

ER<sub>1ref,SDT</sub> = Reference emission rate of 0.10 kg/Mg (0.20 lb/ton) of black liquor solids fired for existing kraft or soda smelt dissolving tanks.

(2) \* \* \*

(vi) After the Administrator has approved the PM emissions limits for each kraft or soda recovery furnace, smelt dissolving tank, and lime kiln, the owner or operator complying with an overall PM emission limit established in § 63.862(a)(1)(ii) must demonstrate compliance with the HAP metals standard by demonstrating compliance with the approved PM emissions limits for each affected kraft or soda recovery furnace, smelt dissolving tank, and lime kiln, using the test methods and procedures in paragraph (b) of this section.

(b) The owner or operator seeking to determine compliance with § 63.862(a), (b), or (d) must use the procedures in paragraphs (b)(1) through (6) of this section.

(1) For purposes of determining the concentration or mass of PM emitted from each kraft or soda recovery furnace, sulfite combustion unit, smelt dissolving tank, lime kiln, or the hog fuel dryer at Weyerhaeuser Paper Company's Cosmopolis, Washington facility (Emission Unit no. HD-14), Method 5 or 29 in appendix A of 40 CFR part 60 must be used, except that Method 17 in appendix A of 40 CFR part 60 may be used in lieu of Method 5 or Method 29 if a constant value of 0.009 g/dscm (0.004 gr/dscf) is added to the results of Method 17, and the stack temperature is no greater than 205 °C (400 °F). For Methods 5, 29, and 17, the sampling time and sample volume for each run must be at least 60 minutes and 0.90 dscm (31.8 dscf), and water must be used as the cleanup solvent instead of acetone in the sample recovery procedure.

(2) For sources complying with § 63.862(a) or (b), the PM concentration must be corrected to the appropriate oxygen concentration using Equation 7 of this section as follows:

$$C_{\text{corr}} = C_{\text{meas}} \times \frac{(21 - X)}{(21 - Y)} \quad (\text{Eq. 7})$$

Where:

C<sub>corr</sub> = The measured concentration corrected for oxygen, g/dscm (gr/dscf);

C<sub>meas</sub> = The measured concentration uncorrected for oxygen, g/dscm (gr/dscf);

X = The corrected volumetric oxygen concentration (8 percent for kraft or soda recovery furnaces and sulfite combustion units and 10 percent for kraft or soda lime kilns); and

Y = The measured average volumetric oxygen concentration.

(3) Method 3A or 3B in appendix A of 40 CFR part 60 must be used to determine the oxygen concentration. The voluntary consensus standard ANSI/ASME PTC 19.10-1981—Part 10 (incorporated by reference—see § 63.14) may be used as an alternative to using Method 3B. The gas sample must be taken at the same time and at the same traverse points as the particulate sample.

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(5)(i) For purposes of selecting sampling port location and number of traverse points, Method 1 or 1A in appendix A of 40 CFR part 60 must be used;

(ii) For purposes of determining stack gas velocity and volumetric flow rate, Method 2, 2A, 2C, 2D, 2F, or 2G in appendix A of 40 CFR part 60 must be used;

(iii) For purposes of conducting gas analysis, Method 3, 3A, or 3B in appendix A of 40 CFR part 60 must be used. The voluntary consensus standard ANSI/ASME PTC 19.10-1981—Part 10 (incorporated by reference—see § 63.14) may be used as an alternative to using Method 3B; and

(iv) For purposes of determining moisture content of stack gas, Method 4 in appendix A of 40 CFR part 60 must be used.

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(c) The owner or operator of each affected source or process unit complying with the gaseous organic HAP standard in § 63.862(c)(1) must demonstrate compliance according to the provisions in paragraphs (c)(1) and (2) of this section.

(1) The owner or operator complying through the use of an NDCE recovery furnace equipped with a dry ESP system is not required to conduct any performance testing to demonstrate compliance with the gaseous organic HAP standard.

(2) The owner or operator complying without using an NDCE recovery furnace equipped with a dry ESP system must use Method 308 in appendix A of this part, as well as the methods listed in paragraphs (b)(5)(i) through (iv) of this section. The sampling time and sample volume for each Method 308 run must be at least 60 minutes and 0.014 dscm (0.50 dscf), respectively.

(i) The emission rate from any new NDCE recovery furnace must be determined using Equation 9 of this section as follows:

$$ER_{\text{NDCE}} = \frac{(\text{MR}_{\text{meas}})}{\text{BLS}} \quad (\text{Eq. 9})$$

Where:

ER<sub>NDCE</sub> = Methanol emission rate from the NDCE recovery furnace, kg/Mg (lb/ton) of black liquor solids fired;

MR<sub>meas</sub> = Measured methanol mass emission rate from the NDCE recovery furnace, kg/hr (lb/hr); and

BLS = Average black liquor solids firing rate of the NDCE recovery furnace, megagrams per hour (Mg/hr) (tons per hour (ton/hr)) determined using process data measured during the performance test.

(ii) The emission rate from any new DCE recovery furnace system must be determined using Equation 10 of this section as follows:

$$ER_{\text{DCE}} = \left[ \frac{(\text{MR}_{\text{meas, RF}})}{\text{BLS}_{\text{RF}}} \right] + \left[ \frac{\text{MR}_{\text{meas, BLO}}}{\text{BLS}_{\text{BLO}}} \right] \quad (\text{Eq. 10})$$

Where:

ER<sub>DCE</sub> = Methanol emission rate from each DCE recovery furnace system, kg/Mg (lb/ton) of black liquor solids fired;

MR<sub>meas,RF</sub> = Average measured methanol mass emission rate from each DCE recovery furnace, kg/hr (lb/hr);

MR<sub>meas,BLO</sub> = Average measured methanol mass emission rate from the black liquor oxidation system, kg/hr (lb/hr);

BLS<sub>RF</sub> = Average black liquor solids firing rate for each DCE recovery furnace, Mg/hr (ton/hr) determined

using process data measured during the performance test; and

BLS<sub>BLO</sub> = The average mass rate of black liquor solids treated in the black liquor oxidation system, Mg/hr (ton/hr) determined using process data measured during the performance test.