§ 60.370 Applicability and designation of affected facility.

(a) The provisions of this subpart are applicable to the affected facilities listed in paragraph (b) of this section at any lead-acid battery manufacturing plant that produces or has the design capacity to produce in one day (24 hours) batteries containing an amount of lead equal to or greater than 5.9 Mg (6.5 tons).

(b) The provisions of this subpart are applicable to the following affected facilities used in the manufacture of lead-acid storage batteries:

1. Grid casting facility.
2. Paste mixing facility.
3. Three-process operation facility.
4. Lead oxide manufacturing facility.
5. Lead reclamation facility.
6. Other lead-emitting operations.

(c) Any facility under paragraph (b) of this section the construction or modification of which is commenced after January 14, 1980, is subject to the requirements of this subpart.

§ 60.372 Standards for lead.

(a) On and after the date on which the performance test required to be conducted by §60.8 is completed, no owner or operator subject to the provisions of this subpart shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere:

1. From any grid casting facility any gases that contain lead in excess of 0.40 milligram of lead per dry standard cubic meter of exhaust (0.000175 gr/dscf).
2. From any paste mixing facility any gases that contain in excess of 1.00 milligram of lead per dry standard cubic meter of exhaust (0.000437 gr/dscf).
3. From any three-process operation facility any gases that contain in excess of 1.00 milligram of lead per dry standard cubic meter of exhaust (0.000437 gr/dscf).
4. From any lead oxide manufacturing facility any gases that contain in excess of 5.0 milligrams of lead per kilogram of lead feed (0.010 lb/ton).
5. From any lead reclamation facility any gases that contain in excess of 4.50 milligrams of lead per dry standard cubic meter of exhaust (0.00197 gr/dscf).

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(6) From any other lead-emitting operation any gases that contain in excess of 1.00 milligram of lead per dry standard cubic meter of exhaust (0.000437 gr/dscf).

(7) From any affected facility other than a lead reclamation facility any gases with greater than 0 percent opacity (measured according to Method 9 and rounded to the nearest whole percentage).

(8) From any lead reclamation facility any gases with greater than 5 percent opacity (measured according to Method 9 and rounded to the nearest whole percentage).

(b) When two or more facilities at the same plant (except the lead oxide manufacturing facility) are ducted to a common control device, an equivalent standard for the total exhaust from the commonly controlled facilities shall be determined as follows:

\[
S_e = \sum_{a=1}^{N} S_a \left( \frac{Q_{sda}}{Q_{sdT}} \right)
\]

Where:

- \(S_e\) = is the equivalent standard for the total exhaust stream.
- \(S_a\) = is the actual standard for each exhaust stream ducted to the control device.
- \(N\) = is the total number of exhaust streams ducted to the control device.
- \(Q_{sda}\) = is the dry standard volumetric flow rate of the effluent gas stream from each facility ducted to the control device.
- \(Q_{sdT}\) = is the total dry standard volumetric flow rate of all effluent gas streams ducted to the control device.

rounded off to the nearest whole percentage.

(c) The owner or operator shall determine compliance with the lead standard in §60.372(a)(4) as follows:

(1) The emission rate (E) from lead oxide manufacturing facility shall be computed for each run using the following equation:

\[
E = \frac{\left( \sum_{i=1}^{M} C_{Pb_i} Q_{sd_i} \right)}{(PK)}
\]

where:
- \( E \) = emission rate of lead, mg/kg (lb/ton) of lead charged.
- \( C_{Pb_i} \) = concentration of lead from emission point “i,” mg/dscm (gr/dscf).
- \( Q_{sd_i} \) = volumetric flow rate of effluent gas from emission point “i,” dscm/hr (sdcf/hr).
- \( M \) = number of emission points in the affected facility.
- \( P \) = lead feed rate to the facility, kg/hr (ton/hr).
- \( K \) = conversion factor, 1.0 mg/mg (7000 gr/lb).

(2) Method 12 or Method 29 shall be used to determine the lead concentration \( C_{Pb_i} \) and the volumetric flow rate \( Q_{sd_i} \) of the effluent gas. The sampling time and sample volume for each run shall be at least 60 minutes and 0.85 dscm (30 dscf).

(3) The average lead feed rate \( P \) shall be determined for each run using the following equation:

\[
P = \frac{N W}{\Theta}
\]

where:
- \( N \) = number of lead pigs (ingots) charged.
- \( W \) = average mass of a pig, kg (ton).
- \( \Theta \) = duration of run, hr.

§60.381 Definitions.

All terms used in this subpart, but not specifically defined in this section, shall have the meaning given them in the Act and in subpart A of this part.

Bucket elevator means a conveying device for metallic minerals consisting of a head and foot assembly that supports and drives an endless single or double strand chain or belt to which buckets are attached.

Capture system means the equipment used to capture and transport particulate matter generated by one or more affected facilities to a control device.

Control device means the air pollution control equipment used to reduce particulate matter emissions released to the atmosphere from one or more affected facilities at a metallic mineral processing plant.

Conveyor belt transfer point means a point in the conveying operation where the metallic mineral or metallic mineral concentrate is transferred to or from a conveyor belt except where the metallic mineral is being transferred to a stockpile.

Crusher means a machine used to crush any metallic mineral and includes conveyors or conveyors located immediately below the crushing surfaces. Crushers include, but are not limited to, the following types: jaw, gyratory, cone, and hammermill.

Enclosed storage area means any area covered by a roof under which metallic