

§ 63.1543

40 CFR Ch. I (7-1-06 Edition)

granulated lead, dross, slag, and flue dust) are stored or handled between process steps, including areas in which materials are stored in piles, bins, or tubs, and areas in which material is prepared for charging to a sinter machine or smelting furnace.

Operating time means the period of time in hours that an affected source is in operation beginning at a startup and ending at the next shutdown.

Plant operating time means the period of time in hours that either a sinter machine or blast furnace is in operation.

Plant roadway means any area of a primary lead smelter that is subject to vehicle traffic, including traffic by fork lifts, front-end loaders, or vehicles carrying ore concentrates or cast lead ingots. Excluded from this definition are employee and visitor parking areas, provided they are not subject to traffic by vehicles carrying lead-bearing materials.

Primary lead smelter means any facility engaged in the production of lead metal from lead sulfide ore concentrates through the use of pyrometallurgical techniques.

Process fugitive source means a source of hazardous air pollutant emissions at a primary lead smelter that is associated with lead smelting or refining but is not the primary exhaust stream and is not a fugitive dust source. Process fugitive sources include sinter machine charging locations, sinter machine discharge locations, sinter crushing and sizing equipment, furnace charging locations, furnace taps, drossing kettles, and refining kettles.

Refining and casting area means any area of a primary lead smelter in which drossing or refining operations occur, or casting operations occur.

Shutdown means the cessation of operation of an affected source for any purpose.

Sinter machine means any device in which a lead sulfide ore concentrate charge is heated in the presence of air to eliminate sulfur contained in the charge and to agglomerate the charge into a hard porous mass called sinter.

Sinter machine area means any area of a primary lead smelter where a sinter machine, or sinter crushing and sizing equipment is located.

Sinter machine discharge end means the physical opening at the end of a sinter machine where the sinter exits the sinter machine.

Startup means the setting in operation of an affected source for any purpose.

Tapping location means the opening thru which lead and slag are removed from the furnace.

[64 FR 30204, June 4, 1999, as amended at 71 FR 20462, Apr. 20, 2006]

§ 63.1543 Standards for process and process fugitive sources.

(a) No owner or operator of any existing, new, or reconstructed primary lead smelter shall discharge or cause to be discharged into the atmosphere lead compounds in excess of 500 grams of lead per megagram of lead metal produced (1.0 pounds of lead per ton of lead metal produced) from the aggregation of emissions discharged from the air pollution control devices used to control emissions from the sources listed in paragraphs (a)(1) through (a)(9) of this section.

- (1) Sinter machine;
- (2) Blast furnace;
- (3) Dross furnace;
- (4) Dross furnace charging location;
- (5) Blast furnace and dross furnace tapping location;
- (6) Sinter machine charging location;
- (7) Sinter machine discharge end;
- (8) Sinter crushing and sizing equipment; and
- (9) Sinter machine area.

(b) The process fugitive sources listed in paragraphs (a)(4) through (a)(8) of this section shall be equipped with a hood and shall be ventilated to a baghouse or equivalent control device. The hood design and ventilation rate shall be consistent with American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists recommended practices.

(c) The sinter machine area shall be enclosed in a building that is ventilated to a baghouse or equivalent control device at a rate that maintains a positive in-draft through any doorway opening.

(d) Except as provided in paragraph (e) of this section, following the initial test to demonstrate compliance with paragraph (a) of this section, the owner or operator of a primary lead smelter

Environmental Protection Agency

§ 63.1546

shall conduct a compliance test for lead compounds on an annual basis (no later than 12 calendar months following any previous compliance test).

(e) If the three most recent compliance tests demonstrate compliance with the emission limit specified in paragraph (a) of this section, the owner or operator of a primary lead smelter shall be allowed up to 24 calendar months from the last compliance test to conduct the next compliance test for lead compounds.

(f) The owner or operator of a primary lead smelter shall maintain and operate each baghouse used to control emissions from the sources listed in paragraphs (a)(1) through (a)(9) of this section such that the alarm on a bag leak detection system required under § 63.1547(c)(9) does not sound for more than five percent of the total operating time in a 6-month reporting period.

(g) The owner or operator of a primary lead smelter shall record the date and time of a bag leak detection system alarm and initiate procedures to determine the cause of the alarm according to the corrective action plan required under § 63.1547(c)(9) within 1 hour of the alarm. The cause of the alarm shall be corrected as soon as practicable.

§ 63.1544 Standards for fugitive dust sources.

(a) Each owner or operator of a primary lead smelter shall prepare, and at all times operate according to, a standard operating procedures manual that describes in detail the measures that will be put in place to control fugitive dust emissions from the sources listed in paragraphs (a)(1) through (a)(5) of this section:

- (1) Plant roadways;
- (2) Material storage and handling area(s);
- (3) Sinter machine area(s);
- (4) Furnace area(s); and
- (5) Refining and casting area(s).

(b) Notwithstanding paragraph (c) of this section, the standard operating procedures manual shall be submitted to the Administrator or delegated authority for review and approval.

(c) Existing manuals that describe the measures in place to control fugitive dust sources required as part of a

State implementation plan for lead shall satisfy the requirements of paragraph (a) of this section provided they address the sources listed in paragraphs (a)(1) through (a)(5) of this section.

§ 63.1545 Compliance dates.

(a) Each owner or operator of an existing primary lead smelter shall achieve compliance with the requirements of this subpart no later than May 4, 2001.

(b) Each owner or operator of a primary lead smelter that commences construction or reconstruction after April 17, 1998, shall achieve compliance with the requirements of this subpart by June 4, 1999 or upon startup of operations, whichever is later.

§ 63.1546 Test methods.

(a) The following procedure shall be used to determine compliance with the emissions standard for lead compounds under § 63.1543(a):

(1) The lead compound emission rate, in units of grams of lead per hour, for each source listed in § 63.1543(a)(1) through § 63.1543(a)(9) shall be determined according to the following test methods in appendix A of part 60 of this chapter:

(i) Method 1 shall be used to select the sampling port location and the number of traverse points.

(ii) Method 2 shall be used to measure volumetric flow rate.

(iii) Method 3 shall be used for gas analysis.

(iv) Method 4 shall be used to determine moisture content of the stack gas.

(v) Method 12 shall be used to measure the lead emission rate of the stack gas. The minimum sample volume shall be 0.85 dry standard cubic meters (30 dry standard cubic feet) and the minimum sampling time shall be 60 minutes for each run. Three runs shall be performed and the average of the three runs shall be used to determine compliance.

(2) The lead production rate, in units of megagrams per hour, shall be determined based on production data for the previous 12 calendar months according to the procedures detailed in paragraphs (a)(2)(i) through (a)(2)(v) of this section: