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Standard Terminology for Coal Combustion Products¹

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1. Scope

1.1 This standard defines terms used in the production, management and use of coal combustion products (CCPs). It is intended to promote understanding by providing precise technical definitions of terms used.

1.2 Terms used only within an individual coal combustion product (CCP) standard, and having a meaning unique to that standard, may be defined or explained in the terminology section of that individual standard.

1.3 *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. Terminology

acid mine drainage (AMD), *n*—water exhibiting a pH of less than 6.0 and in which total acidity exceeds total alkalinity, discharged from an active, inactive or abandoned coal mine and reclamation operation or from an area affected by surface coal mining and reclamation operations.

acid mine water, *n*—see AMD.

aggregate, *n*—granular material used as a component in concrete or mortar with a hydraulic cementing medium to produce either concrete or mortar.

DISCUSSION—Examples include sand, gravel, crushed stone, crushed hydraulic-cement concrete, iron blast furnace slag, or coal bottom ash and boiler slag.

alkalinity, *n*—the capacity of water to neutralize acids, a property imparted by the water's content of carbonates, bicarbonates, and hydroxides and occasionally borates, silicates, and phosphates. It is often expressed in milligrams per liter of calcium carbonate.

¹ This terminology is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee E50 on Environmental Assessment, Risk Management and Corrective Action and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee E50.03 on Beneficial Use.

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aquifer, *n*—a geologic formation, group of formations, or part of a formation that is saturated with water and capable of providing a significant quantity of water.

baghouse, *n*—a facility that removes solid particles from the flue gas by the use of fabric filter bags.

beneficial use of a CCP, *n*—the use of or substitution of the coal combustion product (CCP) for another product based on performance criteria. For purposes of this definition, beneficial use includes but is not restricted to raw feed for cement clinker, concrete, grout, flowable fill, controlled low strength material; structural fill; road base/sub-base; soil modification; mineral filler; snow and ice traction control; blasting grit and abrasives; roofing granules; mining applications; wallboard; waste stabilization/solidification; soil amendment and agriculture.

boiler slag, *n*—a molten ash collected at the base of slag tap and cyclone boilers that is quenched with water and shatters into black, angular particles having a smooth, glassy appearance.

borrow, *n*—an area designated as a source for soil in construction or mine reclamation projects; a source or sources of material other than the required excavation.

bottom ash, *n*—agglomerated ash particles formed in pulverized coal boilers that are too large to be carried in the flue gases and impinge on the boiler walls or fall through open grates to an ash hopper at the bottom of the boiler. Bottom ash is typically grey to black in color, is quite angular, and has a porous surface structure.

bulk density, *n*—the mass of a material per unit volume including voids. Bulk density is usually reported on a dry basis.

calcium sulfate dihydrate (CaSO₄ · 2H₂O), *n*—gypsum; the primary product of a forced-oxidation wet flue gas desulfurization system in which additional air is introduced and lime or limestone is used as the reagent.

cementitious ash, *n*—fly ash, which hardens irreversibly when mixed with water. Also referred to as self-cementing ash.

coal ash, *n*—a collective term referring to any solid materials produced primarily from the combustion of coal.