

in plating and polishing tanks include the following: Electroplating processes other than chromium electroplating (i.e., non-chromium electroplating) performed in a tank; electroless plating; and non-electrolytic metal coating processes, such as chromate conversion coating, nickel acetate sealing, sodium dichromate sealing, and manganese phosphate coating; and electropolishing. This term does not include tanks containing solutions that are used to rinse or wash parts prior to placing the parts in a plating and polishing process tank, or subsequent to removing the parts from a plating and polishing process tank. This term also does not include thermal spraying or dry polishing with machines.

*PM* means solid or particulate matter that is emitted into the air.

*Research and development process unit* means any process unit that is used for conducting research and development for new processes and products and is not used to manufacture products for commercial sale, except in a *de minimis* manner.

*Short-term plating* means an electroplating process that uses or emits any of the plating and polishing metal HAP, as defined in this section, and that is used no more than 3 cumulative minutes per hour or 1 hour cumulative per day.

*Tank cover* for batch process units means a solid structure made of an impervious material that is designed to cover the entire open surface of a tank or process unit that is used for plating or other metal coating processes.

*Tank cover* for continuous process units, means a solid structure or combination of structures, made of an impervious material that is designed to cover at least 75 percent of the open surface of the tank or process unit that is used for continuous plating or other continuous metal coating processes.

*Temporary thermal spraying* means a thermal spraying operation that uses or emits any of the plating and polishing metal HAP, as defined in this section, and that lasts no more than 1 hour in duration during any one day and is conducted in situ. Thermal spraying that is conducted in a dedicated thermal spray booth or structure

is not considered to be temporary thermal spraying.

*Thermal spraying* (also referred to as metal spraying or flame spraying) is a process that uses or emits any of the plating and polishing metal HAP, as defined in this section, in which a metallic coating is applied by projecting molten or semi-molten metal particles onto a substrate. Commonly-used thermal spraying methods include high velocity oxy-fuel (HVOF) spraying, flame spraying, electric arc spraying, plasma arc spraying, and detonation gun spraying.

*Water curtain* means a type of control device that draws the exhaust stream through a continuous curtain of moving water to scrub out suspended PM.

*Wetting agent/fume suppressant* means any chemical agent that reduces or suppresses fumes or mists from a plating and polishing tank by reducing the surface tension of the tank bath.

#### **§ 63.11512 Who implements and enforces this subpart?**

(a) This subpart can be implemented and enforced by EPA or a delegated authority such as your State, local, or tribal agency. If the EPA Administrator has delegated authority to your State, local, or tribal agency, then that agency, in addition to EPA, has the authority to implement and enforce this subpart. You should contact your EPA Regional Office to find out if implementation and enforcement of this subpart is delegated to your 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 paragraph (c) of this section are retained by the EPA Administrator and are not transferred to the State, local, or tribal agency.

(c) The authorities that cannot be delegated to State, local, or tribal agencies are specified in paragraphs (c)(1) through (5) of this section.

(1) Approval of an alternative non-opacity emissions standard under 40 CFR 63.6(g), of the General Provisions of this part.

(2) Approval of an alternative opacity emissions standard under § 63.6(h)(9), of the General Provisions of this part.

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(3) Approval of a major change to test methods under §63.7(e)(2)(ii) and (f), of the General Provisions of this part. A “major change to test method” is defined in §63.90.

(4) Approval of a major change to monitoring under §63.8(f), of the General Provisions of this part. A “major change to monitoring” is defined in §63.90.

(5) Approval of a major change to recordkeeping and reporting under §63.10(f), of the General Provisions of

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

**§63.11513 [Reserved]**

TABLE 1 TO SUBPART WWWWWW OF PART 63. APPLICABILITY OF GENERAL PROVISIONS TO PLATING AND POLISHING AREA SOURCES

As required in §63.11510, “What General Provisions apply to this subpart?”, you must meet each requirement in the following table that applies to you.

Citation	Subject
63.1 .....	Applicability.
63.2 .....	Definitions.
63.3 .....	Units and abbreviations.
63.4 .....	Prohibited activities.
63.6(a), (b)(1)–(b)(5), (c)(1), (c)(2), (c)(5), (j) .....	Compliance with standards and maintenance requirements.
63.10(a), (b)(1), (b)(2)(i)–(iii),(xiv), (b)(3), (d)(1), (f) .....	Recordkeeping and reporting.
63.12 .....	State authority and delegations.
63.13 .....	Addresses of State air pollution control agencies and EPA regional offices.
63.14 .....	Incorporation by reference.
63.15 .....	Availability of information and confidentiality.

<sup>1</sup> Section 63.11505(e), “What parts of my plant does this subpart cover?”, exempts affected sources from the obligation to obtain title V operating permits.

**APPENDIX A TO PART 63—TEST METHODS**

**METHOD 301—FIELD VALIDATION OF POLLUTANT MEASUREMENT METHODS FROM VARIOUS WASTE MEDIA**

**1. Applicability and principle**

1.1 *Applicability.* This method, as specified in the applicable subpart, is to be used whenever a source owner or operator (hereafter referred to as an “analyst”) proposes a test method to meet a U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) requirement in the absence of a validated method. This Method includes procedures for determining and documenting the quality, i.e., systematic error (bias) and random error (precision), of the measured concentrations from an effected source. This method is applicable to various waste media (i.e., exhaust gas, wastewater, sludge, etc.).

1.1.1 If EPA currently recognizes an appropriate test method or considers the analyst’s test method to be satisfactory for a particular source, the Administrator may waive the use of this protocol or may specify a less rigorous validation procedure. A list of validated methods may be obtained by contacting the Emission Measurement Technical Information Center (EMTIC), Mail Drop 19, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park, NC 27711, (919) 541-0200. Procedures for obtaining a waiver are in Section 12.0.

1.1.2 This method includes optional procedures that may be used to expand the applicability of the proposed method. Section 7.0 involves ruggedness testing (Laboratory Evaluation), which demonstrates the sensitivity of the method to various parameters. Section 8.0 involves a procedure for including sample stability in bias and precision for assessing sample recovery and analysis times; Section 9.0 involves a procedure for the determination of the practical limit of quantitation for determining the lower limit of the method. These optional procedures are required for the waiver consideration outlined in Section 12.0.

1.2 *Principle.* The purpose of these procedures is to determine bias and precision of a test method at the level of the applicable standard. The procedures involve (a) introducing known concentrations of an analyte or comparing the test method against a validated test method to determine the method’s bias and (b) collecting multiple or collocated simultaneous samples to determine the method’s precision.

1.2.1 *Bias.* Bias is established by comparing the method’s results against a reference value and may be eliminated by employing a correction factor established from the data obtained during the validation test. An offset bias may be handled accordingly. Methods that have bias correction factors outside 0.7 to 1.3 are unacceptable. Validated method to proposed method comparisons, section 6.2, requires a more restrictive test