

Risk Factors Comparison 2025-02-21 to 2024-02-22 Form: 10-K

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Our business, operating results, cash flows and financial condition are subject to these risks and uncertainties, any of which could cause actual results to vary materially and adversely from recent results or from anticipated future results.

In addition to the other information included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K and in our other filings with the SEC, the following risk factors should be considered in evaluating our business and future prospects. These risk factors represent what we believe to be the known material risk factors with respect to us and our business. **However** ~~Our business, operating results, cash flows and financial condition are subject to these risks and uncertainties, any of which could cause actual results to vary materially from recent results or from anticipated future results.~~ These risks are not the only risks we face. Additional risks and uncertainties not currently known to us, or that we currently deem to be immaterial also may materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, or results of operations. Risks Inherent in Our Business and Industry Our cokemaking and logistics businesses are subject to operating risks, some of which are beyond our control. Equipment failures or deterioration of assets, may lead to production curtailments, shutdowns, impairments, or additional expenditures, which could **have a material materially and adverse adversely effect affect on** our results of operations and financial condition. Factors beyond our control could disrupt our cokemaking and logistics operations, adversely affect our ability to service the needs of our customers and increase our operating costs, all of which could have a material and adverse effect on our results of operations. Adverse developments at our cokemaking facilities could significantly disrupt our ability to produce and supply coke, steam, and / or electricity to our customers. Adverse developments at our logistics operations could significantly disrupt our ability to provide handling, mixing, storage, terminalling, transloading and / or transportation services, of coal and other dry and liquid bulk commodities, to our customers. Our operations depend upon critical pieces of equipment that occasionally may be out of service for scheduled upgrades or maintenance or as a result of unanticipated failures. Assets and equipment critical to these operations also may deteriorate or become depleted materially sooner than we currently estimate, resulting in additional maintenance spending or additional replacement capital expenditures. Our cokemaking and logistics operations are subject to significant hazards and risks, any of which could result in production and transportation difficulties and disruptions, equipment failures and risk of catastrophic loss, ~~permit non-compliance~~ **with our operating permits**, pollution, personal injury or wrongful death claims and other damage to our properties and the property of others. Such hazards and risks include, but are not limited to: • geological, hydrologic, or other conditions that may cause damage to infrastructure or personnel; • fire, explosion, or other major incident causing injury to personnel and / or equipment that causes a cessation, or significant curtailment, of all or part of our cokemaking or logistics operations at a site for a period of time; • processing and plant equipment failures or malfunction, operating hazards and unexpected maintenance problems affecting our cokemaking or logistics operations, or our customers; • adverse weather conditions and natural disasters, such as severe winds, heavy rains or snow, flooding, extreme temperatures and other natural events, including those resulting from climate change, affecting our cokemaking or logistics operations, transportation, or our customers; and • possible legal challenges to the renewal of key permits, which may lead to their renewal on terms that restrict our cokemaking or logistics operations, or impose additional costs on us. If any of these conditions or events occur, our cokemaking or logistics operations may be disrupted, operating costs could increase significantly and we could incur substantial losses. Such disruptions in our operations could materially and adversely affect our financial condition or results of operations. In particular, to the extent a disruption leads to our failure to maintain the temperature inside our coke oven batteries, we may not be able to maintain the integrity of the ovens or to continue operation of such coke ovens, which could adversely affect our ability to meet our customers' requirements for coke and, in some cases, electricity and / or steam. If our assets do not generate the amount of future cash flows that we expect, or we are not able to execute on capital maintenance or procure replacement assets in an economically feasible manner, our future results of operations may be materially and adversely affected. The financial performance of our cokemaking and logistics businesses is substantially dependent upon a limited number of customers, and the loss of any of these customers, or any failure by them to perform under their contracts with us, could materially and adversely affect our financial condition, permit compliance, results of operations and cash flows. Substantially all of our ~~coke sales currently are made pursuant to~~ **a limited number of customers** ~~long-term contracts with Cliffs Steel and U. S. Steel~~. We expect these customers, and / or their respective successors in interest, by operation of merger, or otherwise, to continue to account for a significant portion of our revenues for the foreseeable future. We are subject to the credit risk of our major customers and other parties. If we fail to adequately assess the creditworthiness of existing or future customers or unanticipated deterioration of their creditworthiness, any resulting increase in nonpayment or nonperformance by them could have a material adverse effect on our cash flows, financial position or results of operations. During periods of weak demand for steel or coal, our customers may experience significant reductions in their operations, or substantial declines in the prices of the steel, or coal products, they sell. These and other factors such as labor relations or bankruptcy filings may lead certain of our customers to seek renegotiation or cancellation of their existing contractual commitments to us, or reduce their utilization of our services. The loss of any of these customers (or financial difficulties at any of these customers, which result in nonpayment or nonperformance) could have a significant adverse effect on our business. If one or more of these customers were to significantly reduce its purchases of coke or logistics services from us without a make- whole payment, or default on their agreements with us, or terminate or fail to renew their agreements with us, or if we were unable to sell such coke or logistics services to these customers on terms as favorable to us as the terms under our current agreements, our cash flows, financial position, permit compliance, or results of operations could be materially and adversely affected. Impairment in the carrying

value of long- lived assets could **materially and** adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. We have a significant amount of long- lived assets on our Consolidated Balance Sheets. Under generally accepted accounting principles, long- lived assets must be reviewed for impairment whenever adverse events or changes in circumstances indicate a possible impairment. We are required to perform impairment tests on our assets whenever events or changes in circumstances lead to a reduction of the estimated useful life or estimated future cash flows that would indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable or whenever management’ s plans change with respect to those assets. If business conditions or other factors cause profitability and cash flows to decline, we may be required to record non- cash impairment charges. Events and conditions that could result in impairment in the value of our long- lived assets include **, but are not limited to: the impact negotiations related to renewals** of a downturn in the global economy **certain of our long- term, take- or- pay agreements** competition, **advances in technology, adverse changes in the regulatory environment**, new contracts and / or **modification modifications entered into in the future**, termination or non- renewal of existing contracts, and other factors leading to a reduction in expected long- term sales or profitability, **the impact of a downturn in the global economy, competition, advances in technology, adverse changes in the regulatory environment**, or a significant decline in the trading price of our common stock or market capitalization, lower future cash flows, slower industry growth rates and other changes in the industries in which we or our customers operate. We face competition, both in our cokemaking operations and in our logistics business, which has the potential to reduce demand for our products and services, and that could **have materially an- and adverse- adversely effect- affect on** our financial condition and results of operations. We face competition, both in our cokemaking operations and in our logistics business:

- Cokemaking operations: Historically, coke has been used as a main input in the production of steel in blast furnaces. However, some blast furnace operators have relied upon natural gas, pulverized coal, and / or other coke substitutes. Many steelmakers also are exploring alternatives to blast furnace technology that require less or no use of coke or alternatives that reduce the amount of GHG emissions from the process. For example, electric arc furnace technology is a commercially proven process widely used in the U. S. As these alternative processes for production of steel become more widespread, the demand for blast furnace coke, including the coke we produce, may be significantly reduced. We also face competition from alternative cokemaking technologies, including both by- product and heat recovery technologies. As these technologies improve and as new technologies are developed, competition in the cokemaking industry may intensify. As alternative processes for production of steel become more widespread, the demand for blast furnace coke, including the coke we produce, may be significantly reduced.
- Logistics business: **Other logistics facilities and independent terminal operations in some areas may compete directly with our logistics facilities. In some markets, trucks may competitively deliver products to certain shorter- haul destinations, resulting in reduced utilization of existing terminal capacity. In the future, additional logistics facilities and terminals with rail and / or barge access may be constructed in the Gulf Coast and East Coast regions, and such additional facilities and terminals could compete directly with us in specific markets now served by our CMT and KRT facilities, respectively. Other logistics facilities, both global and domestic, may compete with our coal handling exports out of the Gulf Region, which may reduce the demand for our CMT facility. In addition, Decreased- decreased** throughput and utilization of our logistics assets could result indirectly due to competition in : **(i)** the electrical power generation business from abundant and relatively inexpensive supplies of natural gas displacing thermal coal as a fuel for electrical power generation by utility companies ; **(ii)** ~~In addition, competition in~~ the steel industry from processes such as electric arc furnaces, or blast furnace injection of pulverized coal or natural gas **reducing**, may reduce the demand for metallurgical coals **processed- handled** through our logistics facilities ; ~~In the future, additional coal handling facilities and terminals with rail and / or~~ **(iii)** the barge **unloading** access may be constructed in the Eastern U. S. Such additional facilities could compete directly with us in specific markets now served by our logistics business **from service alternatives** . Certain coal mining companies and independent terminal operators in some areas may compete directly with our logistics facilities. In some markets , **such as trucks may competitively deliver mined -- mid coal to certain shorter- stream operations** haul destinations, resulting in reduced utilization of existing terminal capacity. Such competition could reduce demand for our products and services, thus having **a material an and** adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations. We are subject to extensive laws and regulations, which may increase our cost of doing business and have an adverse effect on our cash flows, financial position , or results of operations. Our operations are subject to strict regulation by federal, state and local authorities with respect to: discharges of substances into the surrounding environment including the air, water and ground; emissions of GHGs; compliance with the NAAQS; management and disposal of hazardous substances and wastes; cleanup of contaminated sites; protection of groundwater quality and availability; protection of plants and wildlife; reclamation and restoration of properties after completion of mining or drilling; sales of electric power; installation of safety equipment in our facilities; and protection of employee health and safety. **For a description of environmental laws and matters applicable to us and associated risks, see “ Item 1. Business- Legal and Regulatory Requirements.**” Complying with these and other regulatory requirements, including the terms of our permits, can be costly and time- consuming, and may hinder operations. In addition, these requirements are complex, change frequently and have become more stringent over time . ~~Regulatory requirements, including those related to GHGs, and various CAA programs, may change in the future in a manner that could result in substantially increased capital, operating and compliance costs, which could have an adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.~~ Failure to comply with applicable laws, regulations or permits may result in the assessment of administrative, civil and criminal penalties, the imposition of cleanup and site restoration costs and liens, the issuance of injunctions to limit or cease operations, the suspension or revocation of permits and other enforcement measures that could cause delays in permitting or development of projects or materially limit, or increase the cost of, our operations. We may not have been, or may not be, at all times, in complete compliance with all such requirements, and we may incur material costs or liabilities in connection with such requirements, or in connection with remediation at sites we own, or third- party sites where it has been alleged that we have liability, in excess of the amounts we have accrued. **For In addition, such regulatory requirements, including those related**

to GHGs, and various CAA programs, may change in the future in a manner that could result in substantially increased capital description of certain environmental laws and matters applicable to us and associated risks, operating see "Item 1- Business-Legal and Regulatory Requirements compliance costs, materially and adversely affecting our cash flows, financial condition, or results of operations." 22-Our operations may impact the environment or cause exposure to hazardous substances pollutants, which could result in material liabilities to us. Our operations result in emissions of various substances to the air, including GHGs and use hazardous materials, and air pollutants. Our operations also generate solid and hazardous waste. We have in the past and could in the future be subject to claims under federal, state and local laws and regulations arising from these activities, including for the investigation and clean- up of soil, surface water, or groundwater. Some environmental laws also can impose liability regardless of fault or legality at the time in question, including the characterization of materials. We previously have been and could again in the future be subject to litigation for alleged bodily injuries personal injury or property damage arising from claimed exposure to emissions or hazardous substances allegedly used, released, or disposed of by us, as well as litigation related to climate change by governments, private entities, or individuals. We Although we make every effort to avoid litigation, However, these such matters are not totally within our control. We will contest, and due to these the inherently matters vigorously and have made insurance claims where appropriate, but because of the uncertain nature of litigation and coverage decisions, we cannot predict the outcome of these such matters. Environmental impacts resulting from our operations, including exposures to emissions, hazardous substances, or wastes associated with our operations, could result in costs and liabilities that could adversely impact our financial condition and results of operations. We may be unable to obtain, maintain or renew permits or leases necessary for our operations, which could materially reduce and adversely affect our production, cash flows or profitability. Our cokemaking and logistics operations require us to obtain a number of permits that impose strict regulations on various environmental and operational matters. These, as well as our facilities and operations (including our generation of electricity), require permits issued by various federal, state and local agencies and regulatory bodies. The permitting rules, and the interpretations of these rules, are complex, change frequently, and are often subject to discretionary interpretations by our regulators, all of which may make compliance more costly, difficult or impractical, and may possibly preclude the continuance of ongoing operations or the development of future cokemaking and / or logistics facilities. Non- governmental organizations, environmental groups and individuals have certain rights to engage in the permitting process, and may comment upon, or object to, the requested permits. Such persons may also have the right to bring citizen' s lawsuits to challenge the issuance of permits, or the validity of environmental evaluations impact statements related thereto. If any permits or leases are not issued or renewed in a timely fashion or at all, or if permits issued or renewed are conditioned in a manner that restricts our ability to efficiently and economically conduct our operations, it could have a material an and adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations. Our businesses are subject to inherent risks, some for which we maintain third party insurance and some for which we self- insure. We may incur losses and be subject to liability claims that could have a material materially and adverse adversely effect affect on our financial condition, results of operations or cash flows. We maintain insurance policies that provide limited coverage for some, but not all, potential risks and liabilities associated with our business. We may not obtain insurance if we believe the cost of available insurance is excessive relative to the risks presented. As a result of market conditions, premiums and deductibles for certain insurance policies can increase substantially, and in some instances, certain insurance may become unavailable or available only for reduced amounts of coverage. As a result, we may not be able to renew our existing insurance policies or procure other desirable insurance on commercially reasonable terms, if at all. In addition, certain risks, such as certain environmental and pollution risks, and certain cybersecurity risks, generally are not fully insurable. We must compensate employees for work- related injuries. If we do not make adequate provision for our workers' compensation liabilities, or we are pursued for applicable sanctions, costs, and liabilities, our operations and our profitability could be adversely affected. Even where insurance coverage applies, insurers may contest their obligations to make payments. Our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows could be materially and adversely affected by losses and liabilities from un- insured or under- insured events, as well as by delays in the payment of insurance proceeds, or the failure by insurers to make payments. We may not be able to successfully implement our growth strategies or plans, and we may experience significant risks associated with future acquisitions, investments and / or divestitures. If we are unable to execute our strategic plans, whether as a result of unfavorable market conditions in the industries in which our customers operate, or otherwise, our future results of operations could be materially and adversely affected. A portion of our strategy to grow our business is dependent upon our ability to acquire and operate new assets that result in an increase in our earnings. We may not derive realize the expected financial returns from we expect on our investment in such additional assets, or such operations may not be profitable. We cannot predict the effect that any failed expansion may have on our core businesses. The success of our future acquisitions and / or investments will depend substantially on the accuracy of our analysis concerning such businesses and our ability to complete such acquisitions or investments on favorable terms, as well as to finance such acquisitions or investments and to integrate the acquired operations successfully with existing operations. Risks associated with acquisitions include the diversion of management' s attention from other business concerns, the potential loss of key employees and customers of the acquired business, the possible assumption of unknown liabilities, potential disputes with the sellers, and the inherent risks in entering markets or lines of business in which we have limited or no prior experience. Antitrust and other laws may prevent us from completing acquisitions. If we are not able to execute our strategic plans effectively, or successfully integrate new operations, whether as a result of unfavorable market conditions in the industries in which our customers operate, or otherwise, our business reputation could suffer and future results of operations could be materially and adversely affected. In the event we form joint ventures or other similar arrangements, we must pay close attention to the organizational formalities and time- consuming procedures for sharing information and making decisions. We may share ownership and management with other parties who may not have the same goals, strategies, priorities, or resources as we do. The benefits from a successful investment in an existing entity or joint venture will be shared among the co- owners, so we will not receive the exclusive

investment community are also increasing their focus on sustainability practices, including management of GHGs and climate change. To the extent ESG matters impact our reputation, they may also impact our ability to attract or retain employees or customers. As a result, we may face increasing pressure regarding our sustainability disclosures and practices. While we have in the past engaged, and expect in the future to continue to engage, in voluntary initiatives (such as voluntary disclosures, certifications, or goals, among others) on “ESG matters”, such as sustainability and inclusion, to respond to stakeholder expectations, such initiatives may be costly and may not have the desired effect. For example, actions or statements that we may take based on expectations, assumptions, or third-party information may at some point be determined to be erroneous or otherwise not in keeping with best practices. If we fail to, or are perceived to fail to, appropriately advance certain initiatives or use appropriate methodologies and data sources, we may be subject to various adverse impacts, including reputational damage, stakeholder engagement, and / or litigation. Simultaneously, there are efforts by some parties, including some policymakers and activists, to constrain or eliminate companies' efforts on various ESG-related matters. To the extent we are subject to any such activism, it may require us to incur costs or otherwise adversely impact our business. Many of our customers, business partners, and suppliers may be subject to similar expectations, which **could** may augment or create additional risks, including risks that may not be known **unknown** to us. **Failure to appropriately navigate any of these considerations could materially and adversely impact our reputation, financial condition, and / or results of operations**.

Risks Related to Our Cokemaking Business If a substantial portion of our agreements to supply coke, electricity, and / or steam are modified or terminated, our cash flows, financial position, permit compliance, results of operations and / or carrying value of our long- lived assets may be adversely affected if we are not able to replace such agreements, or if we are not able to enter into new agreements at the same level of profitability. We make substantially all of our coke, electricity and steam sales under long- term agreements. If a substantial portion of these agreements are modified or terminated or if force majeure is exercised, our results of operations may be adversely affected if we are not able to replace such agreements, or if we are not able to enter into new agreements at the same level of profitability. The profitability of our long- term coke, energy and steam sales agreements depends on a variety of factors that vary from agreement to agreement and fluctuate during the agreement term. We may not be able to obtain long- term agreements at favorable prices, compared either to market conditions or to our cost structure. Price changes provided in long- term supply agreements may not reflect actual increases in production costs. As a result, such cost increases may reduce profit margins on our long- term coke and energy sales agreements. In addition, contractual provisions for adjustment or renegotiation of prices and other provisions may increase our exposure to short- term price volatility. From time to time, we discuss the extension of existing agreements and enter into new long- term agreements for the supply of coke, steam, and energy to our customers, but these negotiations may not be successful and these customers may not continue to purchase coke, steam, or electricity from us under long- term agreements. In addition, declarations of bankruptcy by customers can result in changes in our contracts with less favorable terms. If any one or more of these customers were to become financially distressed and unable to pay us, significantly reduce their purchases of coke, steam, or electricity from us, or if we were unable to sell coke or electricity to them on terms as favorable to us as the terms under our current agreements, our cash flows, financial position, permit compliance or results of operations may be materially and adversely affected. Further, because of certain technological design constraints, we do not have the ability to shut down our cokemaking operations if we do not have adequate customer demand. If a customer refuses to take or pay for our coke, we must continue to operate our coke ovens even though we may not be able to sell our coke immediately **and-or** may incur significant additional costs for **:(i)** natural gas to maintain the temperature inside our coke oven batteries **;** and **(ii)** fees under our rail contracts to account for reductions in inbound coal or outbound coke shipments at our plants, which may have a material and adverse effect on our cash flows, financial position or results of operations. Excess capacity in the global steel industry, and / or increased exports of coke from producing countries, may weaken our customers' demand for our coke and could materially and adversely affect our future revenues and profitability. In some countries, steelmaking capacity exceeds demand for steel products. Rather than reducing employment by matching production capacity to consumption, steel manufacturers in these countries (often with local government assistance or subsidies in various forms) may export steel at prices that are significantly below their home market prices and that may not reflect their costs of production or capital. Our steelmaking customers may decrease the prices they charge for steel, or take other action, as the supply of steel increases. The profitability and financial position of our steelmaking customers may be adversely affected, causing such customers to reduce their demand for our coke and making it more likely that they may seek to renegotiate their contracts with us or fail to pay for the coke they are required to take under our contracts. In addition, future increases in exports of coke from China and / or other coke- producing countries also may reduce our customers' demand for coke capacity. Such reduced demand for our coke could adversely affect the certainty of our long- term relationships with our customers, depress coke prices, and limit our ability to enter into new, or renew existing, commercial arrangements with our customers, as well as our ability to sell into the North American spot coke and export coke markets, and could materially and adversely affect our future revenues and profitability. Certain provisions in our long- term coke agreements may result in economic penalties to us, or may result in termination of our coke sales agreements for failure to meet minimum volume requirements, coal- to- coke yields or other required specifications, and certain provisions in these agreements and our energy sales agreements may permit our customers to suspend performance. Our agreements for the supply of coke, energy and / or steam, contain provisions requiring us to supply minimum volumes of our products to our customers. To the extent we do not meet these minimum volumes, we are generally required under the terms of our long- term agreements to procure replacement supply to our customers at the applicable contract price or potentially be subject to cover damages for any shortfall. If future shortfalls occur, we will work with our customer to identify possible other supply sources while we implement operating improvements at the facility, but we may not be successful in identifying alternative supplies and may be subject to paying the contract price for any shortfall or to cover damages, either of which could adversely affect our future revenues and profitability. Our long- term agreements also contain provisions requiring us to deliver coke that meets certain quality thresholds. Failure to meet these

specifications could result in economic penalties, including price adjustments, the rejection of deliveries or termination of our agreements. To the extent that we do not meet the coal- to- coke yield standard in an agreement, we are responsible for the cost of the excess coal used in the cokemaking process. Our coke and energy sales agreements contain force majeure provisions allowing temporary suspension of performance by our customers for the duration of specified events beyond the control of our customers. Declaration of force majeure, coupled with a lengthy suspension of performance under one or more coke or energy sales agreements, may seriously and adversely affect our cash flows, financial position and results of operations. Failure to maintain effective quality control systems at our cokemaking facilities could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations. The quality of our coke is critical to the success of our business. For instance, our coke sales agreements contain provisions requiring us to deliver coke that meets certain quality thresholds. If our coke fails to meet such specifications, we could be subject to significant contractual damages or contract terminations, and our sales could be negatively affected. The quality of our coke depends significantly on the effectiveness of our quality control systems, which, in turn, depends on a number of factors, including the design of our quality control systems, our quality- training program, our laboratories and our ability to ensure that our employees adhere to our quality control policies and guidelines. Any significant failure or deterioration of our quality control systems could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations. Disruptions to our supply of coal and coal mixing services may reduce the amount of coke we produce and deliver, and if we are not able to cover the shortfall in coal supply or obtain replacement mixing services from other providers, our results of operations and profitability could be adversely affected. Substantially all of the metallurgical coal used to produce coke at our cokemaking facilities is purchased from third- parties under one- year contracts. We cannot assure that there will continue to be an ample supply of metallurgical coal available that meet our quality specifications or that these facilities will be supplied without any significant disruption in coke production, as economic, environmental, and other conditions outside of our control may reduce our ability to source sufficient amounts of coal for our forecasted operational needs. If we are not able to make up the shortfalls resulting from such supply failures through purchases of coal from other sources, the failure of our coal suppliers to meet their supply commitments could materially and adversely impact our results of operations and, ultimately, impact the structural integrity of our coke oven batteries. At our Granite City and Haverhill cokemaking facilities, we rely on third- parties to mix coals that we have purchased into coal mixes that we use to produce coke. We have entered into ~~long- term~~ agreements with coal mixing service providers that are coterminous with our coke sales agreements. However, there are limited alternative providers of coal mixing services and any disruptions from our current service providers could materially and adversely impact our results of operations. In addition, if our rail transportation agreements are terminated, we may have to pay higher rates to access rail lines or make alternative transportation arrangements. Limitations on the availability and reliability of transportation, and increases in transportation costs, particularly rail systems, could materially and adversely affect our ability to obtain a supply of coal and deliver coke to our customers. Our ability to obtain coal depends primarily on third- party rail systems and to a lesser extent river barges. If we are unable to obtain rail or other transportation services, or are unable to do so on a cost- effective basis, our results of operations could be adversely affected. Alternative transportation and delivery systems are generally inadequate and not suitable to handle the quantity of our shipments or to ensure timely delivery. The loss of access to rail capacity could create temporary disruption until the access is restored, significantly impairing our ability to receive coal and resulting in materially decreased revenues. Our ability to open new cokemaking facilities may also be affected by the availability and cost of rail or other transportation systems available for servicing these facilities. Our coke production obligations at our Jewell cokemaking facility and ~~one half of~~ our Haverhill cokemaking facility require us to deliver coke to certain customers via railcar. We have entered into long- term rail transportation agreements to meet these obligations. Disruption of these transportation services because of weather- related problems, including those related to climate change, mechanical difficulties, train derailments, infrastructure damage, strikes, lock- outs, lack of fuel or maintenance items, fuel costs, transportation delays, accidents, terrorism, domestic catastrophe or other events could temporarily, or over the long- term, impair our ability to produce coke, and therefore, could materially and adversely affect our business and results of operations. If we are unable to effectively protect our intellectual property, third parties may use our technology, which would impair our ability to compete in our markets. Our future success will depend in part on our ability to obtain and maintain meaningful patent protection for certain of our technologies and products throughout the world. The degree of future protection for our proprietary rights is uncertain. We rely on patents to protect our intellectual property portfolio and to enhance our competitive position. However, our presently pending or future patent applications may not issue as patents, and any patent previously issued to us or our subsidiaries may be challenged, invalidated, held unenforceable or circumvented. Furthermore, the claims in patents that have been issued to us or our subsidiaries or that may be issued to us in the future may not be sufficiently broad to prevent third parties from using cokemaking technologies and heat recovery processes similar to ours. In addition, the laws of various foreign countries in which we plan to compete may not protect our intellectual property to the same extent as do the laws of the U. S. If we fail to obtain adequate patent protection for our proprietary technology, our ability to be commercially competitive may be materially impaired. We are subject to certain political or country risks due to the Vitória, Brazil cokemaking facility that could adversely affect our financial results. The Vitória cokemaking facility is owned by ArcelorMittal Brazil. We earn income from the Vitória, Brazil operations through licensing and operating fees earned at the Brazilian cokemaking facility payable to us under long- term agreements with ArcelorMittal Brazil. These revenues depend on continuing operations and, in some cases, certain minimum production levels being achieved at the Vitória cokemaking facility. In the past, the Brazilian economy has been characterized by frequent and occasionally extensive intervention by the Brazilian government and unstable economic cycles. The Brazilian government has changed in the past, and may change monetary, taxation, credit, tariff and other policies to influence Brazil' s economy in the future. If the operations at the Vitória cokemaking facility are interrupted or if certain minimum production levels are not achieved, we will not be able to earn the same licensing and operating fees as we are currently earning, which could have an adverse effect on our financial position, results of operations and cash flows.

Additionally, the Vitória, Brazil operations require us to comply with a number of U. S. and international laws and regulations, including those involving anti- bribery, anti- corruption and anti- fraud. In particular, our international operations are subject to U. S. and foreign anti- corruption laws and regulations, including the regulations imposed by the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act (“FCPA”), which generally prohibits issuers and their strategic or local partners, agents or representatives, which we refer to as our intermediaries (even if those intermediaries are not themselves subject to the FCPA or other similar laws), from making improper payments to foreign officials for the purpose of obtaining or keeping business or obtaining an improper business benefit. We take precautions to comply with these laws. However, these precautions may not protect us against liability, particularly as a result of actions by our intermediaries through whom we have exposure under these anti- bribery, anti- corruption and anti- fraud laws even though we may have limited or no ability to control such intermediaries. Any violations of such laws could be punishable by criminal fines, imprisonment, civil penalties, disgorgement of profits, injunctions and exclusion from government contracts, as well as other remedial measures. Investigations of alleged violations can be very expensive, disruptive and damaging to our reputation and could negatively impact our stock price. Failure by us or our intermediaries to comply with the foregoing or other anti- bribery, anti- corruption and anti- fraud laws could adversely impact our results of operations, financial position, and cash flows, damage our reputation and negatively impact our stock price.

Risks Related to Our Logistics Business The growth and success of our logistics business depends upon our ability to find and contract for adequate throughput volumes, and an extended decline in demand for coal could affect the customers for our logistics business adversely. As a consequence, the operating results and cash flows of our logistics business could be materially and adversely affected. The financial results of our logistics business segment are significantly affected by the demand for both thermal coal and metallurgical coal. An extended decline in our customers’ demand for either thermal or metallurgical coals, including as a result of legislation or regulations promoting renewable energy or limiting carbon emissions from the energy sector, could result in a reduced need for the coal mixing, terminalling and transloading services we offer, thus reducing throughput and utilization of our logistics assets. Demand for such coals may fluctuate due to factors beyond our control:

- **Thermal coal demand:** may be impacted by changes in the energy consumption pattern of industrial consumers, electricity generators and residential users, as well as weather conditions and extreme temperatures. The amount of thermal coal consumed for electric power generation is affected primarily by the overall demand for electricity, the availability, quality and price of competing fuels for power generation, including natural gas, and governmental regulation. For example, state and federal mandates and market demand for increased use of electricity from renewable energy sources, or mandates for the retrofitting of existing coal- fired generators with pollution control systems, could adversely impact the demand for thermal coal. Finally, unusually warm winter weather may reduce the commercial and residential needs for heat and electricity which, in turn, may reduce the demand for thermal coal; and
- **Metallurgical coal demand:** may be impacted adversely by economic downturns resulting in decreased demand for steel and an overall decline in steel production. A decline in blast furnace production of steel may reduce the demand for furnace coke, an intermediate product made from metallurgical coal. Decreased demand for metallurgical coal also may result from increased steel industry utilization of processes that do not use, or reduce the need for, furnace coke, such as electric arc furnaces, or blast furnace injection of pulverized coal or natural gas. Additionally, fluctuations in the market price of coal can greatly affect production rates and investments by third- parties in the development of new and existing coal reserves. Mining activity may decrease as spot coal prices decrease. We have no control over the level of mining activity by coal producers, which may be affected by prevailing and projected coal prices, demand for hydrocarbons, the level of coal reserves, geological considerations, governmental regulation and the availability and cost of capital. A material decrease in coal mining production in the areas of operation for our logistics business, whether as a result of depressed commodity prices or otherwise, could result in a decline in the volume of coal processed through our logistics facilities, which would reduce our revenues and operating income. Decreased demand for thermal or metallurgical coals, and extended or substantial price declines for coal could adversely affect our operating results for future periods and our ability to generate cash flows necessary to improve productivity and expand operations. The cash flows associated with our logistics business may decline unless we are able to secure new volumes of coal or other dry bulk products, by attracting additional customers to these operations. Future growth and profitability of our logistics business segment will depend, in part, upon whether we can contract for additional coal and other bulk commodity volumes at a rate greater than that of any decline in volumes from existing customers. Accordingly, decreased demand for coal, or other bulk commodities, or a decrease in the market price of coal, or other bulk commodities, could have a material adverse effect on the results of operations or financial condition of our logistics business. The geographic location of CMT could expose us to potential significant liabilities, including operational hazards and unforeseen business interruptions, that could substantially and adversely affect our future financial performance. CMT is located in the Gulf Coast region, and its operations are subject to operational hazards and unforeseen interruptions, including interruptions from hurricanes, floods, or other potential effects of climate change, which have historically impacted the region with some regularity. If any of these events were to occur, we could incur substantial losses because of personal injury or loss of life, severe damage to and destruction of property and equipment, and pollution or other environmental damage resulting in curtailment or suspension of our related operations.

Risks Related to Indebtedness, Liquidity and Financial Position We may need additional capital in the future to meet our financial obligations and to pursue our business objectives. Additional capital may not be available on favorable terms, or at all, which could compromise our ability to meet our financial obligations and grow our business. We may need to raise additional capital to fund operations in the future or to finance acquisitions or other business objectives. Such additional capital may not be available on favorable terms or at all. Lack of sufficient capital resources could significantly limit our ability to meet our financial obligations or to take advantage of business and strategic opportunities. Any additional capital raised through the sale of equity or convertible debt securities would dilute stock ownership, and any new equity securities we issue could have rights, preferences and privileges superior to those of holders of our common stock. Any debt financing we secure in the future could involve restrictive covenants relating to our capital raising activities and other

financial and operational matters, which may make it more difficult for us to obtain additional capital and to pursue business opportunities. If we are unable to obtain adequate financing or financing on terms satisfactory to us when we require it, we may be required to delay or reduce the scope of our business strategy. We may face material debt maturities which may adversely affect our consolidated financial position. **Over the next five years** As of December 31, 2023, we have ~~no~~ **\$ 500.0 million of total** consolidated debt maturing ~~over the next five years~~. See Note 11 to our consolidated financial statements. ~~However, we may enter into debt agreements throughout the course of the fiscal year which could create material debt maturities~~. We may not be able to refinance this debt, or may be forced to do so on terms substantially less favorable than our currently outstanding debt. We may be forced to delay or not make capital expenditures, which may adversely affect our competitive position and financial results. We may be adversely affected by the effects of inflation. Inflation has the potential to adversely affect our liquidity, business, financial condition and results of operations by increasing our overall cost structure. The existence of inflation in the economy has resulted in, and may continue to result in, higher interest rates and capital costs, increased costs of labor, weakening exchange rates and other similar effects. Although we may take measures to mitigate the impact of this inflation, if these measures are not effective, our business, financial condition, results of operations and liquidity could be materially adversely affected. Even if such measures are effective, there could be a difference between the timing of when these beneficial actions impact our results of operations and when the cost of inflation is incurred. Our level of indebtedness could adversely affect our financial condition and prevent us from fulfilling our obligations under our credit facilities and other debt documents. Further, our credit facilities contain operating and financial covenants that may restrict our business and financing activities. Subject to the limits contained in our credit agreements and our other debt instruments, we may be able to incur additional debt from time to time to finance working capital, capital expenditures, investments or acquisitions, or for other purposes. If we do so, the risks related to our level of debt could intensify. Specifically, a higher level of debt could have important consequences, including: • making it more difficult for us to satisfy our obligations with respect to the notes and our other debt; • limiting our ability to obtain additional financing to fund future working capital, capital expenditures, acquisitions, distributions or other general corporate requirements; • requiring a substantial portion of our cash flows to be dedicated to debt service payments instead of other purposes, thereby reducing the amount of cash flows available for the payment of dividends, working capital, capital expenditures, acquisitions and other general corporate purposes; • increasing our vulnerability to general adverse economic and industry conditions; • exposing us to the risk of increased interest rates as certain of our borrowings, including borrowings under the credit facilities, are at variable rates of interest; • limiting our flexibility in planning for and reacting to changes in the industry in which we compete; • placing us at a competitive disadvantage to other, less leveraged competitors; and • increasing our cost of borrowing. Our ability to meet our debt obligations and reduce our level of indebtedness depends upon our future performance and general economic, financial, business, and other factors, many of which are beyond our control. Factors affecting our ability to raise cash through an offering of our common stock or a refinancing of our debt include financial market conditions, the value of our assets, and our performance at the time we need capital. In addition, the credit agreement governing our credit facilities contains restrictive covenants that limit our ability to engage in activities (such as incurring additional debt) that may be in our long- term best interest. Our failure to comply with those covenants **, or covenants of any new agreements,** could result in an event of default which, if not cured or waived, could result in the acceleration of all our debt. In the event of an acceleration of all our debt, we may not have sufficient cash on hand to repay the indebtedness in full or refinance such debt on favorable terms, or at all. Such event could materially adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

~~Risks Related to Our Legacy Coal Mining Business Our former coal mining operations were subject to governmental regulations pertaining to employee health and safety and mandated benefits for retired coal miners. Following the divestiture of our coal mining operations, compliance with such regulations has continued to impose significant costs on our business. Our former coal mining operations were subject to strict regulation by federal, state and local authorities with respect to environmental matters such as reclamation, and to matters such as employee health and safety and mandated benefits for retired coal miners. Even after divestiture of our coal mining business, compliance with these reclamation and benefits requirements has continued to impose significant costs on us. As a former coal mine operator, federal law requires us to secure payment of federal black lung benefits to claimants who were employees, and to contribute to a trust fund for payment of benefits and medical expenses to claimants who last worked in the coal industry before January 1, 1970. At December 31, 2023, our liabilities for coal workers' black lung benefits totaled \$ 58.2 million. Our business could be materially and adversely harmed if these liabilities, including the number and award size of claims, were increased. See "Item 1. Business-Legal and Regulatory Requirements- Regulation of Operations."~~

General Risks Sustained uncertainty in financial markets, or unfavorable economic conditions in the industries in which our customers operate, may lead to a reduction in the demand for our products and services, and adversely impact our cash flows, financial position or results of operations. Sustained volatility and disruption in worldwide capital and credit markets in the U. S. and globally could restrict our ability to access the capital market at a time when we would like, or need, to raise capital for our business including for potential acquisitions, or other growth opportunities. Deteriorating or unfavorable economic conditions in the industries in which our customers operate, such as steelmaking and electric power generation, may lead to reduced demand for steel products, coal, and other bulk commodities which, in turn, could adversely affect the demand for our products and services and negatively impact the revenues, margins and profitability of our business. Labor disputes with the unionized portion of our workforce could affect us adversely. Union represented labor creates an increased risk of work stoppages and higher labor costs. We rely, at one or more of our facilities, on unionized labor, and there is always the possibility that we may be unable to reach agreement on terms and conditions of employment or renewal of a collective bargaining agreement. When collective bargaining agreements expire or terminate, we may not be able to negotiate new agreements on the same or more favorable terms as the current agreements, or at all, and without production interruptions, including labor stoppages. If we are unable to negotiate the renewal of a collective bargaining agreement before its expiration date, our operations and our profitability could be adversely affected. A prolonged labor dispute,

which may include a work stoppage, could adversely affect our ability to satisfy our customers' orders and, as a result, adversely affect our operations, or the stability of production and reduce our future revenues, or profitability. It is also possible that, in the future, additional employee groups may choose to be represented by a labor union. Our ability to operate our company effectively could be impaired if we fail to attract and retain key personnel. We have implemented recruitment, training and retention efforts to optimally staff our operations. Our ability to operate our business and implement our strategies depends in part on the efforts of our executive officers and other key employees. In addition, our future success will depend on, among other factors, our ability to attract and retain other qualified personnel. The loss of the services of any of our executive officers or other key employees or the inability to attract or retain other qualified personnel in the future could have a material adverse effect on our business or business prospects. With respect to our represented employees, we may be adversely impacted by the loss of employees who retire or obtain other employment during a layoff or a work stoppage. We currently are, and likely will be, subject to litigation, the disposition of which could have a material adverse effect on our cash flows, financial position or results of operations. The nature of our operations exposes us to possible litigation claims in the future, including disputes relating to our operations and commercial and contractual arrangements. Although we make every effort to avoid litigation, these matters are not totally within our control. We will contest these matters vigorously and have made insurance claims where appropriate, but because of the uncertain nature of litigation and coverage decisions, we cannot predict the outcome of these matters. Litigation is very costly, and the costs associated with prosecuting and defending litigation matters could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and profitability. In addition, our profitability or cash flow in a particular period could be affected by an adverse ruling in any litigation currently pending in the courts or by litigation that may be filed against us in the future. We are also subject to significant environmental and other government regulation, which sometimes results in various administrative proceedings. For additional information, see "Item 3. Legal Proceedings." Security breaches and other information systems failures could disrupt our operations, compromise the integrity of our data, expose us to liability, cause increased expenses and cause our reputation to suffer, any or all of which could have a material and adverse effect on our business or financial position. Our business is dependent on financial, accounting and other data processing systems and other communications and information systems, including our enterprise resource planning tools. We process a large number of transactions on a daily basis and rely upon the proper functioning of computer systems. If a key system were to fail or experience unscheduled downtime for any reason, our operations and financial results could be affected adversely. Our systems could be damaged or interrupted by a security breach, terrorist attack, fire, flood, power loss, telecommunications failure or similar event. Our disaster recovery plans may not entirely prevent delays or other complications that could arise from an information systems failure. Our business interruption insurance may not compensate us adequately for losses that may occur. In the ordinary course of our business, we collect and store sensitive data in our data centers, on our networks, and in our cloud vendors. In addition, we rely on third party service providers, for support of our information technology systems, including the maintenance and integrity of proprietary business information and other confidential company information and data relating to customers, suppliers and employees. The secure processing, maintenance and transmission of this information is critical to our operations and business strategy. We have instituted data security measures for confidential company information and data stored on electronic and computing devices, whether owned or leased by us or a third party vendor. However, despite such measures, there are risks associated with customer, vendor, and other third-party access and our information technology and infrastructure may be vulnerable to attacks by hackers or breached due to: employee error or malfeasance, failure of third parties to meet contractual, regulatory and other obligations to us, or other disruptions. Any such breach could compromise our networks and the information stored there could be accessed, publicly disclosed, lost or stolen. Any such access, disclosure or other loss of information could result in legal claims or proceedings, liability under laws that protect the privacy of personal information, and regulatory penalties, disrupt our operations, and damage our reputation, which could materially and adversely affect our business and financial position. We are exposed to, and may be adversely affected by, interruptions to our computer and information technology systems and sophisticated cyber-attacks. We rely on our information technology systems and networks in connection with many of our business activities. Some of these networks and systems are managed by third-party service providers and are not under our direct control. Our operations routinely involve receiving, storing, processing and transmitting sensitive information pertaining to our business, customers, dealers, suppliers, employees and other sensitive matters. Cyber-attacks could materially disrupt operational systems; result in loss of trade secrets or other proprietary or competitively sensitive information; compromise personally identifiable information regarding customers or employees; and jeopardize the security of our facilities. A cyber-attack could be caused by malicious outsiders using sophisticated methods to circumvent firewalls, encryption and other security defenses. Because techniques used to obtain unauthorized access or to sabotage systems change frequently and generally are not recognized until they are launched against a target, we may be unable to anticipate these techniques or to implement adequate preventative measures. Information technology security threats, including security breaches, computer malware and other cyber-attacks are increasing in both frequency and sophistication and could create financial liability, subject us to legal or regulatory sanctions or damage our reputation with customers, dealers, suppliers and other stakeholders. We continuously seek to maintain a robust program of information security and controls, but a cyber-attack could have a material adverse effect on our competitive position, reputation, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows. As cyber-attacks continue to evolve, we may be required to expend additional resources to continue to modify or enhance our protective measures or to investigate and remediate any information security vulnerabilities. We are or may become subject to privacy and data protection laws, rules and directives relating to the processing of personal data in the states and countries where we operate. The growth of cyber-attacks has resulted in an evolving legal landscape which imposes costs that are likely to increase over time. For example, new laws and regulations governing data privacy and the unauthorized disclosure of confidential information —including, **but not limited to**, the European Union General Data Protection Regulation and recent California legislation (which, among other things, provides for a private right of action), pose increasingly complex

compliance challenges and could potentially elevate our costs over time. Any failure by us to comply with such laws and regulations could result in penalties and liabilities. It is also possible under certain legislation that if we acquire a company that has violated or is not in compliance with applicable data protection laws, we may incur significant liabilities and penalties as a result.