

Geochemistry of major and trace elements in Permian coal: with an emphasis on No. 8 coal seam of Zhuji coal mine, Huainan Coalfield, China

Shancheng Chen^{1,3} · Dun Wu^{1,2,3} · Guijian Liu^{1,2} · Ruoyu Sun^{1,2} · Xiang Fan^{1,2}

Received: 16 March 2015 / Accepted: 6 December 2015 / Published online: 12 March 2016
© Springer-Verlag Berlin Heidelberg 2016

Abstract A better understanding on geochemistry of elements in coal has both environmental and geological implications. In this study, 53 coal samples were collected from No. 8 coal seam of the Zhuji coal mine, Huainan Coalfield. The concentrations of 49 elements, ash yield, and total organic compound (TOC), as well as mineralogical phases in coal were determined. As compared with Chinese, the USA, and world coals, Si, K, Se, Cd, Sn, Sb, and W in studied coal seam are higher, whereas Zn, As, and Lu are lower. The enrichment factor and concentration coefficient show that Se, Cd, Sn, Sb, and W are preferably enriched in studied coals. The enrichment of Se and Cd is probably attributed to their higher proportions of organic forms. Most major and trace elements tend to concentrate in either the upper or lower sections of coal seams, which suggest that depositional micro-environment was important in controlling elements migration and enrichment. The correlation analysis of elements with ash yield shows that the behavior of elements in coal follows the periodic change of metallic activity. The modes of occurrence of major and trace elements are elaborated by statistical

methods. Silicon is mainly in form of montmorillonite or presents as free quartz. Iron is associated with chlorite, siderite, lepidocrocite, and other iron-bearing minerals. Ti shows obviously organic association. Three groups of elements are divided in accordance with the cluster dendrogram: Group 1 (Sc–HREE–Be–Y–V–Co–Cu–P–Sr–B–Sn–Se–Bi–TOC–S–Ba–As), Group 2 (LREE–Zn–Al–Mn–Li–Na–Th–Cr–Fe–Mg) and Group 3 (Ca–Mo–Si–W–A_d–Ti–Pb–K). Many trace elements, including Li, Sc, V, Cr, Zn, Sr, La, Ce, Nd, Sm, Eu, Gd, Tb, Lu, Pb, Bi, and Th, correlate positively with Al, suggesting their occurrence mainly in clay such as kaolinite and chlorite. REE in the studied coalfield was primarily supplied by terrestrial clastics coming from North China Coal Basin. The differentiation of LREE and HREE is probably attributable to their different physicochemical characteristics and specific paleo-sedimentary environment. Various indexes (e.g., B content, Ash Index, C-value) and the existence of certain minerals suggest a reducing and anoxic sedimentary environment of coal swamp with a stable supply of terrigenous detrital materials in a moist environment. The origins of enriched elements are primarily derived from the source rock, sedimentary environment, and thermally contact metamorphism or possibly magmatic–hydrothermal fluids.

✉ Shancheng Chen
shcheng1982@163.com

Guijian Liu
lgj@ustc.edu.cn

¹ CAS Key Laboratory of Crust-Mantle Materials and Environment, School of Earth and Space Sciences, University of Science and Technology of China, Hefei 230026, Anhui, China

² State Key Laboratory of Loess and Quaternary Geology, Institute of Earth Environment, The Chinese Academy of Sciences, Xi'an 710075, Shaanxi, China

³ Exploration Research Institute, Anhui Provincial Bureau of Coal Geology, Hefei 230088, Anhui, China

Keywords Element · Geochemistry · Depositional environment · Coal · TOC · Zhuji coal mine

Introduction

Coal plays an important role in energy sector. However, the environmentally sensitive trace elements emitted during coal utilization have posed a great threat to human health and caused the prevalence of endemic diseases such as

arsenosis, fluorosis, selenosis in indigenous populations (Ando et al. 1998, 2001; Zheng et al. 1999; Swaine 2000; Finkelman et al. 2002; Liu et al. 2002, 2007; Fang et al. 2003; Dai et al. 2004, 2007, 2012a; Belkin et al. 2008; Luo et al. 2011; Li et al. 2012; Ernst 2012). These health problems are connected to burning of local coal seams that anomalously enriched hazardous trace elements such as Sb and Hg (Finkelman 1995; Dai et al. 2005; Qi et al. 2007; Zheng et al. 2008a, b).

The comprehensive information on concentration, distribution, mode of occurrence, and enrichment mechanisms may help understand the behavior of elements in coal mining, storage, combustion (Finkelman and Gross 1999; Zheng et al. 2008c). In Zhuji coal mine, the coal quality and its relationship with depositional environment, abundances and distribution of trace elements, and REE concentration affected by magmatic intrusion and coal-forming environment have been investigated previously (Sun et al. 2010a, b; Yang et al. 2012). No. 8 coal seam of Zhuji coal mine is a well developed and thick coal seam, with an estimated reserve of 154.3 Mt. As a terminated coal seam of Lower Shihezi Formation developed at a lower deltaic environment, No. 8 coal seam was deposited in a transition environment connecting to upper deltaic plain environment where Upper Shihezi Formation coals were developed. This coal seam is characterized by a high calorific value (~ 26 MJ/kg) and low moisture (1.46 %).

In the present study, we measured 49 elements along with ash yield and total organic compound (TOC) in 53 No. 8 coal samples. Our purposes are to: (1) explore whether the distribution of elements in coal is governed by their periodic properties at atomic level, (2) elucidate the dominant modes of occurrence of elements and (3) reveal the primary sources of elements enriched in coals.

Geological setting

The Huainan Coalfield is located at the southeast corner of the North China Plate, and covers a total area of 3200 km². It has an elongated structure extending along NWW direction, with a mean length of 180 km and a mean width of 15–20 km. Zhuji coal mine is situated in the north of Huainan Coalfield and covers an area of 45 km² (Fig. 1). The overall geological structure of this mine is controlled by Zhuji-Tangji Anticline in the north and Shangtang-Gencun Syncline in the south.

The depositional environment of Huainan coals was shifted from a subaqueous deltaic plain, through a lower

deltaic plain, and finally to an upper deltaic plain. The No. 8 coal seam with a mean thickness of 3 m was deposited in the transition environment between lower and upper deltaic plain.

The magmatic rocks in coal-bearing strata of Huainan Coalfield have been identified in the forms of dykes and sills. The Rb/Sr isotope age of intrusive magmatic rock is ~ 110 Ma (Yang et al. 2012), belonging to the Yanshan Movement period (tectonic events occurring in eastern China from Early Cretaceous to Late Jurassic) (Dong et al. 2008). The No.8 coal seam influenced by magmatic intrusion accounts for 7.8 % of total the mining area.

Sampling and methods

A total of 55 samples, comprising 53 coal samples, one coal roof and one coal floor (both mudstone), were collected from 18 borehole cores of No. 8 coal seam in the Zhuji mine during exploration stage (Fig. 2). Generally, three coal samples were taken from each borehole according to their relative positions in coal seam: upper, middle, and lower portions.

All the studied coal samples were air-dried, pulverized to pass through 200-mesh sieve and preserved in plastic bags. The powder samples were digested using an acid mixture of HNO₃: HCl: HF (3:1:1) in a microwave oven before geochemical analysis. Ash yield (A_d) and volatile matter were determined according to ASTM standard (1997). X-ray fluorescence spectrometric analysis (XRF) was used to determine the concentrations of major elements including Si, P, S, Na, Mg, Al, K, Ca, Ti, Mn, and Fe. Inductively couple-plasma optical emission spectrometry (ICP-OES) was used to determine the concentrations of trace elements, except for Pr, Eu, Tb, Ho, Er, Tm, Lu, Th, which were determined by inductively coupled-plasma mass spectrometry (ICP-MS).

Elemental analyzer was used to determine the carbon content in coal samples, following the Chinese Standard Determination of TOC in Sedimentary rocks (GB/T 19145-2003). All samples were digested by excess HCl (37 wt%) to remove carbonate and evaporated for >2 h. The digested samples were then washed with deionized water to neutrality and dried in 60–80 °C. The mineralogical phases of raw coal samples were identified by a powder X-ray diffraction (XRD) with a Cu K_α radiation and a scintillation detector. Diffraction patterns were registered in a 2θ interval of 5°–80° with a step of 0.02°/s.

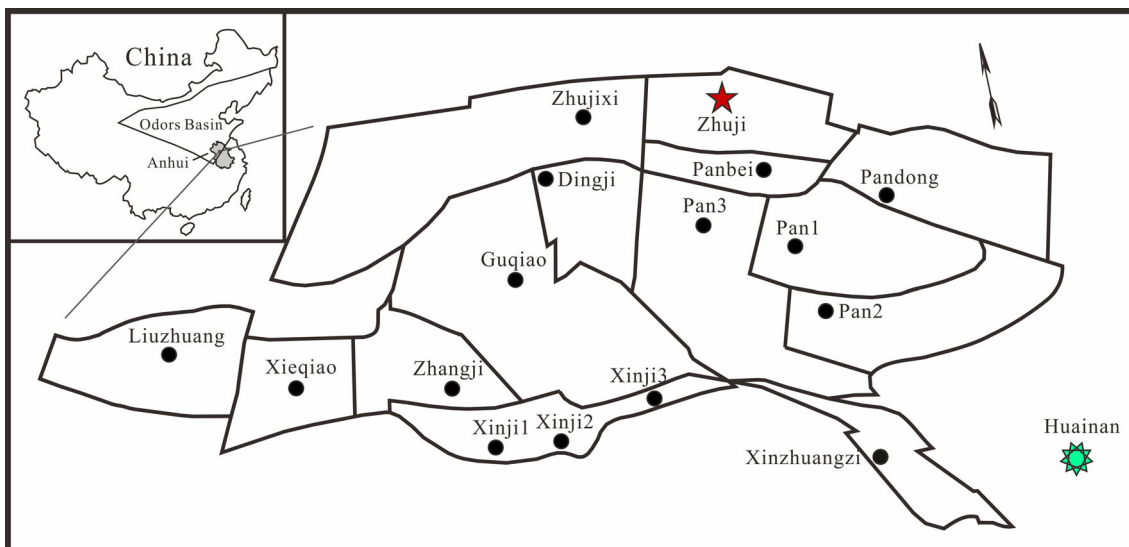


Fig. 1 Locations of the coal mines in Huainan Coalfield showing the studied Zhuji coal mine (modified after Sun et al. 2010a, b)

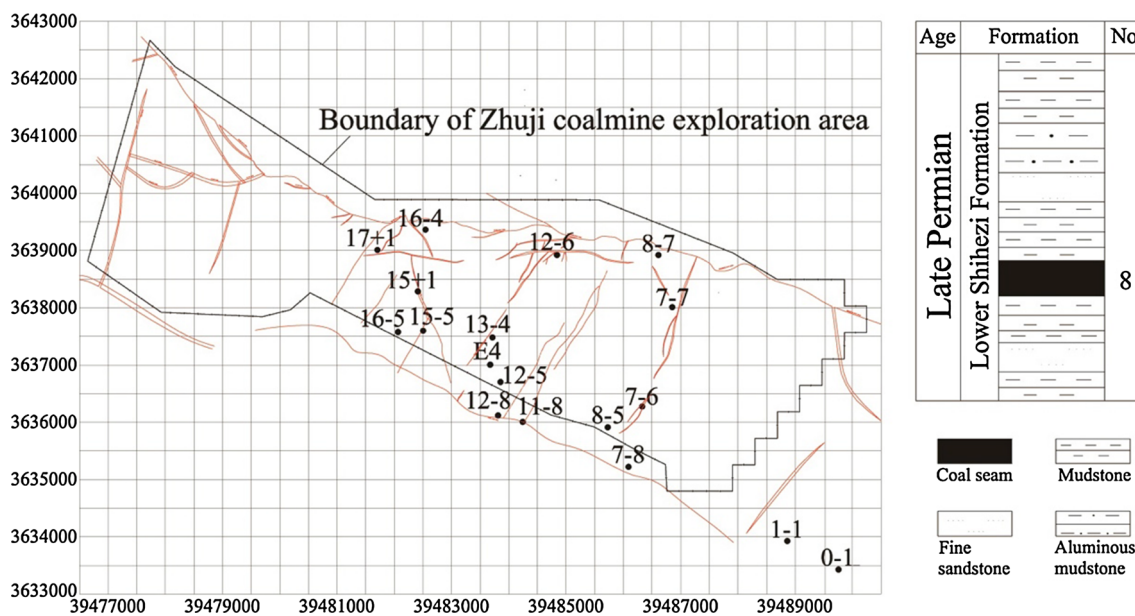


Fig. 2 Distribution of 18 boreholes and general stratigraphic column and lithological characteristics of coal-bearing strata of coal seam 8 in Zhuji coal mine. The major faults are noted in red lines. The numbers in X, Y axis mean geographic coordinate

Results and discussion

Concentrations, distribution and a general pattern of elements in coal

Concentrations of elements in No. 8 coal seam

The concentrations of 9 major elements and 40 trace elements (including rare earth elements), and TOC and ash yield in upper, middle and lower sections of No. 8 coal seam are listed in Table 1. Table 1 also contains arithmetic

and geometric means of 49 elements in different sections of coal seam. In order to evaluate the levels of elements in the coal seam, comparisons with Chinese, the USA, and world coals are shown in Table 2.

As compared with the world coal (Ketris and Yudovich 2009), the mean concentrations of most elements are higher or nearly equivalent, especially Sc, Ti, V, Cr, Co, Se, Cu, Cd, Sn, Sb, Y, La, Dy, and W with concentration coefficient (CC, ratio of elemental concentration in studied coal to world coal) above 2. The remaining elements, including Zn, As, Tb, and Lu, have lower mean concentrations as

Table 1 Concentrations of major and trace elements, TOC and A_d in No. 8 coal seam of the Zhujidong coal mine (unit in µg/g unless noted as %)

Elements	E4			1-1			7-6			7-7			7-8			8-5			8-7		
	U	M	L	U	M	L	U	M	L	U	M	L	U	M	L	U	M	L	U	M	L
Li	9.00	9.93	12.31	25.73	26.41	37.15	57.54	46.75	44.72	22.46	1.83	17.58	16.90	16.84	24.90	33.13	10.61	42.61	30.49	22.34	33.60
Be	2.39	9.02	3.46	1.76	1.62	1.71	2.70	3.57	3.88	1.68	1.69	1.58	8.97	3.10	3.15	2.89	2.92	2.84	2.17	1.92	1.64
B	105	32.52	114	67.51	73.26	80.04	41.19	28.74	48.53	19.42	0.60	33.09	44.63	165	163	122	111	133	20.09	29.95	23.97
Na, %	0.32	0.16	0.42	0.17	0.14	0.27	0.27	nd	0.43	0.01	0.01	0.15	0.18	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.15	0.22	0.23	0.24	0.22
Mg, %	0.12	0.08	0.16	0.06	0.03	0.07	0.07	0.27	0.19	0.03	0.01	0.07	0.11	0.08	0.12	0.17	0.13	0.16	0.09	0.10	0.08
Al, %	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	5.57	8.32	4.98	nd	0.34	nd	3.61	2.96	3.60	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd
Si, %	7.56	13.27	13.27	2.76	1.85	5.77	8.03	13.58	4.24	7.44	3.86	5.02	6.04	8.26	13.00	30.09	10.37	23.07	10.01	7.82	10.78
P	45.48	107	56.14	33.97	63.61	159	79.40	186	270	146	149	340	55.73	62.23	444	424	60.36	140	468	307	610
S _{tot} , %	0.17	0.22	0.17	0.14	0.18	0.16	0.17	0.21	0.29	0.26	0.07	0.27	0.33	0.28	0.26	0.25	0.35	0.24	0.07	0.11	0.09
K, %	0.58	0.38	1.00	0.57	0.26	1.52	0.47	nd	1.30	0.25	0.06	0.42	0.59	0.49	0.55	0.92	0.33	0.56	0.28	0.54	0.31
Ca, %	0.25	0.24	2.40	1.50	1.92	2.48	0.32	0.49	0.71	1.06	0.65	3.80	0.44	0.30	0.35	3.13	nd	1.19	0.32	0.92	0.66
Sc	9.45	12.17	7.96	4.88	4.80	10.72	8.01	11.06	9.90	6.62	0.87	5.96	13.67	7.61	9.53	9.54	7.31	9.48	5.26	6.11	4.39
Ti, %	0.37	0.40	0.37	0.25	0.26	0.19	0.40	0.42	0.60	0.30	0.04	0.29	0.46	0.46	0.48	0.63	0.57	0.57	0.35	0.51	0.48
V	61.91	95.68	96.52	25.77	24.03	82.20	30.04	142	81.22	38.14	7.51	41.74	nd	74.67	79.81	57.80	159	43.76	20.19	62.67	19.87
Cr	102	36.51	30.90	31.23	26.30	53.66	40.44	58.77	47.74	40.61	15.82	40.58	34.54	16.85	27.70	nd	60.67	90.07	9.80	13.55	15.62
Mn	24.44	19.38	33.30	36.28	11.31	29.81	24.60	41.30	53.56	21.03	8.05	46.78	8.25	17.43	20.22	125	113	58.49	23.94	13.90	13.65
Fe, %	0.86	0.65	0.85	3.08	1.53	3.14	1.64	nd	3.86	0.76	0.32	2.21	1.83	1.81	2.42	1.22	0.74	0.99	1.54	1.46	1.23
Co	19.63	25.23	18.94	8.91	8.27	8.14	7.06	10.84	22.88	9.38	1.87	14.82	29.31	22.25	22.85	21.74	17.44	26.23	2.33	4.05	2.09
Ni	14.20	31.30	11.39	18.02	17.31	23.63	13.86	24.43	28.50	21.73	11.71	21.82	22.12	17.68	24.85	21.79	22.52	20.96	7.31	11.27	8.88
Cu	32.31	57.71	42.96	33.44	55.77	110.87	17.21	29.63	38.25	111.71	10.96	54.11	38.59	39.86	38.99	28.71	28.67	22.25	9.64	23.47	15.25
Zn	nd	1.25	nd	6.77	4.00	11.24	4.72	15.20	9.29	11.62	3.95	9.50	15.43	3.75	8.57	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd
As	1.42	3.10	1.89	1.30	2.05	2.71	nd	1.72	1.96	1.11	nd	3.43	4.18	1.62	1.45	nd	0.24	1.76	0.74	1.71	2.30
Se	6.84	9.64	7.80	10.69	12.89	16.96	3.85	5.23	5.30	21.78	1.95	18.25	6.44	7.19	7.84	11.08	9.24	10.63	1.08	0.87	1.04
Sr	nd	nd	nd	70.67	nd	nd	98.91	235	172	33.68	33.01	79.17	69.07	147	281	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd
Y	15.48	nd	23.23	23.43	19.58	21.56	11.83	18.68	15.39	27.56	6.23	34.92	43.78	19.19	22.58	21.17	36.63	25.42	19.17	12.35	9.73
Mo	nd	1.37	nd	nd	0.52	nd	nd	nd	4.66	nd	nd	2.15	1.84	1.47	0.74	nd	10.82	nd	nd	0.66	0.12
Cd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	0.02	nd	nd	nd	0.03	nd	0.10	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd
Sn	3.35	2.19	2.80	2.82	2.69	3.36	4.72	5.51	3.22	3.05	nd	3.20	7.36	5.55	5.74	6.73	6.10	6.84	10.02	10.66	7.95
Sb	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	3.01	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	1.11	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd
Ba	111	206	173	104	109	163	126	254	215	76.55	45.58	130	49.84	636	266	205	145	165	192	152	233
La	21.50	55.02	30.72	12.07	16.69	22.73	11.53	34.50	35.07	9.38	5.00	29.20	16.37	12.72	20.20	17.09	15.26	22.84	39.79	14.69	13.96
Ce	41.03	nd	60.77	20.30	22.65	34.08	21.80	62.34	63.39	14.72	7.19	38.11	30.21	24.89	34.82	34.44	28.26	38.60	53.16	24.76	22.58
Pr	3.63	nd	4.68	2.53	2.48	4.23	1.37	5.67	5.56	1.67	0.56	4.60	2.56	2.09	2.94	1.95	1.08	2.86	4.66	1.56	1.35
Nd	18.06	nd	28.00	14.16	12.20	19.04	9.36	28.83	30.06	9.14	4.11	21.12	15.70	12.47	15.86	16.35	16.96	19.58	20.43	12.38	9.84

Table 1 continued

Elements	E4			1-1			7-6			7-7			7-8			8-5			8-7		
	U	M	L	U	M	L	U	M	L	U	M	L	U	M	L	U	M	L	U	M	L
Sm	3.81	nd	5.90	4.19	3.87	6.08	2.01	5.98	6.24	3.05	1.16	5.57	4.07	3.04	3.69	3.79	4.07	4.20	5.10	3.30	2.42
Eu	0.63	nd	1.03	0.65	0.57	0.94	0.41	0.92	0.96	0.58	0.21	1.05	0.82	0.54	0.67	0.65	0.86	0.68	0.53	0.41	0.29
Gd	2.95	nd	5.10	2.92	2.20	3.42	1.79	5.81	5.90	2.18	0.85	4.10	5.56	3.26	4.11	3.46	5.00	4.13	5.05	3.37	2.43
Tb	0.11	0.46	0.17	0.09	0.04	0.11	0.24	0.36	0.34	0.03	nd	0.12	0.27	0.17	0.20	0.12	0.19	0.17	0.07	0.05	0.01
Dy	2.84	9.35	4.15	5.09	4.25	4.85	2.01	4.33	3.19	4.24	1.10	5.92	nd	5.33	6.20	3.68	4.61	4.27	6.33	4.13	3.15
Ho	1.16	nd	1.58	0.93	0.83	0.90	0.65	1.03	0.85	0.93	0.68	1.04	3.03	1.39	1.66	1.31	1.88	1.60	0.57	0.39	0.34
Er	1.31	4.68	1.82	1.76	1.46	1.60	nd	0.42	nd	1.86	0.33	2.24	3.44	1.42	1.72	1.79	2.73	2.14	2.07	1.37	1.14
Tm	nd	nd	nd	0.28	0.21	0.33	nd	0.05	nd	0.20	0.79	0.15	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd
Yb	1.37	nd	1.84	1.91	1.67	1.98	0.96	1.47	1.28	2.50	0.14	2.79	nd	1.76	2.10	2.04	3.06	2.40	2.45	1.86	1.54
Lu	0.07	0.20	0.08	0.06	0.04	0.06	0.09	0.13	0.12	0.05	0.01	0.06	0.17	0.08	0.10	0.11	0.13	0.11	0.07	0.05	0.05
REE	98.47	69.71	145.84	66.94	69.16	100	52.22	151	152	50.53	22.13	116	82.2	69.16	94.27	86.78	84.09	103	140	68.32	59.1
W	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	0.42	29.99	29.95	nd	0.72	nd	0.63	26.98	26.80	26.23	142.23	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd
Re	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	0.20	0.25	0.06	nd	nd	nd	0.06	0.14	0.20	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd
Pb	2.46	14.59	3.75	10.15	8.74	19.83	9.58	16.60	12.37	13.50	0.41	10.05	17.27	9.99	13.09	10.77	5.69	8.80	2.60	2.65	nd
Bi	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	3.34	3.07	4.07	nd	0.07	nd	3.34	3.32	3.80	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd
Th	4.00	3.32	3.68	2.94	2.38	4.30	5.22	7.19	5.90	2.41	0.33	3.29	3.62	3.16	4.08	5.30	3.23	4.80	2.49	2.32	2.59
TOC, %	69.41	71.93	69.75	67.16	54.39	52.10	49.13	66.40	63.49	65.06	68.16	64.37	66.80	73.02	69.86	65.16	74.85	69.92	69.59	70.87	69.41
A ₄ , %	16.50	13.51	17.91	19.71	15.61	36.19	22.23	38.32	23.10	20.36	17.16	19.20	19.34	12.14	15.01	21.50	14.26	16.43	21.89	15.75	16.73
Elements	11-8			12-5			12-6			12-8			13-4			15-5			15 + 1		
	U	M	L	U	M	L	U	M	L	U	M	L	U	M	L	U	M	L	U	M	L
Li	41.15	29.38	32.18	22.63	29.38	18.60	38.74	11.46	15.83	12.65	8.79	6.19	45.45	7.28	8.07	30.99	11.43	10.40	18.21	17.39	11.72
Be	3.15	3.36	3.20	4.80	5.15	4.90	3.64	3.57	3.15	2.40	1.78	4.92	2.76	1.63	1.62	5.10	4.67	4.81	7.94	0.70	0.30
B	55.25	53.68	51.75	26.99	23.01	24.41	215	164	159	2.31	31.69	44.69	36.78	65.43	42.05	62.19	39.18	37.02	19.74	23.42	21.19
Na, %	0.35	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.33	0.28	nd	0.32	0.28	0.19	0.19	0.10	0.27	nd	0.25	0.48	0.23	0.21	0.15	0.20	0.11
Mg, %	0.12	0.09	0.09	0.13	0.17	0.16	0.11	0.23	0.15	0.07	0.07	0.12	0.19	0.25	0.25	0.11	0.10	0.11	0.06	0.11	0.05
Al, %	3.67	3.86	3.99	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	3.57	3.81	2.31
Si, %	9.00	7.01	6.95	59.74	65.72	67.09	11.89	8.17	8.64	3.25	3.50	3.19	22.67	2.59	1.96	73.43	57.13	43.71	41.88	47.08	37.29
P	nd	93.96	100	97.19	134	83.25	170	114	91.80	419	32.73	42.79	77.53	55.62	66.92	100	65.49	55.79	64.02	48.20	48.43
S _{tot} , %	0.16	0.21	0.19	0.11	0.09	0.14	0.19	0.28	0.30	0.29	0.23	0.30	0.15	0.26	0.32	0.09	0.13	0.16	0.25	0.23	nd
K, %	0.40	0.43	0.42	0.70	0.76	1.07	0.81	1.30	0.73	0.27	0.34	0.24	0.22	0.96	0.78	0.79	0.36	0.45	0.43	0.73	0.36
Ca, %	1.24	0.56	0.53	0.54	0.53	0.45	0.16	0.81	0.42	0.12	0.09	0.09	0.37	nd	nd	0.13	0.35	0.29	0.40	1.00	0.20
Sc	6.57	8.16	7.68	8.34	9.51	6.58	15.64	9.31	9.29	5.71	8.43	7.04	9.96	4.61	5.51	13.29	6.76	5.94	9.14	7.07	5.31
Ti, %	0.43	0.47	0.45	0.47	0.54	0.51	0.33	0.56	0.57	0.48	0.48	0.44	0.56	0.17	0.19	0.40	0.66	0.75	0.54	0.51	0.50

Table 1 continued

Elements	11-8		12-5		12-6		12-8		13-4		15-5		15 + 1								
	U	M	L	U	M	L	U	M	L	U	M	L	U	M	L						
V	29.01	49.17	44.13	44.92	48.20	54.57	45.48	71.43	61.16	74.93	55.93	93.36	62.86	52.74	64.89	54.26	46.59	38.51	57.80	45.12	36.68
Cr	35.12	39.69	32.76	24.59	40.43	30.06	42.06	75.75	76.41	27.94	38.37	26.83	20.98	36.52	44.46	23.15	24.09	25.65	15.81	27.27	21.12
Mn	60.31	40.89	37.81	57.77	98.16	66.51	21.37	25.08	25.50	18.46	14.54	26.37	19.69	39.16	38.55	26.18	22.12	20.46	20.20	34.13	26.31
Fe, %	2.72	2.33	2.32	2.37	3.25	3.08	0.68	1.43	1.14	1.55	1.54	2.18	0.55	3.34	3.30	1.57	1.99	2.34	1.39	2.14	1.13
Co	9.99	12.71	11.56	8.73	7.37	10.81	11.23	39.26	36.97	9.99	15.42	20.92	9.68	9.99	11.97	5.06	12.07	16.88	18.53	13.58	3.67
Ni	17.21	18.47	18.55	11.14	12.62	14.57	21.46	21.89	23.03	11.12	14.85	17.26	9.08	21.72	22.11	6.81	12.94	21.26	22.22	17.30	5.93
Cu	14.22	32.45	27.08	22.74	22.30	28.21	30.20	50.57	40.25	26.62	27.76	45.19	29.83	100.86	nd	35.73	24.14	20.41	39.70	24.58	16.41
Zn	13.95	12.20	11.53	0.50	3.45	3.93	nd	7.53	5.28	nd	nd	4.66	0.88	11.64	8.65	nd	nd	0.06	11.50	8.82	3.99
As	0.09	0.14	0.71	nd	nd	0.04	0.53	2.90	0.60	nd	nd	nd	nd	1.68	2.02	nd	nd	nd	1.74	0.93	0.41
Se	4.53	4.48	6.21	1.64	1.80	1.65	11.50	12.65	12.58	3.30	1.46	1.29	3.27	17.33	15.09	3.25	1.87	2.39	4.27	3.63	3.15
Sr	nd	140	132	100	108	76.83	nd	nd	nd	110	105	78.30	55.93	nd	nd	90.85	91.28	90.44	99.59	165	nd
Y	28.56	20.17	17.21	19.62	22.94	15.40	21.13	25.19	17.88	14.69	12.25	36.80	19.48	34.89	40.38	25.40	15.19	14.47	27.53	17.91	15.27
Mo	1.52	0.85	0.41	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	5.11	nd	5.11	nd	1.62	0.35	nd	nd	nd	3.45	4.77	1.23
Cd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	0.07	0.01	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd
Sn	3.37	3.18	3.53	7.42	7.09	5.63	8.85	7.41	7.06	2.94	2.33	1.96	10.45	2.12	4.22	12.43	6.96	0.28	0.95	2.28	nd
Sb	nd	nd	3.55	0.86	13.84	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd
Ba	319	166	138	140	197	126	250	234	199	166	90.52	54.09	100	nd	605	168	98.16	104	104	125	117
La	nd	24.14	22.05	20.62	25.17	16.55	42.78	43.40	23.99	17.09	11.88	17.42	39.64	23.35	25.56	38.55	17.15	13.92	27.36	16.36	12.51
Ce	85.38	44.12	41.39	38.04	45.06	31.72	74.69	83.50	42.06	27.98	21.19	30.03	70.81	31.99	37.11	65.05	31.05	24.76	51.05	29.65	23.46
Pr	7.40	3.50	3.20	2.74	3.46	2.07	6.87	7.74	3.51	2.35	1.61	2.73	1.23	3.41	4.37	6.08	2.17	1.52	4.47	1.92	2.14
Nd	32.88	19.88	17.83	16.05	18.95	13.34	27.23	39.04	17.39	13.75	10.19	16.51	30.44	18.40	22.21	25.04	13.17	10.65	23.62	14.49	11.64
Sm	6.98	4.20	3.70	4.71	5.88	3.82	5.28	8.04	3.84	2.94	2.35	3.77	6.37	5.19	6.23	6.79	3.81	3.49	5.60	3.19	2.30
Eu	0.93	0.70	0.67	nd	nd	nd	0.79	1.29	0.63	0.39	0.35	0.56	1.21	0.90	1.10	nd	nd	nd	0.81	nd	nd
Gd	7.47	4.17	3.76	3.70	4.30	2.77	4.01	6.28	3.13	2.90	2.34	5.14	5.14	4.36	4.97	4.76	2.19	2.10	4.05	2.46	1.48
Tb	0.41	0.32	0.31	0.17	0.20	0.16	0.10	0.21	0.11	nd	nd	0.05	0.16	0.11	0.15	0.19	0.12	0.13	0.13	0.06	nd
Dy	6.53	3.73	3.56	5.77	7.22	4.27	3.93	4.71	3.21	3.14	2.68	6.31	3.93	5.28	6.54	8.39	4.49	4.09	4.71	2.89	1.55
Ho	1.61	1.21	0.99	nd	nd	nd	1.57	1.34	1.03	1.22	1.18	2.23	0.12	1.01	1.12	nd	nd	nd	0.18	nd	nd
Er	2.14	0.85	nd	1.20	1.58	0.67	1.78	1.89	1.46	5.01	4.32	0.95	1.52	2.28	2.67	1.79	0.60	0.46	2.35	1.42	1.05
Tm	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	0.13	0.09	0.38	0.32	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd
Yb	1.96	1.97	1.64	0.91	1.45	0.08	2.09	1.90	1.61	1.76	1.39	3.59	1.47	2.80	3.20	1.78	nd	nd	2.68	1.68	1.24
Lu	0.13	0.13	0.12	0.02	0.04	nd	0.09	0.10	0.09	nd	nd	0.13	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.02	nd	nd	0.15	0.11	0.08
REE	153	108	99.22	93.93	113	75.45	171	199	102	78.53	59.48	89.55	162	99.54	115	158	74.75	61.12	127	74.23	57.45
W	31.03	33.21	36.73	106	122	114	nd	nd	nd	34.84	33.68	24.22	nd	0.45	0.04	119	122	83.01	62.08	57.60	51.63
Re	0.44	0.33	0.43	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd

Table 1 continued

Elements	11-8			12-5			12-6			12-8			13-4			15-5			15 + 1		
	U	M	L	U	M	L	U	M	L	U	M	L	U	M	L	U	M	L	U	M	L
Pb	10.25	11.56	12.98	9.88	14.00	10.85	8.46	10.99	13.69	8.82	7.88	10.26	10.08	14.01	13.42	16.88	7.01	9.28	14.24	13.63	8.88
Bi	2.87	3.21	3.39	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	0.99	0.73	1.00
Th	4.05	4.00	4.13	4.80	5.52	4.35	nd	5.71	4.78	2.93	2.89	2.49	6.18	2.86	3.38	6.92	3.38	3.27	2.93	3.08	2.00
TOC, %	69.06	68.73	68.45	65.09	61.02	64.78	57.10	67.76	69.53	68.95	72.93	75.83	76.07	71.80	72.16	59.29	70.78	67.79	68.89	70.26	73.46
A _{4s} , %	18.60	16.36	16.97	20.85	26.05	20.67	28.61	18.18	15.45	15.93	12.04	9.18	10.83	17.52	17.38	27.66	14.64	16.69	16.94	20.55	12.78
Elements	16-5						17 + 1			0-1			AM			GM					
	U	M	L	U	M	L	U	M	L	U	M	L	U	M	L	U	M	L	U	M	L
Li	33.78	29.99	7.88	36.11	9.64	11.35	30.86	17.45	25.66	19.09	18.02	74.00	25.76	29.75	17.05	21.22	27.07	14.52	17.73		
Be	4.32	2.67	3.66	0.18	nd	1.84	2.02	1.84	2.04	nd	2.89	1.35	2.30	3.46	2.89	2.87	2.72	2.60	2.46		
B	123	177	165	40.35	43.13	36.03	34.03	35.82	30.76	27.48	52.64	49.64	26.67	61.10	61.04	71.15	41.77	40.79	55.27		
Na, %	0.34	0.34	0.14	0.27	0.22	0.27	0.22	0.21	0.18	nd	0.14	nd	0.35	0.25	0.21	0.24	0.21	0.18	0.22		
Mg, %	0.21	0.27	0.28	0.08	0.09	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.08	0.23	0.09	0.03	0.11	0.11	0.12	0.13	0.10	0.10	0.12		
Al, %	nd	nd	0.96	3.77	2.51	3.16	nd	nd	nd	nd	3.61	1.62	5.18	4.04	3.11	3.17	3.98	2.60	2.82		
Si, %	6.84	11.00	3.76	33.78	31.25	37.91	11.58	16.35	11.89	60.05	nd	1.38	113.43	20.35	17.16	17.50	13.01	10.92	10.79		
P	811	nd	64.85	2409	49.82	49.96	81.26	78.57	97.11	177	88.83	1246.00	57.99	207	94.77	160	134	84.84	110		
S _{tot} , %	nd	0.27	0.33	0.14	0.18	0.16	0.17	0.20	0.17	0.13	0.16	0.52	0.13	0.18	0.19	0.22	0.17	0.19	0.21		
K, %	0.91	1.05	0.24	0.39	0.53	0.91	0.51	0.51	0.23	nd	0.42	0.14	0.89	0.53	0.53	0.65	0.49	0.47	0.55		
Ca, %	1.75	1.04	1.10	0.24	0.22	0.20	0.02	0.03	0.03	2.92	0.67	0.62	0.93	0.71	0.57	0.93	0.39	0.42	0.50		
Sc	9.60	9.14	7.03	6.92	7.03	7.08	9.24	7.12	6.65	12.08	5.73	4.67	7.95	8.93	7.06	7.41	8.48	6.72	7.20		
Ti, %	0.46	0.62	0.57	0.57	0.85	0.64	0.53	0.67	0.60	0.14	0.54	2.78	0.43	0.44	0.46	0.48	0.43	0.42	0.45		
V	91.72	63.26	84.87	35.34	52.43	55.49	52.27	49.14	39.82	75.20	29.02	17.00	51.17	48.90	61.12	59.92	45.32	54.33	55.44		
Cr	113	nd	1.06	15.38	26.19	23.73	53.99	39.21	34.22	27.61	25.53	12.00	22.83	39.47	33.88	36.62	32.15	32.32	28.45		
Mn	126	124	46.34	23.80	21.13	20.73	14.54	22.82	7.24	nd	20.06	33.00	24.67	38.36	37.10	33.63	28.96	28.44	29.52		
Fe, %	2.22	2.28	1.37	1.55	2.08	1.88	1.50	1.88	1.24	nd	1.89	0.33	2.39	1.59	1.69	2.04	1.44	1.57	1.84		
Co	28.31	32.42	31.21	11.95	20.90	21.59	24.37	30.95	27.58	8.95	12.70	6.00	12.32	13.89	15.81	18.18	11.61	13.31	14.89		
Ni	25.46	23.07	21.67	15.65	17.34	15.21	16.00	17.13	14.43	nd	25.11	10.00	17.52	16.19	17.42	18.47	15.09	17.77	17.29		
Cu	37.83	35.56	40.61	17.92	39.01	43.95	26.16	25.33	17.92	nd	24.04	51.00	32.10	32.50	34.92	37.67	28.13	32.83	32.96		
Zn	nd	17.22	nd	7.21	5.58	8.62	nd	1.97	nd	8.30	6.17	nd	8.13	8.06	6.90	7.11	5.23	5.71	4.85		
As	nd	3.15	2.55	1.56	1.58	0.78	nd	nd	nd	1.60	2.22	nd	0.39	1.41	1.60	1.62	0.98	1.30	1.13		
Se	12.56	11.13	6.96	5.20	5.42	4.83	2.33	0.92	1.23	6.89	2.48	nd	2.51	6.68	5.98	7.25	5.06	4.35	5.04		
Sr	nd	nd	nd	139	105	101	97.60	100	104	109	118	87.00	133	87.94	112	124	82.78	111	112		
Y	23.09	20.57	17.59	14.65	12.89	17.90	16.56	13.31	16.86	32.83	23.11	4.87	16.03	21.95	18.12	21.33	20.91	17.72	19.94		
Mo	nd	0.35	4.08	0.52	0.64	1.36	nd	nd	nd	1.08	3.38	1.07	2.04	1.83	2.10	2.02	1.50	1.27	1.16		

Table 1 continued

Elements	16-4			16-5			17 + 1			0-1			AM			GM		
	U	M	L	U	M	L	U	M	L	U	M	L	U	M	L	U	M	L
Cd	nd	nd	nd	9.22	9.32	9.13	nd	nd	nd	5.32	nd	0.11	nd	4.63	3.13	2.32	0.53	0.12
Sn	7.02	6.89	6.78	0.72	2.18	1.75	4.06	1.92	3.75	nd	5.35	0.43	7.03	5.66	4.42	4.25	4.46	3.47
Sb	33.66	nd	nd	8.50	2.94	25.80	nd	nd	nd	4.04	nd	0.64	4.91	9.43	5.59	14.68	3.83	9.57
Ba	298	328	129	151	870	218	116	118	112	322	127	119	139	157	222	185	142	178
La	31.10	28.14	3.86	17.63	18.16	22.52	21.24	19.65	20.58	38.00	37.98	5.33	19.80	23.98	21.18	20.80	21.63	19.02
Ce	56.32	52.28	6.56	31.06	33.15	43.15	36.57	33.54	34.41	60.35	67.37	12.27	36.15	44.27	33.86	35.71	39.70	32.59
Pr	4.11	4.00	nd	2.57	2.86	3.91	3.81	3.25	3.45	5.02	6.17	1.24	2.55	3.53	2.79	3.32	3.09	3.09
Nd	25.12	22.37	4.26	13.34	14.74	19.58	15.35	15.00	14.87	31.34	30.23	11.72	14.96	19.18	16.07	17.16	17.96	15.81
Sm	5.17	4.69	1.13	2.63	2.96	3.91	3.46	3.10	3.38	5.36	7.00	2.32	2.30	4.47	3.81	4.10	4.23	3.80
Eu	0.85	0.74	0.27	nd	nd	0.30	0.45	0.42	0.42	0.67	0.66	0.23	0.31	0.69	0.61	0.68	0.66	0.62
Gd	4.89	4.36	2.18	1.91	1.90	2.49	3.17	2.82	3.32	8.23	5.54	2.28	2.30	3.88	3.27	3.56	3.62	3.34
Tb	0.20	0.20	0.07	nd	nd	0.16	nd	nd	nd	0.22	0.28	0.15	0.21	0.16	0.18	0.15	0.14	0.12
Dy	4.10	3.85	2.60	2.28	1.78	2.77	3.83	3.24	4.09	5.63	5.52	0.81	2.25	4.43	4.05	4.16	4.14	3.91
Ho	1.22	0.78	0.70	0.13	0.18	0.07	1.32	1.10	1.38	0.94	0.01	0.15	0.11	1.06	0.93	1.11	0.77	0.89
Er	2.07	1.75	1.39	1.20	1.04	1.38	5.61	4.47	5.67	2.90	1.61	0.44	1.12	2.31	1.81	1.76	2.07	1.48
Tm	nd	nd	nd	0.36	0.67	0.48	nd	nd	nd	0.36	0.08	0.05	0.03	0.23	0.35	0.28	0.21	0.25
Yb	2.36	1.82	1.59	1.37	1.26	1.57	1.69	1.33	1.78	1.29	0.94	0.36	0.63	1.83	1.60	1.89	1.75	1.57
Lu	0.14	0.13	0.09	0.12	0.12	0.13	nd	nd	nd	0.13	0.14	0.05	0.14	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.08	0.09
REE	137	125	24.7	74.6	78.82	102	96.5	87.92	93.35	160	163	37.4	82.86	107	86.44	93.71	100	83.34
W	nd	nd	nd	59.88	55.11	55.28	25.14	26.95	30.86	149	70.59	0.10	79.19	58.06	46.24	38.49	35.31	29.61
Re	nd	nd	nd	0.44	0.18	0.30	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	0.17	nd	0.29	0.18	0.25	0.22	0.20
Pb	21.25	13.30	6.80	13.08	14.19	17.89	10.05	8.47	9.44	14.66	15.58	4.85	12.58	11.14	9.65	11.34	9.87	10.63
Bi	nd	nd	nd	0.72	0.69	0.52	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	0.28	nd	2.25	1.58	2.56	1.87	1.94
Th	6.97	6.29	3.09	3.45	3.52	3.64	4.53	3.26	3.01	3.11	3.61	2.33	4.40	4.30	3.47	3.69	4.06	3.57
TOC, %	57.52	66.46	75.97	67.82	60.24	67.36	68.27	71.61	72.33	30.43	68.84	57.92	2.38	65.32	64.51	68.62	65.01	68.39
A _t , %	28.40	21.46	10.30	17.81	14.92	17.87	16.86	13.05	11.67	62.13	17.63	28.69	87.47	20.24	16.75	17.27	19.71	16.44

nd no data, U upper portion, M middle portion, L lower portion, AM arithmetic mean, GM geometric mean

Table 2 Comparison of elemental concentrations, TOC and A_d from No. 8 coal seam of Zhujidong coal mine with Chinese, the US, and world coals (unit in µg/g unless noted as %)

Elements	This study			Chinese coal ^a					World coal ^c			Clarke value of sedimentary rock ^h	CC	EF
	Min	Max	AM	Min	Max	AM ^c	Max	AM	Min	Max	AM ^h			
Li	1.83	74.00	23.88	0.1	152	31.80	370	16	1.0	80	14	33	1.70	0.88
Be	0.18	9.02	3.10	0.1 ^b	72.8 ^b	2.11	330	2.2	0.1	15	2.0	1.9	1.54	1.97
B	0.10	215.56	58.50	6	997	53.00	1700	49	5.0	400	47	72	1.23	0.98
Na, %	0.01	0.48	0.23	0.015	0.94	0.12	1.4	0.08	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd
Mg, %	0.01	0.28	0.12	0.001	1.45	0.13	1.5	0.11	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd
Al, %	0.34	8.32	3.49	0.55	15.58	3.16	10.6	1.5	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd
Si, %	1.38	73.43	18.34	0.54	16.69	3.96	(13)	(2.4)	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd
P	32.73	1246	176.17	bdl	4192	401.51	58000	430	10	3000	250	670	0.70	0.32
S _{t,d} , %	0.07	0.52	0.21	nd	nd	nd	(3)	(2.17)	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd
K, %	0.06	1.52	0.57	0.008	1.56	0.16	2	0.18	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd
Ca, %	0.02	3.80	0.75	0.014	8.57	0.88	72	0.46	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd
Sc	0.87	15.64	7.84	0.1	52.1	4.38	100	4.2	1.0	10	3.7	9.6	2.14	1.00
Ti, %	0.04	2.78	0.51	0.009	0.95	0.16	0.74	0.08	0.001	0.2	0.09	0.374	5.73	1.66
V	7.51	159.31	56.68	0.2 ^b	1405 ^b	35.10	370	22	2.0	100	28	91	2.03	0.76
Cr	1.06	113.43	36.62	0.1 ^b	943 ^b	15.40	250	15	0.5	60	17	58	2.13	0.76
Mn	7.24	126.21	36.69	0.2 ^b	8619 ^b	116.18	2500	43	5.0	300	71	830	0.51	0.05
Fe, %	0.32	3.86	1.78	0.014	14.29	3.39	24	1.3	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd
Co	1.87	39.26	16.01	0.1 ^b	59.3 ^b	7.08	500	6.1	0.5	30	6	14	2.64	1.37
Ni	5.93	31.30	17.70	0.5 ^b	186 ^b	13.70	340	14	0.5	50	17	37	1.04	0.58
Cu	9.64	111.71	35.75	0.9 ^b	420 ^b	17.50	280	16	0.5	50	16	31	2.23	1.40
Zn	0.06	17.22	7.45	0.3 ^b	982 ^b	41.40	19000	53	5.0	300	28	43	0.27	0.21
As	0.04	4.18	1.62	bdl ^b	478.4 ^b	3.79	2200	24	0.5	80	9.0	7.6	0.18	0.25
Se	0.87	21.78	6.67	0.02 ^b	82.2 ^b	2.47	150	2.8	0.2 ^f	10 ^f	1.6	0.27	4.13	29.70
Sr	33.01	281.80	110.07	6	894	140.00	2800	130	15	500	100	270	1.11	0.50
Y	4.87	43.78	20.61	1.2	79.1	18.20	170	8.5	2.0	50	8.2	29	2.53	0.87
Mo	0.12	10.82	2.12	0.1 ^b	263 ^b	3.08	280	3.3	0.1	10	2.1	1.5	0.99	1.69
Cd	0.01	9.32	3.11	bdl ^b	5.4 ^b	0.25	170	0.47	0.1	3.0	0.2	0.8	16.65	5.06
Sn	0.28	12.43	4.81	0.1	25.9	2.11	140	1.3	1.0	10	1.4	2.9	3.46	2.03
Sb	0.64	33.66	9.39	bdl ^b	120 ^b	0.84	35	1.2	0.05	10	1.0	1.2	8.57	8.68
Ba	45.58	870.04	189.68	9	1458	159.00	22000	170	20	1000	150	410	1.27	0.57
La	3.86	55.02	22.35	2	350	22.50	300	12	1.0	40	11	32	2.05	0.86
Ce	6.56	85.38	38.75	3	459	46.70	700	21	2.0	70	23	52	1.70	0.91
Pr	0.56	7.74	3.29	0.8	43.9	6.42	(65)	(4.8)	1.0	10	3.4	6.8	0.97	0.59
Nd	4.11	39.04	17.94	2	169	22.30	230	10	3.0	30	12	24	1.51	0.92
Sm	1.13	8.04	4.23	0.8	27.4	4.07	18	1.7	0.5	6.0	2.2	5.5	1.91	0.93
Eu	0.21	1.29	0.67	0.09	51.22	0.84	4.8	0.4	0.1	2.0	0.43	0.94	1.53	0.85
Gd	0.85	7.47	3.65	0.8	20.3	4.65	(21)	(1.5)	0.4	4.0	2.7	4.0	1.37	1.13
Tb	0.01	0.46	0.17	0.12	3.7	0.62	3.9	0.3	0.1	1.0	0.31	0.69	0.55	0.30
Dy	0.81	9.35	4.25	0.7	12.8	3.74	(28)	(1.5)	0.5	4.0	2.1	3.6	2.02	1.43
Ho	0.01	3.03	1.01	0.14	2.57	0.96	(12)	(0.47)	0.1	2.0	0.57	0.92	1.74	1.31
Er	0.33	5.67	1.96	0.39	748	1.79	(11)	(0.63)	0.5	3.0	1.0	1.7	1.96	1.40
Tm	0.05	0.79	0.29	0.05	1.14	0.64	(5.1)	(0.28)	nd	nd	0.3	0.78	0.93	0.44
Yb	0.08	3.59	1.76	0.4	17.2	2.08	20	0.1	0.3	3.0	1.0	2.0	1.73	1.05
Lu	0.01	0.20	0.09	0.03	30	0.38	nd	0.14	0.03	1.0	0.2	0.44	0.50	0.28
W	0.04	142.23	48.28	nd	nd	1.08	400	1.0	0.5	6 ^g	0.99	2.0	52.47	31.56
Re	0.06	0.44	0.25	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd

Table 2 continued

Elements	This study			Chinese coal ^a					World coal ^c			Clarke value of sedimentary rock ^h	CC	EF
	Min	Max	AM	Min	Max	AM ^c	Max	AM	Min	Max	AM ^h			
Pb	0.41	21.25	10.86	0.2 ^b	790 ^b	15.10	1900	11	2.0	80	9	12	1.22	1.11
Bi	0.07	4.07	2.08	0.1	3.6	0.79	14	<1.0	<0.05	nd	1.1	0.26	1.89	9.72
Th	0.33	7.19	3.84	0.1 ^b	55.8 ^b	5.84	79	3.2	0.5	10	3.2	7.7	1.20	0.61
TOC, %	49.13	76.07	67.26	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd
A _d , %	9.18	38.32	18.59	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd

CC-concentration coefficient = AM of this study/AM of world coal; EF-enrichment factor = AM of this study/Clarke value of sedimentary rock
nd no data, *bdl* below detection limit

^a Dai et al. (2007, 2008), ^b Ren et al. (2006), ^c Dai et al. (2012a), ^d Finkelman (1993). Data in bracket were calculated from USGS CD-ROM (7430 samples), ^e Swaine (1990), ^f Swaine (1995), ^g Yudovich et al. (1985), ^h Ketris and Yudovich (2009)

compared to the corresponding elements in world coals (Fig. 3a). As compared with Chinese coals summarized by Dai et al. (2012a), mean concentrations of Si, K, Ti, Cd, Sb, W, Cr, Co, Cu, Se, and Bi in studied coals seam are higher, whereas the remainder elements are either lower (P, Mn, Zn, As, Gd, Tm, and Lu) or equivalent. Approximately half of elements have average concentrations approaching to the USA coals (Finkelman 1993), except that Na, Al, Si, K, Ti, V, Cr, Co, Cu, Y, Cd, Sn, Sb, Sm, Gd, Dy, Ho, Er, Yb, and W are higher, and P, S, Zn, and As are lower. High concentrations for Se, Sb, Cd, and W are considered to be resulted from magma-derived hydrothermal fluids in many coal mines (Zhao 1997; Finkelman et al. 1998). These elements are all enriched in No. 8 coal seam of Zhuji mine with enrichment factors of 2.7, 11.2, 12.4, and 47.7 compared to Chinese coals. In addition, magmatic rocks are discovered locally from boreholes during exploration. This suggested that part of coal seam was possibly affected by magmatic hydrothermal fluids in Zhuji coal mine. Note that the concentration ranges of potentially hazardous elements (e.g., Cr, As, Cd) are very wide, and are elevated in specific locations (e.g., Cr in borehole #16-4). Great attention should be given as these localized coals are utilized in industrial applications.

EF (enrichment factor) is a useful parameter of identifying and quantifying human interference with global element cycles and natural fractionation of elements (Reimann and Caritat 2000). The EF is calculated by

$$EF = \frac{A_i/B}{C_i/D}$$

where A_i = the mean concentration of element i in coals of this study (Table 2), B = the mean concentration of Sc in coals of this study (7.84 $\mu\text{g/g}$, Table 2), C_i = the clarke value of element i in sedimentary rock (black shale) (Ketris and Yudovich 2009), D = the clarke value of Sc in

sedimentary rock (black shale) (9.6 $\mu\text{g/g}$, Ketris and Yudovich 2009).

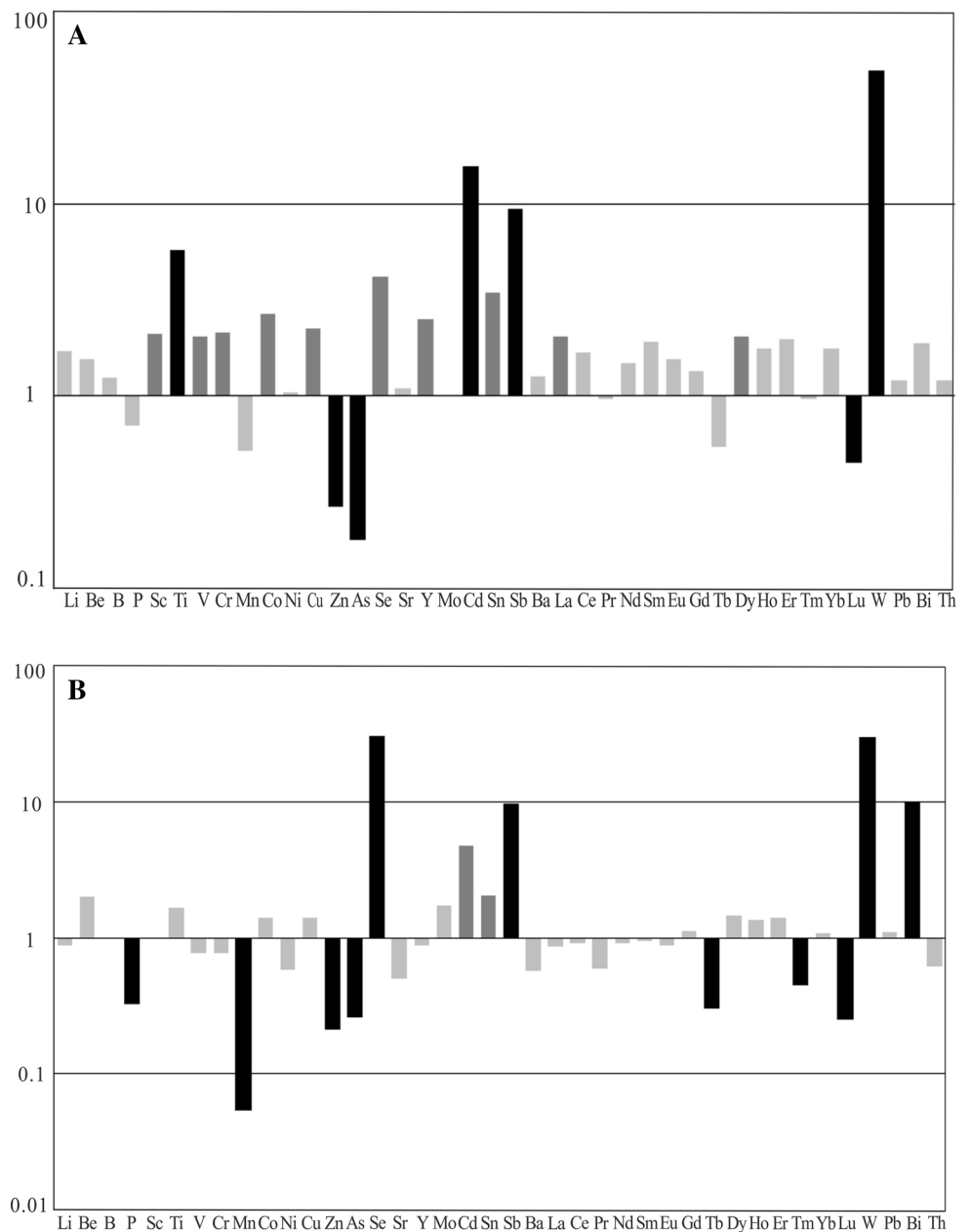
Figure 3b shows that Be, Se, Cd, Sn, Sb, W, and Bi, are higher in studied coals, with EF values >2. The concentrations of P, Mn, Zn, As, Sr, Tb, Tm, and Lu studied coals are lower than corresponding elements in black shales. Sediments and sedimentary rocks (shale and coal) with high TOC are generally enriched in specific trace elements, such as P, U, Mo, V, Re, Se, Zn, Hg, Cu, Ni (Brumsack and Thurow 1986; Dean and Arthur 1986; Ketris and Yudovich 2009). The enrichment of Se and Cd in the analyzed coals is probably attributed to their higher TOC than black shale.

The vertical variation of elements in coal seam

Figure 4 summarizes the variation of elements among three sections of No. 8 coal seam. In total, 31 elements in the upper coal section and 27 elements in the lower section of coal seam exceed the arithmetic mean of the whole coal. Therefore, we draw a preliminary conclusion that most major and trace elements in No. 8 coal seam were concentrated in the upper or lower coal sections. This is consistent with the observations on coals from other regions (Gentzis and Goodarzi 1997; Liu et al. 2004).

The significant variation of elemental concentrations in different sections of a single coal seam points to the importance of depositional micro-environment in controlling elemental migration in the stages of peat accumulation and humification-gelification. The enrichment of seawater-derived elements such as B, Mg, K, Sr, Mo, and V in the lower coal section and their decreased trends from lower to upper coal sections suggest that the seawater regressed with the deposition of No. 8 coal seam. It is in line with the observation of Sun et al. (2010b). The REE is slightly concentrated in the upper coal section, and positively correlates with the distribution of ash yield, suggesting an

Fig. 3 Ratios of element concentrations in No. 8 coal seam of Zhuji coal mine and world coals (a) and sedimentary rocks (black shale) (b)



increased input of REE from detrital materials in the late deposition stage of No. 8 coal seam.

A general pattern of element geochemistry in coal seam

Yang (2011) proposed that the abundance, distribution, and occurrence of elements in coal are generally governed by the periodic law of elemental properties, especially for coal seams accumulated in a stable depositional environment. For coal seams gathered with interruption from the epigenetic processes, this periodic law of elemental behavior will be invalid. This periodic law is assessed by correlating

the first ionization energy (FIE) or electronegativity (EP) of elements with the correlation coefficients between elements and ash yield ($r_{\text{element-ash yield}}$). Trends of FIE versus $r_{\text{element-ash yield}}$ and EP versus $r_{\text{element-ash yield}}$ are shown in Fig. 5. It shows a negative correlation between $r_{\text{element-ash yield}}$ and FIE of elements.

Modes of occurrence

Modes of occurrence of an element indicate how this element is chemically bound or physically distributed in the whole coal (Finkelman 1994). Because many of the

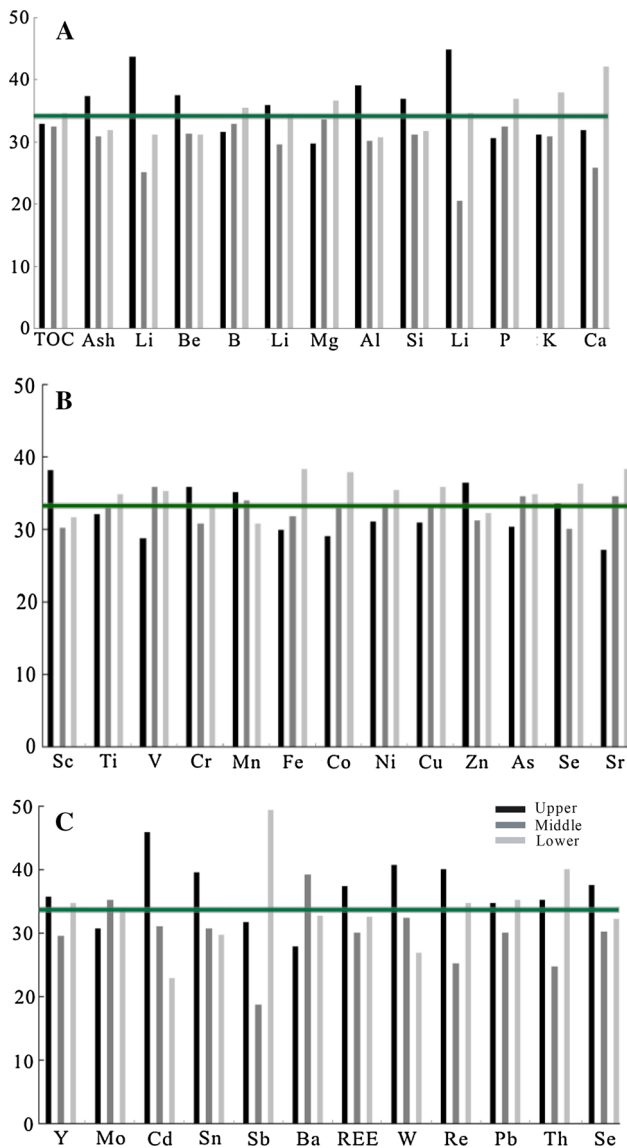


Fig. 4 Vertical variation of elements in No. 8 coal seam of Zhuji coal mine. The blue line between 30 and 40 means one-third line

environmental and health problems are attributed to coal utilization (Finkelman and Gross 1999), the detail information on the modes of occurrence, including the specific minerals that an element forms, dispersion of elements within a particular host mineral, and the oxidation state that an element occurs (Vejahati et al. 2010), of potentially toxic elements are significantly important.

Many statistical methods, such as correlation, cluster analysis and factor analysis, have been applied to determine the modes of occurrence of elements in coal (Finkelman and Gluskoter 1983; Finkelman 1994; Warwick et al. 1997; Dai et al. 2005, 2008, 2012b; Song et al. 2007; Vesper et al. 2008; Wang et al. 2008; Zheng et al. 2008a; Životić et al. 2008; Sun et al. 2010a, b; Arbuзов

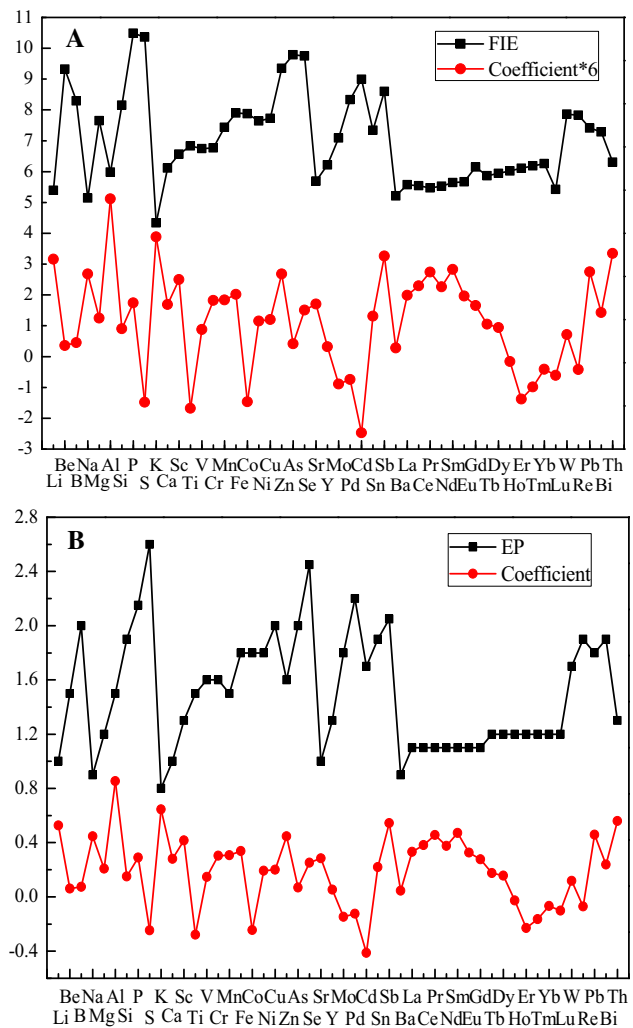


Fig. 5 Trends between first ionization energy (FIE) (a) electronegativity (EP) (b) of 50 elements and correlation coefficients of elements with ash yield. in No. 8 coal seam of Zhuji coal mine

et al. 2011). Correlation analysis was used in present study to interpret elemental modes in coals. Pearson correlation coefficients of elements with TOC and ash yield, and of trace elements with Si, Al, and Fe are tabulated in Table 3.

Major elements

Major elements (e.g., Si, Al, Fe, and Ca) are the basic components of coal minerals such as quartz, clay minerals, and carbonate. X-ray diffraction (XRD) results reveal that the major minerals in studied coal samples are quartz, kaolinite, and chlorite, with less fraction of siderite, montmorillonite, lepidocrocite and glauconite, and trace proportion of calcite, muscovite, and pyrite (Fig. 6).

The major components in six representative coal ashes are SiO_2 followed by Al_2O_3 , Fe_2O_3 , and CaO . These

Table 3 Pearson correlation coefficients of elements with TOC, ash yield, Si, Al, and Fe

Correlation coefficient with TOC				
$r_{\text{TOC-Ad}} = -0.685^{**}$	$r_{\text{TOC-Li}} = -0.493^{**}$	$r_{\text{TOC-K}} = -0.403^{**}$	$r_{\text{TOC-Ca}} = -0.296^*$	$r_{\text{TOC-Pb}} = -0.359^*$
$r_{\text{TOC-Th}} = -0.366^{**}$	$r_{\text{TOC-S}} = 0.297^*$			
Correlation coefficient with Ad yield				
$r_{\text{Ad-REE}} = 0.419^{**}$	$r_{\text{Ad-Li}} = 0.527^{**}$	$r_{\text{Ad-Na}} = 0.446^{**}$	$r_{\text{Ad-Al}} = 0.853^{**}$	$r_{\text{Ad-P}} = 0.290^*$
$r_{\text{Ad-K}} = 0.646^{**}$	$r_{\text{Ad-Sc}} = 0.416^{**}$	$r_{\text{Ad-Cr}} = 0.304^*$	$r_{\text{Ad-Mn}} = 0.307^*$	$r_{\text{Ad-Fe}} = 0.337^*$
$r_{\text{Ad-Zn}} = 0.446^{**}$	$r_{\text{Ad-LREE}} = 0.433^{**}$	$r_{\text{Ad-La}} = 0.332^*$	$r_{\text{Ad-Ce}} = 0.381^{**}$	$r_{\text{Ad-Pr}} = 0.456^{**}$
$r_{\text{Ad-Nd}} = 0.377^{**}$	$r_{\text{Ad-Sm}} = 0.472^{**}$	$r_{\text{Ad-Eu}} = 0.326^*$	$r_{\text{Ad-Pb}} = 0.458^{**}$	$r_{\text{Ad-Th}} = 0.559^{**}$
$r_{\text{Ad-Ti}} = -0.280^*$				
Correlation coefficient with Si				
$r_{\text{Si-S}} = -0.435^{**}$	$r_{\text{Si-Ni}} = -0.356^*$	$r_{\text{Si-Zn}} = -0.377^*$	$r_{\text{Si-As}} = -0.358^*$	$r_{\text{Si-Se}} = -0.397^{**}$
$r_{\text{Si-Ho}} = -0.413^{**}$	$r_{\text{Si-Er}} = -0.295^*$	$r_{\text{Si-Yb}} = -0.343^*$	$r_{\text{Si-Bi}} = -0.733^{**}$	$r_{\text{Si-W}} = 0.872^{**}$
$r_{\text{Si-Ti}} = 0.398^{**}$	$r_{\text{Si-Pd}} = 0.981^{**}$	$r_{\text{Si-Cd}} = 0.986^{**}$		
Correlation coefficient with Al				
$r_{\text{Al-Ad}} = 0.853^{**}$	$r_{\text{Al-REE}} = 0.672^{**}$	$r_{\text{Al-Li}} = 0.818^{**}$	$r_{\text{Al-Na}} = 0.764^{**}$	$r_{\text{Al-K}} = 0.582^*$
$r_{\text{Al-Sc}} = 0.635^{**}$	$r_{\text{Al-V}} = 0.558^*$	$r_{\text{Al-Cr}} = 0.844^{**}$	$r_{\text{Al-Fe}} = 0.661^{**}$	$r_{\text{Al-Zn}} = 0.530^*$
$r_{\text{Al-Sr}} = 0.565^*$	$r_{\text{Al-Pd}} = 1.000^{**}$	$r_{\text{Al-LREE}} = 0.685^{**}$	$r_{\text{Al-La}} = 0.738^{**}$	$r_{\text{Al-Ce}} = 0.589^*$
$r_{\text{Al-Nd}} = 0.632^{**}$	$r_{\text{Al-Sm}} = 0.603^*$	$r_{\text{Al-Eu}} = 0.639^*$	$r_{\text{Al-Gd}} = 0.535^*$	$r_{\text{Al-Tb}} = 0.571^*$
$r_{\text{Al-Lu}} = 0.502^*$	$r_{\text{Al-Pb}} = 0.591^*$	$r_{\text{Al-Bi}} = 0.541^*$	$r_{\text{Al-Th}} = 0.903^{**}$	$r_{\text{Al-Tm}} = -0.969^{**}$
Correlation coefficient with Fe				
$r_{\text{Fe-Ad}} = 0.337^*$	$r_{\text{Fe-Na}} = 0.378^{**}$	$r_{\text{Fe-Mg}} = 0.300^*$	$r_{\text{Fe-Al}} = 0.661^{**}$	$r_{\text{Fe-K}} = 0.486^{**}$
$r_{\text{Fe-Sr}} = 0.418^*$	$r_{\text{Fe-Sm}} = 0.338^*$	$r_{\text{Fe-Pb}} = 0.436^{**}$	$r_{\text{Fe-Bi}} = 0.646^{**}$	

* Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed)

** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed)

components account for >90 wt% of minerals in coal ash (Table 4). The calculated correlations of Al ($r = 0.853$), K ($r = 0.646$), Na ($r = 0.446$), Fe ($r = 0.337$), and Ti ($r = 0.280$) with ash yield show their associations with minerals in coal. Potassium correlated negatively with TOC ($r = -0.403$), which also supports the point above.

The average ratio of $\text{SiO}_2/\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ for the coal ashes is 1.55, which is slightly higher than the theoretical $\text{SiO}_2/\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ ratio of kaolinite (1.18) and compiled Chinese coal (1.42) (Dai et al. 2012a), indicating the existence of free SiO_2 (Dai et al. 2013). The abundant SiO_2 in No. 8 coal seam of Zhuji is a main feature to distinguish this coal from other No. 8 coal of Huainan Coalfield with average SiO_2 of 0.45 wt%. No correlations were observed in either Si versus TOC or Si versus ash yield or other major elements, indicating that the quartz was dispersed in organic matrix of coal. In the plot of Si versus Al, the scatter points distribute in two distinct areas with average value Si/Al ratio of 12.14 and 2.19, respectively. The calculated correlation coefficient of the scatter point group with higher Si/Al ratio is 0.646, which supports the above argument that free quartz presents in coal. The lower Si/Al ratio with a correlation coefficient of 0.910 approaches to the theoretical Si/Al ratio of 2.48 in montmorillonite, which may suggest

that Si and Al in corresponding samples are in the form of montmorillonite (Fig. 7).

Strong linkage between Fe and S for pyrite-rich coal was thought to be governed by a seawater depositional environment (Wang et al. 2008). S is the only element that has a positive correlation ($r = 0.297$) with TOC in this study. However, its relationships with Fe and ash yield are absent. This suggests that pyrite is lacked and S is mainly bound to the organic matter in No. 8 coal seam of the Zhuji mine. Iron is thought to be generally controlled by sulfide in high-sulfur coal, mainly pyrite. Considering the rare occurrence of pyrite, Fe in No. 8 coal seam of Zhuji is thought to exist in carbonate, oxide, and hydroxide such as chlorite, siderite, and lepidocrocite or other iron-bearing minerals (Ren et al. 2006; Wang et al. 2008). Titanium has a negative correlation with ash yield, indicating its organic association, although Ti is mainly carried into coal basin via weathering of oxide and clay minerals (Tang and Huang 2004). Swaine (1990) pointed out that Ti has the possibility to be associated with organic matter in low-rank coal. Huggins and Huffman (1995, 1996, 2004) reported that Ti has both organic and mineral associations in coals. Calcium may be present as calcite as described by the results of X-ray diffraction (Fig. 6a). Sodium correlates well with Al

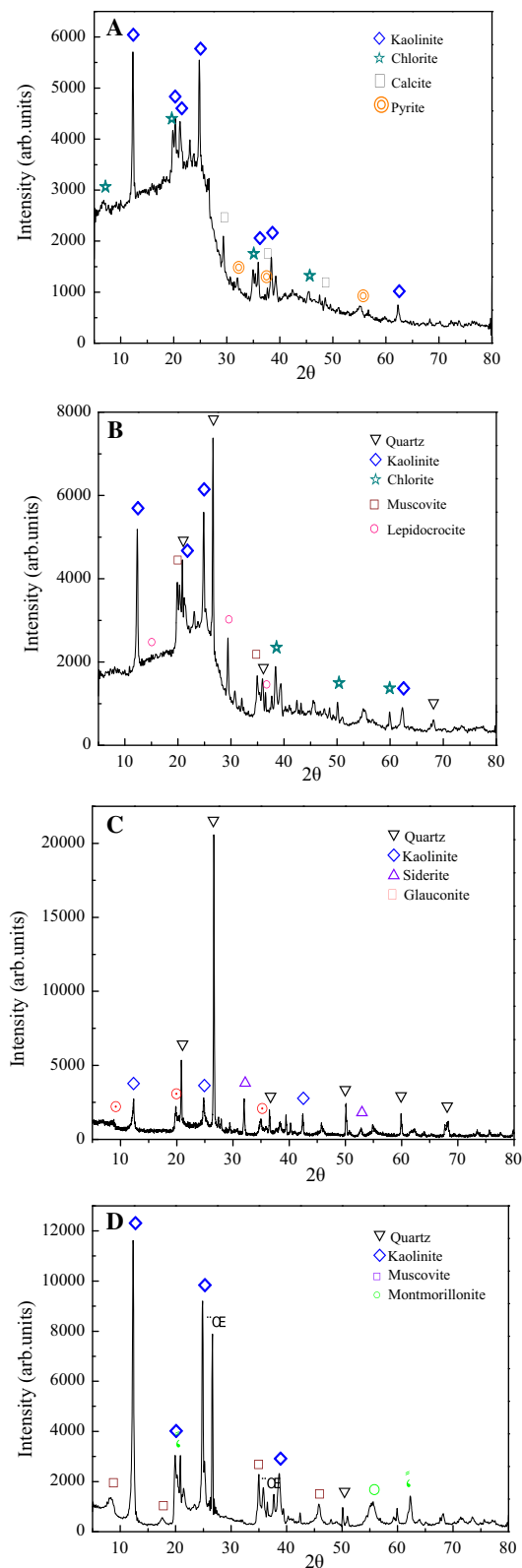


Fig. 6 Powder X-ray diffraction patterns of coal samples from No. 8 coal seam in the Zhuji coal mine

($r = 0.764$) and Fe ($r = 0.378$), suggesting its possible associations with clay minerals.

Trace elements

Many authors (Finkelman 1994, 1995; Querol et al. 1995; Huggins and Huffman 1996; Davidson and Clarke 1996; Finkelman and Gross 1999; Goodarzi 2002; Huggins et al. 2002; Huggins and Huffman 2004; Dai et al. 2005; Wang et al. 2008; Zheng et al. 2008a, b, c; Spears and Tewalt 2009; Chen et al. 2011) did a voluminous of work to identify the modes of occurrence of trace elements in coal. However, the modes of occurrence of trace elements are so complex, researchers obtained different results due to the contrasting geological setting of the coal and different techniques they used (Ward 2002). Modes of occurrence of trace elements in this study are deduced by several indirect evidences: correlation with ash yield and TOC; correlation with selected major elements Si, Al, Fe, and Ca; correlation among the trace elements; and presence of minerals which carry some of the trace elements (Eskenazy 2009). Trace elements including Cd, Sb, and Re are not included due to their limited number of data.

According to the dendrogram shown in Fig. 8, three large groups of elements could be classified with the choice of a distance of 20 as a benchmark. Group 1 is divided into three subgroups: Group 1A, 1B, and 1C. Group 1A comprises Sc, Ni, HREE, Be, Y, V, Co, and Cu. Phosphorus and Sr constitute Group 1B. Group 1C is made up of B, Sn, Se, Bi, TOC, S, and Ba. Half of elements in Group 1 are negatively correlated with TOC, while the rest of elements are positively correlated to TOC, with correlation coefficients. HREE clusters together with TOC, which may indicates their organic affinities relative to LREE. Group 2 can also be divided into three subgroups: Group 2A, 2B, and 2C. LREE and Zn constitute Group 2A. Group 2B covers Al, Mn, and Li. Group 2C is made up of Na, Th, Cr, Fe, and Mg. Elements in this group have relatively high correlations with Al with correlation coefficients ranging from 0.33 to 0.90. LREE correlated highly with inorganic matter, which contrast with HREE. Group 3 includes two subgroups: Ca and Mo in Group 3A, and Si, W, Ti, Pb, and K in Group 3B along with ash yield. The correlation coefficients of the elements with ash yield in this Group 3 range from -0.280 to 0.646 .

The relationship between trace elements and Al is thought to indicate their associations with aluminosilicate or clay minerals. In the studied coal samples, 17 out of 41 trace elements, including Li, Sc, V, Cr, Zn, Sr, La, Ce, Nd, Sm, Eu, Gd, Tb, Lu, Pb, Bi, and Th, positively correlate

Table 4 Major oxide compositions in 8 typical coal ashes from No. 8 coal seam of Zhuji coal mine

Sample no.	SiO ₂	Al ₂ O ₃	Fe ₂ O ₃	CaO	MgO	SO ₃	TiO ₂	K ₂ O	Na ₂ O	P ₂ O ₅	MnO	Total
0-1-r	44.15	23.76	6.59	7.86	4.23	5.52	1.261	1.22	0.83	0.04	0.058	95.519
0-1-u	48.34	35.0	3.41	3.46	1.20	1.69	1.234	0.69	0.62	0.052	0.030	95.726
0-1-l	55.76	31.18	2.91	2.95	1.04	1.00	1.375	0.80	0.62	0.036	0.032	97.703
0-1-f	53.74	36.73	2.18	0.10	1.03	0.10	0.89	1.54	0.12	0.031	0.027	96.488
7-6-m	49.46	36.64	3.97	1.19	1.51	0.20	1.50	1.60	1.08	0.052	0.031	97.233
12-8-d	45.27	34.29	8.15	3.74	1.68	3.58	1.202	0.88	0.52	0.04	0.054	99.406
13-4-u	44.56	23.78	6.67	8.12	4.32	5.20	1.248	1.33	2.18	0.045	0.053	97.506
16-5-d	53.67	34.3	3.55	1.05	1.42	0.05	2.88	1.80	0.93	0.04	0.039	99.729

with Al, possibly indicating their occurrence in clay such as kaolinite and chlorite. Ti, Cd, and W positively correlate with Si but not Al, suggesting they are not associated with clay minerals. The relationship between trace elements and Fe is indicative of their associations with iron-bearing clay minerals in low-sulfur coal. Only Sr, Sm, Pb, and Bi have significant positive correlations with Fe in this study. The relationship between trace elements and Ca can be implicative for the associations of trace elements with carbonate in medium rank coal, e.g., high-volatile bituminous coal in this study. Mn, Cu, Se, As, Y, Cd, and Eu all correlate well with Ca.

REE geochemistry

Rare earth elements in coal contain abundant and dependable information about the basinal structure of coal-accumulation and depositional environment. The application of REE to research clastic sediment provenance and as a tracer for seawater, groundwater, and fluid processes during diagenesis has been well established (Schatzel and Stewart 2003; Zheng et al. 2007).

General features and distribution pattern

The arithmetic mean of REE concentration of No. 8 coal samples from Zhuji is 98 µg/g, ranging from 22 to 199 µg/g. The average REE concentration is lower than Huainan coals reported by Zheng et al. (1999) and Chinese coals by Dai et al. (2012a), but much higher than the world coals by Ketris and Yudovich (2009) (Table 5). The mean LREE/HREE ratio is 7.00, which is higher than those of Huainan, Chinese, and world coals, reflecting a greater discrepancy between LREE and HREE. All the samples show negative Eu anomalies and slightly positive Ce anomalies when they were chondrite-normalized, indicating a weak seawater influence on coal swamp.

Figure 9 shows REE distribution patterns, which are characterized by a “V” shape curve with significant Eu

negative anomalies and the enrichment of LREE relative to HREE. An apparent “V” shape of REE distribution with a Eu negative anomaly was also observed in Neopaleozoic coal-bearing kaolinite rocks and north China Paleozoic coals. Europium is thought to be inherited from source rocks of coal basin (Eskenazy 1987). Zheng et al. (2008b) reported that the supply of terrigenous materials into coal basin was extremely stable during the formation of Late Paleozoic Carboniferous-Permian coals in North China. Huainan Coalfield is located at southeast of North China Paleozoic coal Basin. Samples from borehole #0-1 include one roof, two coal layers and one floor. Their REE distribution patterns are analogical and exhibit comparable Eu anomalies indicating their same provenance.

Differentiation of LREE and HREE

The detrital materials, especially clay, are the main suppliers of REE in the peat basin (Eskenazy 1999). REE in coal mainly combines with silicate derived from terrestrial clastics, although certain proportion of REE is associated with organic matter (Eskenazy 1987; Finkelman 1993). In addition, sulfide and carbonate, to a less extent, contribute to the overall REE budget (Schatzel and Stewart 2003). In this study, REE shows significant correlations with ash yield ($r = 0.42$) and Al ($r = 0.67$), which suggests their association with aluminosilicate. Furthermore, correlation coefficients of LREE with ash yield and Al are greater than those of HREE. This indicates that HREE has a stronger organic association than LREE, in accordance with the conclusion of Querol et al. (1995). LREE and HREE fractionate each other mainly as a function of their different physicochemical properties, such as dissolubility, precipitation, adsorbability and complicated abilities. A proportion of REE would be dissolved and desorbed from terrestrial clastic materials and enter into coal swamp under a slightly acid aqueous environment. With the ascent of atomic number of REE, their abilities to complex with organic matters increase but their adsorbabilities onto clay

Fig. 7 Correlations of between TOC (total organic carbon), ash yield, and selected major elements

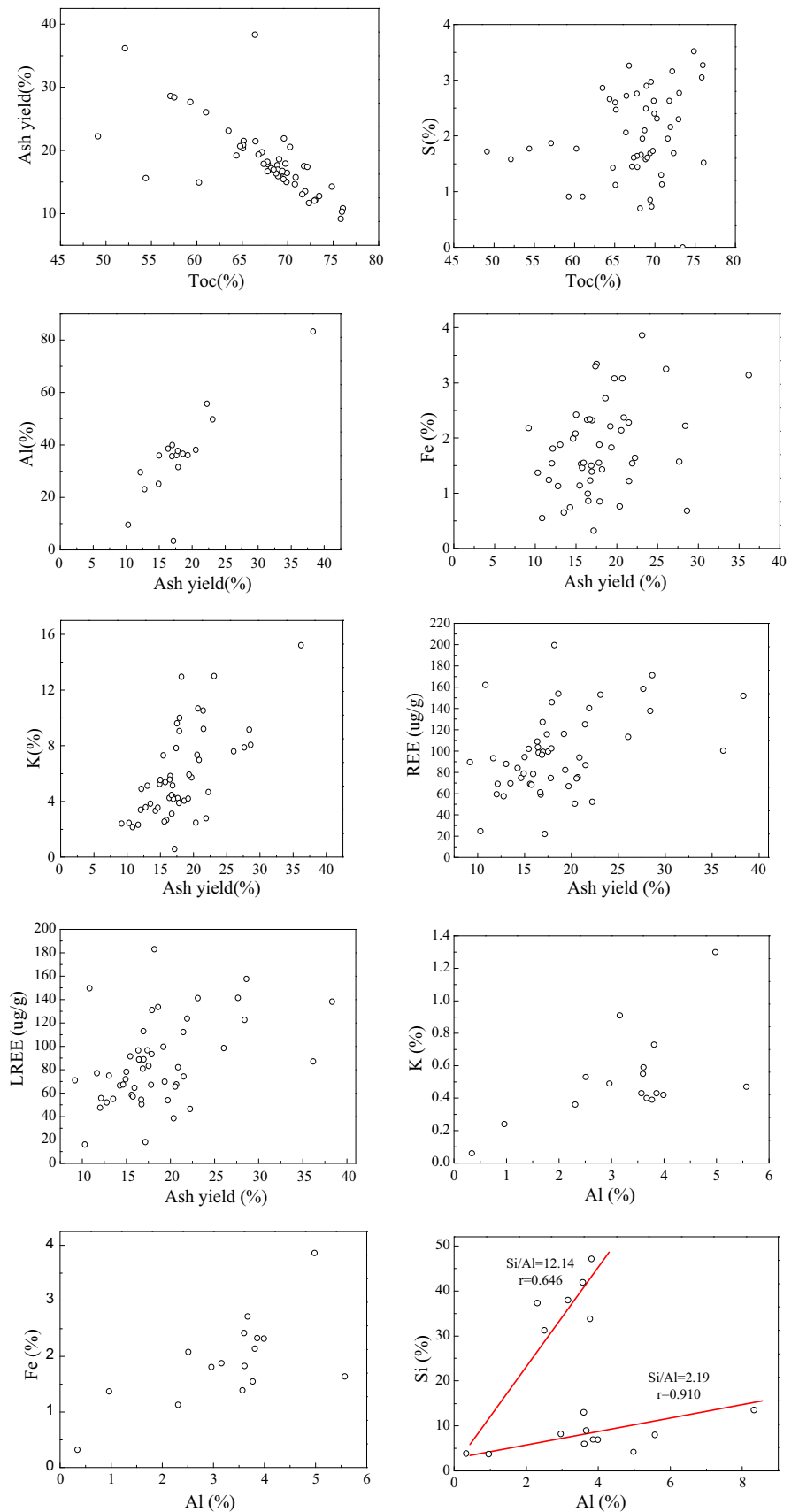
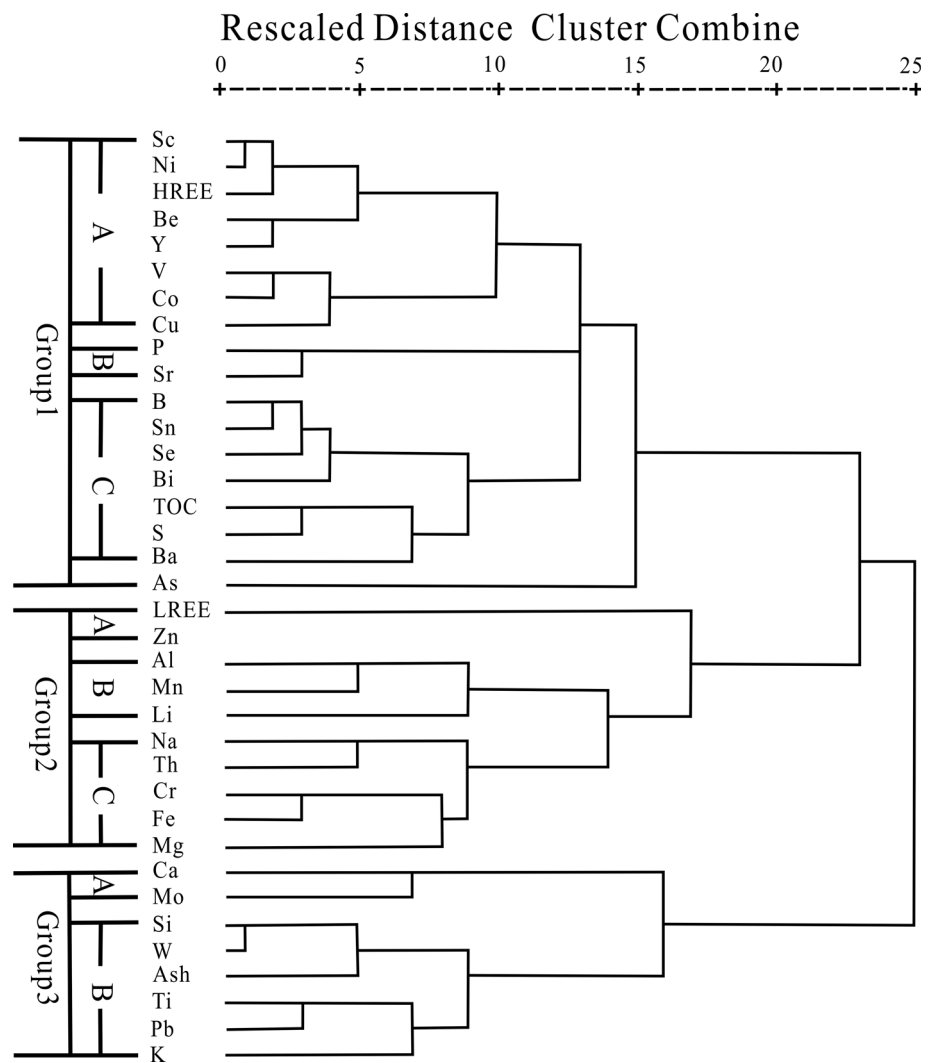


Fig. 8 Dendrogram produced by hierarchical cluster analysis of data (cluster method: between groups linkage; interval: pearson correlation; transform values: standardize range 0–1)



minerals decrease (Liu and Cao 1987). Thus, HREE bound to minerals are more easily transported and dissolved into ambient solutions due to their small ion radii when coal-accumulating swamp was invaded by seawater (Huang et al. 2000).

Depositional environment of No. 8 coal seam of the Zhuji coal mine

Table 6 lists B concentration (Goodarzi 1994; Goodarzi and Swaine 1994), $\delta\text{Ce}/\delta\text{Eu}$ (Ren et al. 2006), Ash Index (AI), Acid Alkali Index (AAI), and Salinity Index (SI) (Zhao 1991) of coal ash, and C-value, $V/(V + \text{Ni})$, V/Cr , Ni/Co , Cu/Zn (Cao et al. 2012) of mudstone, reflecting the degrees of marine influence, environment of peat swamp, paleoclimate, and redox condition, respectively.

The average B concentration in studied coals is 58.5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{g}$, varying between 40 and 110 $\mu\text{g}/\text{g}$, indicating a mildly brackish water-influenced sedimentary environment

(Goodarzi and Swaine 1994). $\delta\text{Ce}/\delta\text{Eu}$ is >1 , which demonstrates an acidic-reducing dominant environment of coal deposition. Chlorite was abundant in coal, roof, and floor, which also demonstrates a reducing sedimentary environment. Pyrite was not preferably formed in the sub-deltaic environment with a reducing condition and limited supply of sulfur. This is in line with the rare occurrence of pyrite in the No. 8 coal seam. However, the discovery of glauconite that is considered to be formed in the interface of marine sediments with water (Odin and Matter 1981) indicates the complex control factors and a variable sedimentary environment during the deposition of coal. All kinds of Ash Indexes including AI, AAI, and SI support a weak reducing, high salinity peat swamp severing as a favorable medium for the activities of anaerobic bacteria (Spears and Tewalt 2009). The paleo-climate index C-value is 1.04, indicating a moist paleo-climate (Zheng et al. 2008b), whereas $V/(V + \text{Ni})$, V/Cr , Ni/Co , Cu/Zn all reflect an anoxic condition.

Table 5 REE concentrations (μg/g) and related parameters of 8 representative coal sample and arithmetic means of No. 8 coals of Zhujidong coal mine, Huainan, Chinese, world coals

Sample no.	REE	La _N /Lu _N	La _N /Sm _N	Gd _N /Lu _N	δCe	δEu	δY	Type	REE
0-1-r	193.27	3.12	1.06	5.33	1.00	0.47	1.09	L	
0-1-u	186.64	2.89	0.81	3.33	1.00	0.50	7.48	M	
0-1-l	42.27	1.14	0.34	3.84	1.09	0.47	1.06	M	
0-1-f	98.89	1.51	1.29	1.38	1.16	0.63	2.45	L	
7-6-m	170.44	2.83	0.87	3.76	1.02	0.73	0.67	M	
12-8-d	126.35	1.43	0.69	3.33	0.99	0.60	0.75	M	
13-4-u	181.6	6.04	0.93	6.18	2.31	0.99	2.15	M	
16-5-d	120.32	1.85	0.86	1.61	1.05	0.45	3.09	M	
Up	132.06	2.65	0.79	3.42	1.10	0.78	0.77	M	
Middle	108.72	2.84	0.80	3.63	1.00	0.81	0.71	M	
Down	116.10	2.51	0.83	3.06	0.98	0.84	0.75	M	
Average ^a	121.02	2.47	0.76	3.33	1.03	0.80	0.76	M	
Huainan ^b	177.70	0.48	1.09	0.58	1.09	0.95	nd	H	
Chinese ^c	135.89	0.63	0.83	1.03	0.89	0.91	0.73	H	
World ^d	68.61	0.59	0.75	1.14	0.86	0.83	0.58	H	

$$\delta Ce = Ce_N / (La_N * Pr_N)^{1/2}; \delta Eu - Eu = Eu_N / (Sm_N * Gd_N)^{1/2}; \delta Y - Y = Y_N / (Dy_N * Ho_N)^{1/2}$$

^a This study, ^b cited by Zheng et al. (1999), ^c cited by Dai et al. (2012a), ^d cited by Ketris and Yudovich (2009)

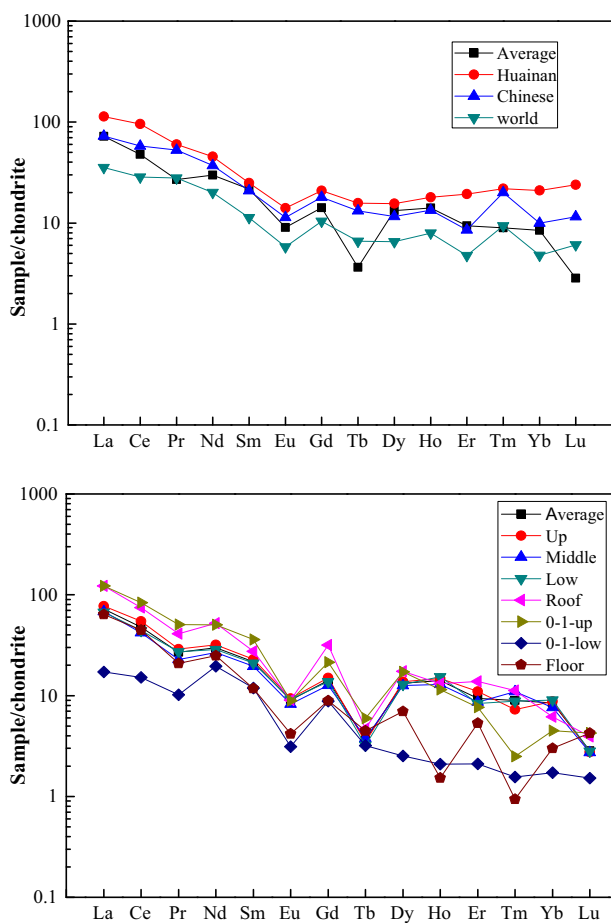


Fig. 9 Chondrite-normalized REE distribution patterns of No. 8 coals of Zhujidong and Huainan, Chinese and world coals

Table 6 Geochemistry indexes related to depositional environment for Zhujidong coal mine

Index	B content (μg/g)	δCe/δEu	AI	AAI	SI
Values	58.50	2.06	0.12	10.01	0.06
Index	C-value	V/(V + Ni)	V/Cr	Ni/Co	Cu/Zn
Values	1.04	0.74	2.24	1.42	3.95

$$AAI = \frac{Fe_2O_3 + MgO + CaO}{SiO_2 + Al_2O_3}, AAI = \frac{SiO_2 + Al_2O_3}{MgO + CaO}, SI = \frac{MgO + CaO}{SiO_2 + Al_2O_3 + Fe_2O_3}, C - value = \frac{Fe + Mn + Cr + Ni + V + Co}{Ca + Mg + Sr + Ba + K + Na}$$

Conclusions

1. The average concentrations of Si, K, Se, Cd, Sn, Sb, and W in No. 8 coal seam of Zhuji coal mine are higher, and Zn, As, and Lu are lower than corresponding elements in Chinese, the US, and world coals. The EF shows that Be, Se, Cd, Sn, Sb, W, and Bi are concentrated in coal. The enrichment of Se and Cd is likely attributed to the large amount of TOC in coal. Most trace elements in No. 8 coal seam of Zhuji are concentrated in the upper and lower sections of the coal seam. The correlation analysis of elements with ash yield reveals a periodic change of elemental behavior in coal along with the metallic activity.
2. Silicon the studied coals is considered to mainly disperse in organic matrix. Iron is in siderite and other iron-bearing minerals. Calcium presents in calcite and has association with clay minerals. Titanium shows apparent organic association. Three groups are

classified in dendrogram on the basis of the distance of different elements to TOC and ash yield.

3. REE distribution patterns and Eu and Ce anomalies suggest that REE was mainly supplied by terrestrial clastics from North China basin margin. The differentiation of LREE and HREE is due to their differentiated physicochemical properties and specific paleo-sedimentary environment.
4. Various indexes and the existence of certain minerals indicate that No. 8 coal seam was deposited in a reducing and anoxic mire that were slightly influenced by seawater and with a steady supply of terrigenous detrital materials in a moist climate.

Acknowledgments The authors acknowledge the support from the National Basic Research Program of China (973 Program, 2014CB238903), the National Natural Science Foundation of China (Nos. 41173032 and 41373110), and National Science Foundation for Young Scholars of China (No. 41502152). We acknowledge editors and two reviewers for polishing the language of this paper and for in-depth discussion.

References

- Ando M, Tadano M, Asanuma S, Tamura K, Matsushima S, Watanabe T, Kondo T, Sakurai S, Ji R, Liang C (1998) Health effects of indoor fluoride pollution from coal burning in China. *Environ Health Persp* 106:239
- Ando M, Tadano M, Yamamoto S, Tamura K, Asanuma S, Watanabe T, Kondo T, Sakurai S, Ji R, Liang C (2001) Health effects of fluoride pollution caused by coal burning. *Sci Total Environ* 271:107–116
- Arbuzov S, Volostnov A, Rikhvanov L, Mezhibor A, Ilenok S (2011) Geochemistry of radioactive elements (U, Th) in coal and peat of northern Asia (Siberia, Russian Far East, Kazakhstan, and Mongolia). *Int J Coal Geol* 86:318–328
- ASTM (American Society for Testing and Materials) (1997) Annual Book of ASTM Standards, vol 05. ASTM, Philadelphia. Gaseous fuels; coal and coke
- Belkin HE, Zheng B, Zhou D, Finkelman RB (2008) Chronic arsenic poisoning from domestic combustion of coal in rural China: a case study of the relationship between earth materials and human health. In: *Environmental geochemistry: site characterization, data analysis and case histories*, chap 17. Elsevier, Amsterdam, pp 401–426
- Brumsack H, Thurow J (1986) The geochemical facies of black shales from the Cenomanian/Turonian boundary event (CTBE). In: *Biogeochemistry of black Shales; Case studies from a workshop*, pp 247–265
- Cao J, Wu M, Chen Y, Hu K, Bian L, Wang L, Zhang Y (2012) Trace and rare earth element geochemistry of Jurassic mudstones in the northern Qaidam Basin, northwest China. *Chem Erde-Geochem* 72:245–252
- Chen J, Liu G, Jiang M, Chou CL, Li H, Wu B, Zheng LG, Jiang D (2011) Geochemistry of environmentally sensitive trace elements in Permian coals from the Huainan coalfield, Anhui, China. *Int J Coal Geol* 88:41–54
- Dai S, Ren D, Ma S (2004) The cause of endemic fluorosis in western Guizhou Province, Southwest China. *Fuel* 83:2095–2098
- Dai S, Ren D, Tang Y, Yue M, Hao L (2005) Concentration and distribution of elements in Late Permian coals from western Guizhou Province, China. *Int J Coal Geol* 61:119–137
- Dai S, Li W, Tang Y, Zhang Y, Feng P (2007) The sources, pathway, and preventive measures for fluorosis in Zhijin County, Guizhou, China. *Appl Geochem* 22:1017–1024
- Dai S, Li D, Chou CL, Zhao L, Zhang Y, Ren D, Ma Y, Sun Y (2008) Mineralogy and geochemistry of boehmite-rich coals: new insights from the Haerwusu Surface Mine, Jungar Coalfield, Inner Mongolia, China. *Int J Coal Geol* 74:185–202
- Dai S, Ren D, Chou CL, Finkelman RB, Seredin VV, Zhou Y (2012a) Geochemistry of trace elements in Chinese coals: a review of abundances, genetic types, impacts on human health, and industrial utilization. *Int J Coal Geol* 94:3–21
- Dai S, Zou J, Jiang Y, Ward CR, Wang X, Li T, Xue W, Liu S, Tian H, Sun X (2012b) Mineralogical and geochemical compositions of the Pennsylvanian coal in the Adaohai Mine, Daqingshan Coalfield, Inner Mongolia, China: modes of occurrence and origin of diaspore, gorceixite, and ammonian illite. *Int J Coal Geol* 94:250–270
- Dai S, Zhang W, Seredin W, Ward CR, Hower JC, Song W, Wang X, Li X, Zhao L, Kang H (2013) Factors controlling geochemical and mineralogical compositions of coals preserved within marine carbonate successions: a case study from the Heshan Coalfield, southern China. *Int J Coal Geol* 109:77–83
- Davidson R, Clarke L (1996) Trace elements in coal. IEA Coal Research, London, pp 61–65
- Dean WE, Arthur MA (1986) Origin and diagenesis of Cretaceous deep-sea organic-carbon-rich lithofacies in the Atlantic Ocean. In: Mumpton FA (ed) *Studies in diagenesis*. US Geol Survey Bull 1578, pp 97–128
- Dong S, Zhang Y, Long C, Yang Z, Ji Q, Wang T, Hu J, Chen X (2008) Jurassic tectonic revolution in China and new interpretation of the “Yanshan movement”. *Acta Geol Sin-Engl* 82:334–347
- Ernst W (2012) Overview of naturally occurring Earth materials and human health concerns. *J Asian Earth Sci* 59:108–126
- Eskenazy GM (1987) Rare earth elements and yttrium in lithotypes of Bulgarian coals. *Org Geochem* 11:83–89
- Eskenazy G (1999) Aspects of the geochemistry of rare earth elements in coal: an experimental approach. *Int J Coal Geol* 38:285–295
- Eskenazy GM (2009) Trace elements geochemistry of the Dobrudza coal basin, Bulgaria. *Int J Coal Geol* 78:192–200
- Fang W, Wu P, Hu R (2003) Geochemical research of the impact of Se–Cu–Mo–V-bearing coal layers on the environment in Pingli County, Shaanxi Province, China. *J Geochem Explor* 80:105–115
- Finkelman RB (1993) Trace and minor elements in coal. In: Engel MH, Macko SA (eds) *Organic geochemistry*. Plenum, New York, pp 593–607
- Finkelman RB (1994) Modes of occurrence of potentially hazardous elements in coal: levels of confidence. *Fuel Process Technol* 39:21–34
- Finkelman RB (1995) Modes of occurrence of environmentally-sensitive trace elements in coal. In: *Environmental aspects of trace elements in coal*, Chap 3. Kluwer Press, Dordrecht, pp 24–50
- Finkelman RB, Gluskoter HJ (1983) Characterization of minerals in coal: problems and promises, Fouling and slagging resulting from impurities in combustion gases. In: *Proceedings of 1981 engineering Foundation conference, Henniken*, pp 299–318
- Finkelman RB, Gross PM (1999) The types of data needed for assessing the environmental and human health impacts of coal. *Int J Coal Geol* 40:91–101

- Finkelman RB, Bostick NH, Dulong FT, Senftle FE, Thorpe AN (1998) Influence of an igneous intrusion on the inorganic geochemistry of a bituminous coal from Pitkin County, Colorado. *Int J Coal Geol* 36:223–241
- Finkelman RB, Orem W, Castranova V, Tatu CA, Belkin HE, Zheng B, Lerch HE, Maharaj SV, Bates AL (2002) Health impacts of coal and coal use: possible solutions. *Int J Coal Geol* 50:425–443
- Genzis T, Goodarzi F (1997) Trace element geochemistry of the Obed Mountain deposit coals, Alberta, Canada. *Fuel* 76:1491–1501
- Goodarzi F (1994) Paleoenvironmental and environmental implications of the boron concentration of coals. *Bulletin (Geological Survey of Canada)* 1–76
- Goodarzi F (2002) Mineralogy, elemental composition and modes of occurrence of elements in Canadian feed-coals. *Fuel* 81:1199–1213
- Goodarzi F, Swaine D (1994) The influence of geological factors on the concentration of boron in Australian and Canadian coals. *Chem Geol* 118:301–318
- Huang W, Yang Q, Tang D, Tang X, Zhao Z (2000) Rare earth element geochemistry of late Palaeozoic coals in North China. *Acta Geol Sin-Engl* 74:74–83
- Huggins FE, Huffman GP (1995) Chlorine in coal: an XAFS spectroscopic investigation. *Fuel* 74:556–569
- Huggins FE, Huffman GP (1996) Modes of occurrence of trace elements in coal from XAFS spectroscopy. *Int J Coal Geol* 32:31–53
- Huggins FE, Huffman GP (2004) How do lithophile elements occur in organic association in bituminous coals? *Int J Coal Geol* 58:193–204
- Huggins FE, Huffman GP, Kolker A, Mroczkowski SJ, Palmer CA, Finkelman RB (2002) Combined application of XAFS spectroscopy and sequential leaching for determination of arsenic speciation in coal. *Energy Fuel* 16:1167–1172
- Ketris M, Yudovich YE (2009) Estimations of Clarkes for Carbonaceous biolithes: world averages for trace element concentrations in black shales and coals. *Int J Coal Geol* 78:135–148
- Li L, Luo KL, Liu YL, Xu YX (2012) The pollution control of fluorine and arsenic in roasted corn in “coal-burning” fluorosis area Yunnan, China. *J Hazard Mater* 229:57–65
- Liu YJ, Cao LM (1987) Introduction of elemental geochemistry. Geological Publishing House, Beijing, pp 57–80 (in Chinese)
- Liu J, Zheng B, Aposhian HV, Zhou Y, Chen ML, Zhang A, Waalkes MP (2002) Chronic arsenic poisoning from burning high-arsenic-containing coal in Guizhou, China. *J Peripher Nerv Syst* 7:208
- Liu G, Yang P, Peng Z, Chou CL (2004) Petrographic and geochemical contrasts and environmentally significant trace elements in marine-influenced coal seams, Yanzhou mining area, China. *J Asian Earth Sci* 23:491–506
- Liu GJ, Zheng LG, Duzgoren-Aydin NS, Gao LF, Liu JH, Peng ZC (2007) Health effects of arsenic, fluorine, and selenium from indoor burning of Chinese coal. *Rev Environ Contam Toxicol* 189:89–106
- Luo KL, Li L, Zhang SX (2011) Coal-burning roasted corn and chili as the cause of dental fluorosis for children in southwestern China. *J Hazard Mater* 185:1340–1347
- Odin GS, Matter A (1981) De glauconiarum origine. *Sedimentology* 28:611–641
- Qi H, Hu R, Zhang Q (2007) Concentration and distribution of trace elements in lignite from the Shengli Coalfield, Inner Mongolia, China: implications on origin of the associated Wulantuga Germanium Deposit. *Int J Coal Geol* 71:129–152
- Querol X, Fernández-Turiel J, Lopez-Soler A (1995) Trace elements in coal and their behaviour during combustion in a large power station. *Fuel* 74:331–343
- Reimann C, Caritat PD (2000) Intrinsic flaws of element enrichment factors (EFs) in environmental geochemistry. *Environ Sci Technol* 34:5084–5091
- Ren D, Zhao F, Dai S, Zhang J, Luo K (2006) Geochemistry of trace elements in coal. Science Press, Beijing, pp 321–334
- Schatzel SJ, Stewart BW (2003) Rare earth element sources and modification in the Lower Kittanning coal bed, Pennsylvania: implications for the origin of Coalmineral matter and rare earth element exposure in underground mines. *Int J Coal Geol* 54:223–251
- Song D, Qin Y, Zhang J, Wang W, Zheng C (2007) Concentration and distribution of trace elements in some coals from Northern China. *Int J Coal Geol* 69:179–191
- Spears D, Tewalt S (2009) The geochemistry of environmentally important trace elements in UK coals, with special reference to the Parkgate coal in the Yorkshire-Nottinghamshire Coalfield, UK. *Int J Coal Geol* 80:157–166
- Sun RY, Liu GJ, Zheng LG, Chou CL (2010a) Characteristics of coal quality and their relationship with coal-forming environment: a case study from the Zhuji exploration area, Huainan coalfield, Anhui, China. *Energy* 35:423–435
- Sun R, Liu G, Zheng L, Chou CL (2010b) Geochemistry of trace elements in coals from the Zhuji Mine, Huainan Coalfield, Anhui, China. *Int J Coal Geol* 81:81–96
- Swaine DJ (1990) Trace elements in coal. Butterworth, London, pp 1–278
- Swaine D (1995) The concentrations and some related aspects of trace elements in coals. In: Environmental aspects of trace elements in coal, chap 2. Kluwer Press, Dordrecht, pp 5–23
- Swaine DJ (2000) Why trace elements are important. *Fuel Process Technol* 65:21–33
- Tang X, Huang W (2004) Trace elements in Chinese coals. The Commercial Press, Beijing, pp 242–246
- Vejahati F, Xu Z, Gupta R (2010) Trace elements in coal: associations with coal and minerals and their behavior during coal utilization—a review. *Fuel* 89:904–911
- Vesper DJ, Roy M, Rhoads CJ (2008) Selenium distribution and mode of occurrence in the Kanawha Formation, southern West Virginia, USA. *Int J Coal Geol* 73:237–249
- Wang J, Yamada O, Nakazato T, Zhang ZG, Suzuki Y, Sakanishi K (2008) Statistical analysis of the concentrations of trace elements in a wide diversity of coals and its implications for understanding elemental modes of occurrence. *Fuel* 87:2211–2222
- Ward CR (2002) Analysis and significance of mineral matter in coal seams. *Int J Coal Geol* 50:135–168
- Warwick PD, Crowley SS, Ruppert LF, Pontolillo J (1997) Petrography and geochemistry of selected lignite beds in the Gibbons Creek mine (Manning Formation, Jackson Group, Paleocene) of east-central Texas. *Int J Coal Geol* 34:307–326
- Yang J (2011) The periodic law of trace elements in coal—a case study of the 5# coal from the Weibei Coalfield. *Sci China Earth Sci* 54:1542–1550
- Yang M, Liu GJ, Sun RY, Chou CL, Zheng LG (2012) Characterization of intrusive rocks and REE geochemistry of coals from the Zhuji Coalmine, Huainan Coalfield, Anhui, China. *Int J Coal Geol* 94:283–295
- Yudovich YE, Ketris MP, Merts AV (1985) Trace elements in fossil coals Nauka Leningrad. Science Pub. House, Russia, p 239
- Zhao S (1991) Practical anthracology. Geology press, Beijing, pp 68–87
- Zhao F (1997) Study on the mechanism of distributions and occurrences of hazardous minor and trace elements in coal and leaching experiments of coal combustion residues. Ph.D. Thesis, China University of Mining and Technology, Beijing, China, pp 41–46

- Zheng B, Ding Z, Huang R, Zhu J, Yu X, Wang A, Zhou D, Mao D, Su H (1999) Issues of health and disease relating to coal use in southwestern China. *Int J Coal Geol* 40:119–132
- Zheng LG, Liu GJ, Chou CL, Qi CC, Zhang Y (2007) Geochemistry of rare earth elements in Permian coals from the Huaibei Coalfield, China. *J Asian Earth Sci* 31:167–176
- Zheng LG, Liu GJ, Chou CL (2008a) Abundance and modes of occurrence of mercury in some low-sulfur coals from China. *Int J Coal Geol* 73:19–26
- Zheng LG, Liu GJ, Qi CC, Zhang Y, Wong M (2008b) The use of sequential extraction to determine the distribution and modes of occurrence of mercury in Permian Huaibei coal, Anhui Province, China. *Int J Coal Geol* 73:139–155
- Zheng LG, Liu GJ, Wang L, Chou CL (2008c) Composition and quality of coals in the Huaibei Coalfield, Anhui, China. *J Geochem Explor* 97:59–68
- Životić D, Wehner H, Cvetković O, Jovančičević B, Gržetić I, Scheeder G, Vidal A, Šajnović A, Ercegovac M, Simić V (2008) Petrological, organic geochemical and geochemical characteristics of coal from the Soko mine, Serbia. *Int J Coal Geol* 73:285–306