Table 5. Coal Production and Coalbed Thickness by Major Coalbeds and Mine Type, 2022

		Production (thousand short tons)			Thickness (inches)		
Coalbed ID Number <sup>1</sup> Coalbed Name		Underground	Surface	Total	Average <sup>2</sup>	Low	High
1699	Wyodak	-	212,322	212,322	771	120	982
0212	Pittsburgh	41,430	547	41,976	79	60	108
0484	Herrin (Illinois No. 6)	35,299	940	36,239	73	46	79
0489	No. 9	24,483	2,769	27,252	61	36	105
0036	Pittsburgh	26,425	416	26,841	82	20	97
1701	Smith	-	17,835	17,835	918	870	984
1569	Beulah-Zap	-	15,302	15,302	199	114	210
1696	Anderson-Dietz 1-Dietz 2	-	11,565	11,565	960	960	960
1570	Hagel	-	10,590	10,590	115	28	120
0084	Lower Kittanning	8,969	908	9,877	69	19	115
0280	Blue Creek	8,745	204	8,949	53	16	66
0344	Pocahontas No. 3	8,355	-	8,355	58	35	74
1808	Rosebud	-	8,286	8,286	262	186	276
1787	Roland	-	7,563	7,563	389	327	453
0176	Eagle	6,021	1,521	7,542	42	18	52
0168	Lower Elkhorn	4,518	1,573	6,091	42	12	70
0204	Mammoth	5,573	-	5,573	108	108	108
1756	E	4,312	998	5,310	146	60	162
0071	Upper Freeport	4,983	135	5,117	54	4	78
0506	No. 6	4,469	-	4,469	92	92	92
1003	Menefee Formation	469	2,898	3,367	93	84	94
0483	Indiana No. 6	-	3,348	3,348	57	36	65
1847	Upper Hiawatha	3,140	-	3,140	96	96	96
0151	Upper Elkhorn No. 3	1,546	1,519	3,065	47	14	96
0480	Danville No. 7	-	2,799	2,799	40	24	61
Major Coalbeds Total		188,737	304,038	492,775	438	4	984
Other Coalbeds		33,171	66,417	99,588	88	1	599
Unknown *		235	1,012	1,792	NA	NA	NA
U.S. Total		222,143	371,467	594,155	378	-	984

<sup>- =</sup> No data reported

NA = Not Available.

Notes: This table lists the top 25 producing coalbeds. The category 'Other Coalbeds' includes all coalbeds from which less than 4.0 million short tons were produced during the year. In some regions, coalbeds are characteristically discontinuous or uncorrelatable from one location to another, and production is identified by the geological formations, coal groups, or coal zones of the native rock where the coalbeds occur. These types of coalbeds are found primarily in the Rocky Mountain States and even in the Gulf Coast lignite belt. Coalbeds of these types are also included in 'Other Coalbeds,' even though production may exceed 4.0 million short tons. Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. The coalbed name given is the name most commonly used in the State having the greatest production from that coalbed. The States having greatest production for each coalbed codes 1495, 1699, and 1701); West Virginia (coalbed codes 212, 84, 111, 168, 103, 71); Illinois (coalbed code 484); Indiana (coalbed code 489); Pennsylvania (coalbed code 36); North Dakota (coalbed codes 1569, 1570); Montana (coalbed codes 1696, 1808, 204); Virginia (coalbed code 344); Alabama (coalbed code 280); Utah (coalbed code 1847); New Mexico (coalbed code 1003); Colorado (coalbed code 1756); West Virginia (coalbed codes 157, 176); Kentucky (coalbed code 151). In some other States where these are major producing beds, the following alternative coalbed names are also used: coalbed code 484 (Kentucky, Kentucky No 11), coalbed code 489 (Indiana, Indiana No 5), coalbed code 36 (Pennsylvania/Ohio, Pittsburgh No. 8), coalbed code 111 (Kentucky, Hazard No 6).

Sources: U.S. Energy Information Administration Form EIA-7A, 'Annual Survey of Coal Production and Preparation,' and U.S. Department of Labor, Mine Safety and Health Administration Form 7000-2, 'Quarterly Mine Employment and Coal Production Report.'

<sup>\*</sup> Includes mines with production of less than 25,000 short tons, which are not required to provide data, and refuse recovery.

<sup>1</sup> The coalbed ID number is a unique code assigned by EIA to each correlated coalbed or to coal-bearing geologic formations, coal groups, or coal zones. See Coalbed name discussion in note below.

 $<sup>\</sup>boldsymbol{2}$  Average thickness is the bed thickness weighted by bed production.