

The instrument performance characteristics that are provided are nonmandatory and also do not provide the same level of quality assurance as the EPA methods. For example, the zero and span/calibration drift is only checked weekly, whereas the EPA methods require drift checks after each run.

Two very similar standards, ASTM D5835-95, "Standard Practice for Sampling Stationary Source Emissions for Automated Determination of Gas Concentration," and ISO 10396:1993, "Stationary Source Emissions: Sampling for the Automated Determination of Gas Concentrations," are impractical alternatives to EPA Method 3A for the purposes of the proposed rulemaking because they lack in detail and quality assurance/quality control requirements. Specifically, those two standards do not include the following: (1) Sensitivity of the method, (2) acceptable levels of analyzer calibration error, (3) acceptable levels of sampling system bias, (4) zero drift and calibration drift limits, time span, and required testing frequency, (5) a method to test the interference response of the analyzer, (6) procedures to determine the minimum sampling time per run and minimum measurement time, and (7) specifications for data recorders in terms of resolution (all types) and recording intervals (digital and analog recorders only).

The VCS ISO 12039:2001, "Stationary Source Emissions—Determination of Carbon Monoxide, Carbon Dioxide, and Oxygen—Automated Methods," is not acceptable as an alternative to EPA Method 3A. The ISO standard is similar to EPA Method 3A, but is missing some key features. In terms of sampling, the hardware required by ISO 12039:2001 does not include a three-way calibration valve assembly or equivalent to block the sample gas flow while calibration gases are introduced. In its calibration procedures, ISO 12039:2001 only specifies a two-point calibration while EPA Method 3A specifies a three-point calibration. Also, ISO 12039:2001 does not specify performance criteria for calibration error, calibration drift, or sampling system bias tests, as in the EPA method, although checks of those quality control features are required by the ISO standard.

The VCS ISO 11890-1 (2000) Part 1, "Paints and Varnishes—Determination of Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) Content—Difference Method," is impractical as an alternative to EPA Method 24 because measured nonvolatile matter content can vary with experimental factors such as temperature, length of heating period,

size of weighing dish, and size of sample. The standard ISO 11890-1 allows for different dish weights and sample sizes than the one size (58 millimeters in diameter and sample size of 0.5 gram) of EPA Method 24. The standard ISO 11890-1 also allows for different oven temperatures and heating times depending on the type of coating, whereas EPA Method 24 requires 60 minutes heating at 110 degrees Celsius at all times. Because the EPA Method 24 test conditions and procedures define volatile matter, ISO 11890-1 is unacceptable as an alternative because of its different test conditions.

The VCS ISO 11890-2 (2000) Part 2, "Paints and Varnishes—Determination of Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) Content—Gas Chromatographic Method," is impractical as an alternative to EPA Method 24 because ISO 11890-2 only measures the VOC added to the coating and would not measure any VOC generated from the curing of the coating. The EPA Method 24 does measure cure VOC, which can be significant in some cases, and, therefore, ISO 11890-2 is not an acceptable alternative to this EPA method.

Two VCS, EN 12619:1999 "Stationary Source Emissions—Determination of the Mass Concentration of Total Gaseous Organic Carbon at Low Concentrations in Flue Gases—Continuous Flame Ionization Detector Method" and ISO 14965:2000(E) "Air Quality—Determination of Total Nonmethane Organic Compounds—Cryogenic Preconcentration and Direct Flame Ionization Method," are impractical alternatives to EPA Method 25 and 25A for the purposes of the proposed rulemaking because the standards do not apply to solvent process vapors in concentrations greater than 40 ppm (EN 12619) and 10 ppm carbon (ISO 14965). Methods whose upper limits are that low are too limited to be useful in measuring source emissions, which are expected to be much higher.

Three of the 14 VCS identified in the search were not available at the time the review was conducted for the purposes of the proposed rule because they are under development by a VCS body: ASME/BSR MFC 13M, "Flow Measurement by Velocity Traverse," for EPA Method 2 (and possibly 1); ASME/BSR MFC 12M, "Flow in Closed Conduits Using Multiport Averaging Pitot Primary Flowmeters," for EPA Method 2; and ISO/CD 17895, "Paints and Varnishes—Determination of the Volatile Organic Compound Content of Water-based Emulsion Paints," for EPA Method 24.

Listed in 40 CFR 63.3541, 63.3551, 63.3561, 63.3564, 63.3565, 63.3566, 63.3571, 63.3574, 63.3575, and 63.3576 to subpart KKKK of the proposed standards are the EPA testing methods included in the regulation. Under 40 CFR 63.7(f) and 40 CFR 63.8(f) of subpart A of the General Provisions, a source may apply to EPA for permission to use alternative test methods or alternative monitoring requirements in place of any of the EPA testing methods, performance specifications, or procedures.

#### List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 63

Environmental protection, Administrative practice and procedure, Air pollution control, Hazardous substances, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

Dated: November 26, 2002.

**Christine Todd Whitman,**  
*Administrator.*

For the reasons stated in the preamble, title 40, chapter I, part 63 of the Code of Federal Regulations is proposed to be amended as follows:

#### PART 63—[AMENDED]

1. The authority citation for part 63 continues to read as follows:

**Authority:** 42 U.S.C. 7401, *et seq.*

2. Part 63 is amended by adding subpart KKKK to read as follows:

#### **Subpart KKKK—National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Surface Coating of Metal Cans**

Sec.

##### **What this Subpart Covers**

- 63.3480 What is the purpose of this subpart?
- 63.3481 Am I subject to this subpart?
- 63.3482 What parts of my plant does this subpart cover?
- 63.3483 When do I have to comply with this subpart?

##### **Emission Limitations**

- 63.3490 What emission limits must I meet?
- 63.3491 What are my options for meeting the emission limits?
- 63.3492 What operating limits must I meet?
- 63.3493 What work practice standards must I meet?

##### **General Compliance Requirements**

- 63.3500 What are my general requirements for complying with this subpart?
- 63.3501 What parts of the General Provisions apply to me?

##### **Notifications, Reports, and Records**

- 63.3510 What notifications must I submit?
- 63.3520 What reports must I submit?
- 63.3530 What records must I keep?