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**NATIONAL STANDARD OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

GB/T 15663.1-2025

Replacing GB/T 15663.1-2008

**Terms relating to coal mining - Part 1: Coal geology and
prospecting**

煤矿科学技术语 第1部分：煤炭地质与勘查

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Foreword

This document complies with the provisions of GB/T 1.1-2020 "Standardization Work Guidelines Part

1.Structure and Drafting Rules of Standardization Documents". Drafting. This document is Part 1 of GB/T 15663 "Coal Mine Technical Terminology". GB/T 15663 has already published the following parts.

- 1.Coal Geology and Exploration;
- 2.Shaft and Tunnel Engineering;
- 3.Underground Mining;
- 4.Open-pit Mining;
- 5.Improving Transportation;
- 6.Mine Surveying;
- 7.Mining Subsidence and Special Mining Methods;
- 8.Coal Mine Safety;
- 10.Mining Machinery;
- 11.Coal Mine Electrical Equipment This document supersedes GB/T 15663.1-2008 "Coal

Mine Technical Terminology Part

1.Coal Geology and Exploration", and is consistent with GB/T 15663.1- Compared to.2008, aside from structural adjustments and editorial changes, the main technical changes are as follows:

a) Some terms and definitions have been deleted; see Appendix A for details.

1 Scope

GB/T 15663.1-2025 is the Chinese national standard on terms relating to coal mining - part 1: coal geology and prospecting, in the field of mining and minerals. The /T suffix marks it as a recommended standard: it is not compulsory by itself, but it becomes binding as soon as a contract, a tender or a customer specification calls it up - which in practice is how most foreign buyers meet it. It was issued on 5 October 2025 by the State Administration for Market Regulation; Standardization Administration of China, and has been in force since 1 May 2026. Classification: ICS 73.040, CCS D04. This page is published from the official record of the standard held by the Chinese standards administration: the identification, the dates, the classification and the issuing body are taken from there. The clause text, the tables and the numeric limits are in the document itself, which is delivered complete in English translation.

This document defines the terminology related to coal geology and exploration, along with its English equivalents, definitions, and symbols. This document applies to standards, regulations, specifications, documents, textbooks, books, and manuals related to coal geological exploration.

2 Normative references

This document has no normative references.

3 The origin and composition of coal

3.1 coal coal Plant remains transformed into carbon-rich, solid, combustible organic sedimentary rocks through coal formation processes. These rocks contain a certain amount of minerals and corresponding ash. Yield less than or equal to 50% (mass fraction on dry basis). Note

1.The current upper limit for coal ash content used in domestic coal resource reserve estimation is 40%. Note

2.Coal focuses on rock properties, while coal focuses on resource properties. [Source: GB/T 5751-2009, 3, with modifications]

3.2 peat peat Loose organic matter deposits formed from the remains of higher plants in a

swampy environment through biochemical and physicochemical changes are mostly brown or black. brown.

Note. The organic deposits that make up peat are mainly humus, primarily found in the Quaternary system, with a small amount found in the Neogene system.

3.3 sapropel Aquatic lower plant and plankton remains, through biochemical processes in deep swamps, lakes, and bays, form a rich environment... Moisture and asphalt-based organic mud.

3.4 coal-forming material The original material that forms coal.

Note. This includes higher plants, lower plants, and plankton.

3.5 Coal-forming process The process by which plant remains are accumulated and transformed into coal.

Note. This includes peatification and coalification.

3.6 peatification The process by which the remains of higher plants gradually transform into peat in peat bogs through complex biochemical and physicochemical changes.