1. Submitted to the journal “Environmental Pollutants and Bioavailability” (19-1-2024)
2. First revision: Accepted with major revision (7-2-2024)
3. Revised version received (6-3-2024)

-Revisions and Amends

-Revised version with highlights

4. Second revision: Minor revisions (16-3-2024)
5. Second revision submitted (20-3-2024)

-Revisions and Amends

-Revised version with highlights

6. Paper accepted (20-3-2024)
7. Proof (23-3-2024)

-Final paper

8. Paper published (26-3-2024)

1. **Submitted to the journal "Environmental Pollutants and Bioavailability" (19-1-2024)**

Submission received for Environmental Pollutants and Bioavailability (Submission ID: 245346344)

1 pesan

TCSB-peerreview@journals.tandf.co.uk <TCSB-peerreview@journals.tandf.co.uk> 19 Januari 2024 pukul 13.55
Kepada: maulanayusuf@ft.unsri.ac.id

Taylor & Francis
Taylor & Francis Group

Dear Maulana Yusuf,

A manuscript has been submitted.

Submission ID	**245346344**
Manuscript Title	**Methane gas emission during the spontaneous combustion of sub-bituminous C coal with different organic sulfur content in the temporary stockpile**
Journal	**Environmental Pollutants and Bioavailability**

You have been identified as the main contact for this submission and will receive further updates from the Editorial Office.

If you are not aware of the submission and would like to find out more please contact journalshelpdesk@taylorandfrancis.com.

Kind Regards,
Environmental Pollutants and Bioavailability Editorial Office

2. First revision: Accepted with major revision (7-2-2024)

245346344 (Environmental Pollutants and Bioavailability) A revise decision has been made on your submission

1 message

Chemical Speciation & Bioavailability <onbehalfof@manuscriptcentral.com> Wed, Feb 7, 2024 at 9:33 AM

Reply-To: tcsboffice@gmail.com
To: maulanayusuf@ft.unsri.ac.id

06-Feb-2024

Dear Maulana Yusuf:

Your manuscript entitled "Methane gas emission during the spontaneous combustion of sub-bituminous C coal with different organic sulfur content in the temporary stockpile", which you submitted to Environmental Pollutants and Bioavailability, has been reviewed. The reviewer comments are included at the bottom of this letter.

The reviewer(s) would like to see some revisions made to your manuscript before publication. Therefore, I invite you to respond to the reviewer(s)' comments and revise your manuscript.

When you revise your manuscript please highlight the changes you make in the manuscript by using the track changes mode in MS Word or by using bold or coloured text.

In accordance with our format-free submission policy, an editable version of the article must be supplied at the revision stage. Please submit your revised manuscript files in an editable file format.

To submit a revision, go to https://rp.tandfonline.com/submission/flow?submissionId=245346344&step=1. If you decide to revise the work, please submit a list of changes or a rebuttal against each point which is being raised when you submit the revised manuscript.

If you have any questions or technical issues, please contact the journal's editorial office at TCSB-peerreview@journals.tandf.co.uk.

Because we are trying to facilitate timely publication of manuscripts submitted to Environmental Pollutants and Bioavailability, your revised manuscript should be uploaded by 05-Mar-2024. If it is not possible for you to submit your revision by this date, we may have to consider your paper as a new submission.

Once again, thank you for submitting your manuscript to Environmental Pollutants and Bioavailability and I look forward to receiving your revision.

Sincerely,
Dr Gao
Co-Editor-in-Chief, Environmental Pollutants and Bioavailability
tcsboffice@gmail.com

Comments from the Editors and Reviewers:

Reviewer: 1

Comments to the Author
Some irregularities were found in this article, following questions should be responded in detailed.
1. In section introduction, please list the current research status of the relationship between organic sulfur content and the formation of methane gas emission in spontaneous coal combustion, and explain in more detail why it is worth studying and why it is important in practical applications.
2. In section introduction, "Other research on bituminous coal shows that organic sulfur plays a vital role in Observations made include the increase in organic sulfur in sub bituminous coal with increasing temperature", the role of carbon disulfide compounds, the formation of hydrogen gas and sulfur dioxide from bituminous coal, and the high organic sulfur

content of bituminous coal will increase the potential for spontaneous combustion", please provide specific references.
3. In section 3.3, "Figure 2 shows that the higher the organic sulfur content in carbon disulfide bonds, the higher the spontaneous combustion temperature of sub-- bituminous C coal will occur. "This research design collected 46 samples of spontaneous combustion of coal. Why only two data points are listed in Figure 2? Two data points are too few to prove this conclusion.
4. In section 3.3, "The selfheating and spontaneous heating processes of sub-bituminous C coal in the West Banko Mine Area involve both processes". This process is the effect of water content on coal self-heating. How does this process relate to "Relationship between methane gas emission, temperature, and the spontaneous combustion time in different organic sulfurs"?
5. In this paper, organic sulfur content and water content have significant effects on methane gas emissions during the spontaneous combustion of bituminous coal. Please provide more charts or graphs to visualize your data in the analytics section.
6. There are some spelling mistakes and grammatical issues in the document. Please check and modify it carefully.

Reviewer: 2

Comments to the Author
This paper presents an experimental study on the effect of differences in organic sulfur content in the form of carbon disulfide on the formation of methane gas emissions in the spontaneous combustion of sub-bituminous C coal in the temporary stockpile. The research topic fits into the scope of Environmental Pollutant and Bioavailability journal. However, the literature review could be expanded and the discussion could be enhanced in some areas. Specific comments below:
1. There are previously published papers regarding this research as you mentioned in your paper. Highlight how your paper differs from them. Please clarify the research purpose of this study with the difference from previous papers.
2. Table 1: Please provide abbreviations (TM, IM, VM, FC, TS, and GCV).
3. Tables 1 and 2: Coals' names have different spacing. BB 52 LS <-> BB52HS
4. Figure 5 cannot be found in the text.
5. Which has a greater effect on spontaneous combustion: the moisture content of coal or the sulfur content? Please explain in detail. A comparison of more types of coal samples is likely needed to determine the effects of moisture and sulfur content on spontaneous combustion. This study compared only two coal samples, with one type having more moisture and less sulfur.
6. Please explain the physical meaning of the slope in Figures 4 and 5 respectively and provide further discussion regarding it.

3. **Revised version received (6-3-2024)**

-Revisions and Amends

-Revised version with highlights

Re: Re: Environmental Pollutants and Bioavailability - TCSB-2024-0006.R1 - changes required to your submission #TrackingId:18078651

1 message

TCSB-peerreview@journals.tandf.co.uk <TCSB-peerreview@journals.tandf.co.uk> Wed, Mar 6, 2024 at 8:34 AM
To: maulanayusuf@ft.unsri.ac.id

Dear Maulana Yusuf,

Thank you for amending.

Confirming that your revision is now with the editor for further consideration.

Please let me know if you have any concerns.

Best Regards,

Mary Rose Logro - Journal Editorial Office

Environmental Pollutants and Bioavailability

Taylor & Francis Group

Web: www.tandfonline.com

Response to Comments from the Editors and Reviewers:

Reviewer: 1

Comments to the Author

Some irregularities were found in this article, following questions should be responded in detailed.

1. In section introduction, please list the current research status of the relationship between organic sulfur content and the formation of methane gas emission in spontaneous coal combustion, and explain in more detail why it is worth studying and why it is important in practical applications.
2. In section introduction, "Other research on bituminous coal shows that organic sulfur plays a vital role in Observations made include the increase in organic sulfur in sub bituminous coal with increasing temperature", the role of carbon disulfide compounds, the formation of hydrogen gas and sulfur dioxide from bituminous coal, and the high organic sulfur content of bituminous coal will increase the potential for spontaneous combustion", please provide specific references.

Answer:

Research on the relationship between organic sulfur and the formation of methane gas emissions during spontaneous coal combustion is still very little reported. This research only explains the mechanism and role of organic sulfur, especially SH and C-S bonds in the spontaneous combustion of coal which forms SO_2 and H_2S. The reaction mechanism between organic sulfur in the formation of methane gas emissions in spontaneous combustion of coal is not explained comprehensively. This research only explains the stages of formation of CO, CO_2, and CH_4, especially in relation to the oxidation temperature in self-heating and spontaneous combustion of coal (Gao, et.al., 2022a; Gao, et.al., 2022b). The research that has been carried out is research carried out in the laboratory by taking coal samples from the field. Direct field research on the role of organic sulfur reactions in the formation of methane gas emissions during spontaneous combustion has only recently been reported (Yusuf, 2023). This research shows that the formation of methane gas emissions during spontaneous combustion does not occur directly. SH and C-S bonds in coal organic sulfur will form SO_2 and H_2S gas where H_2S gas will form H_2 gas. The formation of methane gas emissions in self-heating and spontaneous combustion can be formed from the reaction between CS_2 compounds from C-S bonds with H_2S or H_2 gas. This research only shows the role of organic sulfur reactions in the formation of methane gas emissions. The current field research is important to see the role of organic sulfur in the formation of methane gas emissions during self-heating and spontaneous combustion of sub-bituminous C coal with different organic sulfur contents. The research carried out is important to look at the characteristics of coal, especially the role of organic sulfur in the formation of methane gas emissions in the context of efforts to reduce air pollution from the coal mining sector (Gao, et. al., 2022a; Gao, et. al., 2022b).

The main cause of self-heating and spontaneous combustion of coal is oxidation between coal, air and the heat source. The water content outside coal is the main medium for increasing the oxidation temperature which lasts for quite a long time. The role of organic sulfur in self-heating and spontaneous combustion is strongly influenced by such oxidation. The higher the organic sulfur content, the higher the oxidation temperature triggered by the water content of the coal. An increase in the oxidation temperature will especially stimulate the formation of H_2S and H_2 gas emissions. The formation of H2S gas emissions and H_2 will combine with CS_2 to form methane gas emissions (Gao, et. al., 2022a; Gao, et. al., 2022b).

3. In section 3.3, "Figure 2 shows that the higher the organic sulfur content in carbon disulfide bonds, the higher the spontaneous combustion temperature of sub-bituminous C coal will occur. "This research

design collected 46 samples of spontaneous combustion of coal. Why only two data points are listed in Figure 2? Two data points are too few to prove this conclusion.

Answer:

This research was conducted on sub-bituminous C coal found in the temporary stockpile in West Banko. Spontaneous combustion that occurs in the temporary stockplie is grouped into two hotspots, namely: hotspots with low organic sulfur content (BB52LS) and hotspots with high organic sulfur content (BB52HS). The total number of spontaneous combustion in the temporary stockpile was 46 hotspots, consisting of 9 hotspots in BB52LS and 37 hotspots in BB52HS. Figure 2 shows the organic sulfur content and average temperature of BB52LS from 9 hotspots and BB52HS from 37 hotspots. Therefore, Figure 2 is intended to see the relationship between the organic sulfur content of coal and the temperature of self-heating and spontaneous combustion, which indicates that the higher the organic sulfur content, the higher the temperature. A deeper understanding of Figure 2 is that the process of self-heating and spontaneous combustion of coal with a higher sulfur content will take longer to occur, causing the oxidation temperature to increase further. As the oxidation temperature increases, the formation of methane gas emissions will increase (Figure 4). The pattern that occurs in this research is also identical to previous research (Gao, et.al., 2022a; Gao, et.al., 2022b)

4. In section 3.3, "The selfheating and spontaneous heating processes of sub-bituminous C coal in the West Banko Mine Area involve both processes". This process is the effect of water content on coal self-heating. How does this process relate to "Relationship between methane gas emission, temperature, and the spontaneous combustion time in different organic sulfurs"?

Answer:

In the initial stage of combustion, an oxidation reaction occurs at a low temperature which is triggered by the water content in the coal. The heat generated from the oxidation reaction will cause the water content in the coal to evaporate and the temperature will rise rapidly (Nalbandian, 2010; Wen, et. el, 2015). High water content will cause the coal oxidation process to become more intensive, causing the heating itself to last longer, causing the temperature to increase. This process will cause the formation of SO_2, H_2S, and H_2 gases for higher organic sulfur content, especially CS_2 in C-S bonds. The organic sulfur will react with H_2S or H_2 to form methane gas emissions. Different organic sulfur shows that if the organic sulfur content, especially in the CS_2 compound in the C-S bond, is higher, the formation of methane gas emissions will also be higher because the self-heating and spontaneous combustion process takes longer and the temperature increases. On the other hand, if the organic sulfur content is low, the self-heating and spontaneous combustion process will be faster so that the formation of methane gas emissions will be lower.

5. In this paper, organic sulfur content and water content have significant effects on methane gas emissions during the spontaneous combustion of bituminous coal. Please provide more charts or graphs to visualize your data in the analytics section.

Answer:

The organic sulfur content and water content in C sub-bituminous coal have a very significant effect on the formation of methane gas emissions during self-heating and spontaneous combustion. Water content plays an important role in increasing the temperature of self-heating and spontaneous combustion. High water content requires a long time to increase the self-heating temperature and spontaneous combustion of coal. This long time process will cause the formation of SO_2 and H_2S, especially from the CS_2 compound in the C-S bond, to take longer and the reaction will form greater methane gas emissions. Figure 2a shows that the higher the average water content in coal, the lower the methane gas emissions formed during self-heating and spontaneous combustion (Li, et.al., 2021). Evaporation that occurs in the oxidation process will

reduce the water content outside the coal. The process of increasing the oxidation temperature more intensively will not only reduce the water content outside the coal, it will also reduce the water content inside the coal. Figure 2a also shows that coal with a high water content will be easier to oxidize than coal with a low water content. Low rank coal, such as lignite and sub-bituminous, has a high water content and is easier in the process of self-heating and spontaneous combustion which causes higher methane emissions, whereas high rank coal, such as bituminous and anthracite, has a higher water content. low levels, it will be more difficult for self-heating and spontaneous combustion to occur and the methane gas emissions formed will be smaller. Therefore, the organic sulfur content factor plays an important role in the formation of methane gas emissions. High organic sulfur content will cause higher methane gas emissions as well. The reality in the field shows that BB52HS has a high sulfur content which produces high methane gas emissions and is very easy to self-heat and spontaneous combustion with 37 hotspots while BB52LS only has 9 hotspots.

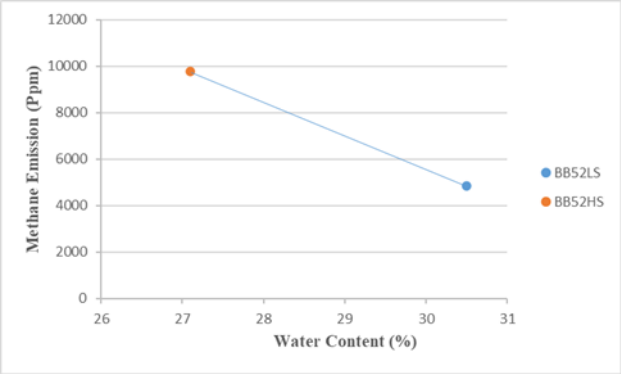

Figure 2a. The relationship between water content and methane gas emissions

6. There are some spelling mistakes and grammatical issues in the document. Please check and modify it carefully.

Answer:

The author will correct spelling and grammatical errors in the document, thank you

Reviewer: 2

Comments to the Author

This paper presents an experimental study on the effect of differences in organic sulfur content in the form of carbon disulfide on the formation of methane gas emissions in the spontaneous combustion of sub-bituminous C coal in the temporary stockpile. The research topic fits into the scope of Environmental Pollutant and Bioavailability journal. However, the literature review could be expanded and the discussion could be enhanced in some areas. Specific comments below:

1. There are previously published papers regarding this research as you mentioned in your paper. Highlight how your paper differs from them. Please clarify the research purpose of this study with the difference from previous papers.

Answer:

The current research is different from the location aspect where previous research was carried out in the laboratory with samples from the field while this research was carried out directly in the field. Materially,

the research variables involve methane gas emissions, temperature, time, and organic sulfur content, especially CS_2 compounds in C-S bonds. Previous research only discussed the relationship patterns between certain variables but did not directly discuss the comprehensive mechanism for methane gas emissions from the beginning of the self-heating process and spontaneous combustion of coal, which is a research gap in this research.

2. Table 1: Please provide abbreviations (TM, IM, VM, FC, TS, and GCV).

Answer:

The abbreviations have been corrected, thank you

3. Tables 1 and 2: Coals' names have different spacing. BB 52 LS <-> BB52HS

Answer:

The spacing difference has been fixed which should not be a space thank you

4. Figure 5 cannot be found in the text.

Answer:

Figure 5 has been included in the text, thank you

5. Which has a greater effect on spontaneous combustion: the moisture content of coal or the sulfur content? Please explain in detail. A comparison of more types of coal samples is likely needed to determine the effects of moisture and sulfur content on spontaneous combustion. This study compared only two coal samples, with one type having more moisture and less sulfur.

Answer:

Water content is one of the initial triggers in the self-heating and spontaneous combustion process which causes the formation of SO_2, H_2S and H_2 gases, while the organic sulfur content from CS_2 compounds in the C-S bonds of coal will react with H_2S and H_2 gases to form methane gas emissions. Therefore, the water content in coal is very important as an initial trigger for self-heating and spontaneous combustion. This research is intended to study only C sub-bituminous coal with different organic sulfur contents. The temporary stockpile in Banko Barat has sub-bituminous coal grade C with different organic sulfur and calorie contents. The self-heating and spontaneous combustion hotspots that occurred at this location were 46 hotspots consisting of 9 hotspots for low organic sulfur content (BB52LS) and 37 hotspots for high organic sulfur content (BB52HS). Therefore, in this study, sub-bituminous coal grade C was divided into two groups, consisting of low organic sulfur content (BB52LS) with a sample size of 9 hotspots and high organic sulfur content (BB52HS) with a sample size of 37 hotspots. This research really attracted the author's attention with the question that arises is why in one temporary stockpile 46 hotspots occurred where 9 hotspots (BB52LS) only occurred in 9 hotspots while BB52LS occurred in 37 hotspots?

6. Please explain the physical meaning of the slope in Figures 4 and 5 respectively and provide further discussion regarding it.

Answer:

Figure 4 and Figure 5 show the respective relationships between temperature and time of self-heating and spontaneous combustion of coal on the formation of methane gas emissions. Both figures show the same

pattern, namely that increasing temperature and time will increase methane gas emissions. Figure 4 and Figure 5 can show the magnitude of methane gas emissions (ppm) against temperature (^oC) and time (minutes) or can be written as ppm/^oC and ppm/minute respectively. Figure 4 shows that for every 1^oC increase, the formation of methane gas emissions (ppm) for BB52LS is faster than for BB52HS. This is because the water content and organic sulfur content in BB52LS coal is less than for BB52HS, which causes the temperature to rise quickly. Figure 5 shows the same pattern as Figure 4 where for every 1 minute increase in time, the formation of methane gas emissions (ppm/minute) of BB52LS is faster than BB52HS because the water content and organic sulfur content of BB52LS is less than BB52HS. Therefore, the variables of time, temperature, water content, and sulfur content are very influential in the formation of methane gas emissions in the self-heating and spontaneous combustion processes.

***

4. Second revision: Minor revisions (16-3-2024)

245346344.R1 (Environmental Pollutants and Bioavailability) A revise decision has been made on your submission

1 message

Chemical Speciation & Bioavailability <onbehalfof@manuscriptcentral.com> Sat, Mar 16, 2024 at 7:55 PM

Reply-To: tcsboffice@gmail.com
To: maulanayusuf@ft.unsri.ac.id

16-Mar-2024

Dear Maulana Yusuf:

Your manuscript entitled "Methane gas emission during the spontaneous combustion of sub-bituminous C coal with different organic sulfur content in the temporary stockpile", which you submitted to Environmental Pollutants and Bioavailability, has been reviewed. The reviewer comments are included at the bottom of this letter.

The reviews are in general favourable and suggest that, subject to minor revisions, your paper could be suitable for publication. Please consider these suggestions, and I look forward to receiving your revision.

When you revise your manuscript please highlight the changes you make in the manuscript by using the track changes mode in MS Word or by using bold or coloured text.

In accordance with our format-free submission policy, an editable version of the article must be supplied at the revision stage. Please submit your revised manuscript files in an editable file format.

To submit a revision, go to https://rp.tandfonline.com/submission/flow?submissionId=245346344.R1&step=1. If you decide to revise the work, please submit a list of changes or a rebuttal against each point which is being raised when you submit the revised manuscript.

If you have any questions or technical issues, please contact the journal's editorial office at TCSB-peerreview@journals.tandf.co.uk.

Because we are trying to facilitate timely publication of manuscripts submitted to Environmental Pollutants and Bioavailability, your revised manuscript should be uploaded by 30-Mar-2024. If it is not possible for you to submit your revision by this date, we may have to consider your paper as a new submission.

Once again, thank you for submitting your manuscript to Environmental Pollutants and Bioavailability and I look forward to receiving your revision.

Sincerely,
Dr Gao
Co-Editor-in-Chief, Environmental Pollutants and Bioavailability
tcsboffice@gmail.com

Comments from the Editors and Reviewers:

Reviewer: 1

Comments to the Author
1. In Figure 1, the size of chamber and coal pile should be described in detailed, and the locations and parameters of thermometer and multigas detector should be labeled. Moreover, the photo of the experimental device is suggested to supplement.
2. What is the range of temperature for the experimental tests? How about the accuracy of the thermometer and detector? Please check and supplement.
3. What is the coal sample loading capacity? It is a vital determining parameter on methane gas emission, please check and supplement.

Reviewer: 2

Comments to the Author
The authors addressed all my comments, questions and concerns and the paper can be accepted for publication.

5. Second revision submitted (20-3-2024)

-Revisions and Amends

-Revised version with highlights

Revised submission received for Environmental Pollutants and Bioavailability (Submission ID: 245346344.R2)

1 pesan

TCSB-peerreview@journals.tandf.co.uk <TCSB-peerreview@journals.tandf.co.uk> 20 Maret 2024 pukul 03.29
Kepada: maulanayusuf@ft.unsri.ac.id

Taylor & Francis
Taylor & Francis Group

Dear Maulana Yusuf,

A manuscript revision has been submitted.

Submission ID	**245346344**
Manuscript Title	**Methane gas emission during the spontaneous combustion of sub-bituminous C coal with different organic sulfur content in the temporary stockpile**
Journal	**Environmental Pollutants and Bioavailability**

You have been identified as the main contact for this submission and will receive further updates from the Editorial Office.

If you are not aware of the submission and would like to find out more please contact journalshelpdesk@taylorandfrancis.com.

Kind Regards,
Environmental Pollutants and Bioavailability Editorial Office

Response from the editor and reviewer comments:

Reviewer: 1

Comments 1 and 3

In Figure 1, the size of chamber and coal pile should be described in detailed, and the locations and parameters of thermometer and multigas detector should be labeled. Moreover, the photo of the experimental device is suggested to supplement.

What is the coal sample loading capacity? It is a vital determining parameter on methane gas emission, please check and supplement.

Answer:

I answered questions 1 and 3 into the following

The size of the chamber is divided into two parts, namely: the lower part is a rectangular box with dimensions of 45 cm x 45 cm x 50 cm with a volume of 101,250 cm^3 and the upper part is a rectangular pyramid with dimensions of 45 cm x 45 cm x 10 cm with a volume of 6,750 cm^3 and the total chamber volume is 108,000 cm^3. The size of the chamber and coal pile is adjusted to the self-heating and spontaneous combustion hotspot of 2,025 cm^2 in accordance with the bottom area of the chamber of 45 cm x 45 cm. The average capacity of coal samples in self-heating and spontaneous combustion hotspots is 8,375 cm^3 or cone-shaped with a height of 20 cm and a diameter of 20 cm. Samples were taken at a self-heating and spontaneous combustion hotspot in the temporary stockpile in the West Banko mining area. We have the explanation into the text.

Comment 2

What is the range of temperature for the experimental tests? How about the accuracy of the thermometer and detector? Please check and supplement.

Answer:

The infrared thermometer used, the GM 550 type, has a temperature range of -50 ^oC - 550 ^oC with an accuracy level of 1.5 ^oC or 1.5%, while the accuracy level of the Altair 4X multigas detector has been calibrated before measuring methane gas emissions in the field according to the instructions or equipment manual. We have added it to the text.

6. Paper accepted (20-3-2024)

Environmental Pollutants and Bioavailability - Decision on Manuscript ID TCSB-2024-0006.R2

1 message

Chemical Speciation & Bioavailability <onbehalfof@manuscriptcentral.com> Wed, Mar 20, 2024 at 10:25 PM

Reply-To: tcsboffice@gmail.com
To: maulanayusuf@ft.unsri.ac.id

20-Mar-2024

Dear Maulana Yusuf:

Ref: Methane gas emission during the spontaneous combustion of sub-bituminous C coal with different organic sulfur content in the temporary stockpile

Our reviewers have now considered your paper and have recommended publication in Environmental Pollutants and Bioavailability. We are pleased to accept your paper in its current form which will now be forwarded to the publisher for copy editing and typesetting. The reviewer comments are included at the bottom of this letter.

You will receive proofs for checking, and instructions for transfer of copyright in due course.

The publisher also requests that proofs are checked through the publisher's tracking system and returned within 48 hours of receipt.

Thank you for your contribution to Environmental Pollutants and Bioavailability and we look forward to receiving further submissions from you.

Sincerely,
Dr Gao
Co-Editor-in-Chief, Environmental Pollutants and Bioavailability
tcsboffice@gmail.com

Reviewer(s)' Comments to Author:

7. Proof (23-3-2024)

-Final paper

Author corrections submitted for Manuscript ID: TCSB A 2334737

1 pesan

iauthorsupport@integra.co.in <iauthorsupport@integra.co.in> 23 Maret 2024 pukul 19.53
Kepada: maulanayusuf@ft.unsri.ac.id
Cc: amalraj.joyalsaminathan@integra.co.in

Manuscript Title: TCSB - (Methane gas emission during the spontaneous combustion of sub-bituminous C coal with different organic sulfur content in the temporary stockpile)
Manuscript DOI: 10.1080/26395940.2024.2334737
Journal: TCSB-Chemical Speciation & Bioavailability

Date proof corrections submitted: 23 March 2024

Dear Maulana Yusuf,

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Email: TCSB-production@journals.tandf.co.uk

Thank you.

Yours sincerely,

Taylor & Francis Online Proofing Team

8. Paper published (26-3-2024)

Taylor & Francis author update: access to your article published in an issue of Environmental Pollutants and Bioavailability

1 pesan

info@tandfonline.com <info@tandfonline.com> 26 Maret 2024 pukul 15.08
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Kepada: maulanayusuf@ft.unsri.ac.id

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Dear Maulana Yusuf,

Your Open Access article, Methane gas emission during the spontaneous combustion of sub-bituminous C coal with different organic sulfur content in the temporary stockpile, published in Environmental Pollutants and Bioavailability, Volume 36 Issue 1, is now available to access via tandfonline.com.