

30781

Facility Name: Beall High School

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: Beall High School

Name of Permit Holder: _____

Facility Address: 331 East Main Street
Street

Facility Address: Frostburg MD 21532
City State 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 MD 21502
City State 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 23 2009

DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT
SOLID WASTE PROGRAM

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 closed and then demolished during the summer of 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 | 1,229.31 | | |
| 2006 | 937.67 | | |
| 2005 | 265.45 | | |
| 2004 | 420.73 | | |

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).

Facility Name: Beall High School

CCB Tonnage Report – 2008

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 was demolished in 2007 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> <u>301-722-4968</u> Name, Title, & Telephone No. (Print or Type) <u>larry.lancaster@acps.k12.md.us</u> Your Email Address | <u>2/23/09</u> Date |

FY 2006-07

PHILLIPS COAL CO.

11 Front Street
Lonaconing, Maryland 21539

____ Phones _____
Office 301-463-2066
Home 301-463-5326

August 12, 2006

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

TRI-STAR MINING - #4 FRANKLIN JOB #434

| DATE | MOIST. | ASH | VOL. | SULFUR | BTU | COKE | LBS. SUL. |
|----------|--------|-------|------|--------|-------|------|-----------|
| 08-11-06 | 2.23 | 16.20 | 0.00 | 3.54 | 12430 | 9 | 2.85 |
| | DRY: | 16.57 | 0.00 | 3.63 | 12714 | | |
| #6323-C | | | | | 15239 | | |

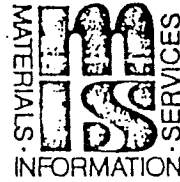
TRI-STAR MINING - #3 FRANKLIN JOB #434

| DATE | MOIST. | ASH | VOL. | SULFUR | BTU | COKE | LBS. SUL. |
|----------|--------|-------|------|--------|-------|------|-----------|
| 08-11-06 | 2.03 | 10.82 | 0.00 | 1.39 | 13532 | 9 | 1.03 |
| | DRY: | 11.04 | 0.00 | 1.42 | 13813 | | |
| #6324-C | | | | | 15527 | | |

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" <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

HAZARD DATA

"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 |

ACGIH TLV³
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* | 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 200 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 or a 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
 SOURCE(S) CODE: 2-4, 14, 38, 43, 47

Statements as to the reliability 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 reliability of such information for application to purchaser's actual purposes or for consequences of its use.

APPROVALS: MIS CRD *J.M. Nielsen*
 Industrial Hygiene and Safety *JW 5/11/82*
 MEDICAL REVIEW: 29 May 1982

MSDS 4/4/80

FY 2005-06

PHILLIPS COAL CO.
11 Front Street
Lonaconing, Maryland 21539
 Phones
Office 301-463-2066
Home 301-463-5326

August 8, 2005

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

APPROVED BY _____

GOULD ENERGY DIVISION
11600 MEXICO FARMS RD. SE
CUMBERLAND, MD 21502

DATE: 07/16/05

STANDARD NO 1097-15411-1

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

SAMPLE ID: AES PITT

OPERATING CO.: TRI-STAR MINING, INC.
SAMPLED BY: CUSTOMER
MINE:
LOCATION: BARTON MD

DATE SAMPLED: 07/16/05

DATE RECEIVED: 07/16/05

WEATHER: CLEAR
GROSS WEIGHT: 19.52 KG
OTHER ID:

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

| | | AS RECEIVED | DRY BASIS |
|------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|
| MOISTURE | D2961 | 5.40 % | XXXX |
| ASH | D3174 | 12.83 % | 13.56 % |
| SULFUR | D4239 (3.3) | 2.35 % | 2.48 % |
| BTU/LB | D5865 | 12738 | 13465 |
| MAF BTU/LB | D3180 | | 15577 |

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

ESR-5000
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 Frack

SAMPLE ID: AES RAW

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

Jim. Peresma
Summit Labs

814-634-0485
25⁰³-26⁰³

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:

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

JA

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

CORPORATE RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT

SCHENECTADY, N. Y. 12305



No. 491

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COAL DUST

Date

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ACGIH TLV³
8-hr TWA 2 mg/m³ or
OSHA PEL 2.4 mg/m³
Respirable dust with
<5% quartz*

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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.

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

MIS 491

PHILLIPS COAL CO.

11 Front Street
Lonaconing, Maryland 21539

____ Phones _____

Office 301-463-2066

Home 301-463-5326

August 13, 2003

Coal Bids
Supervisor of Plant Operations
340 Frederick Street
P.O. Box 1724
Cumberland, M.D. 21501-1724

| TRI-STAR MINING - BIG VEIN SHAKER JOB #16 | | | | | | | |
|--|--------|-------|------|--------|-------|------|-----------|
| DATE | MOIST. | ASH | VOL. | SULFUR | BTU | COKE | LBS. SUL. |
| 07-03-03 | 5.47 | 30.82 | 0.00 | 0.78 | 9281 | 1 | 0.84 |
| #5930-C | DRY: | 32.61 | 0.00 | 0.83 | 9819 | | |
| | | | | | 14570 | | |
| ----- | | | | | | | |
| TRI-STAR MINING - LITTLE PITTSBURGH (RAW) JOB #434 | | | | | | | |
| DATE | MOIST. | ASH | VOL. | SULFUR | BTU | COKE | LBS. SUL. |
| 07-03-03 | 6.90 | 12.43 | 0.00 | 1.00 | 11589 | 1 | 0.87 |
| #5931-C | DRY: | 13.35 | 0.00 | 1.08 | 12448 | | |
| | | | | | 14366 | | |
| ----- | | | | | | | |
| TRI-STAR MINING - FRANKLIN #4 (RAW) JOB #429 | | | | | | | |
| DATE | MOIST. | ASH | VOL. | SULFUR | BTU | COKE | LBS. SUL. |
| 07-03-03 | 1.55 | 16.98 | 0.00 | 3.40 | 12599 | 9 | 2.70 |
| #5932-C | DRY: | 17.25 | 0.00 | 3.45 | 12798 | | |
| | | | | | 15465 | | |
| ----- | | | | | | | |

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

CORPORATE RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT

SCHENECTADY, N. Y. 12305



No. 491

BITUMINOUS
COAL DUST

Date

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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. Improved 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 or a 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
DATE SOURCE(S) CODE: 2-4, 14, 38, 43, 47

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