

*Definitions of Energy Products and associated concepts***1. Solid fuels**

- i. **Hard Coal:** Coals with a gross calorific value (moist, ash-free basis) which is not less than 24 MJ/kg or which is less than 24 MJ/kg provided that the coal has a vitrinite mean random reflectance greater than or equal to 0.6 per cent. Hard coal comprises anthracite and bituminous coals.
- ii. **Lignite:** Brown coal with a gross calorific value (moist, ash-free basis) less than 20 MJ/kg.
- iii. **Coke:** Products derived directly or indirectly from the various classes of coal by carbonisation or pyrolysis processes, or by the aggregation of finely divided coal or by chemical reactions with oxidising agents, including water.
- iv. **Proved Reserves:** A 'Proven Mineral Reserve' is the economically mineable part of a Measured Mineral Resource demonstrated by at least a Preliminary Feasibility Study. This Study must include adequate information on mining, processing, metallurgical, economic, and other relevant factors that demonstrate, at the time of reporting, that economic extraction is justified.
- v. **Indicated Reserves:** An 'Indicated Mineral Resource' is that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity, grade or quality, densities, shape and physical characteristics can be estimated with a level of confidence sufficient to allow the appropriate application of technical and economic parameters, to support mine planning and evaluation of the economic viability of the deposit. The estimate is based on detailed and reliable exploration and testing information gathered through appropriate techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings and drill holes that are spaced closely enough for geological and grade continuity to be reasonably assumed.
- vi. **Inferred Reserves:** An 'Inferred Mineral Resource' is that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity and grade or quality can be estimated on the basis of geological evidence and limited sampling and reasonably assumed, but not verified, geological and grade continuity. The estimate is based on limited information and sampling gathered through appropriate techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings and drill holes. Due to the uncertainty that may be attached to Inferred Mineral Resources, it cannot be assumed that all or any part of an Inferred Mineral Resource will be upgraded to an Indicated or Measured Mineral Resource as a result of continued exploration. Confidence in the estimate is insufficient to allow the meaningful application of technical and economic parameters or to enable an evaluation of economic viability worthy of

public disclosure. Inferred Mineral Resources must be excluded from estimates forming the basis of feasibility or other economic studies

2. Liquid fuels

- i. **Crude petroleum/Oil** A mineral oil of fossil origin extracted by conventional means from underground reservoirs, and comprises liquid or near-liquid hydrocarbons and associated impurities such as sulphur and metals.

Remark: Conventional crude oil exists in the liquid phase under normal surface temperature and pressure, and usually flows to the surface under the pressure of the reservoir. This is termed “conventional” extraction. Crude oil includes condensate from condensate fields, and “field” or “lease” condensate extracted with the crude oil.

The various crude oils may be classified according to their sulphur content (“sweet” or “sour”) and API gravity (“heavy” or “light”). There are no rigorous specifications for the classifications but a heavy crude oil may be assumed to have an API gravity of less than 20° and a sweet crude oil may be assumed to have less than 0.5% sulphur content.

- ii. **Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)** refers to liquefied propane (C₃H₈) and butane (C₄H₁₀) or mixtures of both. Commercial grades are usually mixtures of the gases with small amounts of propylene, butylene, isobutene and isobutylene stored under pressure in containers.

Remark: The mixture of propane and butane used varies according to purpose and season of the year. The gases may be extracted from natural gas at gas separation plants or at plants re-gasifying imported liquefied natural gas. They are also obtained during the refining of crude oil. LPG may be used for heating and as a vehicle fuel. Certain oil field practices also use the term LPG to describe the high vapor pressure components of natural gas liquids.

- iii. **Motor gasoline** A mixture of some aromatics (e.g., benzene and toluene) and aliphatic hydrocarbons in the C₅ to C₁₂ range. The distillation range is 25°C to 220°C.

Remark: Additives are blended to improve octane rating, improve combustion performance, reduce oxidation during storage, maintain cleanliness of the engine and improve capture of pollutants by catalytic converters in the exhaust system. Motor gasoline may also contain bio-gasoline products.

- iv. **Naphtha** Light or medium oils distilling between 30°C and 210°C which do not meet the specification for motor gasoline.

Remark: Different naphtha are distinguished by their density and the content of paraffins, isoparaffins, olefins, naphthenes and aromatics. The main uses for naphtha are as feedstock for high octane gasolines and the manufacture of olefins in the petrochemical industry.

- v. **Kerosene** Mixtures of hydrocarbons in the range C9 to C16 and distilling over the temperature interval 145°C to 300°C, but not usually above 250°C and with a flash point above 38°C.

Remark: The chemical compositions of kerosenes depend on the nature of the crude oils from which they are derived and the refinery processes that they have undergone. Kerosenes obtained from crude oil by atmospheric distillation are known as straight-run kerosenes. Such streams may be treated by a variety of processes to produce kerosenes that are acceptable for blending as jet fuels. Kerosenes are primarily used as jet fuels. They are also used as domestic heating and cooking fuels, and as solvents. Kerosenes may include components or additives derived from biomass.

- vi. **Gasoline-type Jet fuels** Light hydrocarbons for use in aviation turbine power units, distilling between 100°C and 250°C. They are obtained by blending kerosene and gasoline or naphtha in such a way that the aromatic content does not exceed 25 per cent in volume, and the vapour pressure is between 13.7 kPa and 20.6 kPa.

Remark: Gasoline-type jet fuel is also known as "aviation turbine fuel".

- vii. **Gas oil/Diesel oil** Gas oils are middle distillates, predominantly of carbon number range C11 to C25 and with a distillation range of 160°C to 420°C.

Remark: The principal marketed products are fuels for diesel engines (diesel oil), heating oils and marine fuel. Gas oils are also used as middle distillate feedstock for the petrochemical industry and as solvents.

- viii. **Fuel oil** Comprises residual fuel oil and heavy fuel oil. Residual fuel oils have a distillation range of 350°C to 650°C and a kinematic viscosity in the range 6 to 55 cSt at 100°C. Their flash point is always above 60°C and their specific gravity is above 0.95. Heavy fuel oil is a general term describing a blended product based on the residues from various refinery processes.

Remark: Other names commonly used to describe fuel oil include: bunker fuel, bunker C, fuel oil No. 6, industrial fuel oil, marine fuel oil and black oil. Residual and heavy fuel oil are used in medium to large industrial plants, marine applications and power stations in combustion equipment such as boilers, furnaces and diesel engines. Residual fuel oil is also used as fuel within the refinery.

- ix. **Lubricants** Oils, produced from crude oil, for which the principal use is to reduce friction between sliding surfaces and during metal cutting operations.

Remark: Lubricant base stocks are obtained from vacuum distillates which result from further distillation of the residue from atmospheric distillation of crude oil. The lubricant base stocks are then further processed to produce lubricants with the desired properties.

- x. **Petroleum coke** Petroleum coke is a black solid obtained mainly by cracking and carbonizing heavy hydrocarbon oils, tars and pitches. It consists mainly of carbon (90 to 95 per cent) and has low ash content. The two most important categories are "green coke" and "calcined coke".
- xi. Green coke (raw coke) is the primary solid carbonization product from high boiling hydrocarbon fractions obtained at temperatures below 630°C. It contains 4-15 per cent by weight of matter that can be released as volatiles during subsequent heat treatment at temperatures up to approximately 1330°C.
Calcined coke is a petroleum coke or coal-derived pitch coke obtained by heat treatment of green coke to about 1330°C. It will normally have a hydrogen content of less than 0.1 percent by weight.

Remark: In many catalytic operations (e.g., catalytic cracking) carbon or catalytic coke is deposited on the catalyst, thus deactivating it. The catalyst is reactivated by burning off the coke which is used as a fuel in the refining process. The coke is not recoverable in a concentrated form

- xii. **Bitumen (Asphalt)** A solid, semi-solid or viscous hydrocarbon with a colloidal structure, being brown to black in color.

Remark: It is obtained as a residue in the distillation of crude oil and by vacuum distillation of oil residues from atmospheric distillation. It should not be confused with the nonconventional primary extra heavy oils which may also be referred to as bitumen. In addition to its major use for road pavements, bitumen is also used as an adhesive, a waterproofing agent for roof coverings and as a binder in the manufacture of patent fuel. It may also be used for electricity generation in specially designed power plants. Bitumen is also known in some countries as asphalt but in others asphalt describes the mixture of bitumen and stone aggregate used for road pavements.

- xiii. **Refinery gas** is a non-condensable gas collected in petroleum refineries (it is also known as still gas).

3. Gaseous fuels

- i. **Natural Gas:** A mixture of gaseous hydrocarbons, primarily methane, but generally also including ethane, propane and higher hydrocarbons in much smaller amounts and some noncombustible gases such as nitrogen and carbon dioxide.

Remark: The majority of natural gas is separated from both "non-associated" gas originating from fields producing hydrocarbons only in gaseous form, and "associated" gas produced in association with crude oil. The separation process produces natural gas by removing or reducing the hydrocarbons other than methane to levels which are acceptable in the marketable gas. The natural gas the natural gas liquids (NGL) removed in the process are distributed separately.

ii. **Coke-oven gas:** A gas produced from coke ovens during the manufacture of coke oven coke.

iii. **Biogases:** Gases arising from the anaerobic fermentation of biomass and the gasification of solid biomass (including biomass in wastes).

Remark: The biogases from anaerobic fermentation are composed principally of methane and carbon dioxide and comprise landfill gas, sewage sludge gas and other biogases from anaerobic fermentation. Biogases can also be produced from thermal processes (by gasification or pyrolysis) of biomass and are mixtures containing hydrogen and carbon monoxide (usually known as syngas) along with other components. These gases may be further processed to modify their composition and can be further processed to produce substitute natural gas. The gases are divided into two groups according to their production: biogases from anaerobic fermentation and biogases from thermal processes. They are used mainly as a fuel but can be used as a chemical feedstock.

4. Electricity

i. **Installed capacity:** The net capacity measured at the terminals of the stations, i.e., after deduction of the power absorbed by the auxiliary installations and the losses in the station transformers.

ii. **Utilities:** undertakings of which the essential purpose is the production, transmission and distribution of electric energy. These may be private companies, cooperative organisations, local or regional authorities, nationalised undertakings or governmental organisations.

iii. **Non-Utilities:** An Independent Power Producer which is not a public utility, but which owns facilities to generate electric power for sale to utilities and end users. They may be privately held facilities, corporations, cooperatives such as rural solar or wind energy producers, and non-energy industrial concerns capable of feeding excess energy into the system

iv. **Hydro Electricity:** refers to electricity produced from devices driven by fresh, flowing or falling water.

v. **Thermal Electricity** comprises conventional thermal plants of all types, whether or not equipped for the combined generation of heat and electric energy. Accordingly, they

include steam-operated generating plants, with condensation (with or without extraction) or with back-pressure turbines, and plants using internal combustion engines or gas turbines whether or not these are equipped for heat recovery.

- vi. **Nuclear Electricity** is defined as the heat released by the reactors during the accounting period and is obtained by dividing the generation of nuclear electricity by average efficiency of all nuclear power stations.

5. **Production of Energy Products** is defined as the capture, extraction or manufacture of fuels or energy in forms which are ready for general use. In energy statistics, two types of production are distinguished, primary and secondary. Primary production is the capture or extraction of fuels or energy from natural energy flows, the biosphere and natural reserves of fossil fuels within the national territory in a form suitable for use. Inert matter removed from the extracted fuels and quantities reinjected flared or vented are not included. The resulting products are referred to as “primary” products. Secondary production is the manufacture of energy products through the process of transformation of primary fuels or energy. The quantities of secondary fuels reported as production include quantities lost through venting and flaring during and after production. In this manner, the mass, energy and carbon within the primary source(s) from which the fuels are manufactured may be balanced against the secondary fuels produced. Fuels, electricity and heat produced are usually sold but may be partly or entirely consumed by the producer. comprises gross production, i.e. the amount of electric energy produced, including that consumed by station auxiliaries and any losses in the transformers that are considered integral parts of the station. Included is the total production of electric energy produced by pump storage installations.

6. **Imports of energy products** comprise all fuel and other energy products entering the national territory. Goods simply being transported through a country (goods in transit) and goods temporarily admitted are excluded but re-imports, which are domestic goods exported but subsequently readmitted, are included. The bunkering of fuel outside the reference territory by national merchant ships and civil aircraft engaged in international travel is excluded from imports. Fuels delivered to national merchant ships and civil aircraft which are outside of the national territory and are engaged in international travel should be classified as “International Marine” or “Aviation Bunkers”, respectively, in the country where such bunkering is carried out (see paragraph 5.12). Note that the “country of origin” of energy products should be recorded as a country from which goods were imported.

7. **Exports of energy products** comprise all fuel and other energy products leaving the national territory with the exception that exports exclude quantities of fuels delivered for use by merchant (including passenger) ships and civil aircraft, of all nationalities, during international transport of goods and passengers. Goods simply being transported through a country (goods in transit) and goods temporarily withdrawn are excluded but re-exports,

foreign goods exported in the same state as previously imported, are included. Fuels delivered to foreign merchant ships and civil aircraft engaged in international travel are classified as “International Marine” or “Aviation Bunkers”, respectively. Note that “country of destination” of energy products (that is country of the last known destination as it is known at the time of exportation) should be recorded as a country to which these products are exported to.

8. **Losses** refer to losses during the transmission, distribution and transport of fuels, heat and electricity. Losses also include venting and flaring of manufactured gases, losses of geothermal heat after production and pilferage of fuels or electricity. Production of secondary gases includes quantities subsequently vented or flared. This ensures that a balance can be constructed between the use of the primary fuels from which the gases are derived and the production of the gases.

9. **Energy Industries Own Use** refers to consumption of fuels and energy for the direct support of the production, and preparation for use of fuels and energy. Quantities of fuels which are transformed into other fuels or energy are not included here but within the transformation use. Neither are quantities which are used within parts of the energy industry not directly involved in the activities listed in the definition. These quantities are reported within final consumption.

10. Non-commercial Energy Sources

- i. **Fuelwood, wood residues and by-products:** Fuelwood or firewood (in log, brushwood, pellet or chip form) obtained from natural or managed forests or isolated trees. Also included are wood residues used as fuel and in which the original composition of wood is retained.

Remark: Charcoal and black liquor are excluded.

- ii. **Charcoal** The solid residue from the carbonisation of wood or other vegetal matter through slow pyrolysis.
- iii. **Bagasse** The fuel obtained from the fiber which remains after juice extraction in sugar cane processing.

11. Other important definitions:

- i. **Gross Domestic Product (GDP)** is the broadest quantitative measure of a nation's total economic activity. More specifically, GDP represents the monetary value of all goods and services produced within a nation's geographic borders over a specified period of time.

- ii. **Energy Use** indicates Total Primary Energy Supply (TPES), Total Final Consumption (TFC) and final electricity consumption.

- iii. **Transformation/Conversion Losses:** When one form of energy is converted into another form, the amount of losses is referred as transformation/conversion losses.

Annexure- I

Categorisation of Coal in India

Grading of Coking Coal based on ash content

Grade	Ash Content
Steel Gr I	Ash content < 15%
Steel Gr II	15% ≤ Ash content < 18%
Washery Gr. I	18% ≤ Ash content < 21%
Washery Gr. II	21% ≤ Ash content < 24%
Washery Gr. III	24% ≤ Ash content < 28%
Washery Gr. IV	28% ≤ Ash content < 35%
Washery Gr. V	35% ≤ Ash content < 42%
Washery Gr. VI	42% ≤ Ash content < 49%

Grades of Semi Coking Coal based on Ash and Moisture content

Grade	Ash + Moisture content
Semi coking Gr. I	less than 19%
Semi coking Gr. II	Between 19% and 24%

Grading of Non-Coking Coal based on Gross Calorific Value (GCV)

Grade	GCV Range (Kcal/Kg)
G1	GCV exceeding 7000
G2	GCV between 6701 and 7000
G3	GCV between 6401 and 6701
G4	GCV between 6101 and 6400
G5	GCV between 5801 and 6100
G6	GCV between 5501 and 5800
G7	GCV between 5201 and 5500
G8	GCV between 4901 and 5200
G9	GCV between 4601 and 4900
G10	GCV between 4301 and 4600
G11	GCV between 4001 and 4300
G12	GCV between 3700 and 4000
G13	GCV between 3400 and 3700
G14	GCV between 3101 and 3400
G15	GCV between 2801 and 3100
G16	GCV between 2501 and 2800
G17	GCV between 2201 and 2500

Source: Coal Controller's Organisation, Ministry of Coal.