

Quarterly Coal Consumption and Quality Report
Manufacturing Plants
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Please read the instructions provided before completing this form.

I. Identification.

A. Company Information

The information in this block refers to the Company that owns the plant. The Company contact person is a person who has oversight responsibility for responding to this data request and ordinarily is not the person preparing the response.

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 email address: _____

B. Site Information

Plant Name: _____

Plant Physical Location: 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 email address: _____

D. Please report the primary product manufactured at this plant: _____

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

A	Ending Stocks Previous Quarter (short tons)	
B	Total Quantity Received During Quarter ¹ (short tons)	
C	Quantity of Coal Consumed During the Quarter (short tons)	
D	Adjustments ² (short tons)	
E	Stocks at the End of the Quarter (short tons)	
F	Total Cost of Coal Received on a C.I.F. Basis (dollars)	

¹This number should match the value in Section IV, Item H, Total Delivered.

²Use the space provided in Section V. Explanatory Remarks to clarify the reason for any entry in this space (e.g., sales to other companies, transfers to other coal-using facilities owned by your parent corporation, reassessment of stocks, stock losses, etc.).

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A. PURPOSE The EIA-3 survey collects data from U.S. manufacturing plants on coal consumption, stocks, and receipts (quantity, cost, and quality), and distribution of coal synfuel from coal synfuel 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 appear in the *Short-Term Energy Outlook* and the *Annual Energy Outlook*.

B. WHO MUST SUBMIT All manufacturing facilities including coal synfuel plants that consume or use in excess of 1,000 short tons of anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, or coal synfuel 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 synfuel plant consuming or using the coal.

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, Patty Chou, at <mailto:patty.chou@eia.doe.gov> (202) 287-1977.

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
Mail Station: BG-076, FORSTL
U.S. Department of Energy
Washington, DC 20077-5651
EIA-3

Non-secure Communication Methods

By facsimile: Fax Number: (202) 287-1944, or (202) 287-1946
Attn: Form EIA-3

SFT form attached to e-mail sent to: patty.chou@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:

CIF: Cost including insurance, freight, and taxes (i.e., the delivered cost at the plant).

Manufacturing Plant: A plant engaged in the mechanical or chemical transformation of materials or substances into finished or semi-finished materials or products.

Coal Synfuel Plant: A plant engaged in the chemical transformation of coal into coal synfuel.

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

Coal Synfuel: Coal that has been processed by a coal synfuel plant; and coal-based fuels such as briquettes, pellets, or extrusions, which are formed by binding materials and processes that recycle material.

Predominant Transportation Mode: The method used to transport coal over the majority of the distance from the coal origin to the consumer's location.

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.

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. 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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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).

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).

Anthracite: 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.

G. GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

1. If your facility is a manufacturing plant other than a coal synfuel plant, then complete all sections except schedules S1.
2. If your facility is a coal synfuel plant, then complete all sections including schedule S1.
3. Report for all types of coal including coal synfuel. But do not report coal or coal synfuel used to produce coke. Coal or coal synfuel 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. 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 synfuel plants, which must complete all schedules including Schedule S1, 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.

I. DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION. The name, address, and location (state or zip code) of the responding company will be released upon request in the form of a full or partial list of respondents for this coal data collection survey. All other information reported on Form EIA-3 will be kept confidential 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 Energy Information Administration will protect your information in accordance with its confidentiality and security policies and procedures.

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 this form may also be made available, upon request, to another component of the Department of Energy; to any Committee of Congress, the General Accounting 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 EIA-3 survey information to ensure that the risk of disclosure of identifiable information is very small.

Title 18 U.S.C. §1001 makes it a crime for any person knowingly and willingly to make to any Agency or Department of the United States any false, fictitious, or fraudulent statement or misrepresentation as to any matter within its jurisdiction.

Instructions for Sections II, IV, and V; and Schedule S1 are on the pages that follow.

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

A. Ending 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 Receipts During the Quarter is the quantity of all coal received, including coal synfuel.

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

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 an explanation, which can be given in Section V.

E. Stocks at the End of the 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 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:

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

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

A. State or Country of Origin If coal or coal synfuel 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	KS - Kansas	NM - New Mexico	UT - Utah	MX - Mexico
AK - Alaska	EKY - Kentucky, Eastern	ND - North Dakota	VA - Virginia	CL - Columbia
AR - Arkansas	WKY - Kentucky, Western	OH - Ohio	WA - Washington	VZ - Venezuela
AZ - Arizona	LA - Louisiana	OK - Oklahoma	NW - West Virginia, North	ID - Indonesia
CO - Colorado	MD - Maryland	PA - Pennsylvania	SW - West Virginia, South	AS - Australia
IL - Illinois	MS - Mississippi	TN - Tennessee	WY - Wyoming	OT - Other (Specify) :
IN - Indiana	MO - Missouri	TX - Texas	CN - Canada	
IA - Iowa	MT - Montana			

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

C. Predominant Transportation Mode Please indicate which method, to the best of your knowledge, was used to transport coal or coal synfuel over the majority of the distance from the coal origin to the consumer's location.

TR = Truck
RR = Railroad
BG = Barge
GL = Great Lakes and tidewater barges and colliers
PC = Slurry pipelines, conveyors, and tramways
OT = Other

D. Type of Coal

BIT = Bituminous
SUB = Subbituminous
LIG = Lignite
ANT = Anthracite
CS = Coal Synfuel
WC = Waste Coal

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

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

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

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

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Instructions for Section V - Explanatory Remarks

Use this area to explain any adjustments to stock data, identify an "other" origin for coal or coal synfuel receipts as reported on the Section IV schedule, identify an "other" sector receiving coal synfuel as reported on Schedule S1, 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).

Instructions for Schedule S1:

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

Destination Country Codes:

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

B. Consumer Types:

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.

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

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.

Agriculture, Mining and Construction (AG): Companies engaged in agriculture, mining, or construction industries. Exclude coal synfuel 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).**

Residential/Commercial (RC): Housing units; wholesale or retail businesses (except coal wholesale dealers); 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).

Sales to Employees (RC): Coal synfuel sold to employees during the reporting year.

Exports (EX): All coal synfuel exported for use in other countries.

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

C. Quantity Distributed is the quantity in short tons of coal synfuel distributed or sold. Make a separate entry for each different destination or different consumer type. Round tons of coal synfuel distributed or sold to the nearest whole number.

D. Total is the sum of the quantities entered in column C. The Total should equal the quantity of coal consumed as reported in Section II, adjusted for any weight gain or loss occurring when coal is converted to coal synfuel. If the Total is not within +/- 5 percent of coal consumed (as reported in Section II) enter an explanation in Section V.