

## § 63.11412

## 40 CFR Ch. I (7-1-08 Edition)

§ 63.11410(g)(2): “This facility has an approved bag leak detection system monitoring plan in accordance with § 63.11410(g)(2).”

(7) Performance test results for each emissions unit at a new affected source (or each emissions source at an existing affected source if a test is required) in accordance with § 63.11410(j). The performance test results for a new affected source must identify the daily average parameter operating limit for each PM control device.

(8) If applicable, this certification of compliance by the owner or operator of a new or existing source, signed by a responsible official, for the requirement in paragraph (k)(2) of this section to comply with the startup, shutdown, and malfunction provisions in 40 CFR 63.6(e)(3): “This facility has prepared a startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan in accordance with 40 CFR 63.6(e)(3)”.

### § 63.11412 What definitions apply to this subpart?

Terms used in this subpart are defined in the CAA, in 40 CFR 63.2, and in this section as follows:

*Bag leak detection system* means a system that is capable of continuously monitoring relative particulate matter (dust loadings) in the exhaust of a baghouse to detect bag leaks and other upset conditions. A bag leak detection system includes, but is not limited to, an instrument that operates on triboelectric, light scattering, light transmittance, or other effect to continuously monitor relative particulate matter loadings.

*Chromic acid* means chromium trioxide ( $\text{CrO}_3$ ). It is produced by the electrolytic reaction or acidification of sodium dichromate.

*Chromium compounds manufacturing* means any process that uses chromite ore as the basic feedstock to manufacture chromium compounds, primarily sodium dichromate, chromic acid, and chromic oxide.

*Chromium compounds manufacturing facility* means the collection of processes and equipment at a plant engaged in chromium compounds manufacturing.

*Chromite ore* means an oxide of chromium and iron ( $\text{FeCr}_2\text{O}_4$ ) that is the

primary feedstock for chromium compounds manufacturing.

*Chromic oxide* means  $\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_3$ . In the production of chromic oxide, ammonium sulfate and sodium dichromate that have been concentrated by evaporation are mixed and fed to a rotary roasting kiln to produce chromic oxide, sodium sulfate and nitrogen gas.

*Roasting* means a heating (oxidizing) process where ground chromite ore is mixed with alkaline material (such as soda ash, sodium bicarbonate, and sodium hydroxide) and fed to a rotary kiln where it is heated to about 2,000 F, converting the majority of the chromium in the ore from trivalent to hexavalent chromium.

*Sodium chromate* means  $\text{Na}_2\text{CrO}_4$ . It is produced by roasting chromite ore in a rotary kiln.

*Sodium dichromate* means sodium bichromate or sodium dichromate dihydrate and is known technically as sodium dichromate dihydrate ( $\text{Na}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ). It is produced by the electrolytic reaction or acidification of sodium chromate.

### § 63.11413 Who implements and enforces this subpart?

(a) This subpart can be implemented and enforced by the U.S. EPA, or a delegated authority such as a State, local, or tribal agency. If the U.S. EPA Administrator has delegated authority to a State, local, or tribal agency pursuant to 40 CFR part 63, subpart E, then that Agency has the authority to implement and enforce this subpart. You should contact your U.S. EPA Regional Office to find out if this subpart is delegated to a State, local, or tribal agency.

(b) In delegating implementation and enforcement authority of this subpart to a State, local, or tribal agency under 40 CFR part 63, subpart E, the authorities contained in paragraphs (b)(1) through (4) of this section are retained by the Administrator of the U.S. EPA and are not transferred to the State, local, or tribal agency.

(1) Approval of an alternative non-opacity emissions standard under § 63.6(g).

(2) Approval of a major change to test methods under § 63.7(e)(2)(ii) and

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(f). A “major change to test method” is defined in § 63.90.

(3) Approval of a major change to monitoring under § 63.8(f). A “major change to monitoring” is defined in § 63.90.

(4) Approval of a major change to recordkeeping/reporting under § 63.10(f). A

“major change to recordkeeping/reporting” is defined in § 63.90.

As required in § 63.11409, you must install and operate capture systems and comply with the applicable emissions limit for each emissions source shown in the following table.

[72 FR 38905, July 16, 2007, as amended at 73 FR 15928, Mar. 26, 2008]

**TABLE 1 TO SUBPART NNNNNN OF PART 63—HAP EMISSIONS SOURCES**

Process	Emissions sources	Process	Emissions sources
1. Sodium chromate production.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Ball mill used to grind chromite ore.</li> <li>b. Dryer used to dry chromite ore.</li> <li>c. Rotary kiln used to roast chromite ore to produce sodium chromate.</li> <li>d. Secondary rotary kiln used to recycle and refine residues containing chromium compounds.</li> <li>e. Residue dryer system.</li> <li>f. Quench tanks.</li> </ul>	4. Chromic oxide production.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>c. Chromic acid crystallization unit.</li> <li>d. Chromic acid dryer.</li> <li>a. Primary rotary roasting kiln used to produce chromic oxide.</li> <li>b. Chromic oxide filter.</li> <li>c. Chromic oxide dryer.</li> <li>d. Chromic oxide grinding unit.</li> <li>e. Chromic oxide storage vessel.</li> <li>f. Secondary rotary roasting kiln.</li> <li>g. Quench tanks.</li> </ul>
2. Sodium dichromate production.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Stack on the electrolytic cell system used to produce sodium dichromate.</li> <li>b. Sodium dichromate crystallization unit.</li> <li>c. Sodium dichromate drying unit.</li> </ul>	5. Chromium hydrate production.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Furnace used to produce chromium hydrate.</li> <li>b. Chromium hydrate grinding unit.</li> </ul>
3. Chromic acid production.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Electrolytic cell system used to produce chromic acid.</li> <li>b. Melter used to produce chromic acid.</li> </ul>		

As required in § 63.11411(a), you must comply with the requirements of the General Provisions (40 CFR part 63, subpart A) as shown in the following table.

**TABLE 2 TO SUBPART NNNNNN OF PART 63—APPLICABILITY OF GENERAL PROVISIONS TO SUBPART NNNNNN**

Citation	Subject	Applies	Explanation
63.1(a)(1), (a)(2), (a)(3), (a)(4), (a)(6), (a)(10)–(a)(12), (b)(1), (b)(3), (c)(1), (c)(2), (c)(5), (e).	Applicability .....	Yes.	
63.1(a)(5), (a)(7)–(a)(9), (b)(2), (c)(3), (c)(4), (d).	Reserved .....	No.	
63.2 .....	Definitions .....	Yes.	
63.3 .....	Units and Abbreviations .....	Yes.	
63.4 .....	Prohibited Activities and Circumvention.	Yes.	
63.5 .....	Preconstruction Review and Notification Requirements.	No.	
63.6(a), (b)(1)–(b)(5), (b)(7), (c)(1), (c)(2), (c)(5), (e)(1), (e)(3)(i), (e)(3)(iii)–(e)(3)(ix), (f), (g), (i), (j).	Compliance with Standards and Maintenance Requirements.	Yes .....	The startup, shutdown, and malfunction requirements in § 63.6(e)(3) apply at new and existing area sources that choose to comply with § 63.11410(k)(2) instead of the requirements in § 63.11410(k)(1).
63.6(b)(6), (c)(3), (c)(4), (d), (e)(2), (e)(3)(ii), (h)(3), (h)(5)(iv).	Reserved .....	No.	
63.6(h)(1)–(h)(4), (h)(5)(i)–(h)(5)(iii), (h)(6)–(h)(9).	No .....	Subpart NNNNNN does not include opacity or visible emissions standards or require a continuous opacity monitoring system..	