

Coal

Coal is a combustible black or brownish-black sedimentary rock usually occurring in rock strata in layers or veins called **coal beds** or **coal seams**. The harder forms, such as anthracite coal, can be regarded as metamorphic rock because of later exposure to elevated temperature and pressure. Coal is composed primarily of carbon, along with variable quantities of other elements, chiefly hydrogen, sulfur, oxygen, and nitrogen.^[1] Coal is a fossil fuel that forms when dead plant matter is converted into peat, which in turn is converted into lignite, then sub-bituminous coal, after that bituminous coal, and lastly anthracite. This involves biological and geological processes. The geological processes take place over millions of years.^[2]

Throughout human history, coal has been used as an energy resource, primarily burned for the production of electricity and heat, and is also used for industrial purposes, such as refining metals. Coal is the largest source of energy for the generation of electricity worldwide, as well as one of the largest worldwide anthropogenic sources of carbon dioxide releases. The extraction of coal, its use in energy production and its byproducts are all associated with environmental and health effects including climate change.^[3]

Coal is extracted from the ground by coal mining. Since 1983, the world's top coal producer has been China.^[4] In 2015 China produced 3,747 million tonnes of coal – 48% of 7,861 million tonnes world coal production. In 2015 other large producers were United States (813 million tonnes), India (678), European Union (539) and Australia (503).^[4] In 2010 the largest exporters were Australia with 328 million tonnes (27% of world coal export) and Indonesia with 316 million tonnes (26%),^[5] while the largest importers were Japan with 207 million tonnes (18% of world coal import), China with 195 million tonnes (17%) and South Korea with 126 million tonnes (11%).^[6]

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Coal

Sedimentary rock	
	
Anthracite coal	
Composition	
Primary	carbon
Secondary	hydrogen
	sulfur
	oxygen
	nitrogen



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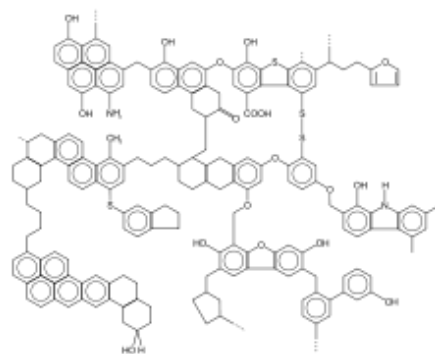
Etymology

The word originally took the form *col* in Old English, from Proto-Germanic **kula(n)*, which in turn is hypothesized to come from the Proto-Indo-European root **g(e)u-lo-* "live coal".^[7] Germanic cognates include the Old Frisian *kole*, Middle Dutch *cole*, Dutch *kool*, Old High German *chol*, German *Kohle* and Old Norse *kol*, and the Irish word *gual* is also a cognate via the Indo-European root.^[7] In Old Turkic languages, *kül* is "ash(es), cinders", *öçür* is "quench". The compound "charcoal" in Turkic is *öçür(ülmüş) kül*, literally "quenched ashes, cinders, coals" with elided anlautö- and inflection affixes -ülmüş.^[8]

Formation

At various times in the geologic past, the Earth had dense forests^[9] in low-lying wetland areas. Due to natural processes such as flooding, these forests were buried underneath soil. As more and more soil deposited over them, they were compressed. The temperature also rose as they sank deeper and deeper. As the process continued the plant matter was protected from biodegradation and oxidation, usually by mud or acidic water. This trapped the carbon in immense peat bogs that were eventually covered and deeply buried by sediments. Under high pressure and high temperature, dead vegetation was slowly converted to coal. As coal contains mainly carbon, the conversion of dead vegetation into coal is called carbonization.^[10]

The wide, shallow seas of the Carboniferous Period provided ideal conditions for coal formation, although coal is known from most geological periods. The exception is the coal gap in the Permian–Triassic extinction event, where coal is rare. Coal is known from Precambrian strata, which predate land plants—this coal is presumed to have originated from residues of algae.^{[11][12]}



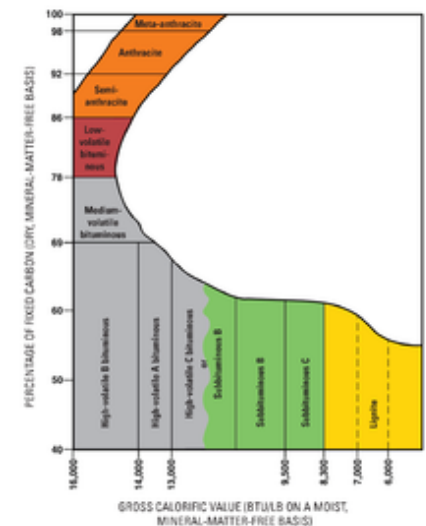
Example chemical structure of coal

Ranks

As geological processes apply pressure to dead biotic material over time, under suitable conditions, its metamorphic grade increases successively into:



Coastal exposure of the Point Aconi Seam (Nova Scotia)



Coal ranking system used in the United States (US Geological Survey)

- Peat, considered to be a precursor of coal, which has industrial importance as a fuel in some regions, for example, Ireland and Finland (In its dehydrated form, peat is a highly effective absorbent for fuel and oil spills on land and water, and also used as a conditioner for soil to make it more able to retain and slowly release water)
- Lignite, or brown coal, the lowest rank of coal, used almost exclusively as fuel for electric power generation
 - Jet, a compact form of lignite, sometimes polished; used as an ornamental stone since the Upper Palaeolithic
- Sub-bituminous coal whose properties range between those of lignite and those of bituminous coal (It is used primarily as fuel for steam-electric power generation and is also an important source of light aromatic hydrocarbons for the chemical synthesis industry.)
- Bituminous coal, a dense sedimentary rock, usually black, but sometimes dark brown, often with well-defined bands of bright and dull material (It is used primarily as fuel in steam-electric power generation, with substantial quantities used for heat and power applications in manufacturing and to make coke.)
- Steam coal, a grade between bituminous coal and anthracite (It was once widely used as a fuel for steam locomotives. In this specialized use, it is sometimes known as "sea coal" in the US.^[13] Small steam coal, also called *dry small steam nuts* (or DSSN) was used as a fuel for domestic water heating.)
- Anthracite, the highest rank of coal (It is a harder glossy black coal used primarily for residential and commercial space heating; it may be divided further into metamorphically altered bituminous coal and "petrified oil", as from the deposits in Pennsylvania.)
- Graphite (It is one of the more difficult coals to ignite and not commonly used as fuel; it is most used in pencils, or powdered for lubrication.)

The classification of coal is generally based on the content of volatiles. However, the exact classification varies between countries. According to the German classification, coal is classified as follows:^[14]

German Classification	English Designation	Volatiles %	C Carbon %	H Hydrogen %	O Oxygen %	S Sulfur %	Heat content kJ/kg
<i>Braunkohle</i>	Lignite (brown coal)	45–65	60–75	6.0–5.8	34–17	0.5–3	<28,470
<i>Flammkohle</i>	Flame coal	40–45	75–82	6.0–5.8	>9.8	~1	<32,870
<i>Gasflammkohle</i>	Gas flame coal	35–40	82–85	5.8–5.6	9.8–7.3	~1	<33,910
<i>Gaskohle</i>	Gas coal	28–35	85–88	5.6–5.0	7.3–4.5	~1	<34,960
<i>Fettkohle</i>	Fat coal	19–28	88–90	5.0–4.5	4.5–3.2	~1	<35,380
<i>Esskohle</i>	Forge coal	14–19	90–91	4.5–4.0	3.2–2.8	~1	<35,380
<i>Magerkohle</i>	Nonbaking coal	10–14	91–92	4.0–3.8	2.8–3.5	~1	35,380
<i>Anthrazit</i>	Anthracite	7–12	>92	<3.75	<2.5	~1	<35,300

Note, the percentages are percent by mass of the indicated elements

The middle six grades in the table represent a progressive transition from the English-language sub-bituminous to bituminous coal. The last class is an approximate equivalent to anthracite, but more inclusive. (US anthracite has <6% volatiles.)

Cannel coal (sometimes called "candle coal") is a variety of fine-grained, high-rank coal with significant hydrogen content. It consists primarily of "exinite" macerals, now termed "liptinite".

Hilt's law

Hilt's law is a geological observation that (within in a small area) the deeper the coal is found, the higher its rank (or grade). It applies if the thermal gradient is entirely vertical; however,metamorphismmay cause lateral changes of rank, irrespective of depth.

Content

Average content of some other elements

Substance	Content
Mercury (Hg)	0.10 ±0.01 ppm ^[15]
Arsenic (As)	1.4–71 ppm ^[16]
Selenium (Se)	3 ppm ^[17]

Early uses as fuel

The earliest recognized use is from the Shenyang area of China 4000 BC where Neolithic inhabitants had begun carving ornaments from black lignite.^[18] Coal from the Fushun mine in northeastern China was used to smelt copper as early as 1000 BC.^[19] Marco Polo, the Italian who traveled to China in the 13th century, described coal as "black stones ... which burn like logs", and said coal was so plentiful, people could take three hot baths a week.^[20] In Europe, the earliest reference to the use of coal as fuel is from the geological treatise *On stones* (Lap. 16) by the Greek scientistTheophrastus(c. 371–287 BC).^{[21][22]}

Among the materials that are dug because they are useful, those known as *anthrakes* [coals] are made of earth, and, once set on fire, they burn like charcoal. They are found in Liguria ... and in Elis as one approaches Olympia by the mountain road; and they are used by those who work in metals.

— Theophrastus, *On Stones* (16) translation

Outcrop coal was used in Britain during the Bronze Age (3000–2000 BC), where it has been detected as forming part of the composition of funeral pyres.^{[23][24]} In Roman Britain, with the exception of two modern fields, "the Romans were exploiting coals in all the major coalfields in England and Wales by the end of the second century AD".^[25] Evidence of trade in coal (dated to about AD 200) has been found at the Roman settlement at Heronbridge, near Chester, and in the Fenlands of East Anglia, where coal from the Midlands was transported via the Car Dyke for use in drying grain.^[26] Coal cinders have been found in the hearths of villas and Roman forts, particularly in Northumberland, dated to around AD 400. In the west of England, contemporary writers described the wonder of a permanent brazier of coal on the altar of Minerva at Aquae Sulis (modern day Bath), although in fact easily accessible surface coal from what became the Somerset coalfield was in common use in quite lowly dwellings locally.^[27] Evidence of coal's use for iron-working in the city during the Roman period has been found.^[28] In Eschweiler, Rhineland, deposits of bituminous coal were used by the Romans for the smelting ofiron ore.^[25]

No evidence exists of the product being of great importance in Britain before the High Middle Ages, after about AD 1000.^[29] Mineral coal came to be referred to as "seacoal" in the 13th century; the wharf where the material arrived in London was known as Seacoal Lane, so identified in a charter of King Henry III granted in 1253.^[30] Initially, the name was given because much coal was found on the shore, having fallen from the exposed coal seams on cliffs above or washed out of underwater coal outcrops,^[29] but by the time of Henry VIII, it was understood to derive from the way it was carried to London by sea.^[31] In 1257–1259, coal from Newcastle upon



Chinese coal miners in an illustration of the *Tiangong Kaiwu* encyclopedia, published in 1637



Coal miner in Britain, 1942

Tyne was shipped to London for the smiths and lime-burners building Westminster Abbey.^[29] Seacoal Lane and Newcastle Lane, where coal was unloaded at wharves along the River Fleet, are still in existence.^[32] (See Industrial processes below for modern uses of the term.)

These easily accessible sources had largely become exhausted (or could not meet the growing demand) by the 13th century, when underground extraction by shaft mining or adits was developed.^[23] The alternative name was "pitcoal", because it came from mines. The development of the Industrial Revolution led to the large-scale use of coal, as the steam engine took over from the water wheel. In 1700, five-sixths of the world's coal was mined in Britain. Britain would have run out of suitable sites for watermills

by the 1830s if coal had not been available as a source of energy.^[33] In 1947, there were some 750,000 miners in Britain,^[34] but by 2004, this had shrunk to some 5,000 miners working in around 20 collieries.^[35]

Uses today

Coal as fuel

Coal is primarily used as a solid fuel to produce electricity and heat through combustion. According to the EIA, world coal consumption is projected to increase from 2012 to 2040 at an average rate of 0.6%/year, from 153 quadrillion Btu (1 Quad are 36,000,000 tonnes of coal) in 2012 to 169 quadrillion Btu in 2020, and to 180 quadrillion Btu in 2040.^[36] Efforts around the world to reduce the use of coal has led some regions to switch to natural gas

China produced 3.47 billion tonnes (3.83 billion short tons) in 2011. India produced about 578 million tonnes (637.1 million short tons) in 2011. 69% of China's electricity comes from coal. The US consumed about 13% of the world total in 2010, i.e. 951 million tonnes (1.05 billion short tons), using 93% of it for generation of electricity.^[37] 46% of total power generated in the US was using coal.^[38] The United States Energy Information Administration estimates coal reserves at 948×10^9 short tons (860 Gt).^[39] One estimate for resources is 18,000 Gt.^[40]

When coal is used for electricity generation it is usually pulverized and then burned in a furnace with a boiler.^[41] The furnace heat converts boiler water to steam, which is then used to spin turbines which turn generators and create electricity.^[42] The thermodynamic efficiency of this process has been improved over time; some older coal-fired power stations have thermal efficiencies in the vicinity of 25%^[43] whereas the newest supercritical and "ultra-supercritical" steam cycle turbines, operating at temperatures over 600 °C and pressures over 27 MPa (over 3900 psi), can achieve thermal efficiencies in excess of 45% (LHV basis) using anthracite fuel,^{[44][45]} or around 43% (LHV basis) even when using lower-grade lignite fuel.^[46] Further thermal efficiency improvements are also achievable by improved pre-drying (especially relevant with high-moisture fuel such as lignite or biomass) and cooling technologies.^[47]

An alternative approach of using coal for electricity generation with improved efficiency is the integrated gasification combined cycle (IGCC) power plant. Instead of pulverizing the coal and burning it directly as fuel in the steam-generating boiler, the coal is gasified (see coal gasification) to create syngas, which is burned in a gas turbine to produce electricity (just like natural gas is burned in a turbine). Hot exhaust gases from the turbine are used to raise steam in a heat recovery steam generator which powers a supplemental steam turbine. Thermal efficiencies of current IGCC power plants range from



Castle Gate Power Plant near Helper, Utah, US



Coal rail cars



Komatsu bulldozer pushing coal in Ljubljana Power Station

39% to 42%^[48] (HHV basis) or $\approx 42\text{--}45\%$ (LHV basis) for bituminous coal and assuming utilization of mainstream gasification technologies (Shell, GE Gasifier, CB&I). IGCC power plants outperform conventional pulverized coal-fueled plants in terms of pollutant emissions, and allow for relatively easy carbon capture.

At least 40% of the world's electricity comes from coal,^{[41][49]} and in 2016, 30% of the United States' electricity came from coal, down from approximately 49% in 2008.^{[50][51][52]} As of 2012 in the United States, use of coal to generate electricity was declining, as plentiful supplies of natural gas obtained by hydraulic fracturing of tight shale formations became available at low prices.^[51]

In Denmark, a net electric efficiency of $>47\%$ has been obtained at the coal-fired Nordjyllandsværket CHP Plant and an overall plant efficiency of up to 91% with cogeneration of electricity and district heating.^[53] The multifuel-fired Avedøreværket CHP Plant just outside Copenhagen can achieve a net electric efficiency as high as 49%. The overall plant efficiency with cogeneration of electricity and district heating can reach as much as 94%.^[54]

An alternative form of coal combustion is coal-water slurry fuel (CWS), which was developed in the Soviet Union. Other ways to use coal are combined heat and power cogeneration and an MHD topping cycle.

The total known deposits recoverable by current technologies, including highly polluting, low-energy content types of coal (i.e., lignite, bituminous), is sufficient for many years. Consumption is increasing and maximal production could be reached within decades (see world coal reserves below). On the other hand, much may have to be left in the ground to avoid climate change.^{[55][56]}

Switch to natural gas

Worldwide natural gas generated power has increased from 740 TW in 1973 to 5140 TW in 2014, generating 22% of the world's total electricity, approximately half as much as generated with coal.^[57] In addition to generating electricity, natural gas is also popular in some countries for heating and as an automotive fuel.

The use of coal in the United Kingdom declined as a result of the development of North Sea oil and the subsequent Dash for Gas from the 1990s to 2000.

In Canada some coal power plants such as the Hearn Generating Station have stopped burning coal by switching the plant to natural gas.

In the United States, 27 gigawatts of capacity from coal-fired generators was slated to be retired from 175 US coal-fired power plants between 2012 and 2016.^[58] Natural gas showed a corresponding jump, increasing by a third over 2011.^[59] Coal's share of US electricity generation dropped to just over 36%.^[59] Due to emergence of shale gas, coal consumption declined from 2009.^[60] Natural gas accounted for 81% of new power generation in the US between 2000 and 2010.^[61] Coal-fired generation puts out about twice the amount of carbon dioxide—around 2,000 pounds for every megawatt hour generated—than electricity generated by burning natural gas at 1,100 pounds of greenhouse gas per megawatt hour. As the fuel mix in the United States has changed to reduce coal and increase natural gas generation, carbon dioxide emissions have unexpectedly fallen. Those measured in the first quarter of 2012 were the lowest of any recorded for the first quarter of any year since 1992.^[62]

Coking coal and use of coke

Coke is a solid carbonaceous residue derived from coking coal (a low-ash, low-sulfur bituminous coal, also known as metallurgical coal), which is used in manufacturing steel and other iron products.^[63] Coke is made from coking coal by baking in an oven without oxygen at temperatures as high as 1,000 °C (1,832 °F), driving off the volatile constituents and fusing together the fixed carbon and residual ash. Metallurgical coke is used as a fuel and as a reducing agent in smelting iron ore in a blast furnace.^[64] The result is pig iron, and is too rich in dissolved carbon, so it must be treated further to make steel.

Coking coal should be low in ash, sulfur, and phosphorus, so that these do not migrate to the metal.^[63] Based on the ash percentage, the coking coal can be divided into various grades. These grades are:



Coke oven at a smokeless fuel plant in Wales, United Kingdom

- Steel Grade I (Ash content not exceeding 15%)
- Steel Grade II (Exceeding 15% but not exceeding 18%)
- Washery Grade I (Exceeding 18% but not exceeding 21%)
- Washery Grade II (Exceeding 21% but not exceeding 24%)
- Washery Grade III (Exceeding 24% but not exceeding 28%)
- Washery Grade IV (Exceeding 28% but not exceeding 35%)^[65]

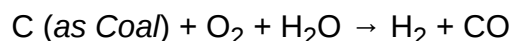
The coke must be strong enough to resist the weight of overburden in the blast furnace, which is why coking coal is so important in making steel using the conventional route. However, the alternative route is direct reduced iron, where any carbonaceous fuel can be used to make sponge or pelletised iron. Coke from coal is grey, hard, and porous and has a heating value of 24.8 million Btu/ton (29.6 MJ/kg). Some cokemaking processes produce valuable byproducts, including coal tar, ammonia, light oils, and coal gas.

Petroleum coke is the solid residue obtained in oil refining, which resembles coke, but contains too many impurities to be useful in metallurgical applications.

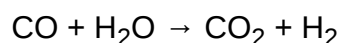
Gasification

Coal gasification can be used to produce syngas, a mixture of carbon monoxide (CO) and hydrogen (H₂) gas. Often syngas is used to fire gas turbines to produce electricity, but the versatility of syngas also allows it to be converted into transportation fuels, such as gasoline and diesel, through the Fischer-Tropsch process; alternatively, syngas can be converted into methanol, which can be blended into fuel directly or converted to gasoline via the methanol to gasoline process.^[66] Gasification combined with Fischer-Tropsch technology is currently used by the Sasol chemical company of South Africa to make motor vehicle fuels from coal and natural gas. Alternatively, the hydrogen obtained from gasification can be used for various purposes, such as powering a hydrogen economy, making ammonia, or upgrading fossil fuels.

During gasification, the coal is mixed with oxygen and steam while also being heated and pressurized. During the reaction, oxygen and water molecules oxidize the coal into carbon monoxide (CO), while also releasing hydrogen gas (H₂). This process has been conducted in both underground coal mines and in the production of town gas which was piped to customers to burn for illumination, heating, and cooking.



If the refiner wants to produce gasoline, the syngas is collected at this state and routed into a Fischer-Tropsch reaction. If hydrogen is the desired end-product, however, the syngas is fed into the water gas shift reaction where more hydrogen is liberated.



Liquefaction

Coal can also be converted into synthetic fuels equivalent to gasoline or diesel by several different direct processes (which do not intrinsically require gasification or indirect conversion).^[67] In the direct liquefaction processes, the coal is either hydrogenated or carbonized. Hydrogenation processes are the Bergius process,^[68] the SRC-I and SRC-II (Solvent Refined Coal) processes, the NUS Corporation hydrogenation process^{[69][70]} and several other single-stage and two-stage processes.^[71] In the process of low-temperature carbonization, coal is coked at temperatures between 360 and 750 °C (680 and 1,380 °F). These temperatures optimize the production of coal tars richer in lighter hydrocarbons than normal coal tar. The coal tar is then further processed into fuels. An overview of coal liquefaction and its future potential is available.^[72]

Coal liquefaction methods involve carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions in the conversion process. If coal liquefaction is done without employing either carbon capture and storage (CCS) technologies or biomass blending, the result is lifecycle greenhouse gas footprints that are generally greater than those released in the extraction and refinement of liquid fuel production from crude oil. If CCS technologies are employed, reductions of 5–12% can be achieved in Coal to Liquid (CTL) plants and up to a 75% reduction is achievable when co-gasifying coal with commercially demonstrated levels of biomass (30% biomass by weight) in coal/biomass-to-liquids plants.^[73] For future synthetic fuel projects, carbon dioxide sequestration is proposed to avoid releasing CO₂ into the atmosphere. Sequestration adds to the cost of production.

Refined coal

Refined coal is the product of a coal-upgrading technology that removes moisture and certain pollutants from lower-rank coals such as sub-bituminous and lignite (brown) coals. It is one form of several precombustion treatments and processes for coal that alter coal's characteristics before it is burned. The goals of precombustion coal technologies are to increase efficiency and reduce emissions when the coal is burned. Depending on the situation, precombustion technology can be used in place of or as a supplement to postcombustion technologies to control emissions from coal-fueled boilers.



Traditional works of coal.Valencian Museum of Ethnology

Industrial processes

Finely ground bituminous coal, known in this application as sea coal, is a constituent of foundry sand. While the molten metal is in the mould, the coal burns slowly releasing reducing gases at pressure, and so preventing the metal from penetrating the pores of the sand. It is also contained in 'mould wash', a paste or liquid with the same function applied to the mould before casting.^[74] Sea coal can be mixed with the clay lining (the "bod") used for the bottom of a cupola furnace. When heated, the coal decomposes and the bod becomes slightly friable, easing the process of breaking open holes for tapping the molten metal.^[75]

Production of chemicals

Coal is an important feedstock in production of a wide range of chemical fertilizers and other chemical products.^[76] The main route to these products is coal gasification to produce syngas. Primary chemicals that are produced directly from the syngas include methanol, hydrogen and carbon monoxide, which are the chemical building blocks from which a whole spectrum of derivative chemicals are manufactured, including olefins, acetic acid, formaldehyde, ammonia, urea and others. The versatility of syngas as a precursor to primary chemicals and high-value derivative products provides the option of using relatively inexpensive coal to produce a wide range of valuable commodities.



Production of chemicals from coal

Historically, production of chemicals from coal has been used since the 1950s and has become established in the market. According to the 2010 Worldwide Gasification Database,^[77] a survey of current and planned gasifiers, from 2004 to 2007 chemical production increased its gasification product share from 37% to 45%. From 2008 to 2010, 22% of new gasifier additions were to be for chemical production.

Because the slate of chemical products that can be made via coal gasification can in general also use feedstocks derived from natural gas and petroleum, the chemical industry tends to use whatever feedstocks are most cost-effective. Therefore, interest in using coal tends to increase for higher oil and natural gas prices and during periods of high global economic growth that may strain oil and gas production. Also, production of chemicals from coal is of much higher interest in countries like South Africa, China, India and the United States where there are abundant coal resources. The abundance of coal combined with lack of natural gas resources in China is strong inducement for the coal to chemicals industry pursued there. In the United States, the best example of the industry is Eastman Chemical Company which has been successfully operating a coal-to-chemicals plant at its Kingsport, Tennessee, site since 1983. Similarly, Sasol has built and operated coal-to-chemicals facilities in South Africa.

Coal to chemical processes do require substantial quantities of water. As of 2013 much of the coal to chemical production was in the People's Republic of China^{[78][79]} where environmental regulation and water management^[80] was weak.^[81]

Coal industry

Coal as a traded commodity

In North America, Central Appalachian coal futures contracts are currently traded on the New York Mercantile Exchange (trading symbol QL). The trading unit is 1,550 short tons (1,410 t) per contract, and is quoted in U.S. dollars and cents per ton. Since coal is the principal fuel for generating electricity in the United States, coal futures contracts provide coal producers and the electric power industry an important tool for hedging and risk management.^[82]

In addition to the NYMEX contract, the Intercontinental Exchange (ICE) has European (Rotterdam) and South African (Richards Bay) coal futures available for trading. The trading unit for these contracts is 5,000 tonnes (5,500 short tons), and are also quoted in U.S. dollars and cents per ton.^[83]

The price of coal increased from around \$30.00 per short ton in 2000 to around \$150.00 per short ton as of September 2008. As of October 2008, the price per short ton had declined to \$111.50. Prices further declined to \$71.25 as of October 2010.^[84] In early 2015, it was trading near \$56/ton.^[85]

Environmental and health effects

Health effects

The use of coal as fuel causes adverse health impacts and deaths.^[86]

The deadly London smog was caused primarily by the heavy use of coal. In the United States coal-fired power plants were estimated in 2004 to cause nearly 24,000 premature deaths every year, including 2,800 from lung cancer.^[87] Annual health costs in Europe from use of coal to generate electricity are €42.8 billion, or \$55 billion.^[88] Yet the disease and mortality burden of coal use today falls most heavily upon China.^{[89][90][91]}

Breathing in coal dust causes coalworker's pneumoconiosis which is known colloquially as "black lung", so-called because the coal dust literally turns the lungs black from their usual pink color.^[92] In the United States alone, it is estimated that 1,500 former employees of the coal industry die every year from the effects of breathing in coal mine dust.^[93]

Around 10% of coal is ash,^[94] Coal ash is hazardous and toxic to human beings and other living things.^[95] Coal ash contains the radioactive elements uranium and thorium. Coal ash and other solid combustion byproducts are stored locally and escape in various ways that expose those living near coal plants to radiation and environmental toxics.^[96]

Huge amounts of coal ash and other waste is produced annually. In 2013, the US alone consumed on the order of 983 million short tonnes of coal per year.^[97] Use of coal on this scale generates hundreds of millions of tons of ash and other waste products every year. These include fly ash, bottom ash, and flue-gas desulfurization sludge, that contain mercury, uranium, thorium, arsenic, and other heavy metals, along with non-metals such as selenium.^[98]

The American Lung Association, the American Nurses' Association, and the Physicians for Social Responsibility released a report in 2009 which details in depth the detrimental impact of the coal industry on human health, including workers in the mines and individuals living in communities near plants burning coal as a power source. This report provides medical information regarding damage to the lungs, heart, and nervous system of Americans caused by the burning of coal as fuel. It details how the air pollution caused by the plume of coal smokestack emissions is a cause of asthma, strokes, reduced intelligence, artery blockages, heart attacks, congestive heart failure, cardiac arrhythmias, mercury poisoning, arterial occlusion, and lung cancer.^[3]



Aerial photograph of the site of the Kingston Fossil Plant coal fly ash slurry spill taken the day after the event

More recently, the Chicago School of Public Health released a lagely similar report, echoing many of the same findings.^[99]

Though coal burning has increasingly been supplanted by less-toxic natural gas use in recent years, a 2010 study by the Clean Air Task Force still estimated that "air pollution from coal-fired power plants accounts for more than 13,000 premature deaths, 20,000 heart attacks, and 1.6 million lost workdays in the U.S. each year." The total monetary cost of these health impacts is over \$100 billion annually.^[100]

A 2017 study in the *Economic Journal* found that for Britain during the period 1851–1860, "a one standard deviation increase in coal use raised infant mortality by 6–8% and that industrial coal use explains roughly one-third of the urban mortality penalty observed during this period."^[101]

Environmental effects

Coal mining and coal fueling of power station and industrial processes can cause major environmental damage.^[102]

Water systems are affected by coal mining.^[103] For example, mining affects groundwater and water table levels and acidity. Spills of fly ash, such as the Kingston Fossil Plant coal fly ash slurry spill, can also contaminate land and waterways, and destroy homes. Power stations that burn coal also consume large quantities of water. This can affect the flows of rivers, and has consequential impacts on other land uses.

One of the earliest known impacts of coal on the water cycle was acid rain. Approximately 75 Tg/S per year of sulfur dioxide (SO₂) is released from burning coal. After release, the sulfur dioxide is oxidized to gaseous H₂SO₂ which scatters solar radiation, hence its increase in the atmosphere exerts a cooling effect on climate. This beneficially masks some of the warming caused by increased greenhouse gases. However, the sulfur is precipitated out of the atmosphere as acid rain in a matter of weeks,^[104] whereas carbon dioxide remains in the atmosphere for hundreds of years. Release of SO₂ also contributes to the widespread acidification of ecosystems.^[105]

Disused coal mines can also cause issues. Subsidence can occur above tunnels, causing damage to infrastructure or cropland. Coal mining can also cause long lasting fires, and it has been estimated that thousands of coal seam fires are burning at any given time.^[106] For example, there is a coal seam fire in Germany that has been burning since 1668, and is still burning in the 21st century.^[107]

Some environmental impacts are modest, such as dust nuisance. However, perhaps the largest and most long term effect of coal use is the release of carbon dioxide, a greenhouse gas that causes climate change and global warming, according to the IPCC and the EPA. Coal is the largest contributor to the human-made increase of CO₂ in the atmosphere.^[108]

The production of coke from coal produces ammonia, coal tar, and gaseous compounds as by-products which if discharged to land, air or waterways can act as environmental pollutants.^[109] The Whyalla steelworks is one example of a coke producing facility where liquid ammonia is discharged to the marine environment.

In 1999, world gross carbon dioxide emissions from coal usage were 8,666 million tonnes of carbon dioxide.^[110] In 2011, world gross emissions from coal usage were 14,416 million tonnes.^[111] For every megawatt-hour generated, coal-fired electric power generation emits around 2,000 pounds of carbon dioxide, which is almost double the approximately 1100 pounds of carbon dioxide released by a natural gas-fired electric plant.^[112] Because of this higher carbon efficiency of natural gas generation, as the market in the United States has changed to reduce coal and increase natural gas generation, carbon dioxide emissions may have fallen.^[113] Those measured in the first quarter of 2012 were the lowest of any recorded for the first quarter of any year since 1992.^[114] In 2013, the head of the UN climate agency advised that most of the world's coal reserves should be left in the ground to avoid catastrophic global warming.^[115]

Clean coal technology

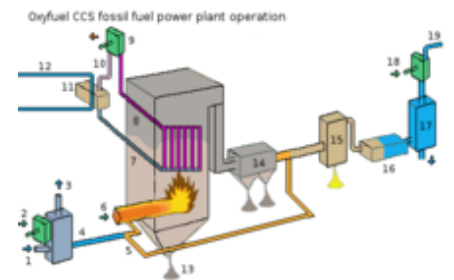
"Clean" coal technology is a collection of technologies being developed to mitigate the environmental impact of coal energy generation.^[116] Those technologies are being developed to remove or reduce pollutant emissions to the atmosphere. Some of the techniques that would be used to accomplish this include chemically washing minerals and impurities from the coal, gasification (see also IGCC), improved technology for treating flue gases to remove pollutants to increasingly stringent levels and at higher efficiency,

carbon capture and storage technologies to capture the carbon dioxide from the flue gas and dewatering lower rank coals (brown coals) to improve the calorific value, and thus the efficiency of the conversion into electricity. Figures from the United States Environmental Protection Agency show that these technologies have made today's coal-based generating fleet 77 percent cleaner on the basis of regulated emissions per unit of energy produced.^[117]

Clean coal technology usually addresses atmospheric problems resulting from burning coal. Historically, the primary focus was on SO₂ and NO_x, the most important gases in causation of acid rain, and particulates which cause visible air pollution and deleterious effects on human health. More recent focus has been on carbon dioxide (due to its impact on global warming)^[118] and concern over toxic species such as mercury.^[119] Concerns exist regarding the economic viability of these technologies and the timeframe of delivery,^[120] potentially high hidden economic costs in terms of social and environmental damage,^[121] and the costs and viability of disposing of removed carbon and other toxic matter.^{[122][123]}

Several different technological methods are available for the purpose of carbon capture as demanded by the clean coal concept:

- Pre-combustion capture – This involves gasification of a feedstock (such as coal) to form synthesis gas, which may be shifted to produce a H₂ and CO₂-rich gas mixture, from which the CO₂ can be efficiently captured and separated, transported, and ultimately sequestered.^[124] This technology is usually associated with Integrated Gasification Combined Cycle process configurations.^[125]
- Post-combustion capture – This refers to capture of CO₂ from exhaust gases of combustion processes, typically using sorbents, solvents, or membrane separations to remove CO₂ from the bulk gases.^[126]
- Oxy-fuel combustion – Fossil fuels such as coal are burned in a mixture of recirculated flue gas and oxygen, rather than in air which largely eliminates nitrogen from the flue gas enabling efficient, low-cost CO₂ capture.^[127]



An oxyfuel CCS power plant operation processes the exhaust gases so as to separate the CO₂ so that it may be stored or sequestered

The Kemper County IGCC Project, a 582 MW coal gasification-based power plant, will use pre-combustion capture of CO₂ to capture 65% of the CO₂ the plant produces, which will be utilized/geologically sequestered in enhanced oil recovery operations.^[128] If the technology used at the Kemper Project is successful, it will be the United States' first clean coal plant.^[129]

The Saskatchewan Government's Boundary Dam Power Station Integrated Carbon Capture and Sequestration Demonstration Project will use post-combustion, amine-based scrubber technology to capture 90% of the CO₂ emitted by Unit 3 of the power plant; this CO₂ will be pipelined to and utilized for enhanced oil recovery in the Weyburn oil fields.^[130] However, only about a half of this CO₂ will actually be permanently stored, the remainder is released into the atmosphere during capturing, and the processing in the oil field.^[131]

An early example of a coal-based plant using (oxy-fuel) carbon-capture technology is Swedish company Vattenfall's Schwarze Pumpe power station located in Spremberg, Germany, built by German firm Siemens, which went on-line in September 2008.^{[132][133]} The facility captures CO₂ and acid rain producing pollutants, separates them, and compresses the CO₂ into a liquid. Plans are to inject the CO₂ into depleted natural gas fields or other geological formations. Vattenfall opines that this technology is considered not to be a final solution for CO₂ reduction in the atmosphere, but provides an achievable solution in the near term while more desirable alternative solutions to power generation can be made economically practical.^[133] In 2014 research and development were discontinued due to high costs making the technology unviable.^[134]

Bioremediation

The white rot fungus Trametes versicolor can grow on and metabolize naturally occurring coal.^[135] The bacteria Diplococcus has been found to degrade coal, raising its temperature.^[136]

Economic aspects

Coal (by liquefaction technology) is one of the backstop resources that could limit escalation of oil prices and mitigate the effects of transportation energy shortage that will occur under peak oil. This is contingent on liquefaction production capacity becoming large enough to satiate the very large and growing demand for petroleum. Estimates of the cost of producing liquid fuels from coal suggest

that domestic U.S. production of fuel from coal becomes cost-competitive with oil priced at around \$35 per barrel,^[137] with the \$35 being the break-even cost. With oil prices as low as around \$40 per barrel in the U.S. as of December 2008, liquid coal lost some of its economic allure in the U.S., but will probably be re-vitalized, similar oil sand projects, with an oil price around \$70 per barrel.

In China, due to an increasing need for liquid energy in the transportation sector, coal liquefaction projects were given high priority even during periods of oil prices below \$40 per barrel.^[138] This is probably because China prefers not to be dependent on foreign oil, instead utilizing its enormous domestic coal reserves. As oil prices were increasing during the first half of 2009, the coal liquefaction projects in China were again boosted, and these projects are profitable with an oil barrel price of \$40.^[139]

China is the largest producer of coal in the world. It is the world's largest energy consumer, and relies on coal to supply 69% of its energy needs.^[140] An estimated 5 million people worked in China's coal-mining industry in 2007.^[141]

Coal pollution costs the EU €43 billion each year.^[142] Measures to cut air pollution may have beneficial long-term economic impacts for individuals.^[143]

Energy density and carbon impact

The energy density of coal, i.e. its heating value, is roughly 24 megajoules per kilogram^[144] (approximately 6.7 kilowatt-hours per kg). For a coal power plant with a 40% efficiency, it takes an estimated 325 kg (717 lb) of coal to power a 100W lightbulb for one year.^[145]

As of 2006, the average efficiency of electricity-generating power stations was 31%; in 2002, coal represented about 23% of total global energy supply, an equivalent of 3.4 billion tonnes of coal, of which 2.8 billion tonnes were used for electricity generation.^[146]

The US Energy Information Agency's 1999 report on CO₂ emissions for energy generation quotes an emission factor of 0.963 kg CO₂/kWh for coal power, compared to 0.881 kg CO₂/kWh (oil), or 0.569 kg CO₂/kWh (natural gas).^[147]

Underground fires

Thousands of coal fires are burning around the world.^[148] Those burning underground can be difficult to locate and many cannot be extinguished. Fires can cause the ground above to subside, their combustion gases are dangerous to life, and breaking out to the surface can initiate surface wildfires. Coal seams can be set on fire by spontaneous combustion or contact with a mine fire or surface fire. Lightning strikes are an important source of ignition. The coal continues to burn slowly back into the seam until oxygen (air) can no longer reach the flame front. A grass fire in a coal area can set dozens of coal seams on fire.^{[149][150]} Coal fires in China burn an estimated 120 million tons of coal a year, emitting 360 million metric tons of CO₂, amounting to 2–3% of the annual worldwide production of CO₂ from fossil fuels.^{[151][152]} In Centralia, Pennsylvania (a borough located in the Coal Region of the United States), an exposed vein of anthracite ignited in 1962 due to a trash fire in the borough landfill, located in an abandoned anthracite strip mine pit. Attempts to extinguish the fire were unsuccessful, and it continues to burn underground to this day. The Australian Burning Mountain was originally believed to be a volcano, but the smoke and ash come from a coal fire that has been burning for some 6,000 years.^[153]

At Kuh i Malik in Yagnob Valley, Tajikistan, coal deposits have been burning for thousands of years, creating vast underground labyrinths full of unique minerals, some of them very beautiful. Local people once used this method to mine ammoniac. This place has been well-known since the time of Herodotus, but European geographers misinterpreted the Ancient Greek descriptions as the evidence of active volcanism in Turkestan (up to the 19th century when the Russian army invaded the area).

The reddish siltstone rock that caps many ridges and buttes in the Powder River Basin in Wyoming and in western North Dakota is called *porcelanite*, which resembles the coal burning waste "clinker" or volcanic scoria".^[154] Clinker is rock that has been fused by the natural burning of coal. In the Powder River Basin approximately 27 to 54 billion tons of coal burned within the past three million years.^[155] Wild coal fires in the area were reported by the Lewis and Clark Expedition as well as explorers and settlers in the area.^[156]

Market trends

In 2006, China was the top producer of coal with 38% share followed by the United States and India, according to the British Geological Survey. As of 2012 coal production in the United States was falling at the rate of 7% annually^[157] with many power plants using coal shut down or converted to natural gas; however, some of the reduced domestic demand was taken up by increased exports^[158] with five coal export terminals being proposed in the Pacific Northwest to export coal from the Powder River Basin to China and other Asian markets;^[159] however, as of 2013, environmental opposition was increasing.^[160] High-sulfur coal mined in Illinois which was unsaleable in the United States found a ready market in Asia as exports reached 13 million tons in 2012.^[161]

World coal reserves

The 948 billion short tons of recoverable coal reserves estimated by the Energy Information Administration are equal to about 4,196 BBOE (billion barrels of oil equivalent).^[39] The amount of coal burned during 2007 was estimated at 7.075 billion short tons, or 133.179 quadrillion BTUs.^[162] This is an average of 18.8 million BTU per short ton. In terms of heat content, this is about 57,000,000 barrels (9,100,000 m³) of oil equivalent per day. By comparison in 2007, natural gas provided 51,000,000 barrels (8,100,000 m³) of oil equivalent per day, while oil provided 85,800,000 barrels (13,640,000 m³) per day.



A coal mine in Wyoming, United States. The United States has the world's largest coal reserves.

British Petroleum, in its 2007 report, estimated at 2006 end that there were 147 years reserves-to-production ratio based on *proven* coal reserves worldwide. This figure only includes reserves classified as "proven"; exploration drilling programs by mining companies, particularly in under-explored areas, are continually providing new reserves. In many cases, companies are aware of coal deposits that have not been sufficiently drilled to qualify as "proven". However, some nations haven't updated their information and assume reserves remain at the same levels even with withdrawals.

Of the three fossil fuels, coal has the most widely distributed reserves; coal is mined in over 100 countries, and on all continents except Antarctica. The largest reserves are found in the United States, Russia, China, Australia and India. Note the table below

Proved recoverable coal reserves at end-2008 or 2011 (million tonnes)^[163]

Country	Anthracite & Bituminous	SubBituminous	Lignite	Total	Percentage of World Total	Year
 United States	108,501	98,618	30,176	237,295	22.6	2011
 Russia	49,088	97,472	10,450	157,010	14.4	2011
 China	62,200	33,700	18,600	114,500	12.6	2011
 Australia	37,100	2,100	37,200	76,400	8.9	2011
 India	56,100	0	4,500	60,600	7.0	2011
 Germany	99	0	40,600	40,699	4.7	
 Ukraine	15,351	16,577	1,945	33,873	3.9	
 Kazakhstan	21,500	0	12,100	33,600	3.9	
 South Africa	30,156	0	0	30,156	3.5	
 Serbia	9	361	13,400	13,770	1.6	
 Colombia	6,366	380	0	6,746	0.8	
 Canada	3,474	872	2,236	6,528	0.8	
 Poland	4,338	0	1,371	5,709	0.7	
 Indonesia	1,520	2,904	1,105	5,529	0.6	
 Brazil	0	4,559	0	4,559	0.5	
 Greece	0	0	3,020	3,020	0.4	
 Bosnia and Herzegovina	484	0	2,369	2,853	0.3	
 Mongolia	1,170	0	1,350	2,520	0.3	
 Bulgaria	2	190	2,174	2,366	0.3	
 Pakistan	0	166	1,904	2,070	0.3	
 Turkey	529	0	1,814	2,343	0.3	
 Uzbekistan	47	0	1,853	1,900	0.2	
 Hungary	13	439	1,208	1,660	0.2	
 Thailand	0	0	1,239	1,239	0.1	
 Mexico	860	300	51	1,211	0.1	
 Iran	1,203	0	0	1,203	0.1	
 Czech Republic	192	0	908	1,100	0.1	
 Kyrgyzstan	0	0	812	812	0.1	
 Albania	0	0	794	794	0.1	
 North Korea	300	300	0	600	0.1	
 New Zealand	33	205	333-7,000	571–15,000 ^[164]	0.1	
 Spain	200	300	30	530	0.1	
 Laos	4	0	499	503	0.1	

 Zimbabwe	502	0	0	502	0.1	
 Argentina	0	0	550	550	0.1	2011
All others	3,421	1,346	846	5,613	0.7	
World Total	403,197	287,333	201,000	891,530	100	2011

Major coal producers

The reserve life is an estimate based only on current production levels and proved reserves level for the countries shown, and makes no assumptions of future production or even current production trends. Countries with annual production higher than 100 million tonnes are shown. For comparison, data for the European Union is also shown. Shares are based on data expressed in tonnes oil equivalent.

Production of Coal by Country and year (million tonnes)¹⁶⁵

Country	2000	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	
 China	1,384.2	1,834.9	2,122.6	2,349.5	2,528.6	2,691.6	2,802.0	2,973.0	3,235.0	3,520.0	3
 United States	974.0	972.3	1,008.9	1,026.5	1,054.8	1,040.2	1,063.0	975.2	983.7	992.8	
 India	334.8	375.4	407.7	428.4	449.2	478.4	515.9	556.0	573.8	588.5	
 European Union	653.3	637.2	627.6	607.4	595.1	592.3	563.6	538.4	535.7	576.1	
 Australia	313.9	350.4	364.3	375.4	382.2	392.7	399.2	413.2	424.0	415.5	
 Indonesia	77.0	114.3	132.4	152.7	193.8	216.9	240.2	256.2	275.2	324.9	
 Russia	262.1	276.7	281.7	298.3	309.9	313.5	328.6	301.3	321.6	333.5	
 South Africa	224.2	237.9	243.4	244.4	244.8	247.7	252.6	250.6	254.3	255.1	
 Germany	201.6	204.9	207.8	202.8	197.1	201.9	192.4	183.7	182.3	188.6	
 Poland	172.7	163.8	162.4	159.5	156.1	145.9	144.0	135.2	133.2	139.2	
 Kazakhstan	74.9	84.9	86.9	86.6	96.2	97.8	111.1	100.9	110.9	115.9	
World Total	4,725.6	5,301.3	5,716.0	6,035.3	6,342.0	6,573.3	6,795.0	6,880.8	7,254.6	7,695.4	8

Major coal consumers

Countries with annual consumption higher than 100 million tonnes are shown. For comparison, data for the European Union is also shown. Shares are based on data expressed in tonnes oil equivalent.

Consumption of Coal by Country and year (million tonnes)^[166]

Country	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Share
 <u>China</u>	2,691	2,892	3,352	3,677	4,538	4,678	4,539	50.0%
 <u>United States</u>	1,017	904	951	910	889	924	918	10.3%
 <u>India</u>	582	640	655	715	841	837	880	10.6%
 <u>European Union</u>	850	779	789	825	845	809	772	6.8%
 <u>Germany</u>	243	225	232	232	271	272	264	2.0%
 <u>Russia</u>	227	185	232	238	256	229	242	2.3%
 <u>Japan</u>	185	164	187	183	197	208	210	3.1%
 <u>South Africa</u>	195	185	187	194	204	203	201	2.2%
 <u>Poland</u>	135	137	135	147	155	158	151	1.3%
 <u>South Korea</u>	114	119	133	144	141	139	144	2.2%
 <u>Australia</u>	155	154	148	145	139	134	130	1.2%
 <u>Indonesia</u>	58	62	62	68	80	90	107	2.1%
 <u>Turkey</u>	108	108	105	111	111	92	100	0.9%
World Total	7,636	7,699	8,137	8,640	8,901	9,013	8,907	100%

Major coal exporters

Countries with annual gross export higher than 10 million tonnes are shown. In terms of net export the largest exporters are still Australia (328.1 millions tonnes), Indonesia (316.2) and Russia (100.2).

Exports of Coal by Country and year (million short tons)^{[5][167][168]}

Country	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Share
 <u>Indonesia</u>	107.8	131.4	142.0	192.2	221.9	228.2	261.4	316.2	331.4	421.8	29.8%
 <u>Australia</u>	238.1	247.6	255.0	255.0	268.5	278.0	288.5	328.1	313.6	332.4	23.5%
 <u>Russia</u>	41.0	55.7	98.6	103.4	112.2	115.4	130.9	122.1	140.1	150.7	10.7%
 <u>United States</u>	43.0	48.0	51.7	51.2	60.6	83.5	60.4	83.2	108.2	126.7	8.7%
 <u>Colombia</u>	50.4	56.4	59.2	68.3	74.5	74.7	75.7	76.4	89.0	92.2	6.5%
 <u>South Africa</u>	78.7	74.9	78.8	75.8	72.6	68.2	73.8	76.7	75.8	82.0	5.8%
 <u>Canada</u>	27.7	28.8	31.2	31.2	33.4	36.5	31.9	36.9	37.6	38.8	2.7%
 <u>Kazakhstan</u>	30.3	27.4	28.3	30.5	32.8	47.6	33.0	36.3	33.5	35.2	2.5%
 <u>Mongolia</u>	0.5	1.7	2.3	2.5	3.4	4.4	7.7	18.3	26.1	24.3	1.7%
 <u>Vietnam</u>	6.9	11.7	19.8	23.5	35.1	21.3	28.2	24.7	19.7	21.1	1.5%
 <u>China</u>	103.4	95.5	93.1	85.6	75.4	68.8	25.2	22.7	27.5	15.2	1.1%
 <u>Poland</u>	28.0	27.5	26.5	25.4	20.1	16.1	14.6	18.1	15.0	14.9	1.0%
Total World	713.9	764.0	936.0	1,000.6	1,073.4	1,087.3	1,090.8	1,212.8	1,286.7	1,413.9	100%

Major coal importers

Countries with annual gross import higher than 20 million tonnes are shown. In terms of net import the largest importers are still Japan (206.0 millions tonnes), China (172.4) and South Korea (125.8)^[169].

Imports of Coal by Country and year (million short tons)^[6]

Country	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Share
 Japan	199.7	209.0	206.0	182.1	206.7	17.5%
 China	42.0	56.2	44.5	151.9	195.1	16.6%
 South Korea	84.1	94.1	107.1	109.9	125.8	10.7%
 India	52.7	29.6	70.9	76.7	101.6	8.6%
 Taiwan	69.1	72.5	70.9	64.6	71.1	6.0%
 Germany	50.6	56.2	55.7	45.9	55.1	4.7%
 Turkey	22.9	25.8	21.7	22.7	30.0	2.5%
 United Kingdom	56.8	48.9	49.2	42.2	29.3	2.5%
 Italy	27.9	28.0	27.9	20.9	23.7	1.9%
 Netherlands	25.7	29.3	23.5	22.1	22.8	1.9%
 Russia	28.8	26.3	34.6	26.8	21.8	1.9%
 France	24.1	22.1	24.9	18.3	20.8	1.8%
 United States	40.3	38.8	37.8	23.1	20.6	1.8%
Total	991.8	1,056.5	1,063.2	1,039.8	1,178.1	100%

Cultural usage

Coal is the official state mineral of [Kentucky](#).^[170] and the official state rock of [Utah](#);^[171] both [U.S. states](#) have a historic link to coal mining.

Some cultures hold that children who misbehave will receive only a lump of coal from [Santa Claus](#) for Christmas in their christmas stockings instead of presents.

It is also customary and considered lucky in Scotland and the North of England to give coal as a gift on New Year's Day. This occurs as part of [First-Footing](#) and represents warmth for the year to come.

See also

- [Abiogenic petroleum origin](#)
- [Asphaltene](#)
- [Biochar](#)
- [Biomass-coal](#)
- [Carbochemistry](#)
- [Coal pollution mitigation](#)
- [Coal assay](#)
- [Coal blending](#)
- [Coal homogenization](#)
- [Coal measures](#) (stratigraphic unit)
- [Coal phase out](#)
- [Coal-tar](#)
- [Coalbed methane](#)
- [Environmental issues with coal](#)
- [Fluidized bed combustion](#)
- [Fossil fuel](#)
- [Fossil fuel phase-out](#)
- [Gytta](#)
- [Major coal producing regions](#)
- [Mountaintop removal mining](#)
- [Petroleum](#)
- [The Coal Question](#)
- [Tonstein](#)
- [World Coal Association](#)

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External links

- [World Coal Association](#)
 - [Coal Online – International Energy Agency](#)
 - [Coal Research at the National Energy Technology Laboratory](#)
 - [Energy KIDS – Coal page](#)from U.S. Department of Energy
 - [European Association for Coal and Lignite](#)
 - [Coal news and industry magazine](#)
 - [Global Coal Plant Tracker](#)
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