

**Quarterly Coal Consumption and Quality Report
Coke Plants**

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: _____

II. Coking Coal and Coal Syntfuel. *Please read the Instructions for Section II before completing this section.*

A	Ending Stocks Previous Quarter (short tons)	
B	Total Quantity Received During Quarter ¹ (short tons)	
C	Coal Carbonized During Quarter (short tons)	
D	Adjustments ² (short tons)	
E	Stocks at End of 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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III. Coke and Breeze. Please read the Instructions for Section III before completing this section.

Product	Ending Stocks Previous Quarter (A)	Production (B)	Adjustments (C)	Quantity Purchased or Transferred to this Plant (D)	Distribution			Stocks at End of Quarter (H)
					Quantity Used by Your Company (E)	Quantity Transferred to Affiliated Companies (F)	Quantity of Commercial Sales (G)	
Coke								
Breeze								

IV. Origin, Predominant Transportation Mode, Coal Type, and Coal Quality. Please refer to the Instructions for Section IV for the correct State, Transportation Mode, Coal Type, and Volatility Codes. Enter separate data for each receipt that has a different combination of Origin, Transportation Mode, Type of Coal, and Volatile Matter.

(A) Origin of Coal or Coal Synfuel (State or Country of Origin)	(B) Quantity Received by Origin (short tons)	(C) Predominant Transportation Mode	(D) Type of Coal	(E) Volatile Matter	(F) Sulfur (Percent by weight to the nearest 0.01%)	(G) Ash (Percent by weight to the nearest 0.01%)
H. Total Delivered:						

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V. Explanatory Remarks. *Please record any explanatory remarks below. Include explanations for sudden price changes, shifts in consumption, and adjustments reported in Sections II and III.*

VI. Point of Contact

Name	Title	Date

Telephone Number	Fax Number	Email Address

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.

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A. PURPOSE The EIA-5 survey collects data related to coal and coal synfuel 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 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 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/notice5.jsp>

By Mail: Energy Information Administration, EI-52
Mail Station: BG-076, FORSTL
U.S. Department of Energy
Washington, DC 20077-5651
EIA-5

Non-secure Communication Methods

By facsimile: Fax Number: (202) 287-1944, or (202) 287-1946
Attn: Form EIA-5

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

F. DEFINITIONS:

Affiliate Transfers: The quantity of coke/breeze transferred to integrated operations and/or affiliated companies, as opposed to commercial or open market sales to other companies.

Breeze: The fine screenings from crushed coke. Usually breeze will pass through either a 1/2 inch or 3/4 inch screen opening, depending on the coke plant.

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

Coke: Strong, porous residue consisting of carbon and mineral ash formed when coal is heated in a limited air supply or in the absence of air.

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

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

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. Report all quantities in short tons (1 short ton = 2,000 lbs.) to the nearest whole ton.
2. Report only coal or coal synfuel 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.

H. BURDEN Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 1.35 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.

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-5 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-5 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, III, IV, and V are on the pages that follow.

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

B. Total Quantity Received During the Quarter is the sum of all coal and coal synfuel received. This should equal the total of amounts reported in section IV, item H Total Delivered.

C. Coal Carbonized is the sum of all coal and coal synfuel carbonized or converted to coke.

D. Adjustments 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 or coal synfuel 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 is to be entered 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 and coal synfuel received, subtracting quantity of coal and coal synfuel carbonized, and adding or subtracting any adjustment value (see proof below).

F. Total Cost of Coal Received is coal and coal synfuel cost including insurance, freight, and taxes (i.e., the delivered cost at the plant).

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

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

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 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 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).

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

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{(Ending Stocks Previous Quarter)} \\ + \quad \text{(Production)} \\ +/\text{-} \quad \text{(Adjustments)} \\ + \text{(Quantity Purchased or Transferred to the Plant)} \\ - \quad \text{(Quantity Used)} \\ - \quad \text{(Quantity Transferred to Affiliates)} \\ \hline - \quad \text{(Quantity Sold Commercially)} \\ \hline = \quad \text{(End of Quarter Stocks)} \end{array}$$

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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	EK - Kentucky, Eastern	ND - North Dakota	VA - Virginia	CL - Columbia
AR - Arkansas	WK - Kentucky, Western	OH - Ohio	WA - Washington	VZ - Venezuela
AZ - Arizona	LA - Louisiana	OK - Oklahoma	NW - West Virginia,	ID - Indonesia
CO - Colorado	MD - Maryland	PA - Pennsylvania	North	AS - Australia
IL - Illinois	MS - Mississippi	TN - Tennessee	SW - West Virginia,	OT - Other (Specify) :
IN - Indiana	MO - Missouri	TX - Texas	South	_____
IA - Iowa	MT - Montana		WY - Wyoming	
			CN - Canada	

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. 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%)

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 Delivered 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 coal synfuel, notify EIA of plant closures, or otherwise explain significant changes in the data as compared to previous quarterly trends.