

only looking at the LCL, but also the DQO of ±5 percent of the mean at a 95 percent confidence level. If the test results with the additional test runs meet the DQO before the LCL exceeds the applicable CE regulatory requirement, then the average CE value will be compared to the applicable CE regulatory requirement for determination of compliance.

4.10 If there is no specific CE requirement in the applicable regulation, then the applicable CE regulatory requirement is determined based on the applicable regulation and an acceptable destruction efficiency test. If the applicable regulation requires daily compliance and the latest CE compliance demonstration was made using the LCL approach, then the calculated LC₁ will be the highest CE value which a facility is allowed to claim until another CE demonstration test is conducted. This last requirement is necessary to assure both sufficiently reliable

test results in all circumstances and the potential environmental benefits referenced above.

4.11 An example of calculating the LCL is shown below. Facility B's applicable regulatory requirement is 85 percent CE. Facility B conducted a CE test using a traditional liquid/gas mass balance and submitted the following results and the calculation shown in Equation 12:

Run	CE
1	94.2
2	97.6
3	90.5

Therefore:

n=3
 t_{0,90}=1.886
 x_{avg}=94.1
 s=3.55

$$LC_1 = 94.1 - \frac{(1.886)(3.55)}{\sqrt{3}} = 90.23 \quad \text{Eq 12}$$

4.12 Since the LC₁ of 90.23 percent is above the applicable regulatory requirement of 85 percent then the facility is in compliance. The facility must continue to accept the LC₁ of 90.23 percent as its CE value until a new series of valid tests is conducted. (The data generated by Facility B do not meet the specific DQO criterion.)

5. Recommended Reporting for Alternative CE Protocols

5.1 If a facility chooses to use alternative CE protocols and test methods that satisfy either the DQO or LCL and the additional criteria in section 4., the following information should be submitted with each test report to the appropriate regulatory agency:

1. A copy of all alternative test methods, including any changes to the EPA reference methods, QA/QC procedures and calibration procedures.
2. A table with information on each liquid sample, including the sample identification, where and when the sample was taken, and the VOC content of the sample;
3. The coating usage for each test run (for protocols in which the liquid VOC input is to be determined);
4. The quantity of captured VOC measured for each test run;
5. The CE calculations and results for each test run;
6. The DQO or LCL calculations and results; and
7. The QA/QC results, including information on calibrations (e.g., how often the in-

struments were calibrated, the calibration results, and information on calibration gases, if applicable).

6. Recommended Recordkeeping for Alternative CE Protocols.

6.1 A record should be kept at the facility of all raw data recorded during the test in a suitable form for submittal to the appropriate regulatory authority upon request.

Subpart LL—National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Primary Aluminum Reduction Plants

AUTHORITY: 62 FR 52407, Oct. 7, 1997, unless otherwise noted.

§ 63.840 Applicability.

(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section, the requirements of this subpart apply to the owner or operator of each new pitch storage tank and new or existing potline, paste production plant, or anode bake furnace associated with primary aluminum production and located at a major source as defined in §63.2.

(b) The requirements of this subpart do not apply to any existing anode bake furnace that is not located on the

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same site as a primary aluminum reduction plant. The owner or operator shall comply with the State MACT determination established by the applicable regulatory authority.

(c) An owner or operator of an affected facility (potroom group or anode bake furnace) under §60.190 of this chapter may elect to comply with either the requirements of §63.845 of this subpart or the requirements of subpart S of part 60 of this chapter.

§ 63.841 Incorporation by reference.

(a) The following material is incorporated by reference in the corresponding sections noted. This incorporation by reference was approved by the Director of the Federal Register on October 7, 1997, in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR part 51. These materials are incorporated as they exist on the date of approval, and notice of any change in the materials will be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER. Revisions to "Industrial Ventilation: A Manual of Recommended Practice" (22nd ed.) are applicable only after publication of a document in the FEDERAL REGISTER to amend subpart LL to require use of the new information.

(1) Chapter 3, "Local Exhaust Hoods" and Chapter 5, "Exhaust System Design Procedure" of "Industrial Ventilation: A Manual of Recommended Practice," American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, 22nd edition, 1995, IBR approved for §§63.843(b) and 63.844(b); and

(2) ASTM D 2986-95A, Standard Practice for Evaluation of Air Assay Media by the Monodisperse DOP (Dioctyl Phthalate) Smoke Test, IBR approved for section 7.1.1 of Method 315 in appendix A to this part.

(b) The materials incorporated by reference are available for inspection at the Office of the Federal Register, 800 North Capitol Street NW., Suite 700, 7th Floor, Washington, DC, and at the Air and Radiation Docket Center, U.S. EPA, 401 M Street, SW., Washington, DC. The materials also are available for purchase from one of the following addresses:

(1) Customer Service Department, American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH), 1330 Kemper Meadow Drive, Cincinnati,

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Ohio 45240, telephone number (513) 742-2020; or

(2) American Society for Testing and Materials, 100 Bar Harbour Drive, West Conshohocken, Pennsylvania 19428, telephone number (610) 832-9500.

§ 63.842 Definitions.

Terms used in this subpart are defined in the Clean Air Act as amended (the Act), in §63.2, or in this section as follows:

Anode bake furnace means an oven in which the formed green anodes are baked for use in a prebake process. This definition includes multiple anode bake furnaces controlled by a common control device (bake furnaces controlled by a common control device are considered to be one source).

Center-worked prebake (CWPB) process means a method of primary aluminum reduction using the prebake process in which the alumina feed is added down the center of the reduction cell.

Center-worked prebake one (CWPB1) means all existing center-worked prebake potlines not defined as center-worked prebake two (CWPB2) or center-worked prebake three (CWPB3) potlines.

Center-worked prebake two (CWPB2) means all existing center-worked prebake potlines located at Alcoa in Rockdale, Texas; Kaiser Aluminum in Mead, Washington; Ormet Corporation in Hannibal, Ohio; Ravenswood Aluminum in Ravenswood, West Virginia; Reynolds Metals in Troutdale, Oregon; and Vanalco Aluminum in Vancouver, Washington.

Center-worked prebake three (CWPB3) means all existing center-worked prebake potlines that produce very high purity aluminum, have a wet scrubber for the primary control system, and are located at the NSA primary aluminum plant in Hawesville, Kentucky.

Continuous parameter monitoring system means the total equipment that may be required to meet the data acquisition and availability requirements of this subpart, used to sample, condition (if applicable), analyze, and provide a record of process or control system parameters.

Horizontal stud Soderberg (HSS) process means a method of primary aluminum