sources. The gases covered in ANSI/ASME PTC 19.10–1981 are oxygen, carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, nitrogen, sulfur dioxide, sulfur trioxide, nitric oxide, nitrogen dioxide, hydrogen sulfide, and hydrocarbons; however, the use in this rule is only applicable to oxygen and carbon dioxide.

In the proposed rule, the EPA is incorporating by reference the VCS ASTM D7520–16, Standard Test Method for Determining the Opacity of a Plume in the Outdoor Ambient Atmosphere, as an acceptable alternative to EPA Method 9 with the following caveats:

- During the DCOT certification procedure outlined in Section 9.2 of ASTM D7520–16, the facility or the DCOT vendor must present the plumes in front of various backgrounds of color and contrast representing conditions anticipated during field use such as blue sky, trees, and mixed backgrounds (clouds or a sparse tree stand).
- The facility must also have standard operating procedures in place including daily or other frequency quality checks to ensure the equipment is within manufacturing specifications as outlined in Section 8.1 of ASTM D7520–16.
- The facility must follow the recordkeeping procedures outlined in 40 CFR 63.10(b)(1) for the DCOT certification, compliance report, data sheets, and all raw unaltered JPEGs used for opacity and certification determination.
- The facility or the DCOT vendor must have a minimum of four independent technology users apply the software to determine the visible opacity of the 300 certification plumes. For each set of 25 plumes, the user may not exceed 15-percent opacity of anyone reading and the average error must not exceed 7.5-percent opacity.
- This approval does not provide or imply a certification or validation of any vendor's hardware or software. The onus to maintain and verify the certification or training of the DCOT camera, software, and operator in accordance with ASTM D7520–16 is on the facility, DCOT operator, and DCOT vendor. This method describes procedures to determine the opacity of a plume, using digital imagery and associated hardware and software, where opacity is caused by PM emitted from a stationary point source in the outdoor ambient environment. The opacity of emissions is determined by the application of a DCOT that consists of a digital still camera, analysis software, and the output function's content to obtain and interpret digital images to determine and report plume opacity. The ASTM D7520–16 document is available from ASTM at *https://www.astm.org* or l100 Barr Harbor Drive, West Conshohocken, PA 19428–2959, telephone number: (610) 832–9500, fax number: (610) 8329555 at *service@astm.org.*

The EPA is finalizing the use of the guidance document, *Fabric Filter Bag Leak Detection Guidance,* EPA–454/R–98–015, Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards (OAQPS), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park, North Carolina, September 1997. This document provides guidance on the use of triboelectric monitors as fabric filter bag leak detectors. The document includes fabric filter and monitoring system descriptions; guidance on monitor selection, installation, setup, adjustment, and operation; and quality assurance procedures. The document is available at *https://nepis.epa.gov/Exe/ZyPDF.cgi?Dockey=2000D5T6.PDF.*

Additional information for the VCS search and determinations can be found in the three memoranda titled *Voluntary Consensus Standard Results for Standards of Performance for Steel Plants: Electric Arc Furnaces Constructed After October 21, 1974, and On or Before August 17, 1983; Voluntary Consensus Standard Results for Standards of Performance for Steel Plants: Electric Arc Furnaces and Argon-Oxygen Decarburization Vessels Constructed After August 17, 1983, and On or Before May 16, 2022;* and *Voluntary Consensus Standard Results for Standards of Performance for Steel Plants: Electric Arc Furnaces and Argon-Oxygen Decarburization Vessels Constructed After May 16, 2022,* available in the docket for this proposed rule.

J. Executive Order 12898: Federal Actions To Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations

The EPA believes that this action does not have disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects on minority populations and indigenous peoples, as specified in Executive Order 12898 (59 FR 7629, February 16, 1994). The impacts of these proposed rules are to clarify current rules and, for new sources built after publication of this proposal, to ensure compliance via frequent testing, to meet a lower opacity limit for melt shop roof vents, to report baghouse emissions as a facility-wide total, and to meet all the proposed standards at all times, including periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunctions. The documentation for this decision is contained in section IV.E of this preamble and in a technical report, *Analysis of Demographic Factors for Populations Living Near Electric Arc Furnace Facilities,* located in the docket for this rule.

Michael S. Regan,

Administrator.

[FR Doc. 2022–09589 Filed 5–13–22; 8:45 am]

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Parts 118 and 300

[EPA–HQ–OLEM–2021–0585; FRL–7881–03–OLEM]

RIN 2050–AH17

Clean Water Act Hazardous Substance Worst Case Discharge Planning Regulations; Extension of Comment Period

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Extension of comment period.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA or the Agency) is announcing an extension to the comment period for the proposed rule requiring an owner or operator of a facility to prepare and submit a plan for responding, to the maximum extent practicable, to a worst case discharge, and to a substantial threat of such a discharge, of a hazardous substance published in the **Federal Register** on March 28, 2022. EPA is proposing to require planning for worst case discharges of Clean Water Act (CWA) hazardous substances for onshore non-transportation-related facilities that could reasonably be expected to cause substantial harm to the environment by discharging CWA hazardous substances into or on the navigable waters, adjoining shorelines, or exclusive economic zone. The comment period is being extended to July 26, 2022.

DATES: Comments must be received on or before July 26, 2022.

ADDRESSES: You may send comments, identified by Docket ID No. EPA–HQ–OLEM–2021–0585, by any of the following methods:

- —*Federal eRulemaking Portal: https://www.regulations.gov/* (our preferred method). Follow the online instructions for submitting comments.
- —*Mail:* U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, EPA Docket Center, EPA–HQ–OLEM–2021–0585 Docket, Mail Code 28221T, 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20460.
- —*Hand delivery or courier (by scheduled appointment only):* EPA

Docket Center, WJC West Building, Room 3334, 1301 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20004. The Docket Center's hours of operations are 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday (except Federal holidays).

Instructions: All submissions received must include the Docket ID No. for this rulemaking. Comments received may be posted without change to *https://www.regulations.gov/,* including any personal information provided. Out of an abundance of caution for members of the public and our staff, the EPA Docket Center and Reading Room are open to the public by appointment only to reduce the risk of transmitting COVID–19. Our Docket Center staff also continues to provide remote customer service via email, phone, and webform. Hand deliveries and couriers may be received by scheduled appointment only. For further information on EPA Docket Center services and the current status, please visit us online at *https://www.epa.gov/dockets.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Rebecca Broussard, Office of Emergency Management, Mail Code 5104A, Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20460; telephone number: 202–564–6706; email: *broussard.rebecca@epa.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This document extends the public comment period established in the **Federal Register** for 60 days (87 FR 17890). In that **Federal Register** notice, EPA proposed a rule requiring an owner or operator of a facility to prepare and submit a plan for responding, to the maximum extent practicable, to a worst case discharge, and to a substantial threat of such a discharge, of a hazardous substance published in the **Federal Register** on March 28, 2022. EPA is proposing to require planning for worst case discharges of CWA hazardous substances for onshore non-transportation-related facilities that could reasonably be expected to cause substantial harm to the environment by discharging CWA hazardous substances into or on the navigable waters, adjoining shorelines, or exclusive economic zone. EPA received requests from potential commenters to extend the comment period to allow greater time to comment. EPA is hereby extending the comment period, which was set to end on May 27, 2022, to July 26, 2022. Please note that late comments on this rule making may not be considered.

To submit comments or access the docket, please follow the detailed instructions as provided under **ADDRESSES**. If you have questions, consult the individuals listed under **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT**.

Dated: May 9, 2022.

Donna K. Salyer,

Director, Office of Emergency Management.

[FR Doc. 2022–10426 Filed 5–13–22; 8:45 am]

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