

charted approach, channel entrance, channel, harbor, or basin.

(3) When hailed by Coast Guard or Coast Guard Auxiliary vessels patrolling the event area, a vessel shall come to an immediate stop. Vessels shall comply with all directions of the designated Coast Guard Regatta Patrol.

(4) These regulations are temporary in nature and shall cease to be in effect or further enforced at the end of each period set forth.

(46 U.S.C. 454; 49 U.S.C. 1655(b)(1); 49 CFR 1.46(b); 33 CFR 100.35)

Dated: April 20, 1984.

J. F. Culbertson,

*Captain, U.S. Coast Guard, Commander,  
Eleventh Coast Guard District Acting.*

[FR Doc. 84-11270 Filed 4-28-84; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910-14-M

## ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

### 40 CFR Part 52

[EPA Docket No. AM500WV; A-3-FRL 2573-8]

#### Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; Approval of Revision of the State of West Virginia State Implementation Plan

**AGENCY:** Environmental Protection Agency.

**ACTION:** Final rule.

**SUMMARY:** EPA announces approval of a revision to the West Virginia State Implementation Plan (SIP). This action is based on the State's request to approve the revision which meets the requirements of the Clean Air Act. The revision is intended to establish an Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Network under 40 CFR Part 58.

**EFFECTIVE DATE:** This action will be effective on June 26, 1984 unless notice is received by May 29, 1984 that someone wishes to submit adverse or critical comments.

**ADDRESSES:** Copies of the revision and associated support material are available for public inspection during normal business hours at the following locations:

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency,  
Region III (3AM11), Curtis Building,  
Sixth and Walnut Streets,  
Philadelphia, PA 19106, ATTN:  
Michael Guiranna.

West Virginia Air Pollution Control  
Commission, 1558 Washington Street,  
East Charleston, W VA 25311, ATTN:  
Don R. Richardson, Chairman.

Office of the Federal Register, 1100 L  
Street, NW., Room 8401, Washington,  
D.C. 20408.

Public Information Reference Unit,  
Room 2922-EPA Library, U.S.  
Environmental Protection Agency, 401  
M Street SW. (Waterside Mall),  
Washington, D.C. 20460.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:**  
Michael Guiranna at the EPA Region III  
address above, or call (215) 597-9189.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** On  
November 4, 1983, the State of West  
Virginia submitted to the Regional  
Administrator, EPA Region III, a  
revision of the West Virginia State  
Implementation Plan (SIP). This section  
of the SIP consists of provisions which  
meet the new requirements for  
monitoring air quality which are in 40  
CFR 58.20 [Air Quality Surveillance:  
Plan Content]. The air quality  
surveillance network which will be  
established, as provided in this SIP  
revision, will consist of the present  
network with certain modifications and  
additions. The provisions of this  
submittal are intended as a supplement  
to existing provisions and are not  
intended to revoke or suspend any  
previous submittals.

The network will measure ambient  
levels of "criteria pollutants" or those  
pollutants for which National Ambient  
Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) have  
been established by EPA.

The process of network design was  
carried out as required by Appendix D  
of 40 CFR Part 58.

The major changes to the prior  
network upon plan completion will be  
to:

a. Eliminate ten (10) Sulfur Dioxide  
bubblers (Pararosaniline method), and  
eighteen (18) tape samplers from the  
network. All remaining Sulfur Dioxide  
bubblers have been or will be  
temperature controlled to meet EPA  
requirements. Several of the TSP  
samplers which are now being operated  
have been incorporated into the SIP  
network as NAMS/SLAMS or as special  
purpose monitors. At SIP network  
completion (NAMS/SLAMS) there will  
be a total of twenty-seven (27) TSP  
samplers; a maximum of twelve (12) TSP  
Special Purpose Monitors; a maximum  
of ten (10) Sulfur Dioxide bubblers  
(Pararosaniline method) and two (2)  
tape samplers.

b. Two (2) continuous ambient ozone  
analyzers (Chemiluminescence) have  
been added to the two (2) currently  
existing ozone analyzers  
(Chemiluminescence). A total of five (5)  
continuous ambient ozone analyzers  
will be in operation at the completion of  
the network.

c. Two (2) old Carbon Monoxide  
analyzers have been replaced with two  
(2) EPA approved and designated  
ambient Carbon Monoxide (infrared)  
and two (2) ambient Carbon Monoxide  
analyzers (infrared) have been or will be  
added making a total of four (4) stations  
at network completion.

d. Three (3) continuous EPA approved  
ambient Nitrogen Dioxide analyzers  
(Chemiluminescence) have been added  
to the currently existing two (2) ambient  
Nitrogen Dioxide analyzers  
(Chemiluminescence) making a total of  
five (5) stations at network completion.

e. Three (3) continuous ambient Sulfur  
Dioxide analyzers (Coulometric) have  
been replaced with three (3) EPA  
approved and designated continuous  
ambient Sulfur Dioxide analyzers  
(Fluorescent) and seven (7) EPA  
approved and designated continuous  
ambient Sulfur Dioxide analyzers  
(Fluorescent) have been added to the  
network. A total of thirteen (13)  
continuous Sulfur Dioxide monitors will  
be in the completed network.

A full description of the monitoring  
network is on file for public inspection  
between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 4:45  
p.m., Monday through Friday excluding  
legal State holidays, at the office of the  
Commission, located at 1558  
Washington Street, East Charleston,  
West Virginia.

The network description includes the  
following for each station in the air  
quality surveillance network.

- The SAROAD site identification  
form;
- The identity of the monitoring  
method or analyzer;
- The identity of any necessary  
method of sample analysis;
- The sampling schedule;
- The monitoring objective;
- The spatial scale of  
representativeness.

Also on file for public inspection will  
be a schedule for:

- Locating and/or placing into  
operation any station which is not  
operating or located correctly on  
November 4, 1983.
- Implementing quality assurance  
procedures for any station for which  
those procedures are not implemented  
by November 4, 1983.

Each station in the air quality  
surveillance network provided for by  
this SIP and described in the network  
description will be termed a State and  
Local Air Monitoring Station (SLAMS).  
A portion of the stations in the (SLAMS)  
Network will be designated as National  
Air Monitoring Stations (NAMS) to  
comply with EPA Regulations. Any  
other air monitoring station operated by

the State of West Virginia which is not necessary for inclusion in the SIP network will be termed a Special Purpose Monitor (SPM) station.

As required by 40 CFR Part 58 all stations in the Commission's SLAMS network are operated in accordance with the criteria established by Subpart B of 40 CFR Part 58. Each SLAMS has been sited in accordance with the siting parameters contained in Appendix E to 40 CFR Part 58.

Each continuous analyzer in a SLAMS is operated on a continuous basis and data gathered as hourly averages. Each manual method will be operated for a full 24-hour period at six day intervals.

All methods used in SLAMS are reference or equivalent methods as defined by EPA in § 50.1 of 40 CFR Part 50. Methods used by the Commission in its SLAMS network include:

- a. Chemiluminescence continuous ambient analyzers for NO<sub>2</sub>;
- b. Chemiluminescence continuous ambient analyzers for O<sub>3</sub>;
- c. Infrared continuous ambient analyzers for CO;
- d. Chopped Fluorescent continuous ambient analyzers for SO<sub>2</sub>;
- e. The Pararosaniline Method Manual for SO<sub>2</sub>; and
- f. TSP Manual High-Volume sampler.

The quality assurance procedures for Appendix A to 40 CFR Part 58 are followed when operating the SLAMS network and processing air quality data.

The concept of episode monitoring involves daily monitoring in order to determine when ambient pollution levels reach concentrations corresponding to an air quality episode and monitoring during episodes to maintain surveillance of the situation. The State of West Virginia will operate SLAMS for declaring and monitoring episodes for CO, SO<sub>2</sub>, NO<sub>2</sub>, O<sub>3</sub>, and particulate matter in the cities of Wheeling and Charleston. At least one episode station for each of the five pollutants noted above will be operated in those cities. The episode station will use the following methods operated on a continuous basis:

- a. NO<sub>2</sub> Chemiluminescence analyzer (Bendix 8101-C);
- b. SO<sub>2</sub> Chopped Fluorescent (Beckman 953) (Monitor Labs 8850);
- c. O<sub>3</sub> Chemiluminescence analyzer (Bendix 8002); and
- d. CO Infrared analyzer (Beckman 866).

Each SLAMS that is designated as an episode monitoring station is identified in the description of the SLAMS network which is on file. In general, the stations are located in areas of highest expected pollutant concentrations, or more than one station per pollutant may

be located in an area in an effort to better determine air quality.

One of the following three methods is used to provide adequate surveillance of monitoring data from episode stations in order that episode level concentrations be detected on a real time basis:

- a. Certain stations may be serviced more than once daily.
- b. Certain stations will be serviced daily.
- c. Certain more remote stations will be visited when forecasts indicate the possibility of an episode.

Data from all SLAMS for an entire calendar year is to be summarized and submitted to EPA by July 1 of the following year. The values determined and reported will be those values indicated in Appendix F to 40 CFR Part 58. Other information as required by Appendix F will also be reported in the annual report.

The Commission will operate monitoring stations other than those in the SLAMS network. These other stations will be termed Special Purpose Monitor Stations (SPM) and will be used to supplement the SLAMS monitoring or other commission purposes such as determining the effect of point sources, method research, and determining acceptable growth patterns.

If data from SPM stations are to be used for SIP purposes such as support for control strategies, determination of attainment/nonattainment, or model validation:

- a. The method used will be a method which is acceptable for use in a SLAMS as determined by Appendix C to 40 CFR Part 58,
- b. Sampling will be continuous for automated methods or at least one sample every six days for manual methods,
- c. The monitor will be sited in accordance with siting parameters of Appendix E to 40 CFR Part 58, and
- d. The quality assurance procedures of Appendix A to 40 CFR Part 58 will be followed.

Beginning on the first of March of each year, the West Virginia Air Pollution Control Air Quality Division will review the air quality surveillance network to determine if there is a SLAMS in every location from which there is a need for ambient air quality data or if all the stations in the SLAMS network are necessary. A report of the findings will be submitted to EPA Region III by July 1 of each year along with a schedule to add stations to the SLAMS network, to relocate stations, or to eliminate stations as the case may be. The determination of the need to add, relocate, or delete stations will be based on the network design criteria in or

referenced in Appendix D to 40 CFR Part 58 or on the needs of the APCC.

The State of West Virginia delegates the authority to operate and maintain SLAMS stations in The City of Wheeling to the Wheeling Department of Air Pollution Control.

The public is advised that this action will be effective 60 days from the date of this Federal Register notice. However, if notice is received within 30 days from today that someone wishes to submit adverse or critical comments, this action will be withdrawn and a subsequent notice will be published before the effective date. The subsequent notice will withdraw the final action and begin a new rulemaking by announcing a proposal of the action and establishing a comment period.

#### EPA Action/Evaluation

There are no policy issues involved with this revision other than the basis for the Administrator's approval; i.e., whether the revision submitted by the State of West Virginia meets the criteria of Section 110(a)(2) of the Clean Air Act and 40 CFR 51.4, Public Hearings; § 51.5, Submittal of Plans; preliminary review of plans, § 51.6 Revisions; and § 51.11, Legal Authority.

The revision submitted by the State of West Virginia meets the criteria of Section 110(a)(2) of the Clean Air Act and 40 CFR 51.4, 51.5, 51.6, and 51.11.

In view of this evaluation, the Administrator approves the above described revision to the State of West Virginia SIP, which is intended to establish an Ambient Air Quality Monitoring System or SLAMS.

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

Under Executive Order 12291, EPA must judge whether a regulation is "Major" and therefore subject to the requirement of a Regulatory Impact Analysis. This regulation is not major because this action only approves State actions and imposes no new requirements.

Under 5 U.S.C. Section 605(b), I certify that SIP approvals do not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities.

Under Section 307(b)(1) of the Clean Air Act, judicial review of this action is available *only* by the filing of a petition for review in the United States Court of Appeals for the appropriate circuit within 60 days of today. Under Section 307(b)(2) of the Clean Air Act, the requirements which are the subject of today's notice may *not* be challenged later in civil or criminal proceedings

brought by EPA to enforce these requirements.

#### List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 52

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

Authority: Secs. 110 and 301 of the Clean Air Act.

Dated: April 19, 1984.

William D. Ruckelshaus,  
Administrator.

#### PART 52—[AMENDED]

Part 52 of Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations is Amended as follows:

Section 52.2520 is amended by adding paragraph (c)(21) to read as follows:

#### Subpart XX—West Virginia

##### § 52.2520 Identification of plan.

(c) \* \* \*

(21) A revision submitted by the State of West Virginia on November 4, 1983 which establishes an Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Network.

[FR Doc. 84-11248 Filed 4-26-84; 8:45 am]  
BILLING CODE 6560-50-M

#### 40 CFR Part 60

[AD-FRL 2484-8]

#### Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources; Synthetic Fiber Production Facilities

##### Correction

In FR Doc. 84-9072 beginning on page 13646 in the issue of Thursday, April 5, 1984, make the following corrections.

1. On page 13651, § 60.601(a) second column, third line, under the definition for "Solvent feed", "precipitation system" should read "preparation system".

2. On page 13652, first column, § 60.603, paragraph (b)(1), sixth line from the bottom, the comma after "recorded" should be a period; in the second column, under § 60.603, paragraph (b)(2) and (b)(2)(i), in the six places where "mg" appears, it should read "Mg".

BILLING CODE 1505-01-M

#### 40 CFR Part 60

[A-2-FRL 2575-4]

#### Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources Delegation of Authority to the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency.

ACTION: Notice of Delegation of Authority.

**SUMMARY:** This notice announces the delegation of authority by the Environmental Protection Agency to the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico to implement and enforce additional source categories of the Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources (NSPS). This delegation was requested by the Puerto Rico Environmental Quality Board (EQB).

NSPS is an air pollution control requirement set under the Clean Air Act. NSPS are applicable to certain categories of new air pollution sources.

**EFFECTIVE DATE:** This action was effective March 20, 1984.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Francis W. Giaccone, Chief, Air Compliance Branch, Air & Waste Management Division, Region II Office, 26 Federal Plaza, New York, New York 10278, (212) 264-9827.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** Section 111(c) of the Clean Air Act directs the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to delegate EPA's authority to implement and enforce Standards of Performance for New Stationary sources (NSPS) to any state which has submitted adequate procedures. Nevertheless, the administrator still retains concurrent authority to enforce the standards following delegation of authority to a state.

On February 16, 1984 EPA notified EQB of four newly promulgated NSPS and revisions and amendments to existing NSPS and NESHAPS promulgated between June 10, 1983 and December 31, 1983, in accordance with the EPA/EQB delegation agreement dated July 20, 1983. EQB accepted delegation of the newly promulgated NSPS and revisions and amendments to existing NSPS and NESHAPS in a letter dated March 8, 1984 from the chairman of the EQB to the Regional Administrator, Region II. The following provides a complete listing of NSPS delegated to the EQB. The new categories now being delegated by today's action are identified with an asterisk (\*). All revisions and amendments to the existing NSPS and

NESHAPS from June 10, 1983 to December 31, 1983 are included here by reference.

- D Fossil-Fuel Fired Steam Generators for Which Construction Commenced After August 17, 1971 (Steam Generators and Lignite Fired Steam Generators)
- Da Electric Utility Steam Generating Units for Which Construction Commenced After September 18, 1978
- E Incinerators
- F Portland Cement Plants
- G Nitric Acid Plants
- H Sulfuric Acid Plants
- I Asphalt Concrete Plants
- J Petroleum Refineries—(Process Gas Combustion, Catalytic Regenerators)
- J Petroleum Refineries—(Sulfur Recovery)
- K Storage Vessels for Petroleum Liquids Constructed After 6/11/73 prior to 5/19/78.
- Ka Storage Vessels for Petroleum Liquids Constructed After May 18, 1978
- L Secondary Lead Smelters
- M Secondary Brass and Bronze Ingot Production Plants
- N Iron and Steel Plants
- O Sewage Treatment Plants
- P Primary Copper Smelters
- Q Primary Zinc Smelters
- R Primary Lead Smelters
- S Primary Aluminum Reduction Plants
- T Phosphate Fertilizer Industry: Wet Process Phosphoric Acid Plants
- U Phosphate Fertilizer Industry: Superphosphoric Acid Plants
- V Phosphate Fertilizer Industry: Diammonium Phosphate Plants
- W Phosphate Fertilizer Industry: Triple Superphosphate Plants
- X Phosphate Fertilizer Industry: Granular Triple Superphosphate Storage Facilities
- Y Coal Preparation Plants
- Z Ferroalloy Production Facilities
- AA Steel Plants: Electric Arc Furnaces
- BB Kraft Pulp Mills
- CC Glass Manufacturing Plants
- DD Grain Elevators
- EE Surface Coating of Metal Furniture
- GG Stationary Gas Turbines
- HH Lime Plants
- QQ Graphic Art Industry Publication Rotogravure Printing
- \*RR Pressure Sensitive Tape and Label Surface Coating Operations
- UU Asphalt Processing and Asphalt Roofing Manufacture
- \*VV Equipment Leaks of Volatile Organic Compounds in Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturing Industry
- \*WW Beverage Can Surface Coating Industry
- \*XX Bulk Gasoline Terminals

