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EPA requires new ozone and carbon monoxide plans

Regional approach and two-phase response proposed

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has notified the Texas Air Control Board (TACB) that revisions to the carbon monoxide (CO) state implementation plan (SIP) for the Houston and El Paso metropolitan areas and to the ozone SIP for the Houston, El Paso, Dallas/Fort Worth, and Beaumont/Port Arthur metropolitan areas will be required. In making this call for SIP revisions, EPA indicated that it was basing its action upon the persistence of exceedances of the ozone and CO standards and a finding that the current SIPs are substantially inadequate.

The action was part of a nationwide EPA plan to address continued nonattainment of the standards beyond the federal Clean Air Act's (Act) December 31, 1987 attainment deadline. EPA notifications were sent to the governors of 44 states with areas listed in the latest EPA data as having not attained the standards.

The EPA notification indicates that the finding of SIP inadequacy applies to all of the counties in the metropolitan statistical areas (MSA) or the consolidated metropolitan statistical areas (CMSA) listed, an expansion of the SIP planning areas as historically applied. EPA has chosen to expand the planning areas "based on the conclusion that the parameters considered in defining the areas

that comprise the MSA or CMSA are basically the same factors that influence the formation of ozone and CO, namely large population centers and high commuter activity and that sources (e.g., vehicles)

throughout the MSA or CMSA contribute to the area's nonattainment" Robert E. Layton, Jr., EPA's Region 6 administrator, said. The Dallas-Fort Worth CMSA includes Dal-

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TEXAS STATE
DOCUMENTS COLLECTION

Governor appoints three new Air Control Board members

Governor Clements appointed three new members to the Air Control Board during the past several months.

Mrs. Mary Anne Wyatt, with the law firm of McKay and Russell in Victoria, replaces Mr. Fred Hartman, a Baytown newspaper publisher who served as a public member of the Board since 1969. Mr. Hartman, whose term expired in September 1987, had informed Gov. Clements he did not wish to be reappointed. Mrs. Wyatt is on the board of the Texas Zoological Society and is a member of the State Bar of Texas and the Victoria County Bar Association. She chairs the Board's newly created State and Federal Affairs Committee and serves on the Fee Review and Mobile Source Emissions committees.

Mr. C. H. Rivers of Pasadena replaces Mr. Hal Moorman, a partner in the law firm of Moorman, Tate, Moorman and Urquhart in Brenham, whose term had expired. He had served as

a public member since 1982. Mr. Rivers recently retired from Shell Oil Co. He served on the Governor's Hazardous Waste Task Force appointed by former Governor Mark White. Mr. Rivers is chairman of the Enforcement Committee and is a member of the Fee Review, Monitoring and Research, and Regulation Development committees.

Dr. Marcus M. Key, professor of Occupational Medicine at the University of Texas School of Public Health in Houston, was named as the Board's medical representative following the death of Dr. D. Jack Kilian on March 7. Dr. Kilian was named to the Board in 1975. Dr. Key is a former director of the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health and was interim director for the City of Houston Health Department in 1983. He is chairman of the Monitoring and Research Committee and is a member of the Budget and Finance and Regulation Development committees. ■

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las, Tarrant, Collin, Denton, Parker, Ellis, Johnson, Kaufman, and Rockwall counties; the Houston-Galveston-Brazoria CMSA includes Harris, Fort Bend, Liberty, Montgomery, Waller, Brazoria, and Galveston counties; the Beaumont-Port Arthur MSA includes Hardin, Jefferson, and Orange counties; and the El Paso MSA includes El Paso County. Chambers County is not a part of the Houston CMSA but was listed by EPA with the Houston CMSA based on monitored exceedances of the ozone standard. In previous proposals EPA has indicated that controls on major stationary sources may need to extend beyond these counties.

In calling for the new SIP revisions, EPA acknowledged that it had not completed action on previously submitted SIP revisions for the El Paso and Dallas/Fort Worth areas but noted that preliminary review of those submittals, in combination with the air quality data, suggests that additional planning is required. EPA stated a provisional finding that those SIPs are substantially inadequate to attain and maintain the standards. "While EPA intends to complete rulemaking action on the pending SIPs, your State should commence corrective planning for those areas now, rather than later," Layton said.

EPA also noted that ozone monitoring will be required in Victoria County in 1989 to determine that county's current attainment status. The county was previously designated nonattainment based on

1979 data but no current data is available.

The call for SIP revisions outlines a two-phased approach to responding to the new EPA requirements. The first phase of the response entails (1) correcting identified deficiencies in the existing SIP, (2) adopting regulations previously required or committed to but never adopted, and (3) updating the areas' base year emissions inventory. "I am calling on your State to initiate the first phase without awaiting the outcome of the current Congressional deliberations on

potential amendments to the Act, and before EPA issues its final policy," Layton said. Issuance of the final EPA policy on requirements for Post-1987 SIP revisions will trigger the second phase of the response to complete the SIP revisions. EPA action on that policy is scheduled for November.

A work schedule outlining interim and final dates for the state's first phase activities is to be submitted to EPA within two months. All Phase One actions are to be completed within a year from that time. ■

TACB staff to present papers at APCA

Approximately 650 papers have been accepted for presentation at the 81st annual APCA meeting and exhibition, according to James H. Price, director of TACB's Research Division and technical program chairman for the meeting.

TACB staff will present the following papers:

"Review of Hazardous Waste Incinerators in Texas," James Randall and Ruben Velasquez

"Statewide Ozone Trends -- Texas," M.W. Hemphill and Bruce A. Broberg

"A Surface Response Analysis of Ozone and Its Precursors," M.W. Hemphill (with T.W. Sagar, UT)

"Uncertainties in Automated and Manual Mixing Height Estimates and the Effect on EKMA Modeling Results," David Harper and Cyril Durrenberger

"A Sensitivity Study for EKMA," Cyril Durrenberger

"The Texas Air Toxics Program", Les Montgomery and Wayne Burnop

"Risk Communication in

Air Permitting in Texas: An Alternative Approach," Tom Dydek

"Ozone Nonattainment Problems and Control Policy: Long Range Perspectives," Eli Bell

"The Dallas Brown Cloud Study," Keith Zimmermann and Stuart Dattner (with Wayne Einfeld, Sandia, and Richard Tropp, Research and Evaluation Associates, Inc.)

Other TACB staff participating in the APCA program will be:

Stuart Dattner, session chair, New Developments in Receptor Modeling Methodology

Beverly Hartsock, session cochair, U.S.-- Mexico Border Issues

James Crocker, panelist, Hospital Waste Incineration
Lucille Linden, panelist, Dealing with the Media (Public Relations)

The meeting will be held June 20-24 at the Dallas Convention Center which is located next to Dallas City Hall and near Reunion

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Gulf Coast Community Exposure Study _____

The final report of the Gulf Coast Community Exposure Study has been released. The study was designed and implemented by TACB staff to measure ambient levels of unregulated air contaminants in the Gulf Coast area and determine whether these levels might adversely affect public health or welfare. The substances chosen (on the basis of their potential to pose a significant health hazard) were: acrylonitrile, arsenic, benzene, epichlorohydrin, ethylene oxide, formaldehyde, lead, polychlorinated biphenyls and their combustion products (polychlorinated dibenzofurans and polychlorinated dibenzodioxins), polyaromatic hydrocarbons, and vinyl chloride. Although many of the study substances remained below detection limits throughout the monitoring period, analyses of data above detection limits and interpretation of the non-detectable data showed no indication of health risks. The levels of all the substances which were detected were within the range of levels considered typical of heavily-urbanized areas across the U.S.

Monitoring was conducted from October 9, 1985 to September 26, 1986 with one site each in Galveston, Jefferson, and Orange counties, two sites in Harris County, and a background site in Austin. The monitoring sites were located in populated areas with nearby emitting sources, and samples were collected once

every ten days.

The findings from this study, together with the results of other studies, suggest that pervasive community health hazards from toxic air pollutants do not exist in the Texas Gulf Coast area. This conclusion does not, however, rule out the possibility of localized hazards around some chemical plants or other sources of chemical emissions. Future TACB efforts could be aimed at investigating likely hot spots.

Additional information on this study or a copy of the report may be obtained from Ms. JoAnn Wiersema with the TACB's Research Division.

Dallas Brown Cloud Study _____

The Dallas Wintertime Visibility Study (also called the Dallas Brown Cloud Study) was recently completed. The three-month intensive study conducted by the TACB in conjunction with EPA Region 6, Sandia National Laboratories, and the City of Dallas took place from December 1986 through March 1987. The purpose of the study was to determine the chemical composition and possible sources of the visible brown haze over Dallas during the winter months.

The study results showed that two distinct haze types occur during the winter. One type is a localized brown colored cloud that generally occurs on clear, cool winter mornings and dissipates by noon. The other type is a regional white haze that re-

duces visibility in all directions and may persist for over a day. The study found that the brown cloud is mainly caused by particulate emissions from vehicles and wood burning. The white haze was found to be caused by sulfate particles that had been transported into the area. The sources of these sulfate particles are unclear at this time.

The TACB's Research Division is continuing to study the visibility impairment in the Dallas area. Special particulate filters were collected from April through December 1987 and will be analyzed this summer to learn more about the chemical composition of the haze during other seasons of the year. An automatic visibility camera used during the wintertime study has continued to be operated in Dallas. This camera provides photographic documentation of the haze and allows quantitative measurements of visual range from special analyses of the photographic slides. A camera was also sited in Longview to determine if the haze being transported into the Dallas area is moving from east to west. If funds are available, additional work may be undertaken in the Dallas area to better identify the particular sources of the fine particles to provide the best information possible on control strategies that may assist in improving visibility in Dallas.

Additional information on visibility in Texas or a copy of the report on the Dallas Wintertime Visibility Study may be obtained from Mr. Keith Zimmermann with TACB's Research Division. ■

Public Hearings

Inspection fee rule

A public hearing has been set at 2 p.m. June 28 at the TACB central office in Austin on staff proposals to make minor adjustments in the agency's inspection fee rule.

The proposed adjustments do not have the intention of changing the level of fees although some minor changes to fees are involved, according to Lane Hartsock, manager, regulation development. The primary purpose of the revision is to modify the fee schedule in response to the recent republication of the Standard Industrial Classification Code manual.

Regulation IV

Three public hearings will be held in late July in Austin, El Paso, and Arlington on proposals by the TACB staff to revise TACB Regulation IV, emissions from motor vehicles.

The hearings will be held at **10 a.m. July 26** in Austin; **7 p.m. July 26** in Arlington; and **7 p.m. July 27** in El Paso.

Russell Baier, of the Regulation Development staff, said proposed changes would clarify and strengthen the rule as it now stands and, additionally, would set the stage for the implementation of an idle emissions (tail pipe) vehicle test in areas of the state other than El Paso,

the only place where such testing is now done.

In its amendments to the post-1982 state implementation plan for ozone for Dallas and Tarrant counties, the TACB committed to the extension of idle emissions testing in those two counties. Currently, vehicle inspections there are confined to visual checks of pollution control devices. Baier said in El Paso vehicles must undergo annual visual checks as well as idle emissions tests for carbon monoxide. The proposed rule changes would require that the tail pipe test in El Paso and wherever else it would be implemented would include testing for hydrocarbon emissions as well as carbon monoxide emissions.

"The Department of Public Safety, under whose direction the tests are carried out, has asked that the El Paso program be expanded to include hydrocarbon testing so that where vehicles are found to fail the test it would be necessary for the owners to have the engines repaired rather than just adjusted to pass the carbon monoxide test. Adjusting only for carbon monoxide emissions can result in excessive hydrocarbon emissions, one of the precursors to ozone," Baier said.

Another change would affect specifications for gas analyzing equipment used to check vehicles. Baier said the technology applied in the analyzers has improved within the last few years and the TACB requirements would be amended to require analy-

zers that would incorporate the latest technology. The TACB staff will meet with manufacturers' representatives prior to the proposed hearing to discuss proposed changes, Baier said.

Regulation V

Three public hearings will be held in June on proposed revisions to TACB Regulation V, volatile organic compound emissions.

The schedule:

June 29 -- 10 a.m., TACB Auditorium, Austin; **2 p.m.**, Dallas Central Library, 1515 Young Street, Dallas.

June 30 -- 2 p.m., Fort Worth City Council Chambers, 1000 Throckmorton.

The revisions would ensure maximum effectiveness of controls adopted in conjunction with the post-1982 state implementation plan (ozone) revisions in Dallas and Tarrant counties. Russell Baier, of the Regulation Development staff, said the proposed measures would be expected to satisfy commitments included in the SIP revisions and EPA's concerns regarding the enforceability of the SIP provisions.

Measures are anticipated to result in more effective and consistent enforcement of the SIP provisions by the TACB, EPA, and local air pollution control programs by defining testing, inspection, record-keeping, and other enforcement requirements in the rules rather than handling

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Administrative Penalties

The Air Control Board issued the following agreed enforcement orders on February 12:

American Chrome and Chemicals, Inc., a chrome chemicals production facility on Buddy Lawrence Dr., Corpus Christi, Nueces County, causing, suffering, or allowing excessive visible emissions from its chrome hearth stack, \$9,550. The company agreed to pay an additional penalty of \$50 per day for each day after January 15 that the bag filter emissions control system on the stack is not installed and in operation.

ARCO Chemical Co., a chemical manufacturing facility which includes an ethylbenzene plant at 2502 Sheldon Road, Channelview, Harris County, violating national emission standards for benzene by failing to use approved calibration gases, by failing to mark equipment in benzene service, by failing to equip two plant flares with approved flame detecting devices, by failing to monitor the continuous and emergency flares to ensure that they were operated and maintained in accordance with their design, and by failing to conduct annual performance tests on closed-vent systems, \$3,500.

Baltimore Spice, Inc., a spice bacteria treatment facility at 8909 Kingsway, Westway, El Paso County, operating a bacteria treatment chamber without a per-

mit or without qualifying for a standard exemption, \$1,350. Subsequent to the notice of violation, the company applied for and was issued a special permit.

Benham and Co. Inc., a dried foods packaging plant at 322 Freeman Street, Mineola, Wood County, constructing and operating a flexographic printing press without a permit or without qualifying for a standard exemption. Subsequent to the notice of violation, the company submitted a permit application. No monetary penalty except that a penalty of \$50 per day could be assessed for each day information requested by TACB to complete its review of the application is late.

Chevron U.S.A. Inc., a petroleum refining plant in Port Arthur, Jefferson County, 1) causing, suffering, allowing, or permitting excessive hydrogen sulfide emissions, 2) failing to comply with provisions of New Source Performance Standards and special provisions of its TACB permit by operating a petroleum liquid storage tank equipped with an external floating roof with gaps between the secondary seal and the tank wall in excess of one-half inch, by failing to report the gaps, and by perform-

ing annual secondary seal inspections four months late, and 3) operating floating roof storage tanks containing visible holes, tears, or other openings in the seal or seal fabric, \$14,000.

Crown Cork and Seal Co., Inc., a soft drink can fabrication facility at 1900 North Clack, Abilene, Taylor County, failing to submit complete and accurate results of initial performance test within 30 days of July 17, 1987, the date of entry of Agreed Board Order No. 87-06(e) which included a penalty of \$21,700, \$7,800.

D & R Metal Finishing, a surface coating and sandblasting operation at 6448 Cunningham Road, Houston, constructing and operating the facility without a permit or without qualifying for a standard exemption, \$1,500. Subsequent to the notice of violation, the company submitted a permit application. An additional penalty of \$50 per day could be assessed for each day information requested by TACB to complete its review of the application is late.

DMS Refining, Inc., a silver recovery plant at 10582 Spangler Road, Dallas, constructing and operating the plant without a

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Administrative Penalties

continued

permit or without qualifying for a standard exemption, \$500. Subsequent to the notice of violation, the company submitted a permit application.

El Paso Texas Chaparral Motors, Inc., a used car dealership at 7352 Alameda Ave., El Paso, offering for sale three motor vehicles without emissions control systems or devices, \$1,500.

ESCO Plastics Co., a polyurethane elastomer manufacturing plant at 16415 Waverly Dr., Houston, constructing and operating the plant without a permit or without qualifying for a standard exemption. Subsequent to the notice of violation, the company submitted a permit application. No monetary penalty except that a penalty of \$50 per day could be assessed for each day information requested by TACB to complete its review of the application is late, and a penalty of \$500 could be assessed if it is determined after the review that substantial additional controls are necessary.

Exxon Chemical Co., an olefins manufacturing plant at 3525 Decker Dr., Baytown, Harris County, violating national emission standards for benzene by failing to specify a shelf life for the calibration gas cylinder, by failing to install a thermocouple or equivalent device to detect the presence of a flame on the primary and secondary flares, and by failing to supply all information required in the initial statement, \$2,000.

Fina Oil and Chemical,

Inc., Colonial Tank Farm at the company's refinery on Roosevelt Road in Port Arthur, creating a nuisance condition and violating a condition of its TACB permit by emitting gasoline vapors as a result of spilling unleaded gasoline on the ground from a storage tank, \$6,000.

Flexible Foam Products, Inc., a foam pouring and carpet pad manufacturing process at 501 Industrial Blvd., Terrell, Kaufman County, constructing and operating a foam pouring line and a scrap foam rebond process without a permit or without qualifying for a standard exemption, \$5,250. Subsequent to the notice of violation, the company submitted a permit application.

Kaspar Wire Works, Inc., a wire goods manufacturing plant on State Highway 95, Shiner, Lavaca County, modifying a surface coating facility without a permit or without qualifying for a standard exemption, \$750. Subsequent to the notice of violation, the company submitted a permit application.

Lane-Ming, Inc., d/b/a Horizon Retread Center, a tire retreading facility at 998C Peyton Road, El Paso, constructing and operating the facility without a permit or without qualifying for a standard exemption. No monetary penalty. Subsequent to the notice of violation, the company applied for and was issued a special permit.

Low Buck Metalizing, a metalizing and abrasive cleaning facility at 10150 Permian Road, Midland, Midland County, constructing and operating a metalizing and abrasive cleaning

facility without a permit or without qualifying for a standard exemption, \$500. Subsequent to the notice of violation, the company submitted a permit application.

North Texas Aggregates, Inc., a rock crushing plant approximately two miles south of FM 1810, east of Chico in Wise County, violating conditions of Standard Exemption No. 86 by failing to sprinkle all in-plant roads and stockpiles with water and/or chemicals to control fugitive dust emissions and by failing to operate water sprays at all belt transfer points, shaker screens, and the inlet-outlet of primary and secondary crushers to achieve maximum control of dust emissions, \$1,600.

Olshan Demolishing Co., a private landfill at 9100 Kirkwood, Houston, excessive odor emissions on 13 occasions, \$21,750.

Pamarco, Inc., a roller rebuilding-plasma arc facility at 9040 Viscount Row, Dallas, constructing and operating the facility without a permit or without qualifying for a standard exemption. Subsequent to the notice of violation, the company submitted a permit application. A penalty of \$3,450 was assessed and an additional penalty of \$50 per day could be assessed for each day information requested by TACB to complete its review of the application is late.

Plas Clad, Inc., a laminated modular casework manufacturing plant at 702 East French St., Temple, Bell County, excessive sawdust emissions, \$2,000.

Rigs-R-Us, Inc., a drilling rig manufacturing
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Administrative Penalties

continued

facility at 2427 Kelley Lane, Houston, operating coating and sandblasting operations without a permit or without qualifying for a standard exemption, \$2,000. Subsequent to the notice of violation, the company met the conditions for two standard exemptions.

United States Postal Service, at four buildings at 5401 Dashwood, Bellaire, Harris County, violating national emission standards for asbestos by 1) failing to timely provide written notification, 2) failing to utilize required procedures for the demolition and removal of friable asbestos materials, 3) failing to deposit all asbestos-containing waste material at approved waste disposal sites, and 4) failing to utilize required procedures for the handling of asbestos-containing waste material, \$3,300.

Wynn's Climate Systems, Inc., Southwest Heat Exchanger Division, an automobile air conditioner condenser manufacturing plant at 9300 Southwest Dr., Fort Worth, constructing and operating a degreaser without a permit or without qualifying for a standard exemption, \$1,500. Subsequent to the notice of violation, the company submitted a permit application.

The following agreed enforcement orders were issued on March 25:

Amoco Foam Products Co., a polystyrene foam products manufacturing plant on Hwy. 31, 3.4 miles east of Corsicana, Navarro County, constructing the plant without a permit or

without qualifying for a standard exemption, \$29,300. Subsequent to the notice of violation the company submitted a permit application.

Boney Construction Co., Inc., a portable concrete batch plant at Vista Ridge Blvd. and McArthur Blvd., Lewisville, Denton County, violating conditions of Standard Exemption No. 93 by allowing uncontrolled emissions from the silo, weigh hopper, and batch drop because the central baghouse dust collector was inoperative, and violating the Texas Clean Air Act and Board Rule 101.6 by failing to provide timely notification of a major upset, \$750.

Cantrell Industries, Inc., a sign manufacturing plant at 13006 Mula Lane, Stafford, Fort Bend County, constructing and operating sandblasting and painting facilities without a permit or without qualifying for a standard exemption. Subsequent to the notice of violation, the company submitted an application for a permit. No monetary penalty except that a penalty of \$50 per day could be assessed for each day information requested by TACB to complete its review of the application is late, and a penalty of \$500 could be assessed if it is determined after review that substantial additional controls are necessary.

Dan-Tex Paint Manufacturing Corp., Inc., a paint formulation plant at 444 Aston Drive, Sunnyvale, Dallas County, constructing and operating the facility without a permit or without qualifying for a standard exemption. Subsequent to the notice of viola-

tion the company submitted an application for a permit. No monetary penalty except that a penalty of \$50 per day could be assessed if information requested by TACB to complete its review of the application is late, and a penalty of \$1,075 could be assessed if it is determined after review that substantial additional controls are necessary.

Doty Sand Pit Venture, a private landfill at 12000 Bissonnett, Houston, discharging excessive odor emissions on 43 occasions, \$30,000.

Fluorocarbon PRP Division, a molded rubber and plastic products manufacturing plant at 12257 FM 529, Houston, constructing and operating a sandblasting facility without a permit or without qualifying for a standard exemption. Subsequent to the notice of violation the company submitted an application for a permit. No monetary penalty except that a penalty of \$50 per day could be assessed for each day information requested by TACB to complete its review of the application is late, and a penalty of \$1,500 could be assessed if it is determined after review that substantial additional controls are necessary.

Foster and Son Auto Co., a motor vehicle sales operation at 1955 South Buckner, Dallas, offering for sale three motor vehicles without emissions control systems or devices, \$1,500.

Industrial Industries, Inc., a metal fabrication plant at 12507 Telge Road, Cypress, Harris County, constructing and operating polyurethane insulation

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Administrative Penalties

continued

manufacturing facilities without a permit or without qualifying for a standard exemption. Subsequent to the notice of violation the company submitted an application for a permit. No monetary penalty except that a penalty of \$50 per day could be assessed for each day information requested by TACB to complete its review of the application is late, and a penalty of \$500 could be assessed if it is determined after the review that substantial additional controls are necessary.

Intermedics, Inc., a pacemaker manufacturing facility at 240 Tarpon Inn Village, Freeport, Brazoria County, constructing and operating three ethylene oxide sterilization chambers without a permit or without qualifying for a standard exemption, \$1,000. Subsequent to the notice of violation the company submitted an application for a special permit.

Macho Motors, Inc., a used car dealership at 535 E. Jefferson, Dallas, offering for sale four motor vehicles without emissions control systems or devices, \$500.

Microdot, Inc., a rubber seal and gasket manufacturing plant at 8103 Rankin Road, Humble, Harris County, constructing and operating the facilities without a permit or without qualifying for a standard exemption. Subsequent to the notice of violation the company submitted an application for a permit. No monetary penalty except that a penalty of \$50 per

day could be assessed for each day information requested by TACB to complete its review of the application is late, and a penalty of \$500 could be assessed if it is determined after review that substantial additional controls are necessary.

Mobay Synthetics Corp., formerly **Denka Chemical Corp.**, a neoprene rubber plant at 8701 Park Place Blvd., Houston, violating Board Rule 101.4 and the Texas Clean Air Act by causing, suffering, allowing, or permitting excessive emissions of chloroprene. No monetary penalty except that a penalty of \$500 per day could be assessed for each day and each item of the agreed upon compliance schedule that the company fails to undertake, complete, or adhere to, and a penalty of \$500 per day could be assessed for each day and each act of violation if the company is not in compliance by August 1, 1990. This Board Order addresses and resolves only the alleged violations of Board Rule 101.4 and Section 4.01(a) of the Texas Clean Air Act. All other alleged violations are not the subject of this order and the company agrees that other alleged violations may be the subject of future enforcement actions by the Board.

J. L. Davis, Operator, d/b/a Neleh Gas Systems, an amine treating unit on FM 1901, 5.8 miles south of McCamey, Crockett County, modifying the unit without a permit, \$2,250. Subsequent to the notice of violation, the company submitted an application for a permit to modify.

Occidental Chemical Corp., PVC Resins and Compounds Division, a polyvinyl chloride manufacturing plant at 4403 La Porte Road, Pasadena, Harris County, violating national emission standard for vinyl chloride by allowing non-emergency discharges from release valves on equipment in vinyl chloride service, \$10,000.

Occidental Chemical Corp., Electrochemical, Detergent and Specialty Chemicals Division, an ethylene dichloride and vinyl chloride production facility in Deer Park, Harris County, violating national emission standard for vinyl chloride by emitting exhaust gas which contained greater than 10 parts per million of vinyl chloride from equipment used in ethylene dichloride purification and in vinyl chloride formation and purification, \$5,000.

Paktank Gulf Coast, Inc., a liquid bulk storage facility at 2759 Battleground Road, Deer Park, violating national emission standard for benzene by failing to monitor, inspect or keep records of its pumps used in benzene service, \$4,000.

Patterson Truck Line, Inc., a pipe coating facility at 539 South Sheldon Road, Channelview, Harris County, constructing and operating the facility without a permit or without qualifying for a standard exemption, \$1,900. Subsequent to the notice of violation the company submitted an application for a permit.

Powerwall Corp., a sack concrete plant on Hwy. 16, five miles north of Poteet, Atascosa County

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Administrative Penalties

continued

ty, constructing and operating the plant without a permit or without qualifying for a standard exemption, \$3,375. Subsequent to the notice of violation the company submitted an application for a permit.

Southern Post Co., a metal fence post painting facility at 1916 Bench Mark Drive, Austin, constructing and operating the facility without a permit or without qualifying for a standard exemption, \$750. Subsequent to the notice of violation the company submitted an application for a permit.

Tarrant County Hospital District, operator of a pathological incinerator at John Peter Smith Hospital, 1500 South Main Street, Fort Worth, constructing and operating the incinerator without a permit or without qualifying for a standard exemption, \$1,250. Subsequent to the notice of violation the company submitted an application for a permit.

Texaco Pipeline Inc., a petroleum products storage plant in Port Arthur, Jefferson County, causing, suffering, allowing, or permitting excessive gasoline vapor emissions, \$6,000.

The following agreed enforcement orders were issued on May 13:

Amoco Chemical Co., a petrochemical manufacturing plant in Texas City, Galveston County, violating national emission standard for benzene and a special provision of its TACB permit by operating a pressure relief device with de-

tectable benzene emissions at the Number 2 Styrene Unit, \$8,550.

Anglo Iron and Metal, a salvage yard located on Harrison Avenue at Brazos Road, Harlingen, Cameron County, violating Board Rules 111.1 and 101.4 and Section 4.01(b) of the Texas Clean Air Act (TCAA) by causing, suffering, allowing, or permitting unauthorized outdoor burning and by discharging excessive odor and smoke emissions, \$2,250.

Arlington Custom Marble, a cultured marble manufacturing plant at 4717 Turner Warnell Road, Arlington, Tarrant County, constructing and operating the plant without a permit or without qualifying for a standard exemption. No monetary penalty. Subsequent to the notice of violation, the company qualified for a standard exemption.

Baker, Dietzel, Smith, Inc., an aircraft component manufacturing plant at 11005 IH-35 North, San Antonio, operating the plant without a permit or without qualifying for a standard exemption. No monetary penalty. Subsequent to the notice of violation, the company applied for and received a special permit.

BASF Corp., a urethane blending plant at 1216 Trend Drive, Carrollton, Dallas County, operating the plant without a permit or without qualifying for a standard exemption. No monetary penalty. Subsequent to the notice of violation, the company applied for and received a special permit.

Boyles Galvanizing Co., a hot dip galvanizing

facility at 5855 Cunningham Road, Houston, violating Board Rules 116.4 and 101.7, condition No. 3 of its TACB permit, and Section 4.01(b) of the TCAA by operating the hot dip galvanizing kettle while air pollution abatement equipment was not operational and by failing to submit timely notification prior to a maintenance activity, \$1,350.

C.O.D. Concrete, Inc., a concrete batch plant on Highway 6 near Hull Airport, Sugar Land, Fort Bend County, violating Board Rules 111.21 and 116.4, conditions No. 2 and 6A of standard exemption No. 93, and Section 4.01(b) of the TCAA by causing, suffering, allowing, or permitting excessive emissions from its main silo fabric filter vent, by operating the plant without venting the cement weigh hopper to a control device, and by operating the plant without a properly functioning control device on the truck loading operation, \$950.

Coastal States Crude Gathering Co., a storage and transfer tank terminal facility at 700 14th Street South, Texas City, violating national emission standard for benzene by failing to calibrate the monitor used for the benzene fugitive emission monitoring program on the day the monitoring was performed, \$450.

Compaq Computer Corp., a computer manufacturing plant at 20555 FM 149, Houston, constructing and operating two conveyORIZED degreaser units without a permit or without qualifying for a standard

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Administrative Penalties

continued

exemption, \$7,500. Subsequent to the notice of violation, the company submitted a permit application.

Decoty Coffee Co., a coffee roasting operation at 1920 Austin Street, San Angelo, Tom Green County, violating Board Rules 101.4, 116.4, 101.6, and 111.21, special provisions No. 1 and 3 of its TACB permit, and Sections 4.01(a) and (b) of the TCAA by discharging excessive odor and visible emissions from the west afterburner exhaust stack and by failing to submit timely notification of a major upset condition, \$4,000.

De Los Santos Ready Mix Concrete, a concrete batch plant at 210 Big River Road, Eagle Pass, Maverick County, constructing and operating the plant without a permit or without qualifying for a standard exemption, \$250. Subsequent to the notice of violation, the company submitted a permit application.

Envirokote, Inc., a parts surface finishing operation at 3640 W. Pioneer Parkway, Pantego, Tarrant County, constructing and operating a pyrolysis oven without a permit or without qualifying for a standard exemption. No monetary penalty. Subsequent to the notice of violation, the company applied for and received a special permit.

Formula Paint Co., a coatings manufacturing plant at 3401 Fifth Street, Stafford, Fort Bend County, constructing and operating the plant without a permit or without qualifying

for a standard exemption. Subsequent to the notice of violation, the company submitted a permit application. No monetary penalty except that a penalty of \$50 per day could be assessed for each day information requested by TACB to complete its review of the application is late, and a penalty of \$2,575 could be assessed if it is determined after review that substantial additional controls are necessary.

Bill Heard Enterprises, Inc., an automobile dealership and associated paint and body shop at 13115 Southwest Freeway, Sugar Land, constructing and operating a spray painting facility without a permit or without qualifying for a standard exemption. Subsequent to the notice of violation, the company submitted a permit application. No monetary penalty except that a penalty of \$50 per day could be assessed for each day information requested by TACB to complete its review of the application is late, and a penalty of \$500 could be assessed if it is determined after review that substantial additional controls are necessary.

Huggins Honda, a motor vehicle sales operation at 7551 N.E. Loop 820, North Richland Hills, Tarrant County, offering for sale a motor vehicle without a catalytic convertor, \$450.

K-T Bolt and Galvanizing Co., Inc., a bolt manufacturing facility at 5103 East Third Street, Katy, Harris County, constructing and operating a galvanizing unit without a permit or without qualifying for a standard exemption.

Subsequent to the notice of violation, the company submitted a permit application. No monetary penalty except that a penalty of \$50 per day could be assessed for each day information requested by TACB to complete its review of the application is late.

La Porte Chemicals Corp., an ethylene dichloride and vinyl chloride manufacturing facility at 2400 Miller Cut-Off, La Porte, Harris County, violating national emission standard for vinyl chloride by discharging excessive exhaust gas emissions, \$2,000.

Mayfield Concrete, Inc., a concrete batch plant on the south side of IH-30, one-half mile southwest of FM 1570, Greenville, Hunt County, constructing and operating the plant without a permit or without qualifying for a standard exemption. No monetary penalty. Subsequent to the notice of violation, the company qualified for a standard exemption.

Millsap Farmers Cooperative, a grain storage and peanut drying plant one-half mile southeast of Millsap, Parker County, constructing and operating three grain storage silos without a permit or without qualifying for a standard exemption. No monetary penalty. Subsequent to the notice of violation, the company applied for and received a special permit.

NL Shaffer, a rubber blending plant at 9803 Mula Road, Stafford, constructing and operating a rubber mixer without a permit or without qualifying for a standard exemption, \$1,750. Subsequent to the

(continued)

Administrative Penalties

continued

notice of violation, the company submitted a permit application.

Pallet Services, Inc., a wood pallet manufacturing operation at 619 Crestside, Duncanville, Dallas County, constructing and operating a rip saw, a notcher, and a wood hog with a cyclone collector without an amendment to permit exemption No. X-13318 or without qualifying for a standard exemption, \$500. Subsequent to the notice of violation, the company applied for and received an amendment to permit exemption No. X-13318.

Rice Belt Warehouse, Inc., a fertilizer mixing and loading plant on Hwy. 59, west of Louise, Wharton County, constructing and operating the plant without a permit or without qualifying for a standard exemption, \$875. Subsequent to the notice of violation, the company submitted a special permit application.

Safety Motors, Inc., a used car dealership at 4720 East Belknap, Haltom City, Tarrant County, offering for sale a motor vehicle without an emissions control system or device (no catalytic convertor, vacuum line from EGR valve disconnected), \$450.

So. Loop Used Cars, a used car dealership at 6451 South Loop 12, Dallas, offering for sale a motor vehicle without an emissions control system or device (no gasoline tank fill line restrictor), \$500.

Stone Composites, a concrete products plant and an abrasive cleaning operation at 1211 W. Com-

merce, Dallas, constructing and operating the plant and cleaning operation without a permit or without qualifying for a standard exemption. No monetary penalty. Subsequent to the notice of violation, the company qualified for a standard exemption.

Texas Petrochemicals Corp., a petrochemical refining plant at 8600 Park Place Blvd., Houston, violating a condition of its TACB permit and conditions of special exemptions No. X-11801A and X-16351 by failing to comply with volatile organic compound fugitive emission monitoring and recordkeeping and reporting requirements, \$8,500.

Texas TX TX Marine Transportation, Inc., a petroleum coke bulk handling plant on the Houston Ship Channel at Sims Bayou, Houston, violating Board Rules 116.4, 116.5, and 101.6; Section 4.01(b) of the TCAA; special provisions No. 1 and 3 and general condition No. 3 of its TACB permit by failing to maintain the surface of the petroleum coke stockpile, by failing to operate the telescoping chute used to load petroleum coke into barges properly during normal operations, by failing to wash the exterior of all railcars to remove petroleum coke dust immediately after unloading, by using front end loaders to transfer petroleum coke from railcars to the petroleum coke stockpile instead of a covered conveyor, by having only six water sprinklers installed for control of fugitive emissions instead of 15, by transferring petroleum coke on conveyor belts which were not

fully covered, by loading petroleum coke into barges without a telescoping loading chute of the type represented in its permit application, by using three backhoes to unload petroleum coke from railcars on track number 1 instead of two backhoes, by using two backhoes to unload petroleum coke from railcars on track number 1 for transfer to storage instead of one backhoe, and failing to submit timely notification of a major upset condition, \$40,000.

Yates Brothers Motors, a motor vehicle sales operation at 4103 Northeast 28th Street, Fort Worth, offering for sale a motor vehicle without a catalytic convertor, \$450. ■

Hearings continued

those requirements administratively as has been done in the past. The proposed measures also would inform affected sources of specific requirements. Thus, companies would have a clear understanding of how their compliance with the rules will be determined, Baier said.

Many of the revisions which involve clarification of existing limitations or control requirements and formalize current administrative practices would apply in all areas of the state regulated by an affected rule. Several additional requirements, such as controls on smaller surface coating operations (10 tons per year of volatile organic compound emissions) and detailed recordkeeping requirements, would become effective only in Dallas and Tarrant counties. ■

LEGAL ACTIVITIES

The following is a summary of TACB legal activities for the months of January, February, March, April, and May 1988.

The Texas Air Control Board requested that the Attorney General file and prosecute a lawsuit against the following:

Mrs. Eola Walters and **Mr. Lloyd Walters**, Jefferson County, for violations of Section 4.01(b) of the Texas Clean Air Act (TCAA) and Board Rule 111.1 (outdoor burning).

Mr. Ramon Quintana, Hudspeth County, for violations of Section 4.01(b) of the TCAA and Board Rule 111.1 (outdoor burning).

American Demolition, Borger, Hutchinson County, for violation of Board Rule 101.20(2) (compliance with National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants).

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Agreed final judgments entered:

City of Houston v. American Rice, Inc. and O. D. Jones and Will Bailey, Houston, Harris County, for violation of Board Rule 101.20(2) (compliance with National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants). The judgment assessed a civil penalty of \$17,000.

State of Texas v. Ted R. Baughn d/b/a C&M Enterprises, Midland, Midland County, for violations of Board Rules 101.4 (nuisance) and 116.1 (construction without a permit). The judgment assessed a civil penalty of \$1,000.

State of Texas v. LaPorte Chemicals, Diamond Shamrock Plastics, Diamond Shamrock, LaPorte, Harris County,

for violations of Board Rules 101.20 (compliance with National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants) and 116.4 (exemption conditions). The judgment assessed a civil penalty of \$90,000 and ordered the company to pay attorney fees of \$10,000.

-0-

Lawsuits filed in which the TACB is a party:

City of Houston v. Petro-Chemical Transport, Inc., Houston, Harris County, for violations of Board Rules 115.131(2) (unloading gasoline without a proper vapor recovery system), 115.131(3) and 115.261 (failure to display leak test certificate on gasoline tank truck), and 101.5 (traffic hazard). The judgment enjoined the company to comply with the above rules and assessed a civil penalty of \$7,300.

City of Houston v. Service Transport Company, Inc., Houston, Harris County, for violations of Board Rules 101.4 (nuisance), and 101.6 (notification of upset). The judgment assessed a civil penalty of \$10,000 to be split equally between the City and the State.

APCA papers from page two

Arena in downtown Dallas. Former Board member Vic Argento is general conference chairman for the meeting.

The TACB's Air Toxics Response Vehicle will be on display in the exhibit hall during the week.

Contact APCA headquarters at P. O. Box 2861, Pittsburgh, PA 15230, 412/232-3444 for registration information.

Summer monitoring

In addition to the routine monitoring operations by the agency, two special monitoring studies will be conducted during the summer of 1988. As part of an ongoing EPA requirement to characterize ozone levels within counties adjacent to the Dallas-Fort Worth and Houston metropolitan areas, ozone monitoring stations have been deployed to Parker and Rockwall counties in the Dallas-Fort Worth area and to Montgomery and Liberty counties near Houston. These ozone stations will operate through September.

The agency is also continuing its summer studies of nonmethane organic compounds (NMOC) and nitrogen oxides (NO_x) at sites in El Paso, Bexar, Dallas, Jefferson, Harris, and Travis counties. These data will be used in conjunction with the Empirical Kinetic Model Approach (EKMA) to determine hydrocarbon reductions required to achieve the ozone standard in those counties. Samples will be collected on week days by the TACB staff or local air pollution control personnel and shipped to an EPA funded contractor laboratory in Research Triangle Park, N.C. for analyses. The information may be used to revise the ozone SIP. Sampling will begin on June 6 and continue through September 30.

1987 Texas air quality summaries

The following table and graphs show the air quality in the state for 1987 relative to five air contaminants for which national standards have been set. The information

is based on TACB ambient air monitoring at continuous (CAMS) and noncontinuous (NCAMS) monitoring sites.

Ozone

The National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) for ozone is exceeded if a monitor measures concentrations greater than 0.12 parts per million (ppm) on more than three days over the most recent three years. The areas in the state that exceeded the NAAQS for ozone in 1986 were: Houston-Galveston, Dallas-Fort Worth, El Paso, and Beaumont. The table (below) shows the number of days the 0.12 ppm level was exceeded during each of the past three years. The Houston-Galveston area had the highest number of concentrations above the 0.12 ppm level, followed by El Paso, Beaumont, and Dallas-Fort Worth. Although concentrations above 0.12 ppm were recorded in San Antonio and Corpus Christi during 1987, the ozone NAAQS was not exceeded because the three-year total did not exceed three. The measured levels of

ozone in 1987 in Austin and Gregg County did not exceed 0.12 ppm.

Carbon Monoxide

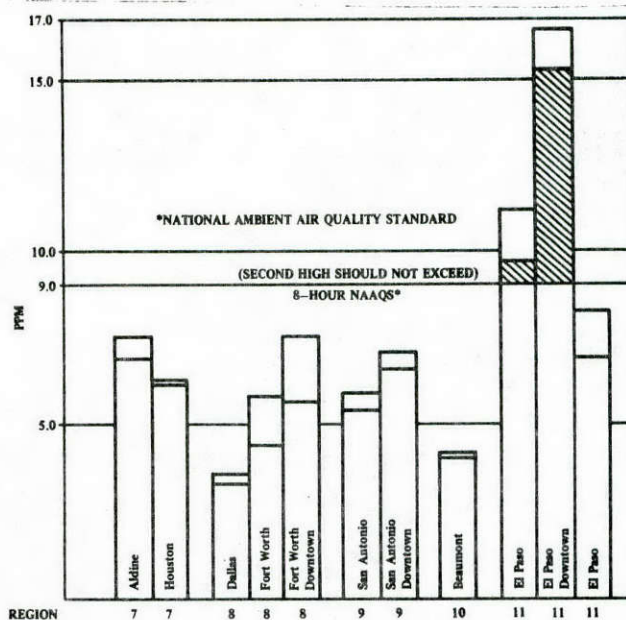
There are two NAAQS for carbon monoxide: a one-hour concentration of 35 ppm not to be exceeded more than once per year and an eight-hour concentration limit of 9 ppm not to be exceeded more than once per year. The one-hour NAAQS has never been exceeded in the state. The highest one-hour concentration observed in 1987 was 25.0 ppm in El Paso. All other areas observed one-hour concentrations well below the NAAQS. The figure (below) shows the highest and the second highest eight-hour concentrations observed at all of the TACB monitors where carbon monoxide is measured. El Paso is the only area where the NAAQS consistently has been exceeded.

Number of Days Over Ozone Standard

Region	Monitor Site	85	86	87
3	Austin NW	2	0	0
	N of Austin	2	0	0
5	Corpus West	0	0	0
	Corpus Tuloso	0	0	2
7	Houston East	19	12	14
	Aldine	16	21	13
	Deer Park	20	14	19
	Manchester	X	11	13
	Seabrook	17	X	10
	NW Harris Co.	11	4	9
	Texas City	8	X	4
8	Dallas North	3	5	1
	Ft. Worth NW	5	2	2
	Keller	6	4	1
9	San Antonio N	0	0	1
	San Antonio NW	0	1	1
10	Beaumont	0	3	3
	Port Arthur	X	2	0
11	El Paso Dtn.	1	3	2
	El Paso East	8	7	10
	El Paso UTEP	2	4	5
12	Gregg County	1	X	0

X = no data available

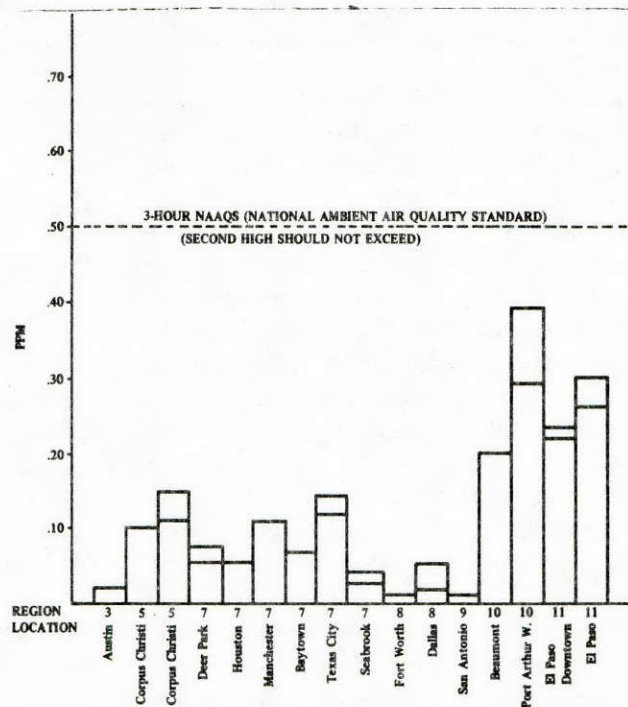
1987 High & Second-High 8-Hour Carbon Monoxide Averages



Sulfur Dioxide

There are three NAAQS's for sulfur dioxide: A secondary standard, a three-hour level of 0.5 ppm not to be exceeded more than once per year, and two primary standards, a 24-hour level of 0.14 ppm not to be exceeded more than once per year and the annual average concentration not to exceed 0.03 ppm. There are no areas in Texas where these standards were violated in 1987. The highest annual average sulfur dioxide concentration of 0.017 ppm was observed in west El Paso. All other areas of the state observed annual concentrations that were less than half of the NAAQS. The highest 24-hour averages (50 percent of the NAAQS) were observed in El Paso and Texas City. Concentrations observed at all other

1987 High & Second-High 3-Hour Sulfur Dioxide Averages

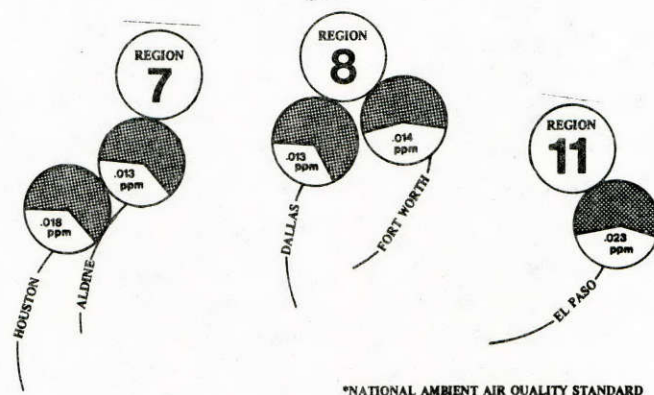


locations were less than 45 percent of the NAAQS. The figure (above) shows the highest and second highest three-hour concentrations observed at each monitor operated by the TACB in 1987. The highest three-hour concentrations were observed in El Paso, followed by Port Arthur, Beaumont, Corpus Christi, and Texas City. All other monitors observed concentrations of less than 25 percent of the three-hour NAAQS.

Nitrogen Dioxide

The NAAQS for nitrogen dioxide is an annual average concentration of 0.05 ppm never to be exceeded. In the figure (right) each balloon represents 100 percent of the NAAQS for nitrogen dioxide. The slice inside the balloon represents the measured annual concentration observed in 1987 at each nitrogen dioxide monitor in Texas. The highest concentrations were observed in El Paso, followed by the Houston and the Dallas-Fort Worth areas.

1987 Nitrogen Dioxide Annual Averages (Compared to 0.05 ppm NAAQS)

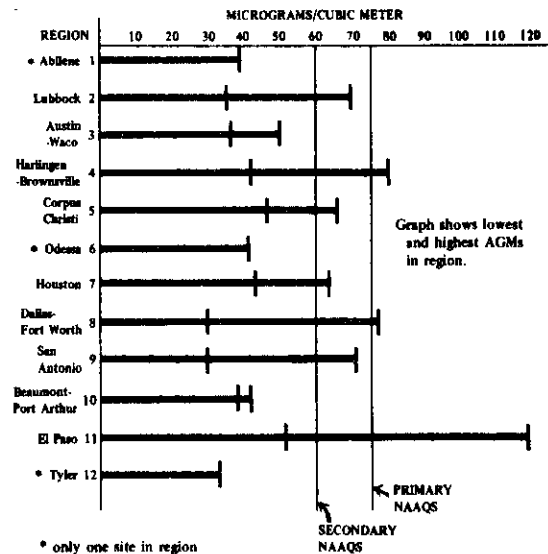


*NATIONAL AMBIENT AIR QUALITY STANDARD

Total Suspended Particulate

There are two annual and two 24-hour NAAQS for total suspended particulate (TSP). (Since the maximum 24-hour concentrations are extremely sensitive to dust storms, the 24-hour concentrations are not presented here. The primary 24-hour NAAQS states that a 24-hour concentration of 260 micrograms per cubic meter ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) cannot be exceeded more than once and the secondary 24-hour NAAQS states that a concentration of 150 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ cannot be exceeded more than once.) The primary NAAQS states that an annual geometric mean (AGM) of 75 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ should not be exceeded. The secondary NAAQS is an AGM of 60 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ not to be exceeded. The figure (right) shows the range of AGMs observed at all of the monitors by TACB region. It should be noted that the AGMs presented here may include high concentrations due to dust storms. In making a final judgment concerning whether an area exceeded the NAAQS, the data from days affected by dust storms should be excluded. Accordingly, the AGMs in the figure may be slightly higher than the values that would be used to test against the NAAQS. The primary NAAQS was ex-

1987 Total Suspended Particulate
Annual Geometric Means (AGM)



ceeded in 1986 in Regions 4, 8, and 11. The secondary NAAQS may have been exceeded in Regions 2, 4, 5, 7, 8, and 11. Again, it should be noted that the concentrations shown here may be inflated because of dust storm days. ■

Board adopts PM₁₀ SIP

The Texas Air Control Board adopted the first of two revisions to the state implementation plan (SIP) for inhalable particulate matter May 13. The revisions will be submitted to the EPA by Gov. Clements. They are required because new federal standards promulgated by the EPA in July 1987 include only particulate matter 10 micrograms or smaller in size (PM₁₀). Prior to July, all particulate matter in the air (total suspended particulate -- TSP) had been included in the standard.

The revision adopted

May 13 includes a committal to the EPA by the TACB to perform certain monitoring and other activities in Harris, Dallas, Nueces, and Lubbock counties, and to develop control strategies for those counties if the PM₁₀ standards are violated; and a certification from the governor that the existing particulate control measures in all other areas of the state with the exception of El Paso are adequate to maintain the new PM₁₀ standards.

A second revision, to go to the EPA by the end of the year, will require the de-

velopment of a control strategy demonstrating attainment of the standards in El Paso not later than three years after EPA approval of the SIP provisions.

The new national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS) for PM₁₀ are 150 micrograms per cubic meter in a 24-hour period not to be exceeded more than once per year averaged over a three-year period; and 50 micrograms per cubic meter annual expected arithmetic average not to be exceeded. The secondary standards are identical to the primary standards. ■

Board Calendar

June 10, 8:30 a.m.
Enforcement Committee meeting, TACB, Austin

June 10, 9 a.m.
Budget and Finance Committee meeting, TACB, Austin

June 10, 9:30 a.m.
Regulation Development Committee meeting, TACB, Austin

June 10, 10:30 a.m.
Board meeting, TACB, Austin

June 19-24
81st annual APCA meeting and exhibition, Dallas Convention Center, Dallas

June 22, 10 a.m. to noon
APCA Elected Officials Workshop, Dallas Convention Center, Dallas

June 28, 2 p.m.
Public hearing on revisions to TACB General Rule regarding inspection fees, TACB, Austin

June 29, 10 a.m.
Public hearing on revisions to TACB Regulation

V, volatile organic compound emissions, TACB, Austin

June 29, 7 p.m.
Public hearing on revisions to TACB Regulation V, volatile organic compound emissions, Dallas Central Library, 1515 Young Street, Dallas

June 30, 2 p.m.
Public hearing on revisions to TACB Regulation V, volatile organic compound emissions, Fort Worth City Council Chambers, 1000 Throckmorton, Fort Worth

July 15, 10:30 a.m.
Board meeting, TACB, Austin

July 26, 10 a.m.
Public hearing on TACB Regulation IV, emissions from motor vehicles, TACB, Austin

July 26, 7 p.m.
Public hearing on TACB Regulation IV, emissions from motor vehicles, Arlington

July 27, 7 p.m.
Public hearing on TACB Regulation IV, emissions from motor vehicles, El Paso. ■

RULE/SIP REVISIONS

MARCH 1988:

Regulation VI, replace previous flat continuance fee system with a tiered, emissions-based schedule

MAY 1988:

Regulation X, joint rulemaking with Texas Water Commission to remove TACB responsibility for reviewing permit applications from hazardous or solid waste management facilities (except for incinerators) which were in existence prior to September 1, 1987.

PM₁₀ SIP, revisions to the SIP for inhalable particulate matter in Group II and III areas. Primarily involves commitment to establish monitoring network. ■

TEXAS AIR CONTROL BOARD
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Austin, Texas 78723



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IN THIS ISSUE

- Board appointments
- EPA requires new ozone and CO SIPs
- Agency research findings
- Public hearings on rule revisions
- 1987 air quality data, Texas

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