

Young / Sommer LLC

ENVIRONMENTAL BREAKFAST CLUB REGULATORY SUMMARY

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Prepared by:
Elizabeth Morss
Young/Sommer LLC
5 Palisades Drive
Albany, NY 12205
(518) 438-9907, ext. 232
emorss@youngsommer.com
www.youngsommer.com

Final Statutes, Regulations and Guidance

Citation	Summary	Implications	Schedule/Notes
AIR			
<p>FEDERAL Retention of Primary National Ambient Air Quality Standard for Sulfur Dioxide 40 CFR Part 50 84 Fed. Reg. 9866 (Mar. 18, 2019)</p>	<p>EPA is retaining the existing primary (health-based) National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) for sulfur dioxide (SO₂) after finding that it provides the requisite protection to public health with an adequate margin of safety. EPA established a new hourly SO₂ NAAQS of 75 ppb in 2010 at the same time it revoked existing 24-hour and annual standards. Under the short-term standard, an area violates the NAAQS if the 99th percentile of daily maximum 1-hour SO₂ concentrations in the ambient air, averaged over three years, exceeds 75 ppb. After reviewing recent data on the health effects of SO₂, EPA concluded that the research does not call into question the adequacy of the public health protection provided by the current standard and that no change to the SO₂ NAAQS is necessary.</p> <p>The final rule can be found in the March 18, 2019 Federal Register at: www.govinfo.gov.</p>	<p>The announcement is primarily of interest to state regulators who will not be required to revise their state implementation plans to compel sources to reduce SO₂ or SO₂ precursors to attain the NAAQS.</p>	<p>The final rule takes effect April 17, 2019.</p> <p>EPA is reviewing the collective ecological welfare effects of oxides of nitrogen and sulfur and particulate matter as part of a comprehensive review of the secondary NAAQS for these pollutants.</p>
<p>FEDERAL National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants Residual Risk and Technology Reviews: Surface Coating of Large Appliances; Printing, Coating, and Dyeing of Fabrics and Other Textiles; and Surface Coating of Metal Furniture 40 CFR Part 63 84 Fed. Reg. 9590 (Mar. 15, 2019)</p>	<p>EPA issued the results of its residual risk/periodic technology review of the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for the following surface coating-related source categories: surface coating of large appliances (40 CFR Part 63, subpart NNNN); printing, coating, and dyeing of fabrics and other textiles (subpart OOOO); and surface coating of metal furniture (subpart RRRR). Under Clean Air Act (CAA) § 112, EPA must assess whether any residual risk remains after imposing technology-based NESHAPs and revise the standard as necessary. EPA also must conduct a periodic review of the technology underlying the NESHAP to confirm that the standard remains current. After reviewing the existing standards listed above, EPA concluded that the risks remaining after application of the NESHAPs were acceptable and that the standards protect public health with an ample margin of safety. EPA also decided not to require additional controls to address technological developments when it declined to finalize a proposal to require the use of high efficiency spray application equipment for large appliance and metal furniture sources that are not using the emission rate with add-on control equipment option. As part of the final rule, EPA also required electronic submittal of notifications, performance test reports, and other documents; eliminated the exemption from compliance with emission limits during periods of startup, shutdown and malfunction; required performance testing of capture/control equipment every five years; and made other minor changes.</p> <p>The rulemaking can be found in the March 15, 2019 Federal Register at: www.govinfo.gov.</p>	<p>The rules are primarily of interest to facilities in the listed source categories. EPA estimates the number of major facilities in each category as follows: large appliance surface coating, 10 facilities; printing, coating and dyeing of fabrics and other textiles, 43 facilities; and metal furniture surface coating, 16 facilities.</p>	<p>The final rules took effect March 15, 2019.</p> <p>With the recent rulemaking, EPA solicited comment on whether technological revisions to the NESHAP are “necessary” under CAA § 112(d)(6) where EPA has determined pursuant to CAA § 112(f) that the standard provides an ample margin of safety, effectively linking the technology review to the residual risk assessment. However, no further action was taken on this issue.</p>

Proposed Statutes, Regulations and Guidance

Citation	Summary	Implications	Schedule/Notes
<p>AIR</p> <p>NEW YORK STATE Solvent Cleaning Processes and Industrial Cleaning Solvents 6 NYCRR Part 226</p>	<p>DEC has proposed to expand and revise its existing regulations governing solvent metal cleaning to cover solvent cleaning generally and make other changes. Currently, 6 NYCRR Part 226 is entitled “Solvent Metal Cleaning Processes” and focuses solely on solvent degreasing of metal. With this rulemaking, DEC is proposing to divide Part 226 into two subparts: Subpart 226-1, Solvent Cleaning Processes, and Subpart 226-2, Industrial Cleaning Solvents. Subpart 226-1 largely mirrors the existing regulation, which covers comparatively large cold cleaning degreasers, open-top vapor degreasers and conveyorized degreasers. Key changes include: expanding the applicability of the rule to cleaning of non-metal as well as metal parts; changing the volatile organic compound (VOC) content standards currently applicable to cold cleaning degreasing from solvent with a maximum vapor pressure of 1.0 mm Hg at 20 degrees Celsius to no more than 25 grams of VOC per liter of cleaning solution; and clarifying when process-specific reasonably available control technology demonstrations must be submitted. No changes are proposed to the standards for open-top vapor degreasers and conveyorized degreasers.</p> <p>New Subpart 226-2, Industrial Cleaning Solvents, applies to any facility with actual emissions of three tons or more of VOCs from industrial cleaning solvents on a twelve-month rolling total basis, subject to a wide range of exceptions for activities covered by other standards. Once subject to the standard, a facility will remain subject even if its VOC use drops below the three ton per year threshold. The regulations impose a variety of work practices on regulated entities, including requiring use of closed, non-leaking containers to store or dispose of solvent impregnated cloth or absorbents; properly disposing of used cleaning solvents and tools; implementing equipment practices that minimize emissions; and requiring the use of industrial cleaning solvent that meets specified VOC content standards when cleaning large and small manufactured components, parts, equipment, floors, tanks and vessels unless utilizing an emission control system with an overall control efficiency of at least 85 percent or equivalent control. In addition, the facility must keep records of the quantity and type of industrial cleaning solvents used.</p> <p>The proposed rule can be found on DEC’s website at: www.dec.ny.gov/regulations/116332.html.</p>	<p>Subpart 226-1 applies to owners/operators of facilities that operate cold cleaning degreasers (including remote reservoir cold cleaning machines), open-top vapor degreasers, and all types of conveyorized vapor degreasers that carry out solvent cleaning processes of metal parts using a solution containing VOCs, with exceptions. After December 1, 2020, the rule will be expanded to include cleaning of non-metal objects.</p> <p>Subpart 226-2 applies to facilities with actual emissions of three tons or more of VOCs from industrial cleaning solvents on a twelve-month rolling total basis. The proposed rule specifically applies to the cleaning of foreign materials from surfaces of units such as large and small manufactured components, parts, equipment, floors, tanks, and vessels. Emissions from all types of cleaning, including by hand, count toward the three ton total.</p>	<p>DEC is accepting comments on the proposed regulation until May 29, 2019. A public hearing on the proposed rule is scheduled for May 24, 2019 at 1:00 p.m. at DEC’s Central Office, 625 Broadway, Room 129A/B, Albany. An additional public hearing is scheduled May 22, 2019 in Avon.</p>

Citation	Summary	Implications	Schedule/Notes
CHEMICAL			
<p>FEDERAL Methylene Chloride: Ban on Use and Distribution for Consumer Paint and Coating Removal and Commercial Paint and Coating Removal Training, Certification and Limited Access Program</p> <p>40 CFR Part 751 84 Fed. Reg 11420 (Mar. 27, 2019) (final rule banning sales to consumers); 84 Fed. Reg. 11466 (Mar. 27, 2019) (advance notice of proposed rulemaking relating to commercial paint and coating removal)</p>	<p>EPA published a pair of rulemakings addressing the use of methylene chloride for paint removal under the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA). Under TSCA § 6(a), 15 USC § 2605(a), if EPA determines that a chemical substance poses an unreasonable risk of injury to health or the environment, EPA must implement measures to address that risk that may include banning certain uses of the substance. Exercising that authority, EPA recently adopted a rule banning the manufacture (including import), processing and distribution in commerce of methylene chloride for consumer paint and coating removal, including distribution to and by retailers. Manufacturers/importers subject to the ban must provide downstream notification of the prohibition to consumers by including a specific notice of the prohibition in their safety data sheets.</p> <p>EPA also published an advance notice of proposed rulemaking (ANPR) seeking comment on possible training, certification, and limited access requirements for methylene chloride when used for commercial paint and coating removal. In January 2017, EPA proposed to ban both consumer and commercial uses of methylene chloride for paint removal. In response to that proposal, EPA received comments from various parties suggesting that the agency consider implementing a training and certification program comparable to the Lead Renovation, Repair and Painting rule in lieu of a prohibition on commercial uses. Under this approach, EPA would require individuals engaged in commercial uses of methylene chloride in paint and coating removal to receive training/certification in safe work practices. Sale of methylene chloride would be restricted to trained/certified individuals. The ANPR includes a wide range of questions relating to the three basic components of the proposal—training, certification and limited access.</p> <p>The final rule and ANPR can be found in the March 27, 2019 Federal Register at: www.govinfo.gov.</p>	<p>The final rule and ANPR are primarily of interest to individuals/businesses that use methylene chloride for paint removal.</p> <p>At the same time it proposed the methylene chloride ban, EPA also proposed to regulate N-methylpyrrolidone (NMP) in paint and coating removal. EPA declined to take action on this proposal and has incorporated NMP into the risk evaluation process under TSCA § 6(b) (see the discussion below).</p>	<p>The final rule banning the sale of methylene chloride for consumer paint and coating removal takes effect May 28, 2019.</p> <p>EPA is accepting comments on the ANPR until May 28, 2019.</p>

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CHEMICAL			
<p>FEDERAL Notice Initiating Chemical Prioritization Process under TSCA for Purposes of Risk Evaluation 84 Fed. Reg. 10491 (Mar. 21, 2019)</p>	<p>EPA is seeking comment on its first lists of chemicals proposed to be designated as either high priority or low priority candidates for risk assessment under the 2016 TSCA revisions. While the original TSCA statute focused on assessing chemicals before they entered the marketplace, the 2016 reforms require EPA to systematically prioritize and assess existing chemicals. In July 2017, EPA adopted regulations establishing a basic process and schedule for conducting the review. EPA followed up the regulations with a guidance document—entitled <i>A Working Approach for Identifying Potential Candidate Chemicals for Prioritization</i>—that explained how EPA will fulfill its obligation to identify the 20 high priority chemical substances required to undergo risk evaluation. With the recent notice, EPA has identified the first 40 chemical substances as candidates for designation as high or low priority substances for risk evaluation. For each of the 20 high priority substances, the notice identifies the substance (name(s), CAS number), its hazard, exposure, and persistence and bioaccumulation scores in the 2014 TSCA Work Plan, and sources of data concerning the chemical. Under the TSCA statute, at least 50% of the high priority chemicals must come from the 2014 update to the TSCA Work Plan. In fact, all 20 of the high priority chemicals identified were drawn from the 2014 Plan. The list includes phthalate esters, chlorinated solvents, halogenated flame retardants and other chemicals, including formaldehyde. The 20 low priority candidate chemicals were selected from EPA and international safe chemical lists, and include chemicals that have been evaluated and determined to meet EPA’s safer choice criteria.</p> <p>The notice announcing the high and low priority substance lists can be found in the March 21, 2019 Federal Register at: www.govinfo.gov.</p>	<p>The notice is potentially of interest to companies that manufacture, import, process, distribute, use or dispose of the particular chemicals identified as high and low priorities. Under the amended TSCA statute, after classifying a substance as “high priority,” EPA has approximately one year to decide whether to conduct a risk evaluation and three years to complete the evaluation and decide whether the chemical presents an unreasonable risk to humans and/or the environment. If EPA determines that a particular substance poses an unreasonable risk, it must mitigate that risk within two years. Designation of a chemical as low priority means further risk evaluation is not warranted at this time.</p>	<p>EPA is accepting comments on its proposed list of high and low-priority substances until June 19, 2019.</p>

Other Recent Developments (Final)

AIR

FEDERAL: EPA issued **the results of its residual risk/periodic technology review of the NESHAP for wet-formed fiberglass mat production facilities and surface coating of wood building products**. The wet-formed fiberglass NESHAP, set forth at 40 CFR Part 63, subpart HHHH, applies to wet-formed fiberglass mat drying and curing ovens at major facilities, with EPA setting emission limits on formaldehyde that also serve as a surrogate for other hazardous air pollutants. The wood building products NESHAP, set forth at 40 CFR Part 63, subpart QQQQ, applies to facilities engaged in surface coating of wood building products, i.e., the application of coatings in the finishing or laminating of building products that contain more than 50 percent by weight wood or wood fiber and are used in building construction. After reviewing the existing standards, EPA concluded that the risks remaining after application of the NESHAPs were acceptable and that the standards protect public health with an ample margin of safety. EPA also found that there were no cost-effective developments in practices, processes or control technologies and that no changes in the NESHAPs were necessary to address technological improvements. As a result, EPA adopted no revisions to the NESHAPs' numerical limits. However, EPA revised the rules to require submission of electronic copies of compliance reports, update the provisions relating to startup, shutdown and malfunction consistent with judicial rulings, and make other technical corrections and clarifications. The fiberglass and wood building products NESHAPs, which took effect February 28, 2019 and March 4, 2019, respectively, can be found in the Federal Register issued on those dates at: www.govinfo.gov.

Implications: The rules are primarily of interest to wet-formed fiberglass mat production facilities and wood building products surface coating operations.

WATER

FEDERAL: EPA published a notice describing the **requirements for certain community water systems to complete plans required under the 2018 America's Water Infrastructure Act (AWIA)**. Under the AWIA, community water systems serving more than 3,300 persons must develop or update risk and resilience assessments and emergency response plans and send certifications of completion to EPA in accordance with a schedule that is based on the size of the population served. The risk and resilience assessment requires community water systems to assess the risks to the system from both "malevolent acts" and natural hazards and the ability of the system to handle those risks, i.e., the resilience of its physical infrastructure, source water, water collection and intake, and automated systems. The risk and resilience assessment also must address monitoring practices, financial infrastructure, chemical handling, and system operation and maintenance. No later than six months after certifying completion of the risk and resilience assessment, each system must prepare or update an emergency response plan that includes: strategies and resources to improve system resilience; plans and procedures for responding to events that threaten the system's ability to deliver safe drinking water; actions, procedures and equipment which can obviate or significantly lessen the impact of such an event; and strategies to aid in the detection of acts or hazards that threaten the

security or resilience of the system. EPA is currently developing a process for submitting the required certifications. In addition, it plans to publish additional resources/tools to assist communities in meeting the requirements of the AWIA. The risk and resilience assessment and emergency response plans must be reviewed every five years and recertified. The notice announcing the AWIA requirements can be found in the March 27, 2019 Federal Register at: www.govinfo.gov.

Implications: The notice is primarily of interest to owners/operators of community water systems serving more than 3,300 persons either directly or via consecutive water systems (i.e., a wholesaler).

Other Recent Developments (Proposed)

AIR

FEDERAL: EPA proposed changes to **allow gasoline blended with up to 15 percent ethanol (E15) to take advantage of the waiver for volatility that currently applies to E10 gasoline during the summer months.** Under CAA § 211(f)(1), manufacturers are barred from introducing a new fuel or fuel additive into the marketplace that is not “substantially similar” to the fuel used to certify vehicles unless EPA grants a waiver under CAA § 211(f)(4). Several decades ago, EPA granted a waiver for E10 gasoline (i.e., gasoline with up to 10 percent ethanol) and followed up in 2010 with a partial waiver for E15 gasoline. Under a separate provision, manufacturers are generally barred from selling gasoline with a Reid vapor pressure (RVP) of more than 9.0 psi during the high ozone season (i.e., summer). However, CAA § 211(h)(2) provides a 1.0 psi RVP allowance for E10. With the recent notice, EPA is proposing to extend the 1.0 psi RVP allowance to E15, a change that will allow the marketing of E15 with an RVP of 10 during the summer months. In addition, EPA is proposing various changes to the rules governing renewable identification numbers (RINs) under the renewable fuel standards program that are designed to reduce the potential for fraud. EPA is accepting comments on the proposed rule until **April 29, 2019**; it can be found the March 21, 2019 Federal Register at: www.govinfo.gov.

Implications: The proposed rule is primarily of interest to companies that refine and market gasoline and other transportation fuels.

NEW YORK STATE: DEC is accepting comment on **proposed regulations incorporating new federal guidelines for existing municipal solid waste (MSW) landfills into the State’s existing regulations.** In August 2016, EPA adopted new emission guidelines to reduce landfill gas (LFG) emissions from existing MSW landfills, set forth at 40 CFR Part 60, subparts Cf, to address methane and other greenhouse gases. The applicability standards were largely unchanged. Consistent with the prior rules, landfills are subject to the guidelines if they have a design capacity of 2.5 million metric tons and 2.5 million cubic meters of waste. However, EPA revised the emission threshold that triggers the requirement to comply. Under the new guidelines, active landfills that meet the applicability thresholds must install LFG collection and control systems if annual nonmethane organic compound (NMOC) emissions are 34 metric tons or more (down from 50 metric tons under the existing rule). Landfills have 30 months to install any required controls. No controls are necessary if the landfill can demonstrate, based on surface emissions monitoring, that emissions of NMOC are below 500 ppm for

four consecutive quarters. With the recent rulemaking, DEC is proposing to repeal its existing LFG regulation, set forth at 6 NYCRR Part 208, and replace it with a new rule that incorporates the federal emission guidelines by reference. DEC is accepting comments on the proposed regulation until **May 29, 2019**. A public hearing on the proposed rule is scheduled for May 24, 2019 at 1:00 p.m. at DEC's Central Office, 625 Broadway, Room 129A/B, Albany. An additional public hearing is scheduled May 22, 2019 at DEC's offices in Avon. The proposed rule can be found at: www.dec.ny.gov/regulations/116338.html.

Implications: The proposed rule is primarily of interest to owners and operators of existing MSW landfills that have accepted waste after November 8, 1987 and began construction, reconstruction or modification before July 17, 2014. Landfills that began construction, reconstruction or modification after that date are subject to the New Source Performance Standard for MSW landfills found at 40 CFR Part 60, subpart XXX, which is similar to the emission guidelines for existing landfills in most key respects.

HAZARDOUS WASTE

FEDERAL: EPA is proposing to **update the test methods for determining if liquid waste is ignitable under the hazardous waste regulations** and make other changes relevant to characterizing ignitable waste. Under the hazardous waste regulations, liquid waste is generally considered "ignitable" if it has a flash point below 140 degrees Fahrenheit. To determine ignitability, the regulations authorize the use of several flash point test methods that have been in place for approximately 40 years. With the recent rulemaking, EPA is proposing to incorporate several newer test methods, while retaining the existing methods. Among other things, the new methods do not require the use of mercury thermometers, which are currently being phased out. EPA also is proposing to: codify existing guidance regarding the regulatory exclusion in the ignitable characteristic definition for aqueous liquids containing alcohols; codify existing sampling guidance regarding testing waste mixtures with multiple phases for ignitability; update cross-references to U.S. Department of Transportation regulations and remove obsolete information; and provide alternatives to the use of mercury thermometers in certain air sampling and stack emissions testing methods. EPA is accepting comments on the proposed rule until **June 3, 2019**; the proposal can be found in the April 2, 2019 Federal Register at: www.govinfo.gov.

Implications: The rule is primarily of interest to owners/operators of facilities that generate or manage ignitable waste and to laboratories performing tests to determine ignitability.

OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH

FEDERAL: OSHA is requesting information and comment on **issues relating to the standards for powered industrial trucks** for general, maritime and construction industries. The term "powered industrial trucks" covers forklifts and other specialized industrial trucks powered by electric motors or internal combustion engines, including tractors, platform lift trucks, and motorized hand trucks. The standards, which were adopted in 1971 and updated in 1998, address machine design and construction, locations of use, and maintenance, training and operations, among other requirements. Since the OSHA regulations were adopted, the national consensus

standards that served as the basis of the standards have been significantly revised and updated. Also, statistics show that powered industrial trucks cause worker fatalities and injuries. With the recent notice, OSHA announced that it is considering whether to revise the powered truck standard and requested comment on key issues. OSHA provided an overview of the history of the standards and requested feedback from the public on a wide variety of subjects, including: the types of powered trucks and how commonly they are used; truck operations, maintenance and training; incidents and injuries; the need for consistency among the OSHA standards; the status and proper role of various consensus standards; and compliance and economic issues. Comments and additional material must be submitted to OSHA on or before **June 10, 2019**; the request for information can be found in the March 11, 2019 Federal Register at www.govinfo.gov.

Implications: The request for information is potentially of interest to manufacturers and users of powered industrial trucks, including forklifts.

GENERAL

NEW YORK STATE: DEC has scheduled a meeting to obtain **input from stakeholders on possible changes to its uniform permit review procedures**, set forth at 6 NYCRR Part 621. The uniform procedures establish the framework for processing DEC-issued permits, addressing such issues as permit application content, standards/timeframes for reviewing applications and determining whether they are “complete,” i.e., ready for processing; procedures, standards and timeframes for reviewing complete permit applications, seeking public comment, and deciding whether to conduct a public hearing; and procedures, standards and timeframes for issuing final permit decisions. Part 621 applies to virtually all DEC-issued permits, excluding more “ministerial” approvals such as petroleum and chemical bulk storage tank registrations. Changes under consideration include: clarifying the definition of “complete application;” clarifying when applications may be suspended because of a pending enforcement action; clarifying the meaning of “significant degree of public interest” for purposes of deciding whether to require a public hearing; specifying that permit renewals with no changes do not require public notice; clarifying the rules governing the treatment of permit modifications as “new applications;” clarifying the rules governing so-called “SAPA extensions” (the automatic extension of existing permits upon receipt of a timely and complete renewal application); and identifying alternative/enhanced community engagement options. The meeting is scheduled for **April 19, 2019** at 10:00 a.m. at DEC’s Central Office, 625 Broadway, Room 629, Albany. Participants must register with DEC at DEPPermitting@dec.ny.gov by **April 12, 2019** to attend.

Implications: The notice is potentially of interest to anyone with a permit issued by DEC under the Uniform Procedures Act.

Upcoming Deadlines

NOTE: This calendar contains items of general interest.

April 15, 2019: Deadline for submitting comments on EPA's proposed definition of "waters of the United States" under the CWA. See the February 14, 2019 Federal Register at www.govinfo.gov for details.

April 15, 2019: Deadline for submitting comments on DEC's revised proposed regulations implementing the BEACH Act of 2000 establishing pathogen standards for coastal recreation waters. See DEC's website at www.dec.ny.gov/regulations/112962.html for details.

April 17, 2019: Deadline for submitting comments on EPA's MATS rule cost finding relating to regulation of hazardous air pollutant emissions from coal and oil-fired power plants (extended from April 8, 2019). See the February 7, 2019 Federal Register at www.govinfo.gov for details.

April 17, 2019: Deadline for submitting applications for DEC's Environmental Excellence Awards. The application and related information can be found on DEC's website at www.dec.ny.gov/public/945.html.

April 19, 2019: Meeting to discuss possible changes to DEC's uniform permitting rules scheduled for 10:00 a.m. at DEC's Central Office, 625 Broadway, Room 629 in Albany. Advance registration is required. Contact DEC at DEPPermitting@dec.ny.gov to register to attend.

April 26, 2019: Deadline for submitting comments on EPA's proposed HCl production NESHAP residual risk/periodic technology review findings (extended from March 21, 2019). See the February 4, 2019 Federal Register at www.govinfo.gov for details.

April 26, 2019: Deadline for stakeholders to submit comments relating to DEC's planned changes to the NSR regulations. Contact air.regs@dec.ny.gov for details.

April 29, 2019: Deadline for submitting comments on EPA's proposed modifications to the rules governing E15 gasoline and the renewable fuel standard RIN market regulations. See the March 21, 2019 Federal Register at www.govinfo.gov for details.

May 6, 2019: Public hearing on DEC's proposed NOx emission standards for simple cycle and regenerative combustion turbines and VOC content limits for AIM coatings scheduled for 11:00 a.m. at DEC's Central Office, 625 Broadway, Room 129A/B in Albany. Additional hearings are scheduled in Stony Brook and Long Island City.

May 10, 2019: Deadline for submitting comments on EPA's ANPR on possible revisions to the criteria for disposing of liquids in landfills (extended from March 26, 2019). See the December 26, 2018 Federal Register at www.govinfo.gov for details.

May 20, 2019: Deadline for submitting comments on DEC's proposed NOx emission standards for simple cycle and regenerative combustion turbines and VOC content limits for AIM costings. See DEC's website at www.dec.ny.gov/regulations/116131.html and www.dec.ny.gov/regulations/116139.html, respectively, for details.

May 24, 2019: Public hearing on DEC's proposed solvent cleaning processes/industrial cleaning solvents and landfill gas collection regulations scheduled for 1:00 p.m. at DEC's Central Office, 625 Broadway, Room 129A/B in Albany. An additional hearing is scheduled for May 22, 2019 at DEC's offices in Avon.

May 28, 2019: Deadline for submitting comments on EPA's ANPR seeking comments on possible rules establishing training, certification and limited access requirements for methylene chloride used for commercial paint and coating removal. See the March 27, 2019 Federal Register at www.govinfo.gov for details.

May 29, 2019: Deadline for submitting comments on DEC's proposed solvent cleaning processes/industrial cleaning solvents and landfill gas collection regulations. See DEC's website at www.dec.ny.gov/regulations/116332.html and www.dec.ny.gov/regulations/116338.html, respectively, for details.

June 3, 2019: Deadline for submitting comments on EPA's proposal to update the rules for identifying ignitable hazardous waste. See the April 2, 2019 Federal Register at www.govinfo.gov for details.

June 10, 2019: Deadline for submitting comments on OSHA's request for information concerning the standards for powered industrial trucks. See the March 11, 2019 Federal Register at www.govinfo.gov for details.

June 19, 2019: Deadline for submitting comments on EPA's proposed designation of 20 chemicals each as high or low priority for purposes of risk evaluation under TSCA. See the March 21, 2019 Federal Register at www.govinfo.gov for details.