

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:

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(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