



JEWELL'S HISTORY

The Jewell facility was SunCoke's first cokemaking operation, which opened in 1960 and has gradually grown. In 1969, Jewell produced 450,000 short tons per year and by the late 1970s the output increased to 530,000 short tons. Since then, the Jewell Coke facility has increased cokemaking capacity to more than 700,000 tons annually and implemented advanced technologies and processes to improve performance, efficiency, and safety. In 2020, the Jewell plant started producing foundry coke, which is used in cupolas to produce casted iron products for various industries. Jewell has become a reliable supplier in the foundry market with strong demand for our high-quality product.

Plant Information

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| OPERATING SINCE | 1960 |
| NUMBER OF OVENS | 142 |
| ANNUAL COKE PRODUCTION CAPACITY | 720,000 short tons (blast furnace equivalent) |
| LOCATION | 1034 Dismal River Road Oakwood, VA 24631 |
| PHONE | (276) 935-8810 |
| WASTE HEAT USE | Thermal coal drying |

Company Information

ABOUT THE COMPANY SunCoke is the largest independent U.S. producer of coke, currently supplying approximately 3.7 million tons to domestic and international steelmakers. We have U.S. cokemaking facilities in Virginia, Indiana, Ohio and Illinois, and international operations in Vitória, Brazil. Our industrial services business provides export and domestic material handling services to coke, coal, steel, power and other bulk customers, as well as mission-critical services to leading steel producers globally. The logistics terminals process raw materials and act as intermediaries between our customers and end users for both the U.S. and global export markets. Additional industrial services include the removal, handling, and processing of molten slag at customer sites, as well as preparation and transportation of metal scraps, raw materials, and finished products.

WHAT IS COKE?

A key ingredient in the production of steel, coke is made by heating metallurgical coal in large-scale, specially-designed ovens to more than 2,000 degrees Fahrenheit, which leaves behind a carbon-rich product called coke. The coke is transferred to a steel mill where it is used in a blast furnace as part of the steel-making process. Coke serves three purposes in the blast furnace: as fuel for heat, as a support for the burden of iron ore and limestone, and as a reducing agent. The iron ore reacts with the coke to reduce into pure molten iron, which is then heated in a basic oxygen furnace and turned into steel.

