



March 31, 2025

VIA ELECTRONIC MAIL: AIRACTION@EPA.GOV

President Donald J. Trump
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20500

Administrator Lee Zeldin
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Office of the Administrator 1101A
1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20460

Re: Presidential Exemption: “National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Coke Ovens: Pushing, Quenching, and Battery Stacks, and Coke Oven Batteries; Residual Risk and Technology Review, and Periodic Technology Review,” 89 Fed. Reg. 55684 (July 5, 2024) (Coke Ovens Rule); Facilities’ Names: Middletown Coke Company, LLC, Jewell Coke Company, L.P., Haverhill Coke Company LLC, Gateway Energy & Coke Company LLC, and Indiana Harbor Coke Company LP.

Dear Mr. President and Administrator Zeldin:

In accordance with Section 112(i)(4) of the Clean Air Act (CAA), SunCoke Energy, Inc. (SunCoke) is writing to request a two-year exemption from all compliance obligations under the Coke Ovens Rule for its metallurgical coke plants located in Granite City, Illinois (“Granite City”); East Chicago, Indiana (“Indiana Harbor”); Franklin Furnace, Ohio (“Haverhill I” and “Haverhill II”); Middletown, Ohio (“Middletown”); and Vansant, Virginia (“Jewell”), on the basis that: 1) the technology to implement the standards is not available, and 2) it is in the national security interest of the United States (U.S.) to provide the exemption.

1. Background on SunCoke’s Facilities

SunCoke is the largest independent producer of blast furnace coke in the U.S., with a total domestic coking capacity of 4.2 million tons, and more than 50 years of experience producing coke. Coke is a principal raw material in the blast furnace steelmaking process. Coke is produced by heating metallurgical coal in a refractory oven, which releases volatile components from coal,