

§ 63.2262 How do I conduct performance tests and establish operating requirements?

(a) You must conduct each performance test according to the requirements in § 63.7(e)(1), the requirements in paragraphs (b) through (o) of this section, and according to the methods specified in Table 4 of this subpart.

(b) *Periods when performance tests must be conducted.*

(1) You must not conduct performance tests during periods of startup, shutdown, or malfunction, as specified in § 63.7(e)(1).

(2) You must test under representative operating conditions as defined in § 63.2292. You must describe representative operating conditions in your performance test report for the process and control systems and explain why they are representative.

(c) *Number of test runs.* You must conduct three separate test runs for each performance test required in this section, as specified in § 63.7(e)(3). Each test run must last at least 1 hour except for: testing of a temporary total enclosure (TTE) conducted using Methods 204A through 204F which require three separate test runs of at least 3 hours each; and testing of an enclosure conducted using the alternative tracer gas method in appendix A to this subpart which requires a minimum of three separate runs of at least 20 minutes each.

(d) *Location of sampling sites.* Sampling sites must be located at the inlet (if emission reduction testing or documentation of inlet methanol or formaldehyde concentration is required) and outlet of the control device and prior to any releases to the atmosphere.

(e) *Collection of monitoring data.* You must collect operating parameter monitoring system or continuous emissions monitoring system (CEMS) data at least every 15 minutes during the entire initial performance test and determine the parameter or concentration value for the operating requirement during the performance test using the methods specified in paragraphs (k) through (o) of this section.

(f) *Collection of production data.* To comply with any of the production-based compliance options, you must measure and record the process unit throughput during each test.

(g) *Nondetect data.* When determining total HAP, formaldehyde, methanol, or THC emission rates, all nondetect data, as defined in § 63.2292, must be treated as one-half of the method detection limit.

(h) *Calculation of percent reduction across a control system.* When determining the control system efficiency for any control system included in your emissions averaging plan (not to exceed 90 percent) and when complying with any of the compliance options based on percent reduction across a control system in Table 1B of this subpart, as part of the performance test, you must calculate the percent reduction using Equation 1 of this section:

$$PR = CE \times \frac{ER_{in} - ER_{out}}{ER_{in}} (100) \quad (\text{Eq. 1})$$

Where:

PR = percent reduction, percent

CE = capture efficiency, percent (determined for reconstituted wood product presses and board coolers as required in Table 4 of this subpart)

ER_{in} = emission rate of total HAP (calculated as the sum of the emission rates of acetaldehyde, acrolein, formaldehyde, methanol, phenol, and propionaldehyde), THC, formaldehyde, or methanol in the inlet vent stream of the control device, pounds per hour

ER_{out} = emission rate of total HAP (calculated as the sum of the emission rates of acetaldehyde, acrolein, formaldehyde, methanol, phenol, and propionaldehyde), THC, formaldehyde, or methanol in the outlet vent stream of the control device, pounds per hour

(i) *Calculation of mass per unit production.* To comply with any of the production-based compliance options in Table 1A of this subpart, you must calculate your mass per unit production emissions for each test run using Equation 2 of this section:

$$MP = \frac{ER_{HAP}}{P \times CE} \quad (\text{Eq. 2})$$

Where:

MP = mass per unit production, pounds per oven dried ton OR pounds per thousand square feet on a specified thickness basis (see paragraph (j) of this section if you need to convert from one thickness basis to another)

ER_{HAP} = emission rate of total HAP (calculated as the sum of the emission rates of acetaldehyde, acrolein, formaldehyde, methanol, phenol, and propionaldehyde) in the stack, pounds per hour

P = process unit production rate (throughput), oven dried tons per hour OR thousand square feet per hour on a specified thickness basis

CE = capture efficiency, percent (determined for reconstituted wood product presses and board coolers as required in Table 4 of this subpart)?≤

(j) *Thickness basis conversion.* Use Equation 3 of this section to convert from one thickness basis to another:

$$MSF_B = MSF_A \times \frac{A}{B} \quad (\text{Eq. 3})$$

Where:

MSF_A = thousand square feet on an A-inch basis

MSF_B = thousand square feet on a B-inch basis

A = old thickness you are converting from, inches

B = new thickness you are converting to, inches

(k) *Establishing thermal oxidizer operating requirements.* If you operate a thermal oxidizer, you must establish your thermal oxidizer operating parameters according to paragraphs (k)(1) through (4) of this section.

(1) During the initial performance test, you must continuously monitor the firebox temperature during each of the required 1-hour test runs. The minimum firebox temperature must then be established as the average of the three minimum 15-minute firebox temperatures monitored during the three test runs. Multiple 3-run performance tests may be conducted to establish a range of parameter values under different operating conditions.

(2) If you choose to monitor inlet static pressure during the initial performance test, you must continuously monitor the static pressure at the inlet of the thermal oxidizer during each of the required 1-hour test runs. The static pressure operating range must then be established as the maximum and minimum of the 15-minute static pressures monitored during the entire 3-hour test. Multiple 3-run performance tests may be conducted to establish a range of parameter values under different operating conditions.

(3) If you choose to monitor stack gas flow during the initial performance test, you must continuously monitor the gas flow rate at the thermal oxidizer stack during each of the required 1-hour test runs. The maximum flow rate must then be established as the average of the three maximum 15-minute flow rates monitored during the three test runs. Multiple 3-run performance tests may be conducted to establish a range of parameter values under different operating conditions.

(4) You may establish a different minimum firebox temperature, static