



STABILIMENTO DI TARANTO



Ministero dell'Ambiente e della Tutela del Territorio e del Mare - Direzione Generale Valutazioni Ambientali

E.prot DVA - 2013 - 0012938 del 04/06/2013

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Taranto, 31.05.2013  
Ns.Rif: Dir. 179/2013

**Oggetto:** Decreto DVA-DEC-2012-0000547 del 26.10.2012 - Stabilimento ILVA S.p.A. di Taranto - Richiesta integrazioni procedimento ID 90/333/489 - Comunicazione Ministero dell'Ambiente e della Tutela del Territorio e del Mare prot. DVA-2013-0009615 del 24.04.2013.

In riferimento a quanto in oggetto si trasmette documentazione tecnica a supporto di quanto anticipato con nota ILVA prot. Dir. 20/2013 del 17.01.2013 in relazione all'adeguamento del raffreddatore circolare AGL, di cui alla richiesta ID 90/333/489.

Distinti saluti  
ILVA S.p.A.  
Stabilimento di Taranto  
Il Gestore  
Ing. Antonio Lupoli

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Ihr Schreiben	
Unser Zeichen	VPA
Datum	2013-05-24

Dear Sirs,

Following to our recent conversations relevant to the dust emissions at the sinter plant cooler we summarize here the outcomes of our technical analysis supported by our more than decennial experience in the construction of sinter plants.

As said in our previous paper about the matter, Sinter cooler are sources of diffusive dust emissions that occur mainly in the area of charging, where the sinter material coming from the hot screens and charging chute is loaded on the cooler and starts to be cooled and at the discharging area where the cooled down material (less than 120°C) is loaded on the transportation belt conveyor to the following handling and storage areas.

Due to the dust emissions the two above mentioned areas have to be covered by suitable hoods that are connected to suction fans and proper dedusting system. In particular the first 30 % of the cooler area is usually covered by an hood connected to the so-called Waste Heat recovery system that on one hand ensures the recovery of part of the heat produced in the cooling process on the other hand ensure the dedusting of the cooling air with the highest dust concentration. Additionally the last 15% of the cooler is covered by the so-called discharging hood with the only purpose to take the strong dust emissions that could occur during the discharging operation of the sinter bed from the cooler to the discharging chute.

The remaining surface of the cooler is usually not covered with the exception of some plants built in particular geographical areas where strong rain precipitation could be expected.

The main reason not to cover the cooler portion comprise between the Waste Heat recovery area and the discharging area can be summarized as following:

- 1) In this area very low dust emissions can be expected in normal operation condition, considering that the sinter bed material is in steady condition and is subjected only to the wind blow action on the top surface and to the process cooling blow that anyway has to pass through the whole sinter bed before to get out from the top side walls coming to the external ambient atmosphere.

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Firmenbuch Nr. FN 92230 h beim Landesgericht Linz, DVR-Nr. 0543276

- 2) Covering such area, with the reduced escape possibilities for the cooling air, could have negative impact on the cooling process with the final result that the sinter material at the discharging will have a higher temperature and in the most negative case a temperature not compatible with the following transportation equipment with not predictable consequences on the machine operation.

Your cooler at the agglomeration plant, line D and E, is 100% into the above described cases, also there a WHRS hood is installed at the first 30% extension and a discharge hood is installed in the last 15%, being the remaining portion of the cooler not covered.

To confirm the above expectations, with particular reference to the point 1, SVAI has conducted several measurements campaign on similar cooler in normal operation condition and the final results confirmed that the emissions at the uncovered area of the cooler are in the range between 2 and 10 mg /Nm<sup>3</sup>. Unfortunately further details on the results of such measurements cannot be disclosed with you due to our confidentiality agreements.

Always supposing normal operation condition, due to the process condition, with particular reference to the sinter material temperature, at the uncovered area of the cooler, the highest dust emissions (that as said have been anyway measured in the range between 2 and 10 mg/Nm<sup>3</sup>) can be expected in the first part of the uncovered cooler area (let's say the first 30 % of the uncovered cooler area) being lower in the last part of the uncovered portion of the cooler.

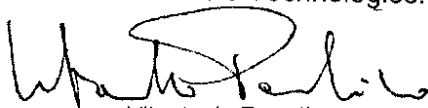
More accurate values could be obtained by means of specific measurements at the uncovered portion of your cooler.

Concluding, for what said above, the cooler provided by SVAI, as your cooler at line D and E, are usually not covered in the area between the WHRS hood and discharge hood and, in particular, the same situation can be observed at the Voest Alpine Stahl sinter plant in Linz.

Moreover, in case of partial covering of the actual uncovered portion of the cooler with dedusting purposes, for what said above, It would have more sense to cover the first 30% of the actual uncovered portion.

We remain at your disposal in case further clarifications would be necessary.

Best regards  
Siemens VAI Metals Technologies.



Vitantonio Paradiso  
(Steelmaking & CCasting Director)

## Perrone Raffaele

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**Da:** direzioneilva.taranto [direzioneilva.taranto@rivapec.com]  
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**A:** aia@pec.minambiente.it; protocollo.ispra@ispra.legalmail.it  
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**Allegati:** Nota ILVA SpA Dir 179 2013.pdf; Letter VPA-ILVA0 24052013.pdf sostituisce

Si invia la nota in oggetto con relativo allegato.

Distinti saluti  
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