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construction or reconstruction after June 9, 1994, shall achieve compliance with the requirements of this subpart by June 13, 1997 or upon startup of operations, whichever is later.

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

§ 63.547 Test methods.

(a) The following test methods in appendix A of part 60 listed in paragraphs (a)(1) through (a)(5) of this section shall be used to determine compliance with the emission standards for lead compounds under §§ 63.543(a), 63.544 (c), and (d), and 63.545(e):

(1) Method 1 shall be used to select the sampling port location and the number of traverse points.

(2) Method 2 shall be used to measure volumetric flow rate.

(3) Method 3 shall be used for gas analysis to determine the dry molecular weight of the stack gas.

(4) Method 4 shall be used to determine moisture content of the stack gas.

(5) Method 12 shall be used to determine compliance with the lead compound emission standards. 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.

(b) The following tests methods in appendix A of part 60 listed in paragraphs (b)(1) through (b)(4) of this section shall be used, as specified, to determine compliance with the emission standards for total hydrocarbons § 63.543(c), (d), (e), and (g).

(1) Method 1 shall be used to select the sampling port location to determine compliance under § 63.543(c), (d), (e), and (g).

(2) The Single Point Integrated Sampling and Analytical Procedure of Method 3B shall be used to measure the carbon dioxide content of the stack gases to determine compliance under § 63.543(c), (d), and (e).

(3) Method 4 shall be used to measure moisture content of the stack gases to determine compliance under § 63.543(c), (d), (e), and (g).

(4) Method 25A shall be used to measure total hydrocarbon emissions to determine compliance under § 63.543(c), (d), (e), and (g). The minimum sampling time shall be 1 hour for each run. A minimum of three runs shall be performed. A 1-hour average total hydrocarbon concentration shall be determined for each run and the average of the three 1-hour averages shall be used to determine compliance. The total hydrocarbon emissions concentrations for determining compliance under § 63.543(c), (d), and (e) shall be expressed as propane and shall be corrected to 4 percent carbon dioxide, as described in paragraph (c) of this section.

(c) For the purposes of determining compliance with the emission limits under § 63.543 (c), (d), and (e), the measured total hydrocarbon concentrations shall be corrected to 4 percent carbon dioxide as listed in paragraphs (c)(1) through (c)(2) of this section in the following manner:

(1) If the measured percent carbon dioxide is greater than 0.4 percent in each compliance test, the correction factor shall be determined by using equation (1).

$$F = \frac{4.0}{CO_2} \quad (1)$$

where:

F = correction factor (no units)

CO₂ = percent carbon dioxide measured using Method 3B, where the measured carbon dioxide is greater than 0.4 percent.

(2) If the measured percent carbon dioxide is equal to or less than 0.4 percent, then a correction factor (F) of 10 shall be used.

(3) The corrected total hydrocarbon concentration shall be determined by multiplying the measured total hydrocarbon concentration by the correction factor (F) determined for each compliance test.

(d) Compliance with the face velocity requirements under § 63.544(b) for process fugitive enclosure hoods shall be determined by the following test methods in paragraphs (d)(1) or (d)(2) of this section.

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(1) Owners and operators shall calculate face velocity using the procedures in paragraphs (d)(1)(i) through (d)(1)(iv) of this section.

(i) Method 1 shall be used to select the sampling port location in the duct leading from the process fugitive enclosure hood to the control device.

(ii) Method 2 shall be used to measure the volumetric flow rate in the duct from the process fugitive enclosure hood to the control device.

(iii) The face area of the hood shall be determined from measurement of the hood. If the hood has access doors, then face area shall be determined with the access doors in the position they are in during normal operating conditions.

(iv) Face velocity shall be determined by dividing the volumetric flow rate determined in paragraph (d)(1)(ii) of this section by the total face area for the hood determined in paragraph (d)(1)(iii) of this section.

(2) The face velocity shall be measured directly using the procedures in paragraphs (d)(2)(i) through (d)(2)(v) of this section.

(i) A propeller anemometer or equivalent device shall be used to measure hood face velocity.

(ii) The propeller of the anemometer shall be made of a material of uniform density and shall be properly balanced to optimize performance.

(iii) The measurement range of the anemometer shall extend to at least 300 meters per minute (1,000 feet per minute).

(iv) A known relationship shall exist between the anemometer signal output and air velocity, and the anemometer must be equipped with a suitable read-out system.

(v) Hood face velocity shall be determined for each hood open during normal operation by placing the anemometer in the plane of the hood opening. Access doors shall be positioned consistent with normal operation.

(e) Owners and operators shall determine compliance with the doorway in-draft requirement for enclosed buildings in §63.544(b) using the procedures in paragraphs (e)(1) or (e)(2) of this section.

(1)(i) Owners and operators shall use a propeller anemometer or equivalent

device meeting the requirements of paragraphs (d)(2)(ii) through (d)(2)(iv) of this section.

(ii) Doorway in-draft shall be determined by placing the anemometer in the plane of the doorway opening near its center.

(iii) Doorway in-draft shall be demonstrated for each doorway that is open during normal operation with all remaining doorways in the position they are in during normal operation.

(2)(i) Owners and operators shall install a differential pressure gage on the leeward wall of the building to measure the pressure difference between the inside and outside of the building.

(ii) The pressure gage shall be certified by the manufacturer to be capable of measuring pressure differential in the range of 0.02 to 0.2 mm Hg.

(iii) Both the inside and outside taps shall be shielded to reduce the effects of wind.

(iv) Owners and operators shall demonstrate the inside of the building is maintained at a negative pressure as compared to the outside of the building of no less than 0.02 mm Hg when all doors are in the position they are in during normal operation.

[62 FR 32216, June 13, 1997, as amended at 63 FR 45011, Aug. 24, 1998]

§ 63.548 Monitoring requirements.

(a) Owners and operators of secondary lead smelters shall prepare, and at all times operate according to, a standard operating procedures manual that describes in detail procedures for inspection, maintenance, and bag leak detection and corrective action plans for all baghouses (fabric filters) that are used to control process, process fugitive, or fugitive dust emissions from any source subject to the lead emission standards in §§63.543, 63.544, and 63.545, including those used to control emissions from building ventilation. This provision shall not apply to process fugitive sources that are controlled by wet scrubbers.

(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.