

## FACT SHEET

### National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Coke Ovens Pushing, Quenching, and Battery Stacks and Coke Oven Batteries: Interim Final Rule

#### ACTION

- On July 2, 2025, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) issued an interim final rule to revise the July 7, 2025, and January 6, 2026, compliance deadlines in the ‘Coke Ovens rule’ to July 5, 2027.
- The ‘Coke Ovens rule’ consists of both the Coke Ovens Pushing, Quenching, and Battery Stacks (PQBS) National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) source category (40 CFR part 63, subpart CCCCC) and the Coke Ovens Batteries (COB) NESHAP source category (40 CFR part 63, subpart L).
- Currently there are eleven operating coke manufacturing facilities in these source categories. The pollutants addressed by the NESHAP for coke manufacturing facilities include particulate matter (PM), a criteria pollutant, and multiple hazardous air pollutants (HAP) such as mercury, acid gases (which are comprised of hydrochloric acid and hydrogen fluoride), hydrogen cyanide, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, and formaldehyde.

#### BACKGROUND

- Pursuant to Clean Air Act (CAA) section 112, EPA completed a residual risk and technology review for the PQBS NESHAP source category and a technology review for the COB NESHAP source category. EPA developed maximum achievable control technology (MACT) standards to address previously unregulated emissions of HAP from the PQBS source category pursuant to *Louisiana Environmental Action Network v. EPA*, 955 F.3d 1088 (D.C. Cir. 2020) (“LEAN”). EPA also revised emissions standards based on new information regarding developments in practices, processes, and control technologies pursuant to CAA section 112 (d)(6). The ‘Coke Ovens rule’ was finalized July 5, 2024.
- Coke is used in blast furnaces at iron and steel production facilities (along with iron ore and other ingredients) and at iron and steel foundries in the conversion of iron ore to iron, which can be further refined in other furnaces to produce steel. Coke plants produce coke from coal using coke oven batteries. A battery consists of a group of ovens connected by common walls.

#### HOW TO COMMENT

- Comments on this interim final action must be received within 30 days of publication. Interested parties can download a copy of the interim final rule notice from EPA's

website at the following addresses: <https://www.epa.gov/stationary-sources-air-pollution/coke-ovens-pushing-quenching-and-battery-stacks-national-emission> and <https://www.epa.gov/stationary-sources-air-pollution/coke-ovens-batteries-national-emissions-standards-hazardous-air>

- This interim final rule is effective on the date of publication in Federal Register, without further notification. However, if EPA receives any significant adverse comments within 30 days of publication related to the specific provisions that are amended in this interim rule, EPA will address these comments in another final rule.

#### **FOR MORE INFORMATION**

- Interested parties can download a copy of the FINAL rule notice from EPA's website at the following addresses: <https://www.epa.gov/stationary-sources-air-pollution/coke-ovens-pushing-quenching-and-battery-stacks-national-emission> and <https://www.epa.gov/stationary-sources-air-pollution/coke-ovens-batteries-national-emissions-standards-hazardous-air>
- Today's action and other background information also are available electronically at <https://www.regulations.gov>, EPA's electronic public docket and comment system. Materials for this final action can be accessed using Docket ID Nos. EPA-HQ-OAR-2002-0085 (Coke Ovens: Pushing, Quenching, and Battery Stacks source category) and EPA-HQ-OAR-2003-0051 (Coke Oven Batteries source category).