Implementation of Title I of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990'' (57 FR 13498), and in the ''Addendum to the General Preamble for the Implementation of Title I of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990'' (58 FR 67748).

III. Review of State Submittal

A. Control Strategy

The 1992 emissions inventory (EI) is the baseline EI for this SIP revision. The SIP includes a list of control measures, which are to be installed and implemented before the Buick primary smelter is operated to process lead concentrate and produce primary lead. As an additional control measure, Missouri amended rule 10 CSR 10–6.120 to include emission and throughput limits for the secondary smelting operation. Air dispersion modeling was used to determine that the controls were sufficient to attain the lead NAAQS.

Appendix F of the SIP contains the June 24, 1993, Consent Order which sets forth the administrative requirements for the implementation of the control measures. Appendix G contains amended Missouri rule 10 CSR 10–6.120, which establishes *enforceable* emission and throughput limits for both the primary smelting operation and the secondary smelting operation.

B. Attainment Demonstration

Section 192(a) of the CAA requires that SIPs must provide for attainment of the lead NAAQS as expeditiously as practicable, but not later than five years from the date of an area's nonattainment designation. The lead nonattainment designation for the area surrounding the Doe Run-Buick facility was effective on January 6, 1992; therefore, the latest attainment date permissible by statute would be January 6, 1997. As the area is currently attaining the lead NAAQS, the attainment date is the effective date of the SIP, March 31, 1994. This meets the statutory requirement.

The Industrial Source Complex Long-Term Model (ISCLT2) was used to demonstrate attainment and maintenance of the lead NAAQS for the two operating scenarios. The procedures recommended in EPA's *Guideline on Air Quality Models (Revised),* EPA 450/2–78–027R, July 1986, and *Supplement A to the Guideline on Air Quality Models (Revised),* EPA 450/2–78–027R, July 1987, were followed.

C. EI and Air Quality Data

Section 172(c)(3) of the CAA requires that nonattainment plan provisions include a comprehensive, accurate, current inventory of actual emissions from all sources of relevant pollutants in the nonattainment area.

The 1992 emissions inventory is the baseline EI for this SIP revision. This inventory was quantified through stack testing, worker exposure data, evaluation of equipment and procedures, EPA emission estimation methods, and engineering judgement. The attainment scenario EIs were derived from the baseline inventory.

The state submittal provides a historical summary of the air quality from the third calendar quarter of 1982 through the fourth calendar quarter of 1992. Since the second calendar quarter of 1988, at which time the primary smelting operation ceased, there have been no exceedances of the quarterly lead standard at any of the monitoring locations.

D. Reasonably Available Control Measures (RACM) (Including Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT))

The submittal must contain provisions to ensure that RACM (including RACT) are implemented (see section 172(c)(1) of the CAA). See 57 FR 13549 and 58 FR 67748 for EPA's interpretation of RACM and RACT requirement.

A 1991 six-volume study conducted by Fluor Daniel, Inc. represents an RACT survey of the Buick facility. The report contains a study of various process technology, and a review of the existing facilities and operating practices. The controls at the Buick smelter were found to be RACT for all stack and process fugitive emission sources.

An RACM survey was conducted in accord with 57 FR 18072, EPA's guidance with respect to the selection of fugitive dust control measures. Three of the five suggested measures were found to be applicable to the Buick facility. The SIP adequately documents the reasons for which each measure was selected or rejected. Each selected measure is included in the Buick Work Practice Manual and, in accord with the June 24, 1993, Consent Order found in Appendix F of the SIP, will be implemented upon the resumption of lead concentrate processing and primary lead production.

E. Reasonable Further Progress (RFP)

The SIP must provide for RFP [see section 172(c)(2) of the Act]. The control measures for the Buick smelter are to be in place and operational before the smelter resumes the primary production of lead as set forth in the July 24, 1993, Consent Order found in Appendix F of the SIP. EPA believes this meets the requirements for RFP for lead SIPs, as discussed in the ''Addendum to the General Preamble for the Implementation of Title I of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990'' (58 FR 67748).

F. New Source Review (NSR)

Missouri rule 10 CSR 10–6.020 identifies the current specific descriptions of the lead nonattainment areas in Missouri. These areas include the city of Herculaneum in Jefferson County, and the Dent, Liberty, and Arcadia townships in Iron County. 10 CSR 10–6.020 is utilized in conjunction with 10 CSR 10–6.060 which requires a permit for construction of, or major modification to, an installation with potential to annually emit 100 tons or more of a nonattainment pollutant, or a permit for a modification with potential to annually emit 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 Buick facility for both the primary and secondary smelting operations. 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). EPA requested that contingency measures be developed which would address sources that modeling indicates contribute to maximum predicted concentrations. 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