Nutmeg butter
Olive
Palm
Palm kernel
Peanut
Poppy
Raisin seed
Rapeseed
Rice bran
Safflower
Salad
Sesame
Soya bean
Sunflower
Tucum
Vegetable
Walnut
Oil, misc:
Animal, n.o.s.
Coconut oil, esterified
Coconut oil, fatty acid methyl ester
Lanolin
Linseed
Neatsfoot
Oiticica
Palm oil, fatty acid methyl ester
Palm oil, methyl ester
Perilla
Pilchard
Sperm
Tung
Whale
Oleic acid
Palm stearin
Pentaethylenehexamine
Pentanoic acid
Polyalkylene glycols, Polyalkylene glycol monoalkyl ethers mixtures
Polyethylene glycol monoalkyl ether
Polypropylene glycols
Potassium oleate
Propyl acetate (n-)
Propylene glycol monoalkyl ether
Propylene glycol ethyl ether
Propylene glycol methyl ether
Sodium acetate solution
Sodium benzoate solution
Sodium carbonate solutions
Sodium silicate solution
Tallow
Tallow fatty acid
Tetrasodium salt of Ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid solution
Triethylene glycol ethyl ether
Triethylene glycol methyl ether
Triethyl phosphate
Trimethylol propane polyethoxylate
Tripropylene glycol methyl ether
Trisodium salt of N-(Hydroxyethyl)-ethylenediamine triacetic acid solution
Urea, Ammonium mono- and di-hydrogen phosphate, Potassium chloride solution
Urea, Ammonium nitrate solution (2% or less NH_3)
Urea, Ammonium phosphate solution
Waxes:
Candelilla
Carnauba

3. In § 151.49, by revising paragraphs (a) and (b) to read as follows:

§ 151.49 Category C and D Oil-like NLSs allowed for carriage.

* * * * *

(a) The following Category C oil-like NLSs may be carried:

Cylclohexane
p-Cymene
Diethyl benzene
Dipentene
Ethyl benzene
Ethylcyclohexane
Heptene (all isomers)
Hexene (all isomers)
2-Methyl-1-pentene
Nonane (all isomers)
Octane (all isomers)
Pentane (all isomers)
Pentene (all isomers
1-Phenyl-1-xylylethane
Propylene dimer
Tetrahydronaphthalene
Toulene
Xylenes

(b) The following Category D oil-like NLSs may be carried:

Alkyl(C9–C17) benzenes
Diisopropyl naphthalene
Dodecane (all isomers)

Dated: September 22, 1989.

M. J. Schiro,

Captain, U.S. Coast Guard, Acting Chief, Office of Marine Safety, Security and Environmental Protection.

[FR Doc. 89–23192 Filed 9–28–89; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 4910–14–M

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 52

[GA–13 (FRL–3652–4)]

Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; Georgia Stack Height Review

AGENCY: EPA.

ACTION: Direct final rule.

SUMMARY: On June 15, 1989, EPA approved a declaration by Georgia that recent revisions to EPA's stack height regulations did not necessitate source specific revisions to the State Implementation Plan (SIP) (54 FR 25451, June 15, 1989). This declaration excluded fifteen sources as they were impacted by one or more of three remanded issues (NRDC vs. Thomas, 838 F.2d 1224 A (D.C. Dir. 1988)). This notice removes Georgia Power's Plant Mitchell, Albany, Georgia from the list of fifteen sources.

DATE: This section will be effective November 28, 1989 unless notice is received on or before October 30, 1989 that adverse or critical comments will be submitted. If the effective date is delayed, timely notice will be published in the Federal Register.

ADDRESSES: Copies of the Document relevant to this action are available for public inspection at the following locations:

Environmental Protection Agency, Region IV, Air Programs Branch, 345 Courtland Street NE., Atlanta, Georgia 30365

Public Information Reference Unit, Library Systems Branch, Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M Street, SW., Washington, DC 20460

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: R. Douglas Neeley, EPA Region IV, Air Programs Branch at above listed address and telephone numbers 404–347–2864 or FTS 257–2864.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The June 15, 1989, FRN (54 FR 25451) listed Plant Mitchell as one of fifteen sources that received credit under one of the provisions remanded to EPA in NRDC v. Thomas, 838 F.2d 1224 (D.C. Dir. 1988) regarding EPA's stacks height regulations (50 FR 27892, July 8, 1985).

Plant Mitchell appeared to be affected by the remand since the old stacks were replaced by a single taller stack (within-formula stack height increase) prior to October 11, 1983 (40 CFR 51.100 (kk)(2)). EPA had modeled the facility in 1974 based on stacks in existence prior to December 31, 1970. Therefore, even if the remand results in revised rules, there would be no need to reevaluate Plant Mitchell under Section 123 of the Clean Air Act as the EPA analysis demonstrated attainment of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards based on the pre 1970 configuration.

Final Action

EPA is removing Plant Mitchell from the list of fifteen Georgia sources that no action was taken due to the stack height remand provisions.

The public is advised that this action will be effective 60 days from today. However, if notice is received within 30 days that someone wishes to make adverse or critical comments, this action will be withdrawn and two subsequent notices will be published prior to the effective date. One notice will withdraw final action and another will begin a new rulemaking announcing a proposed action and establishing a comment period.

This action has been classified as a Table 3 action by the Regional Administrator under the procedures published in the Federal Register on January 19, 1989 (54 FR 2214–2225). On January 6, 1989, the Office of Management and Budget waived Table 2 and 3 SIP revisions (54 FR 222) from the requirements of section 3 of Executive Order 12291 for a period of two years.

Nothing in this action should be construed as permitting or allowing or establishing a precedent for any future request for revision to any SIP. Each request for revision to the SIP shall be considered separately in light of specific technical, economic and environmental factors and in relation to relevant statutory and regulatory requirements.

Under 5 U.S.C. Section 605(b), I certify that this SIP revision will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. (See 46 FR 8709).

Under section 308(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 November 28, 1989. 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, Intergovernmental relations, Particulate matter, and Sulfur oxides.

Dated: September 18, 1989.

Lee A. DeHihns III,

Acting Regional Administrator.

40 CFR Part 52 is amended as follows:

PART 52—[AMENDED]

Subpart L—Georgia

1. The authority citation for Part 52 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 7401–7642.

2. § 52.578 is revised to read as follows:

§ 52.578 Control Strategy: Sulfur oxides and particulate matter.

In a letter dated March 26, 1987, the Georgia Department of Natural Resources certified that no emission limits in the State's plan are based on dispersion techniques not permitted by EPA's stack height rules. This certification does not apply to Georgia Power plants; Hammond (Coosa), McDonough (Smyrna), Arkwright (Macon), Branch (Milledgeville), Wansley (Roopville), Scherer (Juliette), and Yates (Newnan), Savannah Electric Plants McIntosh (Rincon) and Port Wentworth (Port Wentworth); Inland (Rome); Buckeye Cellulose (Oglethorpe); Georgia Kraft (Macon), Union Camp (Savannah); and Stone Container (Savannah).

[FR Doc. 89–23008 Filed 9–28–89; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–M

40 CFR Part 62

[FL–031; (FRL–3652–5)]

Approval and Promulgation of State Plans for Designated Facilities and Pollutants in Florida; Total Reduced Sulfur (TRS) From Kraft Pulp Mills

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: EPA approved Florida's 111(d) plan for the control of total reduced sulfur (TRS) emission from Kraft Pulp Mills on August 10, 1988 (53 FR 30051). Final compliance for most TRS sources was due on May 12, 1989. Florida is extending the compliance date for St. Joe Forest Products Company, Port St. Joe, Florida to September 14, 1989. EPA concurs with Florida that the extension is justified and is hereby approving the extended compliance schedule as a SIP revision.

DATE: This action will be effective November 28, 1989 unless notice is received on or before October 30, 1989 that adverse or critical comments will be submitted. If the effective date is delayed, timely notice will be published in the **Federal Register.**

ADDRESSES: Copies of the Document relevant to this action are available for public inspection at the following locations:

Environmental Protection Agency, Region IV, Air Programs Branch, 345 Courtland St. NE., Atlanta, Georgia 30365

Florida Bureau of Air Quality Management, Twin Towers Office Bldg., 2600 Blair Stone Road, Tallahassee, Florida 32301

Public Information Reference Unit, Library Systems Branch, Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M Street, SW., Washington, DC 20460

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: R. Douglas Neeley, EPA Region IV, Air Programs Branch at above listed address and telephone numbers 404–347–2864 or FTS 257–2864.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In accordance with section 111 of the Clean Air Act, Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources, EPA has promulgated standards of performance for criteria pollutants (those for which National Ambient Air Quality Standards have been published) and noncriteria pollutants. The standards apply to "new" sources (i.e., new, modified, or reconstructed sources) which commenced construction after the date on which EPA proposed standards for that particular source category.

A source in existence prior to the date on which EPA proposed new source performance standards for that particular source category is defined as an "existing source." Paragraph (d) of section 111 of the Clean Air Act requires states to develop plans for the control of emissions of the same non-criteria, or designated, pollutants from such "existing" sources. The requirements for such plans are set forth in subpart B of 40 CFR part 60. (November 17, 1975; 40 FR 53346). Since total reduced sulfur (TRS) is a designated pollutant, regulated under section 111(d) of the CAA, states are required to develop section 111(d) plans for the control of TRS emissions from existing kraft pulp mills contained in the state.

The Florida Department of Environmental Regulation (FDER) submitted its section 111(d) plan for control of TRS emissions from kraft pulp mills and tall oil plants on May 24, 1985. This submittal contained certification that adoption of the plan had been preceded by adequate notice and public hearing.

The plan as submitted contained all the elements needed for an approvable section 111(d) plan pursuant to 40 CFR part 60, subpart N (Adoption and Submittal of State Plans for Designated Facilities), and the guideline document. This plan submittal included: regulations establishing emission standards for all affected sources along with the adoption of necessary definitions; regulations establishing the procedures for the development of individual source compliance schedules to include increments of progress; regulations establishing test methods and procedures for determining compliance with the emission standards; an emission inventory of all designated facilities; regulations establishing procedures for monitoring the status of compliance with emission standards through record-keeping, periodic inspections, and testing; and documentation that the State had legal authority to carry out the plan.

EPA approved the plan on August 10, 1988 (53 FR 30051). As part of that plan, final compliance for digester systems, multiple effect evaporation systems, condensate stripper systems, smelt dissolving tank vents, tall oil plants and combustion devices subject to FDER's Rule 17–2.600(4)(c), FAC was due May 12, 1989. One of the affected sources was St. Joe Forest Products Company, Port St. Joe, Florida, hereinafter referred to as St. Joe. On February 10, 1989, St. Joe petitioned the FDER to issue a variance extending the final compliance date for its black liquor evaporation

system, a batch digester system and a continuous digester system to September 14, 1989. The extension was requested due to delivery delays of major equipment needed to achieve final compliance. FDER held a public hearing on May 9, 1989 concerning the variance request and subsequently issued the variance on June 12, 1989. FDER then submitted the variance as a SIP revision to EPA on July 14, 1989.

EPA is publishing this action without prior proposal because the Agency views this as a noncontroversial revision and anticipates no adverse comments. This action will be effective 60 days from the date of this **Federal Register** unless, within 30 days of its publication, notice is received that adverse or critical comments will be submitted.

If such notice is received, this action will be withdrawn before the effective date by publishing two subsequent notices. One notice will withdraw the final action and another will begin a new rulemaking by announcing a proposal of the action and establishing a comment period. If no such comments are received, the public is advised that this action will be effective November 28, 1989.

Final Action

EPA is approving the variance as a SIP revision which extends the final compliance data for the three emission sources at St. Joe from May 12, 1989 to September 14, 1989.

This action has been classified as a Table 3 action by the Regional Administrator under the procedures published in the **Federal Register** on January 19, 1989 (54 FR 2214–2225). On January 6, 1989, the Office of Management and Budget waived Table 2 and 3 SIP revisions (54 FR 222) from the requirements of section 3 of Executive Order 12291 for a period of two years.

Nothing in this action should be construed as permitting, allowing or establishing a precedent for any future request for a revision to any SIP. Each request for a SIP revision shall be considered separately in light of specific technical, economic and environmental factors and in relation to relevant statutory and regulatory requirements.

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 November 28, 1989. This action may not be challenged later in proceedings to enforce its requirements (See 307(b)(2).).

Under 5 U.S.C. section 605(b), I certify that this SIP revision will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities (See 46 FR 8709.)

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 62

Air pollution control, Intergovernmental relations, Paper and products industry, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

Dated: September 18, 1989.

Lee A. DeHihns, III

Acting Regional Administrator.

Part 62 of chapter I, title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations is amended as follows:

PART 62—[Amended]

Subpart N—Florida

1. The authority citation for part 62 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 7401–7642.

2. Section 62.2350 is amended by adding paragraph (b)(3) to read as follows:

§ 62.2350 Identification of plan.

* * * * *

(b) * * *

(3) The final compliance date to achieve the TRS emission limits for the black liquor evaporation system, the batch digester system and the continuous digester system for St. Joe Paper Company in Port St. Joe is September 14, 1989.

* * * * *

[FR Doc. 89–23009 Filed 9–28–89; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–M

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40 CFR Part 81

[FL–011; FRL–3652–6]

Designation of Areas for Air Quality Planning Purposes; Florida; Redesignation of Sulfur Dioxide Nonattainment Area

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: EPA is today granting the request by Florida dated August 12, 1983, that Pinellas County be redesignated from nonattainment to attainment for sulfur dioxide. The redesignation of this county is based on implementation of an EPA-approved control strategy, ambient monitoring data, and modeling (block average method) which predicts attainment.

DATES: This action will become effective on October 30, 1989.

ADDRESSES: Written comments on this action should be addressed to Douglas Neeley at the EPA Regional Office listed below. Copies of the documents relevant to this action are available for public inspection during normal business hours at the following locations:

Environmental Protection Agency, Region IV, Air Programs Branch, 345 Courtland Street NE., Atlanta, Georgia 30365.

Public Information Reference Unit, EPA Library, 401 M Street SW., Washington, DC 20408.

Florida Department of Environmental Regulation, Bureau of Air Quality Management, Twin Towers Office Building, 2600 Blair Stone Road, Tallahassee, Florida 32301.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Douglas Neeley of the EPA Region IV Air Programs Branch at the address given above, telephone (404) 347–2864 or FTS 257–2864.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On March 3, 1978 (43 FR 8962), EPA designated Pinellas County, Florida as nonattainment for the primary and secondary National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for sulfur dioxide (SO_2). This designation was based on ambient air quality monitoring data which revealed that Pinellas County had experienced sulfur dioxide violations.

Based on this nonattainment designation, the State was required to develop a state implementation plan (SIP) (required by part D of title I of the Clean Air Act, entitled "Plan Requirements for Nonattainment Areas"), which would contain a control strategy to bring the area back into attainment. The State submitted a SIP to satisfy the Part D requirements on April 24, 1979.

From an emission inventory of the area, it was determined that there were only three significant emission points: Stauffer Chemical Company's nodulizing kiln and boiler, and Florida Power Corporation's Anclote Steam-Electric Generating Plant. The State reviewed these sources, and determined that the monitored violations were a direct result of emissions from the Stauffer Chemical nodulizing kiln. The stack gases were emitted at or near ambient temperatures, with a high moisture content and a low exit velocity causing local downwash problems.

Subsequent block average modeling with downwash analysis showed that if the nodulizing kiln's stack height were raised to 49 meters from 26.1 meters and the stack diameter were decreased to 1.22 meters from 6.7 meters, emissions from all sources under the worst meteorological conditions would not

cause a violation of either the primary or secondary SO_2 NAAQS.

The control strategy submitted to EPA called for a variance with a specified compliance schedule for Stauffer Chemical in order that the kiln stack could be rebuilt and modified to increase the height and decrease the diameter in order to eliminate the local downwash problems.

EPA conditionally approved the Florida Part D Plan on March 18, 1980 (45 FR 17140). Following the State's submittal of a part D plan revision on May 28, 1980, which included a special operating permit for Stauffer which would satisfy the requirements specified in the 1980 conditional approval, the part D plan was fully approved by EPA on December 16, 1981 (46 FR 61268).

The redesigned kiln stack went into service on May 26, 1979 (tested in compliance on June 21, 1979). There have been no exceedances of either the primary or secondary SO_2 standard since that time. The plant operated at 70–100% capacity from June 1979 to November 1981, except for a temporary shut-down from May to August 1981. The plant has been shut down since November 20, 1981. Any attempt to reopen the plant would require a new permit and a demonstration that the NAAQS would not be jeopardized.

On August 12, 1983, FDER submitted a redesignation request for Pinellas County for SO_2. EPA proposed to redesignate the area to attainment on November 28, 1984 (49 FR 46767) based on implementation of an EPA-approved control strategy, ambient monitoring data (26 months of monitoring during normal plant operations), and modeling (block average method). No comments were received in response to the notice.

However, at that time, EPA determined that running average modeling should be used rather than block average modeling. Consequently, FDER was asked to run the modeling using running averages rather than block. FDER attempted to do the analysis, but experienced problems with the computer software. However, in December 1985, before FDER had actually run any new modeling, EPA decided that block average modeling was appropriate. This was confirmed in the decision of *NRDC* v. *Thomas*, 845 F.2d 1088 (DC Circuit 1988), as the DC Circuit determined that a State is free to submit a SIP revision using either block or running average. Also during this time, EPA promulgated its revised stack height regulations (July 8, 1985).

The FDER determined that one of the sources included in the original modeling (Anclote Power Plant) was modeled using an actual stack height rather than the Good Engineering Practice (GEP) stack height. The State remodeled using block averages and the correct stack height, and again demonstrated attainment for SO_2. This new modeling was submitted on December 3, 1986. EPA is including this new information in this notice without previous proposal because EPA views it as a noncontroversial amendment and anticipates no adverse comments.

Evidence reviewed by EPA indicates that the sources in Pinellas County to which the SIP SO_2 regulations apply are in compliance with the legally enforceable emission limits.

For a more detailed discussion, please refer to the Technical Support Document which is available for inspection at the EPA Region IV office.

Final Action: Based on an implemented EPA-approved control strategy, 26 months of ambient monitoring data during normal plant operations with no exceedances, and modeling which predicts no problems with the NAAQS for SO_2, EPA today redesignates Pinellas County from nonattainment to attainment for the primary and secondary SO_2 standards.

This action has been classified as a Table 3 action by the Regional Administrator under the procedures published in the **Federal Register** on January 19, 1989 (54 FR 2214–2225). On January 6, 1989, the officer of Management and Budget exempted Table 2 and 3 SIP revisions (54 FR 222) from the requirements of section 3 of Executive Order 12291 for a period of two years.

Nothing in this action should be construed as permitting or allowing or establishing a precedent for any future request for revision to any SIP. Each request for revision to the SIP shall be considered separately in light of specific technical, economic and environmental factors and in relation to relevant statutory and regulatory requirements.

Under 5 U.S.C. section 605(b), I certify that this SIP revision will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities (See 46 FR 8709).

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 November 28, 1989. This action may not be challenged later in proceedings to enforce its requirements. (See 307(b)(2).)

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 81

Air pollution control, National parks, Wilderness areas.

Dated: September 18, 1989.

Lee A. DeHihns, III,

Acting Regional Administrator.

Part 81 of chapter I, title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations, is amended as follows:

Subpart C—Section 107 Attainment Status Designation

1. The authority citation for part 81 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 7401–7642.

2. Section 81.310 is amended by revising the Florida—SO_2 table to read as follows:

§ 81.310 Florida

* * * * *

FLORIDA—SO_2

Designated area	Does not meet primary standards	Does not meet secondary standards	Cannot be classified	Better than national standards
Duval County			[1] X	
The SW Corner of Pasco County			[1] X	
Hillsborough County			[1] X	
Escambia County			[1] X	
Rest of State				[1] X

[1] EPA designation only.

[FR Doc. 89-23010 Filed 9-28-89; 8:45 am]

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