

turn, the emission rate in the units of the standard; or

(2) The sampling time for each test run must be at least 2 hours and the mercury concentration in each field sample analyzed must be at least two times the reported analytical detection limit.

(d) You must use the test methods specified in paragraphs (d)(1) through (4) of this section and the applicable test methods in paragraphs (d)(5) through (7) of this section.

(1) Method 1 or 1A in appendix A of 40 CFR part 60 to determine the sampling port locations and the location and required number of sampling traverse points.

(2) Method 2, 2A, 2C, or 2D in appendix A of 40 CFR part 60 to determine the stack gas velocity and volumetric flow rate.

(3) Method 3, 3A, or 3B in appendix A of 40 CFR part 60 to determine the stack gas molecular weight.

(4) Method 4 in appendix A of 40 CFR part 60 to determine the stack gas moisture content.

(5) For each by-product hydrogen stream, Method 102 in appendix A of 40 CFR part 61 to measure the mercury emission rate after the last control device.

(6) For each end box ventilation system vent, Method 101 or 101A in appendix A of 40 CFR part 61 to measure the mercury emission rate after the last control device.

(7) For each mercury thermal recovery unit vent, Method 101 or 101A in appendix A of 40 CFR part 61 to measure the mercury emission rate after the last control device.

(e) During each test run for a by-product hydrogen stream and each test run for an end box ventilation system vent, you must continuously measure the electric current through the operating mercury cells and record a measurement at least once every 15 minutes.

(f) If the final control device is not a nonregenerable carbon adsorber and if you are demonstrating compliance using periodic monitoring under § 63.8240(b), you must continuously monitor the parameters listed in paragraph (f)(1) of this section and establish your maximum or minimum moni-

toring value (as appropriate for your control device) using the requirements in paragraph (f)(2) of this section.

(1) During the performance test specified in paragraphs (a) through (d) of this section, you must continuously monitor the control device parameters in paragraphs (f)(1)(i) through (vii) of this section and record a measurement at least once every 15 minutes.

(i) The exit gas temperature from uncontrolled streams;

(ii) The outlet temperature of the gas stream for the final (*i.e.*, the farthest downstream) cooling system when no control devices other than coolers or demisters are used;

(iii) The outlet temperature of the gas stream from the final cooling system when the cooling system is followed by a molecular sieve or regenerative carbon adsorber;

(iv) Outlet concentration of available chlorine, pH, liquid flow rate, and inlet gas temperature of chlorinated brine scrubbers and hypochlorite scrubbers;

(v) The liquid flow rate and exit gas temperature for water scrubbers;

(vi) The inlet gas temperature of regenerative carbon adsorption systems; and

(vii) The temperature during the heating phase of the regeneration cycle for carbon adsorbers or molecular sieves.

(2) To establish a maximum monitoring value or minimum monitoring value, as appropriate for your final control device, you must average the recorded parameters in paragraphs (f)(1)(i) through (vi) of this section over the test period. If your final control device is a regenerative carbon adsorber, you must use the highest temperature reading measured in paragraph (f)(1)(vii) as the reference temperature in § 63.8244(b)(2)(v).

§ 63.8234 What equations and procedures must I use for the initial compliance demonstration?

(a) *By-product hydrogen streams and end box ventilation system vents.* You must determine the total grams of mercury per Megagram of chlorine production (g Hg/Mg Cl₂) of chlorine produced from all by-product hydrogen streams and all end box ventilation

system vents, if applicable, at a mercury cell chlor-alkali production facility, and you must follow the procedures in paragraphs (a)(1) through (6) of this section.

(1) Determine the mercury emission rate for each test run in grams per day for each by-product hydrogen stream and for each end box ventilation system vent, if applicable, from Method 101, 101A, or 102 (40 CFR part 61, appendix A).

(2) Calculate the average measured electric current through the operating mercury cells during each test run for each by-product hydrogen stream and for each end box ventilation system vent, if applicable, using Equation 1 of this section as follows:

$$CL_{avg, run} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n CL_{i, run}}{n} \quad (\text{Eq. 1})$$

Where:

$CL_{avg, run}$ = Average measured cell line current load during the test run, amperes;

$CL_{i, run}$ = Individual cell line current load measurement (*i.e.*, 15 minute reading) during the test run, amperes; and

n = Number of cell line current load measurements taken over the duration of the test run.

(3) Calculate the amount of chlorine produced during each test run for each by-product hydrogen stream and for each end box ventilation system vent, if applicable, using Equation 2 of this section as follows:

$$P_{Cl_2, run} = (1.3 \times 10^{-6}) (CL_{avg, run}) (n_{cells, run}) (t_{run}) \quad (\text{Eq. 2})$$

Where:

$P_{Cl_2, run}$ = Amount of chlorine produced during the test run, megagrams chlorine (Mg Cl_2);
 1.3×10^{-6} = Theoretical chlorine production rate factor, Mg Cl_2 per hour per ampere per cell;

$CL_{avg, run}$ = Average measured cell line current load during test run, amperes, calculated using Equation 1 of this section;

$n_{cell, run}$ = Number of cells on-line during the test run; and

t_{run} = Duration of test run, hours.

(4) Calculate the mercury emission rate in grams of mercury per megagram of chlorine produced for each test run for each by-product hydrogen stream and for each end box ventilation system vent, if applicable, using Equation 3 of this section as follows:

$$E_{Hg, run} = \left[\frac{(R_{run})(t_{run})}{(24)(P_{Cl_2, run})} \right] \quad (\text{Eq. 3})$$

Where:

$E_{Hg, run}$ = Mercury emission rate for the test run, g Hg/Mg Cl_2 ;

R_{run} = Measured mercury emission rate for the test run from paragraph (a)(1) of this section, grams Hg per day;

t_{run} = Duration of test run, hours;

24 = Conversion factor, hours per day; and

$P_{Cl_2, run}$ = Amount of chlorine produced during the test run, calculated using Equation 2 of this section, Mg Cl_2 .

(5) Calculate the average mercury emission rate for each by-product hydrogen stream and for each end box ventilation system vent, if applicable, using Equation 4 of this section as follows:

$$E_{Hg, avg} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n E_{Hg, run}}{n} \quad (\text{Eq. 4})$$

Where:

$E_{Hg, avg}$ = Average mercury emission rate for the by-product hydrogen stream or the end box ventilation system vent, if applicable, g Hg/Mg Cl_2 ;

$E_{Hg, run}$ = Mercury emission rate for each test run for the by-product hydrogen stream or the end box ventilation system vent, if applicable, g Hg/Mg Cl_2 , calculated using Equation 3 of this section; and

n = Number of test runs conducted for the by-product hydrogen stream or the end box ventilation system vent, if applicable.

(6) Calculate the total mercury emission rate from all by-product hydrogen streams and all end box ventilation

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system vents, if applicable, at the mercury cell chlor-alkali production facility using Equation 5 of this section as follows:

$$E_{\text{Hg, H}_2\text{EB}} = \sum_{i=1}^n E_{\text{Hg, avg}} \quad (\text{Eq. 5})$$

Where:

$E_{\text{Hg,H}_2\text{EB}}$ = Total mercury emission rate from all by-product hydrogen streams and all end box ventilation system vents, if applicable, at the affected source, g Hg/Mg Cl₂;

$E_{\text{Hg,avg}}$ = Average mercury emission rate for each by-product hydrogen stream and each end box ventilation system vent, if applicable, g Hg/Mg Cl₂, determined using Equation 4 of this section; and

n = Total number of by-product hydrogen streams and end box ventilation system vents at the affected source.

(b) *Mercury thermal recovery vents.* You must determine the milligrams of mercury per dscm exhaust discharged from mercury thermal recovery unit vents, using the procedures in paragraphs (b)(1) and (2) of this section.

(1) Calculate the concentration of mercury in milligrams of mercury per dscm of exhaust for each test run for each mercury thermal recovery unit vent using Equation 6 of this section as follows:

$$C_{\text{Hg, run}} = \left[\frac{(m_{\text{Hg}})(10^{-3})}{(V_{\text{m(std)}})} \right] \quad (\text{Eq. 6})$$

Where:

$C_{\text{Hg,run}}$ = Mercury concentration for the test run, milligrams of mercury per dry standard cubic meter of exhaust;

m_{Hg} = Mass of mercury in test run sample, from Method 101, 101A, or 102, micrograms;

10^{-3} = Conversion factor, milligrams per microgram; and

$V_{\text{m(std)}}$ = Dry gas sample volume at standard conditions, from Method 101, 101A, or 102, dry standard cubic meters.

(2) Calculate the average concentration of mercury in each mercury thermal recovery unit vent exhaust using Equation 7 of this section as follows:

$$C_{\text{Hg, avg}} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n C_{\text{Hg, run}}}{n} \quad (\text{Eq. 7})$$

Where:

$C_{\text{Hg,avg}}$ = Average mercury concentration for the mercury thermal recovery unit vent, milligrams of mercury per dry standard cubic meter exhaust;

$C_{\text{Hg,run}}$ = Mercury concentration for each test run, milligrams of mercury per dry standard cubic meter of exhaust, calculated using Equation 6 of this section; and

n = Number of test runs conducted for the mercury thermal recovery unit vent.

§ 63.8236 How do I demonstrate initial compliance with the emission limitations and work practice standards?

(a) For each mercury cell chlor-alkali production facility, you have demonstrated initial compliance with the applicable emission limit for by-product hydrogen streams and end box ventilation system vents in § 63.8190(a)(2) if you comply with paragraphs (a)(1) and (2) of this section:

(1) Total mercury emission rate from all by-product hydrogen streams and all end box ventilation system vents, if applicable, at the affected source, determined according to §§ 63.8232 and 63.8234(a), did not exceed the applicable emission limit in § 63.8190(a)(2)(i) or (ii); and

(2) If you have chosen the periodic monitoring option specified in § 63.8240(b) and your final control device is not a nonregenerable carbon adsorber, you have established a parameter value according to § 63.8232(f)(2).

(b) For each mercury recovery facility, you have demonstrated initial compliance with the applicable emission limit for mercury thermal recovery unit vents in § 63.8190(a)(3) if you comply with paragraphs (b)(1) and (2) of this section.

(1) Mercury concentration in each mercury thermal recovery unit vent exhaust, determined according to §§ 63.8232 and 63.8234(b), did not exceed the applicable emission limit in § 63.8190(a)(3)(i) or (ii); and

(2) If you have chosen the periodic monitoring option in § 63.8240(b) and have a final control device that is not a nonregenerable carbon adsorber, you have established a maximum or minimum monitoring value, as appropriate for your control device according to § 63.8232(f)(2).

(c) For each affected source, you have demonstrated initial compliance with