car or hot metal car used to transport hot metal from the blast furnace casthouse to a holding vessel or ladle in the basic oxygen process furnace shop. This location also is known as the reladling station or ladle transfer station.

*Integrated iron and steel manufacturing facility* means an establishment engaged in the production of steel from iron ore.

*Ladle metallurgy* means a secondary steelmaking process that is performed typically in a ladle after initial refining in a basic oxygen process furnace to adjust or amend the chemical and/or mechanical properties of steel. This definition does not include vacuum degassing.

*Primary emissions* means particulate matter emissions from the basic oxygen process furnace generated during the steel production cycle which are captured and treated in the furnace’s primary emission control system.

*Primary emission control system* means the combination of equipment used for the capture and collection of primary emissions (e.g., an open hood capture system used in conjunction with an electrostatic precipitator or a closed hood system used in conjunction with a scrubber).

*Primary oxygen blow* means the period in the steel production cycle of a basic oxygen process furnace during which oxygen is blown through the molten iron bath by means of a lance inserted from the top of the vessel (top-blown) or through tuyeres in the bottom and/or sides of the vessel (bottom-blown).

*Responsible official* means responsible official as defined in §63.2.

*Secondary emissions* means particulate matter emissions that are not controlled by a primary emission control system, including emissions that escape from open and closed hoods, lance hole openings, and gaps or tears in ductwork to the primary emission control system.

*Secondary emission control system* means the combination of equipment used for the capture and collection of secondary emissions from a basic oxygen process furnace.

*Sinter cooler* means the apparatus used to cool the hot sinter product that is transferred from the discharge end through contact with large volumes of induced or forced draft air.

*Sinter plant* means the machine used to produce a fused clinker-like aggregate or sinter of fine iron-bearing materials suited for use in a blast furnace. The machine is composed of a continuous traveling grate that conveys a bed of ore fines and other finely divided iron-bearing material and fuel (typically coke breeze), a burner at the feed end of the grate for ignition, and a series of downdraft windboxes along the length of the strand to support downdraft combustion and heat sufficient to produce a fused sinter product.

*Skimming station* means the locations inside a basic oxygen process furnace shop where slag is removed from the top of the molten metal bath.

*Steel production cycle* means the operations conducted within the basic oxygen process furnace shop that are required to produce each batch of steel. The following operations are included: scrap charging, preheating (when done), hot metal charging, primary oxygen blowing, sampling, (vessel turn-down and turnup), additional oxygen blowing (when done), tapping, and deslagging. The steel production cycle begins when the scrap is charged to the furnace and ends after the slag is emptied from the vessel into the slag pot.

*Top-blown furnace* means any basic oxygen process furnace in which oxygen is introduced into the bath of molten iron by means of an oxygen lance inserted from the top of the vessel.

*Windboxer* means the compartments that provide for a controlled distribution of downdraft combustion air as it is drawn through the sinter bed of a sinter plant to make the fused sinter product.


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**Table 1 to Subpart FFFFF of Part 63—Emission and Opacity Limits**

As required in §63.7790(a), you must comply with each applicable emission and opacity limit in the following table:
For . . . You must comply with each of the following . . .

1. Each windbox exhaust stream at an existing sinter plant . . . . You must not cause to be discharged to the atmosphere any gases that contain particulate matter in excess of 0.4 lb/ton of product sinter.

2. Each windbox exhaust stream at a new sinter plant . . . . You must not cause to be discharged to the atmosphere any gases that contain particulate matter in excess of 0.3 lb/ton of product sinter.

3. Each discharge end at an existing sinter plant .
   a. You must not cause to be discharged to the atmosphere any gases that exit from one or more control devices that contain, on a flow-weighted basis, particulate matter in excess of 0.02 gr/dscf; and
   b. You must not cause to be discharged to the atmosphere any secondary emissions that exit any opening in the building or structure housing the discharge end that exhibit opacity greater than 20 percent (6-minute average).

4. Each discharge end at a new sinter plant .
   a. You must not cause to be discharged to the atmosphere any gases that exit from one or more control devices that contain, on a flow-weighted basis, particulate matter in excess of 0.01 gr/dscf; and
   b. You must not cause to be discharged to the atmosphere any secondary emissions that exit any opening in the building or structure housing the discharge end that exhibit opacity greater than 10 percent (6-minute average).

5. Each sinter cooler at an existing sinter plant . . . . You must not cause to be discharged to the atmosphere any emissions that exhibit opacity greater than 10 percent (6-minute average).

6. Each sinter cooler at a new sinter plant . . . . You must not cause to be discharged to the atmosphere any gases that contain particulate matter in excess of 0.01 gr/dscf.

7. Each casthouse at an existing blast furnace .
   a. You must not cause to be discharged to the atmosphere any gases that exit from a control device that contain particulate matter in excess of 0.01 gr/dscf; and
   b. You must not cause to be discharged to the atmosphere any secondary emissions that exit any opening in the casthouse or structure housing the blast furnace that exhibit opacity greater than 20 percent (6-minute average).

8. Each casthouse at a new blast furnace .
   a. You must not cause to be discharged to the atmosphere any gases that exit from a primary emission control system for a BOPF with an open hood system that contain, on a flow-weighted basis, particulate matter in excess of 0.02 gr/dscf during the steel production cycle for an existing BOPF shop or 0.01 gr/dscf during the steel production cycle for a new BOPF shop; and
   b. You must not cause to be discharged to the atmosphere any gases that exit from a control device used solely for the collection of secondary emissions from the BOPF that contain particulate matter in excess of 0.01 gr/dscf for an existing BOPF shop or 0.0052 gr/dscf for a new BOPF shop.

9. Each BOPF at a new or existing shop .
   a. You must not cause to be discharged to the atmosphere any gases that exit from a primary emission control system for a BOPF with an open hood system that contain, on a flow-weighted basis, particulate matter in excess of 0.02 gr/dscf during the steel production cycle for an existing BOPF shop or 0.01 gr/dscf during the steel production cycle for a new BOPF shop; and
   b. You must not cause to be discharged to the atmosphere any gases that exit from a control device used solely for the collection of secondary emissions from the BOPF that contain particulate matter in excess of 0.01 gr/dscf for an existing BOPF shop or 0.0052 gr/dscf for a new BOPF shop.

10. Each hot metal transfer, skimming, and desulfurization operation at a new or existing BOPF shop.

11. Each metallurgy operation at a new or existing BOPF shop.

12. Each roof monitoring at an existing BOPF shop .
You must comply with each of the following:

1. Each roof monitor at a new BOPF shop
   - You must not cause to be discharged to the atmosphere any secondary emissions that exit any opening in the BOPF shop or other building housing a bottom-blown BOPF or BOPF shop operations that exhibit opacity (for any set of 6-minute averages) greater than 10 percent, except that one 6-minute period not to exceed 20 percent may occur once per steel production cycle; or
   - You must not cause to be discharged to the atmosphere any secondary emissions that exit any opening in the BOPF shop or other building housing a top-blown BOPF or BOPF shop operations that exhibit opacity (for any set of 3-minute averages) greater than 10 percent, except that one 3-minute period greater than 10 percent but less than 20 percent may occur once per steel production cycle.

2. Each discharge end at an existing sinter plant
   - The flow-weighted average concentration of particulate matter from one or more control devices applied to emissions from a discharge end, measured according to the performance test procedures in §63.7822(d), did not exceed 0.02 gr/dscf; and
   - The opacity of secondary emissions from each discharge end, determined according to the performance test procedures in §63.7823(c), did not exceed 20 percent (6-minute average).

3. Each discharge end at a new sinter plant
   - The flow-weighted average concentration of particulate matter from one or more control devices applied to emissions from a discharge end, measured according to the performance test procedures in §63.7822(d), did not exceed 0.01 gr/dscf; and
   - The opacity of secondary emissions from each discharge end, determined according to the performance test procedures in §63.7823(c), did not exceed 10 percent (6-minute average).

4. Each sinter cooler at an existing sinter plant
   - The opacity of emissions, determined according to the performance test procedures in §63.7823(e), did not exceed 10 percent (6-minute average).

5. Each sinter cooler at a new sinter plant
   - The average concentration of particulate matter, measured according to the performance test procedures in §63.7822(b), did not exceed 0.01 gr/dscf.

6. Each casthouse at an existing blast furnace
   - The average concentration of particulate matter from a control device applied to emissions from a casthouse, measured according to the performance test procedures in §63.7822(e), did not exceed 0.01 gr/dscf; and
   - The opacity of secondary emissions from each casthouse, determined according to the performance test procedures in §63.7823(c), did not exceed 20 percent (6-minute average).