

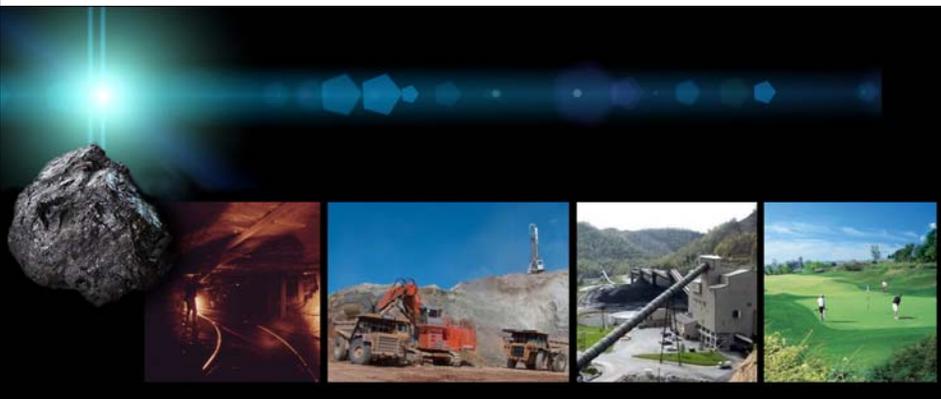


Appalachia Coal Mining-to Marketing Training



September 24, 2015
NETL Pittsburgh, PA

 *Driving Innovation ♦ Delivering Results*



U.S. Coal Mining Methods Deployed in the United States

Mike Mosser
Project Manager
U.S. Department of Energy
National Energy Technology Laboratory

 National Energy Technology Laboratory

Presentation Outline



- **Statistics**
- **Coal Characteristics**
- **Coal Mining Methods**
 - Underground Mining
 - Surface Mining
- **Coal Preparation**
- **Environmental**
 - Reclamation



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Statistics – World Coal Reserves



- **U.S. has the highest coal recoverable reserve**
 - 237 billion tons
 - Enough for mining 200 - 300 years
 - Only the good seams are mined currently
- **China has the third largest reserve**
 - 115 billion short tons
 - 50 more years

WORLD COAL RESERVES

Proven recoverable coal reserves reported to the World Energy Council by the top-ten coal-producing countries at the end of 2008. Coal of higher quality (bituminous including anthracite) is being depleted most quickly.



GLOBAL TOTAL 861 BILLION TONNES

Fraction of lower quality coal Fraction of higher quality coal



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Statistics – World Coal Production



- **China: No. 1 coal producer**
 - 2002: 1,380 million tons
 - 2004: 1,950 million tons
 - 2013: 3,561 million tons
- **U.S.: No. 2 coal producer**
 - 2002: 998 million tons
 - 2013: 904 million tons
- **India: No. 3 coal Producer**
 - 2002: 356 million tons
 - 2013: 613 million tons

Top 10 Coal Producing Countries

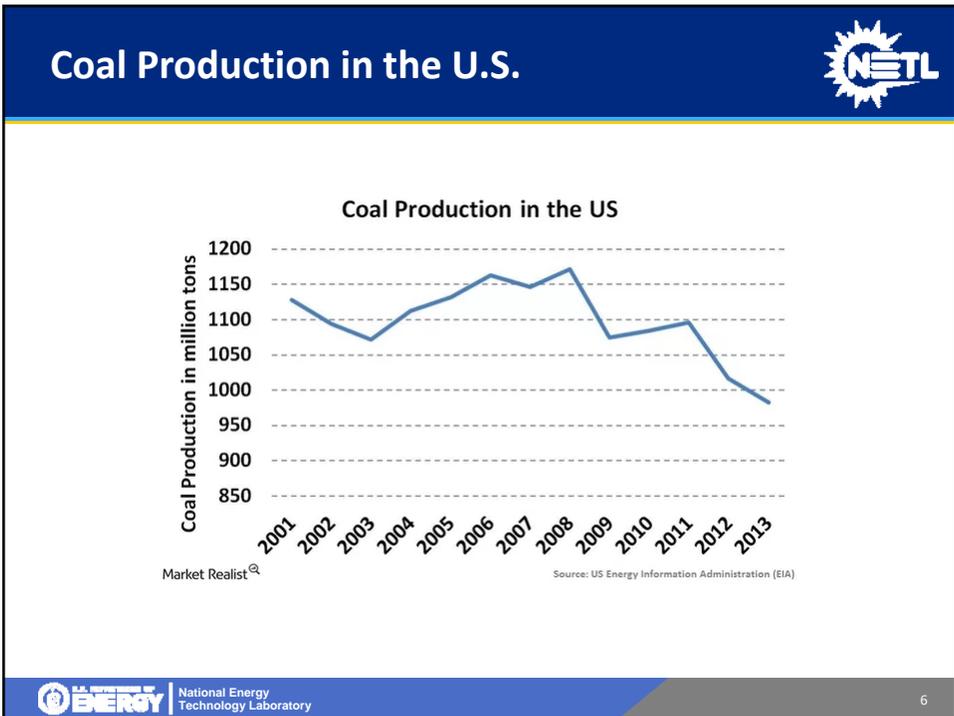
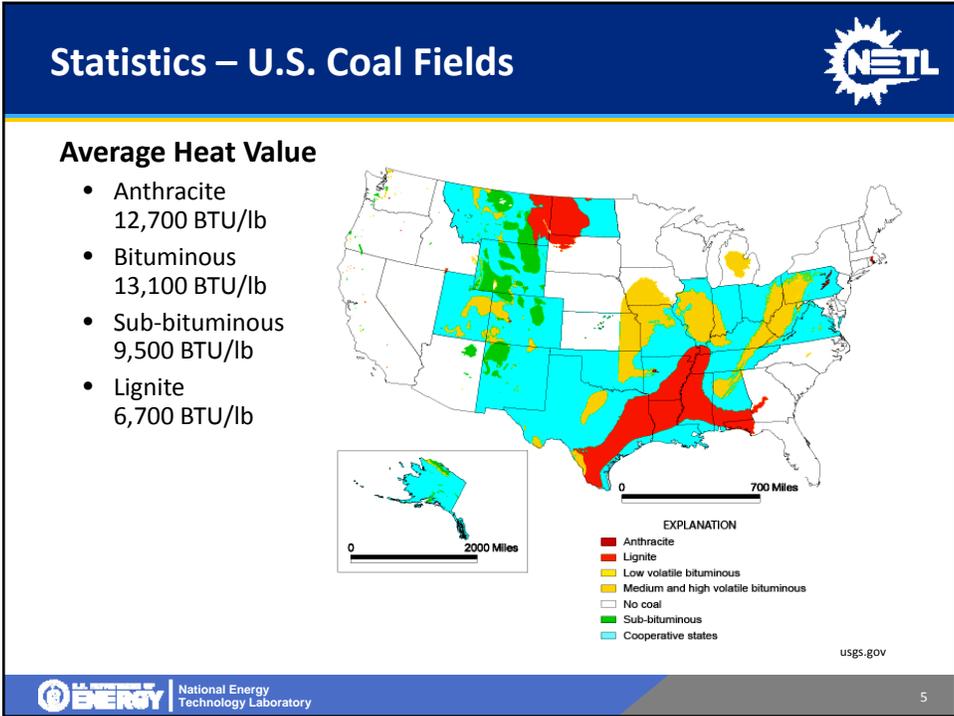
PR China	3561Mt	Russia	347Mt
USA	904Mt	South Africa	256Mt
India	613Mt	Germany	191Mt
Indonesia	489Mt	Poland	143Mt
Australia	459Mt	Kazakhstan	120Mt

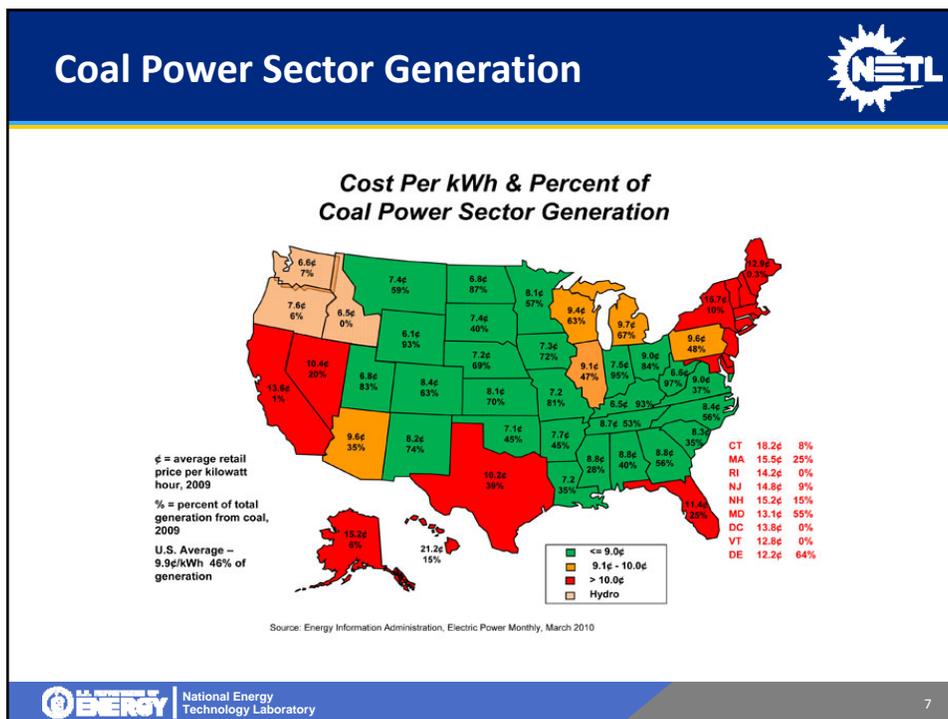
World Coal Association



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Some General Facts



Coal Mining Methods (2013 by Annual Production)

Surface Mining	67%
Underground Mining	33%
Longwall mining	50%
Continuous mining	45%
Conventional mining	4.5%
Others	0.5%

Source: energy information administration (EIA)



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Coal Mining Industry



- **Main features of U.S. mines**
 - No or very few non-production personnel at mine level (e.g., about 300 employees at Cumberland Mine producing 6.5 million tons clean coal/year)
 - Mine life varies from several years to 30 years depending on the reserves and market forces
 - Mine size varies from several thousand tons to 111 million tpy
 - Common design tasks handled at corporate level
 - Contractors are heavily used for special or difficult tasks

Coal Mining Industry



- **Main challenges of the U.S. Coal Industry**
 - Mine Safety is first priority
 - Ground control problems
 - Roof falls, cutter roof, floor heaving
 - Entry stability in deep mines (>500 m)
 - Surface subsidence, especially in the east, mid west
 - Longwall tail entry support
 - Environment limitations
 - Air and water pollution
 - Permitting issues
 - Environment groups
 - Depletion of good coal and good geologic conditions
 - Competition from gas industry
 - Longwall mine production limited by ventilation capability

Safety is Important Phase of Mining Methods



Raspadskaya Mine, Russia March 2010 – 66 killed



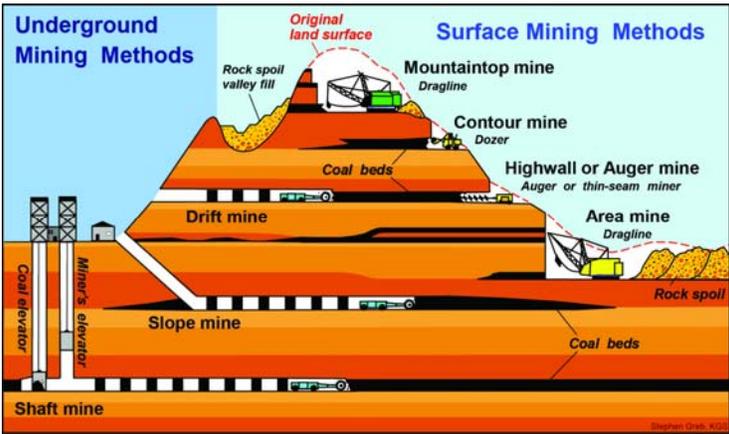


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Coal Mining Methods





Uky.edu



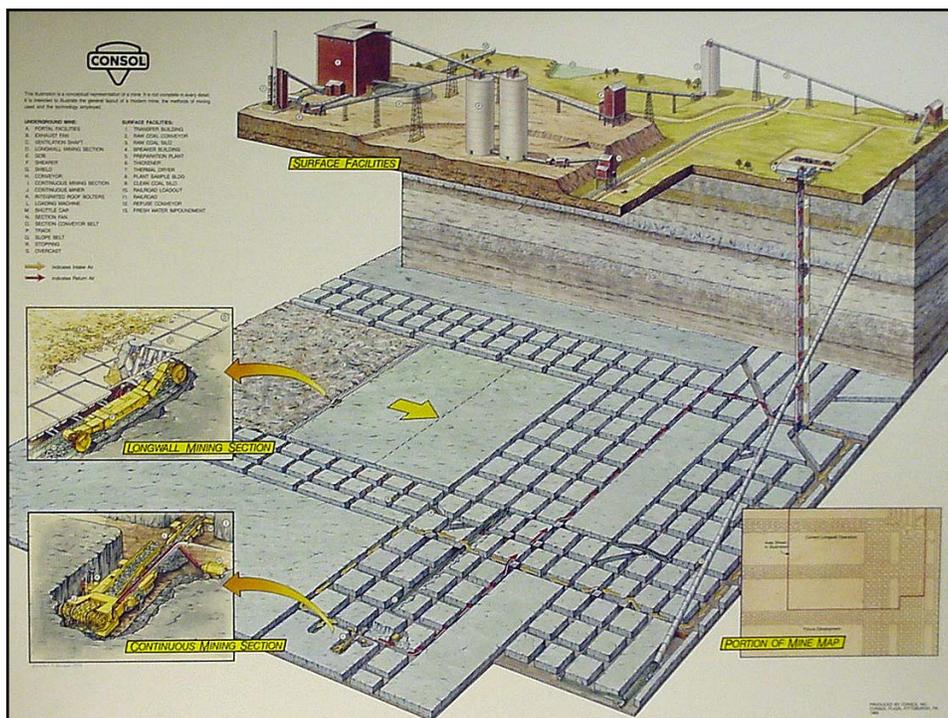
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Underground Coal Mining Methods



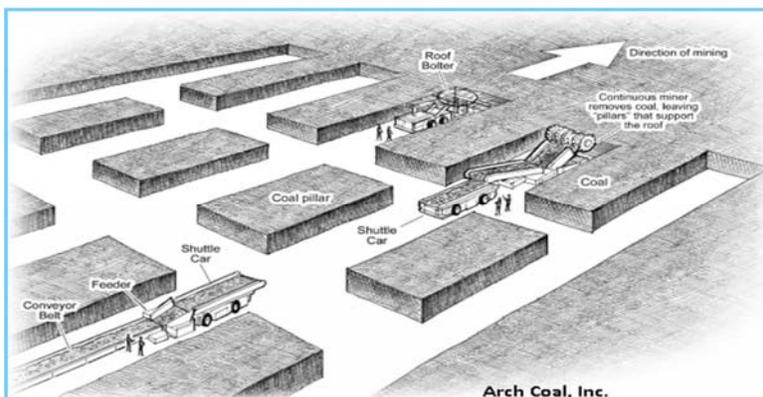
- **Room and pillar method**
 - Very flexible, good for mining small and irregular reserves
 - Development mining only
 - Low recovery ratio, normally < 50 %
 - Not intend to cause surface subsidence
 - Development with pillar retrieving
 - Pillars are partially recovered
 - Higher recovery ratio
 - Normally cause immediate surface subsidence
 - Traditional (Drill, blast, load and haul operations) almost none now
 - Continuous miner (Miner = cut and load, hauling remains to be only non-continuous operation)



Early Coal Mining Methods



Underground Coal Mining Methods



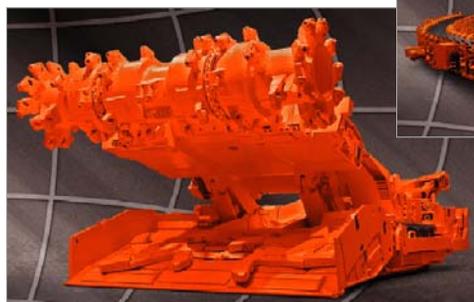
Arch Coal, Inc.

Traditional and Continuous Miner Room and Pillar Mining Methods

Continuous Mining Machine



Underground Coal Mining Methods



Continuous Miner



Shuttle Car

Joy Manufacturing

Underground Coal Mining Methods





Dual Boom Roof Bolter with TRS



Miner Bolter

Roof bolting operation could be the bottleneck for room and pillar mining operations

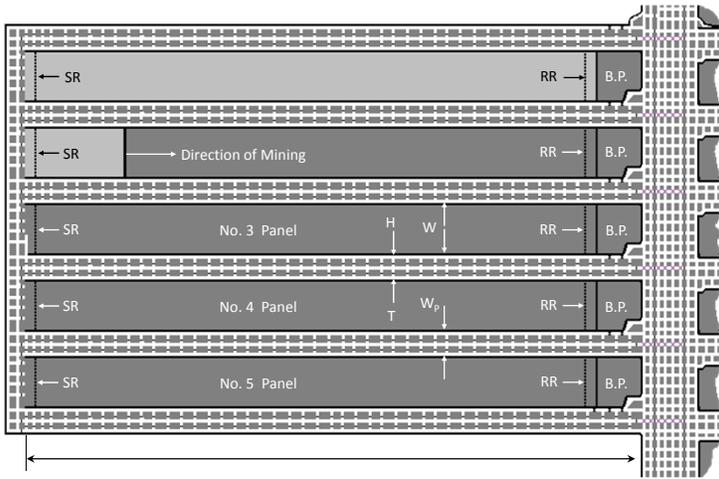


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Longwall Method Panel Layout





The diagram illustrates a longwall mining panel layout. It shows a series of five panels, labeled No. 3, No. 4, and No. 5. Each panel is bounded by a roof rail (RR) on the right and a strike rail (SR) on the left. The direction of mining is indicated by an arrow pointing from the SR towards the RR. The panels are separated by pillars. Dimensions are labeled: H for panel height, W for panel width, and W_p for pillar width. The roof rail (RR) is connected to a boundary pillar (B.P.) on the right side of the layout.



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Underground Coal Mining Methods



A Longwall Face in a Coal Mine



A Double Drum Longwall Shearer

Underground Coal Mining Methods



Longwall Shield

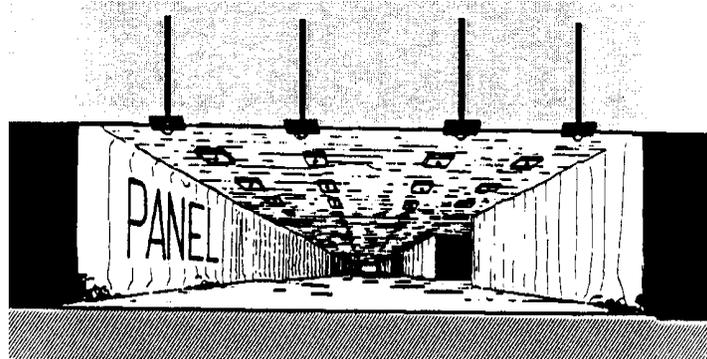


Battery Hauler
Major equipment for speedy longwall move

Longwall Panel Development



- Primary support are roof bolts which are installed on cycle during development



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Longwall Panel Development



- **Roof bolting key to the success of high productive longwall mining**
- **About 100 million pieces of roof bolts consumed per year in U.S.**
 - Mechanical bolts 40%
 - Resin bolts 40%
 - Specialty bolts. 20%
- **Bolt length**
 - Bolt length: 4 ft (1.2 m) ~ 16 ft (4.9 m)
 - Max. bolt length < Mining height.
 - If bolt length is longer than mining height, bolt notch or sectioned bolts (normally 4 ft 1) are used.
 - Majority are 1.5–2.5 m long.

Underground Coal Mining Methods

- **Longwall Mining Method**
 - All equipment becomes larger and more automated
 - 40 inches (1.07 m) cutting web
 - 1,000-ton shields
 - Wider shield (5.5 ft or 1.68 m)
 - 2-leg shields
 - 72 inches (1.83 m) belt conveyors, 6,000 tons/hour capacity
 - Batch shield moving system (8–10 shield per one operation)
 - Fewer workers in one crew (5–6 persons per shift)
 - 2 shearer operators
 - 1 shield operator
 - 1 headgate operator
 - 1 mechanic
 - 1 helper (optional)

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Longwall Mines 2014

- No. of Longwall Mines – 42
- No. of Longwall Faces – 47
- Ave. U.S. Longwall mine produces 4.4 million tpy
- Ave. cutting height 91.4 inches
- Ave. Panel width – 1,228 ft.
- Ave. panel length – 12,117 ft.
- 17 walls operate in the Pittsburgh coal seam
- Max. overburden on average reaches 1,145 ft.
- Deepest longwall is 3,000 ft. overburden (West Ridge, Utah)
- Top 3 operators are Murray Energy, CONSOL Energy, and Foresight Energy
- State of WV has 13 faces, PA has 7, Illinois has 7 and Alabama has 5
- Highest horse power shear has 2,805 HP
- CONSOL Bailey and Enlow Fork produced 12.3 million tons of clean coal

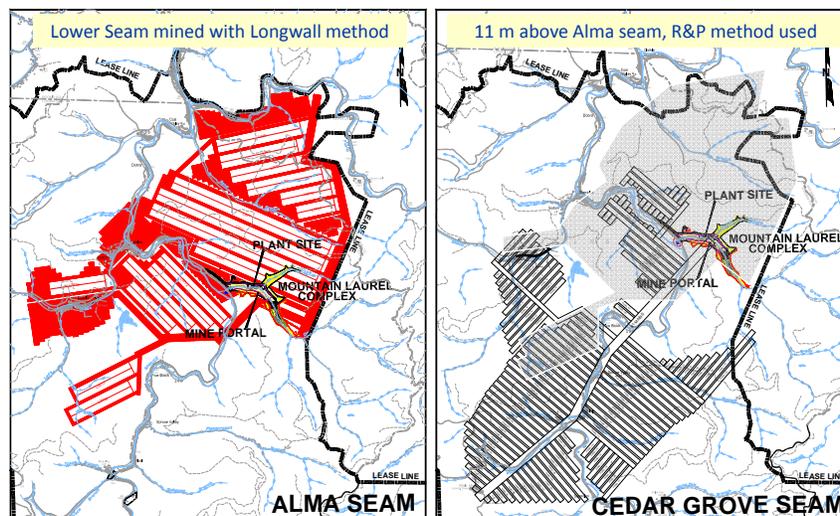
 National Energy Technology Laboratory Coalage.com
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Longwall Mines



- **Daily advance rate**
 - Range: 15–35 m/day
 - Average: 23 m/day
- **Daily production: 18,000 tons (4 million tons/year)**
- **Main reasons**
 - Favorite conditions for longwall mining: inclination $<5^\circ$, height most between 1.4 ~ 2.1 m
 - Relatively shallow overburden: average about 240 m
 - Low gassy mines
 - Normally single seam mining
 - Equipment automation
 - Mixing of room & pillar and longwall mining methods: Longwall in good areas and R & P in left-over areas.

Mountaineer II Mine, WV – Mining Two Seams With Different Methods

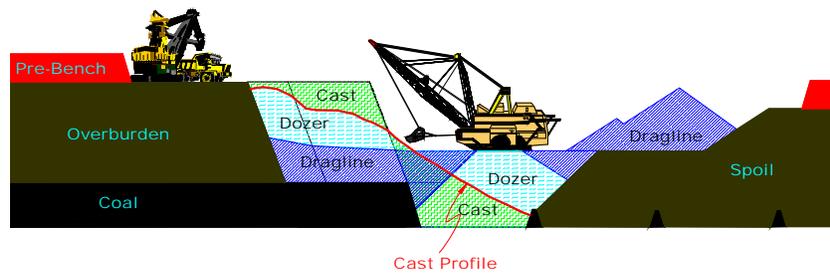


Surface Mining



- **Coal surface mining methods**
 - 67% of the coal production
 - Mining methods
 - Open-pit
 - Area Mining
 - Contour mining
 - Mountain top removal mining
 - Highwall Mining

Surface Mining – Coal



Surface Mining Equipment



**Typical Equipment
Used for Overburden
Removal**





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Surface Mining



Maximum
Capacity
(tons)



1985
1990
1995
2000



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Surface Mining



- **Some trends in surface mining**

- Digital drives on shovels and draglines
- Larger trucks
- Global positioning systems
 - Driverless trucks
 - Collision avoid radar for large mobile equipment
- High voltage equipment



Area Mining - Peabody Coal Company PRB Coal in Gillette, Wyoming



Mountain Top Mining



Mountaintop removal mining (MTR), also known as mountaintop mining (MTM), is a form of surface mining that involves the mining of the summit or summit ridge of a mountain. Coal seams are extracted from a mountain by removing the land, or overburden, above the seams.

Mining in Process



Mountain Top Mining



Restoration in Process



Highwall Mining



Coalcountrythemovie.com

Coal Preparation



Modern coal processing plants incorporate a complex array of solid-solid and solid liquid separation processes.

- The processes remove unwanted impurities such as ash, sulfur, and moisture from run-of-mine (that is, unprocessed coal) feedstocks to improve coal utilization properties.
- Separation technologies used by the coal industry include screening, classification, dense medium separation, gravity concentration, froth flotation, centrifugation, filtration, and thickening.

Prep Plant Statistics NETL

- **Operators**
 - ANR – 33 plants
 - Patriot Coal – 16 plants
 - Murray Energy – 15 plants
 - Blackhawk Mining – 14 plants
 - Arch and Alliance – 12 plants

- **No. of U.S. Coal Prep. Plants – 268**
 - 19% reported as idle
 - WV 80, KY 56, PA 44, VA 18, IL 16 and IN 14



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Coal Preparation – Separation Processes Used for Coal NETL

Increasing Difficulties

	Size-Size	Solid-Solid	Solid-Liquid
Coarse	Raw Coal Screens	Dense Media Vessel	Dewatering Screens
Medium	Sieve Bends	Dense Media Cyclone	Basket Centrifuges
Fine	Classifying Cyclones	Coal Spirals	Screen-Bowl Centrifuges
Ultrafine		Froth	Disc Filter

VT.edu



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Coal Preparation – Images



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Environment and Reclamation



Returning the land to as good or better condition than before mining

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Mining Reclamation

Mining is Temporary Land Use



Mylan Park



Twisted Gun Golf Course



Mount Olive Prison



Logan WV. Airport



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Driving Innovation ♦ Delivering Results



Appalachia Coal Markets

Perry Bissell
September 24, 2015



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Presentation Outline



- **Overview of Appalachia Coal Markets and Infrastructure**
- **Reasons for Decline in Appalachia Coal Markets**



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Quick C.V. NETL

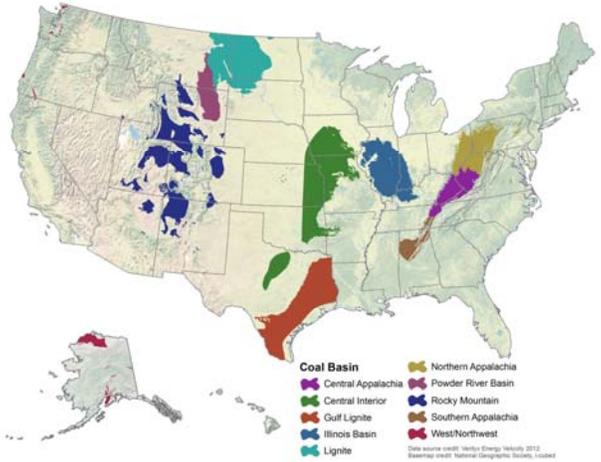
- **PhD, Mineral Economics, Penn State**
- **Director, Market Development and Analysis, CONSOL Energy**
- **Senior Energy Market Analyst, John T. Boyd Company**
- **Senior Director, Coal, PIRA Energy Group**



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U.S. Coal Producing Regions NETL





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Appalachia Coal Quality v. Other Major Basins



Basin	Heat Content (Btu/lb)		SO2 Content (lbs/MMBtu)	
	Low	High	Low	High
Central Appalachia	11,500	13,000	1.2	3.0
Northern Appalachia	11,500	13,000	2.5	7.0
Illinois Basin	10,000	12,500	4.0	6.5
Powder River Basin	8,300	8,800	0.7	1.0

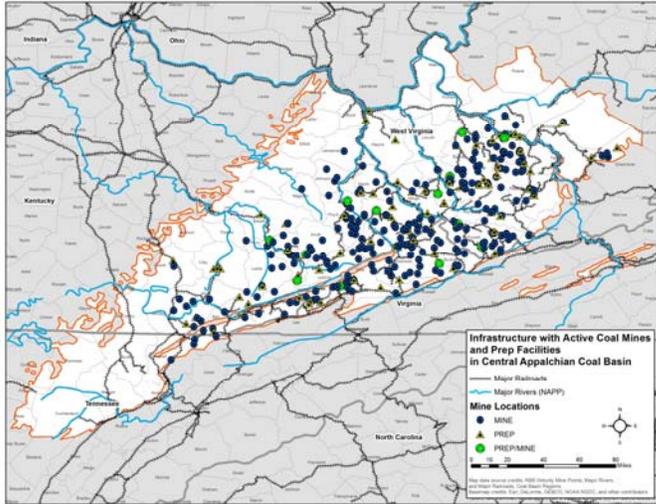
Quality estimates are for illustrative purposes and represent "typical" low and high values. These are not intended to represent lowest and highest potential quality.


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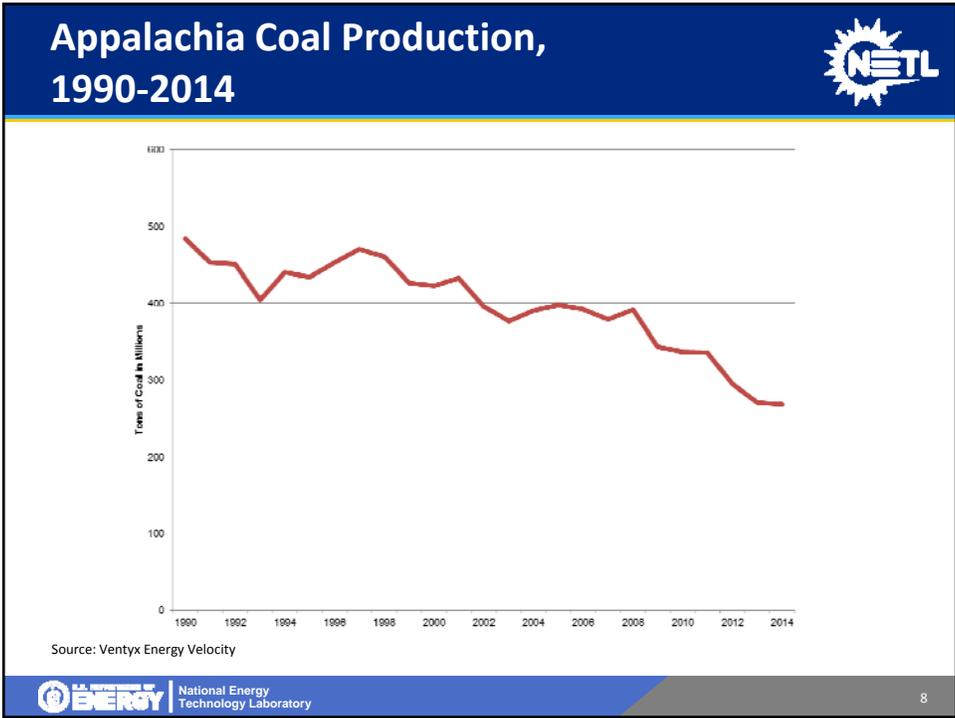
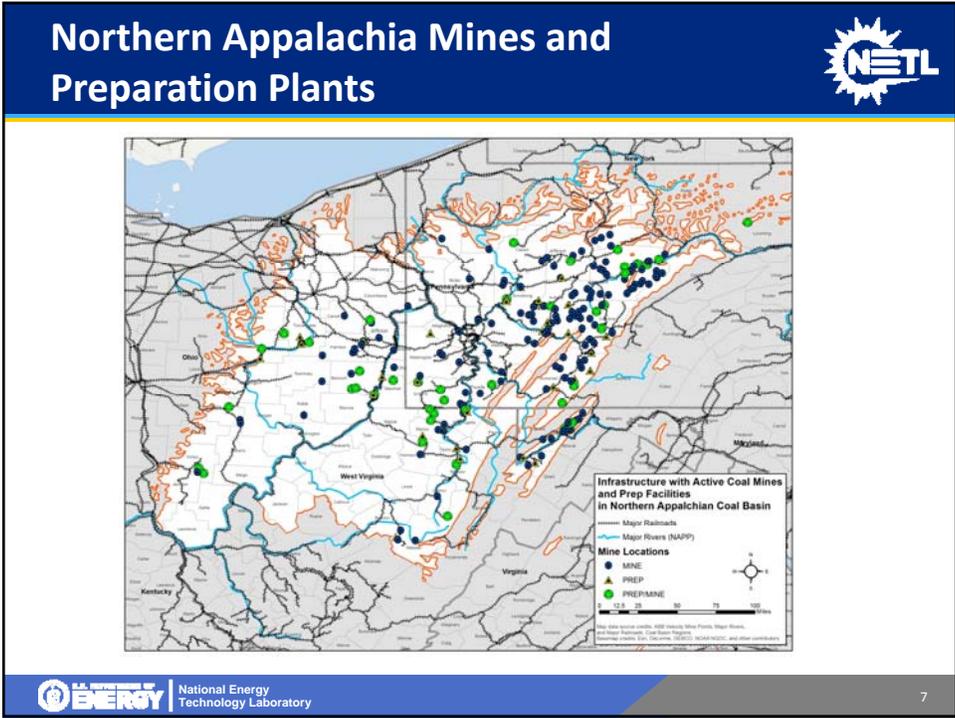
Central Appalachia Mines and Preparation Plants

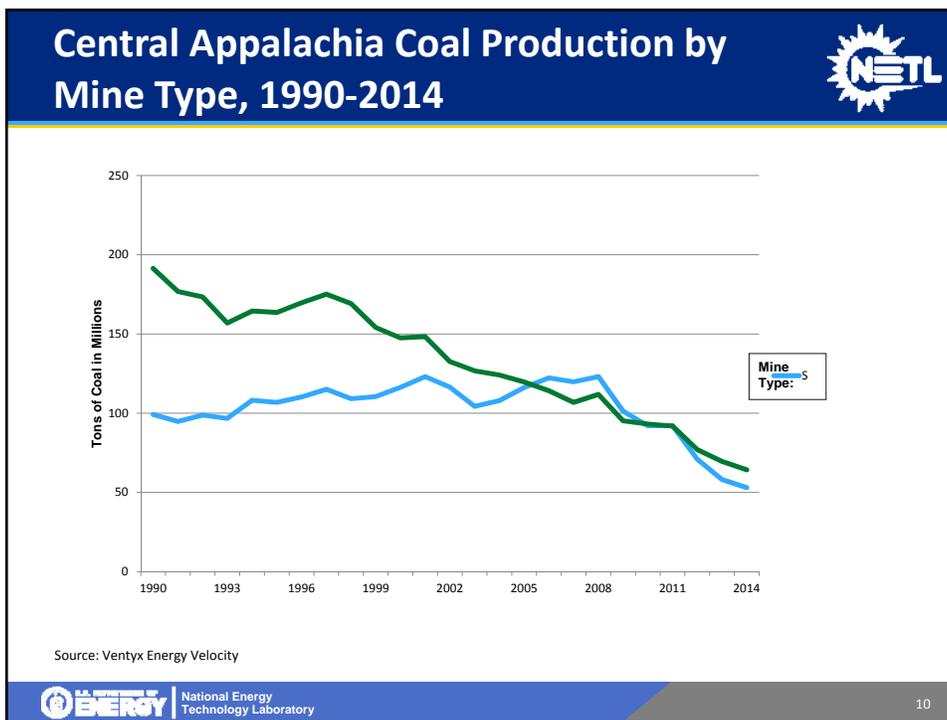
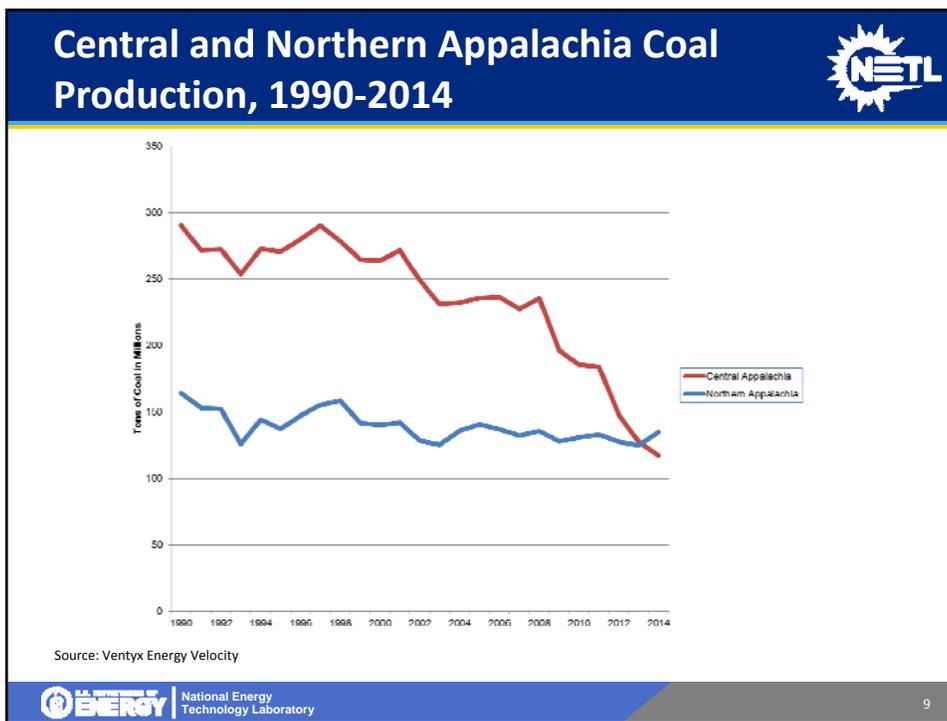


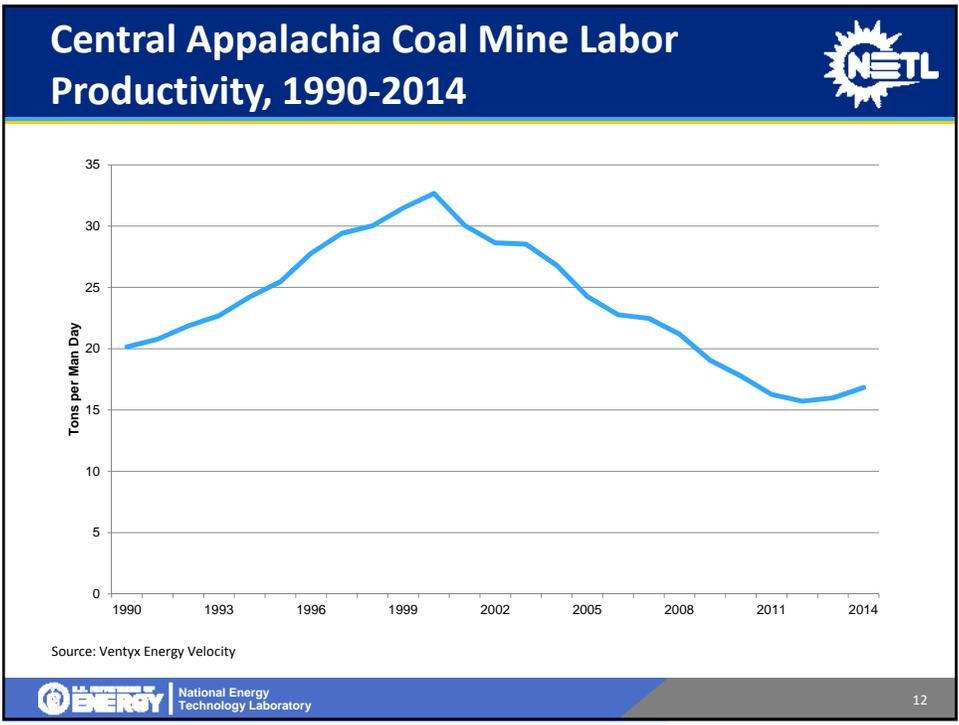
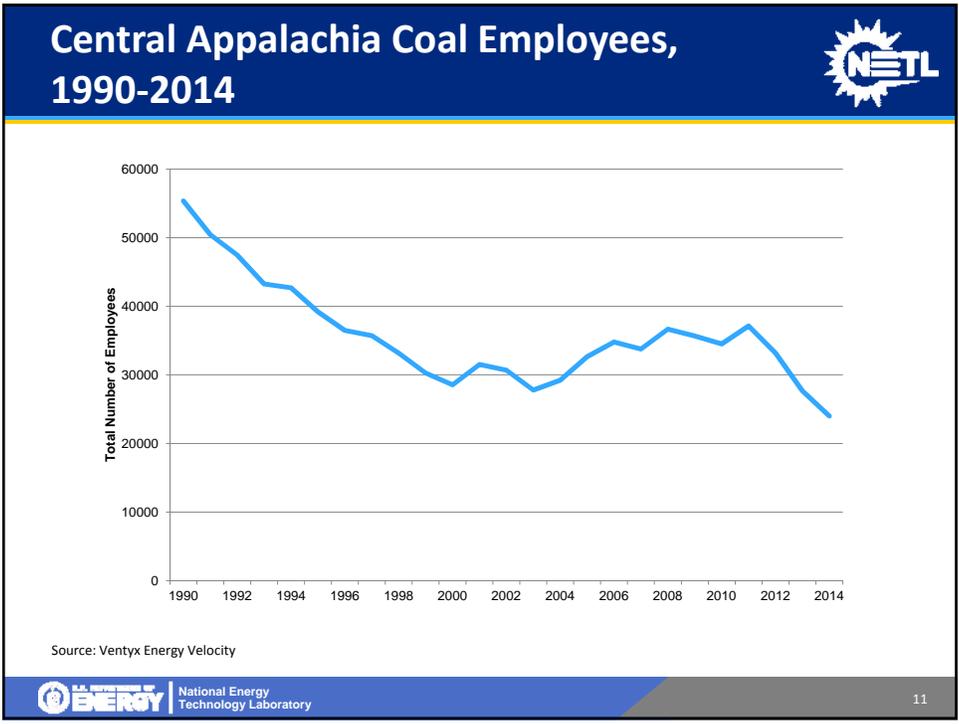


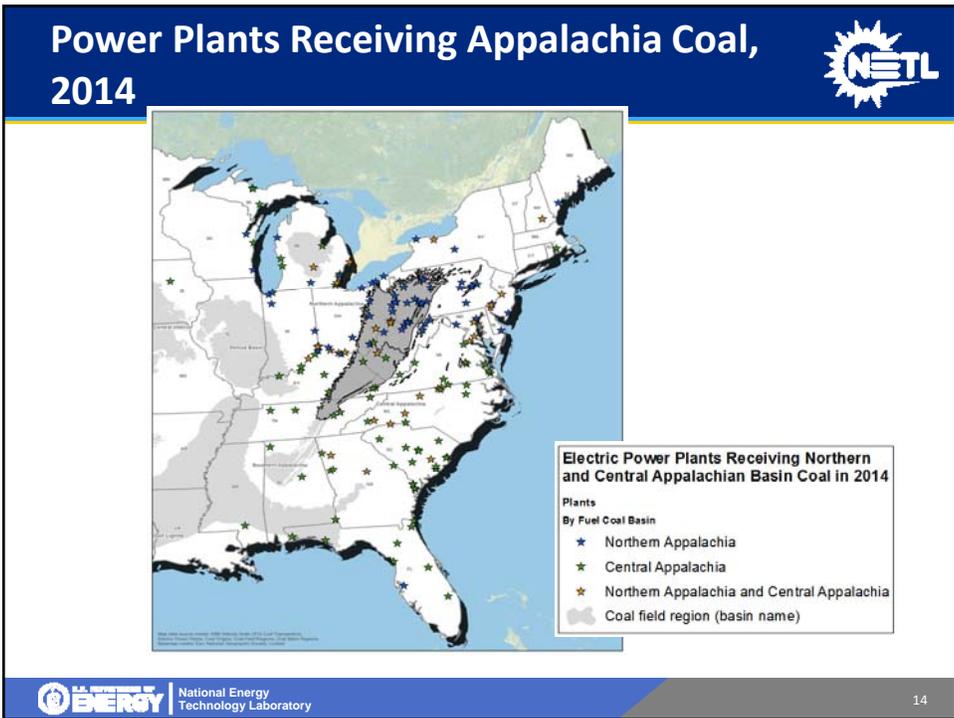
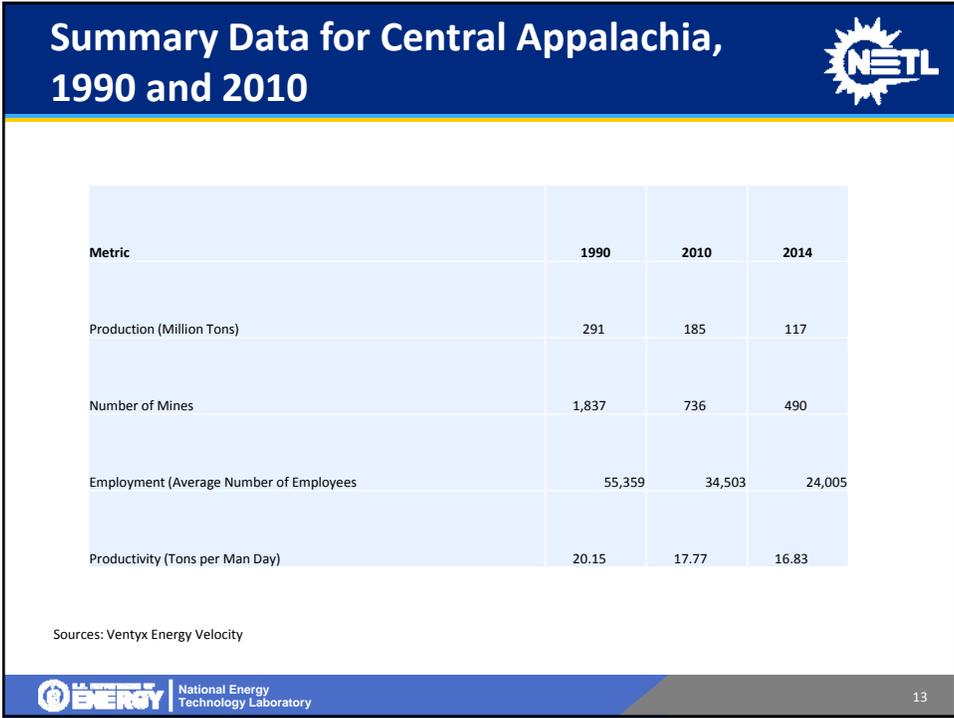

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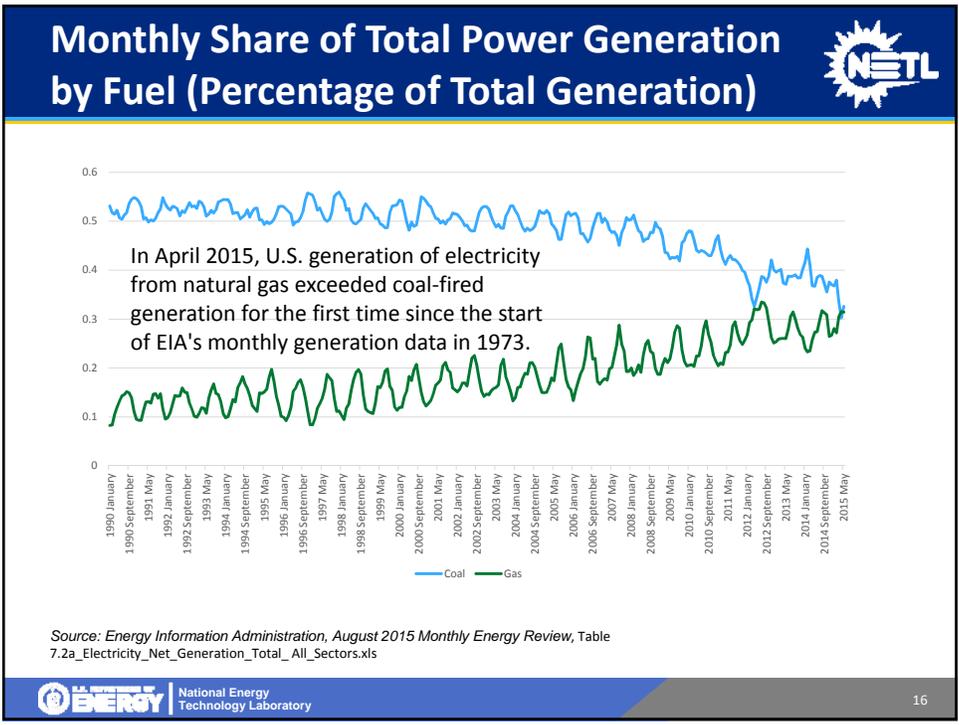
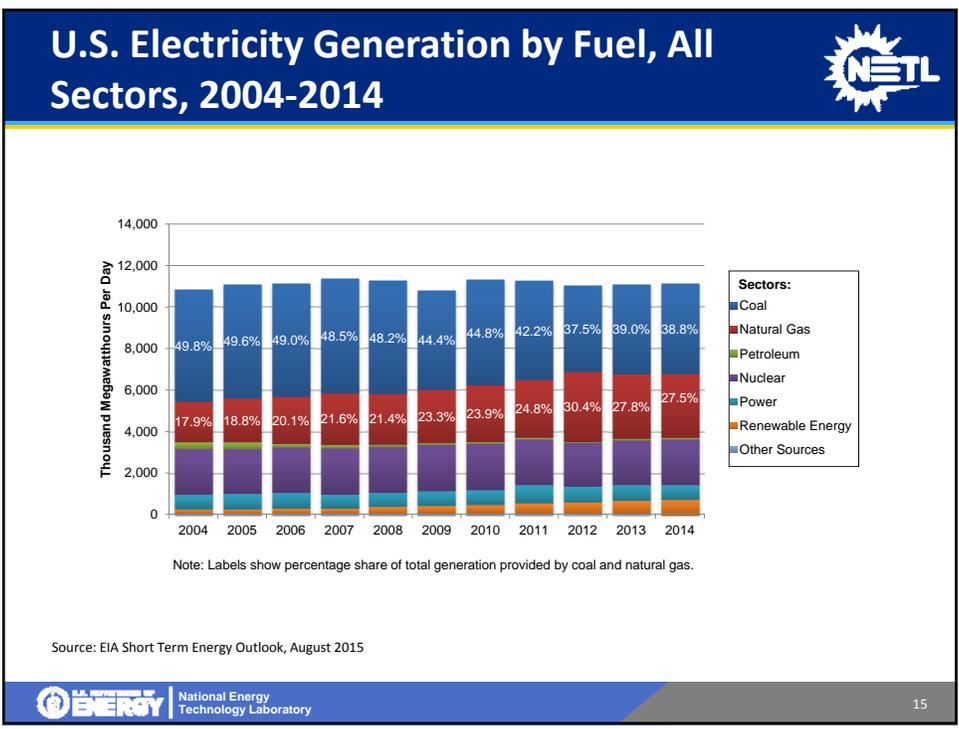
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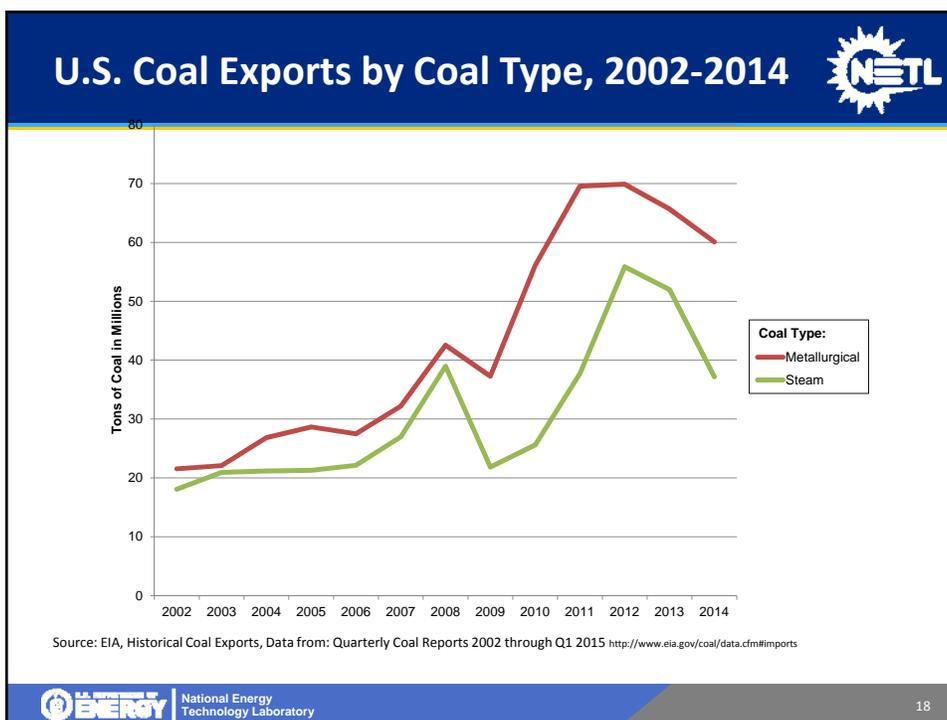
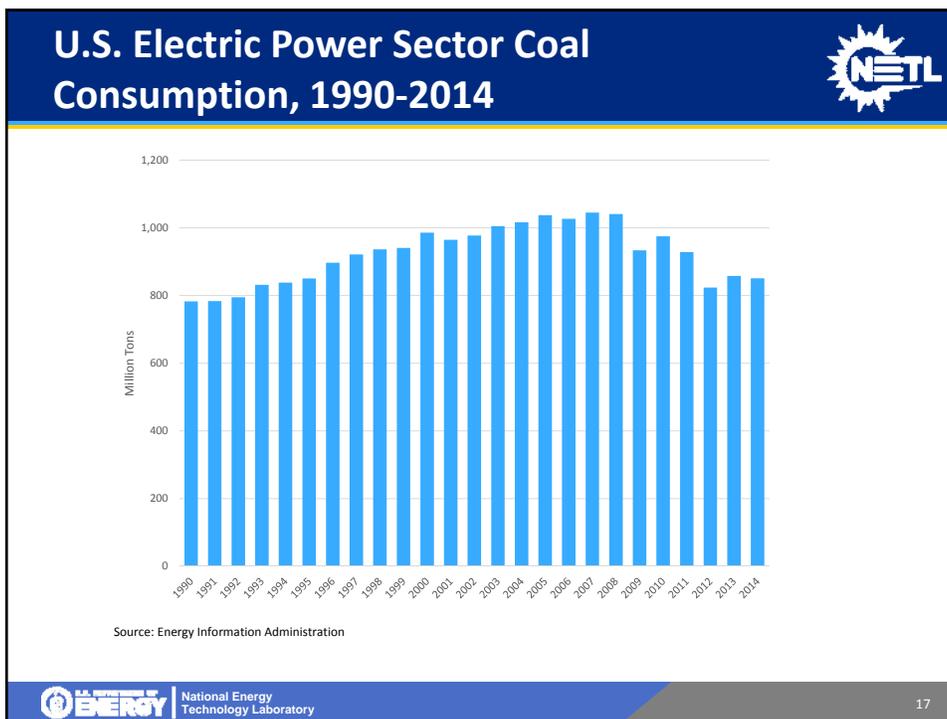


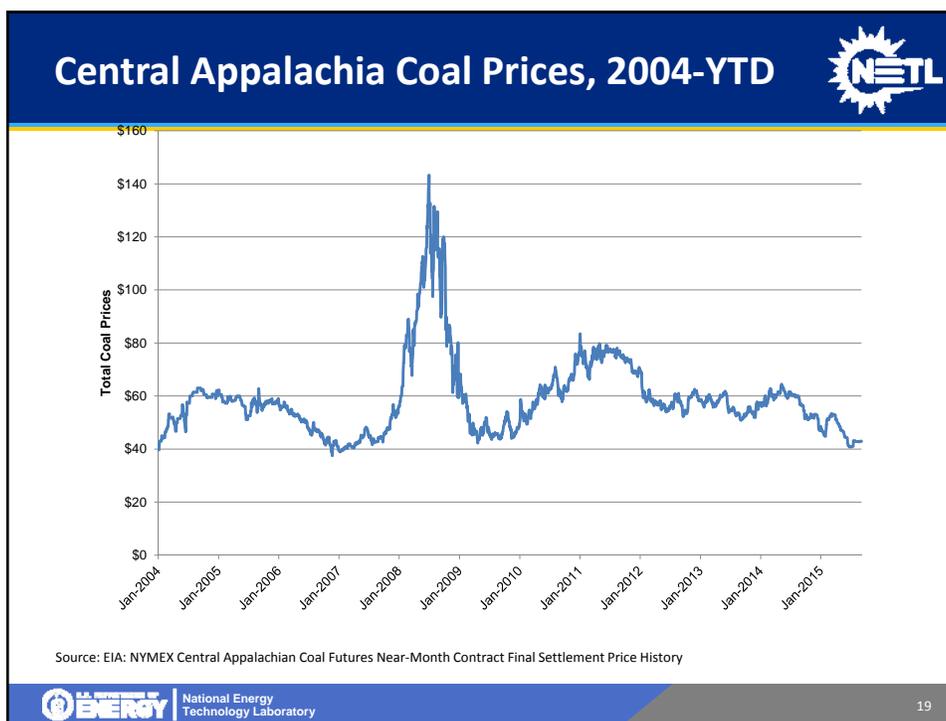








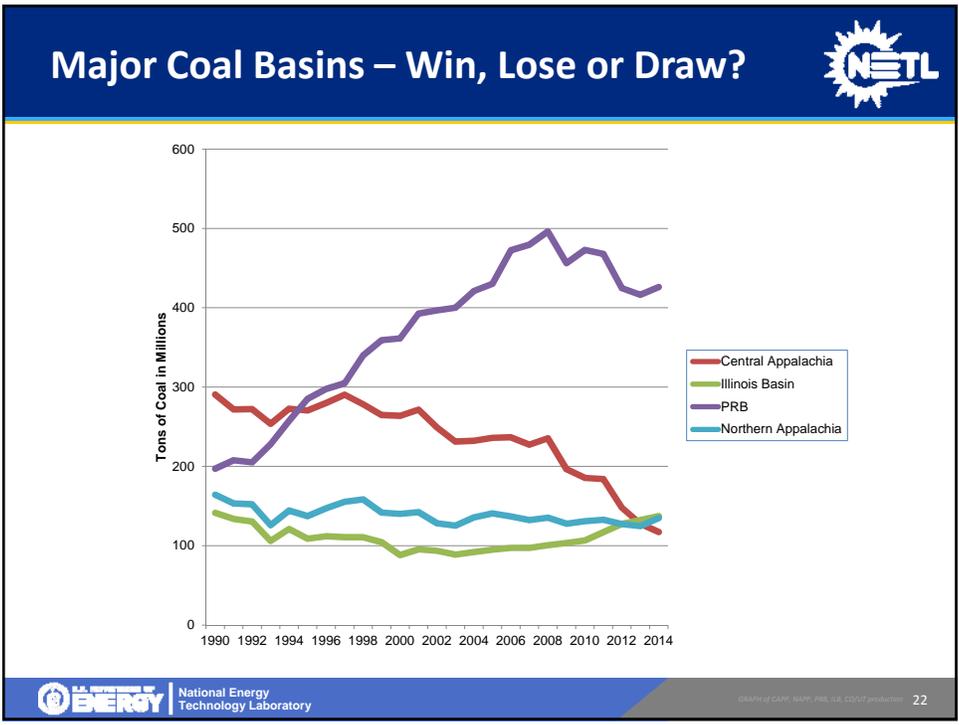
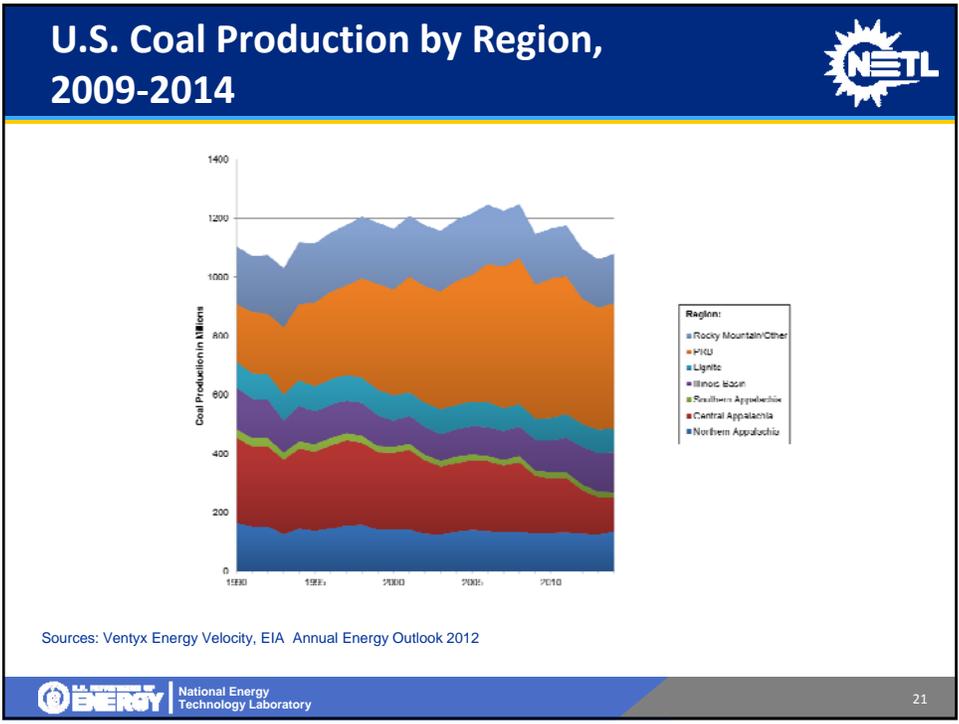


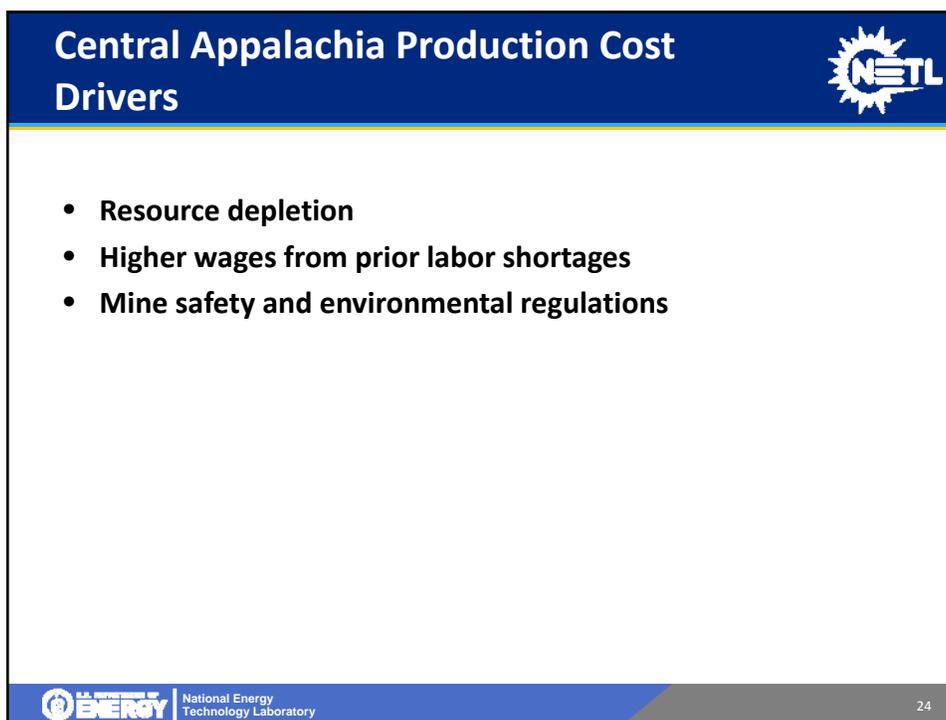
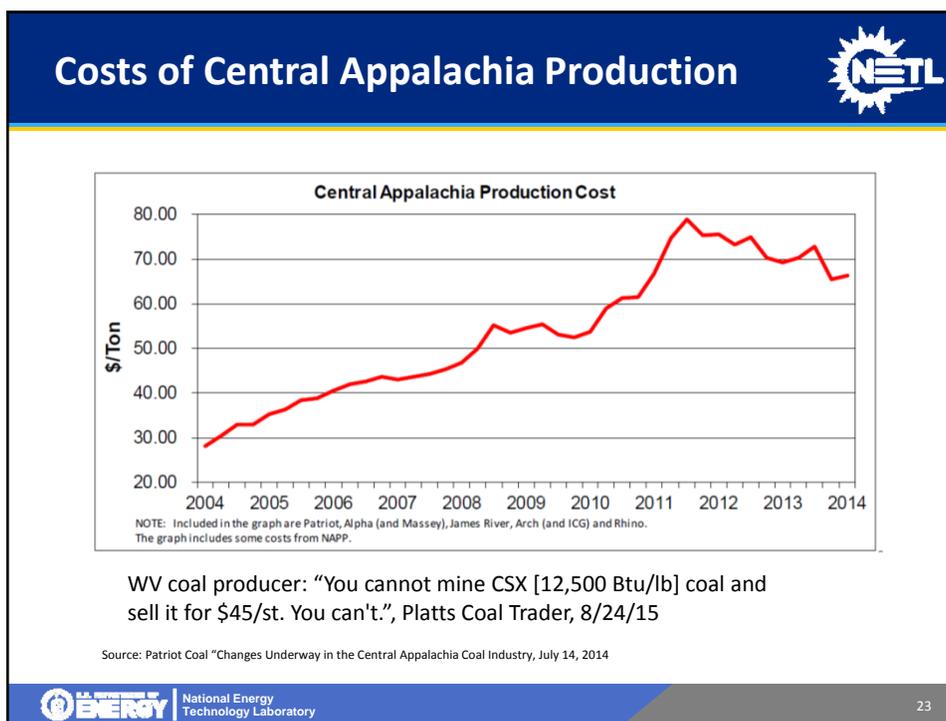


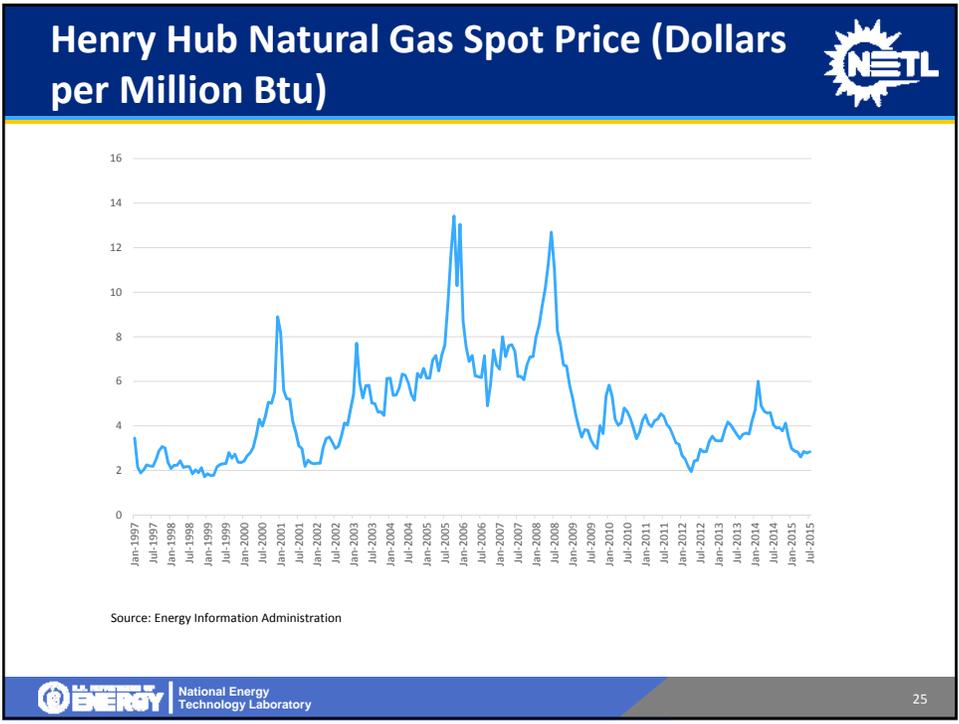
Major Factors Behind Decline of Appalachia Coal

- **Regional Competition**
- **Natural Gas**
- **Tightening Environmental and Safety Regulations**
- **Declining Export Markets**

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Illustrative Examples of “Breakeven” Delivered Costs of Coal Versus Gas

	Central Appalachia	Northern Appalachia	Illinois Basin	Powder River Basin	Natural Gas
Fob Mine (\$/Ton)	\$ 70.00	\$ 60.00	\$ 50.00	\$ 15.00	na
Transportation (\$/Ton)	\$ 20.00	\$ 20.00	\$ 20.00	\$ 35.00	na
Delivered Cost (\$/Ton)	\$ 90.00	\$ 80.00	\$ 70.00	\$ 50.00	na
Delivered Cost (\$/MMBtu)	\$ 3.60	\$ 3.08	\$ 2.97	\$ 2.84	\$ 2.85
Assumed Heat Content	Btu/lb				
Central Appalachia	12,500				
Northern Appalachia	13,000				
Illinois Basin	11,800				
Powder River Basin	8,800				

Source: LTI Estimates

Central Appalachia Coal Exports



- **Global markets have weakened**
 - Lower-than-expected Chinese coal imports
- **Supply has increased**
 - Expanded production in Australia and Indonesia
- **As the “swing supplier” in international coal markets, Central Appalachia exports have fallen dramatically**

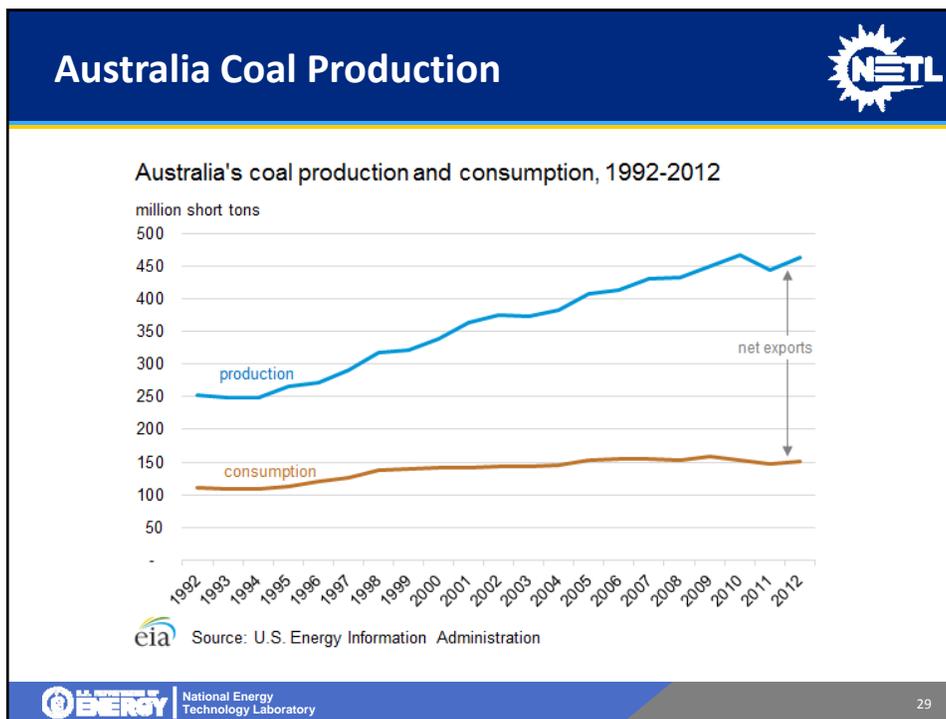
Growth in Chinese Coal Use is Slowing



Annual change in Chinese coal consumption (2001-14)
percent change in energy content terms



Source: Energy Information Administration, Today in Energy, September 25, 2015



Tightening Environmental and Safety Regulations

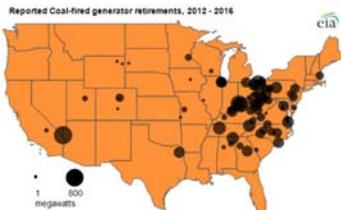
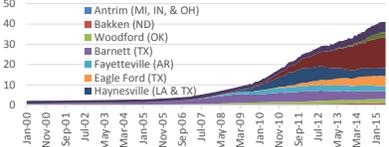
- **Environmental regulations have tightened on both producers and consumers of coal**
 - Power plant emissions
 - MSHA safety regulations following 2010 UBB disaster
 - Valley fill permitting
 - Water treatment costs
- **Prospects for additional tightening discourage investments**

Five Visuals Explaining Decline in Central Appalachia





Thin seams, tough mining compared to thick PRB seams and longwalls in other regions

Plant retirements in core markets The rise of shale gas



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West Virginia Mine Entrance



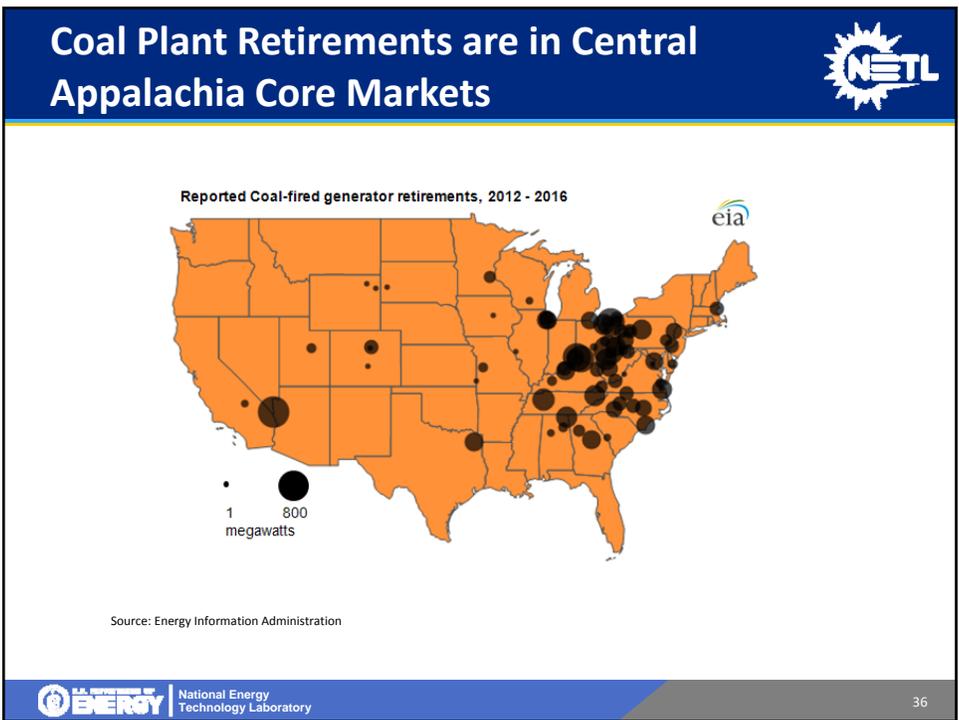
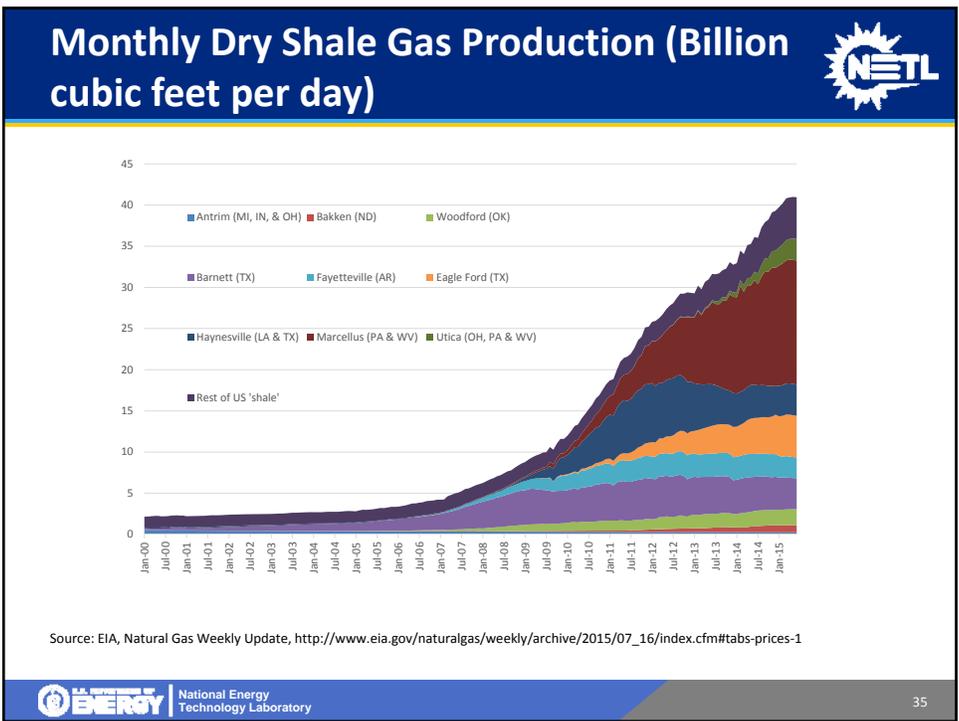
Approximate Seam Height

Source: TechCorr, <http://www.techcorr.com/news/Articles/Article.cfm?ID=388>



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Summary



- **Central Appalachia production has been declining for a long time**
 - This is not a short-term phenomenon
- **The decline in Central Appalachia will continue**
 - Competition from other regions for limited markets will be intense
- **Natural gas is taking market share**
 - Short-term declines have been dramatic
- **Environmental regulations are taking away domestic markets**
 - Closing power plants
 - Forcing scrubbing that reduces demand for lower sulfur coal
- **Mining regulations are increasing production costs**
- **Export markets are declining**