

recalculate the maximum metals input anticipated from the new fuels based on supplier data or own fuel analysis. If the results of recalculating the metals input exceeds the average metals content level established during the initial test then you must conduct a new performance test to demonstrate compliance with the alternate total selected metals emission limit.

(8) For boilers that choose to demonstrate compliance with the mercury emission limit on the basis of fuel analysis and have no add-on controls or add-on controls for which you do not want to take credit for any emission reduction of mercury, you must measure the mercury content of the inlet fuel that was burned during the mercury performance test. This value is your maximum fuel inlet mercury 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 mercury input anticipated from the new fuels based on supplier data or own fuel analysis. If the results of recalculating the mercury input exceeds the average mercury content level established during the initial test then you must conduct a new performance test to demonstrate compliance with the mercury emission limit.

(9) For new boilers and process heaters in any of the large or limited use subcategories, you must monitor CO during the performance tests for PM (or metals) and/or HCl to demonstrate that average CO emissions are at or below an exhaust concentration of 400 parts per million (ppm) by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen.

G. What Are the Continuous Compliance Requirements?

To demonstrate continuous compliance with the emission limitations, you must monitor and comply with the applicable site-specific operating limits established during the following performance tests:

(1) For boilers and process heaters without wet scrubbers that must comply with a mercury emission limit and either a PM emission limit or a total selected metals emission limit, you must continuously monitor opacity and maintain the 3-hour block average at or below your site-specific opacity operating limit. Or, if the unit is controlled with a fabric filter, instead of continuous monitoring opacity, the fabric filter must be continuously 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.

(2) For boilers and process heaters without wet or dry scrubbers that must comply with an HCl emission limit, you must maintain daily records of fuel use that demonstrate that you have burned no new fuels such that you have maintained the fuel chlorine content level at or below your site-specific 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 continuous 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 monitor pressure drop and liquid flow-rate of the scrubber and maintain the 3-hour block averages at or above the operating limits established during the performance test. You must monitor the pH of the scrubber and maintain the 3-hour block average at or above the operating limit established during the performance test to demonstrate continuous compliance with the HCl emission limits.

(4) For boilers and process heaters with dry scrubbers that must comply with a PM or mercury emission limit, you must monitor and maintain opacity levels as described above to demonstrate continuous compliance with the PM emission limits. If you must also comply with an HCl emission limit, you must continuously monitor the sorbent injection rate and maintain it at or above the operating limits established during the HCl performance test.

(5) For boilers and process heaters with fabric filters in combination with wet scrubbers, you must monitor the pH, pressure drop, and liquid flow-rate of the wet scrubber and maintain the levels at or above the operating limits established during the HCl performance test. You must also maintain the operation of the fabric filter 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 monitor the pH,

pressure drop, and liquid flow-rate of the wet scrubber and maintain the 3-hour block averages at or above the operating limits established during the HCl performance test and you must monitor the voltage and current of the ESP collection plates and maintain the 3-hour block averages at or above the operating limits established during the mercury or PM (or metals) performance test.

(7) For boilers that choose to comply with the alternative total selected metals limit instead of PM emission limit based on fuel analysis rather than on performance testing, you must maintain daily fuel records that demonstrate that you burned no new fuels or fuels from a new supplier such that the total selected metals content of the inlet fuel was maintained at or below your maximum fuel inlet metals content operating limit set during the metals performance test. 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 metals input anticipated from the new fuels based on supplier data or own fuel analysis. If the results of recalculating the metals input exceeds the average metals content level established during the initial test then you must conduct a new performance test to demonstrate continuous compliance with the alternate selected metals emission limit.

(8) For boilers that choose to comply with the mercury emission limit based on fuel analysis rather than on performance testing, you must maintain daily fuel records that demonstrate that you burned no new fuels or fuels from a new supplier such that the total selected mercury content of the inlet fuel was maintained at or below your maximum fuel inlet metals content operating limit set during the mercury performance test. 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 mercury input anticipated from the new fuels based on supplier data or own fuel analysis. If the results of recalculating the mercury input exceeds the average mercury content level established during the initial test then you must conduct a new performance test to demonstrate continuous compliance with the mercury emission limit.

(9) For new boilers and process heaters in any of the large or limited use subcategories, you must continuously monitor CO and maintain the average CO emissions at or below 400 ppm by