

**§ 63.1547**

(i) Total lead products production multiplied by the fractional lead content shall be determined in units of megagrams.

(ii) Total copper matte production multiplied by the fractional lead content shall be determined in units of megagrams.

(iii) Total copper speiss production multiplied by the fractional lead content shall be determined in units of megagrams.

(iv) Total lead production shall be determined by summing the values obtained in paragraphs (a)(2)(i) through (a)(2)(iii) of this section.

(v) The lead production rate, in units of megagrams per hours, shall be calculated based on the total lead production, as determined in accordance with paragraph (a)(2)(iv) of this section, divided by the total plant operating time, in hours, for the previous 12 months.

(3) The sum of lead compound emission rates for the sources in § 63.1543(a)(1) through (a)(9), as determined in accordance with paragraph (a)(1) of this section, shall be divided by the lead production rate, as determined in accordance with paragraph (a)(2)(v) of this section, to obtain a production-based, lead compound emission rate in units of grams of lead per megagram of lead metal produced. The production-based, lead compound emission rate shall be used to determine compliance with the emissions standard for lead compounds under § 63.1543(a).

(b) Owner and operators shall perform an initial compliance test to demonstrate compliance with the sinter building in-draft requirements of § 63.1543(c) at each doorway opening in accordance with paragraphs (b)(1) through (b)(4) of this section.

(1) Use a propeller anemometer or equivalent device.

(2) Determine doorway in-draft by placing the anemometer in the plane of the doorway opening near its center.

(3) Determine doorway in-draft for each doorway that is open during normal operation with all remaining doorways in their customary position during normal operation.

(4) Do not determine doorway in-draft when ambient wind speed exceeds 2 meters per second.

**§ 63.1547 Monitoring requirements.**

(a) Owners and operators of primary lead smelters shall prepare, and at all times operate according to, a standard operating procedures manual that describes in detail the procedures for inspection, maintenance, and bag leak detection and corrective action for all baghouses that are used to control process, process fugitive, or fugitive dust emissions from any source subject to the lead emission standards in §§ 63.1543 and 63.1544, including those used to control emissions from general ventilation systems.

(b) The standard operating procedures manual for baghouses required by paragraph (a) of this section shall be submitted to the Administrator or delegated authority for review and approval.

(c) The procedures specified in the standard operating procedures manual for inspections and routine maintenance shall, at a minimum, include the requirements of paragraphs (c)(1) through (c)(9) of this section.

(1) Daily monitoring of pressure drop across each baghouse cell to ensure pressure drop is within the normal operating range identified in the standard operating procedures manual.

(2) Weekly confirmation that dust is being removed from hoppers through visual inspection or equivalent means of ensuring the proper functioning of removal mechanisms.

(3) Daily check of compressed air supply for pulse-jet baghouses.

(4) An appropriate methodology for monitoring cleaning cycles to ensure proper operation.

(5) Monthly check of bag cleaning mechanisms for proper functioning through visual inspection or equivalent means.

(6) Quarterly visual check of bag tension on reverse air and shaker-type baghouses to ensure that bags are not kinked (knead or bent) or laying on their sides. Such checks are not required for shaker-type baghouses using self-tensioning (spring loaded) devices.

(7) Quarterly confirmation of the physical integrity of the baghouse

through visual inspection of the baghouse interior for air leaks.

(8) Quarterly inspection of fans for wear, material buildup, and corrosion through visual inspection, vibration detectors, or equivalent means.

(9) Except as provided in paragraph (h) of this section, continuous operation of a bag leak detection system.

(d) The procedures specified in the standard operating procedures manual for maintenance shall, at a minimum, include a preventative maintenance schedule that is consistent with the baghouse manufacturer's instructions for routine and long-term maintenance.

(e) The bag leak detection system required by paragraph (c)(9) of this section shall meet the specifications and requirements of (e)(1) through (e)(8) of this section.

(1) The bag leak detection system must be certified by the manufacturer to be capable of detecting particulate matter emissions at concentrations of 10 milligram per actual cubic meter (0.0044 grains per actual cubic foot) or less.

(2) The bag leak detection system sensor must provide output of relative particulate matter loadings, and the owner or operator shall continuously record the output from the bag leak detection system.

(3) The bag leak detection system must be equipped with an alarm system that will sound when an increase in relative particulate loading is detected over a preset level, and the alarm must be located such that it can be heard by the appropriate plant personnel.

(4) Each bag leak detection system that works based on the triboelectric effect shall be installed, calibrated, and maintained in a manner consistent with guidance provided in the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency guidance document "Fabric Filter Bag Leak Detection Guidance" (EPA-454/R-98-015). Other bag leak detection systems shall be installed, calibrated, and maintained in a manner consistent with the manufacturer's written specifications and recommendations.

(5) The initial adjustment of the system shall, at a minimum, consist of establishing the baseline output by ad-

justing the sensitivity (range) and the averaging period of the device, and establishing the alarm set points and the alarm delay time.

(6) Following initial adjustment, the owner or operator shall not adjust the sensitivity or range, averaging period, alarm set points, or alarm delay time, except as detailed in the approved SOP required under paragraph (a) of this section. In no event shall the sensitivity be increased by more than 100 percent or decreased more than 50 percent over a 365-day period unless a responsible official certifies that the baghouse has been inspected and found to be in good operating condition.

(7) For negative pressure, induced air baghouses, and positive pressure baghouses that are discharged to the atmosphere through a stack, the bag leak detector must be installed downstream of the baghouse and upstream of any wet acid gas scrubber.

(8) Where multiple detectors are required, the system's instrumentation and alarm may be shared among detectors.

(f) The standard operating procedures manual required by paragraph (a) of this section shall include a corrective action plan that specifies the procedures to be followed in the event of a bag leak detection system alarm. The corrective action plan shall include, at a minimum, procedures to be used to determine the cause of an alarm, as well as actions to be taken to minimize emissions, which may include, but are not limited to, the following.

(1) Inspecting the baghouse for air leaks, torn or broken bags or filter media, or any other condition that may cause an increase in emissions.

(2) Sealing off defective bags or filter media.

(3) Replacing defective bags or filter media, or otherwise repairing the control device.

(4) Sealing off a defective baghouse compartment.

(5) Cleaning the bag leak detection system probe, or otherwise repairing the bag leak detection system.

(6) Shutting down the process producing the particulate emissions.

(g) The percentage of total operating time the alarm on the bag leak detection system sounds in a 6-month reporting period shall be calculated in order to determine compliance with the five percent operating limit in § 63.1543(f). The percentage of time the alarm on the bag leak detection system sounds shall be determined according to paragraphs (g)(1) through (g)(5) of this section.

(1) Alarms that occur due solely to a malfunction of the bag leak detection system shall not be included in the calculation.

(2) Alarms that occur during startup, shutdown, or malfunction shall not be included in the calculation if the condition is described in the startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan and the owner or operator operates the source during such periods in accordance with § 63.6(e)(1).

(3) For each alarm where the owner or operator initiates procedures to determine the cause of an alarm within 1 hour of the alarm, 1 hour of alarm time shall be counted.

(4) For each alarm where the owner or operator does not initiate procedures to determine the cause of the alarm within 1 hour of the alarm, alarm time will be counted as the actual amount of time taken by the owner or operator to initiate procedures to determine the cause of the alarm.

(5) The percentage of time the alarm on the bag leak detection system sounds shall be calculated as the ratio of the sum of alarm times to the total operating time multiplied by 100.

(h) Baghouses equipped with HEPA filters as a secondary filter used to control process or process fugitive sources subject to the lead emission standards in § 63.1543 are exempt from the requirement in § 63.1543(c)(9) to be equipped with a bag leak detector. The owner or operator of an affected source that uses a HEPA filter shall monitor and record the pressure drop across the HEPA filter system daily. If the pressure drop is outside the limit(s) specified by the filter manufacturer, the owner or operator must take appropriate corrective measures, which may include, but not be limited to, the following:

(1) Inspecting the filter and filter housing for air leaks and torn or broken filters.

(2) Replacing defective filter media, or otherwise repairing the control device.

(3) Sealing off a defective control device by routing air to other control devices.

(4) Shutting down the process producing the particulate emissions.

(i) Owners and operators shall monitor sinter machine building in-draft to demonstrate continued compliance with the operating standard specified in § 63.1543(c) in accordance with either paragraph (i)(1), (i)(2), or (i)(3) of this section.

(1) Owners and operators shall check and record on a daily basis doorway in-draft at each doorway in accordance with the methodology specified in § 63.1546(b).

(2) Owners and operators shall establish and maintain baseline ventilation parameters which result in a positive in-draft according to paragraphs (i)(2)(i) through (i)(2)(iv) of this section.

(i) Owners and operators shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a monitoring device that continuously records the actual volumetric flow rate through each separately ducted hood; or install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a monitoring device that continuously records the volumetric flow rate at the control device inlet of each exhaust system ventilating the building. The flow rate monitoring device(s) can be installed in any location in the exhaust duct such that reproducible flow rate monitoring will result. The flow rate monitoring device(s) shall have an accuracy of plus or minus 10 percent over its normal operating range and shall be calibrated according to manufacturer's instructions.

(ii) During the initial demonstration of sinter building in-draft, and at any time the owner or operator wishes to re-establish the baseline ventilation parameters, the owner or operator shall continuously record the volumetric flow rate through each separately ducted hood, or continuously record the volumetric flow rate at the control device inlet of each exhaust system ventilating the building and

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record exhaust system damper positions. The owner or operator shall determine the average volumetric flow rate(s) corresponding to the period of time the in-draft compliance determinations are being conducted.

(iii) The owner or operator shall maintain the volumetric flow rate(s) at or above the value(s) established during the most recent in-draft determination at all times the sinter machine is in operation. Volumetric flow rate(s) shall be calculated as a 15-minute average.

(iv) If the volumetric flow rate is monitored at the control device inlet, the owner or operator shall check and record damper positions daily to ensure they are in the positions they were in during the most recent in-draft determination.

(3) An owner or operator may request an alternative monitoring method by following the procedures and requirements in § 63.8(f) of the General Provisions.

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

### § 63.1548 Notification requirements.

(a) The owner or operator of a primary lead smelter shall comply with all of the notification requirements of § 63.9 of subpart A, General Provisions.

(b) The owner or operator of a primary lead smelter shall submit the fugitive dust control standard operating procedures manual required under § 63.1544(a) and the standard operating procedures manual for baghouses required under § 63.1547(a) to the Administrator or delegated authority along with a notification that the smelter is seeking review and approval of these plans and procedures. Owners or operators of existing primary lead smelters shall submit this notification no later than November 6, 2000. The owner or operator of a primary lead smelter that commences construction or reconstruction after April 17, 1998, shall submit this notification no later than 180 days before startup of the constructed or reconstructed primary lead smelter, but no sooner than September 2, 1999.

### § 63.1549 Recordkeeping and reporting requirements.

(a) The owner or operator of a primary lead smelter shall comply with all of the recordkeeping requirements of § 63.10 of subpart A, General Provisions.

(b) In addition to the general records required by paragraph (a) of this section, each owner or operator of a primary lead smelter shall maintain for a period of 5 years, records of the information listed in paragraphs (b)(1) through (b)(8) of this section.

(1) Production records of the weight and lead content of lead products, copper matte, and copper speiss.

(2) Records of the bag leak detection system output.

(3) An identification of the date and time of all bag leak detection system alarms, the time that procedures to determine the cause of the alarm were initiated, the cause of the alarm, an explanation of the actions taken, and the date and time the cause of the alarm was corrected.

(4) Any recordkeeping required as part of the practices described in the standard operating procedures manual required under § 63.1544(a) for the control of fugitive dust emissions.

(5) Any recordkeeping required as part of the practices described in the standard operating procedures manual for baghouses required under § 63.1547(a).

(6) If an owner or operator chooses to demonstrate continuous compliance with the sinter building in-draft requirement under § 63.1543(c) by employing the method allowed in § 63.1546(i)(1), the records of the daily doorway in-draft checks, an identification of the periods when there was not a positive in-draft, and an explanation of the corrective actions taken.

(7) If an owner or operator chooses to demonstrate continuous compliance with the sinter building in-draft requirement under § 63.1543(c) by employing the method allowed in § 63.1546(i)(2), the records of the output from the continuous volumetric flow monitor(s), an identification of the periods when the 15-minute volumetric flow rate dropped below the minimum established during the most recent in-draft determination, and an explanation of the corrective actions taken.