unknown cause, if applicable) for mon-
itor downtime incidents (other than
downtime associated with zero and
span or other calibration checks, if ap-
plicable); and
(3) Summary information on any de-
viation from the pollution prevention
management practices in §§63.10885 and
63.10886 and the operation and mainte-
nance requirements §63.10896 and the
corrective action taken.
(d) You must submit written notifi-
cation to the Administrator of the ini-
tial classification of your new or exist-
ing affected source as a large iron and
steel facility as required in §63.10880(f)
and (g), as applicable, and for any sub-
nsequent reclassification as required in
§63.10891(d) or (e), as applicable.
§ 63.10900 What parts of the General
Provisions apply to my large found-
ry?
(a) If you own or operate a new or ex-
isting affected source that is classified
as a large foundry, you must comply
with the requirements of the General
Provisions (40 CFR part 63, subpart A)
according to Table 3 of this subpart.
(b) If you own or operator a new or existing affected source that is classified
as a large foundry, your notifica-
tion of compliance status required by
§63.9(h) must include each applicable
certification of compliance, signed by a
responsible official, in Table 4 of this
subpart.
OTHER REQUIREMENTS AND INFORMATION
§ 63.10905 Who implements and en-
forces this subpart?
(a) This subpart can be implemented
and enforced by EPA or a delegated au-
thority such as your State, local, or
tribal agency. If the EPA Adminis-
trator has delegated authority to your
State, local, or tribal agency, then that
agency has the authority to implement
and enforce this subpart. You should
contact your EPA Regional Office to
find out if implementation and enforce-
ment of this subpart is delegated to
your State, local, or tribal agency.
(b) In delegating implementation and
enforcement authority of this subpart
to a State, local, or tribal agency
under 40 CFR part 63, subpart E, the
administrations contained in paragraph (c)
of this section are retained by the EPA
Administrator and are not transferred
to the State, local, or tribal agency.
(c) The authorities that cannot be
delegated to State, local, or tribal
agencies are specified in paragraphs (c)(1) through (6) of this section.
(1) Approval of an alternative non-
opacity emissions standard under 40
CFR 63.6(g).
(2) Approval of an alternative opacity
emissions standard under §63.6(h)(9).
(3) Approval of a major change to
test methods under §63.7(e)(2)(i) and
(f). A “major change to test method” is
defined in §63.90.
(4) Approval of a major change to
monitoring under §63.8(f). A “major
change to monitoring” under is defined
in §63.90.
(5) Approval of a major change to rec-
ordkeeping and reporting under
§63.10(f). A “major change to record-
keeping/reporting” is defined in §63.90.
(6) Approval of a local, State, or na-
tional mercury switch removal pro-
gram under §63.10885(b)(2).
§ 63.10906 What definitions apply to
this subpart?
Terms used in this subpart are de-
}
basis on the quantity of metal charged to each metal melting furnace; the sum of the metal melt production for each furnace in a given calendar year is the annual metal melt production of the foundry.

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

Binder chemical means a component of a system of chemicals used to bind sand together into molds, mold sections, and cores through chemical reaction as opposed to pressure.

Capture system means the collection of components used to capture gases and fumes released from one or more emissions points and then convey the captured gas stream to a control device or to the atmosphere. A capture system may include, but is not limited to, the following components as applicable to a given capture system design: Duct intake devices, hoods, enclosures, ductwork, dampers, manifolds, plenums, and fans.

Chlorinated plastics means solid polymeric materials that contain chlorine in the polymer chain, such as polyvinyl chloride (PVC) and PVC copolymers.

Control device means the air pollution control equipment used to remove particulate matter from the effluent gas stream generated by a metal melting furnace.

Cupola means a vertical cylindrical shaft furnace that uses coke and forms of iron and steel such as scrap and foundry returns as the primary charge components and melts the iron and steel through combustion of the coke by a forced upward flow of heated air.

Deviation means any instance in which an affected source or an owner or operator of such an affected source:

(1) Fails to meet any requirement or obligation established by this subpart including, but not limited to, any emissions limitation (including operating limits), management practice, or operation and maintenance requirement;

(2) Fails to meet any term or condition that is adopted to implement an applicable requirement in this subpart and that is included in the operating permit for any iron and steel foundry required to obtain such a permit; or

(3) Fails to meet any emissions limitation (including operating limits) or management standard in this subpart during startup, shutdown, or malfunction, regardless of whether or not such failure is permitted by this subpart.

Electric arc furnace means a vessel in which forms of iron and steel such as scrap and foundry returns are melted through resistance heating by an electric current flowing through the arcs formed between the electrodes and the surface of the metal and also flowing through the metal between the arc paths.

Electric induction furnace means a vessel in which forms of iron and steel such as scrap and foundry returns are melted though resistance heating by an electric current that is induced in the metal by passing an alternating current through a coil surrounding the metal charge or surrounding a pool of molten metal at the bottom of the vessel.

Exhaust stream means gases emitted from a process through a conveyance as defined in this subpart.

Foundry operations mean all process equipment and practices used to produce metal castings for shipment. Foundry operations include: Mold or core making and coating; scrap handling and preheating; metal melting and inoculation; pouring, cooling, and shakeout; shotblasting, grinding, and other metal finishing operations; and sand handling.

Free liquids means material that fails the paint filter liquids test by EPA Method 9095B, Revision 2, November 1994 (incorporated by reference—see §63.14). That is, if any portion of the material passes through and drops from the filter within the 5-minute test period, the material contains free liquids.

Fugitive emissions means any pollutant released to the atmosphere that is not discharged through a system of equipment that is specifically designed
to capture pollutants at the source, convey them through ductwork, and exhaust them using forced ventilation. *Fugitive emissions* include pollutants released to the atmosphere through windows, doors, vents, or other building openings. *Fugitive emissions* also include pollutants released to the atmosphere through other general building ventilation or exhaust systems not specifically designed to capture pollutants at the source.

*Furfuryl alcohol warm box mold or core making line* means a mold or core making line in which the binder chemical system used is that system commonly designated as a furfuryl alcohol warm box system by the foundry industry.

*Iron and steel foundry* means a facility or portion of a facility that melts scrap, ingot, and/or other forms of iron and/or steel and pours the resulting molten metal into molds to produce final or near final shape products for introduction into commerce. Research and development facilities, operations that only produce non-commercial castings, and operations associated with nonferrous metal production are not included in this definition.

*Large foundry* means, for an existing affected source, an iron and steel foundry with an annual metal melt production greater than 20,000 tons. For a new affected source, *large foundry* means an iron and steel foundry with an annual metal melt capacity greater than 10,000 tons.

*Mercury switch* means each mercury-containing capsule or switch assembly that is part of a convenience light switch mechanism installed in a vehicle.

*Metal charged* means the quantity of scrap metal, pig iron, metal returns, alloy materials, and other solid forms of iron and steel placed into a metal melting furnace. Metal charged does not include the quantity of fluxing agents or, in the case of a cupola, the quantity of coke that is placed into the metal melting furnace.

*Metal melting furnace* means a cupola, electric arc furnace, electric induction furnace, or similar device that converts scrap, foundry returns, and/or other solid forms of iron and/or steel to a liquid state. This definition does not include a holding furnace, an argon oxygen decarburization vessel, or ladle that receives molten metal from a metal melting furnace, to which metal ingots or other material may be added to adjust the metal chemistry.

*Mold or core making line* means the collection of equipment that is used to mix an aggregate of sand and binder chemicals, form the aggregate into final shape, and harden the formed aggregate. This definition does not include a line for making greensand molds or cores.

*Motor vehicle* means an automotive vehicle not operated on rails and usually is operated with rubber tires for use on highways.

*Motor vehicle scrap* means vehicle or automobile bodies, including automobile body hulks, that have been processed through a shredder. *Motor vehicle scrap* does not include automobile manufacturing bundles, or miscellaneous vehicle parts, such as wheels, bumpers, or other components that do not contain mercury switches.

*Nonferrous metal* means any pure metal other than iron or any metal alloy for which an element other than iron is its major constituent in percent by weight.

*On blast* means those periods of cupola operation when combustion (blast) air is introduced to the cupola furnace and the furnace is capable of producing molten metal. On blast conditions are characterized by both blast air introduction and molten metal production.

*Responsible official* means responsible official as defined in §63.2.

*Scrap preheater* means a vessel or other piece of equipment in which metal scrap that is to be used as melting furnace feed is heated to a temperature high enough to eliminate volatile impurities or other tramp materials by direct flame heating or similar means of heating. Scrap dryers, which solely remove moisture from metal scrap, are not considered to be scrap preheaters for purposes of this subpart.

*Scrap provider* means the person (including a broker) who contracts directly with an iron and steel foundry to provide motor vehicle scrap. Scrap processors such as shredder operators or vehicle dismantlers that do not sell scrap directly to a foundry are not scrap providers.
Scrubber blowdown means liquor or slurry discharged from a wet scrubber that is either removed as a waste stream or processed to remove impurities or adjust its composition or pH.

Small foundry means, for an existing affected source, an iron and steel foundry that has an annual metal melt production of 20,000 tons or less. For a new affected source, small foundry means an iron and steel foundry that has an annual metal melt capacity of 10,000 tons or less.

Total metal HAP means, for the purposes of this subpart, the sum of the concentrations of compounds of antimony, arsenic, beryllium, cadmium, chromium, cobalt, lead, manganese, mercury, nickel, and selenium as measured by EPA Method 29 (40 CFR part 60, appendix A–8). Only the measured concentration of the listed analytes that are present at concentrations exceeding one-half the quantitation limit of the analytical method are to be used in the sum. If any of the analytes are not detected or are detected at concentrations less than one-half the quantitation limit of the analytical method, the concentration of those analytes will be assumed to be zero for the purposes of calculating the total metal HAP for this subpart.

### Table 1 to Subpart ZZZZZ of Part 63—Performance Test Requirements for New and Existing Affected Sources Classified as Large Foundries

As required in §63.10896(c) and (h), you must conduct performance tests according to the test methods and procedures in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>For…</th>
<th>You must…</th>
<th>According to the following requirements…</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Each metal melting furnace subject to a PM or total metal HAP limit in §63.10895(c).</td>
<td>a. Select sampling port locations and the number of traverse points in each stack or duct using EPA Method 1 or 1A (40 CFR part 60, appendix A).</td>
<td>i. Collect a minimum sample volume of 60 dscf of gas during each PM sampling run. The PM concentration is determined using only the front-half (probe rinse and filter) of the PM catch.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>b. Determine volumetric flow rate of the stack gas using Method 2, 2A, 2C, 2D, 2F, or 2G (40 CFR part 60, appendix A).</td>
<td>ii. For Method 29, only the measured concentration of the listed metal HAP analytes that are present at concentrations exceeding one-half the quantitation limit of the analytical method are to be used in the sum. If any of the analytes are not detected or are detected at concentrations less than one-half the quantitation limit of the analytical method, the concentration of those analytes is assumed to be zero for the purposes of calculating the total metal HAP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>c. Determine dry molecular weight of the stack gas using EPA Method 3, 3A, or 3B (40 CFR part 60, appendix A).</td>
<td>iii. A minimum of three valid test runs are needed to comprise a PM or total metal HAP performance test.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>d. Measure moisture content of the stack gas using EPA Method 4 (40 CFR part 60, A).</td>
<td>iv. For cupola metal melting furnaces, sample PM or total metal HAP only during times when the cupola is on blast.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>e. Determine PM concentration using EPA Method 5, 5B, 5D, 5F, or 5I, as applicable or total metal HAP concentration using EPA Method 29 (40 CFR part 60, appendix A).</td>
<td>v. For electric arc and electric induction metal melting furnaces, sample PM or total metal HAP only during normal melt production conditions, which may include, but are not limited to the following operations: Charging, melting, alloying, refining, slagging, and tapping.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>