

**Subpart SSS [Reserved]****Subpart TTT—National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Primary Lead Smelting**

SOURCE: 64 FR 30204, June 4, 1999, unless otherwise noted.

**§ 63.1541 Applicability.**

(a) The provisions of this subpart apply to any facility engaged in producing lead metal from ore concentrates. The category includes, but is not limited to, the following smelting processes: Sintering, reduction, preliminary treatment, refining and casting operations, process fugitive sources, and fugitive dust sources. The sinter process includes an updraft or downdraft sintering machine. The reduction process includes the blast furnace, electric smelting furnace with a converter or reverberatory furnace, and slag fuming furnace process units. The preliminary treatment process includes the drossing kettles and dross reverberatory furnace process units. The refining process includes the refinery process unit. The provisions of this subpart do not apply to secondary lead smelters, lead refiners, or lead remelters.

(b) Table 1 of this subpart specifies the provisions of subpart A of this part that apply and those that do not apply to owners and operators of primary lead processors.

[76 FR 70852, Nov. 15, 2011]

**§ 63.1542 Definitions.**

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

*Affirmative defense* means, in the context of an enforcement proceeding, a response or defense put forward by a defendant, regarding which the defendant has the burden of proof, and the merits of which are independently and objectively evaluated in a judicial or administrative proceeding.

*Bag leak detection system* means a system that is capable of continuously monitoring relative particulate matter (dust) loadings in the exhaust of a baghouse in order to detect bag leaks

and other upset conditions. A bag leak detection system includes, but is not limited to, an instrument that operates on triboelectric, light scattering, light transmittance, or other effect to continuously monitor relative particulate matter loadings.

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

*Building* means a roofed and walled structure with limited openings to allow access and egress for people and vehicles.

*Charging location* means the physical opening through which raw materials are introduced into a sinter machine, blast furnace, or dross furnace.

*Dross furnace* means any smelting furnace to which drosses are charged and which chemically and physically separates lead from other impurities.

*Drossing and refining kettle* means an open-top vessel that is constructed of cast iron or steel and is indirectly heated from below and contains molten lead for the purpose of drossing, refining, or alloying lead. Included are pot furnaces, receiving kettles, and holding kettles.

*Fugitive dust source* means a stationary source of hazardous air pollutant emissions at a primary lead processor resulting from the handling, storage, transfer, or other management of lead-bearing materials where the source is not part of a specific process, process vent, or stack. Fugitive dust sources include roadways, storage piles, materials handling transfer points, and materials transport areas.

*Furnace area* means any area of a primary lead processor in which a blast furnace or dross furnace is located.

*Lead refiner* means any facility that refines lead metal that is not located at a primary lead processor.

*Lead remelter* means any facility that remelts lead metal that is not located at a primary lead processor.

*Malfunction* means any sudden, infrequent, and not reasonably preventable failure of air pollution control and monitoring equipment, process equipment, or a process to operate in a normal or usual manner which causes, or