primarily on the Federal program to reduce lead in gasoline to attain the NAAQS for lead. Because of its straightforward nature, EPA does not anticipate any adverse or critical comments, and, is, therefore, going directly to final rulemaking with this SIP. The public should be advised that this action will be effective 60 days from the date of this notice. However, if notice is received within 30 days that someone wishes to submit adverse or critical comments, this action will be withdrawn and two subsequent notices will be published before the effective date. One notice will withdraw the final action and the other will begin a new rulemaking by announcing a proposal of the action and establishing a comment period.

Under section 307(b)(1) of the Act, petitions for judicial review of this action must be filed in the United States Court of Appeals for the appropriate circuit by (60 days from today). This action may not be challenged later in proceedings to enforce its requirements. (See 307(b)(2).)

Under Executive Order 12291, today's action is "Major". It has been submitted to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review.

Under 5 U.S.C. 500(b), the Administrator has certified that SIP approvals do not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. (See 48 FR 8709.)

Incorporation by reference of the State Implementation Plan for the State of Louisiana was approved by the Director of the Federal Register Office on July 1, 1982.

This notice of final rulemaking is issued under the authority of Section 110(a) of the Clean Air Act, 42 U.S.C. 7410(a).

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 52

Air pollution control, Ozone, Sulfur oxides, Nitrogen dioxide, Leads, Particulate matter, Carbon monoxide, and Hydrocarbons.

Dated: July 22, 1982.

Anne M. Gorsuch,
Administrative.

PART 52—APPROVAL AND PROMULGATION OF IMPLEMENTATION PLANS

Title 40 Part 52, Subpart 7—Louisiana of the Code of Federal Regulations is amended to include the following:

1. Section 52.970 is amended by adding (c)(32) as follows:

§ 52.970 Identification of Plan.

(c) ** *
(32) The Louisiana State Implementation Plan for lead was submitted to EPA on July 27, 1979, by the Governor of Louisiana as adopted by the Louisiana Air Control Commission on July 24, 1979. Letters of clarification dated January 6, 1982, April 1, 1982 and May 4, 1982, also were submitted. No action is taken on the Baton Rouge area.

2. Section 52.979 is amended by adding to the table the pollutant "lead" in a new column in the table as follows:

§ 52.979 Attainment dates for national standards.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pollutant</th>
<th>Air quality control region</th>
<th>Lead</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monroe-D Donetsk Intersate</td>
<td></td>
<td>b.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shreveport-Tenaxa-Tyler Intersate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Cedar and Bossier Parishes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Red River and Sabine</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Louisiana-Southeast Texas Intersate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Ascension, Iberia, St. James, St. John the Baptist, Calcasieu, Orleans, Jefferson, St. Bernard, St. Charles, Grant, Beauregard, Lafourche, Point Coupes, Lafayette, and St. Mary Parishes</td>
<td></td>
<td>c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. West Baton Rouge and East Baton Rouge Parishes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Remainder of ADDR</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

** d. Contingent upon review of additional information to be supplied by the State of Louisiana to EPA.

[FR Doc. 82-36-42 Filed 7-27-82; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-M

40 CFR Parts 52 and 81

(A-10-FRL 2164-6)

Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans: Idaho; Designation of Areas for Air Quality Planning Purposes: Idaho

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency today takes final action to approve, with certain conditions, revisions to the Idaho State Implementation Plan (SIP) submitted between January 15, 1980 and March 1, 1982. Further, EPA redesignates one area from nonattainment to attainment and two areas from nonattainment to unclassifiable. The subject SIP revisions replace the original State-adopted, EPA-approved SIP and contain provisions to satisfy requirements of Part D of the Clean Air Act (hereafter referred to as the Act). The redesignations are necessary because of air quality improvements and changes in source emissions. Approval of the revisions, cumulatively representing an entirely new recodified Idaho SIP, removes the new source construction moratorium in three areas designated nonattainment for total suspended particulates (TSP) and results in the State resuming an air pollution control program. The three redesignations remove the need for attainment plans and lift the construction moratorium previously in effect for these areas.

EFFECTIVE DATE: July 28, 1982.

ADDRESSES: Copies of materials submitted to EPA may be examined during normal business hours at the following locations:

Central Docket Section (10A-80-2), West Tower Lobby, Gallery 1, Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M Street, SW., Washington, DC. 20460

Air Programs Branch, M/S 532, Environmental Protection Agency, Region 10, 1200 Sixth Avenue, Seattle, WA 98101

Idaho Operations Office, Environmental Protection Agency, 425 West Washington Street, Boise, Idaho 83702

A copy of the State's submittal may be examined at: The Office of the Federal Register, 1100 L Street, NW., Room 8401, Washington, D.C.


SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

Between January 15, 1980 and March 1, 1982, the State of Idaho submitted, on eight different dates, revisions to the SIP. These revisions cumulatively represent a new, recodified SIP for the State of Idaho. Major changes in this new SIP include the addition of Part D attainment plans and other provisions required by the Act, more restrictive process weight emission limitations for particulate matter, and the addition of a "bubble" rule. EPA proposed to approve these revisions, with certain understandings and conditions, on May 17, 1982 (47 FR 21097). EPA also proposed at that time to: (1) Designate one nonattainment area to attainment and two nonattainment areas to unclassifiable; (2) rescind the SIP then in effect except regulations containing actual emission limits; and (3) withdraw the proposed rulemaking published on July 15, 1981 (46 FR 38669). A table entitled "Content of the Idaho SIP", which was contained
in the May 17, 1982 proposed rulemaking, was corrected on June 8, 1982 (47 FR 24755). Today’s approval will result in reinstatement of the Idaho air program which was terminated on June 30, 1981 through State legislative action. Additional information on today’s rulemaking can be found in the May 17, 1982 Federal Register.

II. Response to Comments

A 30-day public comment period was provided on the proposed rulemaking. Comments were received from two companies in Idaho.

One commenter took issue with EPA’s conditional approval of the Lewiston TSP SIP, specifically questioning the requirement to study nontraditional TSP sources. The commenter argued that no further TSP emission controls are reasonable for its operations or for other industrial sources in Lewiston. Furthermore, the commenter expressed a belief that the area is “influenced by windblown dust from outside the community”, and that further controls on its source would not result in attainment. The commenter concluded that redesignating the area to unclassifiable is preferable to studying and controlling nontraditional TSP sources.

EPA is not convinced that the TSP air quality problem in Lewiston is dominated by windblown dust from outside the community. Available data points to a locally generated problem. EPA maintains that further study is needed to determine the contribution of particulate matter sources to the ambient TSP problem, to evaluate the feasibility of controlling or further controlling these sources, and to identify control strategy alternatives. This approach will likely focus on nontraditional TSP sources and may call for further controls on point sources. This area cannot be redesignated to attainment or unclassifiable so long as standards continue to be exceeded and major industrial sources are contributing to the problem.

A second commenter expressed support for EPA’s actions, specifically the redesignations, conditional approval of TSP plans and conditional approval of certain definitions.

Therefore, EPA is: (1) Approving the subject SIP revisions with the understandings and conditions specified in the May 17, 1982 proposed rulemaking; and (2) redesignating the three nonattainment areas as proposed.

III. Redesignations

Under Section 107(a) of the Act, EPA today is making the following redesignations:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Pollutant</th>
<th>Previous designation</th>
<th>New designation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pocatello</td>
<td>SO₂</td>
<td>Nonattainment</td>
<td>Attainment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silver Valley</td>
<td>SO₂</td>
<td>Nonattainment</td>
<td>Unclassifiable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silver Valley</td>
<td>TSP</td>
<td>Nonattainment</td>
<td>Unclassifiable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In Pocatello, there have been no violations of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for sulfur dioxide (SO₂) during the past eight calendar quarters. Therefore, this area meets the criteria for a redesignation to attainment.

In the Silver Valley, a large lead and zinc smelter has indefinitely suspended operations. Since the smelter commenced its phase-down in October 1981, ambient TSP and SO₂ concentrations have dropped dramatically. This industrial source was the largest source of SO₂ and particulate matter emissions in the Valley. Emissions from all other sources of SO₂ and all other industrial sources of particulate matter are insignificant compared to the smelter’s emissions. EPA has concluded that the suspension of operations at the smelter facility has had such a significant impact on air quality in the Valley that data collected prior to the suspension are no longer reliable indicators of the area’s attainment status. Therefore, EPA is redesignating the area to unclassifiable for both the SO₂ and TSP standards. With the suspension of operations at the smelter, attainment for both standards appears certain. However, additional data is needed to confirm that the area is, in fact, in attainment. EPA will be closely monitoring air quality data and the plant’s closure status. Information available at the end of this year will be used to redesignate the area to attainment or nonattainment as appropriate.

It is important to note that the redesignations from nonattainment to attainment or unclassifiable lift the construction moratorium now in effect for these areas and eliminate the need for attainment plans required under Part D of the Act.

Data supporting the redesignations for both Pocatello and Silver Valley are contained in the docket and are available for review at the locations listed in the “ADDRESSES” section.

IV. Plan Revisions

A. SIP Submittals

EPA today approves, with the understandings and conditions discussed in Subsections B and C of this Section, the following Idaho SIP submittals:


The major revisions included new source review procedures for nonattainment areas; revised rules and regulations; emission inventories; air quality monitoring data; source and emission data; and monitoring data; emergency episode plans; TSP attainment plans for Silver Valley, Lewiston (incomplete), and Soda Springs; and an incomplete SO₂ attainment plan for Silver Valley.

Operating permits containing emission control provisions for particular matter were also included for larger sources. For the Silver Valley nonattainment area, operating permits were submitted for a lead and zinc smelter, and four lumber mills. For the Soda Springs nonattainment area, operating permits were submitted for a phosphate fertilizer manufacturing plant, an ore crushing facility, an elemental phosphorus plant, and a vanadium pentoxide (V₂O₅) plant. On March 1, 1982 the State withdrew the variance rules (1–1007 and 1–1904) contained in the January 15, 1980 submittal. Finally, much of the previously approved Section 110 SIP was resubmitted, unchanged except for recodification.

2. March 7, 1980—TSP attainment plan for Pocatello, including operating permits for a phosphate fertilizer manufacturing plant, an elemental phosphorus plant, and a Portland cement plant.

3. August 8, 1980—Complete SO₂ attainment plan for Silver Valley, including SO₂ emission rules for lead and zinc smelters (1–1851 to 1–1868). On December 23, 1980, the State withdrew certain of these SO₂ emission rules (1–1854.02, 1–1854.04 through .06, and that portion of 1–1856 preceding 1–1856.01). On March 1, 1982, the remaining SO₂ emission rules for lead and zinc smelters were withdrawn.

4. October 27, 1980—Request for EPA to delete the indirect source review rules from the approved SIP (Regulation A, Section 2, definition FFF and III; and Regulation A, Section 4) and a State withdrawal of those indirect source review rules and procedures contained in the January 15, 1980 SIP revision submittal (Rules 1–1002.37, 1–1002.76, and 1–1004; and Appendix F).

5. December 4, 1980—Operating permits for sources in the Lewiston TSP nonattainment area as well as corresponding revisions to the attainment plan. Estimated particulate...
matter emissions contained in the State’s January 15, 1980 submittal were revised to correspond to permit requirements. Permits were submitted for a Kraft pulp mill and two grain loading terminals.

6. February 5, 1981—Revisions to the TSP attainment plan for Pocatello and an operating permit inadvertently omitted from the December 4, 1980 Lewiston submittal. The revisions to the Pocatello plan focused on correcting errors in the emissions inventory, adding a reasonably available control technology (RACT) certification, and redacting the attainment demonstration based on allowable 1982 emissions rather than estimated actual 1982 emissions. The permit was for a wood products operation in Lewiston associated with the Kraft pulp mill addressed in submittal (5) above.

8. B. TSP control strategies, EPA conditionally approves the Lewiston, Pocatello and Soda Springs attainment plans pursuant to Part D of the Act and approves the Silver Valley plan pursuant to the requirements of Section 110. Silver Valley approval is being taken under Section 110 and not Part D because EPA is also redesignating Silver Valley to unclassifiable (from nonattainment) for TSP.

As stated earlier in this subsection, the State withdrew its submittal of rules 1-1986 which represented the SO2 control strategy for the Silver Valley attainment plan. As stated in Section III, EPA redesignates Silver Valley to unclassifiable (from nonattainment) for SO2. Therefore, EPA today approves the remaining emissions inventory and air quality data sections of this SO2 plan under Section 110 rather than Part D of the Act.

B. Approval With Certain Understandings

EPA approves the following rules with the identified stipulations and understandings:

1. Rule 1-1986 ("Upset Conditions, Breakdown")—Application of this rule will be compatible with Clean Air Act objectives. The State has affirmed this position and has further stipulated: "The burden of proof that excess emissions are unavoidable due to start-up, shut-down, upset, or malfunction is on the industry. If such proof is not provided through the required reporting process, a violation is deemed to have occurred. Frequent repetitive exceedences are not allowed by this regulation." The State is clarifying its operating procedures to achieve the intent stated above.

2. Rule 1-1900.01 ("Alternative Emission Limits")—Individual "bubble" permits developed pursuant to the rule will be submitted to EPA as SIP revisions. EPA will approve such permits provided that they:
   (a) Are consistent with Idaho rules 1-1327, 1-1328, 1-1329, 1-1330 (process weight rate emission limitations);
   (b) Are consistent with approved and applicable SIP control strategies;
   (c) Quantify the allowable emission for each point of emission;
   (d) Are enforceable;
   (e) Limit trade-offs between sources to the same criteria pollutant;
   (f) Do not allow an existing source within a facility to violate an applicable NSPS under Section 111 of the Act or allow an increase in emissions of pollutants regulated under Section 112 of the Act; and
   (g) Are adopted with administrative procedures applicable to SIPs.

The applicable SIP control strategies referred to in item (b) above include requirements that major facilities employ the best available control technology (BACT) or meet the lowest achievable emission rate (LAER) as applicable. EPA will approve permits provided that they maintain BACT and LAER limitations. Further, paragraph (b) of Rule 1900.01 requires that “there will be no degradation in air quality.” EPA interprets this provision to mean that permits containing bubble applications must demonstrate that there will be no new, or exacerbation of existing, violations of NAAQS. As part of the agreement between the State and EPA, the State intends to seek authority to administer Part C, Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) requirements. Until that is accomplished, EPA will continue to administer the PSD regulation in Idaho, including protection of PSD increments affected by Idaho bubble permits.

Finally, the State has identified the development of a generic bubble permit rule, consistent with EPA policy, as a priority activity since permits covered by such a generic rule would not have to be submitted as SIP revisions.

3. Rules 1-1003.03(b), 1-1003.04, and 1-1906.08 (permit requirements)—A permit to construct or modify an opportunity for public comment shall be provided for each new major stationary source and major modification. An opportunity for public comment shall be provided for any other source or modification which will have a significant impact on air quality.

4. Rule 1906.01 ("LAER Requirements")—As was intended by the State, LAER shall apply where rule conditions .01(a) (source location requirements) and .01(c) (cut-off date for commencement of construction) are met or .01(b) (air quality considerations) and .01(c) are met. The State also agreed to make the corresponding correction to the rule and submit it as a SIP revision.

5. Rule 1-1906.07 ("Emission Banking")—Since an emission banking provision is identified but no program or procedures are provided, the State has agreed to submit all applications of the emission banking provisions to EPA as SIP revisions. When the State adopts and EPA approves, banking procedures, the need to submit individual banking actions can be eliminated.

6. Rules 1-1010 and 1-1803 (source test procedures)—Any substantive revisions to the formally adopted source test procedures manual (dated 1977) will be submitted to EPA for approval.

7. Definitions:
   a. Administrator (not defined)—As used in the State rules, the term means Director of the Idaho Department of Health and Welfare (IDHW).
   b. Source and Facility (1.002.67 and 1.002.32)—The State defines “facility” as EPA defines “source” and vice versa. This would not be a problem except that the terms are used inconsistently in the rules. The inconsistent use of these terms will be corrected by the State.
   c. Fugitive Dust (1-1002.34)—The State does not intend this definition to preclude or interfere with requiring control of fugitive particulate emissions from industrial sources. Further, it is recognized that the Act requires, in certain instances, application of RACT in controlling particulate fugitive emissions from industries.

B. Part D New Source Review (NSR) Rules:

The Idaho NSR rules were designed to satisfy the EPA requirements as they existed in 1979, specifically the Offset Interpretive Ruling (40 CFR Part 51, Appendix V, January 19, 1979) and the General Preamble for Part D SIPs (44 FR 20372, April 4, 1979). Since adoption and submittal by the State, EPA regulations for Part D NSR programs (40 CFR 51.18(6)) have been promulgated in response to court decisions (56 FR 31307, May 13, 1990; 45 FR 52676, August 7, 1980; and 47 FR 50766, October 14, 1981).
As a result, a number of State provisions differ from current EPA requirements. Some of these differences are addressed in the “Approval with Certain Understandings” and “Conditional Approvals” sections of today’s rulemaking.

Several other differences are discussed in a Technical Support Document (TSD) which presents EPA’s rationale for approving the NSR rules. The TSD is in the docket and is available for inspection at the locations listed in the “ADDRESSES” section of this notice.

As explained in greater detail in the TSD, several of these differences have been addressed by specific interpretations of the State’s rules. EPA’s approval today is also based in part on the State’s commitment to review and revise its NSR rules by (nine months from today’s date) in order to satisfy the requirements of 40 CFR 51.18(j). This commitment was incorporated into the Idaho Legislature’s Special Air Quality Committee Report, which is referenced in the March 1982 enactment. In addition, EPA has reviewed the State’s program and recent permitting history, and has concluded that the differences are not expected to cause any adverse impact on air quality before the State completes its review and revision.

C. Conditional Approval

EPA approves the total suspended particulate (TSP) attainment plans, the NSR program for CO emitting facilities in the Boise nonattainment area and several definitions, with conditions that specific revisions or actions are completed by [9 months from today’s date]. These conditions are discussed below.

1. TSP Attainment Plans—The State must update statistical data in the plan for each of the TSP nonattainment areas. Information is to include, as required by Section 172 of the Act, emission inventories, updated air quality summaries, and revised RFP curves showing adequate progress toward attainment of NAAQS.

Emissions inventory data shall be comprehensive and accurate and shall include both current and projected emissions.

2. Alternatives Analysis—The State must adopt and submit to EPA a regulation which requires, consistent with Section 172(b)(11)(A) of the Act, “an analysis of alternative sites, sizes, production processes, and environmental control techniques.” This regulation would apply to the permitting process for construction or modification of a major CO emitting facility in the Boise nonattainment area.

3. Definitions:
   a. “Emission Standard”—In order to be consistent with the definition of “emission limitation” found in Section 302(k) of the Act, the definition of the term “emission standard” must be modified to clearly require “continuous emission reduction.”
   b. “Major Facility” and “Major Modification”—For consistency with 40 CFR 51.18(j), the State must use the same “allowable emission” cut-off for CO as for other criteria pollutants or must define “major facility” and “major modification” in terms of “potential to emit” not to exceed 100 tons per year.

V. Effect of Rulemaking

A. SIP Content

The content of today’s approved Idaho SIP is shown in 40 CFR 52.679.

B. Continuity of Regulations

In conjunction with the approval of the recodified and revised Idaho SIP, EPA rescinds the SIP currently in effect except those Rules and Regulations containing actual emission limits. These limits remain applicable and enforceable to prevent a source from operating without controls or under less stringent controls, while moving toward compliance with the new Rules and Regulations (or, if it chooses, challenging any new rule or regulation). The old limits will be rescinded when affected sources achieve compliance with the new limits approved in this Notice.

C. Construction Moratorium

On July 1, 1979, a construction moratorium went into effect in all nonattainment areas of the State pursuant to Section 110(a)(2)(J) of the Act and 40 CFR 52.24. The moratorium applied to new major stationary sources and major modifications to existing sources in all designated nonattainment areas in the State’s SIP. EPA’s approval of Part D attainment plans and NSR rules, and today’s redesignation actions remove this construction moratorium for all areas in Idaho.

D. Withdrawal of Rulemaking

EPA withdraws the proposed rulemaking published on July 16, 1981 (46 FR 39889). This action dealt with those rules necessary for EPA temporarily to manage the Idaho air program.

Under Executive Order 12291, today’s action is not “Major.” It has been submitted to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review.

Under Section 307(b)(1) of the Clean Air Act, judicial review of this section must be filed in the United States Court of Appeals for the appropriate circuit by September 27, 1982. This action may not be challenged later in proceedings to enforce its requirements (See 307(b)(2)).

Secs. 107(d), 110(e), 171 through 173, and 309(e) of the Clean Air Act, as amended (42 U.S.C. 7407(d), 7410(a), 7501 through 7503, and 7501(a))

List of Subjects

40 CFR Part 52
Air pollution control, Ozone, Sulfur oxides, Nitrogen dioxide, Lead, Particulate matter, Carbon monoxide, Hydrocarbons.

40 CFR Part 81
Air pollution control, National parks, Wilderness areas.

Dated: July 22, 1982.
Anne M. Gorsuch,
Administrator.

Note.—Incorporation by reference of the Implementation Plan for the State of Idaho was approved by the Director of the Office of Federal Register in July 1982.

PART 52—APPROVAL AND PROMULGATION OF IMPLEMENTATION PLANS

Part 52 of Chapter I, Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations is amended as follows:

Subpart N—Idaho

1. In §52.670, paragraph (c) (19) through (21) are added as follows:

§52.670 Identification of plan.

(c) . . . .

(1–1007 and 1–1904) and "Sulfur Dioxide Emission Limitations for Combined Zinc and Lead Smelters" (1–1851 through 1–1888); Appendix B "Emission Inventory, Ada County Carbon Monoxide Non-Attainment Area;" Appendix G "Permits—Silver Valley" (six permits); and Appendix K "Permits—Soda Springs" (four permits).

(20) Chapter VIII-b “Lewiston Non-Attainment Plan” submitted by the Governor of Idaho on January 15, 1980. On December 4, 1980, the Governor submitted revised pages 31–38, an operating permit for a Kraft pulp and paper mill (Appendix H.1), operating permits for two grain loading terminals (Appendices H.3 and H.4), and an operating permit for an asphalt plant (Appendix H.5). On February 5, 1981 the Governor further revised the nonattainment area plan by submitting a permit for a wood products operation (Appendix H.2).

(21) Chapter VIII-d “Pocatello TSP Non-Attainment Plan” submitted by the Governor of Idaho on March 7, 1980. This submittal included operating permits for an elemental phosphorus plant (Appendix J.1), a phosphate fertilizer manufacturing plant (Appendix J.2), and a Portland cement plant (Appendix J.3). On February 5, 1981, the Governor submitted a revised Chapter VIII-d.

2. The table in § 52.671 is revised to read as follows:

§ 52.671 Classification of regions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Air quality control region</th>
<th>Particulate matter</th>
<th>Sulfur oxides</th>
<th>Nitrogen oxides</th>
<th>Carbon monoxide</th>
<th>Ozone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Idaho Instrastate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Washington/Northern Idaho Intestate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Idaho Instrastate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metropolitan State Instrastate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Paragraph (a) in § 52.675 is relabeled as paragraph (a)(1) and paragraph (a)(2) is added as set forth below:

§ 52.675 Control strategy: Sulfur oxides—Eastern Idaho Instrastate air quality control region.

(a) * * *

(2) Rules 1–1801 through 1–1804 (Rules for Control of Sulfur Oxide Emissions from Sulfuric Acid Plants) of the "Rules and Regulations for the Control of Air Pollution in Idaho" are inadequate to ensure attainment and maintenance of Sulfur Dioxide National Ambient Air Quality Standards in the Eastern Idaho Instrastate Air Quality Control Region. Special limits have previously been established for certain existing acid plants in this Air Quality Control Region (§§ 52.670(c)(15) and 52.675(b)). Therefore, Rules 1–1801 through 1–1804 are approved except as they apply to existing acid plants with approved or promulgated emission limits that are more stringent than the limit found in 1–1802.

4. Section 52.679 is added as follows:

§ 52.679 Contents of Idaho State implementation plan.

Implementation Plan for the Control of Air Pollution in the State of Idaho

Chapter I—Introduction
Chapter II—Administration
Chapter III—Emissions Inventory
Chapter IV—Air Quality Monitoring
Chapter V—Source Surveillance

Chapter VI—Emergency Episode Plan
Chapter VII—Approval Procedures for New & Modified Sources
Appendix A—Legal Authority and Other General Administrative Matters
Appendix A—Section 20–100, Idaho Code
Appendix A—Rules and Regulations for the Control of Air Pollution in Idaho 1–1000, 1–1001—Introduction
1002—Definitions
1002.01—Act
1002.02—Air Contaminant
1002.03—Air Pollution
1002.04—Air Pollution Source Permit
1002.05—Air Quality
1002.06—Air Quality Criterion
1002.07—Allowable Emission
1002.08—Ambient Air
1002.09—Ambient Air Quality Violation
1002.10—Area Source
1002.11—ASTM
1002.12—Background Level
1002.13—Baseline Concentration
1002.14—BACT
1002.15—Board
1002.16—BTU
1002.17—Certificate of Registration
1002.18—Collection Efficiency
1002.19—Commerce Construction or Modification
1002.20—Commission
1002.21—Construction
1002.22—Control Equipment
1002.23—Controlled Emission
1002.24—Criteria Pollutant
1002.25—Department
1002.26—Director
1002.27—Emission
1002.28—Emission Source
1002.29—Emission Standard
1002.30—Emission Standard Violation
1002.31—Emission Source from Processing Equipment
1002.32—Facility
1002.33—Fuel-Burning Equipment
1002.34—Fugitive Dust
1002.35—Hot Mix Asphalt Plant
1002.36—Incineration
1002.38—Industrial Process
1002.39—Kraft Pulping
1002.40—LAER
1002.41—Major Facility
1002.42—Major Modification
1002.43—Malfunction
1002.44—Modification
1002.45—Monitoring
1002.46—Multiple Chamber Incinerator
1002.47—New Source
1002.48—Nonattainment Area
1002.49—Non-Condensables
1002.50—Odor
1002.51—Opacity
1002.52—Open Burning
1002.53—Particulate Matter
1002.54—Person
1002.55—Pilot Plant
1002.56—Portable Hot-Mix Asphalt Plant
1002.57—ppm
1002.58—Primary Ambient Air Quality Standard
1002.59—Process or Process Equipment
1002.60—Process Weight
1002.61—Process Weight Rate
1002.62—Salvage Operations
1002.63—Secondary Ambient Air Quality Standard
1002.64—Sedimentable Particulate
1002.66—Smoke
1002.67—Source
1002.68—Source Operation
1002.69—Stack
1002.70—Standard Conditions
1002.71—Stationary Source
1002.72—Time Interval
1002.73—TRS
1002.74—Ringemann Smoke Chart
1002.75—Uncontrolled Emission
1002.77—Wigwam Burner
1003—Registration & Permit Procedures for Stationary Sources
1005—Reporting
1006—Scheduled Maintenance
1008—Circumvention
1009—Total Compliance
1010—Sampling & Analytical Procedures
1011—Provisions Governing Specific Activities
1011—Provisions Governing Specific Activities
1015 through 1–1085—Air Pollution Episodes
1016 through 1–1122—Ambient Air Quality Standards
1016 through 1–1153—Open Burning
1016 through 1–1200—Visible Emissions
1016 through 1–1252—Fugitive Dust Control
1016 through 1–1301—Particulate Emission from Fuel Burning Equipment
1016 through 1–1327—Particulate Matter from Processing Equipment
1016 through 1–1315—Particulate Matter from Processing Equipment
1016 through 1–1355—Sulfur Content of Fuels
1016 through 1–1401—Fluoride Emission Limitations
1016 through 1–1452—Odors
1016 through 1–1500—Particulate Matter from Incinerators
1016 through 1–1523—Motor Vehicle Emissions
§ 52.680 Attainment dates for national standards.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Air quality control region</th>
<th>Pollutant</th>
<th>Particulate matter</th>
<th>Sulfur oxides</th>
<th>Nitrogen dioxide</th>
<th>Carbon monoxide</th>
<th>Ozone</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>Secondary</td>
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<tr>
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</tbody>
</table>

- a. Air quality levels presently below secondary standards.
- b. December 31, 1982
- c. December 31, 1997
- d. Date not established

§ 52.685 [Reserved]

6. Section 52.685 is amended by removing paragraphs (a) and (b) and noting the section as [Reserved].

7. Section 52.687 is added to read as follows:

§ 52.687 Control Strategy: Total Suspended Particulate.

(a) Part D Conditional Approval. The State of Idaho must update statistical data in the plan for the Lewiston, Pocatello, and Soda Springs total suspended particulate nonattainment areas by (9 months from publication date). Information is to include, as required by Section 172 of the Clean Air Act, emission inventories, updated air quality summaries, and revised reasonable further progress curves showing adequate progress toward attainment of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards. Emissions inventory data shall be comprehensive and accurate and shall include both current and projected emissions.

(b) Part D Conditional Approval. This regulation would apply to the permitting process for construction or modification of a major carbon monoxide emitting facility in the Boise nonattainment area.

§ 52.688 Rules and regulations.

(a) Part D Conditional Approval. In order to be consistent with the definition of "emission limitation" found in Section 302(k) of the Clean Air Act, the term "emission standard" must be modified to clearly require "continuous emission reduction."

(2) "Major Facility" and "Major Modification"—for consistency with 40 CFR 51.18(j), the State of Idaho must use the same "allowable emission" cut-off for carbon monoxide as for other criteria pollutants or must define major facility and major modification in terms of "potential to emit" not to exceed 100 tons per year.

§ 81.313 Idaho.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Designated area</th>
<th>Do not meet primary standards</th>
<th>Do not meet secondary standards</th>
<th>Cannot be classified</th>
<th>Better than national standards</th>
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</table>

These revisions must be adopted and submitted to EPA by April 28, 1983.

PART 81—DESIGNATION OF AREA FOR AIR QUALITY PLANNING PURPOSES

Part 81 of Chapter I, Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations is amended as follows:

Subpart C—Idaho

In § 81.313, the tables for total suspended particulates and sulfur dioxide are revised to read as follows:

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This rule establishes tolerances for residues of the insecticide diflubenzuron in or on the raw agricultural commodity soybeans. This regulation to establish the maximum permissible level for diflubenzuron was requested by TH Agriculture and Nutrition Co.

EFFECTIVE DATE: July 28, 1982.