Ohio’s Coal Industry
Ohio Coal Association

* OCA Staff: Christian R. Palich (President), Blaine E. Kelly (Manager, Government Affairs).

* Mission Statement: The Ohio Coal Association is a trade association dedicated to representing Ohio’s coal industry. As a united front, the Association is committed to advancing the development and utilization of Ohio coal as an abundant, economic and environmentally sound energy source.

* Office Location: 17 South High Street, Suite 310, Columbus, Ohio 43215

* Membership: 10 Active members, 72 Associate members.
Ohio Coal Association
Member Companies

* B & N Coal, Inc.
* Westmoreland Resource Partners LP
  * Oxford Mining Company
  * Buckingham Mining Company
* East Fairfield Coal Company
* Hopedale Mining
* Kimble Clay & Limestone
* Rosebud Mining Company
* Sands Hill Mining LLC
* Sterling Mining Corporation
* The Ohio Valley Coal Company
* Waterloo Coal Company
Of the 25 coal producing states in the U.S., Ohio ranked 10th in 2014 (USEIA)

Top five states (in descending order):
- Wyoming: 395.7 (40%)
- West Virginia: 112.2 (11%)
- Kentucky: 77.3 (8%)
- Pennsylvania: 60.9 (6%)
- Illinois: 58.0 (6%)
Coal mining in Ohio began around 1800, with reported production amounting to 100 tons of coal mined from Jefferson County.

As Ohio transformed into an industrial state in the late 1800s, it became one of the largest coal-producing and coal-consuming states in the nation.

In 1918, Ohio’s coal work force swelled to its greatest level of more than 50,000 individuals.

During World War I, Ohio’s coal industry realized production levels that would not be seen again until the 1960s.
Ohio Coal is primarily used to generate electricity.

59% of the state’s electricity is produced by burning coal (EIA, 2015).

Ohio coal is also used in commercial, institutional, and industrial applications, while minor amounts are exported.

Ohio ranked seventh in the nation in 2013 in energy consumption by the industrial sector and output from its factories accounted for 17% of the state's gross domestic product (GDP) in 2014; the state contributed 4.7% to the total U.S. manufacturing GDP in 2014.
Coal & Electricity Prices

2015 U.S. Average Electricity Retail Prices
(cents per kilowatt hour)

INSTITUTE FOR 21ST CENTURY ENERGY
U.S. CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
Production Data for Ohio Coal

* Coal was produced by 24 companies at 53 mines in 14 Ohio counties during 2014. (OH DMRM)

* In 2014 Ohio produced 21,975,836 tons of coal.

* 15,393,997 tons (70.0 percent) were produced at 10 underground mines.

* 6,581,839 tons (30.0 percent) were produced at 43 surface mines.

* Ohio’s 5 leading counties for coal production (in descending order): Belmont, Harrison, Perry, Jefferson, and Tuscarawas Counties.
* The Pennsylvanian-age Monongahela Group Pittsburgh (No. 8) coal was the most heavily mined seam.
* Followed by the Allegheny Group Middle Kittanning (No. 6), the Allegheny Group Upper Freeport (No. 7), the Monongahela Group Meigs Creek (No. 9), and the Allegheny Group Lower Kittanning (No. 5) seams.
* Coal from these five seams constituted 92.4% of total 2014 production.
* Since 1816, mining of the Pittsburgh (No. 8) coal in eastern Ohio has produced more than 1 Billion tons of coal.
* Underground Mining: 65.7% of the coal was produced by longwall mining & 34.3% was mined by continuous miner; no coal was produced by conventional mining in 2014.

* Surface mining: 81.5% of the coal was conventional surface methods, 3% was mined by augering, and 15.5% was mined by highwall miner.
Rail transported 55.6% of the total sales. Trucking transported 40.6%, and Water carried 2.3% of the coal sold in 2014. A total of 105,966 tons (0.5%) of the coal produced was reported as stored.
* A total of 22,043,342 tons of coal were sold in 2014; total value was $1,083,238,419.
* This was the sixth consecutive year coal values were greater than $1 Billion.
* The average price per ton of all coal sold was $49.14. Surface-mined coal averaged $42.00 per ton and underground-mined coal averaged $52.15.
The total average annual employment reported in 2014 was 2,783 employees.

Production employees worked an average of 198 days producing coal in 2014.

The average annual wage earned by all production employees was $70,004.

Wages earned by all employees totaled $227,338,432 in 2014.
* Bituminous coal is the most common coal.
* Bituminous and sub-bituminous coal together represent more than 90 percent of all the coal consumed in the U.S.
* When burned, bituminous coal produces a high, white flame.
* Bituminous coal includes two subtypes: thermal and metallurgical.
* Bituminous coal provides approximately 10,500 to 15,000 Btu per pound as mined.
Bituminous coal contains moisture up to about 17 percent.

Its fixed carbon content can range up to about 85 percent, with ash content up to 12 percent by weight.

Bituminous coal can be categorized further by the level of volatile matter it contains: high-volatile A, B, and C, medium-volatile, and low-volatile. About 0.5 to 2 percent of the weight of bituminous coal is nitrogen.

Burning of bituminous coal releases trace mineral impurities into the air as pollution. During combustion, about 95 percent of the sulfur content of bituminous coal gets oxidized and released as gaseous sulfur oxides.
*Issues facing Coal Industry*

*Rules and Regulations that negatively impact Ohio’s Coal Industry:*

* “Clean Power Plan”*
* “Stream Protection Rule”*
* Coal Dust Rule*
* MATS (Mercury and Air Toxics Standards)*
* State renewable energy mandates*

* “We’re going to put a lot of coal miners and coal companies out of business.” (Hillary Clinton)*
Federally, even with a Republican controlled Congress, very little expectation of energy or coal legislation expected to become law. (No veto-proof majority)

Congress passed three resolutions this year under the Congressional Review Act that would have prevented the Clean Power Plan and Waters of the U.S. rules from being implemented. All were vetoed.

One bill which would be positive for coal industry has passed the U.S. House but is waiting on Senate action:

* HR 1644 STREAM Act (Mooney)

In Ohio, the legislature and Governor John Kasich have understood and worked hard to make sure the coal industry plays vital role in Ohio, for both job creation and to produce affordable energy.
Part of our role at the Ohio Coal Association is to educate our lawmakers and regulators both here in Ohio as well as Washington the important role coal plays in our economy.

In picture US Senator Rob Portman (R-OH) visits B & N Coal Co. in Noble County to learn more about the industry.
Learn More And Follow Ohio Coal

* For more information about the Ohio Coal Association, please visit www.OhioCoal.com.

* Follow Ohio Coal Association on Social Media
  * Twitter: @OhioCoalAssn
  * Facebook: www.Facebook.com/OhioCoalAssociation