

normal operation with all access doors in the open position and by placing the anemometer in the plane of the hood opening.

(e) Owners and operators shall measure doorway air velocity to determine compliance with the doorway velocity requirement for enclosed buildings in § 63.544(c) using the procedures in paragraphs (e)(1) and (e)(2) of this section.

(1) Owners and operators shall use a propeller anemometer or equivalent device meeting the requirements of paragraphs (d)(2)(ii) through (d)(2)(v) of this section.

(2) Doorway air velocity into the building shall be determined for each doorway in the open position during normal operation by placing the anemometer in the plane of the doorway opening.

§ 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.

(c) The procedures specified in the standard operating procedures manual for inspections and routine maintenance shall, at a minimum, include the requirements of paragraphs (c)(1) through (c)(12) of this section.

(1) Daily monitoring of pressure drop across each baghouse cell.

(2) Daily visual observation of baghouse discharge or stack.

(3) Daily visual inspection to ensure that dust is being removed from hoppers.

(4) Daily check of compressed air supply for pulse-jet baghouses.

(5) Daily visual inspection of isolation dampers for proper operation.

(6) Daily monitoring of cleaning cycle by observing meters or control panel instrumentation.

(7) Weekly visual inspection of bag cleaning mechanisms for proper functioning.

(8) Weekly check of bag tension on reverse air and shaker type baghouses.

(9) Monthly visual inspection of baghouse interior for air leaks.

(10) Monthly inspection of bags and bag connections.

(11) Monthly inspection of fans for wear, material buildup, and corrosion.

(12) Continuous operation of a bag leak detection system.

(d) The procedures specified in the standard operating procedures manual for maintenance shall, at a minimum, include a preventative maintenance schedule that is consistent with the baghouse manufacturer's instructions for routine and long-term maintenance.

(e) The bag leak detection system required by paragraph (c)(12) of this section, shall meet the specifications and requirements of paragraphs (e)(1) through (e)(5) of this section.

(1) The bag leak detection system must be capable of detecting particulate matter emissions at concentrations of 1.0 milligram per actual cubic meter (0.00044 grains per actual cubic foot) or less.

(2) The bag leak detection system sensor must provide output of relative or absolute particulate matter emissions.

(3) The bag leak detection system must be equipped with an alarm system that will alarm when an increase in particulate emissions is detected.

(4) For negative pressure or induced air baghouses, the bag leak detector must be installed downstream of the baghouse and upstream of any wet acid gas scrubber. For positive pressure baghouses, a bag leak detector must be installed in each baghouse compartment or cell. Where multiple detectors are required, the system's instrumentation and alarm may be shared among detectors.

(5) The bag leak detection system shall be installed and operated in a manner consistent with available guidance from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency or, in the absence of such guidance, the manufacturer's written specifications and recommendations for installation, operation, and calibration of the system. The calibration of the system shall, at a minimum, consist of establishing the relative baseline output level by adjusting the sensitivity and the averaging period of the device, and establishing the alarm set points and the alarm delay time. The system must be fully operational at the time of the initial lead compliance test required to demonstrate compliance with the applicable lead emission standard under §§ 63.543, 63.544, or 63.545. The owner or operator shall not adjust the sensitivity, averaging period, alarm set

points, or alarm delay time after the initial lead compliance test unless a test is performed to demonstrate compliance with the applicable lead emission standard after the adjustments are made.

(f) The standard operating procedures manual required by paragraph (a) of this section shall include a corrective action plan that specifies the procedures to be followed in the case of a bag leak detection system alarm. The corrective action plan shall include, at a minimum, the procedures used to determine and record the time and cause of the alarm as well as the corrective actions taken to correct the control device malfunction or minimize emissions as specified in paragraphs (f)(1) and (f)(2) of this section.

(1) The procedures used to determine the cause of the alarm must be initiated within 30 minutes of the alarm.

(2) The cause of the alarm must be alleviated by taking the necessary corrective action(s) which may include, but not be limited to, paragraphs (f)(1)(i) through (f)(2)(vi) of this section.

(i) Inspecting the baghouse for air leaks, torn or broken filter elements, or any other malfunction that may cause an increase in emissions.

(ii) Sealing off defective bags or filter media.

(iii) Replacing defective bags or filter media, or otherwise repairing the control device.

(iv) Sealing off a defective baghouse compartment.

(v) Cleaning the bag leak detection system probe, or otherwise repairing the bag leak detection system.

(vi) Shutting down the process producing the particulate emissions.

(g) The owner or operator of a secondary lead smelter that uses a wet scrubber to control particulate matter and metal hazardous air pollutant emissions from a process fugitive source shall monitor and record the pressure drop and water flow rate of the wet scrubber during the initial test to demonstrate compliance with the lead emission limit under § 63.544(d). Thereafter, the owner or operator shall monitor and record the pressure drop and water flow rate at least once every hour and shall maintain the pressure drop and water flow rate no lower than 30 percent below the pressure drop and water flow rate measured during the initial compliance test.

(h) The owner or operator of a blast furnace or collocated reverberatory and blast furnace subject to the total hydrocarbon standards in § 63.543(c), (d), or (e), must comply with the requirements of either paragraph (h)(1) or (h)(2) of this section, to demonstrate