

## **Final-Draft Proposed Regulation Order**

The following is the ~~final draft~~ regulation order for the Air Resources Board's amendments to title 17, California Code of Regulations Amended sections 93102-93102.16 title 17, California Code of Regulations:

Section headings shown in ~~bold~~ are to be bold in Barclays California Code of Regulations. Subsection headings shown in ~~italics~~ are to be italicized in Barclays California Code of Regulations.

### **§ 93102. Airborne Toxic Control Measure for Chromium Plating and Chromic Acid Anodizing Facilities.**

The Airborne Toxic Control Measure for Chromium Plating and Chromic Acid Anodizing Facilities (ATCM) is contained in sections 93102 through 93102.16. The ATCM is organized as follows:

Sections 93102 through 93102.3 specify the applicability of the ATCM, exemptions, and definitions. Section 93102.4 sets forth requirements for hexavalent chromium facilities that differ depending on whether a facility is an existing facility, a modified facility, or a new facility. Section 93102.5 sets forth various new requirements that apply to all facilities beginning ~~October 24, 2007~~ June 30, 2022 (i.e., all existing, modified, and new facilities). Section 93102.6 contains special provisions that apply only to enclosed hexavalent chromium electroplating facilities and facilities that perform electroplating using a trivalent chromium bath.

Sections 93102.7 through 93102.14 contain additional requirements that apply to all facilities, unless an exception is provided in this ATCM. Most of the requirements in sections 93102.7 through 93102.14 have been in effect since 1998. Section 93102.15 sets forth requirements that apply to the manufacture, sale, supply, offer for sale, and use of chromium plating and chromic acid anodizing kits in California. There are nine appendices to the ATCM; these appendices are contained in section 93102.16.

NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 39600, 39601, 39650, 39658, 39659, and 39666, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Sections 39650, 39658, 39659, 39665, and 39666, Health and Safety Code; and 40 CFR Part 63 Subpart N.

**§ 93102.1 Applicability.**

- (a) This regulation shall apply to:
  - (1) The owner or operator of any facility performing hard chromium electroplating, decorative chromium electroplating, or chromic acid anodizing.
  - (2) Any person who sells, supplies, offers for sale, uses, or manufactures for sale in California a chromium electroplating or chromic acid anodizing kit.

~~(b) *Title V Permits.*~~

~~The owner or operator of a major source subject to the requirements of this section is required to obtain a title V permit (See 42 U.S.C. 7401, et seq.) from the permitting authority of the district in which the major source is located.~~

(c) *Severability.*

Each ~~part~~ provision of this ATCM shall be deemed severable, and in the event that any ~~part~~ provision of this ATCM is held to be invalid, the remainder of this ATCM shall continue in full force and effect.

NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 39600, 39601, 39650, 39658, 39659, and 39666, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Sections 39650, 39658, 39659, 39665, and 39666, Health and Safety Code; and 40 CFR Part 63 Subpart N.

**§ 93102.2 Exemptions.**

- (a) This regulation shall not apply to process tanks associated with a chromium electroplating or chromic acid anodizing process, but in which neither chromium electroplating nor chromic acid anodizing is taking place. Examples of such tanks include, but are not limited to, rinse tanks, etching tanks, electro stripping tanks and cleaning tanks. Tanks that contain a chromium solution, but in which no electrolytic process occurs, are not subject to this regulation. An example of such a tank is a chromium conversion coating tank where no electrical current is applied.
- (b) The requirements of sections 93102.4 and 93102.11 do not apply during periods of equipment breakdown, provided the provisions of the permitting agency's breakdown rule are met (see Appendix 6).

NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 39600, 39601, 39650, 39658, 39659, and 39666, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Sections 39650, 39658, 39659, 39665, and 39666, Health and Safety Code; and 40 CFR Part 63 Subpart N.

**§ 93102.3 Definitions.**

- (a) For the purposes of this regulation, the following definitions shall apply:
- (1) *“Add-on air pollution control device”* means equipment installed in the ventilation system of chromium electroplating and anodizing tanks for the purposes of collecting and containing chromium emissions from the tank(s).
  - (2) *“Air pollution control technique”* means any method, such as an add-on air pollution control device, mechanical fume suppressant or a chemical fume suppressant that is used to reduce chromium emissions from chromium electroplating and chromic acid anodizing tanks.
  - (3) *“Ampere-hours”* means the integral of electrical current applied to a plating tank (amperes) over a period of time (hours).
  - (4) *“Annual permitted ampere-hours”* means the maximum allowable chromium plating or anodizing rectifier production in ampere-hours, on an annual basis as specified in the permitting agency's Permit to Operate for the facility.
  - (5) *“Area source”* means any stationary source of hazardous air pollutants that is not a major source as defined in this part.
  - (6) *“Base material”* means the metal or metal alloy, or plastic that comprises the workpiece, which is subject to hard chromium electroplating, decorative chromium electroplating, or chromic acid anodizing.
  - (7) *“Bath component”* means the trade or brand name of each component(s) in trivalent chromium plating baths. ~~For trivalent chromium baths, the bath composition is proprietary in most cases. Therefore, the trade or brand name for each component(s) can be used; however, the chemical name of the wetting agent contained in that component must be identified.~~
  - (8) *“Breakdown”* means an unforeseeable impairment of an air pollution control equipment or related operating equipment which causes a violation of any emission limitation or restriction prescribed by a permitting agency's rule or by State law and which: is not the result of neglect or disregard of any air pollution control law, rule, or regulation; is not intentional or the result of negligence, or improper maintenance; is not a recurrent breakdown of the same equipment; and, does not

constitute a nuisance pursuant to section 41700 of the California Health and Safety Code, with the burden of proving the criteria of this section placed upon the person seeking to come under the provisions of this law.

- (9) *“Chemical fume suppressant”* means any chemical agent that reduces or suppresses fumes or mists at the surface of an electroplating or anodizing bath; another term for fume suppressant is mist suppressant.
- (10) *“Chromic acid”* means the common name for chromium anhydride (CrO<sub>3</sub>).
- (11) *“Chromic acid anodizing”* means the electrolytic process by which an oxide layer is produced on the surface of a base material for functional purposes (e.g., corrosion resistance or electrical insulation) using a chromic acid solution. In chromic acid anodizing, the part to be anodized acts as the anode in the electrical circuit, and the chromic acid solution, with a concentration typically ranging from 50 to 100 grams per liter (g/L), serves as the electrolyte.
- (12) *“Chromic acid mist”* means the fine droplets of chromic acid formed during the electroplating process and emitted from the plating tanks.
- (13) *“Chromium electroplating or chromic acid anodizing tank”* means the receptacle or container in which hard or decorative chromium electroplating or chromic acid anodizing occurs, along with the following accompanying internal and external tank components needed for chromium electroplating or chromic acid anodizing. These tank components include, but are not limited to, rectifiers fitted with controls to allow for voltage adjustments, heat exchanger equipment, and circulation pumps.
- (14) *“Chromium Trioxide”* means a chromium oxide composed of single chromium atom with an oxidation state of +6 bound to three oxygen atoms.
- (15) *“Composite mesh-pad system”* means an add-on air pollution control device typically consisting of several mesh-pad stages to remove particles.
- (16) *“Decorative chromium electroplating”* means the process by which a thin layer of chromium (typically 0.003 to 2.5 micrometers) is electrodeposited on a ~~base metal, plastic, or undercoating material~~ base material to provide a bright

surface with wear and tarnish resistance. In this process, the ~~part(s)~~ workpiece(s) serves as the cathode in the electrolytic cell and the solution serves as the electrolyte. Typical current density applied during this process ranges from 540 to 2,400 Amperes per square meter ( $A/m^2$ ) for total plating times ranging between 0.5 to 5 minutes.

- (17) *“Dragout”* means fluid containing hexavalent chromium that adheres to parts when they are removed from a tank.
- (18) *“Electroplating or anodizing bath”* means the electrolytic solution used as the conducting medium in which the flow of current is accompanied by movement of metal ions for the purpose of electroplating metal out of the solution onto a workpiece or for oxidizing the base material.
- (19) *“Emission limitation”* means, for trivalent chromium plating, the concentration of total chromium allowed to be emitted expressed in milligrams per dry standard cubic meter (mg/dscm). For hexavalent chromium plating or anodizing, the allowable surface tension expressed in dynes per centimeter (dynes/cm) or the milligrams of hexavalent chromium per ampere-hour (mg/amp-hr) of electrical charge applied to the chromium electroplating or anodizing tank, or the concentration of chromium allowed to be emitted expressed in milligrams per dry standard cubic meter (mg/dscm).
- (20) *“Enclosed hexavalent chromium electroplating tank”* means a hard, decorative or chromic acid anodizing tank using a hexavalent chromium solution that is equipped with an enclosing hood and ventilated at half the rate or less than that of a ventilated open surface tank of the same surface area.
- (21) *“Enclosed storage area”* means any space or structure used to contain material that prevents its contents from being emitted into the atmosphere. This includes cabinets, closets or sheds designated for storage.
- (22) *“Executive Officer”* means the Executive Officer of the Air Resources Board, or his or her delegate.
- (23) *“Existing facility”* means a facility that is in operation before ~~October 24, 2007~~ June 30, 2022.
- (24) *“Facility”* means the major or area source at which chromium electroplating or chromic acid anodizing is performed and/or any source or group of sources or other contaminant-emitting activities which are located on one or more contiguous

properties within the District, in actual physical contact or separated solely by a public roadway or other public right-of way, and are owned or operated by the same person (or by persons under common control), or an outer continental shelf (OCS) source as determined in 40 CFR Section 55.2, as last amended September 2, 1997.

- (25) *“Fiber-bed mist eliminator”* means an add-on air pollution control device that removes particles from a gas stream through the mechanisms of inertial impaction and Brownian diffusion.
- (26) *“Foam blanket”* means the type of chemical fume suppressant that generates a layer of foam across the surface of a solution when current is applied to that solution. A foam blanket does not lower surface tension of a liquid.
- (27) *“Fresh water”* means water, such as tap water, that has not been previously used in a process operation or, if the water has been recycled from a process operation, it has been treated and meets the effluent guidelines for chromium wastewater.
- (28) *“Fugitive dust”* means any solid particulate matter that may contain hexavalent chromium that has the potential to become airborne by natural or man-made activities. “Fugitive dust” does not include particulate matter emitted from an exhaust stack.
- (29) *“Hard chromium electroplating or industrial chromium electroplating”* means a process by which a thick layer of chromium (typically greater than 1.0 micrometers) is electrodeposited on a base material to provide a surface with functional properties such as wear resistance, a low coefficient of friction, hardness, and corrosion resistance. In this process, the part workpiece serves as the cathode in the electrolytic cell and the solution serves as the electrolyte. The hard chromium electroplating process is performed at current densities typically ranging from 1,600 to 6,500 A/m<sup>2</sup> for total plating times ranging from 20 minutes to 36 hours depending upon the desired plate thickness.
- (30) *“Hexavalent chromium”* means the form of chromium in a valence state of +6.
- (31) *“High Efficiency Particulate Arrestor (HEPA) filter”* means filter(s) rated at 99.97 percent or more efficient in collecting particle sizes 0.3 micrometers.

- (32) *"Initial startup"* means the first time a new facility begins production or the first time a modified chromium plating or anodizing tank begins operating at a modified facility. If such production or operation occurs prior to ~~October 24, 2007~~ June 30, 2022, the date of "Initial Startup" is ~~October 24, 2007~~ June 30, 2022. "Initial Startup" does not include operation solely for testing of equipment or subsequent startup of permit units following malfunction or shutdown.
- (33) *"Large, hard chromium electroplating facility"* means a facility that performs hard chromium electroplating and emits greater than or equal to 10 pounds per year (lbs/yr) controlled emissions of hexavalent chromium.
- (34) *"Leak"* means the release of chromium emissions from any opening in the emission collection system prior to exiting the emission control device.
- (35) *"Major source"* means any stationary source, or group of stationary sources located within a contiguous area and under common control, that emits, or has the potential to emit considering controls, in the aggregate, 10 tons per year or more of any hazardous air pollutant, or 25 tons per year or more of any combination of hazardous air pollutants.
- (36) *"Maximum cumulative potential rectifier capacity"* means the summation of the total installed rectifier capacity associated with the hard chromium electroplating tanks at a facility, expressed in amperes, multiplied by the maximum potential operating schedule of 8,400 hours per year and 0.7, which assumes that electrodes are energized 70 percent of the total operating time. The maximum potential operating schedule is based on operating 24 hours per day, 7 days per week, 50 weeks per year.
- (37) *"Mechanical fume suppressant"* means any device, including but not limited to polyballs, that reduces fumes or mist at the surfaces of an electroplating or anodizing bath by direct contact with the surface of the bath.
- (38) *"Medium, hard chromium electroplating facility"* means a facility that performs hard chromium electroplating and emits greater than 2 pounds per year (lbs/yr) controlled emissions but less than 10 pounds per year (lbs/yr) controlled emissions of hexavalent chromium.

- (39) *“Modification”* means either:
- (A) Any physical change in, change in method of operation of, or addition to an existing permit unit that requires an application for a permit to construct and/or operate and results in an increase in hexavalent chromium emissions. Routine maintenance and/or repair shall not be considered a physical change. A change in the method of operation of equipment, unless previously limited by an enforceable permit condition, shall not include:
1. An increase in the hours of operation; or
  2. A change in ownership of a facility; or
  3. An increase in the annual ampere-hours, unless such increase will cause a facility to be subject to a different requirement in Table 93102.4 of section 93102.4.
- (B) The addition of any new chromium plating or anodizing tank at an existing facility which increases hexavalent chromium emissions; or
- (C) The fixed capital cost of the replacement of components exceeding 50 percent of the fixed capital cost that would be required to construct a comparable new facility.
- (40) *“Modified facility”* means any facility which has undergone a modification.
- (41) *“New facility”* means any facility that begins initial operations on or after ~~October 24, 2007~~ June 30, 2022. *“New Facility”* does not include the installation of a new chromium plating or anodizing tank at an existing facility or the modification of an existing facility.
- (42) *“Operating parameter value”* means a minimum or maximum value established for a control device or process parameter which, if achieved by itself or in combination with one or more other operating parameter values, determines that an owner or operator is in continual compliance with the applicable emission limitation or standard.
- (43) *“Owner or Operator”* means a person who is the owner or the operator of a facility performing hard chromium electroplating, decorative chromium electroplating, or chromic acid anodizing.



- (44) *“Packed-bed scrubber”* means an add-on air pollution control device consisting of a single or double packed-bed that contains packing media on which the chromic acid droplets impinge.
- (45) *“Permitting agency”* means the local air pollution control or air quality management district.
- (46) *“Person”* shall have the same meaning as defined in Health and Safety Code section 39047.
- (47) *“Responsible official”* means one of the following:
- (D) For a corporation: A president, secretary, treasurer, or vice president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy or decision-making functions for the corporation, or a duly authorized representative of such person if the representative is responsible for the overall operation of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities and either:
1. The facilities employ more than 250 persons or have gross annual sales or expenditures exceeding \$25 million (in second quarter 1980 dollars); or
  2. The delegation of authority to such representative is approved in advance by the Administrator.
- (E) For a partnership or sole proprietorship: a general partner or the proprietor, respectively.
- (F) For a municipality, state, Federal, or other public agency: either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official. For the purposes of this part, a principal executive officer of a Federal agency includes the chief executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit of the agency (e.g., a Regional Administrator of the U.S. EPA).
- (G) For sources (as defined in this part) applying for or subject to a title V permit: "responsible official" shall have the same meaning as defined in 40 CFR Part 70 or federal title V regulations in this chapter (42 U.S.C. 7401, et seq.), whichever is applicable.

- (48) “*School under construction*” means any property that meets any of the following conditions:
- (H) Construction of a school has commenced; or
  - (I) A CEQA Notice for the construction of a school has been issued; or
  - (J) A school has been identified in an approved local government specific plan.
- (49) “*Sensitive receptor*” means any residence including private homes, condominiums, apartments, and living quarters; education resources such as preschools and kindergarten through grade twelve (k-12) schools; daycare centers; and health care facilities such as hospitals or retirement and nursing homes. A sensitive receptor includes long term care hospitals, hospices, prisons, and dormitories or similar live-in housing.
- (50) “*Small, hard chromium electroplating facility*” means a facility that performs hard chromium electroplating and emits less than or equal to 2 pounds per year (lbs/yr) controlled emissions of hexavalent chromium.
- (51) “*Source*” means any chromium electroplating or chromic acid anodizing operation and any equipment or materials associated with the selected associated air pollution control technique.
- (52) “*Stalagmometer*” means an instrument used to measure the surface tension of a solution by determining the mass of a drop of liquid by weighing a known number of drops or by counting the number of drops obtained from a given volume of liquid.
- (53) “*Substantial use*” of an Authority to Construct means one or more of the following: (A) the equipment that constitutes the source has been purchased or acquired; (B) construction activities, other than grading or installation of utilities or foundations, have begun and are continuing; or (C) a contract to complete construction of the source within one year has been entered into.
- (54) “*Surface tension*” means the property, due to molecular forces, that exists in the surface film of all liquids and tends to prevent liquid from spreading.

- (55) “*Tank*” means the structure or receptacle containing the electroplating or anodizing bath.
- (56) “*Tank operation*” means the time in which current and/or voltage is being applied to a chromium electroplating tank or a chromic acid anodizing tank.
- (57) “*Tensiometer*” means an instrument used to measure the surface tension of a solution by determining the amount of force needed to pull a ring from the liquid surface. The amount of force is proportional to the surface tension.
- (58) “*Trivalent chromium*” means the form of chromium in a valence state of +3.
- (59) “*Trivalent chromium process*” means the process used for electrodeposition of a thin layer of chromium onto a base material using a trivalent chromium solution instead of a chromic acid solution.
- (60) “*Weekly*” means at least once every seven calendar days.
- (61) “*Wetting agent*” means the type of chemical fume suppressant that reduces the surface tension of a liquid.

NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 39600, 39601, 39650, 39658, 39659, and 39666, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Sections 39650, 39658, 39659, 39665, and 39666, Health and Safety Code; and 40 CFR Part 63 Subpart N.

#### **§93102.4 Requirements for Existing, Modified, and New Hexavalent Chromium Plating and Chromic Acid Anodizing Facilities.**

This section 93102.4 sets forth requirements that apply to all hexavalent chromium hard and decorative chromium electroplating and chromic acid anodizing facilities, except for facilities subject to section 93102.6 (i.e., facilities that perform electroplating using a trivalent chromium bath or are facilities with enclosed hexavalent chromium electroplating tanks). The requirements differ depending on whether a facility is an existing facility, a modified facility or a new facility. Additional requirements that apply to all facilities (i.e., all existing, modified, and new facilities) are contained in section 93102.5, sections 93102.7 through 93102.14 and section 93102.16.

Subsection (a) contains the requirements for new hexavalent chromium electroplating or chromic acid anodizing operations. Subsection (b) contains requirements for existing facilities that emit hexavalent chromium. Subsection (c) contains limits for existing facilities that shall remain in effect until the

~~requirements of subsection (b) become effective after June 30, 2022. Subsection (a) contains the requirements to reduce hexavalent chromium emissions that were in effect before October 24, 2007. The limits in subsection (a) shall remain in effect for a facility until the limits in subsection (b) become effective. Once the limits in subsection (b) become effective for an individual facility the limits in subsection (a) no longer apply.~~

~~The limits in subsection (b) are phased in depending on the amount of annual permitted ampere hours and the distance to the nearest sensitive receptor. Depending on the facility, limits in subsection (b) become effective on April 24, 2008, October 24, 2009, October 24, 2010, or October 24, 2011.~~

~~(a) *Requirements that Apply to Existing Hexavalent Chromium Electroplating and Chromic Acid Anodizing Facilities.*~~

~~An existing facility is a facility that is in operation before October 24, 2007.~~

~~In addition to the limits specified in this subsection (a) all facilities (i.e., all existing, modified, and new facilities) must comply with the applicable provisions contained in section 93102.5, sections 93102.7 through 93102.14, and section 93102.16.~~

~~(1) *Limits that Apply to Existing Hard Chromium Electroplating Facilities Until the Limits in subsection 93102.4(b) Become Effective.*~~

~~During tank operation, each owner or operator of an existing facility shall control hexavalent chromium emissions discharged to the atmosphere from that facility by reducing the hexavalent chromium emissions from the add-on air pollution control device(s) serving the electroplating tank(s) as identified below.~~

~~(A) Limits that Apply Until the Limits in subsection 93102.4(b) Become Effective for Existing Hard Chromium Electroplating Facilities that Began Operations on or before December 16, 1993.~~

Facility Size	Controlled Emissions <sup>1</sup> (lbs/yr)	Requirement		
		≤ 60 million amp-hrs <sup>2</sup>	> 60 million amp-hrs <sup>2</sup>	
			Option 1	Option 2 <sup>3</sup>
Large	≥ 10 lbs/yr	≤ 0.006 mg/amp-hr	≤ 0.006 mg/amp-hr	≤ 0.006 mg/amp-hr
Medium	< 10 lbs/yr but > 2 lbs/yr	≤ 0.03 mg/amp-hr	≤ 0.006 mg/amp-hr	≤ 0.03 mg/amp-hr and 0.015-mg/dscm
Small	≤ 2 lbs/yr	≤ 0.15 mg/amp-hr	≤ 0.03 mg/amp-hr	≤ 0.15 mg/amp-hr and 0.015-mg/dscm

<sup>1</sup> combined hexavalent or total chromium emissions from hard chromium plating operations

<sup>2</sup> maximum cumulative potential rectifier capacity or usage limit

<sup>3</sup> “Option 2” is an alternative emission limitation for small and medium facilities that elect to demonstrate compliance with both a mg/amp-hr and a mg/dscm requirement

~~(B) Limits that Apply Until the Limits in subsection 93102.4(b) Become Effective for Existing Hard Chromium Electroplating Facilities that Began Operations after December 16, 1993, and Before October 24, 2007.~~

Facility Size	Controlled Emissions <sup>1</sup> (lbs/yr)	Requirement	
		≤ 60 million amp-hrs <sup>2</sup>	> 60 million amp-hrs <sup>2</sup>
Large	≥ 10 lbs/yr	≤ 0.006 mg/amp-hr	≤ 0.006 mg/amp-hr
Medium/ Small	< 10 lbs/yr	≤ 0.03 mg/amp-hr	≤ 0.006 mg/amp-hr

<sup>1</sup> combined hexavalent or total chromium emissions from hard chromium plating operations

<sup>2</sup> maximum cumulative potential rectifier capacity or usage limit

~~(C) Special Provisions that Apply for some Hard Chromium Electroplating Facilities Using Less than or Equal to 500,000 Ampere-hours per Year Until the Limits in subsection 93102.4(b) Become Effective.~~

~~The permitting agency may approve, on a case-by-case basis, alternative standards for hard chromium electroplating facilities using less than or equal to 500,000 ampere-hours per year. The operation must have been constructed on or before December 16, 1993. At a minimum, the facility must use a chemical fume suppressant containing a wetting agent to lower the surface tension of the plating bath to at least 45 dynes per centimeter (dynes/cm) ( $3.1 \times 10^{-3}$  pound force per foot [lbF/ft]). Effective April 24, 2008, the chemical fume suppressant used by the facility must meet the criteria specified in section 93102.8 and the surface tension shall be maintained below the value specified in Table 93102.8. The permitting agency may require additional emission reduction techniques as necessary to reduce the public health impact of emissions from the operation. The owner or operator must comply with the applicable parameter monitoring [section 93102.9], recordkeeping [section 93102.12], and reporting [section 93102.13] requirements. If an emission reduction technique not identified in this rule is used, the owner or operator must submit a plan to the permitting agency describing the alternative technique and identifying appropriate monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements. The permitting agency, with U.S. EPA concurrence, shall approve this plan if equivalent results are obtained. Upon approval, the requirements identified in the plan shall be the applicable requirements under this regulation.~~

~~(2) *Requirements that Apply to Existing Hexavalent Decorative Chromium Electroplating and Chromic Acid Anodizing Facilities Until the Limits in subsection 93102.4(b) Become Effective.*~~

~~During tank operation, each owner or operator of an existing decorative hexavalent chromium electroplating or chromic acid anodizing facility shall control hexavalent chromium emissions discharged to the atmosphere by meeting either of the requirements identified below.~~

Method of Compliance	Requirement
1. add-on air pollution control equipment, or chemical fume suppressants, or mechanical fume suppressants (i.e. polyballs)	$\leq 0.01$ milligrams per dry standard cubic meter of air (mg/dscm)- ( $4.4 \times 10^{-6}$ gr/dscf)
2. chemical fume suppressants containing a wetting agent <sup>4</sup>	$\leq 45$ dynes per centimeter (dynes/cm) ( $3.1 \times 10^{-3}$ pound force per foot [lbF/ft])

<sup>4</sup> Effective April 24, 2008, the chemical fume suppressant used by the facility must meet the criteria specified in section 93102.8 and the surface tension shall be maintained below the value specified in Table 93102.8.

(a) **Limits Requirements that Apply to All New Hexavalent Hard and Decorative Chromium Electroplating and Chromic Acid Anodizing Facilities.**

(1) No person shall install or operate a new hexavalent hard and decorative chromium electroplating facility or new hard hexavalent chromium electroplating facility, or a new chromic acid anodizing facility after June 30, 2022.

(b) **Requirements that Apply to all Existing Hexavalent Hard and Decorative Chromium Electroplating and Chromic Acid Anodizing Facilities.**

(1) No owner or operator shall operate a decorative hexavalent chromium electroplating tank after July 1, 2024.

(2) No owner or operator shall operate a hard hexavalent chromium electroplating tank after July 1, 2028.

(3) No owner or operator shall operate a chromic acid anodizing tank after July 1, 2033.

(c) **Limits that Apply to All Existing Hexavalent Hard and Decorative Chromium Electroplating and Chromic Acid Anodizing Facilities Before Requirements in §93102.4(b) Take Effect After October 24, 2007.**

(1) During tank(s) operation, each owner or operator of an existing hexavalent chromium facility shall control hexavalent chromium emissions discharged to the atmosphere by meeting the requirements identified below.

Table 93102.4: Hexavalent Chromium Emission Limits for Existing Tanks

<i>Sensitive Receptor Distance</i> <sup>1</sup>	<i>Annual Permitted Ampere-Hours</i>	<i>Emission Limitation</i>	<i>Effective Date</i>
≤ 330 feet	≤ 20,000	Use Chemical Fume Suppressants as specified in section 93102.8 <sup>2</sup>	<del>April 24, 2008</del>
≤ 330 feet	> 20,000 and ≤ 200,000	0.0015 milligrams/ampere-hour as measured after add-on air pollution control device(s)	<del>October 24, 2010</del>
≤ 330 feet	> 200,000	0.0015 milligrams/ampere-hour as measured after add-on air pollution control device(s) <sup>3</sup>	<del>October 24, 2009</del>
> 330 feet	≤ 50,000	Use Chemical Fume Suppressant as specified in section 93102.8 <sup>2</sup>	<del>April 24, 2008</del>
> 330 feet	> 50,000 and ≤ 500,000	0.0015 milligrams/ampere-hour	<del>October 24, 2011</del>
> 330 feet	> 500,000	0.0015 milligrams/ampere-hour as measured after add-on air pollution control device(s) <sup>3</sup>	<del>October 24, 2009</del>

<sup>1</sup> Distance shall be measured as specified in section 93102.4(b)(2)(A).

<sup>2</sup> Alternatively, a facility may install an add-on air pollution control device(s) that controls emissions to below 0.0015 milligrams per ampere-hour.

<sup>3</sup> When annual emissions exceed 15 grams a site specific risk analysis must be conducted by the owner or operator in accordance with the permitting agency's procedures, unless a site specific risk analysis has already been conducted and approved by the permitting agency. The analysis shall be submitted to the permitting agency.



- (2) ***Demonstrating Compliance with the Emission Limitation in Table 93102.4***
- (A) Distance to the nearest sensitive receptor shall be submitted to the permitting agency. ~~The measurement shall be provided to the permitting agency within 30 days of October 24, 2007.~~
1. For facilities that do not have an add-on air pollution control device ~~on October 24, 2007~~, the measurement shall be the distance, rounded to the nearest foot, from the edge of the hexavalent chromium plating or anodizing tank nearest the sensitive receptor to the property line of the nearest sensitive receptor ~~that exists on October 24, 2007~~.
  2. For facilities with an add-on air pollution control device ~~on October 24, 2007~~, the measurement shall be the distance, rounded to the nearest foot, from the centroid of the stack to the property line of the nearest sensitive receptor ~~that exists on October 24, 2007~~.
- (B) Facilities located within 330 feet of a sensitive receptor and with annual permitted ampere-hours greater than 20,000, and facilities beyond 330 feet of a sensitive receptor with more than 500,000 annual permitted ampere-hours must use an add-on air pollution control device(s) to control hexavalent chromium emissions and demonstrate compliance with the emission limitation of 0.0015 milligrams/ampere-hour as measured after the add-on air pollution control device.
- (3) ***Requirements for Facilities Demonstrating Compliance by an Alternative Method or Methods***
- As provided in Health and Safety Code Section 39666(f), the owner or operator of a facility may submit to the permitting agency an alternative method, or methods, that will achieve an equal, or greater amount of reduction in hexavalent chromium emissions and an equal, or greater reduction in risk than would be achieved by direct compliance with the requirements currently in effect per of section 93102.4(b)(1) and (b)(2) and 93012.4(c)(1) and (c)(2).
- (A) The information contained in Appendix 9 of section 93102.16 must be submitted to the permitting agency.

- (B) To be approved by the permitting agency the owner or operator must demonstrate that the alternative method(s) is enforceable, provides an equal, or greater hexavalent chromium emission reduction, and provides an equal, or greater risk reduction than would direct compliance with the requirements of currently in effect per section 93102.4(b)(1) and (b)(2) and 93012.4(c)(1) and (c)(2).
  - (C) Upon approval of the method(s) the owner or operator must implement the approved method(s) within the time periods specified of ~~section 93102.4(b)(1).~~
    - 1. If the alternative method is for compliance with the requirements of section 93102.4(b) the owner or operator must implement the approved method(s) within the time periods specified in section 93102.4(b)
    - 2. If the alternative method is for compliance with the requirements of section 93102.4(c)(1) and (c)(2) the owner or operator must implement the approved method(s) within 60 days of approval.
  - (D) A facility operating under an approved alternative method(s) must comply with the requirements set forth in sections 93102.5, 93102.7, and 93102.9 through 93102.14, and 93102.16.
- (d) ***Requirements for Modified Hexavalent Chromium Electroplating or Chromic Acid Anodizing Facilities.***
- (1) During tank operation, each owner or operator of a modified facility shall upon initial start-up control hexavalent chromium emissions discharged to the atmosphere from that facility by reducing the hexavalent chromium emissions from the electroplating or anodizing tank(s) by:
    - (A) Using an add-on air pollution device(s) to control hexavalent chromium emissions, and
    - (B) Meeting an emission limit of 0.0015 milligrams per ampere-hour or less.
  - (2) Prior to initial start-up of a modified facility, when annual emissions of hexavalent chromium are expected to exceed 15 grams per year, the owner or operator shall conduct a site specific risk analysis in accordance with the permitting agency's procedures. The analysis shall be submitted to the permitting agency.

- (3) A facility is not required to comply with section 93102.4(~~de~~)(1)(A) if the facility is implementing an alternative method or methods that have been approved by the permitting agency as provided in section 93102.4(~~cb~~)(3) and Health and Safety Code section 39666(f).

~~(e) *Requirements for New Hexavalent Chromium Electroplating and Chromic Acid Anodizing Facilities Beginning October 24, 2007.*~~

- ~~(1) No person shall operate a new facility unless it is located outside of an area that is zoned for residential or mixed use and is located, as determined by the permitting agency, at least 1,000 feet from (A) the boundary of any area that is zoned for residential or mixed use, or (B) any school or school under construction.~~
- ~~(A) A new facility shall be deemed to meet the requirements specified in this subsection (d)(1) if one of the following criteria is met, even if the facility does not meet the requirement at the time of initial startup (e.g., because of a zoning change that occurs after the authority to construct is issued):~~
- ~~1. The requirements specified in this subsection (d)(1) are met at the time it is issued an authority to construct by the permitting agency, and substantial use of the authority to construct takes place within one year after it is issued; or~~
  - ~~2. The requirements specified in this subsection (d)(1) are met at the time it is issued an authority to construct by the permitting agency, and substantial use of the authority to construct takes place before any zoning change occurs that affects the operation's ability to meet the requirement at the time of initial startup.~~
- ~~(2) During tank operation, each owner or operator of a new facility shall control hexavalent chromium emissions discharged to the atmosphere from that facility by reducing the hexavalent chromium emissions from the electroplating or anodizing tank(s) by installing a HEPA add-on air pollution control device. The measured emission rate of hexavalent chromium shall be no more than 0.0011 milligrams per ampere hour as measured after the HEPA add-on air pollution control device.~~
- ~~(3) Prior to initial start-up the owner or operator of each new facility shall conduct a site specific risk analysis in accordance with the permitting agency's procedures. The analysis shall be submitted to the permitting agency.~~
- ~~(4) Prior to initial startup, each new facility shall demonstrate to the permitting agency that the new facility meets the requirements specified in this subsection (d) of this section 93102.4.~~

~~(5) A facility is not required to comply with the requirement in section 93102.4(d)(2) to install a HEPA add-on air pollution control device if the facility is implementing an alternative method or methods that have been approved by the permitting agency as provided in section 93102.4(b)(3) and Health and Safety Code section 39666(f).~~

~~(f) **Notification Requirements for New and Modified Facilities.**~~

~~(1) **Notification of Construction Reports.**~~

~~(A) No person may construct or modify a facility, such that it becomes a facility subject to sections 93102 to 93102.16, without submitting a notification of construction or modification to the permitting agency and receiving approval in advance to construct or modify the facility.~~

~~(B) The contents of the Notification of Construction Report shall include the information contained in Appendix 4.~~

~~(2) **Alternative Notification Requirements:** Instead of complying with the requirements in subpart (e)(1)(A) of this subsection, a facility may fulfill these requirements by complying with the permitting agency's "New Source Review" requirements, provided similar information is obtained.~~

NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 39600, 39601, 39650, 39658, 39659, and 39666, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Sections 39650, 39658, 39659, 39665, and 39666, Health and Safety Code; and 40 CFR Part 63 Subpart N.

**§ 93102.5 Requirements that Apply to Existing and Modified, and New Hexavalent Chromium Plating or Chromic Acid Anodizing Facilities After Requirements in §93102.4(b) Take Effect Beginning October 24, 2007.**

Each owner or operator of a hexavalent chromium plating or chromic acid anodizing facility shall comply with the following requirements on or after the dates specified below:

(a) **Removal of Add-on Pollution Control Device(s).** No add-on air pollution control device(s) ~~installed before October 24, 2007,~~ shall be removed or rendered inoperable unless it is replaced by an add-on air pollution control device(s) meeting an emission rate of 0.0015 milligrams per ampere-hour or less as measured after the add-on air pollution control device or unless the facility is operating under an approved alternative method as provided in section 93102.4(~~c~~)(3) and Health and Safety Code section 39666(f).

- (b) *Environmental Compliance Training.* ~~No later than October 24, 2009, and within e~~ Every two years thereafter, the owner or operator of a facility shall ensure that chromium plating or chromic acid anodizing operations are conducted under the direction of the owner or operator or current employee who is onsite and who has completed the California Air Resources Board (CARB) Compliance Assistance Training Course pertaining to chromium plating and chromic acid anodizing.
- (1) ~~On or after October 24, 2009,~~ Environmental compliance and recordkeeping required by this ATCM shall be conducted only by persons who completed an CARB Compliance Assistance Training Course.
  - (2) In the event that all persons who have completed the CARB training class are no longer associated with a facility, the owner or operator may be responsible for environmental compliance and recordkeeping required by this ATCM for a period of time not to exceed two years. The owner or operator shall ensure that as soon as practicable, but not longer than two years, personnel complete the training specified in subsection 93102.5(b).
  - (3) Environmental compliance training conducted by the South Coast Air Quality Management District pursuant to Rule 1469 shall fulfill the requirements of this subpart.
  - (4) Nothing in this subsection 93102.5(b) shall absolve an owner or operator from complying with sections 93102-93102.16.
- (c) *Housekeeping Requirements.* ~~Effective April 24, 2008,~~ Housekeeping practices shall be implemented to reduce potential fugitive emissions of hexavalent chromium. At a minimum, the following practices shall be implemented:
- (1) Chromic acid powder or flakes, or other substances that may contain hexavalent chromium, shall be stored in a closed container in an enclosed storage area;
  - (2) Chromic acid powder or flakes shall be transported from an enclosed storage area to the electroplating or anodizing bath(s) in a closed container;
  - (3) Any liquid or solid material that may contain hexavalent chromium that is spilled shall be cleaned up or contained within one hour after being spilled.

- (4) Dragout from the tank(s) shall be minimized by implementing the following practices:
- (A) Facilities with automated lines. Drip trays shall be installed between tanks so that the liquid does not fall through the space between tanks. Trays shall be placed such that the liquid is returned to the tank(s).
- (B) *Facilities without automated lines.*
1. Each electroplated or anodized part must be handled so that chromic acid is not dripped outside the electroplating tank.
  2. Each facility spraying down parts over the electroplating or anodizing tank(s) to remove excess chromic acid shall have a splash guard installed at the tank to minimize overspray and to ensure that any hexavalent chromium laden liquid is returned to the electroplating or anodizing tank.
- (5) Surfaces within the enclosed storage area, open floor area, walkways around the electroplating or anodizing tank(s), or any surface potentially contaminated with hexavalent chromium, that accumulates or potentially accumulates dust shall be cleaned at least once every seven days in one or more of the following manner: HEPA vacuumed, or hand wiped with a damp cloth, or wet mopped, or otherwise cleaned as approved by the permitting agency, or shall be maintained with the use of non-toxic chemical dust suppressants.
- (6) Buffing, grinding, or polishing areas within a facility shall be separated from the electroplating or anodizing operation by installing a physical barrier. The barrier may take the form of plastic strip curtains.
- (7) Chromium or chromium-containing wastes generated from housekeeping activities shall be stored, disposed of, recovered, or recycled using practices that do not lead to fugitive dust and in accordance with hazardous waste requirements.

NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 39600, 39601, 39650, 39658, 39659, 39666, and 41511, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Sections 39650, 39658, 39659, 39665, 39666, and 41511, Health and Safety Code; and 40 CFR Part 63 Subpart N.

**§ 93102.6 Special Provisions that Apply Only to Facilities that Perform Electroplating Using a Trivalent Chromium Bath or Enclosed Hexavalent Chromium Electroplating Tanks.**

(a) *Provisions that Apply to All Facilities that Perform Electroplating Using a Trivalent Chromium Bath.*

- (1) During tank operation, each owner or operator of an existing, modified, or new facility shall control total chromium emissions discharged to the atmosphere by meeting either of the requirements identified below.

<i>Method of Compliance</i>	<i>Requirement</i>
add-on air pollution control equipment, or chemical fume suppressants, or mechanical fume suppressants (i.e. polyballs)	≤0.01 mg/dscm (4.4x10 <sup>-6</sup> gr/dscf)
chemical fume suppressants containing a wetting agent	use wetting agent as bath ingredient and comply with recordkeeping and reporting provisions of sections 93102.12(i) and 93102.13(e).

- (2) New facilities that perform electroplating using a trivalent chromium bath must conduct a facility wide site specific risk analysis in accordance with the permitting agency's procedures. The analysis shall be submitted to the permitting agency.
- (3) An owner or operator that performs electroplating using a trivalent chromium bath and complying through use of a chemical fume suppressant containing a wetting agent shall not be required to comply with the requirements of sections 93102.4, 93102.5, 93102.7, 93102.8, 93102.9(b) through (f), 93102.10, 93102.11, 93102.12(a) through (f), and 93102.12(h).
- (4) An owner or operator that performs electroplating using a trivalent chromium bath and complying with the ≤ 0.01 mg/dscm limit shall not be required to comply with the requirements of sections 93102.4, 93102.5, and 93102.8.
- (5) If a facility has hexavalent chromium tanks in addition to trivalent chromium tanks, the hexavalent chromium tanks must comply with all of the requirements of the ATCM relating to hexavalent chromium facilities that do not have enclosed tanks.



**(b) Requirements for Enclosed Hexavalent Chromium Electroplating Tanks.**

- (1) The owner or operator of a hexavalent chromium electroplating facility with enclosed hexavalent chromium plating tank(s) shall control hexavalent chromium emissions from the electroplating tank(s) by:
  - (A) Achieving a hexavalent chromium emission limitation of 0.015 mg/dscm from each tank as measured after the add-on air pollution control device(s); or
  - (B) Using a chemical fume suppressant specified in section 93102.8, and maintaining the surface tension of the plating bath solution at a value specified in section 93102.8; or
  - (C) Not allowing the mass rate of the total chromium to exceed the maximum allowable mass emission rate determined by using the calculation procedure specified in Appendix 7.
- (2) The owner or operator of an existing facility that has only enclosed hexavalent chromium plating tank(s) must comply with all requirements of this ATCM ~~except for the requirements set forth in section 93102.4.~~
- (3) If a facility has hexavalent chromium plating tanks that are not enclosed in addition to enclosed hexavalent chromium tanks, the hexavalent chromium tanks that are not enclosed must comply with all the requirements of the ATCM related to hexavalent chromium facilities that do not have enclosed tanks.
- ~~(4) New facilities with enclosed hexavalent chromium plating tanks must comply with section 93102.4(d)(1).~~

NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 39600, 39601, 39650, 39658, 39659, and 39666, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Sections 39650, 39658, 39659, 39665, and 39666, Health and Safety Code; and 40 CFR Part 63 Subpart N.

**§ 93102.7 Performance Test Requirements and Test Methods.**

- (a) *Performance test requirements.*
  - (1) The following hexavalent chromium facilities must conduct a performance test to demonstrate compliance with the hexavalent chromium emission rate as specified in section 93102.4:

- (A) Existing facilities demonstrating compliance with a milligrams per ampere-hour emission limitation specified in Table 93102.4 within 60 days of June 30, 2022 unless the facility has a test that meets the requirements of section 93102.7 (b).
  - (B) Facilities that undergo a modification ~~after October 24, 2007.~~
  - ~~(C) New hexavalent chromium facilities complying with section 93102.4(d)(2) or section 93102.6(b)(1)(A) or (C).~~
  - (D) Facilities that submit an alternative compliance method or methods for approval as provided in section 93102.4(c)(3) and before the requirements of 93102.4(b) take effect.~~(b)(3)~~
- (2) New or modified facilities must conduct the performance test required by this section 93102.7 no later than 60 days after initial start-up.
  - (3) Existing facilities must conduct the performance test required by this section 93102.7 no later than the applicable effective date contained in Table 93102.4.
  - (4) The performance test must be conducted using one of the approved test methods specified in subsection 93102.7(c). The hexavalent chromium emission rate shall be multiplied by the facility annual permitted ampere-hour usage to determine the annual emissions of hexavalent chromium for the facility.
  - (5) Facilities do not need to conduct a performance test if the facility's annual permitted ampere-hour usage is  $\leq 20,000$  and the facility is located within 330 feet of a sensitive receptor or the facility's annual permitted ampere-hour usage is  $\leq 50,000$  and the facility is located more than 330 feet from a sensitive receptor ~~that exists on October 24, 2007~~, and the facility is using chemical fume suppressants.
  - (6) Trivalent chromium plating facilities meeting the mg/dscm emission rate specified in section 93102.6(a)(1) must conduct a performance test to demonstrate compliance with the total chromium emission rate.
- (b) Use of previously conducted performance test.**

A performance test conducted after January 1, 2000 may be used to satisfy the requirements of this section 93102.7, so long as all of

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the following criteria are met:

- (1) The test demonstrated compliance with the applicable hexavalent chromium emission rate specified in Table 93102.4 of section 93102.4 for hexavalent chromium plating or chromic acid anodizing facilities, or 0.01 mg/dscm or less total chromium emission rate for trivalent chromium plating facilities, or 0.015 mg/dscm hexavalent chromium emission rate for facilities with enclosed hexavalent chromium electroplating tanks complying with section 93102.6(b)(1)(A), and
- (2) The performance test was approved by the permitting agency, and
- (3) The test is representative of the method to control emissions currently in use as of June 30, 2022~~October 24, 2007~~, and
- (4) The performance test was conducted using one of the approved test methods specified in subsection 93102.7(c).

**(c) Approved Test Methods**

- (1) Emissions testing shall be conducted with a minimum of three test runs in accordance with one of the following test methods:
  - (A) California Air Resources Board Test Method 425, last amended July 28, 1997, (section 94135, Title 17, California Code of Regulations (CCR)); or
  - (B) U.S. EPA Method 306, (40 CFR 63 Appendix A) with or without hexavalent chromium option (Method 306, Section 2.2.3) provided that, if the total chromium option is used, the total chromium measurement must be assumed to be all hexavalent chromium; or
  - (C) South Coast Air Quality Management District Method 205.1.
- (2) Smoke Test to Verify the Seal Integrity of Covers Designed to Reduce Chromium Emissions from Electroplating and Anodizing Tanks (See Appendix 5).
- (3) Surface tension using a tensiometer shall be measured in accordance with U.S. EPA Method 306B (40 CFR 63 Appendix A). Surface tension using a stalagmometer shall be measured using the procedure set forth in Appendix 8, or an alternative procedure approved by the permitting agency.

- (d) *Pre-Test protocol.* Facilities subject to the provisions of section 93102.7(a) must submit a pre-test protocol to the permitting agency at least 60 days prior to conducting a performance test. The pre-test protocol shall include the performance test criteria of the end user and all assumptions, required data, and calculated targets for testing the source target chromium concentration, the preliminary chromium analytical data, and the planned sampling parameters. In addition, the pre-test protocol shall include information on equipment, logistics, personnel, and other resources necessary for an efficient and coordinated test.
- (e) *Test all emission points.* Each emission point subject to the requirements of this regulation must be tested unless a waiver is granted by U.S. EPA and approved by the permitting agency.

NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 39600, 39601, 39650, 39658, 39659, 39666, and 41511, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Sections 39650, 39658, 39659, 39665, 39666, and 41511, Health and Safety Code; and 40 CFR Part 63 Subpart N.

**§ 93102.8 Chemical Fume Suppressants.**

Chemical fume suppressants used to comply with sections 93102.4(c) and 93102.6(b)(1)(B) shall meet the criteria specified in this section 93102.8.

- (a) One or more of the chemical fume suppressants listed in Table 93102.8 shall be used to reduce the surface tension of the electroplating or anodizing bath(s) below the surface tension value listed in Table 93102.8. The surface tension value may be measured using either a stalagmometer or a tensiometer.

Table 93102.8: Chemical Fume Suppressants Approved for Use at Specified Surface Tensions

<i>Chemical Fume Suppressant and Manufacturer</i>	<i>Stalagmometer Measured Surface Tension (dynes/centimeter)</i>	<i>Tensiometer Measured Surface Tension (dynes/centimeter)</i>
Benchbrite CR-1800 <sup>®</sup> Benchmark Products	<40	<35
Glepo-Chrome <sup>®</sup> MacDermid	<40	<35
Fumetrol 140 <sup>®</sup> Atotech U.S.A.	<40	<35
HCA-6.2 <sup>®</sup> Hunter Chemical LLC	<32	<28

<u>HCA 4<sup>®</sup></u> <u>Hunter Chemical LLC</u>	<u>&lt; 32</u>	<u>&lt; 28</u>
<u>Fumetrol 21 LF2<sup>®</sup></u> <u>Atotech U.S.A</u> <u>(hard plating)</u>	<u>≤ 30</u>	<u>≤ 27</u>
<u>Dicolloy CRPF<sup>®</sup></u> <u>ProCom LLC</u> <u>(Decorative plating and</u> <u>chromic acid</u> <u>anodizing)</u>	<u>≤ 32</u>	<u>≤ 29</u>
<u>HCA 8.4<sup>®</sup></u> <u>Hunter Chemical LLC</u> <u>(Decorative plating and</u> <u>chromic acid</u> <u>anodizing)</u>	<u>≤ 25</u>	<u>≤ 22</u>
<u>HCA 8.4<sup>®</sup></u> <u>Hunter Chemical LLC</u> <u>(Hard plating)</u>	<u>≤ 33</u>	<u>≤ 30</u>
<u>Macuplex STR NPF<sup>®</sup></u> <u>MacDermid Enthone</u> <u>Industrial Solutions</u> <u>(Decorative plating and</u> <u>chromic acid</u> <u>anodizing)</u>	<u>≤ 32</u>	<u>≤ 30</u>

- (b) *Alternative chemical fume suppressants.* Chemical fume suppressants not listed in Table 93102.8 may be used upon approval by the Executive Officer. The Executive Officer shall approve the use of an alternative chemical fume suppressant if the following criteria are met:
- (1) The chemical fume suppressant has been performance tested under conditions that are representative of normal operations in a hexavalent chromium electroplating or anodizing bath and demonstrated to reduce the hexavalent chromium emissions below 0.01 milligrams per ampere hour; and
  - (2) In the performance testing, the hexavalent chromium emission rate of 0.01 milligrams per ampere-hour was achieved under conditions in which the surface tension did not exceed 45 dynes/cm, as measured by a stalagmometer or 35 dynes/cm, as measured by a tensiometer.
- (c) A chemical fume suppressant that is listed in subsection 93102.8(a) or that has been approved under subsection 93102.8(b) may no longer be used if the Executive Officer determines that the chemical fume suppressant is no longer able to reduce the hexavalent chromium emission rate below 0.01 milligrams per ampere-hour under conditions in which the surface tension does not exceed 45 dynes/cm, as measured by a stalagmometer or 35 dynes/cm, as measured by a tensiometer.

NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 39600, 39601, 39650, 39658, 39659, and 39666, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Sections 39650, 39658, 39659, 39665, and 39666, Health and Safety Code; and 40 CFR Part 63 Subpart N.

**§ 93102.9 Parameter Monitoring Requirements.**

- (a) *Ampere-hours.* Each electroplating or anodizing tank, or group of electroplating or anodizing tanks, shall have installed a continuous recording, ~~non-resettable~~ non-resettable, ampere-hour meter that operates on the electrical power lines connected to the tank or group of tanks. A separate meter shall be hard-wired for each rectifier.
- (b) *Pressure drop.* The owner or operator shall continuously monitor the pressure drop across an add-on control device such as a composite mesh-pad (CMP), packed-bed scrubber (PBS), a CMP/PBS, fiber-bed mist eliminator, and a High Efficiency Particulate Arrestor (HEPA) filter with a mechanical gauge. The gauge shall be located so that it can be easily visible and in clear sight of the operation, or maintenance personnel. The pressure drop shall be maintained within plus or minus 2 inches of water of

the value established during the performance test to demonstrate compliance with the emission limitation for CMP, PBS, a CMP/PBS, and a fiber-bed mist eliminator. The pressure drop shall be maintained within - ½ times to +2 times the inches of water of the value established during the performance test to demonstrate compliance with the emission limitation for HEPA filters.

- (c) *Inlet velocity pressure.* The owner or operator shall continuously monitor the inlet velocity pressure of a packed-bed scrubber with a mechanical gauge. The gauge shall be located so that it can be easily visible and in clear sight of the operation, or maintenance personnel. The inlet velocity pressure shall be maintained within plus or minus 10 percent of the value established during the performance test to demonstrate compliance with the emission limitation.
- (d) ***Surface tension.***
- (1) The owner or operator of a facility that is required to use a chemical fume suppressant as specified in section 93102.8 to comply with section 93102.4(c) shall measure and monitor the surface tension of the electroplating, or anodizing bath(s) that contains a chemical fume suppressant listed in Table 93102.8 of section 93102.8 with either a stalagmometer using the procedure in Appendix 8 of section 93102.16 or a procedure approved by the permitting agency, or with a tensiometer using U.S. EPA Method 306B (40 CFR part 63, Appendix A). The surface tension shall be maintained below the value required by section 93102.8. Surface tension shall be measured daily for 20 operating days, and weekly thereafter as long as there is no violation of the surface tension requirement. If a violation occurs, the measurement frequency shall return to daily for 20 operating days, and weekly thereafter.
- (2) The owner or operator of a facility using a chemical fume suppressant containing a wetting agent that is not required to use a chemical fume suppressant listed in Table 93102.8 of section 93102.8 shall measure and monitor the surface tension of the chromium electroplating or chromic acid anodizing tank bath(s) with either a stalagmometer using the procedure in Appendix 8 of section 93102.16 or a procedure approved by the permitting agency, or with a tensiometer using U.S. EPA Method 306B (40 CFR part 63, Appendix A). If the surface tension is measured with a stalagmometer the surface tension shall be maintained below



45 dynes/centimeter. If the surface tension is measured with a tensiometer, the surface tension shall be maintained below 35 dynes/centimeter. Surface tension shall be measured daily for 20 operating days, and weekly thereafter as long as there is no violation of the surface tension requirement. If a violation occurs, the measurement frequency shall return to daily for 20 operating days, and weekly thereafter.

- (3) Facilities with an approved alternative method of compliance as specified in section 93102.4(c)(3) and using chemical fumesuppressants as all or partial control of hexavalent chromium emissions must measure and monitor the surface tension of the electroplating or anodizing bath daily. The surface tensionmust be maintained at or below the surface tension measuredduring the performance test.
- (e) *Foam blanket thickness.* The owner or operator shall monitor the foam blanket thickness across the surface of the electroplating, or anodizing bath(s). The foam blanket thickness shall be maintained consistent with the requirements established during the performance test to demonstrate compliance with the emission limitation. Foam thickness shall be measured hourly for 15 operating days, and daily thereafter as long as there is no violation of the foam thickness requirement. If a violation occurs, the measurement frequency shall return to hourly for 15 operating days, and daily thereafter.
- (f) *Mechanical fume suppressants.* The owner or operator shall visually inspect the electroplating, or anodizing bath(s) for coverage comparable to the coverage during the performance test daily.

NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 39600, 39601, 39650, 39658, 39659, and 39666, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Sections 39650, 39658, 39659, 39665, and 39666, Health and Safety Code; and 40 CFR Part 63 Subpart N.

**§ 93102.10 Inspection and Maintenance Requirements.**

- (a) Hexavalent chromium electroplating, and chromic acid anodizing facilities shall comply with the applicable inspection and maintenance requirements listed in Table 93102.10.

Table 93102.10 -- Summary of Inspection and Maintenance Requirements

<i>Control Technique/Equipment</i>	<i>Inspection and Maintenance Requirements</i>	<i>Frequency</i>
Composite mesh-pad (CMP) system, Packed-bed scrubber (PBS), or PBS/CMP	1. Visually inspect device to ensure that there is proper drainage, no unusual chromic acid buildup on the pads, and/or packed beds and no evidence of chemical attack that affects the structural integrity of the device.	1. 1/quarter.
	2. Visually inspect back portion of the mesh pad closest to the fan to ensure there is no breakthrough of chromic acid mist, and/or back portion of the chevron mist eliminator to ensure it is dry and there is no breakthrough of chromic acid mist.	2. 1/quarter.
	3. Visually inspect ductwork from tank to the control device to ensure there are no leaks.	3. 1/quarter.
	4. Perform washdown and/or add fresh makeup water to the packed bed when it is needed.	4. Per manufacturer.
Fiber-bed mist eliminator <sup>A</sup>	Same as number 1 for CMP/PBS.	1. 1/quarter.
	Same as number 3 for CMP/PBS.	2. 1/quarter.
	Same as number 4 for CMP/PBS.	3. Per manufacturer.
High Efficiency Particulate Arrestor (HEPA) filter	1. Look for changes in the pressure drop.	1. 1/week.
	2. Replace HEPA filter.	2. Per manufacturer's specifications, or permitting agency's requirement.

Chromium tank covers [facilities complying with subsection 93102.6(b)]	1. Drain the air-inlet (purge air) valves at the end of each day that the tank is in operation.	1. 1/day.
	2. Visually inspect access door seals and membranes for integrity.	2. 1/week.
	3. Drain the evacuation unit directly into the plating tank or into the rinse tanks (for recycle into the plating tank).	3. 1/week.
	4. Visually inspect membranes for perforations using a light source that adequately illuminates the membrane (e.g., Grainger model No. 6X971 Fluorescent Hand Lamp).	4. 1/month.
	5. Visually inspect all clamps for proper operation; replace as needed.	5. 1/month.
	6. Clean or replace filters on evacuation unit.	6. 1/month.
	7. Visually inspect piping to, piping from, and body of evacuation unit to ensure there are no leaks and no evidence of chemical attack.	7. 1/quarter.
	8. Replace access door seals, membrane evacuation unit filter, and purge air inlet check valves in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations.	8. Per manufacturer.
Pitot tube	Backflush with water, or remove from the duct and rinse with fresh water. Replace in the duct and rotate 180 degrees to ensure that the same zero reading is obtained. Check pitot tube ends for damage. Replace pitot tube if cracked or fatigued.	1/quarter.
Ampere-hour meter	Install and maintain per manufacturer's specifications.	Per manufacturer.
Stalagmometer/ Tensiometer	Calibrate and maintain per manufacturer's specifications.	Per manufacturer.

<sup>A</sup> Inspection and maintenance requirements for the control device installed upstream of the fiber-bed mist eliminator to prevent plugging do not apply as long as the inspection and maintenance requirements for the fiber-bed unit are followed.

- (b) Add-on air pollution control device(s) that is custom designed for a specific operation shall develop operating and maintenance requirements. The requirements shall be submitted to the

permitting agency for review and approval. The requirements and frequency of inspection must be sufficient to ensure compliance.

NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 39600, 39601, 39650, 39658, 39659, 39666, and 41511, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Sections 39650, 39658, 39659, 39665, 39666, and 41511, Health and Safety Code; and 40 CFR Part 63 Subpart N.

**§ 93102.11      Operation and Maintenance Plan (O & M Plan) Requirements.**

- (a) *Prepare the O & M plan.* The owner or operator subject to the inspection and maintenance requirements of subsection 93102.10(a) and (b) shall prepare an operation and maintenance plan. For major sources, the plan shall be incorporated by reference into the source's title V permit. The plan shall incorporate the inspection and maintenance requirements for that device, or monitoring equipment, as identified in Table 93102.10, or subsection 93102.10(b) of this ATCM and include the following elements:
  - (1) A standardized checklist to document the operation and maintenance of the facility, the add-on air pollution control device, and the process and control system monitoring equipment; and
  - (2) Procedures to be followed to ensure that equipment is properly maintained. [To satisfy the inspection and maintenance requirements of this subsection, the owner or operator may use applicable standard operating procedure (SOP) manuals, Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) plans, or other existing plans, provided the alternative plans meet the requirements of this subsection.]
- (b) *Retain the O & M plan.* The owner or operator shall keep the written operation and maintenance plan on record after it is developed to be made available for inspection, upon request, during normal working hours.
- (c) *Changes to the O & M plan.* Any changes made by the owner or operator should be documented in an addendum to the plan. In addition, the owner or operator shall keep previous (i.e., superseded) versions of the operation and maintenance plan on record to be made available for inspection, upon request, during normal working hours, for a period of 5 years after each revision to the plan.

- (d) *Revisions to the O & M plan to address breakdowns.* The operation and maintenance plan shall be revised as necessary to minimize breakdowns.

NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 39600, 39601, 39650, 39658, 39659, 39666, and 41511, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Sections 39650, 39658, 39659, 39665, 39666, and 41511, Health and Safety Code; and 40 CFR Part 63 Subpart N.

**§ 93102.12 Recordkeeping Requirements.**

- (a) *Inspection records.* The owner or operator shall maintain inspection records to document that the inspection and maintenance requirements of section 93102.10 and Table 93102.10, and the provisions of the operation and maintenance plan required by section 93102.11 have been met. The record can take the form of a checklist and shall identify:
- (1) the device inspected,
  - (2) the date and time of inspection,
  - (3) a brief description of the working condition of the device during the inspection,
  - (4) maintenance activities performed on the components of the air pollution control system (i.e. duct work replacement, filter pad replacement, fan replacement, etc), and
  - (5) actions taken to correct deficiencies found during the inspection.
- (b) *Performance test records.* The owner or operator shall maintain test reports documenting the conditions and results of all performance tests.
- (c) *Monitoring data records.* The owner or operator shall maintain records of monitoring data required by section 93102.9 that are used to demonstrate compliance, including the date and time the data are collected.
- (1) *Cumulative rectifier usage records.* Record the actual cumulative rectifier usage expended during each month of the reporting period, and the total usage expended to date.
  - (2) *Pressure drop.* The owner or operator shall record the pressure drop once a week.

- (3) *Inlet Velocity Pressure.* The owner or operator shall record the inlet velocity pressure weekly.
- (4) *Surface tension.*
- (A) Facilities required to use a chemical fume suppressant as specified in section 93102.8 to comply with section 93102.4.
- The owner or operator shall record the surface tension daily for 20 operating days, and weekly thereafter as long as there is no violation of the surface tension requirement. If the surface tension of the plating or anodizing bath exceeds levels specified in section 93102.8 the owner or operator shall again record the surface tension daily for 20 operating days, and weekly thereafter.
- (B) Facilities not required to use a chemical fume suppressant specified in section 93102.8 to comply with section 93102.4.
- The owner or operator shall record the surface tension daily for 20 operating days, and weekly thereafter as long as there is no violation of the surface tension requirement. If the surface tension of the plating or anodizing bath exceeds 45 dynes/centimeter as measured with a stalagmometer or exceeds 35 dynes/centimeter as measured with a tensiometer, the owner or operator shall again record the surface tension daily for 20 operating days, and weekly thereafter.
- (C) Facilities with an approved alternative method of compliance as specified in section 93102.4(b)(3) and using chemical fume suppressants as all, or partial control of hexavalent chromium emissions must record the surface tension of the electroplating, or anodizing bath daily. The surface tension must be maintained at or below the surface tension measured during the performance test.
- (5) *Mechanical fume suppressants.* Facilities with an approved alternative method of compliance as specified in section 93102.4(b)(3) and using mechanical fume suppressants as all or partial control of hexavalent chromium emissions must record the coverage on the electroplating or anodizing bath daily. Coverage shall be reported as a percentage of bath surface area.

- (6) *Foam thickness.* The owner or operator shall record the foam thickness hourly for 15 operating days, and daily thereafter as long as there is no violation of the foam thickness requirement. If a violation occurs, the measurement frequency shall return to hourly for 15 operating days, and daily thereafter.
- (d) *Breakdown records.* The owner or operator shall maintain records of the occurrence, duration, and cause (if known) and action taken on each breakdown.
- (e) *Records of excesses.* The owner or operator shall maintain records of exceedances of the emission limitations in section 93102.4, the monitoring parameter values established under section 93102.9, or any site-specific operating parameters established for alternative equipment. The records shall include the date of the occurrence, the duration, cause (if known), and, where possible, the magnitude of any excess emissions.
- (f) *Records demonstrating facility size.* Facility size for determining the applicable emission limitation in subsection 93102.4(a) is determined by the maximum cumulative potential rectifier capacity. However, a facility with a maximum cumulative potential rectifier capacity of 60 million amp-hr/yr or more may, at the option of the owner or operator, be considered small or medium if the actual cumulative rectifier usage is less than 60 million amp-hr/yr as demonstrated by using either of the following procedures:
  - (1) *Annual actual cumulative rectifier capacity.* Show by records that the facility's previous annual actual cumulative rectifier capacity was less than 60 million amp-hr/yr, by using nonresettable ampere-hour meters and keeping monthly records of actual ampere-hour capacity for each 12-month rolling period following the compliance date. The actual cumulative rectifier capacity for the previous 12-month rolling period shall be tabulated monthly by adding the capacity for the current month to the capacities for the previous 11 months; or
  - (2) *Maximum cumulative potential rectifier usage limit.* By accepting a limit on the maximum cumulative potential rectifier usage of a hard chromium electroplating facility through a title V permit condition or a permitting agency operating permit condition and by maintaining monthly records in accordance with subsection 93102.12(c)(1) to demonstrate that the limit has not been exceeded.

- (g) *Records of annual ampere-hour use.* Facilities shall maintain monthly records of total ampere-hour use per calendar year. The record shall be submitted to the permitting agency as part of their Initial and Ongoing Compliance Status Reports, as specified in Appendix 2 and 3.
- (h) *Records of chemical fume suppressant additions.* For facilities using chemical fume suppressants to comply with the standards, or requirements, the owner or operator shall maintain records of the date, time, approximate volume, and product identification of the chemical fume suppressant that is added to the electroplating or anodizing bath.
- (i) *Records of trivalent chromium process components.* For facilities complying with subsection 93102.6(a) using the trivalent chromium process, the owner or operator shall maintain records of the bath components purchased, with the wetting agent clearly identified as a bath constituent contained in one of the components.
- (j) *New/modified source review information.* The owner or operator shall maintain records supporting the notifications and reports required by the permitting agency's new source review provisions and/or subsection 93102.4(e).
- (k) *Housekeeping records.* The owner or operator shall maintain records demonstrating compliance with housekeeping requirements, as required by section 93102.5, including the dates on which specific activities were completed, and records showing that chromium or chromium-containing wastes have been stored, disposed of, recovered, or recycled using practices that do not lead to fugitive dust emissions.
- (l) *Training records.* The owner or operator shall maintain records demonstrating compliance with the environmental training requirements, as required by section 93012.5(b).
- (m) *Records retention.* All records shall be maintained for five years, at least the two most recent ~~two~~ years on site.

NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 39600, 39601, 39650, 39658, 39659, 39666, and 41511, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Sections 39650, 39658, 39659, 39665, 39666, and 41511, Health and Safety Code; and 40 CFR Part 63 Subpart N.

### **§ 93102.13 Reporting Requirements.**

- (a) *Performance test documentation.*
  - (1) *Notification of performance test.*



- (A) The owner or operator of a facility shall notify the permitting agency of his or her intention to conduct a performance test at least 60 calendar days before the performance test is scheduled.
- (B) The provisions in subsection 93102.13(a)(1)(A), above, do not apply if the performance test was conducted prior to July 24, 1997, was used to demonstrate compliance with subsection 93102.4(a) or subsection 93102.6(a), and was approved by the permitting agency and the U.S. EPA.
- (2) *Reports of performance test results.* The owner or operator shall report performance test results to the permitting agency. Reports of performance test results shall be submitted no later than 90 days following the completion of the required performance test, and shall be submitted as part of the notification of compliance status required by subsection (b) of this section.
- (3) The content of performance test reports shall contain the information identified in Appendix 1.
- (b) *Initial compliance status report.* An initial compliance status report is required each time that a facility becomes subject to the requirements of this ATCM. The owner or operator shall submit to the permitting agency an initial compliance status report, signed by the responsible official who shall certify its accuracy, attesting to whether the facility has complied with this rule.
  - ~~(1) The initial compliance status report shall be submitted to the permitting agency no later than April 24, 2008 for existing facilities, or at start-up for new facilities.~~
  - (2) The content of the initial compliance status report shall contain the information identified in Appendix 2.
- (c) *Ongoing compliance status reports.* The owner, or operator shall submit a summary report to the permitting agency to document the ongoing compliance status.
  - (1) Ongoing compliance status reports shall be submitted to the permitting agency on or before February 1 annually for all facilities, and shall include information for the preceding calendar year (January 1 through December 31).
  - (2) The content of ongoing compliance status reports shall include the information identified in Appendix 3.

(d) *Reports of breakdowns.* The owner or operator shall report breakdowns as required by the permitting agency's breakdown rule.

(e) *Reports associated with the trivalent chromium process.*

(1) *Facilities currently using the trivalent chromium process.*

(A) Owners or operators electroplating with the trivalent chromium process using a wetting agent are not subject to subsections (a), (b), and (c) of this section 93102.13, but shall submit to the permitting agency the following information no later than September 1, 2022~~no later than November 24, 2007~~:

1. The name and address of each facility subject to this paragraph;
2. A statement that a trivalent chromium process that incorporates a wetting agent will be used to comply with these requirements; and
3. The list of bath components that comprise the trivalent chromium bath, with the wetting agent clearly identified.

(B) An owner or operator electroplating with the trivalent chromium process and complying with the emission limitation option in subsection 93102.6(a) shall submit the information contained in subsections (a) and (b) of this section 93102.13. The report shall be submitted in accordance with the schedules identified in those paragraphs.

(2) *Facilities changing to the trivalent chromium process.* Within 30 days of a change to the trivalent chromium process, the owner or operator shall submit to the permitting agency a report that includes:

(A) Facilities electroplating with the trivalent chromium process using a wetting agent shall submit the following information:

1. The name and address of each facility subject to this paragraph; and
2. A statement that a trivalent chromium process that incorporates a wetting agent will be used to comply with these requirements; and

3. The list of bath components that comprise the trivalent chromium bath, with the wetting agent clearly identified; and
  4. A description of the manner in which the process has been changed.
- (B) Facilities electroplating with the trivalent chromium process and complying with the emission limitation option in 93102.6(a) shall submit the information contained in subsections (a) and (b) of this section 93102.13. The report shall be submitted in accordance with the schedules identified in those paragraphs.
- (f) *Adjustments to the timeline for submittal and format of reports.* A permitting agency may adjust the timeline for submittal of periodic reports, allow consolidation of multiple reports into a single report, establish a common schedule for submittal of reports, or accept reports prepared to comply with other State, or local requirements. Prior to allowing an adjustment, the permitting agency must find that the adjustment will provide the same information and will not alter the overall frequency of reporting.

NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 39600, 39601, 39650, 39658, 39659, 39666, and 41511, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Sections 39650, 39658, 39659, 39665, 39666, and 41511, Health and Safety Code; and 40 CFR Part 63 Subpart N.

#### **§ 93102.14 Procedure for Establishing Alternative Requirements.**

- (a) *Request Approval of an Alternative Requirement.* Any person may request approval of an alternative requirement. The person seeking such approval shall submit the proposed alternative requirement to the permitting agency for approval. The request must include the proposed alternative requirement, the reason for requesting the alternative requirement, and information demonstrating that the criteria for approval identified in Table 93102.14 are met.
- (b) *Approval of an Alternative Requirement.* A permitting agency may approve an alternative requirement if it determines that application of the alternative requirement meets the criteria for approval, identified in Table 93102.14, and the permitting agency has received concurrence by the CARB and U.S. EPA, where concurrence is required.
- (c) *Concurrence for an Alternative Requirement.* For those requirements identified in Table 93102.14 as requiring concurrence

by ~~the~~ U.S. EPA and CARB, the permitting agency shall submit the alternative requirement to the concurring agency prior to final action by the permitting agency.

- (d) *Reports of Approved Alternative Requirements to U.S. EPA and CARB.* The permitting agency shall provide ~~the~~ U.S. EPA and CARB with copies of all approved alternative requirements. The information shall be provided at a mutually agreed upon frequency.
- (e) *Approval Criteria.* Nothing in this section prohibits the permitting agency from establishing approval criteria more stringent than that required in Table 93102.14.
- (f) *Alternatives Approved by U.S. EPA.* Waivers obtained from U.S. EPA prior to October 24, 2007, shall remain in effect until the effective dates of the specified requirements become effective.

Table 93102.14 -- Requirements for Approval of Alternatives

<i>Section or Subsection</i>	<i>Requirement</i>	<i>Criteria for Approval</i>	<i>Approving Agency</i>	<i>Concurring Agency <sup>(1)</sup></i>
93102.1	Applicability	equivalent type and size of facility regulated	District	
93102.4	Limits and requirements	equal or greater emission reductions	District	U.S. EPA
93102.7(a)	Performance test requirements	equivalent means of determining compliance	District	
93102.7(b)	Use of previously conducted performance tests	overall existing tests provide a similar level of compliance assurance	District	
93102.7(c)	Alternative test method	provides a similar level of accuracy and precision	District for Minor <sup>2</sup> and Intermediate <sup>3</sup> Changes	U.S. EPA, for Major <sup>4</sup> Changes, and CARB
93102.7(d)	Amendments to the pre-test protocol	equivalent means of determining compliance	District	
93102.7(e)	Test all emission points	equivalent means of determining compliance	District	
93102.9	Parameter monitoring	equivalent means of determining and assuring compliance	District for Minor <sup>5</sup> and Intermediate <sup>6</sup> Changes	U.S. EPA for Major <sup>7</sup> Changes
93102.10	Inspection maintenance requirements	equivalent means of assuring compliance	District	
93102.11	Operation and maintenance plans	equivalent means of assuring compliance	District	
93102.12(a) through (f) and (h) through (j)	Record-keeping	equivalent means of assuring compliance	District for Minor <sup>8</sup> Changes	U.S. EPA for Major <sup>9</sup> Changes
93102.12(l)	Retention of records	assure historical records available for up to 5 years	District for Minor <sup>8</sup> Changes	U.S. EPA for Major <sup>9</sup> Changes
93102.13	Reporting	equivalent means of assuring compliance	District for Minor <sup>8</sup> Changes	U.S. EPA for Major <sup>9</sup> Changes

1. U.S. EPA, or the implementing agency, in accordance with any delegation of authority to approve alternatives from the U.S. EPA.

2. Minor change to test method means: (1) A modification to a federally enforceable test method that: (i) Does not decrease the stringency of the emission limitation or standard; (ii) Has no national significance (e.g., does not affect implementation of the applicable regulation for other affected sources, does not set a national precedent, and individually does not result in a revision to the test method); and (iii) Is site-specific, made to reflect or accommodate the operational characteristics, physical constraints, or safety concerns of an affected source.

(2) Examples of minor changes to a test method include, but are not limited to: (i) Field adjustments in a test method's sampling procedure, such as a modified sampling traverse or location to avoid interference from an obstruction in the stack, increasing the sampling time or volume, use of additional impingers for a high moisture situation, accepting particulate emission results for a test run that was conducted with a lower than specified temperature, substitution of a material in the sampling train that has been demonstrated to be more inert for the sample matrix; and (ii) Changes in recovery and analytical techniques such as a change in quality control/quality assurance requirements needed to adjust for analysis of a certain sample matrix.

3. Intermediate change to test method means a within-method modification to a federally enforceable test method involving "proven technology" (generally accepted by the scientific community as equivalent or better) that is applied on a site-specific basis and that may have the potential to decrease the stringency of the associated emission limitation or standard. Though site-specific, an intermediate change may set a national precedent for a source category and may ultimately result in a revision to the federally enforceable test method. In order to be approved, an intermediate change must be validated according to U.S. EPA Method 301 (40 CFR Part 63, Appendix A) to demonstrate that it provides equal or improved accuracy and precision. Examples of intermediate changes to a test method include, but are not limited to: (1) Modifications to a test method's sampling procedure including substitution of sampling equipment that has been demonstrated for a particular sample matrix, and use of a different impinger absorbing solution; (2) Changes in sample recovery procedures and analytical techniques, such as changes to sample holding times and use of a different analytical finish with proven capability for the analyte of interest; and (3) "Combining" a federally required method with another proven method for application to processes emitting multiple pollutants.

4. Major change to test method means a modification to a federally enforceable test method that uses "unproven technology or procedures" (not generally accepted by the scientific community) or is an entirely new method (sometimes necessary when the required test method is unsuitable). A major change to a test method may be site-specific, or may apply to one or more sources or source categories, and will almost always set a national precedent. In order to be approved, a major change must be validated according to EPA Method 301 (40 CFR Part 63, Appendix A). Examples of major changes to a test method include, but are not limited to: (1) Use of an unproven analytical finish; (2) Use of a method developed to fill a test method gap; (3) Use of a new test method developed to apply to a control technology not contemplated in the applicable regulation; and (4) Combining two or more sampling/analytical methods (at least one unproven) into one for application to processes emitting multiple pollutants.

5. Minor change to monitoring means: (1) A modification to federally required monitoring that: (i) Does not decrease the stringency of the compliance and enforcement measures for the relevant standard; (ii) Has no national significance (e.g., does not affect implementation of the applicable regulation for other affected sources, does not set a national precedent, and individually does not result in a revision to the monitoring requirements); and (iii) Is site-specific, made to reflect or accommodate the operational characteristics, physical constraints, or safety concerns of an affected source. (2) Examples of minor changes to monitoring include, but are not limited to: (i) Modifications to a sampling procedure, such as use of an improved sample conditioning system to reduce maintenance requirements; (ii) Increased monitoring frequency; and (iii) Modification of the environmental shelter to moderate temperature fluctuation and thus protect the analytical instrumentation.

6. Intermediate change to monitoring means a modification to federally required monitoring involving “proven technology” (generally accepted by the scientific community as equivalent or better) that is applied on a site-specific basis and that may have the potential to decrease the stringency of the associated emission limitation or standard. Though site-specific, an intermediate change may set a national precedent for a source category and may ultimately result in a revision to the federally required monitoring. Examples of intermediate changes to monitoring include, but are not limited to: (1) Use of a continuous emission monitoring system (CEMS) in lieu of a parameter monitoring approach; (2) Decreased frequency for non-continuous parameter monitoring or physical inspections; (3) Changes to quality control requirements for parameter monitoring; and (4) Use of an electronic data reduction system in lieu of manual data reduction.

7. Major change to monitoring means a modification to federally required monitoring that uses “unproven technology or procedures” (not generally accepted by the scientific community) or is an entirely new method (sometimes necessary when the required monitoring is unsuitable). A major change to monitoring may be site-specific or may apply to one or more source categories and will almost always set a national precedent. Examples of major changes to monitoring include, but are not limited to: (1) Use of a new monitoring approach developed to apply to a control technology not contemplated in the applicable regulation; (2) Use of a predictive emission monitoring system (PEMS) in place of a required continuous emission monitoring system (CEMS); (3) Use of alternative calibration procedures that do not involve calibration gases or test cells; (4) Use of an analytical technology that differs from that specified by a performance specification; (5) Decreased monitoring frequency for a continuous emission monitoring system, continuous opacity monitoring system, predictive emission monitoring system, or continuous parameter monitoring system; (6) Decreased monitoring frequency for a leak detection and repair program; and (7) Use of alternative averaging times for reporting purposes.

8. Minor change to recordkeeping/reporting means: (1) A modification to federally required recordkeeping or reporting that: (i) Does not decrease the stringency of the compliance and enforcement measures for the relevant standards; (ii) Has no national significance (e.g., does not affect implementation of the applicable regulation for other affected sources, does not set a national precedent, and individually does not result in a revision to the recordkeeping or reporting requirement); and (iii) Is site-specific. (2) Examples of minor changes to recordkeeping or reporting include, but are not limited to: (i) Changes to recordkeeping necessitated by alternatives to monitoring; (ii) Increased frequency of recordkeeping or reporting, or increased record retention periods; (iii) Increased reliability in the form of recording monitoring data, e.g., electronic or automatic recording as opposed to manual recording of monitoring data; (iv) Changes related to compliance extensions granted pursuant to 40 CFR Part 63 Section 63.6(i); (v) Changes to recordkeeping for good cause shown for a fixed short duration, e.g., facility shutdown; (vi) changes to recordkeeping or reporting that is clearly redundant with equivalent recordkeeping/reporting requirements; and (vii) Decreases in the frequency of reporting for area sources to no less than once a year for good cause shown, or for major sources to no less than twice a year as required by title V, for good cause shown.

9. Major change to recordkeeping/reporting means: (1) A modification to federally required recordkeeping or reporting that: (i) May decrease the stringency of the required compliance and enforcement measures for the relevant standards; (ii) May have national significance (e.g., might affect implementation of the applicable regulation for other affected sources, might set a national precedent); or (iii) Is not site-specific. (2) Examples of major changes to recordkeeping and reporting include, but are not limited to: (i) Decreases in the record retention for all records; (ii) Waiver

of all or most recordkeeping or reporting requirements; (iii) Major changes to the contents of reports; or (iv) Decreases in the reliability of recordkeeping or reporting (e.g., manual recording of monitoring data instead of required automated or electronic recording, or paper reports where electronic reporting may have been required).

NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 39600, 39601, 39650, 39658, 39659, 39666, and 41511, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Sections 39650, 39658, 39659, 39665, 39666, and 41511, Health and Safety Code; and 40 CFR Part 63 Subpart N.

**§ 93102.15 Requirements Relating to Chromium Electroplating or Chromic Acid Anodizing Kits.**

- (a) Except as provided in subsection (b), no person shall sell, supply, offer for sale, or manufacture for sale in California, any chromium electroplating or chromic acid anodizing kit.
- (b) The provisions of subsection (a) do not apply to any person that sells, supplies, offers for sale, or manufactures for sale in California a chromium electroplating or chromic acid anodizing kit to the owner or operator of a permitted facility at which chromium electroplating or chromic acid anodizing is performed.
- (c) No person shall use a chromium plating or chromic acid anodizing kit to perform chromium electroplating or chromic acid anodizing unless these activities are performed at a permitted facility that complies with the requirements of this ATCM.
- (d) For the purposes of this section, “chromium electroplating or chromic acid anodizing kit” means chemicals and associated equipment for conducting chromium electroplating or chromic acid anodizing including, but not limited to, internal and external tank components.

NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 39600, 39601, 39650, 39658, 39659, and 39666, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Sections 39650, 39658, 39659, 39665, and 39666, Health and Safety Code; and 40 CFR Part 63 Subpart N.

**§ 93102.16 Appendices 1 through 9**

This section 93102.16 contains Appendices 1 through 9 to the ATCM for Chromium Plating and Chromic Acid Anodizing Facilities.



## **Appendix 1 - Content of Performance Test Reports**

Performance test reports required by section 93102.13 shall contain the following information:

1. A brief process description;
2. Sampling location description(s);
3. A description of sampling and analytical procedures and any modifications to standard procedures;
4. Test results in mg/amp-hr;
5. Quality assurance procedures and results;
6. Records of operating conditions during the test, preparation of standards, and calibration procedures;
7. Original data for field sampling and field and laboratory analyses;
8. Documentation of calculations; and
9. Any other information required by the test method.

Note: Test reports consistent with the provisions of California Air Resources Board Method 425 will fulfill the above performance test report content requirement.

## Appendix 2 - Content of Initial Compliance Status Reports

Initial compliance status reports required by subsection 93102.13(b) shall contain the following information:

1. Company Information: Facility name, address, owner/operator name, telephone number, and the measured distance to the property boundary of the nearest sensitive receptor. For facilities that do not have an add-on air pollution control device the measurement shall be the distance, rounded to the nearest foot, from the edge of the plating or anodizing tank nearest the sensitive receptor to the property line of the nearest sensitive receptor that exists on June 30, 2022~~October 24, 2007~~. For facilities with an add-on air pollution control device the measurement shall be the distance, rounded to the nearest foot, from the centroid of the stack to the property line of the nearest sensitive receptor that exists on June 30, 2021~~October 24, 2007~~;
2. The applicable requirements from section 93102.4 and the methods that were used to determine compliance. A description of the air pollution control technique for each emission point;
3. If a facility is using add-on controls to comply provide the following:
  - a) Description of add-on controls and a performance test report documenting the results of the performance test, which contains the elements listed in Appendix 1;
  - b) If the facility is a hexavalent chromium facility, the actual hexavalent chromium emissions of the facility in pounds per year calculated by multiplying the emission rate with the actual ampere-hours for the preceding calendar year.
  - c) For monitored parameters 93102.9(b) and (c), the specific operating parameter value, or range of values, that corresponds to compliance with the applicable emission limit; and
  - d) A statement that the owner or operator has completed and has on file the operation and maintenance plan as required by section 93102.11.
4. If a facility is using in-tank controls to comply, provide the following:
  - a) Description of in-tank controls including name of in tank controls, name of chemical fume suppressant, surface tension of the electroplating or anodizing bath; and

- b) For monitored parameters 93102.9(d), (e), and (f) the specific operating parameter value where applicable, or range of values, that corresponds to compliance.
5. The actual cumulative ampere-hour usage expended during the preceding calendar year;
  6. For facilities complying with section 93102.4(a), if the owner or operator is determining facility size based on actual cumulative rectifier usage, records to support that the facility is small or medium. For existing facilities, records from any 12-month period preceding the compliance date shall be used or a description of how operations will change to meet a small or medium designation shall be provided. For new facilities, records of projected rectifier usage for the first 12-month period of tank operation shall be used;
  7. A statement that the owner or operator, or personnel designated by the owner or operator, has completed Environmental Compliance Training pursuant to 93102.5(b); and
  8. A statement by the owner or operator as to whether the facilities have complied with the provisions of sections 93102 through 93102.16.

### **Appendix 3 - Content of Ongoing Compliance Status Reports**

Ongoing compliance status reports required by section 93102.13(c) shall contain the following information:

1. Company Information: facility name, address, owner/operator name, telephone number, and the measured distance to the property boundary of the nearest sensitive receptor. For facilities that do not have an add-on air pollution control device the measurement shall be the distance, rounded to the nearest foot, from the edge of the plating or anodizing tank nearest the sensitive receptor to the property line of the nearest sensitive receptor. For facilities with an add-on air pollution control device the measurement shall be the distance, rounded to the nearest foot, from the centroid of the stack to the property line of the nearest sensitive receptor;
2. The relevant requirements for the facility, and the operating parameter value, or range of values, that correspond to compliance as specified in the notification of initial compliance status required by Appendix 2;
3. The actual cumulative ampere-hour usage expended during the reporting period, on a month-by-month basis, for the reporting period January 1 through December 31;
4. The actual hexavalent chromium emissions of the facility during the reporting period in pounds per year calculated by multiplying the emission rate with the actual ampere-hour usage for the reporting period;
5. A summary of any excess emissions or exceeded monitoring parameters as identified in the records required by subsection 93102.12(e);
6. A certification by a responsible official that the inspection and maintenance requirements in section 93102.10 were followed in accordance with the operation and maintenance plan for the facility;
7. If the operation and maintenance plan required by section 93102.11 was not followed, an explanation of the reasons for not following the provisions, an assessment of whether any excess emissions and/or monitoring parameter excesses are believed to have occurred, and a copy of the record(s) required by subsection 93102.12(a) documenting that the operation and maintenance plan was not followed;
8. A description of any changes in monitoring, processes, or controls since the last reporting period;
9. A statement that the owner or operator, or personnel designated by the owner or operator, has, within the last 2 years, completed Environmental Compliance Training pursuant to 93102.5(b);
10. The name, title, and signature of the responsible official who is certifying the accuracy of the report; and

11. The date of the report.

#### **Appendix 4 - Notification of Construction Reports**

Notification of Construction Reports required by subsection 93102.4(e) shall contain the following information:

1. The owner or operator's name, title, and address;
2. The address (i.e., physical location) or proposed address of the facility if different from the owner's or operator's;
3. A notification of intention to construct a new facility and certification that all of the criteria specified in subsection 93102.4(d) are met;
4. A notification of intention to make any physical or operational changes to a facility that may meet or has been determined to meet the criteria for a modification;
5. The expected commencement and completion dates of the construction or modification;
6. The anticipated date of (initial) startup of the facility;
7. The type of process operation to be performed (hard or decorative chromium electroplating, or chromic acid anodizing);
8. A description of the air pollution control technique to be used to control emissions, such as preliminary design drawings and design capacity if an add-on air pollution control device is used; and
9. An estimate of emissions from the facility based on engineering calculations and vendor information on control device efficiency, expressed in units consistent with the emission limits of this ATCM. Calculations of emission estimates should be in sufficient detail to permit assessment of the validity of the calculations.

Note: A facility can fulfill these report content requirements by complying with the permitting agency's new source review rule or policy, provided similar information is obtained.

## Appendix 5 - Smoke Test for Chrome Tank Covers

### SMOKE TEST TO VERIFY THE SEAL INTEGRITY OF COVERS DESIGNED TO REDUCE CHROMIUM EMISSIONS FROM ELECTROPLATING AND ANODIZING TANKS

1. Applicability and Principle
2. Applicability. This alternative method is applicable to all hard chromium electroplating and anodizing operations where a chrome tank cover is used on the tank for reducing chromium emissions.
3. Principle. During chromium electroplating or anodizing operations, bubbles of hydrogen and oxygen gas generated during the process rise to the surface of the tank liquid and burst. Upon bursting, tiny droplets of chromic acid (chromium mist) become entrained in the air above the tank. Because the chrome tank cover completely encloses the air above the tank, the chromium mist either falls back into the solution because of gravity or collects on the inside walls of the chrome tank cover and runs back into the solution. A semi-permeable membrane allows passage of the hydrogen and oxygen out of the chrome tank cover. A lit smoke device is placed inside the chrome tank cover to detect leaks at the membrane, joints, or seals.
4. Apparatus
5. Smoke device. Adequate to generate 500 to 1000 ft<sup>3</sup> of smoke/20 ft<sup>2</sup> of tank surface area (e.g., Model #1A=15 SECONDS from Superior Signal, New York).
6. Small container. To hold the smoke device.
7. Procedure

Place the small container on a stable and flat area at center of the chrome tank cover (you can use a board and place it on the buss bars). Place the smoke device inside the container. After lighting the smoke device, quickly close the access door to avoid smoke from escaping. Let smoke device completely burn; entire space under the chrome tank cover will now be filled with the smoke. Observe for leaks of smoke from each seal, joint, and membrane of the chrome tank cover. Record these observations including the locations and a qualitative assessment of any leaks of smoke.

When all seals, joints, and membranes have been observed, evacuate the unit to remove the smoke from the chrome tank cover.

### Appendix 6 - Air Pollution Control or Air Quality Management District Breakdown Rules.

DISTRICT	RULE #	RULE NAME
Amador <u>County</u>	516 404	Upset and Breakdown Conditions Upset and Breakdown Conditions (application criteria)
Antelope <u>Valley</u>	430	Breakdown Provisions
Bay Area	1	General Provisions and Definitions
Butte <u>County</u>	<del>275</del> 266	<del>Upset and Breakdown Conditions Reporting- Procedures for Excess Emissions</del>
Calaveras <u>County</u>	516	Upset and Breakdown Conditions
Colusa <u>County</u>	<del>4.13-</del> 266	<del>Upset and Breakdown Conditions-Equipment- Breakdown</del>
El Dorado <u>County</u>	516	Upset and Breakdown Conditions
FeatherRiver	9.6	Equipment Breakdown
Glenn	95.2	Malfunction of Equipment
Great Basin	403	Breakdown
Imperial	111	Equipment Breakdown
Kern	111	Equipment Breakdown
Lake	Chapter- III, ArticleII, 2	Malfunction
Lassen <u>County</u>	2:15	Equipment Breakdown
Mariposa <u>County</u>	516	Upset and Breakdown Conditions
Mendocino County	<del>R1-5-540-</del> 460	Equipment Breakdown
Modoc <u>County</u>	2.12	Equipment Breakdown
Mojave <u>Desert</u>	430	Breakdown Provisions
MontereyBay	214	Breakdown Condition
North Coast Unified	<del>105(D)3-</del> 4-540	<del>Enforcement and Penalty Action (Equipment Breakdown) Breakdown and Violation Reporting</del>
North Coast	1-5-540	Equipment Breakdown
NorthernSierra	516	Upset and Breakdown Conditions
Northern Sonoma	1-5-540	Equipment Breakdown
Placer <u>County</u>	404	Upset Conditions Breakdown. Scheduled Maintenance
Sacramento Metropolitan	602	Breakdown Conditions: Emergency Variance
San Diego <u>County</u>	98	Breakdown Conditions: Emergency Variance



San Joaquin Valley	1100	Equipment Breakdown
San Luis Obispo County	107	Breakdown or Upset Conditions and Emergency Variances
Santa Barbara County	505	Breakdown Conditions
Santa Barbara County	506	Emergency Variances for Breakdowns
Shasta County	3:10	Excess Emissions
Siskiyou County	2.12	Equipment Breakdown ( <del>Siskiyou</del> )
South Coast	430	Breakdown Provisions
Tehama County	4:17	Upset or Breakdown Conditions
Tuolumne County	516	Upset and Breakdown Conditions
Ventura County	32	Breakdown Conditions; Emergency Variances
Yolo Solano	5.2	Upset/Breakdown Conditions: Emergency Variance

## **Appendix 7 – Alternative Requirements for Enclosed Hexavalent Chromium Electroplating Facilities – Mass Emission Rate Calculation Procedure**

Mass Emission Rate shall be calculated using the following equation:

$$\text{MAMER} = \text{ETSA} \times \text{K} \times 0.015 \text{ mg/dscm}$$

Where:

MAMER = the alternative emission rate for enclosed hexavalent chromium electroplating tanks in mg/hr.

ETSA = the hexavalent chromium electroplating tank surface area in square feet (ft<sup>2</sup>).

K = a conversion factor, 425 dscm/(ft<sup>2</sup>x hr).

## Appendix 8 – Surface Tension Procedure for a Stalagmometer

The stalagmometer must first be properly cleaned before being used for the first time and after a period of storage. Properly clean the stalagmometer using the following procedure:

1. Set up stalagmometer in stand in a fume hood.
2. Place a clean 150 mL beaker underneath the stalagmometer then fill with reagent grade concentrated nitric acid. Immerse bottom tip (approximately 1/2") of stalagmometer into the beaker.
3. Squeeze rubber bulb and pinch at the arrow up (1) position to collapse. Place bulb end securely on top end of stalagmometer. Carefully draw the nitric acid by pinching the arrow up (1) position until the level is above the top etched line.
4. Allow nitric acid to remain in stalagmometer for 5 minutes and then carefully remove the bulb allowing the acid to completely drain.
5. Fill a clean 150 mL beaker with distilled or deionized water. Using the rubber bulb per the instructions in Step #3, rinse and drain stalagmometer with deionized or distilled water until the inside is "water break" free.
6. Fill a clean 150 mL beaker with isopropyl alcohol. Again using the rubber bulb per Step #3, rinse and drain stalagmometer twice with isopropyl alcohol and allow the stalagmometer to dry completely.
7. Take a sample of the solution to be tested and adjust the solution to room temperature. Measure the specific gravity and record reading.
8. Fill a clean 150 mL beaker with solution to be tested. Immerse bottom end of stalagmometer into the beaker. Fill the stalagmometer per instructions in Step #3, making sure that the solution level is above the top etched line.
9. Raise the stalagmometer so that the bottom end is completely out of solution. Remove bulb and immediately place a finger on the top end of the stalagmometer. Carefully use the finger to bring the solution level down to the top etched line. Do not release finger at this time.
10. "Wipe" the excess solution on the lower tip by touching it against the side of the beaker.
11. Release fingertip to allow solution to drain and count number of drops until the level reaches the bottom etched line.

### **Calculations for Surface Tension**

$$\text{Surface tension (dynes/cm)} = \frac{S_w * N_w * D}{N * D_w}$$

$S_w$  = Surface tension of water at 25°C or 77°F (72.75 dynes/cm)

$N_w$  = water drop number etched on instrument

$D$  = measured specific gravity (g/ml)

$N$  = # of solution drops

$D_w$  = water density (1.0 g/mL)

#### **PRECAUTIONS:**

1. Make sure the stalagmometer is clean (no sludge or film)
2. No chips, cracks, etc
3. Vertical placement
4. No vibration
5. 20 drops per minute rate (10 dynes/cm) +/- 1 drop per minute
6. Performance checked with water. The number of drops etched on the instrument shall be verified with deionized water to +/- 1 drop. If the number of drops are not within 1 drop, then the Stalagmometer shall be cleaned. If the cleaning process does not bring the drop count within 1 drop of the etched number on the instrument, then the operator shall:
  - a) Purchase a new Stalagmometer; or
  - b) Use the number of drops recorded for the distilled water run as ( $N_w$ ) in the equation instead of the number of drops etched on the Stalagmometer.
7. Sample at room temperature

**Appendix 9--Information to be Submitted to the Permitting Agency when Demonstrating an Alternative Method or Methods of Compliance Pursuant to section 93102.4(c**b**)(3)**

The owner or operator of a facility applying for approval of an alternative method of compliance must submit to the permitting agency the following information:

1. A performance test as specified in Section 93102.7. The test shall have been conducted in a manner consistent with normal electroplating or anodizing operations.
2. A demonstration that the alternative method achieves an equal or greater amount of reductions in hexavalent chromium emissions than would be achieved with direct compliance with the applicable emission rate in Table 93102.4.
3. Calculations based on scientifically valid risk assessment methodologies demonstrating that the alternative method results in reducing risk equally or greater than the risk reduction that would be achieved by direct compliance with the applicable emission rate in Table 93102.4. A facility using in-tank controls only must be modeled as a volume source and the resulting risk compared to the same facility modeled as a point source.
4. Documentation which demonstrates that the method is enforceable, including an operation and maintenance plan, an inspection and maintenance schedule, and a recordkeeping plan.

NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 39600, 39601, 39650, 39658, 39659, 39666, and 41511, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Sections 39650, 39658, 39659, 39665, 39666, and 41511, Health and Safety Code; and 40 CFR Part 63 Subpart N.