APPENDIX C

RECEIPT AND QUALITY SURVEILLANCE OF COAL

C.1 SCOPE

C.1.1 Scope. This appendix provides general instruction and procedures to be used by the Military Services and the Defense Logistics Agency in receipt and quality surveillance of coal. This Appendix is not a mandatory part of this standard. The information contained herein is intended for guidance only.

C.2 APPLICABLE DOCUMENTS

C.2.1 General. The documents listed in this section are specified in sections 3, 4, and 5 of this appendix.

C.2.2 Non-Government publications. The following documents form a part of this appendix to the extent specified herein. Unless otherwise specified, the issues of the documents which are DoD adopted are those listed in the issue of the Department of Defense Index of Specifications and Standards (DoDISS) cited in the solicitation. Unless otherwise specified, the issues of documents not listed in the DoDISS are the issues cited in the solicitation.

AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR TESTING AND MATERIALS (ASTM

Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Section 5, Petroleum Products, Lubricants, and Fossil Fuels, Volume 05.05 Gaseous Fuels, Coal and Coke

ASTM D 2013 - Preparing Coal Samples for Analysis (DoD adopted)

ASTM D 2234 - Collection of a Gross Sample of Coal

ASTM D 4702 - Standard Guide for Inspecting Crosscut, Sweep-Arm, and Auger Mechanical Coal-Sampling Systems for Conformance with Current ASTM Standards

ASTM D 4915 - Manual Sampling of Coal from Tops of Railroad Cars

ASTM D 4749 - Standard Test Method for Performing the Sieve Analysis of Coal and Designating Coal Size (DoD adopted)

(Applications for copies should be addressed to ASTM, 100 Barr Harbor Drive, West Conshohocken, PA 19428)

APPENDIX C

C.3 DEFINITIONS

The definitions in section 3 of this standard apply to this appendix.

C.4 GENERAL INFORMATION

C.4.1 Specifications. Coal specifications are based on the handling and boiler requirements of a coal-using facility. Reduced efficiencies, increased maintenance, and increased handling costs may result from the use of non-specification coal.

C.4.1.1 Size requirement. The size requirement (size-consist) is also part of a coal specification. Double-screened coal is coal that has been screened for both top and bottom size. Size is defined by the percentage of the coal sample retained on top of the largest-sized screen and the percentage passing through the smallest-sized screen. An example of double-screened coal requirement is: 5%, weight, maximum for coal greater than 1 ¼ inch, and 15%, weight, maximum for coal less than ¼ inch. Single-screened coal is only screened for bottom size. Size is defined by the percentage of sample passing through the smallest-sized screen. An example of single-screened coal requirement is: 15%, weight, maximum for coal less than ¼ inch.

C.4.1.2 Specification revision. A facility's coal specifications may require revision based on equipment changes or operational problems. The revision of the coal specification will be accomplished by the submission of the DD form 416, Purchase Request for Coal, Coke or Briquettes. The request will specify the new conditions or problem requiring the requested modification. Changes needed during the contract performance will require formal contract modification by the contracting officer. Contractor agreement and equitable price adjustment will be obtained by the contracting officer to establish the new coal specification requirement. Until the contract is modified, coal ordered will continue to comply with the original specification requirements.

C.4.2 DESC contracts. Under DESC contracts coal is usually inspected at source, with acceptance at destination. The contractor samples and tests coal prior to delivery. Analytical test reports are prepared and accompany the DD Form 250 before or along with the shipment. If the accompanying documentation, visual examination of the coal being delivered , or the sampling/testing of the coal being delivered shows failure to meet the contractual requirements, then it should be rejected as non-conforming (see C.5.9). The contractor may request a waiver through the contracting officer for Government acceptance of the nonconforming coal.

C.4.3 Quality control plan/procedures. The facility should establish a written quality control plan for each coal-burning facility (see C.5.1).

C.4.4 Government representative. In the event work is contracted out a Government representative should be assigned to the contract. The representative will serve as point of contact when coal is received, sampled, tested, or when problems arise.

C.4.5 Personnel training. The receiving facility is responsible for acceptance and for sampling. Only personnel who have been trained and are experienced to receive, sample, and test coal should be assigned these functions. Guidelines or policy should require individual training programs and should document completed training. Personnel assigned the responsibility of coal receipt should be familiar with applicable coal contact requirements. Personnel not experienced in performing visual examination should receive on the job training from experienced personnel.

C.4.6 Acceptance. When all contract requirements are satisfied, acceptance is accomplished by designated facility personnel on behalf of the Government. The DD Form 250 is completed by the responsible official by signing in block 22b, Acceptance. The DD Form 250 is then forwarded to the proper office within 24 hours of acceptance to exact payment.

C.5 DETAILED GUIDANCE

C.5.1 Quality control plan.

C.5.1.1 Organization. The quality control plan should contain the name of person responsible for coordination on changes and updates to the quality control plan. The quality control plan should contain the name of personnel who are points of contact in receiving, storing, issuing and consumption.

C.5.1.2. Schematic diagram. The quality control plan should contain a detailed schematic of the facility, identifying where coal is offloaded, sampled, tested, and stored. Information on the type of storage, handling equipment, additive treatment for dust reduction or freeze prevention, and movements of coal within the facility should be included.

C.5.1.3 Government representative. The quality control plan should include name of the Government representative (see C.4.4), their telephone, pager, and facsimile numbers. The quality control plan should include sufficient notification time to allow the Government representative to be present when coal is received, sampled or tested.

C.5.1.4 Documentation. Identify in the quality control plan who will assure receipt of copies of solicitations, contract awards, and modifications. Identify how product receipt documents such as DD Form 250s, test reports, and weight bills will be received and distributed. Identify who will prepare or receive supplemental documentation such as: blending records (if performed) corrective action, quality/quantity investigations, certificates of calibration (e.g.: scales for determination of weight, and any other testing equipment), and manufacturers' certificates of conformance (additives for dust control, freeze proofing, etc.). State where (the office) and how long this documentation will be kept. Note: Sampling and testing methods can

be found in the Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Section 5, Petroleum Products, Lubricants, and Fossil Fuels, Volume 05.05, Gaseous Fuels, Coal and Coke.

C.5.1.5 Blending. The quality control plan should include detail procedures on how coal blending is accomplished.

C.5.1.6 Sampling. The quality control plan should define and include minimum procedures for the following in the sampling plan: coal sampling for chemical analysis, size-consist, and additives (receipt and storage sampling). Include requirements for labeling and retaining samples. (Specify retention time for each sample.)

C.5.1.7 Testing. The quality control plan should identify or contain the test procedures to be used for conducting each test. The quality control plan should specify where the tests will be conducted. When samples are to be shipped for testing, the quality control plan should state the quantity, type of container, identification, packaging, packing, and mode of shipment to be used.

C.5.1.8 Calibration of testing and measuring equipment. Include procedures in the quality control plan for calibrating testing and measuring equipment, if used at the facility

C.5.1.9 Credits and debits. The quality control plan should identify who will monitor the credits and debits for coal contracts.

C.5.1.9 Off-specification product/operational problems. The quality control plan should outline procedures for notification of nonconforming coal or operational problems related to using nonconforming coal. Include notification of DESC and SCPs when any problem arises, both remedial and preventative type of corrective action. Examples of areas to be included are: off-specification product during and after receipt and loss/gain investigations.

C.5.1.10 Product rejection. Include in the QPC procedures on identifying conditions for rejection, and notification of DESC.

C.5.2 Ordering and receiving procedures. All coal shipments should be inspected when received, before final acceptance. If the quality of the coal is below an acceptable grade, then the contractor should be debited according to the contract (see C.5.2.3). Clear and proper inspection procedures are essential, as they show compliance to contract requirements and are the basis for accurate analytical results. Proper inspection, sampling and testing procedures support coal being rejected, and provide supporting evidence for a price adjustment claim. These procedures should also be timely because prolonged or delayed inspection could cause demurrage costs to accrue against railcars or contractor's trucks.

C.5.2.1 Documentation. Examine all documentation before offloading (e.g.; weigh bills, DD Form 250s, analytical test reports).

a. Rail shipment identification. Documentation for rail shipments will be mailed by the contractor directly to the receiving facility. This is necessary because there is no provision for control of shipping documents by the rail company to a consignee. Additionally, groups of rail cars may be separated in transit by the rail company in the course of normal business practices. Contractor documentation provided to destination should include sufficient information to identify the loaded cars by railcar number, quantity loaded, loading source, and consignee on the DD Form 250.

b. Truck shipment identification. Test results for new stockpiles will be forwarded to the receiving facility before or concurrent with the first truck delivery from that stockpile. Material Inspection and Receiving Reports show receipts for one day are to be provided by the receiving activity within 48 hours after deliver.

c. Source of coal. Receipt documents should identify the required by the contract. Coal from another mine may not be substituted except as authorized by contract modification. Before a mine is allowed on contract, it should be determined that the mine is able to provide the coal specified by the customer. Report the use of unauthorized mines to the contracting officer.

C.5.2.2 Quantity determination. When quantity is determined by facility's weigh scale, and not by railroad weigh bill or truck scale weight, then the scales used will be calibrated as required by state or local requirements, whichever is more stringent.

C.5.2.3 Credits and debits. Credit and debits are determined by calculating the weight average of As-Received BTU per Penny (ARBTU/$) for the related deliveries. If the final determination is a debit, then the contractor will be debited before the closing of the contract. credits will not be issued. This data should be reported to the contracting officer prior to end of the contract (penalties for low ash or high sulfur will be taken by the contracting officer directly for each delivery affected.)

C.5.2.4 Shipments after end of contract. The facility should not order any coal that will be shipped after the contract expiration date. Deliveries of properly placed orders may be accepted up to the last day of the month following contract expiration. Note: The Contracting Officer may authorize a contractor's request for acceptance of end-of-contract over shipments, provided the customer is in agreement.

C.5.2.5 Acceptance/rejection log. An Acceptance/rejection log is recommended, recording all coal shipments accepted or rejected. This will prevent the off loading of over shipments after contract completion. The following should be considered when developing a tracking system

a. A method to assure that shipments and shipping notices are being made according to the contract schedule.

b. A schedule that indicates the type of coal, number of rail cars or trucks that are in transit.

c. A record of delays in delivery and demurrage charges. Delays in offloading should be discussed in detail to support payment of demurrage. Identify actions being taken (eg: receipt sampling, testing), or other actions involved in the demurrage charges.

C.5.3 Inspection procedures. All coal to be received is to be inspected and sampled for chemical analysis. Sampling techniques should comply with the standards cited in the contract for coal sampling methods.

C.5.3.1 Visual examination. Visual inspections should be simple and thorough. They are mostly subjective, for example, examining coal by comparing to previous shipments. Each coal shipment should be visually inspected before unloading to assure that:

a. The shipment is free from slate, bone, rocks, sulfur balls, dirt and other foreign material.

b. The coal is properly prepared, is reasonably free from fines (coal smaller than the bottom screen size), oversize coal (coal larger than the top screen size), and is not weathered. If the coal does not appear to meet the minimum size requirements, as determined by visual examination and the facility wishes to reject the coal, a size-consist sample should be collected. The facility may elect to sample for size-consist on a regular or periodic basis for verification purposes. The size-consist analysis should be performed in accordance with C.5.8 below.

c. There is no evidence of loss or theft in transit. During the visual examination assure railroad cars were loaded to full capacity. Loss in transit can occur when hopper doors are not completely closed during loading, doors are forced ajar during transit, a hole in a car is not patched properly, or hole patch worked loose. Ordinarily loss in transit can be determined by a depression in the contour of the coal above or near the holes or openings in the car. Theft usually occurs when cars stand for extended periods of time and can be detected by irregular appearances in the coal on the top of the car. A record should be kept with all information on discrepant shipments received, including car numbers and discrepancy observed. If losses appear to be something other than random theft, e.g.: losses occur regularly or from consistent locations, then fraud should be considered and reported to the proper authorities for investigation

C.5.4 Sampling general.

C.5.4.1 Personnel. Only personnel who have been authorized and considered qualified by the facility should collect and prepare the coal samples.

C.5.4.2 Sample preparation. Prepare samples in accordance with ASTM D 2013.

C.5.4.4 Sample containers. Sample containers should be thoroughly clean, dry and inspected for foreign matter. Care should be taken to protect the gross sample when storing. Note: The use of glass containers for mailing is not permitted

C.5.4.5 Sample tags. Make complete and correct entries on samples tags regarding each sample to assure proper analysis and reporting of the sample submitted. The information listed in C.5.4.7 should appear on the sample identification tag.

C.5.4.6 Sample retention time. When size consist is in dispute, the screened sample should be retained in a protected area for one week from the date the sample test was completed, or for a longer time, as determined by the contracting officer. The sample will be available to the Contractor and the Contracting Officer for inspection.

C.5.4.7 Sample identification for testing. Proper identification of coal shipments and timely submission of coal samples is essential. Inaccurate entries may result in preventing the receiving facility from recovering liquidated damages in claim actions for product substitution. The following information should be provided:

a. Name and complete mailing address of the facility submitting the sample.

b. Name of the contractor supplying the coal.

c. Contract number

d. Contract line item number.

e. Size and kind of coal

f. Tons represented by the sample.

g. Railroad car, truck, or barge number/s.

h. Name of mine and state where the mine is located.

i. Sample number.

j. Sample can number

k. Sampling point and ASTM condition used in obtaining sample.

l. Date the coal was delivered.

m. Provide mailing addresses of those who will receive a copy of the analysis.

n. Special test requested, i.e. grindability index.

o. Identification of coal sampler.

p. Signature and date signed.

C.5.4.8 Mailing coal samples for chemical analysis. Package the sample in accordance with ASTM D 2013. Send samples to the following, or as stipulated in the contract award:

US Army Petroleum Center
U Avenue, Building 85-3
ATTN: AMSTA-LC-AF-PT
New Cumberland, PA 17070-5008

When packaging and mailing "special" coal samples to be tested for dry ash or free swelling index include the following:

a. Mark "Special Sample" for dry ash or free swelling index analysis.

b. Include in Remarks: "Coal represented by this sample is subject to rejection."

c. Mark the mailing wrapper, "Special Sample."

d. Forward by air mail.

e. Inform the DESC contracting officer, coordinating with the service control point, by telephone or facsimile that the sample was mailed, and provide the sample container number. This will enable the Contracting Officer to expedite the testing of the coal sample.

C.5.5 Sampling for chemical analysis. The collection of the gross sample for chemical analysis is the one single most important function in the process of testing for coal quality and payment. Sampling for chemical analysis should occur at time of receipt. Automatic samplers in accordance with ASTM D 4702 are best for obtaining coal samples, as the timing and type of sample cuts is consistent. Coal may also be sampled manually in accordance with ASTM D 2234 with the preferred sampling conditions being either condition A (Stopped-Belt Cut) or condition B (Full-Stream Cut). Condition C (Part-Stream Cut) and condition D (Stationary Coal Sampling) of ASTM D 2234 are considered to be the least reliable methods of sampling coal. If condition C or D are called for in the contract, extreme care is needed to assure proper sampling. Table 2 of ASTM D 2234 should be used when determining increment weight. It is recognized that in some cases is not feasible to use either ASTM D 4702 or ASTM D 2234

conditions A, B, or C. Therefore, the following is provided as a guide in obtaining the samples for chemical analysis.

C.5.5.1 Sampling equipment. All sampling devices should have an opening of at least two and one half times larger than the top size of the coal being sampled. The device should be capable of retaining the required increment weight and not spill material when the increment is withdrawn. Equipment such as a square shovel with built-up metal plates 4 inches (10 mm) high, a hand-operated auger, or a powered auger may be used in obtaining coal samples from stationary conveyances. The sample device should be capable of collecting the entire increment. Post-hole diggers may not provide a representative sample because small particles may escape.

C.5.5.2 Procedures. For obtaining stationary samples, use diagrams and tables in ASTM D 4915, for rail or barge shipments (9-Point, Car top Sampling). Stationary sampling of trucks can be performed by activity personnel, provided training and safety requirements are met. The sampling guide in ASTM D 4915 is to be used only when the preferred methods in ASTM D 2234, condition "A" condition "B" or condition "C" are not feasible. Condition "D" is the least desirable method for the collection of a gross sample. The use of this method should only be used when it is required by the contract.

C.5.6 Sampling for dry ash and free swelling index. The gross sample for determination of ash and FSI should be obtained by using the methods outlined in ASTM D 2234, Condition "D", and ASTM D 4915. Samples should be prepared in accordance with ASTM D 2013;

C.5.7 Sampling for size consist. The facility is responsible for performing the size consist sampling and testing when required at destination for railcars and barges. Stationary sampling of trucks may be performed by activity personnel, provided training and safety requirements are met. Sampling for size consist is performed when a visual inspection indicates coal exceeds the size requirement in the specification. If the facility does not have properly trained personnel or necessary equipment to perform the sampling or testing, the facility may contract for this function to an approved coal inspection company. (When determining the size consist on coal received, use the contract specification requirement.)

C.5.7.1 Collection of the size consist sample (9-Point, car-top sampling). Sample should be taken in accordance with the following and ASTM D 4915. A size consist sample should be no less than 453.59 kg (1000 pounds) taken in equal increments, from the nine points of each conveyance, representing one shipment of no more than five (5) conveyances, received in one day. The sample should be collected, weighed, and then screened without mixing or other preparation. The following minimum weights and increments are required for the number of cars to be represented by the sample.

Numbers of Conveyances	Minimum Weight from Each Point/Conveyance	Total Increment Weight from Each Car
1	50.80 kg (112 lbs)	453.59 kg (1000 lbs)
2	25.40 kg (56 lbs)	226.80 kg (500 lbs)
3	17.24 kg (38 lbs)	151.50 kg (334 lbs)
4	12.70 kg (28 lbs)	113.40 kg (250 lbs)
5	10.42 kg (22 lbs)	90.72 kg (200 lbs)

FIGURE C.1. Weights and increments

a. Lay out three diagonals across the top of each conveyance to be sampled (see figure C.2). Remove the top 450 mm (18 inches) of the coal from each of the diagonals to form trenches the width of the coal sampling device. Begin at the front corner of the conveyance extending diagonally across. Begin the second trench near the center and the third at the rear corner. Distribute the spoil over the top of the undisturbed coal where it will not intrude into the sample.

b. Collect equal increments from each of the nine sampling points. As can be seen from figure C.2., the sampling points 1, 3, 4, 6, 7, and 9 are located near the edge of the conveyance.

c. The required minimum weight of each increment is found in the chart above.

d. A shovel made in accordance with ASTM D 4915 should be used. Build up standard flat square shovel with two sides and back plates. Build up should be at least 4 inches (100 mm), constructed from metal. Exercise care in taking each increment to keep to a minimum the quantity of coal falling from the sides into the bottom of the trench. Each shovel full taken without loss of coal is considered an increment.

e. At each point (figure C.2.) proceed as follows:

(1) Trench 1, first sampling point. Retain the first increment for the sample and spoil the second. Then alternately retain one increment and spoil one until the predetermined weight of coal is collected at point number 1.

(2) Trench 1, second sampling point. Spoil the first increment then retain the second and third increment. Then alternately spoil two increments and retain one increment, until the predetermined weight is obtained.

(3) Trench 1, third sampling point. Spoil the first two increments, retain the third, spoil the next three. Then alternately retain one and spoil three until the predetermined weight is collected.

(4) Trench 2, fourth sampling point. Collect as trench 1, third sampling point. (see above)

(5) Trench 2, fifth sampling point. Collect as trench 1, first sampling point (see above).

(6) Trench 2, sixth sampling point. Collect as trench 1, second sampling point (see above.

(7) Trench 3, sampling points 7, 8, and 9. These sample points will be handled the same as trench number 1, sampling points 1, 2, and 3, respectively.

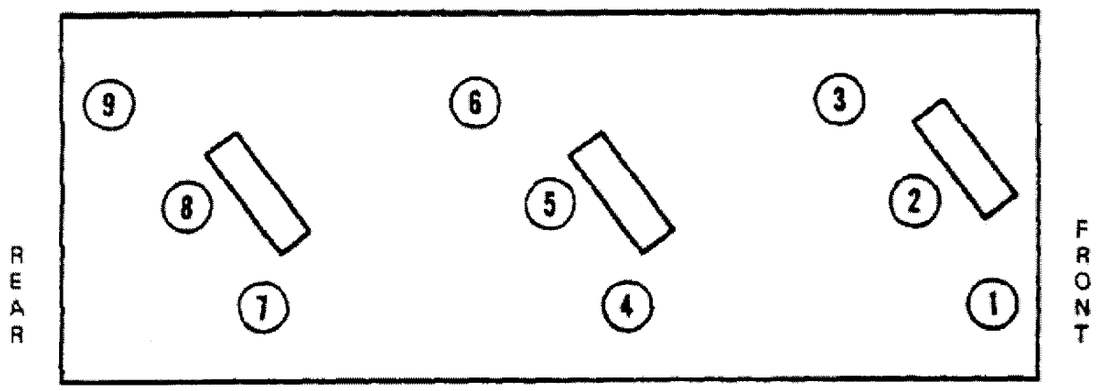

FIGURE C.2. Car top sampling

C.5.8 Size-consist test procedures. The sieve analysis should be performed in accordance with ASTM D 4749

C.5.8.1 Record of analysis. For each sieve analysis performed the following information should be recorded:

a. Contractor providing the coal.

b. Contract number and contract line item number.

c. Conveyance identification and number/s.

d. Mine the coal originated.

e. Method used in obtaining the sample (ASTM D 2234).

f. Date the sample was obtained.

g. Date the sieve analysis was performed.

f. Type and type of screen used (round hole or square) and size of screen(s) used, and whether automatic or manual method was used.

g. Percent of coal remaining on the screen (single-screen coal).

h. Percent of coal remaining on the top screen, percentage of coal passing through the bottom screen and the total percent between the screens (double-screened coal).

i. Percentage gained or lost.

j. Name of the person performing the sieve analysis.

5.8.2 Example of calculation. A sample of 1000 pounds was used to perform the sieve analysis. A double-screen analysis was required with a top size of 2" and a bottom size of 3/4". One hundred pounds of coal remained on the top screen, and fifty pounds passed through the bottom screen after completion of the test. Eight hundred and fifty pounds remained between the two screens.

Top size percent (weight of coal remaining on top screen)
(100 lbs, top screen/1000 lbs, total sample) x 100 = 10%

Bottom size percent (Weight of Coal Passing Through the Bottom Screen)
(50 lbs pass thru, bottom screen / 1000 lbs, total sample) x 100 = 5%

C.5.8.3 Testing accuracy. To ensure the accuracy of the size testing, a gain or loss percentage should also be calculated. A gain or loss percentage is the total weight remaining on the top screen, plus the total weight remaining on the bottom screen, plus the total weight passing through the bottom screen, and divided by the total weight of the sample used to perform the test times 100.

((total weight of sample (1000 lbs)) minus (100 lbs top + 50 lbs pass bottom + 840 lbs remaining on bottom screen)/(total weight of sample (1000 lbs)) x 100 = 1%

If the gain or loss is greater than two percent (2%), the testing tolerance has been exceeded and the results are invalid. The test should be repeated after validation of proper testing technique.

C.5.9 Rejection of unidentified or non-conforming shipments. Shipments should be rejected for any of the following:

a. A discrepancy exists in or between the shipping notices, weigh bills, and contract requirements or the DD Form 250 is not received. For example: coal is sent to wrong facility; coal is received from the wrong mine or contractor; receipt of an unauthorized over shipment; or coal test reports showing non-conforming coal.

b. When Visual examination shows non-conforming coal (inherent or foreign matter).

(1) When rejection of coal is based on excessive inherent material (e.g.; slate, bone, dirt, rock or other contaminating material that through experience would fail the ash requirement), the Contractor may request the facility to obtain a sample and have the sample analyzed for ash content. The Contractor should make the request through the Contracting Officer within 48 hours after the notice of rejection.

(2) When a shipment is rejected based on excessive foreign matter (e.g.; magnetite, wood, large sulfur balls, lumps of rock, slate), the facility should advise the contracting officer through channels of the rejection. The contracting officer will notify the contractor of the rejection. No sample for ash analysis is required for rejections based on foreign matter.

(3) When the basis for rejection is excessive oxidized or weathered coal, the Contractor may request a sample be obtained and analyzed for FSI, if FSI is required or guaranteed by the contract. (Use the sampling procedures in C.5.6).

(4) When visual examination indicates that a shipment will be rejected for size consist, a sample should be obtained and a sieve analysis performed. Guidance for obtaining a sample for sieve analysis is found in C.5.7.1 (nine-point method). The nine-point method outlined, along with ASTM D 4749 should be used as a standard for obtaining the 1,000 pound sample for testing for size consist.

c. Coal shipment should be rejected when visual examination shows there is evidence of loss or theft in transit that exceeds the tolerances established by the railroad tariff. The facility should take action to have the shipment weighed as near to the point of acceptance as possible. If railroad scales are not available, and the shipment cannot be weighed without delay, excessive back haul or additional freight, then adjustments should be established by the railroad claim agent or other designated individual. All parties involved in the dispute may, by visual examination, determine an agreed revised estimated weight to be accepted. As stated earlier, if losses appear to be something other than random theft, e.g., losses occur regularly or from consistent locations, then fraud should be considered and reported to the proper authorities for investigation.

C.5.10 Product rejection procedures. When chemical samples taken during offloading are tested and reported as nonconforming, then the Contracting Officer will be notified, identifying the failing characteristic, quantity of coal, and location.

C.5.10.1 Notification of contracting officer. The facility will notify the Contracting Officer, DESC-AC (Phone: 703-767-8527; FAX: 703-767-8757), and DESC-BPE (Phone: 703-767-8362; FAX: 703-767-8366). DESC-BPE monitors coal Product Quality Deficiency Reports (PQDRs). Include the following information:

a. Name of the Contractor

b. Contract number

c. Quantity of coal in tons awaiting disposition

d. Date of shipment

e. Status of the shipment

f. Nature of the discrepancy or problem

g. Point of origin

h. Railroad car or truck numbers

i. Status of any ongoing or planned testing pertaining to the coal shipment.
Chemical Analysis.

C.5.10.2 Notification of contractor. The contractor is formally notified of the rejection through the contracting officer. The contractor has the right to confirm coal quality or provide missing information. The contractor may request acceptance by the Government of nonconforming coal, referred to as a contract waiver request. The contracting officer will provide the facility with disposition instructions on the rejected coal through required channels in a timely manner.

C.5.10.3 Withdrawal of rejection. If testing shows the coal meets contract specification requirements, then the facility will notify the contracting officer, coordinating with the service control point, of the results. The contracting officer will then withdraw the rejection notice, notifying the contractor. The receiving facility is responsible for paying any charges associated with the delay of off loading the conveyances due to the unsubstantiated rejection. The facility should not discuss with the contractor matters regarding nonconforming coal. Negotiations, as appropriate, are conducted through the contracting officer.

5.11 Evaluation of the Coal. Upon receipt, the U.S. Army Petroleum Center or contract-designated laboratory will test and issue an analytical report for the coal sample. These reports are used to evaluate contractor performance. These reports can also be used by the facility to compare results received at origin to those received at destination. The price paid to the supplier may adjusted either up or down based upon the test results of the sample taken at the destination (see C.5.2.3).