

Non-energy uses

Cell: D11

Comment: Rick Heede:

EIA(2004) Documentation for Emissions of Greenhouse Gases in the United States 2002, p. 31-32. While coke for steel production is typically considered the main non-fuel use of coal, EIA correctly points out that coke is nearly always fully combusted in metallurgical processes. Coke is manufactured by "coking" high-grade (typically anthracite) coals in the absence of oxygen in which volatiles, moisture, and other impurities are driven off, leaving a high-carbon material suitable for metallurgical uses. EIA thus focuses on the production of "coal tars" as a nonfuel use and represents the amounts reported under "nonfuel use of coal" in EIA's table 1.15." EIA uses a carbon coefficient of 25.376 kgC/million Btu.

EIA adopts the IPPC guideline of 75 percent sequestration of coal tars.

Cell: E11

Comment: Rick Heede:

EIA (2005) Annual Energy review 2004, Table 7.1 Coal Overview, 1949-2004

Cell: P12

Comment: Rick Heede:

EPA uses a 10 percent storage factor for coal used for non-energy purposes (64.9 T Btu in 2010). Source: U.S. EPA (2012) Inventory of U.S. Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Sinks: 1990 – 2010, (Draft),Annex 4 IPCC Reference Approach for Estimating CO₂ Emissions from Fossil Fuel Combustion,Table A-256: 2010 Non-Energy Carbon Stored in Products.

Cell: D13

Comment: Rick Heede:

EIA adopts the IPPC guideline of 75 percent sequestration of coal tars, i.e., 25 percent is emitted through subsequent oxidation or combustion. See cell note above.

Cell: C17

Comment: Rick Heede:

U. S. Energy Information Administration (2011) Annual Energy Review 2010 Table 1.15 Fossil Fuel Consumption for Nonfuel Use Estimates, 1980-2010, www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/annual

Cell: K17

Comment: Rick Heede:

U.S. EPA (2012) Inventory of U.S. Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Sinks: 1990 - 2010, Table A-32: Unadjusted Non-Energy Fuel Consumption, and Table 3-21: 2010 Adjusted Non-Energy Use Fossil Fuel Consumption, Storage, and Emissions. These tables are reproduced at right.

Cell: L17

Comment: Rick Heede:

U. S. Energy Information Administration (2011) Annual Energy Review 2010 Table 1.15 Fossil Fuel Consumption for Nonfuel Use Estimates, 1980-2010, www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/annual

Cell: M17

Comment: Rick Heede:

EPA (2011) Inventory of U.S.: 1990 – 2009, Annex 2: Methodology and Data for Estimating CO₂ Emissions from Fossil Fuel Combustion, Table A-34: Annually Variable Carbon Content Coefficients by Year (Tg Carbon/QBtu); see table at right.

Cell: Q17

Comment: Rick Heede:

U. S. Energy Information Administration (2011) Annual Energy Review 2010, page 317: Table 11.2 Carbon Dioxide Emissions From Energy Consumption by Source, Selected Years, 1949-2010 (Million Metric Tons of Carbon Dioxide). Note: "Data are estimates for carbon dioxide emissions from energy consumption, including the nonfuel use of fossil fuels."

Cell: BC28

Comment: Rick Heede:

Coal byproducts in tree form showing basic chemicals as branches and derivative substances as twigs and leaves. The basic chemicals may be obtained from coal through heating in a closed container (destructive distillation); the derivatives require additional processing of those basic materials. One ton of bituminous coal roasted in an airtight oven (destructive distillation) produces approximately 1,300 to 1,500 pounds of coke, 8 to 10 gallons of coal tar, 3 gallons of light oil, 5 to 6 pounds of ammonia, and 9,500 to 11,000 cubic feet of gas. Modified from Virginia Surface Mining and Reclamation Association, Inc., Norton, Va. (public domain illustration).

Cell: K34

Comment: Rick Heede:

EIA data cited in EPA (2012) Table A-32 differs from EIA's final non-energy uses of coal reproduced in column L. U.S. EPA (2012) Inventory of U.S. Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Sinks: 1990 – 2010, (Draft), Annex 2: Methodology and Data for Estimating CO₂ Emissions from Fossil Fuel Combustion, Table A-32: Unadjusted Non-Energy Fuel Consumption (TBtu).

Cell: K48

Comment: Rick Heede:

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EPA cites EIA data on non-energy uses of coking coal as 6.1 TBtu (0.0061 QBtu), not including 11.9 TBtu for “industrial other coal” shown in EPA’s Table A-32 at right. The EIA estimate for 2009 is 0.01 QBtu, which is shown in the table at right.

The EPA (2012) data for 2010 (also shown at right in Table A-256) increased to 64.9 TBtu, not including EIA’s “industrial other coal” of 11.9 TBtu). Source: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (2011 and 2012) Inventory of U.S. Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Sinks: 1990 – 2009, Annex 4: IPCC Reference Approach for Estimating CO₂ Emissions from Fossil Fuel Combustion, Table A-252: 2009 Non-Energy Carbon Stored in Products, and Table A-256 for 2010 data. (Note: both tables are reproduced at right.)

Cell: P48

Comment: Rick Heede:

The result, using EIA non-energy data for 2009, is 0.996 MtCO₂ sequestered, or 0.005 percent of total coal emissions of 1,876 MtCO₂. The EPA estimate for 2009 (using Table A-252 at right) is 0.7 MtCO₂ of total coal emissions of 1,841 MtCO₂ (EPA 2011 Inventory, Table A-11), or 0.0038 percent of total.

Cell: BG53

Comment: Rick Heede:

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