

The Data EPA Used Were Insufficient to Calculate the MACT Floor Limits.

25. Even based on its limited dataset, EPA's conclusion that SunCoke's facilities can meet the new numerical MACT floor emissions limits without any additional controls is unsupportable. To draw this conclusion, EPA had to assume that all SunCoke's facilities with a main stack, for example, could satisfy the new MACT floor limit for mercury merely because *one* of SunCoke's facilities (IHO) met the limit (though not by much). EPA's assumption is baseless. As discussed, SunCoke has data showing that HH1's main stack *failed* to meet the MACT floor limit for mercury emissions. That is not surprising. Different SunCoke facilities are equipped with different controls and therefore perform differently. So EPA was wrong to assume that all of SunCoke's facilities' main stacks could perform as well IHO's main stack.

26. EPA also did not consider other important factors that can alter how a facility performs on a given day, such as the naturally occurring variability of the coal that SunCoke puts into its ovens. The coal that SunCoke purchases has variable concentrations of different chemicals, including mercury. Change in the coal mercury levels will change the amount of mercury emissions at a plant like HH1, which is