

Facility Name: Westmar Middle School

30780
CCB Tonnage Report – 2008

B. Applicability. If you or your company meet the definition of a generator of CCBs as defined above, you must provide the information as required below. For the purposes of this report, "you" shall hereinafter refer to the generator defined above. Please note that COMAR 26.04.10.08 requires generators of CCBs to submit an annual report to the Department concerning the disposition of the CCBs that they generated the previous year.

III. Required Information. The following information must be provided to the Department by March 1, 2009:

A. Contact information:

Facility Name: Westmar Middle School

Name of Permit Holder: _____

Facility Address: 400 Philos Avenue

Street

Facility Address: Westernport
City

MD
State

21562
Zip

County: Allegany

Contact Information (Person filing report or Environmental Manager)

Facility Telephone No.: 301-722-4968

Facility Fax No.: 301-722-4985

Contact Name: Larry Lancaster

Contact Title: Supervisor of Operations

Contact Address: 211 Market Street

Street

Contact Address: Cumberland
City

MD
State

21502
Zip

Contact Email: larry.lancaster@acps.k12.md.us

Contact Telephone No.: 301-722-4968

Contact Fax No.: 301-722-4985

For questions on how to complete this form, please call Mr. Tariq Masood, Head of the Office of Reports and Data Management, Solid Waste Program at 410-537-3326.

RECEIVED

FEB 26 2009

B. A description of the process that generates the coal combustion byproducts, including the type of coal or other raw material that generates the coal combustion byproducts. If the space provided is insufficient, please attach additional pages:

One (1) stoker coal boiler, firing bituminous coal, was used to provide steam for building heat.

This facility was converted to natural gas-fired heating in 2004 and was subsequently removed from service as a public school facility in 2007.

C. In the first Annual Report you submit, the annual volume of coal combustion byproducts generated during the last 5 calendar years, including an identification of the different types of coal combustion byproducts generated and the volume of each type generated. (Please note that in subsequent years you need only provide the information in this paragraph for the last calendar year.) If the space provided is insufficient, please attach additional pages in a similar format:

Table I: Volume of CCBs Generated for Previous 5 Years:

Reporting Year	Volume of CCB Type:	Volume of CCB Type:	Volume of CCB Type:
	Bottom Ash (ft ³)	N/A	N/A
2008	0		
2007	0		
2006	0		
2005	0		
2004	1,106.33		

Additional notes:

The volumes of CCBs generated from this facility were estimated using the quantities of coal used by the facility and the ash values from the corresponding testing reports.

D. Descriptions of any modeling or risk assessments, or both, conducted relating to the coal combustion byproducts or their use, that were performed by you or your company during the reporting year. Please attach this information to the report.

E. Copies of all laboratory reports of all chemical characterizations of the coal combustion byproducts. Please attach this information to the report.

F. In this first Annual Report you submit, a description of how you disposed of or used your coal combustion byproducts in the last 5 calendar years (Please note that in subsequent years you need only provide the information in this paragraph for the last calendar year), identifying:

(a) The types and volume of coal combustion byproducts disposed of or used (if different than described in Paragraph C above), the location of disposal, mine reclamation and use sites, and the type and volume of coal combustion byproducts disposed of or used at each site:

The coal combustion byproducts (CCBs) generated by this facility are listed in Table I.

The CCBs generated by this facility during the past five years were transported to the Phillips Coal Company blending yard located near Lonaconing, MD. The volumes of CCBs transported to this site are listed in Table I.

and (b) The different uses by type and volume of coal combustion byproducts:

If the space provided is insufficient, please attach additional pages in a similar format. . (Please note that in subsequent years you need only provide the information in Section F for the last calendar year).

G. A description of how you intend to dispose of or use coal combustion byproducts in the next 5 years, identifying:

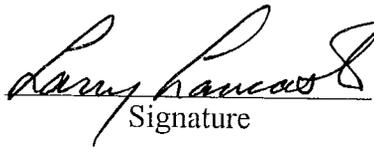
(a) The types and volume of coal combustion byproducts intended to be disposed of or used, the location of intended disposal, mine reclamation and use sites, and the type and volume of coal combustion byproducts intended to be disposed of or used at each site:

This facility ceased coal-fired heating in 2004 and has since been removed from service as a public school facility; and therefore there will be no future generation of coal combustion products (CCBs).

and (b) The different intended uses by type and volume of coal combustion byproducts.

If the space provided is insufficient, please attach additional pages in a similar format.

IV. Signature and Certification. An authorized official of the generator must sign the annual report, and certify as to the accuracy and completeness of the information contained in the annual report:

This is to certify that, to the best of my knowledge, the information contained in this report and any attached documents are true, accurate, and complete.		
 Signature	<u>Larry Lancaster, Supervisor of Operations</u> 301-722-4968 Name, Title, & Telephone No. (Print or Type)	<u>2/23/09</u> Date
	<u>larry.lancaster@acps.k12.md.us</u> Your Email Address	

FY 2004-05

PHILLIPS COAL CO.

11 Front Street
Lonaconing, Maryland 21539

_____ Phones _____

Office 301-463-2066

Home 301-463-5326

August 13, 2004

Coal Bids
Supervisor of Plant Operations
211 Market St. (Rear)
P.O. Box 1724
Cumberland, M.D. 21501-1724

FOR TOLL
301-777-7595
GOULD ENERGY DIVISION
11600 MEXICO FARMS RD. SE
CUMBERLAND, MD 21502

TRI-STAR MINING, INC.
P.O. BOX 339
BARTON, MD 21521

#4 Frank

SAMPLE ID: AES RAW

DATE: 07/14/04
STANDARD NO. 1997-14273-1

Jim. Peresma
Summit LABS

OPERATING CO.: TRI-STAR MINING, INC.
SAMPLED BY: CUSTOMER
MINE:
LOCATION: BARTON, MD.
DATE SAMPLED: 07/13/04
WEATHER: SUNNY
GROSS WEIGHT: 17.66 KG
OTHER ID:

814-634-0485
25⁰³-26⁰³

DATE RECEIVED: 07/14/04

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

		AS RECEIVED	DRY BASIS
MOISTURE	D2961	1.55 %	XXXX
ASH	D3174	13.95 %	14.17 %
SULFUR	D4239 (3.3)	2.86 %	2.91 %
BTU/LB	D1989	13178	13385
MAF BTU/LB	D3180		15595

APPROVED BY JW

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

CORPORATE RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT

SCHENECTADY, N. Y. 12305



No. 491

BITUMINOUS
COAL DUST

Date _____

SECTION I. MATERIAL IDENTIFICATION

MATERIAL NAME: BITUMINOUS COAL DUST
DESCRIPTION: Includes coals between lignites and anthracites with "fixed carbon" <86%, "volatile matter" >14% "calorific value" >10,500 BTU/lb (see ASTM D388 & D3172). Particulate <75 µm (thru No. 200 sieve), dispersable in air, is of primary interest. Coal consists of conjugated poly(aromatic/unsaturated/saturated) ring structures with hetrocycles containing O,N, and S. C₁₀₂H₇₈O₁₀N₂ has been suggested as a "coal molecule".
SOURCE: Mining, handling, and pulverizing processes with coal.

SECTION II. INGREDIENTS AND HAZARDS

"Proximate Analysis" of some air-dried bituminous coals:					HAZARD DATA
Source	"Moisture"	"Volatiles"	"Fixed Carbon"	"Ash"	
West Virginia	1.8	20.4	72.4	5.4	ACGIH TLV ³ 8-hr TWA 2 mg/m ³ or OSHA PEL 2.4 mg/m ³ Respirable dust with <5% quartz*
Pennsylvania	1.2	34.5	58.4	5.9	
Illinois	8.4	35.0	48.2	8.4	
Wyoming	11.0	38.6	40.2	10.2	
Bituminous coals also contain trace metals, sulfur (0.4-3.5) and nitrogen (0.9-1.5%), depending on source and type.					

*Respirable dust is particulate <5 µm in size. Use quartz formula (MSDS #71) if quartz content is >5%.

SECTION III. PHYSICAL DATA

Boiling point ----- N/A Specific gravity (H₂O=1) - 1.3-1.6
 Vapor pressure at 25 C ----- Negligible Volatiles at 25 C ----- Negligible
 Water solubility ----- Negligible
 Appearance & Odor: Black powder; little or no odor.

SECTION IV. FIRE AND EXPLOSION DATA

Flash Point and Method	Autoignition Temp. **	Flammability Limits In Air	LOWER	UPPER
	(cloud) >1114 F (layer) >392 F	cloud(10 µm Av.), 50mJ spark	>0.05*	1 oz/ft ³

Extinguishing Media: Nitrogen, carbon dioxide, steam, water, ammonium biphosphate powder
 A water spray can be used to cautiously wet down coal dust to help prevent ignition (avoid raising dust). It is a fire and explosion hazard when exposed to heat or flame. Firefighters should have self-contained breathing equipment and protective clothing.
 *Ca 1 oz/ft³ gives max. flame energy; smallest 20% of particulate determines ignition characteristics; 10-50mJ spark needed at 0-5% moisture, respectively, to initiate combustion in <200 mesh dust. **A pile of 2-7 µm Pittsburgh coal dust heated at 169 C in air can reach AIT in 600 hr.

SECTION V. REACTIVITY DATA

Coal dust is fairly stable at 25 C, but it can react with oxygen from the air, very slowly at room temperature and faster when heated. In piles with good heat retention a slow heat build-up and spontaneous ignition can occur. (Humid air can accelerate this ignition of dry coal.) On heating coal releases combustibles by devolatilization and pyrolysis. When these burn, they can heat the solid carbon; hot carbon reacts with O₂, CO₂, and water vapor to produce combustible gases.
 Oxidation products of coal can include oxides of carbon, nitrogen and sulfur, partially oxidized hydrocarbons, soot and fly ash.
 This material is incompatible with strong oxidizing agents, especially when heated.

SECTION VI. HEALTH HAZARD INFORMATION

TLV 2 mg/m³ (See Sect II)

Coal workers pneumoconiosis (CWP) can occur after years of excessive exposure to respirable coal dust in the mining, handling and processing of coal. Respirable quartz particulate can be simultaneously present with the coal, especially in the mine. In general, coal dust is deposited in the lungs like quartz but requires over 10X as much for adverse effects. It does not kill macrophages; reticulin fibers form, but little collagen is generated. (That which forms is often attributed to quartz.) The severity of CWP is directly related to the amount of coal dust in the lungs. In many CWP does not progress beyond the simple stage, which is detectable by x-ray as round and irregular "coal macules" of 1-5 mm diameter, but which does not change lung function or shorten life. CWP is a precursor of progressive massive fibrosis (PMF) resulting in large masses of fibrous tissue development (mechanisms unclear). PMF impairs pulmonary function and shortens life. There is no evidence of association of CWP and bronchogenic cancer. Chronic bronchitis and emphysema are reported to result from excessive coal dust inhalation. Persons having rheumatoid arthritis in conjunction with simple CWP may have rapidly developing lung damage. (Caplan's Syndrome).

SECTION VII. SPILL, LEAK, AND DISPOSAL PROCEDURES

Remove ignition sources. Clean-up personnel may need dust respirators and eye protection. Coal dust should be cleaned up in manner that avoids dispersing particulate in air or into the environment. Collect dust in a covered metal container for use as fuel or for disposal. **DISPOSAL:** Use as fuel in a pulverized coal-burning furnace, or burn as slurry in water. For other incineration, possible dust explosions or "puffs" and high temperature need to be considered. Scrap coal dust may be wet down thoroughly with water in a container and buried in landfill. Follow Federal, State, and Local regulations.

SECTION VIII. SPECIAL PROTECTION INFORMATION

Provide explosion-proof general and local exhaust ventilation to meet TLV requirements. Approved filtration of exhausted air may be required to prevent excessive environmental dispersion of dust. Where airborne dust is excessive in the workplace, dust respirators and eye protection are needed. In working with coal dust, use good personal hygiene. Wear regularly cleaned work clothing. Showering and changing into street clothing after work may be desirable. Follow good housekeeping procedures to control coal dust build up. Collect dust from settling areas and surfaces in a manner to avoid generating airborne dust. Design dust suppression measures into processes. Meet explosion-proof code requirements for electrical services where coal dust may be present.

SECTION IX. SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS AND COMMENTS

Keep sources of heat and ignition, flammable materials, and strong oxidizing agents away from areas where coal dust may collect. Prevent static sparks. Inerting may be desirable, such as powdered CaCO₃ or rock dust laid down over coal dust on mine floor. Nitrogen enriched atmosphere in a coal pulverizing machine.

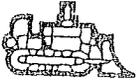
Reference: L.D. Smoot, et. al., "Pulverized Coal Power Plant Fires and Explosions" Parts I, II and V, Brigham Young University, Mechanical Engineering Dept., Prepared for Utah Power and Light Co., Salt Lake City, Utah 1979-1981.

Classification: FLAMMABLE SOLID
 DANGER(S) CODE: 2-4, 14, 38, 43, 47

Warranties as to the suitability of information herein for purchaser's purposes are necessarily purchaser's responsibility. Therefore, although reasonable care has been taken in the preparation of such information, General Electric Company makes no warranties, makes no representations and assumes no responsibility for the accuracy or suitability of such information for application to purchaser's special purposes or for consequences of its use.

APPROVALS: MIS
 CRD *J.M. Nielsen*
 Industrial Hygiene
 and Safety
 MEDICAL REVIEW: *JW 5.11.82*
 29 May 1982

FY 2003-04



PINE MOUNTAIN COAL CO.

15815 RAYNER HILL DRIVE SW
FROSTBURG, MD 21532
301-463-8518

RAYNER & SONS

Fax: 301-463-2572



FED. ID # 52-2093182

TO: Board of Education of Allegany County
From: Pine Mountain Coal Company Inc.
Date: August 11, 2003
Subject: Coal Bid for Allegany County Schools for 2003-2004

SUMMIT TECHNICAL LABORATORIES
P.O. BOX 147
MEYERSDALE, PENNSYLVANIA 15552
(814)634-0485

COAL ANALYSIS REPORT

CLIENT: PINE MT.COAL
DESCRIPTION: AHS STOKER
SAMPLED BY: CLIENT SAMPLE DATE:
ANALYSIS DATE: 6-3-03 CODE: DS LAB NUMBER: L 728

	AS RECEIVED	DRY COAL	
MOISTURE:	1.88		
ASH:	8.65	8.82	
VOLATILE MATTER:	19.59	19.97	
FIXED CARBON:	69.88	71.21	
	<u>100.00</u>	<u>100.00</u>	
SULFUR:	0.69	0.70	
BTU:	13932	14199	MAF: 15572
ASTM FREE SWELLING INDEX #:	9		
LBS SULFUR/MILLION BTU:	0.50		
OTHER:	SCREEN - 2 X 1/4 = 96.9%	1/4 X 0 = 3.1%	
OTHER:			


LAB TECHNICIAN



GEOCHEMICAL TESTING

a division of Energy Center, Inc.

P. 1

2005 N Center Ave
Somerset PA 15126

814/443-1371

814/443-6000

FAX: 814/445-6729

COAL ANALYSIS REPORT

Client: SUMMIT TECHNICAL LABS

Sampled by: PM

Sampling Date:

Analyzed on: 6-6-03

Description: Pine Mt. AHS Stoker #728

LAB NO. 98-C058945

Ash Fusion (Reducing Atmosphere)

Temp ° F	Initial D.	Softening T.	Hemi T.	Fluid T.
	2800 +	2800 +	2800 +	2800 +

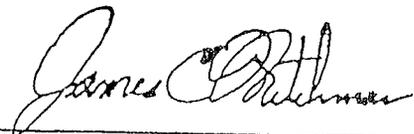
Robert L. Stull
Director of Coal Services

SUMMIT TECHNICAL LABORATORIES
P.O. BOX 147
MEYERSDALE, PENNSYLVANIA 15552
(814)634-0485

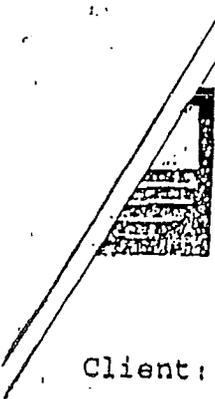
COAL ANALYSIS REPORT

CLIENT: PINE MT. COAL
DESCRIPTION: #1 STOKER
SAMPLED BY: CLIENT SAMPLE DATE:
ANALYSIS DATE: 6-3-03 CODE: DS LAB NUMBER: L 729

	AS RECEIVED	DRY COAL	
MOISTURE:	1.43		
ASH:	12.98	13.16	
VOLATILE MATTER:	19.77	20.06	
FIXED CARBON:	65.82	66.77	
	<u>100.00</u>	<u>100.00</u>	
SULFUR:	1.45	1.48	
BTU:	13237	13429	MAF: 15465
ASTM FREE SWELLING INDEX #:	9		
LBS SULFUR/MILLION BTU:	1.10		
OTHER: SCREEN - 1 1/2 X 3/4 = 48.5%		3/4 X 1/2 = 32.5%	
OTHER: 1/2 X 0 = 19.0%			



LAB TECHNICIAN



GEOCHEMICAL TESTING

a division of Energy Center, Inc.

P.2

2005 N Center Ave
Somerset PA 15501

814/443-1871

814/445-6563

FAX: 814/445-8723

COAL ANALYSIS REPORT

Client: SUMMIT TECHNICAL LABS

Sampled by: PM

Sampling Date:

Analyzed on: 6-6-03

Description: Pine Mt. Stoker #1 #729

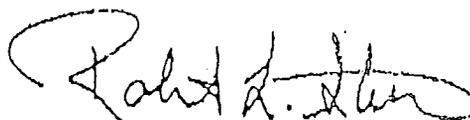
LAB NO. 98-C058946

Ash Fusion (Reducing Atmosphere)

Temp ° F	Initial D.	Softening T.
	2500	2550

Hemi T.
2580

Fluid T.
2630



Robert L. Stull
Director of Coal Services

SUMMIT TECHNICAL LABORATORIES
P.O. BOX 147
MEYERSDALE, PENNSYLVANIA 15552
(814)634-0485

COAL ANALYSIS REPORT

CLIENT: PINE MT. COAL
DESCRIPTION: #2 STOKER
SAMPLED BY: CLIENT SAMPLE DATE:
ANALYSIS DATE: 6-3-03 CODE: DS LAB NUMBER: L 730

	AS RECEIVED	DRY COAL	
MOISTURE:	1.60		
ASH:	13.27	13.48	
VOLATILE MATTER:	20.00	20.33	
FIXED CARBON:	65.13	66.19	
	<u>100.00</u>	<u>100.00</u>	
SULFUR:	1.40	1.43	
BTU:	13232	13447	MAF: 15542
ASTM FREE SWELLING INDEX #:	9		
LBS SULFUR/MILLION BTU:	1.06		
OTHER:	SCREEN - 2 X 1/2 = 91.0%	1/2 X 0 = 9.0%	
OTHER:			


LAB TECHNICIAN

GEOCHEMICAL TESTING

a division of Energy Center, Inc.

COAL ANALYSIS REPORT

P. 3

2005 N Center Ave
Somerset PA 15501

814/443-1971
610/647-0000
FAX: 814/443-0700

Client: SUMMIT TECHNICAL LABS

Sampled by: PM

Sampling Date:

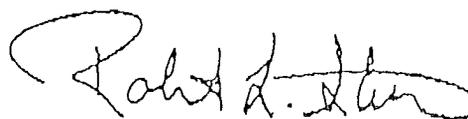
Analyzed on: 6-6-03

Description: Pine Mt. Stoker #2 #730

LAB NO. 98-C058947

Ash Fusion (Reducing Atmosphere)

Temp ° F	Initial D.	Softening T.	Hemi T.	Fluid T.
	2580	2630	2680	2740



Robert L. Stull
Director of Coal Services

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

CORPORATE RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT

SCHENECTADY, N. Y. 12305



NO. 491

BITUMINOUS
COAL DUST

Date May 1982

SECTION I. MATERIAL IDENTIFICATION

MATERIAL NAME: BITUMINOUS COAL DUST

DESCRIPTION: Includes coals between lignites and anthracites with "fixed carbon" <36% "volatile matter" >14% "calorific value" >10,500 BTU/lb (see ASTM D388 & D3172). Particulate <75 µm (thru No. 200 sieve), dispersible in air, is of primary interest. Coal consists of conjugated poly(aromatic/unsaturated/saturated) ring structures with heterocycles containing O, N, and S. C₁₀₂H₇₈O₁₀N₂ has been suggested as a "coal molecule".

SOURCE: Mining, handling, and pulverizing processes with coal.

SECTION II. INGREDIENTS AND HAZARDS

"Proximate Analysis" of some air-dried bituminous coals:

Source	"Moisture"	"Volatiles"	"Fixed Carbon"	"Ash"
West Virginia	1.8	20.4	72.4	5.4
Pennsylvania	1.2	34.5	58.4	5.9
Illinois	8.4	35.0	48.2	8.4
Wyoming	11.0	38.6	40.2	10.2

HAZARD DATA

ACGIH TLV
8-hr TWA 2 mg/m³ or
OSHA PEL 2.4 mg/m³
Respirable dust with
<5% quartz*

Bituminous coals also contain trace metals, sulfur (0.4-3.5) and nitrogen (0.9-1.5%), depending on source and type.

*Respirable dust is particulate <5 µm in size. Use quartz formula (MSDS #71) if quartz content is >5%.

SECTION III. PHYSICAL DATA

Boiling point ----- N/A Specific gravity (H₂O=1) - 1.3-1.6
Vapor pressure at 25 C ----- Negligible Volatiles at 25 C ----- Negligible
Water solubility ----- Negligible

Appearance & Odor: Black powder; little or no odor.

SECTION IV. FIRE AND EXPLOSION DATA

Flash Point and Method	Autoignition Temp.**	Flammability Limits In Air	LOWER	UPPER
	(cloud) >1114 F (layer) >392 F	cloud (10 µm Av.), 50mJ spark	>0.05*	

Extinguishing Media: Nitrogen, carbon dioxide, steam, water, ammonium biphosphate powder
A water spray can be used to cautiously wet down coal dust to help prevent ignition (avoid raising dust). It is a fire and explosion hazard when exposed to heat or flame. Firefighters should have self-contained breathing equipment and protective clothing.

*Ca 1 oz/ft³ gives max. flame energy; smallest 20% of particulate determines ignition characteristics; 10-50mJ spark needed at 0-5% moisture, respectively, to initiate combustion in 200 mesh dust. **A pile of 2-7 µm Pittsburgh coal dust heated at 169 C can self-ignite in 1 hr.

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Coal dust is fairly stable at 25 C, but it can react with oxygen from the air, very slowly at room temperature and faster when heated. In piles with good heat retention a slow heat build-up and spontaneous ignition can occur. (Humid air can accelerate this ignition of dry dust.) On heating coal releases combustibles by devolatilization and pyrolysis. When these burn, they can heat the solid carbon; hot carbon reacts with O₂, CO₂, and water vapor to produce combustible gases. Oxidation products of coal can include oxides of carbon, nitrogen and sulfur, partially oxidized hydrocarbons, soot and fly ash. This material is incompatible with strong oxidizing agents, especially when heated.

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NO. 491

TLV 2 mg/m³ (See Sect II)

Coal workers pneumoconiosis (CWP) can occur after years of excessive exposure to respirable coal dust in the mining, handling and processing of coal. Respirable quartz particulate can be simultaneously present with the coal, especially in the mine. In general, coal dust is deposited in the lungs like quartz but requires over 10X as much for adverse effects. It does not kill macrophages; roticulin fibers form, but little collagen is generated. (That which forms is often attributed to quartz.) The severity of CWP is directly related to the amount of coal dust in the lungs. In many CWP does not progress beyond the simple stage, which is detectable by x-ray as round and irregular "coal macules" of 1-5 mm diameter, but which does not change lung function or shorten life. CWP is a precursor of progressive massive fibrosis (PMF) resulting in large masses of fibrous tissue development (mechanisms unclear). PMF impairs pulmonary function and shortens life. There is no evidence of association of CWP and bronchogenic cancer. Chronic bronchitis and emphysema are reported to result from excessive coal dust inhalation. Persons having rheumatoid arthritis in conjunction with simple CWP may have rapidly developing lung damage. (Caplan's Syndrome).

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Remove ignition sources. Clean-up personnel may need dust respirators and eye protection. Coal dust should be cleaned up in manner that avoids dispersing particulate in air or into the environment.

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DISPOSAL: Use as fuel in a pulverized coal-burning furnace, or burn as slurry in water. For other incineration, possible dust explosions or "puffs" and high temperature need to be considered. Scrap coal dust may be wet down thoroughly with water in a container and buried in landfill. Follow Federal, State, and Local regulations.

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Reference: L.D. Smoot, et. al., "Pulverized Coal Power Plant Fires and Explosions" Parts I, II and V, Brigham Young University, Mechanical Engineering Dept., Prepared for Utah Power and Light Co., Salt Lake City, Utah 1979-1981.
Hazard Classification: FLAMMABLE SOLID
DATA SOURCE(S) CODE: 2-1, 11, 33, 41, 47

Assignments as to the suitability of information herein for purchaser's purposes are necessarily purchaser's responsibility. Therefore, although reasonable care has been taken in the preparation of such information, General Electric Company extends no warranties, makes no representations and assumes no responsibility as to the accuracy or suitability of such information for application to purchaser's intended purposes or for consequences of its use.

APPROVALS: HIS CRD *J. M. Niles*

Industrial Hygiene and Safety *J. M. Niles 5-11-82*

MEDICAL REVIEW: 29 May 1982