Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EU) No 601/2012 (repealed), Division 8.. (See end of Document for details)

ANNEX IV U.K.

Activity-specific monitoring methodologies related to installations (Article 20(2))

- 8. PFC emissions from production or processing of primary aluminium as listed in Annex I to Directive 2003/87/EC U.K.
- A. Scope U.K.

The operator shall apply the following for emissions of perfluorocarbons (PFCs) resulting from anode effects including fugitive emissions of PFCs. For associated CO₂ emissions, including emissions from electrode production, the operator shall apply section 7 of this Annex.

B. Determination of PFC emissions U.K.

PFC emissions shall be calculated from the emissions measurable in a duct or stack ('point source emissions') as well as fugitive emissions using the collection efficiency of the duct:

PFC emissions (total) = PFC emissions (duct)/collection efficiency

The collection efficiency shall be measured when the installation-specific emission factors are determined. For its determination the most recent version of the guidance mentioned under Tier 3 of section 4.4.2.4 of the 2006 IPCC Guidelines shall be used.

The operator shall calculate emissions of CF₄ and C₂F₆ emitted through a duct or stack using one of the following methods:

- (a) Method A where the anode effect minutes per cell-day are recorded;
- (b) Method B where the anode effect overvoltage is recorded.

Calculati**Sh**ope Method U.K. Method

A —

The operator shall use the following equations for determining PFC emissions:

 CF_4 emissions [t] = $AEM \times (SEF_{CF4}/1\ 000) \times Pr_{Al}$

 C_2F_6 emissions [t] = CF_4 emissions * F_{C2F_6}

Where:

AEM = Anode effect minutes/cell-day;

 SEF_{CF4} = Slope emission factor [(kg CF_4/t Al produced)/(anode effect minutes/

cell-day)]. Where different cell-types are used, different SEF may be

applied as appropriate;

Pr_{Al} = Annual production of primary Aluminium [t];

 F_{C2F6} = Weight fraction of C_2F_6 (t C_2F_6/t CF_4).

The anode effect minutes per cell-day shall express the frequency of anode effects (number anode effects/cell-day) multiplied by the average duration of anode effects (anode effect minutes/occurrence):

 $AEM = frequency \times average duration$

Emission factor : The emission factor for CF_4 (slope emission factor, SEF_{CF4}) expresses

the amount [kg] of CF₄ emitted per tonne of aluminium produced per anode effect minute/cell-day. The emission factor (weight fraction

Tier 1

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EU) No 601/2012 (repealed), Division 8.. (See end of Document for details)

 F_{C2F6}) of C_2F_6 expresses the amount [t] of C_2F_6 emitted proportionate to the amount [t] of CF_4 emitted.

The operator shall use technology-specific emission factors from Table

1 of this section of Annex IV.

Tier 2 : The operator shall use installation-specific emission factors for CF₄ and

 C_2F_6 established through continuous or intermittent field measurements. For the determination of those emission factors the operator shall use the most recent version of the guidance mentioned under tier 3 of section 4.4.2.4 of the 2006 IPCC Guidelines⁽¹⁾. The operator shall determine each emission factor with a maximum uncertainty of \pm 15 %.

The operator shall determine the emission factors at least every three years or earlier where necessary due to relevant changes at the installation. Relevant changes shall include a change in the distribution of anode effect duration, or a change in the control algorithm affecting the mix of the types of anode effects or the nature of the anode effect termination routine.

Table 1:

TECHNOLOGY-SPECIFIC EMISSION FACTORS RELATED TO ACTIVITY DATA FOR THE SLOPE METHOD

| Technology | Emission factor for CF ₄ (SEF _{CF4})[(kg CF ₄ /t Al)/ (AE-Mins/cell-day)] | Emission factor for C ₂ F ₆ (F _{C2F6})[t C ₂ F ₆ /t CF ₄] |
|----------------------------------|---|---|
| Centre Worked Prebake (CWPB) | 0,143 | 0,121 |
| Vertical Stud Søderberg (VSS) | 0,092 | 0,053 |

Calculati**Ov**ervoltage Method U.K. Method

Where the anode effect overvoltage is measured, the operator shall use the following equations for the determination of PFC emissions:

 CF_4 emissions [t] = $OVC \times (AEO/CE) \times Pr_{A1} \times 0.001$

 C_2F_6 emissions [t] = CF_4 emissions $\times F_{C2F_6}$

Where:

OVC = Overvoltage coefficient ('emission factor') expressed as kg CF₄ per

tonne of aluminium produced per mV overvoltage;

AEO = Anode effect overvoltage per cell [mV] determined as the integral of

(time × voltage above the target voltage) divided by the time (duration)

of data collection;

CE = Average current efficiency of aluminium production [%];

Pr_{Al} = Annual production of primary Aluminium [t];

 F_{C2F6} = Weight fraction of C_2F_6 (t C_2F_6/t CF_4);

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EU) No 601/2012 (repealed), Division 8.. (See end of Document for details)

The term AEO/CE (Anode effect overvoltage/current efficiency) expresses the time-integrated average anode effect overvoltage [mV overvoltage] per average current efficiency [%].

Emission factor : The emission factor for CF₄ ('overvoltage coefficient' OVC) shall

express the amount [kg] of CF_4 emitted per tonne of aluminium produced per millivolt overvoltage [mV]. The emission factor of C_2F_6 (weight fraction F_{C2F6}) shall express the amount [t] of C_2F_6 emitted

proportionate to the amount [t] of CF_4 emitted.

Tier 1 : The operator shall apply technology-specific emission factors from

Table 2 of this section of Annex IV.

Tier 2 : The operator shall use installation-specific emission factors for CF₄ [(kg

 CF_4/t Al)/(mV)] and C_2F_6 [t C_2F_6/t CF_4] established through continuous or intermittent field measurements. For the determination of those emission factors, the operator shall use the most recent version of the guidance mentioned under tier 3 of section 4.4.2.4 of the 2006 IPCC Guidelines. The operator shall determine the emission factors with a

maximum uncertainty of \pm 15 % each.

The operator shall determine the emission factors at least every three years or earlier where necessary due to relevant changes at the installation. Relevant changes shall include a change in the distribution of anode effect duration or a change in the control algorithm affecting the mix of the types of anode effects or the nature of the anode effect termination routine.

Table 2:
TECHNOLOGY-SPECIFIC EMISSION FACTORS
RELATED TO OVERVOLTAGE ACTIVITY DATA

| Technology | Emission factor for CF ₄ [(kg CF ₄ /t Al)/mV] | Emission factor for C ₂ F ₆ [t C ₂ F ₆ /t CF ₄] |
|----------------------------------|---|---|
| Centre Worked Prebake (CWPB) | 1,16 | 0,121 |
| Vertical Stud Søderberg (VSS) | N.A. | 0,053 |

C. Determination of $CO_{2(e)}$ emissions U.K.

The operator shall calculate $CO_{2(e)}$ emissions from CF_4 and C_2F_6 emissions as follows, using the global warming potentials listed in Annex VI, section 3, Table 6:

PFC emissions [t $CO_{2(e)}$] = CF_4 emissions [t] * GWP_{CF4} + C_2F_6 emissions [t] * GWP_{C2F6}

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EU) No 601/2012 (repealed), Division 8.. (See end of Document for details)

(1) International Aluminium Institute; The Aluminium Sector Greenhouse Gas Protocol; October 2006; US Environmental Protection Agency and International Aluminium Institute; Protocol for Measurement of Tetrafluoromethane (CF4) and Hexafluoroethane (C2F6) Emissions from Primary Aluminum Production; April 2008.

Changes to legislation:

There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EU) No 601/2012 (repealed), Division 8..