

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

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**GENERAL INFORMATION:**

**A. PURPOSE.**

Using the EIA-3 survey, the Energy Information Administration collects data from U.S. manufacturing plants, coal transformation/processing plants, and commercial and institutional users of coal. This survey allows the EIA 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. Data collected on this survey appear in the *Annual Coal Report*, *Quarterly Coal Report*, *Monthly Energy Review*, and *Annual Energy Review*. In addition, the Energy Information Administration utilizes the data for coal demand analyses and short-term modeling. The forecasts produced are presented to Congress upon request. The forecast data appear in the *Short-Term Energy Outlook* and *Annual Energy Outlook* as well.

**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, bituminous, sub-bituminous, lignite, or refined coal for reasons other than coke production during a one-year period must submit Form EIA-3. A *one-year period* is defined to be the sum of the current reporting quarter and the previous three reporting quarters. This requirement includes all facilities using coal for gasification/liquefaction and 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 Sector 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 will be provided in emails from the EIA.

**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, Tejasvi Raghuvveer, by e-mail at [tejasvi.raghuvveer@eia.gov](mailto:tejasvi.raghuvveer@eia.gov) or by phone at (202) 586-8926.

Secure Communication Methods:

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

Secure File Transfer (SFT) form sent via: <https://signon.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: [tejasvi.raghuvveer@eia.gov](mailto:tejasvi.raghuvveer@eia.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.

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**F. BURDEN.**

Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 1.25 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.

**G. DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION.**

The "Total Cost of Coal received During Quarter on a C.I.F. Basis (dollars)" in Section II, item F, and "Commodity Cost" in Section VI, item J will be protected and not disclosed 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. All other information reported on the Form EIA-3 is considered public information and may be publicly released in company identifiable form.

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 protected statistical data published from the survey to ensure that the risk of disclosure of identifiable information is very small.

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**INSTRUCTIONS:**

- ❖ If your facility is a manufacturing plant, complete all sections on survey except Schedules G, L, R, and S.
- ❖ If your facility is a coal transformation/processing plant, complete Sections I through VIII and the appropriate schedule.
- ❖ Do not include 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.
- ❖ Report quantities in whole short tons (1 short ton = 2,000 pounds) and cost rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

**Section I – Identification:**

For Company Information, kindly provide information about the company that owns the plant for which this survey is being completed. The Company contact person must be able to verify all the information submitted and answer any questions concerning the information reported on this survey. The company contact person should NOT be the preparer of the survey.

**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 "-" sign 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 During Quarter 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:

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

**Section III – Electric Power Generation:**

Please check the appropriate box.

**Section IV – Co-firing fuels:**

Please check the appropriate box. If yes is checked, then specify the other fuel(s) source and enter the quantity consumed during the quarter and the average heat content of the fuel(s). If more than one other fuel is co-fired with coal, use the "Explanatory Remarks," section VII, for additional space.

**Section V – Carbon Capture:**

Please check the appropriate box. If yes is checked, then enter the amount of metric tons of carbon captured during the quarter.

**Section VI – Origin, Predominant Transportation Mode, Secondary Transportation Mode, Coal Type and Coal Quality**

**A. Line Number.** Use the same line number for each shipment to identify all requested data fields on both pages.

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

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

**D. MSHA ID.** For each shipment, enter the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) seven digit ID number of the coal mine supplying the coal receipts. If the coal receipts are from more than a single mine or MSHA ID in the same state and you are unable to differentiate the shipment, then use an approximate breakout by MSHA ID. If coal is imported, leave this field blank. Please refer to <http://www.msha.gov/drs/drshome.htm#MID> for assistance in finding the MSHA ID.

**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.** Report 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. Mercury Content.** Enter the mercury content on an as-received dry basis (column I) in parts per million (ppm). Round to the nearest 0.001 ppm. If lab tests of the coal receipts do not include the mercury content, enter the amount specified in the contract with the supplier.

**J. Commodity Cost.** Enter the commodity cost of the coal in dollars per short ton.

**K & L. Transportation Modes.**

1. If only one mode of transportation is used for a shipment, enter the applicable code under the Predominant Mode column.
2. If more than one method of transportation is used for a single shipment, enter the applicable code for Secondary Mode as well.
3. If two methods of transportation are used for a single shipment and both distances are equal, then the Predominant Mode shall be considered the method used to deliver coal to the consumer. Enter the other method utilized under Secondary Mode.
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 mine mouth 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.
8. If the coal has a foreign origin and has to be transported from the ocean vessel to a plant site elsewhere, then the Predominant and Secondary Transportation Modes are the methods used within the United States. 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.
9. If the coal is unloaded from an ocean vessel directly to the plant site, then select "OV" as the Predominant Transportation Mode.

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Use the codes below 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

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

**Section VII - 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).

**Section VIII - Point of Contact**

Similar to Section I, contact person must be able to verify all the information submitted and answer any questions concerning the information reported on this survey. The company contact person should NOT be the preparer of the survey.

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**Schedule G: Gasification Plants**

**Section I**

**In-situ gasification.** Check appropriate box. If yes is checked, then enter the depth of the coal seam beneath the plant as measured in feet.

**Section II**

**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 III**

Enter the average heat content of gasified coal in Btu per cubic foot.

**Section IV**

**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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**Schedule L: Liquefaction Plants**

**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)
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**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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**Schedule R: Coal Refining Plants**

**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 VII, page 4, Explanatory Remarks, 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)
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**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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**Schedule R: Coal Refining Plants (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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**Schedule S: Synfuel Plants**

**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 VII, page 4, Explanatory Remarks, 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)
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**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.

## Coal Glossary

**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, it contains 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).

**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.

**Co-firing:** The simultaneous use of two or more fuels by a single combustion system. Co-firing *excludes* the limited use of a second fuel for start-up or flame stabilization.

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

**Commodity Cost:** The commodity cost is the price of the coal at the point of first loading (free on board/FOB) including taxes and any quality-related charges or credits. The commodity cost does not include: loading and unloading charges, dust proofing, freeze conditioning, switching charges, diesel fuel surcharges, or any other charges related to the movement of the coal to the point of use.

**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.

**In-situ:** In the natural or original place; i.e., coal has not been mined.

**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, which is engaged in the mechanical or chemical transformation of materials or substances into finished or semi-finished materials or products.

**MSHA ID.** A seven digit identification number assigned to every mining operation in the United States by the U.S. Department of Labor's Mine Safety and Health Administration.

**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 type that is created when 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.

**Sub-bituminous 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. Sub-bituminous coal contains 20 to 30 percent inherent moisture by weight. The heat content of sub-bituminous coal ranges from 17 to 24 million Btu per ton on a moist, mineral-matter-free basis. The heat content of sub-bituminous coal consumed in the United States averages 17 to 18 million Btu per ton, on the as-

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received basis (i.e., containing both inherent moisture and mineral matter).

**Transformed Coal:** Refers to coal that has been chemically altered as a result of processing in a plant. For examples, coal-based fuels such as briquettes, pellets, or extrusions 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.