

TABLE 4.E TO SUBPART DDDDD OF PART 63—REQUIREMENTS FOR PERFORMANCE TESTS FOR MERCURY EMISSIONS FROM BOILERS OR PROCESS HEATERS IN LARGE, LIMITED USE OF SMALL SOLID FUEL SUBCATEGORIES—Continued

For . . .	That is controlled with . . .	You must . . .	Using . . .	According to the following requirements . . .
	d. A wet scrubber in combination with an electrostatic precipitator.	i. Establish a site-specific minimum pressure drop and liquid flow-rate for the wet scrubber and minimum voltage and secondary current or total power input of the electrostatic precipitator according to the provisions in § 63.7530(c)(3).	(1) Data from the pressure drop and liquid flow-rate monitors for the wet scrubber and from the current and voltage monitors for the electrostatic precipitator and the mercury performance test.	(a) You must collect pressure drop and liquid flow-rate data for the wet scrubber and secondary current and voltage or total power input for the electrostatic precipitator every 15 minutes during the entire period of the three-run mercury performance test; and (b) Determine the average for each by computing the average of all 15-minute readings taken during the test run.
5. Each new or reconstructed industrial, commercial, or institutional boiler or process heater in the large solid fuel subcategory, the limited use solid fuel subcategory, or the small solid fuel subcategory that is complying with the alternative total selected metals emission limit instead of the particulate matter emission limit (this is an option for those units that can demonstrate compliance on the basis of fuel analysis without controls).	a. Either no add-on controls or an add-on control for which you do not wish to take credit for reductions in mercury.	i. Establish a site-specific maximum inlet fuel mercury content operating limit according to the provisions in § 63.7530(c).	(1) The fuel mercury content analysis results and the calculations done according to the provisions in § 63.7530(c).	(a) You must collect one sample of the worst-case fuel stream entering the boiler or process heater for each test run during the three-run performance test; and (b) Determine the mercury content and heating value of the sample according to your site-specific test plan as required in § 63.7520(a); and (c) Determine the maximum mercury content operating limit according to the procedures in § 63.7530(c).
6. Each existing industrial, commercial, or institutional boiler or process heater in the large solid fuel subcategory.	a. Either no add-on controls or an add-on control other than a wet scrubber.	i. Establish a site-specific maximum opacity level according to provisions in § 63.7530 (c).	(1) Data from the continuous opacity monitoring system and the mercury performance test.	(a) You must collect opacity monitoring data every 10 seconds during the entire period of the three-run mercury performance test; and (b) Determine the maximum opacity level for all the 1-hour averages taken during the three-run performance test.
	b. A wet scrubber .....	i. Establish a site-specific minimum pressure drop and minimum liquid flow-rate operating limit for the wet scrubber according to the provisions in § 63.7530(c)(3).	(1) Data from the pressure drop and liquid flow-rate monitors and the mercury performance test.	(a) You must collect pressure drop and liquid flow-rate data every 15 minutes during the entire period of the three-run mercury performance test; and (b) Determine the average pressure drop and liquid flow-rate for each individual test run in the three-run performance test by computing the average of all the 15-minute readings taken during the test run.
	c. A wet scrubber in combination with a fabric filter.	i. Establish a site-specific minimum pressure drop and liquid flow-rate operating limit for the wet scrubber according to the provisions in § 63.7530(c)(3).	(1) Data from the pressure drop and liquid flow-rate monitors and the mercury performance test.	(a) You must collect pressure drop and liquid flow-rate data for the wet scrubber every 15 minutes during the entire period of the three-run mercury performance test; and (b) Determine the average pressure drop and liquid flow-rate for each individual test run in the three-run performance test by computing the average of all the 15-minute readings taken during the test run.