TABLE 1 TO SUBPART N OF PART 63.—GENERAL PROVISIONS APPLICABILITY TO SUBPART N—Continued

General provisions reference	Applies to subpart N	Comment
63.9(b)(4)	No	
63.9(b)(5)		
63.9(c)`		sions. But, § 63.343(a)(6) of subpart N also contains provisions for requesting a compliance extension. Subpart N provides a different timeframe for submitting the request than § 63.6(i)(4).
63.9(d)	Yes	This paragraph only references "the notification dates established in paragraph (g) of this section." But, § 63.347 of subpart N also contains notification dates.
63.9(e)	No	Notification of performance test is required by §63.347(d) of subpart N.
63.9(f)	No	
63.9(g)	No	Subpart N does not require a performance evaluation or relative accuracy test for monitoring devices.
63.9(h)(1)–(3)	No	§63.347(e) of subpart N specifies information to be contained in the notification of compliance status and the timeframe for submitting this information.
63.9(h)(5)	No	Similar language has been incorporated into §63.347(e)(2)(iii) of subpart N.
63.9(h)(6)		
63.9(i)		
63.9(j)	Yes	
63.10(a)	Yes	
63.10(b)(1)	Yes	
63.10(b)(2)	No	§ 63.346(b) of subpart N specifies the records that must be maintained.
63.10(b)(3)		Subpart N applies to major and area sources.
63.10(c)	No	Applicable requirements of § 63.10(c) have been incorporated into § 63.346(b) of subpart N.
63.10(d)(1)	Yes	
63.10(d)(2)	No	§ 63.347(f) of subpart N specifies the timeframe for reporting performance test results.
63.10(d)(3)	No	Subpart N does not contain opacity or visible emissions standards.
63.10(d)(4)	Yes	
63.10(d)(5)		§ 63.342(f)(3)(iv) and § 63.347(g)(3) of subpart N specify reporting associated with malfunctions.
63.10(e)		§63.347(g) and (h) of subpart N specify the frequency of periodic reports of monitoring data used to establish compliance. Applicable requirements of §63.10(e) have been incorporated into §63.347(g) and (h).
63.10(f)		
63.11		Flares will not be used to comply with the emmission limits.
63.12–63.15	Yes	

3. Appendix A to part 63 is amended by adding Methods 306 and 306a in numerical order to read as follows:

## Appendix A to part 63—Test Methods

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## Method 306—Determination of Chromium Emissions From Decorative and Hard Chromium Electroplating and Anodizing Operations

- 1. Applicability and Principle
- 1.1 Applicability. This method applies to the determination of chromium (Cr) in emissions from decorative and hard chrome electroplating facilities and anodizing operations.
- 1.2 Principle. (a) A sample is extracted isokinetically from the source using an unheated Method 5 sampling train (40 CFR part 60, appendix A), with a glass nozzle and probe liner, but with the filter omitted. The Cr emissions are collected in an alkaline solution: 0.1 N sodium hydroxide (NaOH) or 0.1 N sodium bicarbonate (NaHCO<sub>3</sub>). The collected samples remain in the alkaline solution until analysis. Samples with high Cr concentrations may be analyzed using inductively coupled plasma emission spectrometry (ICP) at 267.72 nm. Alternatively, if improved detection limits are required, a portion of the alkaline impinger solution is digested with nitric acid and analyzed by graphite furnace atomic

absorption spectroscopy (GFAAS) at 357.9

- (b) If it is desirable to determine hexavalent chromium  $(Cr^{+6})$  emissions, the samples may be analyzed using an ion chromatograph equipped with a post-column reactor (IC/PCR) and a visible wavelength detector. To increase sensitivity for trace levels of  $Cr^{+6}$ , a preconcentration system can be used in conjunction with the IC/PCR.
- 2. Range, Sensitivity, Precision, and Interferences
- 2.1 Range. The recommended analytical range for each of the three analytical techniques is given below. The upper limit of all three techniques can be extended indefinitely by appropriate dilution.
- 2.1.1 GFAAS Range. As reported in Method 7191 of SW–846 (Citation 5 in Bibliography), the optimum concentration range for GFAAS is 5 to 100  $\mu$ g Cr/l of concentrated analyte.
- 2.1.2 ICP Range. A linear response curve for ICP can be obtained in the range of 10 to at least 500  $\mu g$  Cr/l of absorbing solution.
- 2.1.3 IC/PCR Range. In 40 CFR part 266, appendix IX, the lower limit of the detection range for IC/PCR when employing a preconcentration procedure is reported to be about  $0.1~\mu g$  Cr $^{+6}$ I of absorbing solution.
  - 2.2 Sensitivity.
  - 2.2.1 Analytical Sensitivity.
- 2.2.1.1 ICP Analytical Sensitivity. The minimum detection limit for ICP, as reported in Method 6010A of SW-846, is  $7 \mu g$  Cr/l.

- 2.2.1.2 GFAAS Analytical Sensitivity. The minimum detection limit for GFAAS, as reported in Method 7191 of SW–846, is 1  $\mu g$  Cr/l.
- 2.2.1.3 IC/PCR Analytical Sensitivity. The minimum detection limit for IC/PCR with a preconcentrator, as reported in 40 CFR part 266, appendix IX is 0.05  $\mu g$  Cr+6/l.
- 2.2.2 In-stack Sensitivity. The in-stack sensitivity depends upon the analytical detection limit, the volume of stack gas sampled, and the total volume of the impinger absorbing solution plus the rinses. Using the analytical detection limits given in sections 2.2.1.1, 2.2.1.2, and 2.2.1.3; a stack gas sample volume of 1.7 dscm; and a total liquid sample volume of 500 ml; the corresponding in-stack detection limits are 0.0021 mg Cr/dscm for ICP, 0.00015 mg Cr/ dscm for GFAAS, and 0.000015 mg Cr+6/ dscm for IC/PCR with preconcentration. However, it is recommended that the concentration of Cr in the analytical solutions be at least five times the analytical detection limit to optimize sensitivity in the analyses. Using this guideline and the same assumptions for impinger sample volume and stack gas sample volume (500 ml and 1.7 dscm, respectively), the recommended minimum stack concentrations for optimum sensitivity are 0.0103 mg Cr/dscm for ICP, 0.00074 mg Cr/dscm for GFAAS, and 0.000074 mg Cr+6/dscm for IC/PCR with preconcentration. If required, the in-stack detection limits can be improved by either increasing the stack gas sample volume,