section 172(c)(1) of the CAA). See 57 FR 13549 and 57 FR 67748 for EPA's interpretation of the RACM and RACT requirement.

À 1989 report, entitled "Evaluation of Lead Emission Controls at the Doe Run Company's Primary Lead Smelter at Herculaneum, Missouri," prepared for the Doe Run Company by Fluor Daniel, Inc. (the Fluor report), represents an RACT survey of the Herculaneum facility. The report contains a review of the unit processes and operating procedures, in use at the time the study was commissioned, relative to similar facilities. The report identified 24 potential emission control improvements and the associated capital outlay requirements. Each of these projects has been completed. The Consent Orders, which the state has submitted as part of its SIP revision, describe each project.

An RACM survey was conducted in accord with 57 FR 18072, EPA's guidance with respect to the selection of fugitive dust control measures. Five of the fifteen suggested measures were found to be applicable to the Herculaneum facility. The SIP adequately documents the reasons for which each measure was selected or rejected. Each selected measure is included in the revised Herculaneum Work Practice Manual and has been implemented in accordance with the schedule established in the June 24, 1993, Consent Order.

E. Reasonable Further Progress (RFP)

The SIP must provide for RFP, defined in section 171(1) of the CAA as such reductions in emissions of the relevant air pollutant as are required by Part D, or may reasonably be required by the Administrator for the purpose of ensuring attainment of the applicable NAAQS by the applicable date.

The emission reductions associated with the control strategy will be phased in according to the interim dates which are identified in the Consent Orders submitted with the SIP. These dates were established to allow for engineering and construction of control systems, and provide continuing improvement in air quality.

F. New Source Review (NSR)

Part D of Title I of the CAA requires that the submittal include a permit program for the construction and operation of new and modified major stationary sources. Missouri rule 10 CSR 10–6.020 identifies the current specific descriptions of the lead nonattainment areas in Missouri. 10 CSR 10–6.020 is utilized in conjunction with Missouri rule 10 CSR 10–6.060 which requires a

permit for construction of, or major modification to, an installation with potential to annually emit one hundred (100) tons or more of a nonattainment pollutant, or a permit for a modification with potential to annually emit one hundred (100) tons or more of a nonattainment pollutant. Because these provisions include requirements for all nonattainment areas, and are not limited to lead, EPA is acting on the provisions in a separate rulemaking.

G. Contingency Measures

As provided in section 172(c)(9) of the CAA, all nonattainment area SIPs that demonstrate attainment must include contingency measures. Contingency measures should consist of other available measures that are not part of the area's control strategy. These measures must take effect without further action by the state or EPA, upon a determination that the area has failed to meet RFP or attain the lead NAAQS by the applicable attainment date.

The contingency measures included in the July 2, 1993, SIP submittal were determined to be inadequate to address possible air quality violations at the Herculaneum facility. EPA notified the state, in an October 7, 1993, letter, that the SIP revision did not contain contingency measures which adequately addressed the requirements of section 172(c)(9). Based on the modeling, EPA concluded that the maximum predicted ambient lead concentration occurs in the northern zone, which is significantly impacted by elevated process fugitive emissions. EPA requested that contingency measures be developed which would address these fugitive emissions. MDNR and Doe Run agreed to the required changes at meetings held October 18 and 19, 1993. The changes to the SIP were adopted by the MACC, after proper notice and public hearing, on March 31, 1994.

The contingency measures in the SIP will be invoked if, beginning with the calendar quarter following the attainment date, an exceedance of the lead NAAQS is recorded. MDNR will notify Doe Run-Herculaneum of the exceedance, and implementation of all of the contingency measures will begin within 60 days from receipt of that notification.

H. Enforceability

All measures and other elements in the SIP must be enforceable by the state and EPA (see sections 172(c)(6), 110(a)(2)(A), and 57 FR 13556). The state submittal includes a Consent Order entered into by the state and the Company which contains all of the

control and contingency measures, with enforceable dates for implementation.

The state submittal also includes an amendment to Missouri rule 10 CSR 10-6.120 which revises all point source emission limits from a lbs./day to a lbs./ 24-hour basis, and establishes enforceable criteria for determining compliance. The change from lbs./day to lbs./24-hour was necessary to make the emission limits consistent with the new test methods specified in the rule for determining compliance. Missouri rule 10 CSR 10-6.120 contains provisions which are applicable to other lead smelters in the state. EPA has not reviewed the adequacy of the rule as it relates to sources other than the Herculaneum smelter. EPA proposes approval of this rule only as it relates to Doe Run-Herculaneum.

Changes to the Herculaneum Work Practice Manual have also been included with this SIP revision. The Work Practice Manual serves as an enforcement document for the state and EPA. These work practices are designed to limit the fugitive emissions at the facility and are enforced through recordkeeping requirements.

Noncompliance with the established work practices is a violation of Missouri rule 10 CSR 10–6.120. Any change to the Work Practice Manual requires a revision to the Missouri SIP, per Missouri's May 8, 1991, submittal letter.

IV. Implications of This Action

This SIP revision will significantly expand the current SIP. It contains a control strategy which provides for modifications to various feed circuits, the installation of additional ventilation systems, and the installation of additional pollution control devices. The modeling performed in support of the SIP revision indicates that the emissions control strategy will result in attainment of the NAAQS for lead. In addition, Missouri rule 10 CSR 10-6.120 has been amended such that all point source emission limits will be based upon an enforceable 24-hour average emission rate.

EPA Action

By this action EPA grants full approval of Missouri's July 2, 1993; June 30, 1994; and November 23, 1994, submittals. This SIP revision meets the requirements of section 110 and Part D of the Clean Air Act and 40 CFR Part 51.

The EPA is publishing this action without prior proposal because the Agency views this as a noncontroversial amendment and anticipates no adverse comments. However, in a separate document in the **Federal Register** publication, the EPA is proposing to