

therefore, the required performance tests are different depending on the subcategory classification of the unit. Existing units in the small solid fuel subcategory and in any of the liquid or gaseous fuel subcategories do not have applicable emission limits and, therefore, are not required to conduct stack tests. Other units are required to conduct the following compliance tests where applicable:

(1) Conduct initial and annual stack tests to determine compliance with the PM emission limits using EPA Method 5 or Method 17 in appendix A to part 60 of this chapter.

(2) Affected sources in the solid fuel subcategories may choose to comply with an alternative total selected metals emission limit instead of PM. Sources would then conduct initial and annual stack tests to determine compliance with the total selected metals emission limit using EPA Method 29 in appendix A to part 60 of this chapter.

(3) Conduct initial and annual stack tests to determine compliance with the mercury emission limits using EPA method 29 in appendix A to part 60 of this chapter (for boilers with rated heat input capacities of less than 250 MMBtu per hour) or the draft ASTM Z65907, "Standard Method for Both Speciated and Elemental Mercury Determination," (for boilers with rated heat input capacities of greater than 250 MMBtu per hour).

(4) Conduct initial and annual stack tests to determine compliance with the HCl emission limits using EPA Method 26 in appendix A to part 60 of this chapter (for boilers without wet scrubbers) or EPA Method 26A in appendix A to part 60 of this chapter (for boilers with wet scrubbers).

(5) Use EPA Method 19 in appendix A to part 60 of this chapter to convert measured concentration values to pound per million British thermal units (Btu) values.

(6) For new units in any of the liquid fuel subcategories that do not burn residual oil, instead of conducting an initial compliance test you may submit a signed statement in the Notification of Compliance Status report that indicates that you only burn liquid fossil fuels other than residual oil.

As part of the initial compliance demonstration, you must monitor specified operating parameters during the initial performance tests that demonstrate compliance with the PM (or metals), mercury, and HCl emission limits. You must calculate the average parameter values measured during each 1-hour test run over the 3-hour performance test. The minimum or maximum of the three average values

(depending on the parameter measured) for each applicable parameter is established as a site-specific operating limit. The applicable operating parameters for which operating limits must be established are based on the emissions limits applicable to your unit as well as the types of add-on controls on the unit. A summary of the operating limits that must be established for the various types of the following units:

(1) For boilers and process heaters without wet scrubbers that must comply with the mercury emission limit and either a PM emission limit or a total selected metals emission limit, you must measure opacity during the performance test and calculate the 6-minute averages. The maximum 1-hour average measured establishes your site-specific opacity operating limit. Or, if the unit is controlled with a fabric filter, instead of setting an opacity operating limit, the fabric filter must be operated such that the required bag leak detection system alarm does not sound more than 5 percent of the operating time during any 6-month period.

(2) For boilers and process heaters without wet or dry scrubbers that must comply with an HCl emission limit, you must measure the average chlorine content level in the input fuel(s) during the HCl performance test. This is your maximum chlorine input operating limit. If you plan to burn a new fuel, a fuel from a new mixture, or a fuel from a new supplier than what was burned during the initial performance test, then you must recalculate the maximum chlorine input anticipated from the new fuels based on supplier data or own fuel analysis. If the results of recalculating the chlorine input exceeds the average chlorine content level established during the initial test then you must conduct a new performance test to demonstrate compliance with the HCl emission limit.

(3) For boilers and process heaters with wet scrubbers that must comply with a mercury, PM and/or an HCl emission limit, you must measure pressure drop and liquid flow-rate of the scrubber during the performance test, and calculate the average value for each test run. The minimum test run average establishes your site-specific pressure drop and liquid flow-rate operating levels. If different average parameter levels are measured during the mercury, PM (or metals) and HCl tests, the highest of the average values becomes your site-specific operating limit. If you are complying with an HCl emission limit, you must measure pH during the performance test for HCl and determine the average for each test run and the minimum value for the performance

test. This establishes your minimum pH operating limit.

(4) For boilers and process heaters with dry scrubbers that must comply with a PM or mercury emission limit, you must measure opacity during the PM performance test as described above. If you must also comply with an HCl emission limit, you must measure the sorbent injection rate during the performance test for HCl, and calculate the average for each test run. The minimum test run average established during the performance test is your site-specific minimum sorbent injection rate operating limit.

(5) For boilers and process heaters with fabric filters in combination with wet scrubbers that must comply with a mercury emission limit, PM emission limit and/or an HCl emission limit, you must measure the pH, pressure drop, and liquid flow-rate of the wet scrubber during the performance test and calculate the average value for each test run. The minimum test run average establishes your site-specific pH, pressure drop, and liquid flow-rate operating limits for the wet scrubber. Furthermore, the fabric filter must be operated such that the bag leak detection system alarm does not sound more than 5 percent of the operating time during any 6-month period.

(6) For boilers and process heaters with ESP in combination with wet scrubbers that must comply with a mercury, PM and/or an HCl emission limit, you must measure the pH, pressure drop, and liquid flow-rate of the wet scrubber during the HCl performance test and you must measure the voltage and current of the ESP collection plates during the mercury and PM (or metals) performance test. Calculate the average value of these parameters for each test run. The minimum test run averages establish your site-specific minimum pH, pressure drop, and liquid flow-rate operating limit for the wet scrubber and the minimum voltage and current operating limits for the ESP plates.

(7) For boilers that choose to comply with the alternative total selected metals emission limit instead of PM and have either no add-on controls or add-on controls for which you do not want to take credit for any emission reduction of metals, you must measure the total selected metals content of the inlet fuel that was burned during the total selected metals performance test. This value is your maximum fuel inlet metals content operating limit. If you plan to burn a new fuel, a fuel from a new mixture, or a fuel from a new supplier than what was burned during the initial performance test, then you must