

slaker, would be necessary—which together would increase the cost to over \$59 million to successfully install mercury controls at HH1.

36. To control the particulate matter emissions from HH1's main stack, SunCoke will need to spend least \$37 million—and perhaps as much as \$54 million depending on whether the extra mercury controls are necessary. (Installing the extra mercury controls would bring down the cost of controlling the particulate matter emissions from \$54 million to \$37 million because, among other reasons, there are some common equipment between the two pollution control technologies).

37. In short, at the bare minimum, SunCoke must spend \$3 million on testing, \$4 million on mercury controls, and \$37 million on particulate matter controls (though, as discussed, this number is \$54 million if only \$4 million of mercury controls are necessary). So to conduct testing and ensure that HH1's main stack is in compliance with the Final Rule for these two HAPs by December 5, 2025, SunCoke must pay at least \$61 million (\$3 million for testing + \$4 million for mercury controls/testing + \$54 million for particulate matter controls). But the cost to conduct testing and to correct HH1's main stack mercury and particulate matter emissions could easily balloon to as much as \$99