



Designation: D3302/D3302M – 22a

## Standard Test Method for Total Moisture in Coal<sup>1</sup>

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D3302/D3302M; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reapproval. A superscript epsilon ( $\epsilon$ ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

### 1. Scope

1.1 This test method covers the measurement of the total moisture in coal as it exists at the site, at the time, and under the conditions it is sampled. It is applicable to coals as mined, processed, shipped, or used in normal commercial pursuits. It is not applicable to coal-water slurries, sludges, or pulverized products under 0.5 mm-diameter sieve size. It is applicable to coals of all ranks within the recognized limitations imposed by oxidation and decomposition characteristics of lower rank coals. Because of its empirical nature, strict adherence to basic principles and permissive procedures are required for valid results (see [Appendix X1](#)). This complete standard is available to producers, sellers, and consumers as a total moisture method when other procedures or modifications are not mutually agreed on.

1.2 Since coal can vary from extremely wet (water-saturated) to completely dry, special emphasis must be placed on the sampling, sample preparation, and the moisture determination itself to ensure total reliability of measurement. Therefore, this standard entails collection of the gross sample, sample preparation, and the method of determination.

1.3 While it is recognized that such a standard may be unwieldy for routine usage in commercial operations, it can provide a common base for agreement in cases of dispute or arbitration. The complete standard is referred to as the referee method. Embodied in the standard is the commercial method starting with the crushed and divided sample when the gross sample is not too wet to crush and divide. See Practice [D2961/D2961M](#) and Test Method [D3173](#) for other moisture methods.

1.4 *Units*—The values stated in either SI units or inch-pound units are to be regarded separately as standard. The values stated in each system are not necessarily exact equivalents; therefore, to ensure conformance with the standard, each system shall be used independently of the other, and values from the two systems shall not be combined.

<sup>1</sup> This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee [D05](#) on Coal and Coke and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee [D05.21](#) on Methods of Analysis.

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1.5 *This standard does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety, health, and environmental practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

1.6 *This international standard was developed in accordance with internationally recognized principles on standardization established in the Decision on Principles for the Development of International Standards, Guides and Recommendations issued by the World Trade Organization Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) Committee.*

### 2. Referenced Documents

#### 2.1 ASTM Standards:<sup>2</sup>

[D121 Terminology of Coal and Coke](#)

[D388 Classification of Coals by Rank](#)

[D2013 Practice for Preparing Coal Samples for Analysis](#)

[D2234/D2234M Practice for Collection of a Gross Sample of Coal](#)

[D2961/D2961M Practice for Single-Stage Total Moisture Less than 15 % in Coal Reduced to 2.36 mm \[No. 8 Sieve\] Topsize](#)

[D3173 Test Method for Moisture in the Analysis Sample of Coal and Coke](#)

[D5865 Test Method for Gross Calorific Value of Coal and Coke](#)

[D7430 Practice for Mechanical Sampling of Coal](#)

#### 2.2 ISO Standard:<sup>3</sup>

[ISO 13909-4 Hard Coal and Coke - Mechanical Sampling - Part 4: Coal - Preparation of Test Samples](#)

### 3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions*—For additional definitions of terms used in this test method, refer to Terminology [D121](#).

3.2 *Definitions of Terms Specific to This Standard:*

<sup>2</sup> For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, [www.astm.org](http://www.astm.org), or contact ASTM Customer Service at [service@astm.org](mailto:service@astm.org). For *Annual Book of ASTM Standards* volume information, refer to the standard's Document Summary page on the ASTM website.

<sup>3</sup> Available from International Organization for Standardization (ISO), ISO Central Secretariat, BIBC II, Chemin de Blandonnet 8, CP 401, 1214 Vernier, Geneva, Switzerland, <http://www.iso.org>.

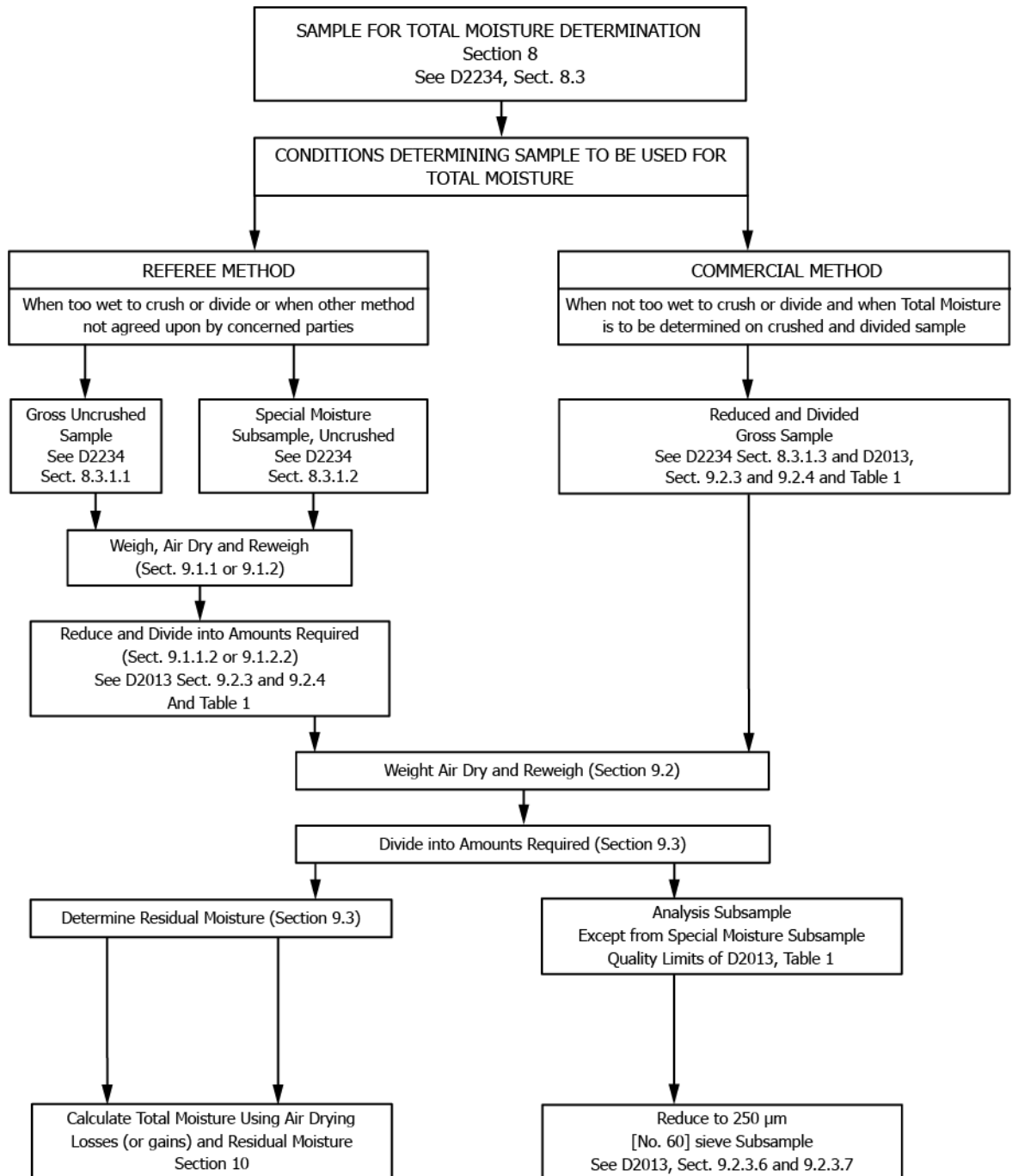


FIG. 1 Total Moisture Determination on Gross Sample, Special Moisture Subsample, or on Crushed and Divided Sample

3.2.1 *air drying, n*—a process of partial drying of a coal sample to bring it to near equilibrium with the atmosphere in the room in which further reduction/division of the sample is to take place.

3.2.2 *air-dry loss, n*—the loss in mass, expressed as a percent, resulting from each air-drying operation.

3.2.3 *easily oxidized coals, n*—low-rank coals such as sub-bituminous or lignitic coals.

3.2.4 *equilibrium, n*—condition reached in air drying when the change in mass of the sample, under conditions of ambient temperature and humidity, is no more than 0.1 %/h or 0.05 %/½ h.

3.2.5 *residual moisture, n*—that moisture remaining in the sample after air drying.

3.2.6 *total moisture, n*—see Terminology D121.

**4. Summary of Test Method (See Fig. 1)**

4.1 This test method is based on the loss in mass of a coal sample in an air atmosphere under rigidly controlled conditions of temperature, time, and airflow.

**4.2 Alternative Methods:**

4.2.1 *Referee Method*, which may be used in cases of dispute or arbitration. The gross moisture sample is air dried to equilibrate it with the atmosphere at each stage of division and reduction. No air drying is necessary if the sample is already at equilibrium with the atmosphere as indicated by stable mass.

4.2.2 *Commercial Method*, which may be used in routine commercial practice or when the concerned parties agree upon this method. The crushed and divided moisture sample is air dried to equilibrate it with the atmosphere in which further division and reduction are to occur.

4.2.3 Residual moisture determination is made in a heated forced-air circulation oven under rigidly defined conditions.

4.3 Total moisture is calculated from loss (or gains) in air drying and the residual moisture.

**5. Significance and Use**

5.1 The collection and treatment of the sample as specified for the referee method is intended for the express purpose of determining the total moisture in coal. The standard is available to producers, sellers, and consumers as a method of determination when other techniques or modifications are not mutually agreed upon.

5.2 The commercial method, which determines total moisture content of the crushed and divided sample, is designated as the method for total moisture for routine commercial practice.

**6. Apparatus**

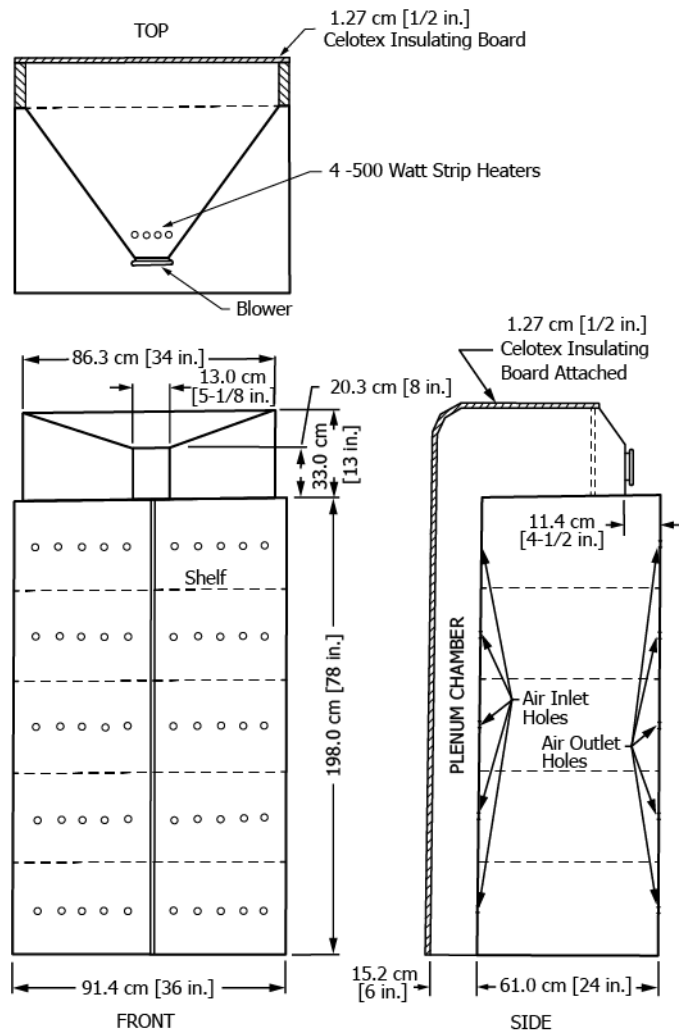
6.1 *Drying Floor*—A smooth clean floor area in a room free of contamination by dust or other material and that permits air circulation without excessive heat or air currents. Conditions for an air-drying floor should approach those established for oven drying as much as possible.

6.2 *Air-Drying Oven*—A device for passing slightly heated air over the sample. The oven should be capable of maintaining a temperature of 10 °C to 15 °C [18 °F to 27 °F] above ambient temperature with a maximum oven temperature of 40 °C [104 °F], unless ambient temperature is above 40 °C [104 °F], in which case ambient temperature shall be used. In the case of easily oxidized coals, the temperature should not be more than 10 °C [18 °F] above ambient temperature. Air changes shall be at the rate of one to four per minute. A typical oven is shown in Fig. 2.

**6.3 Drying Pans:**

6.3.1 *Pans for Gross Sample*, noncorroding, mass-stable at temperature used, of sufficient size so that the sample can be spread to a depth of not more than twice the diameter of the largest particles if larger than 13 mm [0.5 in.] or not more than 25 mm [1.0 in.] depth for smaller coal, with pan sides about 50 mm to 75 mm [2 in. to 3 in.] high.

6.3.2 *Pans for Crushed and Divided Sample*, noncorroding, mass-stable at temperature used, of sufficient size so that the



**FIG. 2 Air-Drying Oven**

sample can be spread to a depth of not more than 25 mm [1.0 in.] with sides not more than 38 mm [1.5 in.] high.

6.4 *Scale (Gross Sample)*—A scale of at least 45 kg [100 lb] capacity and sensitive to 23 g [0.05 lb] in 45 kg [100 lb].

6.5 *Balance (Crushed Sample)*, sensitive to 0.1 g with a capacity sufficient to weigh pan, sample, and container.

6.6 *Laboratory Sample Containers*—Heavy vapor-impervious bags, properly sealed, or noncorroding cans such as those with an airtight, friction top or screw top sealed with a rubber gasket and pressure-sensitive tape for use in storage and transport of the laboratory sample. Glass containers, sealed with rubber gaskets, can be used, but care must be taken to avoid breakage in transport.

6.7 *Drying Oven (for residual moisture on 250 µm [No. 60] sieve by 0 sample)*—This oven is described in Test Method D3173 and can be of the form illustrated in Fig. 1 in Test Method D3173.

6.8 *Analytical Balance*, sensitive to 0.1 mg (for residual moisture on 250 µm [No. 60] by 0 sample).

6.9 *Capsules*, with covers, described in Test Method D3173.