value) for reasons beyond the purchaser's control.

(5) In order to determine payment amount, the purchaser must make a report of operations. The report must include the amount of mineral material removed, which must be verified by the authorized officer.

(c) *Deferred payments.* The authorized officer may approve deferred payments for sales.

(1) The purchaser may make payments monthly or quarterly which must be based on the in-place value (volume or weight equivalent) of material removed during the contract period. The units of measurement must correspond to the units used in the appraisal. The purchaser must make all payments before contract renewal.

(2) The purchaser must deliver a bond which conforms to the provisions of § 228.51(a)(2) to the authorized officer before operations are begun under the contract.

§ 228.66 Refunds.

Upon termination of any contract, payments in excess of $10 may be refunded, less the costs incurred by the United States, under any of the following conditions:

(a) *Payment in excess of value.* If the total payment exceeds the value of the mineral material removed, unless it is the minimum annual payment in lieu of production;

(b) *Insufficiency of material.* If insufficient mineral material existed in the sale area to provide the quantity of material estimated to have been available;

(c) *Termination.* (1) If the contract is terminated by the authorized officer for reasons which are beyond the purchaser's control; or

(2) If the contract is terminated by mutual agreement. This refund provision is not a warranty that a specific quantity of material exists in the sale area.

§ 228.67 Information collection requirements.

(a) The following sections of this rule contain information collection requirements as defined in the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1980 (5 CFR 1320): § 228.45, Qualifications of applicants; § 228.51, Bonding; § 228.52(b)(1), Requirements of assignee; § 228.53(b), Extension of time; § 228.56, Operating plans; § 228.57(c), Conduct of sales; § 228.60, Prospecting permits; § 228.61, Preference right negotiated sales; and § 228.62, Free use.

(b) These requirements have been approved by the Office of Management and Budget and assigned Clearance Number 0596–0081.

Dated: June 29, 1984.

John B. Crowell, Jr.,

Assistant Secretary for Natural Resources and Environment.

[FR Doc. 84–19443 Filed 7–23–84; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410–11–M

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 52

[OAR–FRL–2636–5]

Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; Illinois

AGENCY: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA).

ACTION: Final rulemaking.

SUMMARY: The USEPA announces final rulemaking on the Illinois State Implementation Plan (SIP) for lead in the Granite City area. This SIP is designed to provide for the attainment and maintenance of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for lead. USEPA proposed approval of the Illinois Granite City area Lead Plan in the December 29, 1983 (48 FR 57324) **Federal Register,** with the understanding that the lack of an enforceable mechanism to implement the proposed control strategy would be corrected by the time of final rulemaking. During the public comment period, one comment was received by USEPA from the State of Illinois. On March 19, 1984, the State of Illinois submitted all of the required consent decrees which provide the enforcement authority necessary to implement the control strategy. USEPA has reviewed this additional information and determined that it satisfies the one remaining deficiency in the Lead Plan. Therefore, USEPA approves the entire Illinois Lead Plan for the Granite City area in today's **Federal Register.**

EFFECTIVE DATE: This final rulemaking becomes effective on August 23, 1984.

ADDRESSES: Copies of this revision to the Illinois SIP are available for inspection at: The Office of the Federal Register, 1100 L Street, NW., Room 8401, Washington, D.C. 20408.

Copies of the SIP revision, public comments on the notice of proposed rulemaking and other materials relating to this rulemaking are available for inspection at the following addresses: (It is recommended that you telephone Anne E. Tenner, at (312) 886–6036 before visiting the Region V Office).

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region V, Air and Radiation Branch (5AR–26), 230 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois 60604.

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Public Information Reference Unit, 401 M Street, SW., Washington, D.C. 20460.

Illinois Environmental Protection Agency, 2200 Churchill Road, Springfield, Illinois 62706.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Anne E. Tenner, (312) 886–6036.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On October 5, 1978, USEPA promulgated the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for lead (43 FR 56258). Both the primary and secondary standards were set at a level of 1.5 micrograms of lead per cubic meter of air (Mg/m^3) maximum arithmetic mean, as averaged over a calendar quarter. Section 110(a)(1) of the Clean Air Act (Act), requires each State to submit a SIP which provides for the attainment and maintenance of the primary and secondary NAAQS.

In the March 22, 1982, **Federal Register** (47 FR 12164), USEPA approved the Illinois lead SIP in all areas of the State, with the exception of the Granite City, Madison, and Venice geographic areas in Madison County. USEPA approved the Illinois Lead SIP, with the understanding that the State would at a later date develop a control plan for the Granite City area which would assure attainment and maintenance of the NAAQS.

On September 30, 1983, the State of Illinois submitted a Lead Plan to USEPA designed to assure attainment and maintenance of the NAAQS in the Granite City area. The Illinois Plan includes a discussion of air quality data measured since 1978, an emission inventory of three source categories capable of emitting lead, atmospheric modeling analyses, and necessary control strategies. In developing the point source emission inventory, the State identified three stationary sources that have the potential to emit lead. These sources are: Taracorp Inc., St. Louis Lead Recyclers, and Granite City Steel. The emissions inventory shows that only Taracorp is large enough to qualify as a "point source", a stationary source emitting lead in excess of 5 tons/year.

USEPA proposed approval of the Illinois Granite City area Lead Plan in the December 29, 1983 (48 FR 57324) **Federal Register,** with the understanding that the State of Illinois would develop an enforceable mechanism to implement the proposed control strategy by the time of final rulemaking.

The State, in response to USEPA's concerns, developed an enforceable mechanism to implement the control strategy in the form of State court consent decrees. On March 16, 1984, the consent decrees were signed by the State and the affected industries (Taracorp Inc., St. Louis Lead Recyclers, Tri-City Truck Plaza (B.V. and G.V. Transport Company), Stackorp Inc., and First Granite City National Bank), and were entered and approved by the Circuit Court of the Third Judicial District of Madison County, Illinois. These consent decrees were formally submitted to USEPA on March 19, 1984, to correct outstanding deficiency in the Lead SIP. The decrees adequately respond to the deficiencies noted by USEPA in the draft versions as explained below.

These consent decrees will implement all the proposed control strategies that were contained in Strategy No. 6 of the September 30, 1983, SIP submittal. Since the notice of proposed rulemaking was published in the December 29, 1983 (48 FR 57324) **Federal Register**, the proposed control strategy selected by the State was changed from strategy No.7 to strategy No. 6. Detailed information on both of these control strategies may be obtained in the December 29, 1983, (48 FR 57324) **Federal Register** and technical support documents located at Region V's office.

Strategy No. 6, as well as strategy No. 7 had been evaluated by USEPA in the December 29, 1983, notice of proposed rulemaking, and both were determined to be acceptable to ensure the attainment and maintenance of the lead NAAQS. The verification of the effectiveness of strategy 6 showed that the maximum predicted concentration was 1.40 Mg/m^3 at a receptor located 25m west of the 15th Street Madison Street monitor. Additional information on the State's modeling analysis may be found in the December 29, 1983, Federal Register, or the September 30, 1983, SIP submittal, and technical support documents located at the Region V's office.

The revised strategy 6 control plan, as summarized below, requires Taracorp to:

a. Install hooding for the blast furnace's skip hoist and charging area to provide at least 90% capture and to vent emissions to an appropriate control device capable of at least 99.8% control; install hooding in the slag tapping area to provide at least 95% capture and to vent emissions to an appropriate control device capable of at least 99.8% control; and install hooding in the lead tapping and casting area to provide at least 90% capture prior to its operation.

b. Install exhaust hoods and appropriate control device for all lead kettles in the Mixed Metals B department, with exhaustion to a subsequent control device capable of at least 99.8% control; such equipment must be installed no later than October 1, 1985. Performance testing [1] must be completed no later than December 31, 1985.

c. Upgrade baghouse controls on powdered lead department to achieve 99.9% control efficiency, such equipment must be upgraded no later than October 1, 1985, and performance testing [1] must be completed no later than December 31, 1985.

d. Not operate the rotary furnace or the batch mixer at Mixed Metals A or any emission source not now permitted until appropriate operating permits are issued by IEPA.

In addition, the plan contains a fugitive dust control plan which requires Taracorp to:

1. Define all routes of vehicular traffic on its grounds, using painted lines. Should such painted lines prove to be unsuccessful in limiting vehicular traffic to the defined areas, install physical barriers, such as posts to define all such routes. Taracorp will submit to IEPA a map of its grounds with defined vehicular traffic areas delineated.

2. Apply an A–2 asphaltic treatment on all defined roadways, parking lots, and all other areas of possible vehicular traffic. Taracorp will provide a map delineating the areas to be provided the A–2 asphaltic treatment. Both of these items must be completed no later than October 1, 1984.

3. Seed and vegetate in the Spring of 1984, all non-traffic unpaved areas on the plant grounds with a suitable cover crop. No later than October 1, 1984, Taracorp will treat open areas that cannot easily support vegetative cover with an asphaltic coating renewed as necessary to prevent fugitive emissions. Taracorp will use a dust suppressant beginning on or before, May 1, 1984, and repeat as necessary to control fugitive emissions. Taracorp will use either a petroleum resin base or an asphalt emulsion surfactant.

4. Clean all paved or treated areas with a vacuum sweeper at least once each week or anytime an accumulation of dust is observed. When operating the blast furnace, Taracorp will clean continuously, when weather permits, all regularly used truck traffic areas and the areas around the battery saw house, dross storage building, blast furnace, and raw materials storage pile.

5. Remove accumlated mud from paved or treated areas using a small loader or hand shovel as necessary. After wetting, the material will be placed in containers for proper disposal.

6. Require all traffic entering or leaving the plant site to use the main gate. Taracorp will prohibit any vehicle used for on-site material handling from leaving its grounds unless such vehicle is properly cleaned by a wheel washing device prior to its departure.

7. Eliminate all vehicular traffic on the large lead waste pile located on Taracorp, Incorporated's grounds, except as it is necessary to effect removal of the pile for recycling purposes, disposal or treatment and then in such a manner as to minimize fugitive missions.

8. Fence all of its grounds not presently fenced with suitable fencing materials so as to reduce wind erosion and inhibit public access. This must be completed no later than October 1, 1984.

9. Contain in bags or other enclosed containers all flue dust from the point of collection (cyclone baghouse, etc.) take the flue dust to the skip hoist to be dumped directly into the blast furnace. This was to have been implemented no later than the date of entry of the Consent Decree. Storage of open flue dust in any building is prohibited including flue dust augered to dross storage area, except that Taracorp shall dispose of the flue dust presently stored in the dross storage area by April 1, 1984. All flue dust must be placed in sealed containers during transport and storage.

Three Taracorp emission sources considered in the consent decree are not currently in operation (the blast furnace, rotary furnace, and batch mixer in Mixed Metals A). Should Taracorp seek to operate any of these emission sources, they must apply for and receive operating permits from the State. Both the State and USEPA have determined that prior to the renewed operation of these facilities, the emission sources would be subject to the requirements of the State's rules for issuance of permits to new or modified air pollution sources of lead. Any permit issued to Taracorp to resume operation of these sources would automatically be federally enforceable under the lead new source review program. Any permit issued to Taracorp to resume operation of these sources must contain specific emission

[1] Performance testing is a procedure by which the collection efficiency of the control device is determined by measuring the lead (pb) concentration of the flue gas at the inlet and outlet of the control device. The test method shall be in accordance with the test procedure described in 40 CFR Part 60 Appendix A Method 12 (Determination of lead emissions from stationary sources) and Methods 1–5.

limitations to ensure the attainment and maintenance of the ambient air quality standard, and reflect the emission reduction requirements contained in the consent decree.

Taracorp also agreed to perform the following waste pile controls: beginning on or before May 1, 1984, to spray the slag/waste pile with a stabilizing material capable of attaining 75% control of the emission from the pile. Taracorp will use either a petroleum resin base or an asphalt emulsion surfactant.

Specific details on the control strategies summarized above, construction schedules, and test methods are contained in the March 19, 1984, consent decrees which are available for review at Region V's office. USEPA has determined that the change from strategy 7 to strategy 6 is not significant so as to require a reproposal. Both strategies were described and evaluated in the proposal and associated technical materials in the docket. Moreover, the change occurred prior to the end of the public comment period.

The control strategies for St. Louis Lead Recyclers and Tri-City Trucking, Inc., consist of implementing a fugitive dust control plan for non-process sources. These control strategies have not been changed since the publication of the notice of proposal in the December 29, 1983 (48 FR 57325) **Federal Register.**

The consent decrees incorporating these control strategies are available for review at Region V's office.

USEPA has evaluated the Illinois lead SIP for the Granite City area by comparing it to the requirements for an approvable SIP as set forth in 40 CFR Part 51, Subpart E. USEPA has reviewed the March 19, 1984, consent decrees submitted by the State of Illinois. The signed consent decrees between the State and the affected industries which have been entered and approved by the Court satisfy the one remaining deficiency in the Illinois lead SIP for the Granite City area. The State of Illinois submitted a public comment which supported USEPA's action.

No other public comments were received by the Agency. Therefore, since the State submitted signed consent decrees that satisfy the requirement for an enforceable mechanism in the lead SIP to implement the proposed control strategy, USEPA approves the entire Illinois lead SIP for the Granite City area in today's **Federal Register.**

The Office of Management and Budget has exempted this rule from the requirements of Section 3 of Executive Order 12291.

Under section 307(b)(1) of the Act, petitions for judicial review of this action must be filed in the United States Court of Appeals for the appropriate circuit by (60 days from today). This action may not be challenged later in proceedings to enforce its requirements. (See 307(b)(2).)

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 52

Air pollution control, Ozone, Sulfur oxides, Nitrogen dioxide, Lead, Particulate matter, Carbon monoxide, Hydrocarbons, Intergovernmental relations.

Note.—Incorporation by reference of the State Implementation Plan for the State of Illinois was approved by the Director of the Federal Register on July 1, 1982.

This notice is issued under authority of Sections 110, 301, and 319 of the Clean Air Act, as amended (42 U.S.C. 7410, 7601, and 7619).

Dated: July 18, 1984.

William D. Ruckelshaus,

Administrator.

PART 52—APPROVAL AND PROMULGATION OF IMPLEMENTATION PLANS

Subpart O—Illinois

Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations amended as follows:

1. Section 52.720(c) is amended by adding paragraph (53) to read as follows:

§ 52.720 Identification of plan.

* * * * *

(c) * * *

(53) On September 30, 1983, the State submitted a revision to the Illinois State Implementation Plan in the form of a lead plan to assure attainment and maintenance of the NAAQS in the Granite City area. The Illinois plan includes a discussion of air quality data measured since 1978, an emission inventory of three source categories capable of emitting lead, atmospheric modeling analyses and proposed necessary control strategies. On March 19, 1984, the State submitted five consent decrees entered by the State of Illinois with the Circuit Court for the Third Judicial Circuit of Madison County and filed March 16, 1984, for incorporation in the lead plan. These include *People of the State of Illinois* vs. *Taracorp, Inc.; People of the State of Illinois* vs. *St. Louis Lead Recyclers; People of the State of Illinois* vs. *First Granite City National Bank; People of the State of Illinois,* vs. *Stackorp Inc.;* and *People of the State of Illinois* vs. *B.V. and G.V. Transport Company.*

* * * * *

[FR Doc. 84-19482 Filed 7-23-84; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-M

---

40 CFR Part 421

[OW-FRL-2637-2]

Water Pollution; Nonferrous Metals Manufacturing Point Source Category, Effluent Limitations Guidelines, Pretreatment Standards, and New Source Performance Standards

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Final rule; correction.

SUMMARY: EPA is correcting several errors in the effluent limitations guidelines, pretreatment standards and new source performance standards for the nonferrous metals manufacturing point source category which appeared in the **Federal Register** on March 8, 1984 (49 FR 8742). This document corrects errors in both the preamble and 40 CFR Part 421.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. James R. Berlow at (202) 382-7126.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On March 8, 1984, EPA published final effluent limitations guidelines and standards for the nonferrous metals manufacturing point source category (40 CFR Part 421; 49 FR 8742). Both the preamble and the regulation contained several errors. These errors are discussed briefly below and are corrected by this notice.

Section IX of the preamble, Public Participation and Response to Major Comments, provides in the response to the first comment an example of the methodology a permit writer may use to develop mass limitations for unregulated waste streams. (See 49 FR at 8778/2-3.) The first sentence of the final paragraph of the response to comment number one is ambiguous. The sentence was intended to describe what a permit writer should do to develop a mass discharge limitation for a site-specific waste stream *if the permit writer makes a threshold determination that the waste stream is sufficiently contaminated to require a discharge allowance and further determines that combined treatment with other process wastewater is appropriate.* (The same response in fact indicates that many site-specific waste streams will not be sufficiently contaminated to warrant treatment. *Id.* at paragraphs 1 and 3 of the response.) It is not the Agency's intention that a permit writer must

provide a mass discharge allowance for each individual waste stream present at a particular facility, or that combined treatment is always appropriate. The permit writer must use his best professional judgment to decide which nonregulated waste streams are sufficiently contaminated to require treatment, and which require combined treatment with other process wastewaters. This correction removes any (unintended) implication that the permit writer lacks discretion to make these threshold findings.

In Section IX of the preamble, Public Participation and Response to Major Comments (see 49 FR at 8779/2–3), major comment number three discusses the pH range proposed and promulgated for this regulation. The response provided for the comments received on pH is in error. It is not clearly stated in this response which subcategories are affected by broadening the pH range from two and a half units to three (7.0 to 10.0). The pH range of 7.0 to 10.0 is only applicable to the primary and secondary aluminum subcategories. (The whole context of the discussion in the preamble, however, was the primary and secondary aluminum subcategories.) The pH range for all other subparts consequently is 7.5 to 10.0.

Several errors occur in Appendices C through H listing the toxic pollutants excluded from limitation under Paragraph 8(a) of the Settlement Agreement. These are corrected in this notice.

The regulatory flow used to calculate the mass limitations for delacquering wet air pollution control in §§ 421.33(e), 421.34(e), 421.35(e), and 421.36(e) was in error. A regulatory flow of 80 l/kkg of aluminum delacquered was used in the calculation. The flow should have been 333 l/kkg (80 gal/ton) of aluminum delacquered.

The conditions for which §§ 421.33 (g) and (h) and 421.34 (g) and (h) are applicable in the secondary aluminum subcategory were misstated. These sections state that the ingot conveyor casting contact cooling allowance is only applicable to those plants not operating chloride demagging. This is incorrect; the applicability of these sections is dependent on the presence of chlorine demagging, wet air pollution control rather than chloride demagging as stated. Sections 421.35 and 421.36 state this condition correctly (see 49 FR at 8759/1).

The mass limitations for the maximum for monthly average promulgated for the pollutant arsenic in Subparts E and I are in error. An incorrect treatment effectiveness concentration was used in the calculation of the mass limitations. The correct treatment effectiveness concentration is 0.62 mg/l for the maximum for monthly average.

Dated: July 17, 1984.

Henry L. Longest, II,

Acting Assistant Administrator for Water.

The following corrections are made in FR Doc. 84–2289, the Nonferrous Metals Manufacturing Point Source Category; Effluent Limitations Guidelines; Pretreatment Standards and New Source Performance Standards published in the **Federal Register** on March 8, 1984 (49 FR 8742).

1. On page 8747, column three, "(7) Materials handling wet air pollution control" is corrected to read "(7) Sinter plant materials handling wet air pollution control".

2. On page 8753, column three, in the third paragraph, the first sentence, "activated carbon absorption" is corrected to read "activated carbon adsorption".

3. On page 8755, column two, in the second paragraph, the second sentence, "solvent extraction raffinate wet air pollution control" is corrected to read "solvent extraction wet air pollution control".

4. On page 8760, column one, in the first line, "catastrophics form" is corrected to read "catastrophic storm".

5. On page 8763, column three, in the last paragraph, in the fourth sentence "materials handling" is corrected to read "sinter plant materials handling".

6. On page 8764, column one, in the third line, "materials handling" is corrected to read "sinter plant materials handling".

7. On page 8764, column two, in the second complete paragraph, the fourth sentence, "Secondary Lead Association" is corrected to read "Secondary Lead Smelters Association".

8. On page 8778, column three, last paragraph, first sentence, "To account for site-specific wastewater sources, the permit writer must quantify the discharge rate of the waste stream." is corrected to read "To account for site-specific wastewater sources, for which the permit writer in his best professional judgment determines that cotreatment with process wastewater is appropriate, the permit writer must quantify the discharge rate of the waste stream".

9. On page 8779, column two, paragraph three, "To facilitate meeting the aluminum limits at BPT and BAT, we have broadened the pH range from 7.5 to 10 to 7.0 to 10." is corrected to read "To facilitate meeting the aluminum limits in the primary and secondary aluminum subcategories, we have broadened the pH range in these subcategories from 7.5 to 10.0 to 7.0 to 10.0".

10. On page 8779, column three, second paragraph, "The Agency thus agrees with the commenters that the proposed 2.5 pH range is too narrow and has promulgated a pH range of 7 to 10." is corrected to read "The Agency thus agrees with the primary and secondary aluminum commenters that the proposed 2.5 pH range is too narrow and has promulgated a pH range of 7.0 to 10.0 for the primary and secondary aluminum subcategories."

11. Several typographical errors occur for toxic pollutant number 5, benzidine, in Appendix C starting on page 8784. This pollutant, stated as "5. benzidene", is corrected to read "5. benzidine". This term appears in Appendix C for the following subcategories.

Page	Subcategory
8784	Primary Aluminum.
8784	Secondary Aluminum.
8784	Primary Copper Electrolytic Refining.
8785	Primary Lead.
8785	Primary Zinc.
8786	Metallurgical Acid Plants.
8786	Primary Tungsten.
8786	Primary Columbium-Tantalum.
8787	Secondary Silver.
8787	Secondary Lead.

12. Several Typographical errors occur for toxic pollutant number 11, 1,1,1–trichloroethane, in Appendices C, D, and F starting on page 8784. This pollutant, stated as "11. 1,1,1–trichlorethane" is corrected to read "11. 1,1,1–trichloroethane". This term appears in the following appendices and subcategories.

Appendix	Page	Subcategory
C	8784	Primary Aluminum.
C	8784	Secondary Aluminum.
C	8785	Primary Lead.
D	8788	Primary Copper Electrolytic Refining.
F	8789	Secondary Silver.

13. Several typographical errors occur for toxic pollutant number 12, hexachloroethane, in Appendix C starting on page 8784. This pollutant, stated as "12. hexachlorethane", is corrected to read "12. hexachloroethane". This term appears in the following appendices and subcategories.

Appendix	Page	Subcategory
C	8784	Primary Aluminum.
C	8784	Secondary Aluminum.
C	8784	Primary Copper Electrolytic Refining.
C	8785	Primary Lead.
C	8785	Primary Zinc.
C	8786	Primary Tungsten.
C	8787	Secondary Silver.

Appendix	Page	Subcategory
C	8787	Secondary Lead.

14. Several errors occur in the listing of toxic pollutants excluded under paragraph 8 (a) of the Settlement Agreement. These errors occur in Appendix C—Toxic Pollutants not Detected, Appendix D—Toxic Pollutants Detected Below the Analytical Quantification Limit, Appendix E—Toxic Pollutants Detected in Amounts Too Small To Be Effectively Reduced by Technologies Considered in Preparing This Guideline, Appendix F—Toxic Pollutants Detected in the Effluent From Only a Small Number of Sources, Appendix G—Toxic Pollutants Effectively Controlled by Technologies Upon Which Are Based Other Effluent Limitations and Guidelines, and Appendix H—Toxic Pollutants Detected But Only in Trace Amounts and Are Neither Causing Nor Likely To Cause Toxic Effects. The appendices are corrected by the following table.

Subpart-subcategory pollutant	Incorrect appendix listing	Corrected appendix listing
Subpart B—Primary Aluminum Smelting Subcategory:		
4. benzene	E	F
23. chloroform	E	F
44. methylene chloride	E	F
55. naphthalene	F	G
77. acenaphthylene	G	F
Subpart C—Secondary Aluminum Subcategory:		
29. 1,1-dichloroethylene	E	F
30. 1,2-*trans*-dichloroethylene.	E	F
48. dichlorobromomethane	E	F
65. phenol	C	G
Subpart H—Primary Zinc Subcategory:		
4. benzene	E	F
22. parachlorometa-cresol	E	F
86. toluene	E	F
Subpart I—Metallurgical Acid Plants Subcategory:		
22. parachlorometa-cresol	E	F
23. chloroform	E	F
38. ethylbenzene	E	F
48. dichlorobromomethane	E	F
85. tetrachlorothylene	E	F
117. beryllium	D	E
Subpart J—Primary Tungsten Subcategory:		
1. acenaphthene	H	F
23. chloroform	E	F
29. 1,1-dichloroethylene	E	F
38. ethylbemzene	E	F
51. chlorodibromomethane	E	F
54. isophorone	D	E
70. diethyl phthalate	D	E
71. dimethyl phthalate	D	E
77. acenaphthy-lene	H	F
80. fluorene	H	F
85. tetrachloro-ethylene	E	H
86. toluene	E	H
114. antimony	D	E
125. selenium	D	C
Subpart K—Primary Columbium-Tantalum Subcategory:		
4. benzene	E	H
6. carbon tetrachloride	F	H
10. 1,2-dichloroethane	F	H
11. 1,1,1-trichloroethane	*	C
48. dichlorobromomethane	E	F
54. isophorone	E	F
70. diethyl phthalate	E	C
85. tetrachloro-ethylene	F	H
Subpart L—Secondary Silver Subcategory:		
11. 1,1,1-trichloroethane	F	H
30. 1,2-*trans*-dichloro ethylene.	E	H
38. ethylbenzene	E	H
84. pyrene	F	H
85. tetrachloro-ethylene	F	H
86. toluene	F	H
Subpart M—Secondary Lead Subcategory:		
7. chlorobenzene	D	C
23. chloroform	E	F
29. 1,1-dichloroethylene	D	C
56. nitrobenzene	E	F
65. Phenol	D	E
71. dimethyl phthalate	E	F
126. silver	*	G
127. thallium	*	G

*Polluntant was not listed in Appendices.

PART 421—[CORRECTED]

§ 421.22 [Corrected]

15. In 40 CFR 421.22, page 8792, column two, "Metric units—mg/kg of product" and "English units—pounds per million pounds of product" are corrected to read "Metric units—kg/kkg of product" and "English units—lbs/thousand lbs of product", respectively.

§ 421.33 [Corrected]

16. In 40 CFR 421.33(g), on page 8797, column three, "(g) Subpart C—Ingot Conveyor Casting Contact Cooling (When Chloride Demagging is Not Practiced On Site)" is corrected to read "(g) Subpart C—Ingot Conveyor Casting Contact Cooling (When Chlorine Demagging Wet Air Pollution Control is Not Practiced On Site)".

17. In 40 CFR 421.33(h), on page 8797, column three, "(h) Subpart C—Ingot Conveyer Casting Contact Cooling (When Chlorine Demagging is Not Practiced On Site)" is corrected to read "(h) Subpart C—Ingot Conveyor Casting Contact Cooling (When Chlorine Demagging Wet Air Pollution Control is Practiced On Site)".

§ 421.34 [Corrected]

18. In 40 CFR 421.34 (d), on page 8798, column two, "BAT Effluent Limitations" is corrected to read "NSPS".

19. In 40 CFR 421.34 (g), on page 8798, column two, "(g) Subpart C—Ingot Conveyor Casting Contact Cooling (When Chlorine Demagging is Not Practiced On Site)" is corrected to read "(g) Subpart C—Ingot Conveyor Casting Contact Cooling (When Chlorine Demagging Wet Air Pollution Control is Not Practiced On Site)".

20. In 40 CFR 421.34(h), or page 8798, column three, "(h) Subpart C—Ingot Conveyor Casting Contact Cooling (When Chlorine Demagging is Practiced On Site)" is corrected to read "(h) Subpart C—Ingot Conveyor Casting Contact Cooling (When Chlorine Demagging Wet Air Pollution Control is Practiced On Site)".

§§ 421.33, 421.34, 421.35, and 421.36 [Corrected]

21. In 40 CFR 421, §§ 421.33 (e), 421.34 (e), 421.35 (e), and 421.36 (e), the Maximum For Any 1 Day For Lead, "0.022" is corrected to read "0.093".

22. In 40 CFR 421, §§ 421.33 (e), 421.34 (e), 421.35 (e), and 421.36 (e), the Maximum for Monthly Average for Lead "0.010" is corrected to read "0.043".

23. In 40 CFR 421, §§ 421.33 (e), 421.34 (e), 421.35 (e), and 421.36 (e), the Maximum for Any 1 Day for Zinc, "0.082" is corrected to read "0.340".

24. In 40 CFR 421, §§ 421.33 (e), 421.34 (e), 421.35 (e) and 421.36 (e), the Maximum for Monthly Average for Zinc, "0.034" is corrected to read "0.140".

§§ 421.33 and 421.34 [Corrected]

25. In 40 CFR 421, §§ 421.33 (e) and 421.34 (e), the Maximum for Any 1 Day for Aluminum, "0.489" is corrected to read "2.035".

26. In 40 CFR 421, §§ 421.33 (e) and 421.34 (e), the Maximum for Monthly Average for Aluminum, "0.217" is corrected to read "0.903".

§§ 421.33, 421.34, 421.35, and 421.36 [Corrected]

27. In 40 CFR 421, §§ 421.33 (e), 421.34 (e), 421.35 (e), and 421.36 (e), the Maximum for Any 1 Day for Ammonia (as N), "10.670" is corrected to read "44.389".

28. In 40 CFR 421, §§ 421.33 (e), 421.34 (e), 421.35 (e), and 421.36 (e), the Maximum for Monthly Average for Ammonia (as N), "4.688" is corrected to read "19.514".

29. In 40 CFR 421, §§ 421.33 (e), 421.34 (e), 421.35 (e), and 421.36 (e), the Maximum for Any 1 Day for Total Phenols (4-AAP method), "0.001" is corrected to read "0.004".

§ 421.34 [Corrected]

30. In 40 CFR 421.34 (e), the Maximum for Any 1 Day for Total Suspended Solids, "1.200" is corrected to read "4.995".

31. In 40 CFR 421. 34 (e), the Maximum for Monthly Average for Total Suspended Solids, "0.960" is corrected to read "3.996".

32. In 40 CFR 421.34 (e), the Maximum for Any 1 Day for Oil and Grease, "0.800" is corrected to read "3.330".

33. In 40 CFR 421.34 (e), the Maximum for Monthly Average for Oil and Grease, "0.800" is corrected to read "3.330".

34. Several errors in the pH range occur in 40 CFR 421 Subparts E, G, H, I,

J, K, L, and M. The footnote for pH "within the range of 7.0 to 10.0 at all times." is corrected to read "within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times." wherever it appears in the following sections:

Subpart	Subcategory	Section	Page
E	Primary Electrolytic Copper Refining.	421.54	8802
G	Primary Lead	421.72	8804
		421.74	8805
H	Primary Zinc	421.84	8809
I	Metallurgical Acid Plants.	421.94	8811
J	Primary Tungsten	421.102	8812
		421.104	8814
K	Primary Columbium-Tantalum.	421.112	8817
		421.114	8819
L	Secondary Silver	421.122	8821
		421.124	8823
M	Secondary Lead	421.132	8826
		421.134	8828

§§ 421.53, 421.54 and 421.56 [Corrected]

35. In 40 CFR 421, §§ 421.53(a), 421.54(a), and 421.56(a), the Maximum for Monthly Average for Arsenic, "0.284" is corrected to read "0.309".

36. In 40 CFR 421, §§ 421.53(c), 421.54(c), and 421.56(c), the Maximum for Monthly Average for Arsenic, "0.028" is corrected to read "0.031".

§§ 421.93, 421.94 and 421.96 [Corrected]

37. In 40 CFR 421, §§ 421.93, 421.94, and 421.96, the Maximum for Monthly Average for Arsenic, "1.456" is corrected to read "1.584".

§ 421.103 [Corrected]

38. In 40 CFR 421.103(k), on page 8814, column one, "t+1" should be removed.

[FR Doc. 84-19480 Filed 7-23-84; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-M

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Health Care Financing Administration

42 CFR Part 433

[BPO-046-N]

Medicaid Program; OMB Approval of Forms for Reporting Quarterly Expenditures for Medical Assistance

AGENCY: Health Care Financing Administration (HCFA) HHS.

ACTION: Final rule—notice concerning collection of information requirements.

SUMMARY: This notice announces the approval by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) of the form HCFA–64, "Quarterly Medicaid Statement of Expenditures for Medical Assistance Program," an accounting statement that State Medicaid agencies must submit to HCFA each quarter to receive payments under Medicaid. We will use parts of the form to collect data to determine if a State has met certain stipulated conditions that would result in a lowering of amounts of statutorily required reductions in Medicaid payments.

EFFECTIVE DATE: December 21, 1983.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: David McNally, 301–597–1398.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On September 30, 1982, we published in the **Federal Register** final regulations relating to reductions in Federal matching payments to States for Medicaid services for fiscal years 1982 through 1984 (47 FR 43340). These Medicaid regulations implemented statutory requirements (sections 1903(s) and 1903(t) of the Social Security Act) that Federal payments to which a State is entitled under Medicaid are to be reduced by a stated percentage of each quarter's payment in fiscal years 1982, 1983, and 1984. The regulations included provisions under which a State may lower the amount of the reduction by meeting stipulated conditions.

The vehicle for collecting data to determine if a State has met the stipulated conditions and thus is entitled to a lowered reduction is the Quarterly Medicaid Statement of Expenditures for the Medical Assistance Program (Form HCFA–64). The HCFA–64 (which has been in use since 1978) is the accounting statement that State agencies must submit each quarter to receive payments under Medicaid. The statement is required under title XIX of the Social Security Act. It shows the disposition of Medicaid grant funds for the quarter being reported on and previous quarters, the recoupments made or refunds received by the State Medicaid agency, and income earned on grant funds. The statement serves as the vehicle for making adjustments for any identified overpayments or underpayments to the State.

Generally, under section 3507 of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1980, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) must approve certain information collection requirements that are imposed on the public by Federal agencies. As of the date of publication of the September 1982 final regulations, however, OMB had not approved the current version of the HCFA–64. Therefore, the preamble to those regulations specified that the public was not required to comply with the information collection requirements until OMB approved them. The preamble further stated that we would issue a notice in the **Federal Register** when this approval is obtained. Also, as a result of the statements in the final rule, the Office of the Federal Register incorporated in the yearly Code of Federal Regulations similar language as editorial notes at the end of the following sections of the regulations: § 433.209, § 433.213, and § 433.215.

This notice is to inform the agencies participating in the Medicaid program and the general public that OMB has approved the HCFA–64 and instructions for monitoring State expenditures of medical assistance funds. OMB issued this approval on December 21, 1983 under OMB No. 0938–0067. This approval expires on January 31, 1985. The OMB-approved HCFA–64 and instructions were issued to State agencies in February 1984 as Part 2, Section 2500 of the State Medicaid Manual.

(Sec. 1102 of the Social Security Act, 42 U.S.C. 1302) (Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Program No. 13.714, Medical Assistance Programs)

Dated: May 18, 1984.

Carolyne K. Davis,

Administrator, Health Care Financing Administration.

Approved: June 29, 1984.

Margaret M. Heckler,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 84-18714 Filed 7-23-84; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4120-03-M

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Land Management

43 CFR Part 2710

[Circular No. 2548]

Sales-Federal Land Policy and Management Act; Amendment to the Sales Regulations

Correction

In FR Doc. 84–18877 beginning on page 29012 in the issue of Tuesday, July 17, 1984, make the following corrections:

§ 2710.0–6 [Corrected]

1. On page 29014, third column, § 2710.0–6 (c)(1), second line, "lands" should appear before "may".

§ 2711.3–1 [Corrected]

2. On page 29015, third column, ninth line, "to submit" should appear before "oral".