

EPA—APPROVED OHIO REGULATIONS—Continued

Ohio citation	Title/subject	Ohio effective date	EPA approval date	Notes
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[FR Doc. 2020–06819 Filed 4–7–20; 8:45 am]				
BILLING CODE 6560–50–P				
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY				
40 CFR Part 52				
[EPA–R07–OAR–2020–0024; FRL–10007–12–Region 7]				
Air Plan Approval; Missouri; Control of Emissions From Aerospace Manufacture and Rework Facilities				
AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).				
ACTION: Final rule.				
SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is taking final action to approve a revision to the State Implementation Plan (SIP) for the State of Missouri for two rules related to emissions from aerospace manufacture and rework facilities in the Kansas City and St. Louis areas. This final action will amend the SIP to include adding incorporations by reference, revising unnecessarily restrictive language, and making other administrative wording changes. The EPA’s approval of these rule revisions is being done in accordance with the requirements of the Clean Air Act (CAA).				
DATES: This final rule is effective on May 8, 2020.				
ADDRESSES: The EPA has established a docket for this action under Docket ID No. EPA–R07–OAR–2020–0024. All documents in the docket are listed on the https://www.regulations.gov website. Although listed in the index, some information is not publicly available, i.e., CBI or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute. Certain other material, such as copyrighted material, is not placed on the internet and will be publicly available only in hard copy form. Publicly available docket materials are available through https://www.regulations.gov or please contact the person identified in the FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT section for additional information.				
FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Will Stone, Environmental Protection Agency, Region 7 Office, Air Quality				
Planning Branch, 11201 Renner Boulevard, Lenexa, Kansas 66219; telephone number (913) 551–7714; email address stone.william@epa.gov.				
SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Throughout this document “we,” “us,” and “our” refer to EPA.				
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I. What is being addressed in this document?				
The EPA is approving revisions to 10 Code of State Regulation (CSR) 10–2.205, Control of Emissions from Aerospace Manufacture and Rework Facilities and 10 CSR 10–5.295, Control of Emissions from Aerospace Manufacture and Rework Facilities in the Missouri SIP. Missouri made several revisions to the rules. These revisions are described in detail in the technical support document (TSD) included in the docket for this action. The EPA is finalizing this action because the revisions to these rules will not have a negative impact on air quality.				
II. Have the requirements for approval of a SIP revision been met?				
The State submission has met the public notice requirements for SIP submissions in accordance with 40 CFR 51.102. The submission also satisfied the completeness criteria of 40 CFR part 51, appendix V. The State provided public notice on this SIP revision from August 1, 2018 to September 30, 2018 and received fourteen comments on the two rules. Missouri responded to all comments. In addition, the revision meets the substantive SIP requirements of the CAA, including section 110 and implementing regulations.				
III. The EPA’s Response to Comments				
The public comment period on the EPA’s proposed rule opened February 4, 2020, the date of its publication in the Federal Register and closed on March 4, 2020 (85 FR 6121). During this period, EPA received one comment that was supportive of the revisions to the rule.				
The comment can be found in the docket for this action.				
IV. What action is the EPA taking?				
The EPA is taking final action to amend 10 CSR 10–2.205 and 10 CSR 10–5.295, Control of Emissions from Aerospace Manufacture and Rework Facilities, which apply in the Kansas City and St. Louis areas, respectively.				
V. Incorporation by Reference				
In this document, the EPA is finalizing regulatory text that includes incorporation by reference. In accordance with requirements of 1 CFR 51.5, the EPA is finalizing the incorporation by reference of the Missouri Regulations described in the amendments to 40 CFR part 52 set forth below. The EPA has made, and will continue to make, these materials generally available through www.regulations.gov and at the EPA Region 7 Office (please contact the person identified in the FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT section of this preamble for more information).				
Therefore, these materials have been approved by the EPA for inclusion in the State Implementation Plan, have been incorporated by reference by EPA into that plan, are fully federally enforceable under sections 110 and 113 of the CAA as of the effective date of the final rulemaking of the EPA’s approval, and will be incorporated by reference in the next update to the SIP compilation. ¹				
VI. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews				
Under the CAA, the Administrator is required to approve a SIP submission that complies with the provisions of the Act and applicable Federal regulations. 42 U.S.C. 7410(k); 40 CFR 52.02(a). Thus, in reviewing SIP submissions, EPA’s role is to approve state choices, provided that they meet the criteria of the CAA. Accordingly, this action merely approves state law as meeting Federal requirements and does not impose additional requirements beyond those imposed by state law. For that reason, this action:				
• Is not a significant regulatory action subject to review by the Office of Management and Budget under				
¹ 62 FR 27968 (May 22, 1997).				

¹ 62 FR 27968 (May 22, 1997).

Executive Orders 12866 (58 FR 51735, October 4, 1993) and 13563 (76 FR 3821, January 21, 2011);

- Is not an Executive Order 13771 (82 FR 9339, February 2, 2017) regulatory action because SIP approvals are exempted under Executive Order 12866.

- Does not impose an information collection burden under the provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*);

- Is certified as not having a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities under the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*);

- Does not contain any unfunded mandate or significantly or uniquely affect small governments, as described in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (Pub. L. 104-4);

- Does not have federalism implications as specified in Executive Order 13132 (64 FR 43255, August 10, 1999);

- Is not an economically significant regulatory action based on health or safety risks subject to Executive Order 13045 (62 FR 19885, April 23, 1997);

- Is not a significant regulatory action subject to Executive Order 13211 (66 FR 28355, May 22, 2001);

- Is not subject to requirements of the National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act (NTTA) because this rulemaking does not involve technical standards; and

- Does not provide EPA with the discretionary authority to address, as appropriate, disproportionate human health or environmental effects, using practicable and legally permissible

methods, under Executive Order 12898 (59 FR 7629, February 16, 1994).

In addition, the SIP is not approved to apply on any Indian reservation land or in any other area where the EPA or an Indian tribe has demonstrated that a tribe has jurisdiction. In those areas of Indian country, the rule does not have tribal implications and will not impose substantial direct costs on tribal governments or preempt tribal law as specified by Executive Order 13175 (65 FR 67249, November 9, 2000).

The Congressional Review Act, 5 U.S.C. 801 *et seq.*, as added by the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996, generally provides that before a rule may take effect, the agency promulgating the rule must submit a rule report, which includes a copy of the rule, to each House of the Congress and to the Comptroller General of the United States. EPA will submit a report containing this action and other required information to the U.S. Senate, the U.S. House of Representatives, and the Comptroller General of the United States prior to publication of the rule in the **Federal Register**. A major rule cannot take effect until 60 days after it is published in the **Federal Register**. This action is not a “major rule” as defined by 5 U.S.C. 804(2).

Under section 307(b)(1) of the Clean Air Act CAA, petitions for judicial review of this action must be filed in the United States Court of Appeals for the appropriate circuit by June 8, 2020. Filing a petition for reconsideration by the Administrator of this final rule does not affect the finality of this action for the purposes of judicial review nor does

it extend the time within which a petition for judicial review may be filed, and shall not postpone the effectiveness of such rule or action. This action may not be challenged later in proceedings to enforce its requirements. (See section 307(b)(2)).

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 52

Environmental protection, Air pollution control, Carbon monoxide, Incorporation by reference, Intergovernmental relations, Lead, Nitrogen dioxide, Ozone, Particulate matter, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Sulfur oxides, Volatile organic compounds.

Dated: March 24, 2020.

James Gulliford,

Regional Administrator, Region 7.

For the reasons stated in the preamble, the EPA amends 40 CFR part 52 as set forth below:

PART 52—APPROVAL AND PROMULGATION OF IMPLEMENTATION PLANS

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

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 7401 *et seq.*

Subpart AA—Missouri

■ 2. In § 52.1320, the table in paragraph (c) is amended by revising the entries “10–2.205” and “10–5.295” to read as follows:

§ 52.1320 Identification of plan.

* * * * *

(c) * * *

EPA-APPROVED MISSOURI REGULATIONS

Missouri citation	Title	State effective date	EPA approval date	Explanation
Missouri Department of Natural Resources				
*	*	*	*	*
Chapter 2—Air Quality Standards and Air Pollution Control Regulations for the Kansas City Metropolitan Area				
10–2.205	Control of Emissions from Aerospace Manufacturing and Rework Facilities.	3/30/2019	4/8/2020, [insert Federal Register citation].	*
*	*	*	*	*
Chapter 5—Air Quality Standards and Air Pollution Control Regulations for the St. Louis Metropolitan Area				
10–5.295	Control of Emissions from Aerospace Manufacturing and Rework Facilities.	3/30/2019	4/8/2020, [insert Federal Register citation].	*
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[FR Doc. 2020-06464 Filed 4-7-20; 8:45 am]

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 261

[EPA-R10-RCRA-2018-0662; FRL-10006-64-Region 10]

Hazardous Waste Management System; Final Exclusion for Identifying and Listing Hazardous Waste

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) (also, “the Agency” or “we” in this preamble) is taking final action to grant three petitions submitted jointly by Emerald Kalama Chemical, LLC (Emerald) and Fire Mountain Farms, Inc (FMF) (Petitioners), in Lewis County, Washington to exclude (or “delist”) a one-time amount up to 20,100 cubic yards of U019 (benzene) and U220 (toluene) mixed material from the list of federal hazardous wastes as proposed on November 12, 2019. The EPA has decided to grant these petitions as proposed and under the same conditions based on an evaluation of waste-specific information provided by the Petitioners and a consideration of public comments received.

DATES: This final rule is effective on April 8, 2020.

ADDRESSES: The EPA has established a docket for this action under Docket ID No. [EPA-R10-RCRA-2018-0662]. All documents in the docket are listed on the www.regulations.gov website. Although listed in the index, some information is not publicly available, e.g., Confidential Business Information (CBI) or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute. Certain other material, such as copyrighted material, is not placed on the internet and will be publicly available only in hard copy form. Publicly available docket materials are available electronically through www.regulations.gov or in hard copy at the RCRA Records Center, 16th Floor, U.S. EPA, Region 10, 1200 6th Avenue, Suite 155, OAW-150, Seattle, Washington 98101. This facility is open from 8:30 a.m. to 4:00 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding legal holidays. The EPA recommends you telephone Dr. David Bartus at (206) 553-2804 before visiting the Region 10 office. The public may copy material

from the regulatory docket at 15 cents per page.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dr. David Bartus, EPA, Region 10, 1200 6th Avenue, Suite 155, OAW-150, Seattle, Washington 98070; telephone number: (206) 553-2804; email address: bartus.dave@epa.gov.

As discussed below, Ecology is evaluating the petitions submitted by Emerald and FMF under state authority. Information on Ecology’s action may be found at <https://fortress.wa.gov/ecy/publications/SummaryPages/1804023.html>.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The information in this section is organized as follows:

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 - B. What regulations allow a waste to be delisted?
- II. Emerald Kalama’s and FMF’s Petitions
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- IV. Final Rule
 - A. What are the terms of this exclusion?
 - B. When is the delisting effective?
 - C. How does this action affect the states?
- V. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

I. Background

A. What is a delisting petition?

A delisting petition is a request from a generator to exclude waste from the list of hazardous wastes under RCRA regulations. In a delisting petition, the petitioner must show that waste generated at a particular facility does not meet any of the criteria for which EPA listed the waste as set forth in 40 CFR 261.11 and the background document for the waste. In addition, a petitioner must demonstrate that the waste does not exhibit any of the hazardous waste characteristics (that is, ignitability, reactivity, corrosivity, and toxicity) and must present sufficient information for us to decide whether factors other than those for which the waste was listed warrant retaining it as a hazardous waste. See 40 CFR 260.22, Section 3001(f) of RCRA, 42 U.S.C. 6921(f) and the background document for a listed waste.

A generator of a waste excluded from the hazardous waste lists of 40 CFR part 261 subpart D remains obligated under RCRA to confirm that its waste remains nonhazardous based on the hazardous waste characteristics in order to

continue to manage the waste as non-hazardous.

B. What regulations allow a waste to be delisted?

Under 40 CFR 260.20, 260.22, and 42 U.S.C. 6921(f), facilities may petition the EPA to remove their wastes from otherwise applicable hazardous waste storage, treatment and disposal requirements by excluding them from the lists of hazardous wastes contained in 40 CFR 261.31 and 261.32. Specifically, 40 CFR 260.20 allows any person to petition the Administrator to modify or revoke any provision of 40 CFR parts 260 through 266, 268, and 273. 40 CFR 260.22 provides a generator the opportunity to petition the Administrator to exclude a waste from the lists of hazardous wastes on a “generator specific” basis.

II. Emerald Kalama’s and FMF’s Petitions

A. What wastes did petitioners petition EPA to delist?

Emerald manufactures various organic chemicals used as artificial flavors and fragrances, food preservatives, plasticizers, and intermediates at their facility in Kalama, Washington. Most of the chemicals produced are derived from toluene or from the oxidation products of toluene, including benzoic acid and benzaldehyde. Additional products are produced as derivatives of benzoic acid and benzaldehyde. Products are typically purified by continuous or batch distillation. In conjunction with its manufacturing processes, Emerald operates an industrial wastewater treatment system, consisting of an anaerobic digestion process and an aerobic oxidation system, both of which are biological treatment systems very similar to municipal wastewater treatment systems. This treatment system produces industrial wastewater treatment plant biological solids (IWBS). As documented in the Petitioners’ delisting petitions, the IWBS designates as U019 (benzene) and U220 (toluene).

FMF operates receiving, storage, treatment, and land application facilities in Lewis County, Washington for wastewater treatment plant treatment solids received from municipal, industrial, and private wastewater treatment plants. FMF is not permitted or otherwise authorized to manage, treat, or dispose of hazardous or dangerous wastes. Emerald contracted with FMF to land apply Emerald’s IWBS beginning in October 1995. FMF mixed Emerald’s IWBS with treatment solids from other facilities