

Subpart SSS [Reserved]

Subpart TTT—National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Primary Lead Smelting

SOURCE: 64 FR 30204, June 4, 1999, unless otherwise noted.

§ 63.1541 Applicability.

(a) The provisions of this subpart apply to the following affected sources at primary lead smelters: sinter machine, blast furnace, dross furnace, process fugitive sources, and fugitive dust sources. The provisions of this subpart do not apply to secondary lead smelters, lead refiners, or lead remelters.

(b) Table 1 of this subpart specifies the provisions of subpart A that apply and those that do not apply to owners and operators of primary lead smelters. The following sections of part 63 apply to this subpart as stated in subpart A and Table 1: § 63.1 (Applicability), § 63.2 (Definitions), § 63.3 (Units and abbreviations), § 63.4 (Prohibited activities and circumvention), § 63.5 (Construction and reconstruction), § 63.7 (Performance testing requirements), § 63.8 (Monitoring requirements), § 63.12 (State authority and delegations), § 63.13 (Addresses of State air pollution control agencies and EPA Regional Offices), § 63.14 (Incorporations by reference), and § 63.15 (Availability of information confidentiality). The following sections of part 63 apply to the extent specified in this subpart and Table 1: § 63.6 (Compliance with standards and maintenance requirements), § 63.9 (Notification requirements), and § 63.10 (Record-keeping and reporting requirements). Section § 63.11 (Control device requirements) does not apply to this subpart.

§ 63.1542 Definitions.

Terms used in this subpart are defined in the Act, in subpart A of this part, or in this section as follows:

Bag leak detection system means a system that is capable of continuously monitoring relative particulate matter (dust) loadings in the exhaust of a baghouse in order 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, light scattering, light transmittance, or other effect to continuously monitor relative particulate matter loadings.

Blast furnace means any reduction furnace to which sinter is charged and which forms separate layers of molten slag and lead bullion.

Building means a roofed and walled structure with limited openings to allow access and egress for people and vehicles.

Charging location means the physical opening through which raw materials are introduced into a sinter machine, blast furnace, or dross furnace.

Dross furnace means any smelting furnace to which drosses are charged and which chemically and physically separates lead from other impurities.

Drossing and refining kettle means an open-top vessel that is constructed of cast iron or steel and is indirectly heated from below and contains molten lead for the purpose of drossing, refining, or alloying lead. Included are pot furnaces, receiving kettles, and holding kettles.

Fugitive dust source means a stationary source of hazardous air pollutant emissions at a primary lead smelter resulting from the handling, storage, transfer, or other management of lead-bearing materials where the source is not associated with a specific process, process vent, or stack. Fugitive dust sources include roadways, storage piles, materials handling transfer points, and materials transport areas.

Furnace area means any area of a primary lead smelter in which a blast furnace or dross furnace is located.

Malfunction means any sudden, infrequent, and not reasonably preventable failure of air pollution control equipment, process equipment, or a process to operate in a normal or usual manner which causes, or has the potential to cause, the emission limitations in an applicable standard to be exceeded. Failures that are caused in part by poor maintenance or careless operation are not malfunctions.

Materials storage and handling area means any area of a primary lead smelter in which lead-bearing materials (including ore concentrate, sinter,