

§ 60.180

40 CFR Ch. I (7-1-09 Edition)

(b) The owner or operator shall determine compliance with the particulate matter, sulfur dioxide (SO₂), and visible emission standards in §§ 60.172, 60.173, and 60.174 as follows:

(1) Method 5 shall be used to determine the particulate matter concentration. The sampling time and sample volume for each run shall be at least 60 minutes and 0.85 dscm (30 dscf).

(2) The continuous monitoring system of § 60.175(a)(2) shall be used to determine the SO₂ concentrations on a dry basis. The sampling time for each run shall be 2 hours, and the average SO₂ concentration for the 2-hour period shall be computed as in § 60.175(b). The monitoring system drift during the run may not exceed 2 percent of the span value.

(3) Method 9 and the procedures in § 60.11 shall be used to determine opacity.

[54 FR 6669, Feb. 14, 1989]

Subpart R—Standards of Performance for Primary Lead Smelters

SOURCE: 41 FR 2340, Jan. 15, 1976, unless otherwise noted.

§ 60.180 Applicability and designation of affected facility.

(a) The provisions of this subpart are applicable to the following affected facilities in primary lead smelters: sintering machine, sintering machine discharge end, blast furnace, dross reverberatory furnace, electric smelting furnace, and converter.

(b) Any facility under paragraph (a) of this section that commences construction or modification after October 16, 1974, is subject to the requirements of this subpart.

[42 FR 37937, July 25, 1977]

§ 60.181 Definitions.

As used in this subpart, all terms not defined herein shall have the meaning given them in the Act and in subpart A of this part.

(a) *Primary lead smelter* means any installation or any intermediate process engaged in the production of lead from lead sulfide ore concentrates through

the use of pyrometallurgical techniques.

(b) *Sintering machine* means any furnace 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*.

(c) *Sinter bed* means the lead sulfide ore concentrate charge within a sintering machine.

(d) *Sintering machine discharge end* means any apparatus which receives sinter as it is discharged from the conveying grate of a sintering machine.

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

(f) *Dross reverberatory furnace* means any furnace used for the removal or refining of impurities from lead bullion.

(g) *Electric smelting furnace* means any furnace in which the heat necessary for smelting of the lead sulfide ore concentrate charge is generated by passing an electric current through a portion of the molten mass in the furnace.

(h) *Converter* means any vessel to which lead concentrate or bullion is charged and refined.

(i) *Sulfuric acid plant* means any facility producing sulfuric acid by the contact process.

§ 60.182 Standard for particulate matter.

(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 from any blast furnace, dross reverberatory furnace, or sintering machine discharge end any gases which contain particulate matter in excess of 50 mg/dscm (0.022 gr/dscf).

(b) [Reserved]

§ 60.183 Standard for sulfur dioxide.

(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 from