

**Quarterly Coal Consumption and Quality Report
Manufacturing and Transformation/Processing Coal Plants and
Commercial and Institutional Coal Users**

Respondent ID #

Please read the instructions provided before completing this form.

NOTICE: This report is **mandatory** under the Federal Energy Administration Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-275). Failure to comply may result in criminal fines, civil penalties and other sanctions as provided by law. For further information concerning sanctions and data protections see the provision on sanctions and the provision concerning the disclosure of information in the instructions. **Title 18 USC 1001 makes it a criminal offense for any person knowingly and willingly to make to any Agency or Department of the United States any false, fictitious, or fraudulent statements as to any matter within its jurisdiction.**

I. Identification.

A. Company Information

Name of Company Contact Person: _____

Company Name: _____

Company Street Address: _____

Company City, State, Zip: _____

Company Contact's Tele. #: _____

Company Contact's Fax #: _____

Company Contact's E-mail Address: _____

B. Site Information

Plant Name: _____

Plant State, Zip: _____

C. Preparer Information

Preparer's Name: _____

Preparer's Street Address: _____

Preparer's City, State, Zip: _____

Preparer's Tele. #: _____

Preparer's Fax #: _____

Preparer's E-mail Address: _____

D. Plant Type. Please select the option which best describes your type of plant or sector.

- Manufacturing Plant Commercial Institutional Coal Transformation / Processing Plant

E. If you checked Coal Transformation/Processing Plant, please specify your plant type and complete the indicated schedule.

- Gasification (Schedule G) Liquefaction (Schedule L) Refining (Schedule R) Synfuel (Schedule S)

F. If you checked Manufacturing Plant, please indicate the primary product manufactured or produced at your plant: _____

II. Coal Receipts, Consumption and Stocks. Please read the instructions for Section II on page 9 before completing this section. Do not include coal used to produce coke.

A	Ending Coal Stocks in Previous Quarter (short tons)	<input type="text"/>
B	Total Quantity of Coal Received During Quarter (short tons)	<input type="text"/>
C	Quantity of Coal Consumed During Quarter (short tons)	<input type="text"/>
D	Adjustments (short tons)	<input type="text"/>
E	Coal Stocks at the End of Quarter (short tons)	<input type="text"/>
F	Total Cost of Coal Received During Quarter on a C.I.F. Basis (dollars)	<input type="text"/>



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Schedule R

Distribution or Sales of Refined Coal by Destination and Consumer Type

Only coal refining plants must complete this schedule.

Section I. Distribution of Refined Coal. Please enter separate data for each distribution that has a different combination of type of consumer, destination and transportation mode. Round quantity of refined coal distributed or sold to the nearest whole number.

(A) Quantity Distributed or Sold (Short tons)	(B) Type of Consumer	(C) Destination of Refined Coal Product (State or Country)	(D) Predominant Transportation Mode	(E) Secondary Transportation Mode
(F) Total:				

Section II. Quality of Refined Coal.

(A) Average Heat Content (Per pound by weight)	(B) Average Sulfur Content (Percent by weight to nearest 0.01%)	(C) Average Ash Content (Percent by weight to nearest 0.01%)

Section III. Refined Coal Disposition. Please enter the requested information in short tons. Round to the nearest whole number.

- A Refined coal stocks at beginning of current quarter
- B Total refined coal produced in current quarter
- C Refined coal stocks at end of current quarter



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General Instructions:

A. PURPOSE. The EIA-3 survey collects data from U.S. manufacturing plants and commercial and institutional users on coal consumption, stocks and receipts (quantity, cost and quality) and the distribution of transformed or refined coal from coal transformation/processing plants. The data are collected to provide Congress with basic statistics concerning coal consumption, stocks, prices and quality as required by the Federal Energy Administration Act of 1974 (FEAA) (P.L. 93-275) ,as amended. These data appear in the *Annual Coal Report*, the *Quarterly Coal Report*, the *Monthly Energy Review*, and the *Annual Energy Review*. In addition, the Energy Information Administration uses the data for coal demand analyses and in short-term modeling efforts, which produce forecasts of coal demand and prices requested by Congress. The forecast data also appear in the *Short-Term Energy Outlook* and the *Annual Energy Outlook*.

B. WHO MUST SUBMIT. All manufacturing facilities, gasification/liquefaction plants, coal transformation plants , commercial entities, and institutional entities that consume or use in excess of 1,000 short tons of anthracite coal, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, or refined coal for uses other than coke production during a one-year period must submit Form EIA-3. A one-year period is defined to be the current reporting quarter and the previous three reporting quarters. This requirement includes all facilities using coal for gasification/liquefaction and coal used for feedstock. A separate EIA-3 form must be submitted for each manufacturing plant, gasification/liquefaction plant, or coal transformation plant , commercial entity or institutional entity consuming or using the coal. However, facilities that gasify coal and use gas streams as inputs for their own internal processes are not required to complete Schedule G. Such facilities should mark Plant Type as "Manufacturing" and complete Sections II, III, and IV of this form.

C. WHEN TO SUBMIT. Form EIA-3 must be submitted no later than 30 days after the end of the reporting quarter. The reporting quarters are as follows: **First Quarter**, January 1 - March 31; **Second Quarter**, April 1 - June 30; **Third Quarter**, July 1 - September 30, **Fourth Quarter**, October 1 - December 31. The respective due dates are May 1, August 1, November 1 and February 1.

D. WHERE TO SUBMIT. Respondents can submit data for this survey by Internet, Secure File Transfer, mail, or facsimile. Any questions regarding the submission of this form can be directed to the Survey Manager, Mary Lilly, by e-mail at mary.lilly@eia.doe.gov or by phone at (202) 586-1490.

Secure Communication Methods:

By Internet: <https://signon.eia.doe.gov/ssoserver/login>

Secure File Transfer (SFT) form sent via: <https://idc.eia.doe.gov/upload/notice3.jsp>

By Mail: Energy Information Administration, EI-52
CNEAF - CNRD
U.S. Department of Energy
1000 Independence Avenue, SW
Washington, DC 20585
Attn: EIA-3

Non-secure Communication Methods:

By facsimile: (202) 287-1944
Attn: Form EIA-3

SFT form attached to e-mail sent to: mary.lilly@eia.doe.gov

E. SANCTIONS. The timely submission of Form EIA-3 by those required to report is mandatory under section 13(b) of the Federal Energy Administration Act (FEAA) as amended. Failure to respond may result in a civil penalty of not more than \$2,750 per day for each violation, or a fine not more than \$5,000 per day for each willful violation. Civil action may be enforced to prohibit reporting violations and may result in the granting of a temporary restraining order or a preliminary or permanent injunction without bond. In such civil action, the court may also issue mandatory injunctions commanding any person to comply with these reporting requirements.

F. DEFINITIONS:

Anthracite Coal: The highest rank of coal; used primarily for residential and commercial space heating. It is a hard, brittle, and black lustrous coal, often referred to as hard coal, containing a high percentage of fixed carbon and a low percentage of volatile matter. The moisture content of fresh-mined anthracite generally is less than 15 percent. The heat content of anthracite ranges from 22 to 28 million Btu per ton on a moist, mineral-matter-free basis. The heat content of anthracite coal consumed in the United States averages 25 million Btu per ton, on the as-received basis (i.e., containing both inherent moisture and mineral matter). Note: Since the 1980's, anthracite refuse or mine waste has been used for steam electric power generation. This fuel typically has a heat content of 15 million Btu per ton or less.

Bituminous coal: A dense coal, usually black, sometimes dark brown, often with well-defined bands of bright and dull material, used primarily as fuel in steam-electric power generation, with substantial quantities also used for heat and power applications in manufacturing and to make coke. Bituminous coal is the most abundant coal in active U.S. mining regions. Its moisture content usually is less than 20 percent. The heat content of bituminous coal ranges from 21 to 30 million Btu per ton on a moist, mineral-matter-free basis. The heat content of bituminous coal consumed in the United States averages 24 million Btu per ton, on the as-received basis (i.e., containing both inherent moisture and mineral matter).

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F. DEFINITIONS (CONT'D):

C.I.F.: This term refers to a type of sale in which the buyer of the product agrees to pay a unit price that includes the f.o.b. value of the product at the point of origin plus all costs of insurance and transportation. This type of a transaction differs from a "delivered" purchase, in that the buyer accepts the quantity as determined at the loading port (as certified by the Bill of Lading and Quality Report) rather than pay based on the quantity and quality ascertained at the unloading port. It is similar to the terms of an f.o.b. sale, except that the seller, as a service for which he is compensated, arranges for transportation and insurance.

Coal Synfuel: Coal-based solid fuel processed by a coal synfuel plant or coal-based fuels such as briquettes, pellets, or extrusions, which are formed from fresh or recycled coal and binding materials.

Coal Transformation Plant: A plant, other than a coke plant, that is engaged in the chemical transformation of coal into a new substance.

Commercial User: A retail or wholesale business or a facility housing such a business that uses coal for heating, raising steam or generating electricity.

Institutional User: A private, state or federal facility such as a prison, nursing home, military base, university or hospital that uses coal for heating, raising steam or generating electricity.

Lignite: The lowest rank of coal, often referred to as brown coal, used almost exclusively as fuel for steam-electric power generation. It is brownish-black and has a high inherent moisture content, sometimes as high as 45 percent. The heat content of lignite ranges from 9 to 17 million Btu per ton on a moist, mineral-matter-free basis. The heat content of lignite consumed in the United States averages 13 million Btu per ton, on the as-received basis (i.e., containing both inherent moisture and mineral matter).

Manufacturing Plant: A plant, excluding coke plant or coal transformation plant, that is engaged in the mechanical or chemical transformation of materials or substances into finished or semi-finished materials or products.

Primary Product: The type of output or merchandise of the manufacturing plant.

Predominant Mode or Predominant Transportation Mode: The method used to transport coal over the single longest distance from point of origin to consumer. See Section H for more information.

Refined Coal: Coal from which moisture and some volatile constituents have been removed to improve coal quality. Does not include coal processed by coal preparation plants.

Secondary Mode or Secondary Transportation Mode: If more than one method of transportation is used in a single shipment, the Secondary Mode of transportation is the method used to transport coal over the second longest distance from point of origin to consumer. See Section H for more information.

Subbituminous Coal: A coal whose properties range from those of lignite to those of bituminous coal and used primarily as fuel for steam-electric power generation. It may be dull, dark brown to black, soft and crumbly, at the lower end of the range, to bright, jet black, hard and relatively strong, at the upper end. Subbituminous coal contains 20 to 30 percent inherent moisture by weight. The heat content of subbituminous coal ranges from 17 to 24 million Btu per ton on a moist, mineral-matter-free basis. The heat content of subbituminous coal consumed in the United States averages 17 to 18 million Btu per ton, on the as-received basis (i.e., containing both inherent moisture and mineral matter).

Transformed Coal: Coal that has been processed by a plant that chemically transforms it into a new substance; and coal-based fuels such as briquettes, pellets, or extrusions, which are formed by binding materials and processes that recycle material.

Waste Coal: Usable coal material that is a byproduct of previous processing operations or is recaptured from what would otherwise be refuse. Examples include anthracite culm, bituminous gob, fine coal, lignite waste, coal recovered from a refuse bank or slurry dam and coal recovered by dredging.

G. GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS.

1. If your facility is a manufacturing plant other than a coal transformation plant, then complete all sections except schedules G, L, R and S.
2. If your facility is a coal transformation plant, then complete Sections I through VI and the appropriate schedule.
3. Report for all types of coal including transformed coal. But do not report coal or transformed coal used to produce coke. Coal or transformed coal used to produce coke should be reported on Form EIA-5, Quarterly Coal Consumption and Quality Report – Coke Plants.
4. Report quantities in whole short tons (1 short ton = 2,000 pounds) and cost rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

H. TRANSPORTATION MODES INSTRUCTIONS.

1. If only one mode of transportation is used in a single shipment, enter the applicable code, as defined elsewhere on this Form, as the Predominant Mode.
2. If more than one method of transportation is used on a single shipment, enter the applicable code for the Secondary Mode as well.
3. If two methods of transportation are used in a single shipment and both distances are equal, then the Predominant Mode shall be considered the method used to deliver coal to the consumer.
4. If more than two methods are used in a single shipment, only the Predominant and Secondary Modes should be reported.
5. Do not report "Truck" as a transportation mode if trucks are used to transport coal exclusively on private roads between the mine and the rail loadout or barge terminal.
6. Do not report the transportation modes used entirely within a mine, terminal or power plant (e.g. trucks used to move coal from a mine pit to the mine loadout; conveyors at a power plant used to move coal from the plant storage pile to the plant, etc.).
7. For minemouth coal plants, report "Conveyor" as the Predominant Mode if the conveyor feeding the coal to the plant site originates at the mine. Otherwise, report the Predominant Mode (typically truck or rail) used to move the coal to the plant site.

I. BURDEN. Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 0.9 hours per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed and completing and reviewing the collection of information. The public reporting burden for coal transformation plants, which must complete all schedules including Schedules G, L, R and S, is estimated to average 1.4 hours per response. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to the Energy Information Administration, Statistics and Methods Group, EI-70, Forrestal Building, 1000 Independence Ave., SW, Washington, DC 20585; and to the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Office of Management and Budget, Washington, DC 20503. Respondents are not required to file this report unless it contains a valid Office of Management and Budget (OMB) control number.

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J. DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION.

The information reported on these forms will be protected and not disclosed to the public to the extent that it satisfies the criteria for exemption under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), 5 U.S.C. §552, the DOE regulations, 10 C.F.R. §1004.11, implementing the FOIA, and the Trade Secrets Act, 18 U.S.C. §1905.

The Federal Energy Administration Act requires the Energy Information Administration to provide company-specific data to other Federal agencies when requested for official use. The information reported on these forms may also be made available, upon request, to another component of the Department of Energy (DOE); to any Committee of Congress, the Government Accountability Office, or other Federal agencies authorized by law to receive such information. A court of competent jurisdiction may obtain this information in response to an order. The information may be used for any nonstatistical purposes such as administrative, regulatory, law enforcement, or adjudicatory purposes.

Disclosure limitation procedures are applied to the statistical data published from survey information to ensure that the risk of disclosure of identifiable information is very small.

Upon request specific to any of the forms, the name, address, and location (state or zip code) of the responding companies will be released in the form of a full or partial list of respondents.

Instructions for Section I – Identification: Company Information applies to the company that owns the plant for which the survey is being completed. The Company contact person is the individual who can verify all information and answer any questions concerning the information reported on this survey. The company contact person should not be the preparer of the survey.

Instructions for Section II – Coal Receipts, Consumption and Stocks:

A. Ending Coal Stocks Previous Quarter. In the event that the preprinted number is inaccurate, use the adjustment section either to add or subtract the number of short tons that will make your prior quarter ending stocks number accurate (e.g., if the preprinted number is 500 tons low, put +500 in the adjustment section.).

B. Total Quantity of Coal Received During Quarter is the quantity of all coal received, including transformed coal. The value entered into this space should match the value entered in Section IV, Item I. Total on page 2.

C. Quantity of Coal Consumed During Quarter. For manufacturing plants (except coal transformation plants) report consumption of all types of coal, including transformed coal. For coal transformation plants, report the number of tons of coal used to produce transformed coal.

D. The Adjustments section is used to report a change in stocks during the quarter due to any stock losses, reassessments, transfers to or from other plants owned by the same parent company, or sales of coal stocks to other companies. Enter a "+" or "-" to indicate whether the adjustment is an addition or reduction to your facility's stocks. Any entry in this space requires that an explanation be provided in Section V on page 2.

E. Coal Stocks at the End of Quarter. This number is calculated by taking ending stocks prior quarter, adding quantity of coal received, subtracting quantity of coal consumed and adding or subtracting any adjustment value (see proof below).

F. Total Cost of Coal Received on a C.I.F. Basis should include insurance, freight and taxes (i.e., the delivered cost at the plant).

To check the accuracy of the data reported, use the following proof:

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{(Ending stocks previous quarter)} \\ + \quad \text{(Receipts this quarter)} \\ - \quad \text{(Consumption this quarter)} \\ \hline +/- \quad \text{(Adjustments)} \\ \hline = \quad \text{(Ending stocks this quarter)} \end{array}$$

Instructions for Section III – Electric Power Generation: Please check the appropriate box.

Instructions for Section IV – Origin, Predominant Transportation Mode, Secondary Transportation Mode, Coal Type and Coal Quality

A. State or Country of Origin. If coal or transformed coal is of domestic origin, enter State Code. If it is imported, enter code for the country of origin. Select from the following State and Foreign Country Origin Codes:

AL – Alabama	EKY – Kentucky, Eastern	OH – Ohio	SWV – West Virginia, Southern
AK – Alaska	WKY – Kentucky, Western	OK – Oklahoma	WY – Wyoming
AR – Arkansas	LA – Louisiana	PA – Pennsylvania	
AZ – Arizona	MD – Maryland	TN – Tennessee	CN – Canada
CO – Colorado	MS – Mississippi	TX – Texas	MX – Mexico
IL – Illinois	MO – Missouri	UT – Utah	VZ – Venezuela
IN – Indiana	MT – Montana	VA – Virginia	IS – Indonesia
IA – Iowa	NM – New Mexico	WA – Washington	AU – Australia
KS – Kansas	ND – North Dakota	NWV – West Virginia, Northern	OT – Other (specify)

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Instructions for Section IV (Cont'd):

B. Quantity Received. Report all quantities of coal or transformed coal received in whole short tons (1 short ton = 2,000 pounds).

C & D. Transportation Modes. Use the codes below to designate the appropriate Predominant and Secondary Transportation Modes, as applicable. If the coal has a foreign origin, then the Predominant and Secondary Transportation Modes are the methods used within the U.S. For example, if the coal is unloaded from an ocean vessel and moved from the port to the plant by railroad, then select "RR" as the Predominant Transportation Mode. If the coal is unloaded from an ocean vessel directly to the plant site, then select "OV" as the Predominant Transportation Mode.

TR = Truck
RR = Railroad
BG = Barge
GL = Great Lakes and tidewater barges and colliers
PC = Pipelines, slurry pipelines, conveyors and tramways
OV = Ocean vessel

E. Type of Coal. Use the following codes to indicate the appropriate type of coal:

ANT = Anthracite
BIT = Bituminous
LIG = Lignite
SUB = Subbituminous
RC = Refined Coal
SC = Synfuel Coal
WOC = Waste Coal

F. Heat Content. Enter the average Btu per pound on an as-received basis (column F) for each type of coal. Round to the nearest whole number.

G. Sulfur Content. Enter the average sulfur content on an as-received basis (column G) in terms of percent sulfur by weight for each type of coal. Show to the nearest 0.01%.

H. Ash Content. Enter the average ash content on an as-received basis (column H) in terms of percent ash by weight for each type of coal. Show to the nearest 0.01%.

I. Total. Sum quantity of coal receipts listed in column B. Total Delivered should equal total Quantity Received, Line B, Section II.

Instructions for Section V - Explanatory Remarks

Use this area to explain any adjustments to stock data, identify an "other" origin for coal or refined coal receipts as reported on the Section IV schedule, identify an "other" sector receiving refined coal as reported on Schedule S, notify EIA of plant closures, or otherwise explain significant changes in the data as compared to previous quarterly trends (e.g., buying steam rather than producing it during summer months to account for a substantial drop in coal receipts).

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Instructions for Schedule G:

Section I.

A. Quantity Distributed or Sold is the quantity in thousand cubic feet of gasified coal distributed or sold. Please enter separate data for each distribution that has a different combination of destination and transportation mode. Round quantity of gasified coal distributed or sold to the nearest whole number.

B. Originating Pipeline Location is the location (by state) where gas enters the existing regional distribution pipeline.

Originating State Codes:

AL – Alabama	HI – Hawaii	MI – Michigan	NV – Nevada	UT – Utah
AK – Alaska	ID – Idaho	MN – Minnesota	NY – New York	VT – Vermont
AR – Arkansas	IL – Illinois	MO – Missouri	OH – Ohio	VA – Virginia
AZ – Arizona	IN – Indiana	MS – Mississippi	OK – Oklahoma	WA – Washington
CA – California	IA – Iowa	MT – Montana	OR – Oregon	WV – West Virginia
CO – Colorado	KS – Kansas	NC – North Carolina	PA – Pennsylvania	WI – Wisconsin
CT – Connecticut	KY – Kentucky	ND – North Dakota	RI – Rhode Island	WY – Wyoming
DE – Delaware	LA – Louisiana	NE – Nebraska	SC – South Carolina	
DC – District of Columbia	MA – Massachusetts	NH – New Hampshire	SD – South Dakota	
FL – Florida	MD – Maryland	NJ – New Jersey	TN – Tennessee	
GA – Georgia	ME – Maine	NM – New Mexico	TX – Texas	

C. Total Distributed is the sum of the quantities entered in column A.

Section II. Enter the average heat content of gasified coal in Btu per cubic feet.

Section III.

A. Byproduct is the secondary or unintended product of the coal gasification process.

B. Unit of Measure is the unit in which the reported byproduct is typically measured.

C. Quantity Produced is the quantity of coal gasification byproduct produced in the current quarter.

D. Quantity Distributed or Sold is the quantity of coal gasification byproduct distributed or sold. Make a separate entry for each type of byproduct and provide the appropriate unit of measure.

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Instructions for Schedule L:

Section I.

A. Quantity Distributed or Sold is the quantity in barrels of liquefied coal distributed or sold. Please enter separate data for each distribution that has a different combination of destination and transportation mode. Round quantity of liquefied coal distributed or sold to the nearest whole number.

B. Destination State or Country. If the liquefied coal is distributed or sold to a domestic location, enter State Code. If the liquefied coal is distributed or sold to a foreign location, enter code for the location country. Select from the following State and Foreign Country Destination Codes:

Destination State Codes:

AL – Alabama	HI – Hawaii	MI – Michigan	NV – Nevada	UT – Utah
AK – Alaska	ID – Idaho	MN – Minnesota	NY – New York	VT – Vermont
AR – Arkansas	IL – Illinois	MO – Missouri	OH – Ohio	VA – Virginia
AZ – Arizona	IN – Indiana	MS – Mississippi	OK – Oklahoma	WA – Washington
CA – California	IA – Iowa	MT – Montana	OR – Oregon	WV – West Virginia
CO – Colorado	KS – Kansas	NC – North Carolina	PA – Pennsylvania	WI – Wisconsin
CT – Connecticut	KY – Kentucky	ND – North Dakota	RI – Rhode Island	WY – Wyoming
DE – Delaware	LA – Louisiana	NE – Nebraska	SC – South Carolina	
DC – District of Columbia	MA – Massachusetts	NH – New Hampshire	SD – South Dakota	
FL – Florida	MD – Maryland	NJ – New Jersey	TN – Tennessee	
GA – Georgia	ME – Maine	NM – New Mexico	TX – Texas	

Destination Country Codes:

CN – Canada MX – Mexico OS – Overseas (other than Canada or Mexico)

C& D. Transportation Modes. Use the following codes to designate the appropriate Predominant and Secondary Transportation Modes, as applicable:

TR = Truck
RR = Railroad
BG = Barge
GL = Great Lakes and tidewater barges and colliers
PC = Pipelines, slurry pipelines, conveyors and tramways
OV = Ocean vessel

E. Total Distributed is the sum of the quantities entered in column A.

Section II.

A. Sulfur Content. Enter the average sulfur content in terms of percent sulfur by weight rounded to the nearest 0.01%.

B. Heat Content. Enter the average Btu per barrel rounded to the nearest whole number.

Section III.

A. Byproduct is the secondary or unintended product of the coal liquefaction process.

B. Unit of Measure is the unit in which the reported byproduct is typically measured.

C. Quantity Produced is the quantity of byproduct of coal liquefaction produced in the current quarter.

D. Quantity Distributed or Sold is the quantity of byproduct of coal liquefaction distributed or sold. Make a separate entry for each type of byproduct.

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Instructions for Schedule R:

Section I.

A. Quantity Distributed or Sold is the quantity in short tons of refined coal distributed or sold. Please enter separate data for each distribution that has a different combination of type of consumer, destination and transportation mode. Round quantity of refined coal distributed or sold to the nearest whole number.

B. Consumer Types:

Agriculture, Mining and Construction (AG): Companies engaged in agriculture, mining, or construction industries. Exclude transformed coal consumed by companies producing construction materials (such as brick and cement), industrial minerals (such as Bentonite) and agricultural supplies (such as fertilizer) and by companies engaged in processing agricultural products. **These distributions or sales are to be included in Manufacturing (MF).**

Coke Plants (CP): All plants where transformed coal is carbonized for the manufacture of coke. Shipments of transformed coal to coke plants for use in space heating or electric power generation should be included with Manufacturing (MF).

Commercial/Institutional (CI): Housing units; wholesale or retail businesses; health institutions (hospitals); social and educational institutions (schools and universities); and Federal, State and local governments (military installations, prisons, office buildings, etc.). Exclude shipments to Federal power projects, such as TVA; and rural electrification cooperatives, power districts and State power projects. These are to be included in Electric Generation (EG).

Electric Generation (EG): All utility and non-utility power producers. All privately owned companies and all publicly owned agencies engaged in the production of electric power for public use. Publicly owned agencies include the following: Municipal electric utilities; Federal power projects, such as the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA); and rural electrification cooperatives, power districts and State power projects.

Manufacturing (except Coke Plants) (MF): Those industrial users/plants, not including coke plants, that are engaged in the mechanical or chemical transformation of materials or substances into new (i.e., finished or semi finished) products.

Sales to Employees (SE): Transformed coal sold to employees during the reporting year.

Other (OT): Shipments of transformed coal to any other consumer category. In Section V, enter a brief explanation of the buyer's general business

C. Destination State or Country. If the refined coal is distributed or sold to a domestic location, enter State Code. If the refined coal is distributed or sold to a foreign location, enter code for the location country. Select from the following State and Foreign Country Destination Codes:

Destination State Codes:

AL – Alabama	HI – Hawaii	MI – Michigan	NV – Nevada	UT – Utah
AK – Alaska	ID – Idaho	MN – Minnesota	NY – New York	VT – Vermont
AR – Arkansas	IL – Illinois	MO – Missouri	OH – Ohio	VA – Virginia
AZ – Arizona	IN – Indiana	MS – Mississippi	OK – Oklahoma	WA – Washington
CA – California	IA – Iowa	MT – Montana	OR – Oregon	WV – West Virginia
CO – Colorado	KS – Kansas	NC – North Carolina	PA – Pennsylvania	WI – Wisconsin
CT – Connecticut	KY – Kentucky	ND – North Dakota	RI – Rhode Island	WY – Wyoming
DE – Delaware	LA – Louisiana	NE – Nebraska	SC – South Carolina	
DC – District of Columbia	MA – Massachusetts	NH – New Hampshire	SD – South Dakota	
FL – Florida	MD – Maryland	NJ – New Jersey	TN – Tennessee	
GA – Georgia	ME – Maine	NM – New Mexico	TX – Texas	

Destination Country Codes:

CN – Canada MX – Mexico OS – Overseas (other than Canada or Mexico)

D & E. Transportation Modes. Use the following codes to designate the appropriate Predominant and Secondary Transportation Modes, as applicable:

TR = Truck
RR = Railroad
BG = Barge
GL = Great Lakes and tidewater barges and colliers
PC = Pipelines, slurry pipelines, conveyors and tramways
OV = Ocean vessel

F. Total Distributed is the sum of the quantities entered in column A.

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Instructions for Schedule R (Cont'd):

Section II.

A. Heat Content. Enter the average heat content in Btu per pound.

B. Sulfur Content. Enter the average sulfur content in terms of percent sulfur by weight rounded to the nearest 0.01%.

C. Ash Content. Enter the average ash content in terms of percent ash by weight rounded to the nearest 0.01%.

Section III.

A. Refined Coal Stocks (Beginning) is the quantity in short tons of all refined coal held at the beginning of the current quarter. Round to the nearest whole number.

B. Total Refined Coal Produced is the quantity of all refined coal produced in the current quarter. Round to the nearest whole number.

C. Refined Coal Stocks (Ending) is the quantity in short tons of all refined coal held at the end of the current quarter. Round to the nearest whole number.

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Instructions for Schedule S:

Section I.

A. Quantity Distributed is the quantity in short tons of transformed coal distributed or sold. Please enter separate data for each distribution that has a different combination of type of consumer, destination and transportation mode. Round tons of coal synfuel distributed or sold to the nearest whole number.

B. Consumer Types:

Agriculture, Mining and Construction (AG): Companies engaged in agriculture, mining, or construction industries. Exclude transformed coal consumed by companies producing construction materials (such as brick and cement), industrial minerals (such as Bentonite) and agricultural supplies (such as fertilizer) and by companies engaged in processing agricultural products. **These distributions or sales are to be included in Manufacturing (MF).**

Coke Plants (CP): All plants where transformed coal is carbonized for the manufacture of coke. Shipments of transformed coal to coke plants for use in space heating or electric power generation should be included with Manufacturing (MF).

Commercial/Institutional (CI): Housing units; wholesale or retail businesses; health institutions (hospitals); social and educational institutions (schools and universities); and Federal, State and local governments (military installations, prisons, office buildings, etc.). Exclude shipments to Federal power projects, such as TVA; and rural electrification cooperatives, power districts and State power projects. These are to be included in Electric Generation (EG).

Electric Generation (EG): All utility and non-utility power producers. All privately owned companies and all publicly owned agencies engaged in the production of electric power for public use. Publicly owned agencies include the following: Municipal electric utilities; Federal power projects, such as the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA); and rural electrification cooperatives, power districts and State power projects.

Manufacturing (except Coke Plants) (MF): Those industrial users/plants, not including coke plants, that are engaged in the mechanical or chemical transformation of materials or substances into new (i.e., finished or semi finished) products.

Sales to Employees (SE): Transformed coal sold to employees during the reporting year.

Other (OT): Shipments of transformed coal to any other consumer category. In Section V, enter a brief explanation of the buyer's general business

C. Destination State or Country. If the coal synfuel is distributed or sold to a domestic destination, enter State Code. If the coal synfuel is distributed or sold to a foreign destination, enter code for the destination country. Select from the following State and Foreign Country Destination Codes:

Destination State Codes:

AL – Alabama	HI – Hawaii	MI – Michigan	NV – Nevada	UT – Utah
AK – Alaska	ID – Idaho	MN – Minnesota	NY – New York	VT – Vermont
AR – Arkansas	IL – Illinois	MO – Missouri	OH – Ohio	VA – Virginia
AZ – Arizona	IN – Indiana	MS – Mississippi	OK – Oklahoma	WA – Washington
CA – California	IA – Iowa	MT – Montana	OR – Oregon	WV – West Virginia
CO – Colorado	KS – Kansas	NC – North Carolina	PA – Pennsylvania	WI – Wisconsin
CT – Connecticut	KY – Kentucky	ND – North Dakota	RI – Rhode Island	WY – Wyoming
DE – Delaware	LA – Louisiana	NE – Nebraska	SC – South Carolina	
DC – District of Columbia	MA – Massachusetts	NH – New Hampshire	SD – South Dakota	
FL – Florida	MD – Maryland	NJ – New Jersey	TN – Tennessee	
GA – Georgia	ME – Maine	NM – New Mexico	TX – Texas	

Destination Country Codes:

CN – Canada MX – Mexico OS – Overseas (other than Canada or Mexico)

D & E. Transportation Modes. Use the following codes to designate the appropriate Predominant and Secondary Transportation Modes, as applicable:

TR = Truck
RR = Railroad
BG = Barge
GL = Great Lakes and tidewater barges and colliers
PC = Pipelines, slurry pipelines, conveyors and tramways
OV = Ocean vessel

F. Total Distributed is the sum of the quantities entered in column A.