

## Environmental Protection Agency

## § 52.498

MOBILE6 model are submitted and found adequate. In the revision, the District of Columbia commits to revise their VOC and NO<sub>x</sub> transportation conformity budgets within one year of the release of the MOBILE6 model. The District of Columbia also commits to conduct a mid-course review to assess modeling and monitoring progress achieved towards the goal of attainment by 2007, and submit the results to EPA by December 31, 2003.

[64 FR 42602, Aug. 5, 1999, as amended at 66 FR 631, Jan. 3, 2001]

### § 52.477 [Reserved]

### § 52.478 Rules and Regulations.

(a) On April 8, 1993, the District of Columbia submitted a letter to EPA declaring that there are no sources located in the District belonging to the following VOC categories:

- (1) Automobile and light-duty truck manufacturing;
- (2) Coating of cans, coils, paper, fabric and vinyl, metal furniture, large appliances, magnet wire, miscellaneous metal parts and products, and flatwood paneling;
- (3) Storage of petroleum liquids in fixed-roof tanks and external floating-roof tanks;
- (4) Bulk gasoline plants and terminals;
- (5) Petroleum refinery sources;
- (6) Petroleum refinery equipment leaks;
- (7) Manufacture of synthesized pharmaceutical products, pneumatic rubber tires, vegetable oil, synthetic organic chemicals (fugitive VOCs and air oxidation), and high density polyethylene, polypropylene and polystyrene resins;
- (8) Graphic arts systems;
- (9) Storage, transportation and marketing of VOCs (fugitive VOCs from oil and gas production and natural gas and gasoline processing).

(b) On September 4, 1997, the District of Columbia submitted a letter to EPA declaring that there are no sources located in the District which belong to the following VOC categories:

- (1) Coating of plastic parts (business machines and other);
- (2) Aerospace;
- (3) Shipbuilding and repair;
- (4) Automobile refinishing;

- (5) Industrial wastewater;
- (6) Distillation or reactor or batch processes in the synthetic organic chemical manufacturing industry;
- (7) Volatile organic storage;
- (8) Wood furniture coatings;
- (9) Offset lithography;
- (10) Clean-up solvents.

[64 FR 57781, Oct. 27, 1999]

### § 52.479 Source surveillance.

- (a) [Reserved]
- (b) The requirements of § 51.213 are not met with respect to the strategies for carpool locator service. The remaining transportation measures in the previously federally-promulgated implementation plan have been mooted by court decision (*District of Columbia v. Costle*, 567 F. 2d 1091 (D.C. Cir 1977)) or rescinded by EPA.

[46 FR 61263, Dec. 16, 1981, as amended at 51 FR 40677, Nov. 7, 1986]

### § 52.480 Photochemical Assessment Monitoring Stations (PAMS) Program.

On January 14, 1994 the District of Columbia's Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs submitted a plan for the establishment and implementation of a Photochemical Assessment Monitoring Stations (PAMS) Program as a state implementation plan (SIP) revision, as required by section 182(c)(1) of the Clean Air Act. EPA approved the Photochemical Assessment Monitoring Stations (PAMS) Program on September 11, 1995 and made it part of the District of Columbia SIP. As with all components of the SIP, the District of Columbia must implement the program as submitted and approved by EPA.

[60 FR 47084, Sept. 11, 1995]

### §§ 52.481–52.497 [Reserved]

### § 52.498 Requirements for state implementation plan revisions relating to new motor vehicles.

The District of Columbia must comply with the requirements of § 51.120.

[60 FR 4737, Jan. 24, 1995]