

- Control emissions from polyester resin operations through the following set of control options: (1) use of resin material with no more than 35% monomer by weight; (2) use of low pigmented gel coats with no more than 45% monomer by weight; (3) use of resin containing a vapor suppressant, such that weight loss from the VOC emissions does not exceed 60 grams per meter of exposed surface during resin polymerization; (4) use of a closed-mold system; and (5) use of an emission control system.

- Provide recordkeeping requirements.

- Provide test methods to determine compliance.

EPA has evaluated the submitted rules and has determined that they are consistent with the CAA, EPA regulations, and EPA policy. Therefore, SJVUAPCD Rule 4682, Polystyrene Foam, Polyethylene, and Polypropylene Manufacturing; and SJVUAPCD Rule 4684, Polyester Resin Operations are being proposed for approval under section 110(k)(3) of the CAA as meeting the requirements of section 110(a) and Part D.

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

### Regulatory Process

Under the Regulatory Flexibility Act, 5 U.S.C. Sections 600 et. seq., EPA must prepare a regulatory flexibility analysis assessing the impact of any proposed or final rule on small entities. 5 U.S.C. sections 603 and 604. Alternatively, EPA may certify that the rule will not have a significant impact on a substantial number of small entities. Small entities include small businesses, small not-for-profit enterprises and government entities with jurisdiction over populations of less than 50,000.

SIP approvals under sections 110 and 301 and subchapter I, Part D of the CAA do not create any new requirements, but simply approve requirements that the State is already imposing. Therefore, because the Federal SIP-approval does not impose any new requirements, it does not have a significant impact on any small entities affected. Moreover, due to the nature of the Federal-state relationship under the CAA, preparation of a regulatory flexibility analysis would constitute Federal inquiry into the

economic reasonableness of state action. The CAA forbids EPA to base its actions concerning SIPs on such grounds.

*Union Electric Co. v. U.S. E.P.A.*, 427 U.S. 246, 256-66 (S.Ct. 1976); 42 U.S.C. 7410(a)(2).

The OMB has exempted this action from review under Executive Order 12866.

### List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 52

Environmental protection, Air pollution control, Hydrocarbons, Intergovernmental relations, Ozone, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Volatile organic compound.

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

Dated: December 14, 1994.

**Felicia Marcus,**

*Regional Administrator.*

[FR Doc. 95-461 Filed 1-6-95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-P

### 40 CFR Part 60

[AD-FRL-5132-5]

#### Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources; Appendix A—Reference Methods; Amendments to Method 24 for the Determination of Volatile Matter Content, Water Content, Density, Volume Solids, and Weight Solids of Surface Coatings

**AGENCY:** Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

**ACTION:** Proposed rule.

**SUMMARY:** This rule establishes procedures for the determination of volatile matter content, density, volume solids, and water content for ultraviolet radiation-cured coatings. Method 24 refers to the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) procedures for the determination of volatile matter content, density, volume solids, weight solids, and water content of surface coatings. This ASTM method excluded ultraviolet radiation-cured coatings which was not EPA's intent. Therefore, EPA is revising Method 24 to apply to ultraviolet radiation-cured coatings.

A public hearing will be held, if requested, to provide interested persons an opportunity for oral presentation of data, views, or arguments concerning the proposed rule.

**DATES:** *Comments.* Comments must be received on or before March 7, 1995.

*Public Hearing.* If anyone contacts EPA requesting to speak at a public hearing by January 30, 1995, a public hearing will be held on February 8, 1995 beginning at 10 a.m. Persons interested

in attending the hearing should call the contact mentioned under **ADDRESSES** to verify that a hearing will be held.

*Request to Speak at Hearing.* Persons wishing to present oral testimony must contact EPA by January 30, 1995.

**ADDRESSES:** *Comments.* Comments should be submitted (in duplicated if possible) to: Air Docket Section (LE-131), Attention: Docket Number A-94-37, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M Street, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20460.

*Public Hearing.* If anyone contacts EPA requesting a public hearing, it will be held at EPA's Emission Measurement Laboratory Building, Research Triangle Park, North Carolina. Persons interested in attending the hearing or wishing to present oral testimony should contact Candace Sorrell, Emission Measurement Branch (MD-19), Technical Support Division, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park, N.C. 27711, telephone (919) 541-1064.

*Docket.* Docket Number A-94-37, containing materials relevant to this rulemaking, is available for public inspection and copying between 8:30 a.m. and Noon, and 1:30 and 3:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, at EPA's Air Docket Section, Room M1500, First Floor, Waterside Mall, Gallery 1, 401 M Street, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20460. A reasonable fee may be charged for copying.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Candace Sorrell at (919) 541-1064, Emission Measurement Branch (MD-19), Technical Support Division, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park, North Carolina 27711.

### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

#### I. The Rulemaking

Method 24 was intended to be used for measuring volatile organic compounds content of all coatings that are intended for either ambient or baking film foundation. When Method 24 was published in 1980 it referenced the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) Method D 2369-81, which the Environmental Protection Agency believed would apply to all coatings. However, that method was not applicable to ultraviolet (UV) radiation-cured coatings and this amendment to Method 24 will incorporate ASTM Method D 5403-93, which does contain those procedures.

This rulemaking does not impose emission measurement requirements beyond those specified in the current regulation, nor does it change any emission standard. Rather, the rulemaking would simply amend an