

continuously record the output signal from the sensor.

(6) The bag leak detection system must be equipped with an alarm system that will sound automatically when an increase in relative particulate matter emissions over a preset level is detected. The alarm must be located where it is easily heard by plant operating personnel.

(7) For positive pressure fabric filter systems, a bag leak detection system must be installed in each baghouse compartment or cell. For negative pressure or induced air fabric filters, the bag leak detector must be installed downstream of the fabric filter.

(8) Where multiple detectors are required, the system's instrumentation and alarm may be shared among detectors.

§ 63.7530 How do I demonstrate initial compliance with the emission limitations and work practice standards?

(a) You must demonstrate initial compliance with each emission limitation and work practice standard that applies to you according to Tables 5.A through 5.E and 6 to this subpart.

(b) For new or reconstructed boilers or process heaters in one of the liquid fuel subcategories that burn only fossil fuels and other gases and do not burn any residual oil, you are not required to conduct a performance test to demonstrate compliance with the emission limits.

(1) To demonstrate initial compliance, you must include a signed statement in the Notification of Compliance Status report required in § 63.7545(e) that indicates you burn only liquid fossil fuels other than residual oils either alone or in combination with gaseous fuels.

(2) You must also keep records, as required in § 63.7555, that demonstrate that you burn only liquid fossil fuels other than residual oils either alone or in combination with gaseous fuels.

(c) You must establish each site-specific operating limit in Tables 2.A

and 2.B to this subpart that applies to you according to the requirements in § 63.7520, Tables 4.A through 4.E to this subpart, and paragraphs (c)(1) through (6) of this section, as applicable.

(1) If you do not use a wet or dry scrubber, you must set your operating limit for hydrogen chloride emissions based on the chlorine fuel input established during the initial performance test according to the procedures in paragraphs (c)(1)(i) and (ii) of this section.

(i) During the initial performance test for hydrogen chloride, you must measure the average hourly fuel input, average chlorine concentration, and average heat input of each fuel burned during the 3-hour performance test.

(ii) You must set your operating limit for hydrogen chloride using Equation 1 of this section:

$$Cl_{input} = \sum_{i=1}^n \left[\frac{(C_i)(Q_i)}{H_{v,i}} \right] \quad (\text{Eq. 1})$$

Where:

Cl_{input} = Average amount of chlorine entering the boiler or process heater through fuels burned in units of pounds per Btu. This is the operating limit.

C_i = Average concentration of chlorine in fuel, i , during each of the three 1-hour test periods as measured using the test methods specified in Tables 4.C and 4.D to this subpart, in units of pound per pound for solid fuels, pounds per gallon for liquid fuels, or pound per dry standard cubic foot for gaseous fuels.

Q_i = Average hourly input of fuel, i , during each of the three 1-hour test periods in units of pound per hour for solid fuels, gallons per hour for liquid fuels, or dry standard cubic feet per hour for gaseous fuels. If you do not burn multiple fuels during the performance test, it is not necessary to determine the value of this term. Insert a value of "1" for Q_i .

$H_{v,i}$ = Average heat input of fuel, i , during each of the three 1-hour test periods in units of Btu per hour as measured by the test methods indicated in Tables 4.C and 4.D to this subpart.

n = Number of different fuel types in the worst-case fuel input stream burned during each of the three 1-hour performance tests.

(2) If you do not use a wet scrubber, you must establish an opacity operating limit during the initial performance test for particulate matter or total selected metals and mercury. This opacity level must not exceed 20 percent.

(3) If you use a wet scrubber and you conduct separate performance tests for particulate matter, hydrogen chloride, and mercury emissions, you must establish one set of operating limits for pH, liquid flow-rate, and pressure drop. The pH must be the level established during the hydrogen chloride performance test. The liquid flow-rate and pressure drop operating limits must be the highest of the values established during the performance tests.

(4) If you do not use a control device or do not want to take credit for the control device and you choose to comply with the alternative total selected metals emission limit instead of particulate matter, you must set your operating limit for total selected metals emissions based on the metals fuel input established during the initial performance test according to the procedures in paragraphs (c)(4)(i) and (ii) of this section.

(i) During the initial performance test for total selected metals, you must measure the average hourly fuel input if you burn a combination of multiple fuels, average total selected metals concentration of the fuel input, and average heat input of each fuel burned during the 3-hour performance test.

(ii) You must set your operating limit for total selected metals using Equation 2 of this section:

$$\text{Metals}_{input} = \sum_{i=1}^n \left[\frac{(M_i)(Q_i)}{H_{v,i}} \right] \quad (\text{Eq. 2})$$

Where:

Metals_{input} = Average amount of total selected metals entering the boiler or process heater through fuels burned in units of pounds per Btu. This is the operating limit.

M_i = Average concentration of total selected metals in fuel, i , during

each of the three 1-hour test periods as measured using the test methods specified in Table 4.E to this subpart, in units of pound per pound for solid fuels, pound per gallon for liquid fuels, or pound per dry standard cubic foot for gaseous fuels.

Q_i = Average hourly input of fuel, i , during each of the three 1-hour test periods in units of pounds per hour for solid fuels, gallons per hour for liquid fuels, or dry standard cubic feet per hour for gaseous fuels. If you do not burn multiple fuels during the performance test, it is