

Quarterly Coal Consumption and Quality Report
Coke Plants
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General Instructions:

A. PURPOSE.

The EIA-5 survey collects data related to coal receipts, stocks, and coke production at U.S. coke 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 companies operating coke plants within the United States must submit Form EIA-5. A separate EIA-5 form must be submitted for each coke plant owned.

C. WHEN TO SUBMIT.

Form EIA-5 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 Raghuv eer, by e-mail at tejasvi.raghuv eer@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-5

Non-secure Communication Methods:

By facsimile: (202) 287-1944
Attn: Form EIA-5

SFT form attached to e-mail sent to: tejasvi.raghuv eer@eia.gov

E. SANCTIONS.

The timely submission of Form EIA-5 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.

I. BURDEN. Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 1.50 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. 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.

J. DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION.

The "Total Cost of Coal Received During Quarter on a C.I.F. Basis (dollars)" in Section II, Item F and "Total Revenues from Commercial Sales" of coke and breeze in Section III, Item I and "Commodity Cost" Section IV, Item K 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. All other information reported on the Form EIA-5 is considered public information and may be publicly released in company identifiable form.

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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 non-statistical purposes such as administrative, regulatory, law enforcement, or adjudicatory purposes.

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

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Instructions:

- ✓ Report all quantities in short tons (1 short ton = 2,000 lbs.) to the nearest whole ton.
- ✓ Report only coal or refined coal received for carbonization at the coke plant. All other coal should be reported on Form EIA-3, Quarterly Coal Consumption and Quality Report – Manufacturing Plants.

Instructions for 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.

Instructions for Section II – Coking Coal Receipts, Carbonized Coal and Coal 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 coal stocks number accurate (e.g., if the preprinted number is 500 tons low, put +500 in the adjustment section.).

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

C. Coal Carbonized During the Quarter is the sum of all coal carbonized or converted to coke during the quarter.

D. The Adjustments section is used to report a change in coal 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 coal 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:

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 \end{array}
 \begin{array}{l}
 \text{(Ending coal stocks previous quarter)} \\
 \text{(Receipts this quarter)} \\
 \text{(Consumption this quarter)} \\
 \text{(Adjustments)} \\
 \text{(Ending coal stocks this quarter)}
 \end{array}$$

Instructions for Section III – Coke and Breeze Production, Distribution and Stocks

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

B. Production is the coke or breeze produced during the quarter at this facility.

C. Adjustments is used to report a change in stocks during the quarter due to any stock losses or reassessments, . Enter a "+" or "-" to indicate whether the adjustment is an addition or reduction to your facility's stocks. Any entry in this space requires an explanation, which is to be entered in Section V.

D. Quantity Purchased or Transferred to this Plant is the coke or breeze obtained from other facilities during the quarter.

E. Quantity Used by Your Company is the coke or breeze consumed by your company during the quarter.

F. Quantity Transferred to Affiliated Companies is the coke or breeze transferred to affiliated facilities during the quarter.

G. Quantity of Commercial Sales is the quantity of material sold during the reporting quarter to a company not integrated or affiliated with the producing company.

H. Stocks at the End of the Quarter. This number is calculated by taking ending coke stocks prior quarter, adding production, adding or subtracting any adjustment value, adding transfers into the plant, and subtracting quantity used, quantity transferred to affiliates, and commercial sales (see proof below).

I. Total Revenue from Commercial Sales is the revenue for coke or breeze sold during the reporting quarter to a company not integrated or affiliated with the producing company.

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

$$\begin{array}{r}
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 - \\
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 \end{array}
 \begin{array}{l}
 \text{(Ending coke stocks previous quarter)} \\
 \text{(Production)} \\
 \text{(Adjustments)} \\
 \text{(Quantity Purchased or Transferred to the Plant)} \\
 \text{(Quantity Used)} \\
 \text{(Quantity Transferred To Affiliates)} \\
 \text{(Quantity Sold Commercially)} \\
 \text{(Ending coke stocks this quarter)}
 \end{array}$$

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

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).

C. State or Country of Origin. If coal or refined 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	AU – Australia
AZ – Arizona	MD – Maryland	TN – Tennessee	CL – Colombia
CO – Colorado	MS – Mississippi	TX – Texas	CN – Canada
IL – Illinois	MO – Missouri	UT – Utah	IS – Indonesia
IN – Indiana	MT – Montana	VA – Virginia	MX – Mexico
IA – Iowa	NM – New Mexico	WA – Washington	VZ – Venezuela
KS – Kansas	ND – North Dakota	NWV – West Virginia, Northern	OT – Other (specify)

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	=	Sub-bituminous
RC	=	Refined Coal
WOC	=	Waste Coal

F. Heat Content. Report the average heat content on an as-received basis in Btu per pound for each shipment.

G. Volatile Matter. Enter the appropriate volatility code for the coal received:

HV	=	High Volatility (>31%)
MV	=	Medium Volatility (23% - 31%)
LV	=	Low Volatility (14% - 22%)

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

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

J. Mercury. 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.

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

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L & M. 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.

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

N. 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 "other" origin for coal, notify EIA of plant closures, or otherwise explain significant changes in the data as compared to previous quarterly trends.

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, 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).

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, that 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-

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.