

are summarized in the TSD for this rulemaking.

### III. Evaluation of State Submittal

The CAA requires states to submit implementation plans that indicate how each state intends to attain and maintain the NAAQS. The 1977 Amendments established specific requirements for implementation plans in nonattainment areas in part D, section 171–178. With respect to SO<sub>2</sub>, the 1990 Amendments did not change these requirements in any significant way and existing guidance remains valid. On April 16, 1992 (57 FR 13498), EPA issued “General Preamble for the Implementation of Title I of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990,” describing EPA’s preliminary views on how it intends to interpret various provisions of Title I, primarily those concerning revisions required for nonattainment areas.

In order to approve the SIP revision, all of the part D requirements must be evaluated and they must ensure that: (1) The revised allowable emission limitation demonstrates attainment and maintenance of the NAAQS for SO<sub>2</sub> in the nonattainment area; (2) the emission limitation is clearly enforceable; and (3) that all applicable procedural and substantive requirements of 40 CFR part 51 are met. The following is an evaluation of the part D requirements as described in the “General Preamble.”

#### 1. Reasonably Available Control Measures (RACT)

Pennsylvania’s SIP revision provides for reasonably available control technology (RACT). The SIP revision complies with the requirements to implement RACT by providing for immediate attainment of the SO<sub>2</sub> NAAQS through the emission limits and operating restrictions imposed on the culpable sources by their permits.

#### 2. Reasonable Further Progress (RFP)

Reasonable further progress is achieved due to the immediate effect of the emission limits required by the plan.

#### 3. Inventory

The modeling demonstration submitted with the SIP revision contained a detailed emissions inventory of the allowable emissions for all of the sources of SO<sub>2</sub> in the receptor grid. That inventory of the SO<sub>2</sub> emissions in the Conewango Township, Pleasant Township, Glade Township, and the City of Warren, Warren County, Pennsylvania nonattainment area was found to be acceptable.

#### 4. Identification and Quantification

There are no new sources identified as being constructed in this area.

#### 5. Permits for New and Modified Major Stationary Sources

Any new or modified sources constructed in the area must comply with a state submitted and federally approved New Source Review program. There are no new sources involved with this submittal. The existing Pennsylvania regulation 25 PA Code Chapter 127, “Construction, Modification, Reactivation and Operation of Sources,” adequately provides for review and permitting of new sources. This regulation applies statewide.

#### 6. Other Measures

The plan provides for immediate attainment of the SO<sub>2</sub> NAAQS through the emission limitations, operating requirements, and compliance schedules that are set forth within the permits.

#### 7. Compliance with section 110(a)(2)

This submission complies with section 110(a)(2). All of the applicable provisions of section 110(a)(2) are already required by the statutory provisions discussed in this plan, or have already been met by Pennsylvania’s original May 31, 1972 (37 FR 10842) SIP submission to EPA.

#### 8. Equivalent Techniques

A dispersion modeling analysis was performed to demonstrate compliance with the sulfur dioxide NAAQS. The models used in the compliance analysis included the LAPPES model, the RTDM, and the Multiple Point with Terrain (MPTEr) model. Regulatory approval to use the LAPPES model for the Warren Generating Station was obtained as the result of a model performance comparison study which showed that LAPPES is superior to RTDM for determining air quality impacts from the Warren Generating Station in terrain above stack top. At the time of the model performance study, RTDM was specified by EPA’s Guideline on Air Quality Models (GAQM) as the preferred model for complex terrain. The MPTEr model was, at the time, the screening model preferred by GAQM for simple terrain.

The final dispersion modeling consisted of a combination of modeling results with the model selected according to the source and the relative terrain. For the Warren Station, the LAPPES model was used for receptors in all terrain above stack top. The MPTEr model was used for all receptors

in terrain below stack top (simple terrain). For the sources at United Refining, the RTDM model was used for all receptors above the calculated plume height. The MPTEr model was used for all simple terrain. For receptors above stack top but below plume height estimates were made with both RTDM and MPTEr and the higher result, on a receptor-by-receptor basis, was selected as the estimate for that receptor.

#### 9. Contingency Measures

Section 172(c)(9) of the CAA defines contingency measures as measures in a SIP which are to be implemented if an area fails to make RFP or fails to attain the NAAQS by the applicable attainment date, and shall consist of other control measures that are not included in the control strategy. However, the General Preamble for the Implementation of Title I of the CAA Amendments of 1990, (57 FR 13498), states that SO<sub>2</sub> measures present special considerations because they are based upon what is necessary to attain the NAAQS. Because SO<sub>2</sub> control measures are well established and understood, they are far less prone to uncertainty. It would be unlikely for an area to implement the necessary emissions control yet fail to attain the SO<sub>2</sub> NAAQS. Therefore, for SO<sub>2</sub> programs, contingency measures mean that the state agency has the ability to identify sources of violations of the SO<sub>2</sub> NAAQS and to undertake an aggressive followup for compliance and enforcement. This SIP revision requires the collection of continuous emission monitoring (CEM) data at the Reliant Energy and United Refining facilities. Therefore, PADEP has the necessary enforcement and compliance programs, as well as the means to identify violators, thus satisfying the contingency measures requirement.

### IV. Final Action

EPA is approving the Pennsylvania SIP revision for the Conewango Township, Pleasant Township, Glade Township, and the City of Warren, Warren County, Pennsylvania nonattainment area submitted on December 26, 2001. This revision contains enforceable operating permit emission limitations for the Reliant Warren Generating Station and the United Refining Company, and is supported by a modeling analysis which demonstrates the adequacy of emission limits in providing for the attainment and maintenance of the NAAQS for SO<sub>2</sub> in and around this nonattainment area. This SIP revision satisfies the procedural and substantive requirements of 40 CFR part 51, and