governors. Comments must be received not later than June 18, 1996.

A. Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta (Zane R. Kelley, Vice President) 104 Marietta Street, N.W., Atlanta, Georgia 30303:

1. *Shari K. Jones*, Rainsville, Alabama; to retain a total of 38 percent of the voting shares of First State Bancshares of DeKalb County, Inc., Fort Payne, Alabama, and thereby indirectly retain shares of First State Bank of DeKalb County, Fort Payne, Alabama.

B. Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago (James A. Bluemle, Vice President) 230 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Illinois 60690:

1. *Anna Ruth Hasten and Simona Hasten*, both of Indianapolis, Indiana; to each acquire a total of 45 percent of the voting shares of Hasten Bancshares,

Indianapolis, Indiana, and thereby indirectly acquire First Bank & Trust Co., Sullivan, Indiana, and First National Bank, Kokomo, Indiana.

Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, May 29, 1996.
William W. Wiles,

Secretary of the Board.

[FR Doc. 96-13862 Filed 6-3-96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6210-01-F

Formations of, Acquisitions by, and Mergers of Bank Holding Companies

The companies listed in this notice have applied to the Board for approval, pursuant to the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 (12 U.S.C. 1841 *et seq.*) (BHC Act), Regulation Y (12 CFR part 225), and all other applicable statutes and regulations to become a bank holding company and/or to acquire the assets or the ownership of, control of, or the power to vote shares of a bank or bank holding company and all of the