

Reference	Applies to subpart W			Comment
	BLR	WSR	WSR alternative standard, and BLR equipment leak standard (40 CFR part 63, subpart H)	
§ 63.10(c)(9)–(15)	No	No	No.	Subpart H specifies performance test reporting requirements. Subpart H specifies performance test reporting requirements.
§ 63.10(d)(1)	Yes	Yes	No	
§ 63.10(d)(2)	Yes	Yes	No	
§ 63.10(d)(3)	No	No	No.	
§ 63.10(d)(4)	Yes	Yes	Yes.	
§ 63.10(d)(5)	Yes	Yes	Yes.	
§ 63.10(e)(1)–(2)	No	No	No.	
§ 63.10(e)(3)	Yes	Yes	No.	
§ 63.10(e)(4)	No	No	No.	
§ 63.10(f)	Yes	Yes	Yes.	
§ 63.11–63.15	Yes	Yes	Yes.	

Subpart X—National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants from Secondary Lead Smelting

SOURCE: 62 FR 32216, June 13, 1997, unless otherwise noted.

§ 63.541 Applicability.

(a) The provisions of this subpart apply to the following affected sources at all secondary lead smelters: blast,

reverberatory, rotary, and electric smelting furnaces; refining kettles; agglomerating furnaces; dryers; process fugitive sources; and fugitive dust sources. The provisions of this subpart do not apply to primary lead smelters, lead refiners, or lead remelters.

(b) Table 1 of this subpart specifies the provisions of subpart A that apply and those that do not apply to owners and operators of secondary lead smelters subject to this subpart.

TABLE 1—GENERAL PROVISIONS APPLICABILITY TO SUBPART X

Reference	Applies to subpart X	Comment
63.1	Yes.	No opacity limits in rule.
63.2	Yes.	
63.3	Yes.	
63.4	Yes.	
63.5	Yes.	
63.6 (a), (b), (c), (e), (f), (g), (i) and (j)	Yes.	
63.6 (d) and (h)	No	
63.7	Yes.	
63.8	Yes.	
63.9 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (g), (h)(1–3), (h)(5–6), and (j)	Yes.	
63.9 (f) and (h)(4)	No	No opacity or visible emission limits in subpart X.
63.10	Yes.	Flares will not be used to comply with the emission limits.
63.11	No	
63.12 to 63.15	Yes.	

(c) If you are the owner or operator of a source subject to the provisions of this subpart, you are also subject to title V permitting requirements under 40 CFR parts 70 or 71, as applicable. Your title V permitting authority may

defer your source from these permitting requirements until December 9, 2004, if your source is not a major source and is not located at a major source as defined under 40 CFR 63.2,

70.2, or 71.2, and is not otherwise required to obtain a title V permit. If you receive a deferral under this section, you must submit a title V permit application by December 9, 2005. You must continue to comply with the provisions of this subpart applicable to area sources, even if you receive a deferral from title V permitting requirements.

[62 FR 32216, June 13, 1997, as amended at 64 FR 4572, Jan. 29, 1999; 64 FR 69643, Dec. 14, 1999]

§ 63.542 Definitions.

Terms used in this subpart are defined in the Act, in subpart A of this part, or in this section as follows:

Agglomerating furnace means a furnace used to melt into a solid mass flue dust that is collected from a baghouse.

Bag leak detection system means an instrument that is capable of monitoring particulate matter (dust) loadings in the exhaust of a baghouse in order to detect bag failures. A bag leak detection system includes, but is not limited to, an instrument that operates on triboelectric, light scattering, transmittance or other effect to monitor relative particulate matter loadings.

Battery breaking area means the plant location at which lead-acid batteries are broken, crushed, or disassembled and separated into components.

Blast furnace means a smelting furnace consisting of a vertical cylinder atop a crucible, into which lead-bearing charge materials are introduced at the top of the furnace and combustion air is introduced through tuyeres at the bottom of the cylinder, and that uses coke as a fuel source and that is operated at such a temperature in the combustion zone (greater than 980 °C) that lead compounds are chemically reduced to elemental lead metal.

Blast furnace charging location means the physical opening through which raw materials are introduced into a blast furnace.

Collocated blast furnace and reverberatory furnace means operation at the same location of a blast furnace and a reverberatory furnace with the volumetric flow rate discharged from the blast furnace being at equal to or less than that discharged from the reverberatory furnace.

Dryer means a chamber that is heated and that is used to remove moisture from lead-bearing materials before they are charged to a smelting furnace.

Dryer transition piece means the junction between a dryer and the charge hopper or conveyor, or the junction between the dryer and the smelting furnace feed chute or hopper located at the ends of the dryer.

Electric furnace means a smelting furnace consisting of a vessel into which reverberatory furnace slag is introduced and that uses electrical energy to heat the reverberatory furnace slag to such a temperature (greater than 980 °C) that lead compounds are reduced to elemental lead metal.

Enclosure hood means a hood that covers a process fugitive emission source on the top and on all sides, with openings only for access to introduce or remove materials to or from the source and through which an induced flow of air is ventilated.

Fugitive dust source means a stationary source of hazardous air pollutant emissions at a secondary lead smelter that is not associated with a specific process or process fugitive vent or stack. Fugitive dust sources include, but are not limited to, roadways, storage piles, materials handling transfer points, materials transport areas, storage areas, process areas, and buildings.

Furnace and refining/casting area means any area of a secondary lead smelter in which:

- (1) Smelting furnaces are located; or
- (2) Refining operations occur; or
- (3) Casting operations occur.

High efficiency particulate air (HEPA) filter means a filter that has been certified by the manufacturer to remove 99.97 percent of all particles 0.3 micrometers and larger.

Lead alloy means an alloy in which the predominant component is lead.

Materials storage and handling area means any area of a secondary lead smelter in which lead-bearing materials (including, but not limited to, broken battery components, reverberatory furnace slag, flue dust, and dross) are stored or handled between process steps including, but not limited to, areas in which materials are stored in piles, bins, or tubs, and areas in which material is prepared for charging to a