

National Mining Association



2005 Coal Producer Survey • May 2006

2005 COAL PRODUCER SURVEY

May 2006

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The Coal Industry In 2005

Production - The U.S. coal industry in 2005 experienced a record year – increasing production by 21.2 million short tons, or 1.9 percent from the prior year, to 1,133.3 million short tons, according to preliminary government figures. (All data are in short tons). This figure was 5.6 million tons higher than the 2001 production record of 1,127.7 million tons. In 2005, eastern coal (east of the Mississippi River) accounted for 43.5 percent (493.5 million tons including refuse recovery) of production. Production in the west reached 56.5 percent (639.7 million tons). The greatest increases from eastern coal producing states came from West Virginia, Kentucky, Ohio, Illinois, and Pennsylvania. Total production in the east was up about 1.9 percent overall. Production in the west, led by Wyoming, was up 2 percent. In addition to Wyoming, production from New Mexico, Utah, Montana and Texas increased over 2004. Production in 2006 is expected to be another record year.

Consumption - Total U.S. coal consumption of 1,128.3 million tons set another record, increasing 1.9 percent over 2004. The majority of coal production, more than 92 percent, continued to go to electricity generation and drove the rise in coal use again in 2005. Power producers used an estimated 1,039.0 million tons of coal, nearly 23 million tons more than in 2004. Despite recent positive developments in the domestic coking coal market, demand by the sector was down slightly (1 percent) in 2005. The “other industrial” sector decreased 2.3 percent, while consumption from the commercial section remained the same as 2004.

Power Generation – Coal-fueled power generation increased 1.8 percent to a record 2,014.2 billion KWh in 2005, with coal continuing to provide about 50 percent of total electricity net generation. However, the Energy Information Administration (EIA) estimates that only a little under 3 percent of new power capacity additions in 2005 were coal-based.

Trade - Exports increased nearly 2 million tons in 2005 to almost 50 million tons, a 4 percent increase over the 2004 level of 48 million tons. Gains in metallurgical coal exports were significant again in 2005 (6.8 percent), as demand for coking coal for international markets was high and supplies relatively tight. Metallurgical coal exports were 28.7 million tons in 2005. Prices for metallurgical coal were up to \$81.56 (FAS port) per short ton in 2005, compared to \$63.63 per ton in 2004, a significant increase (28.2 percent). Metallurgical producers increased supply wherever possible to meet demand. Demand increases for met coal from Europe more than made up for the decline in demand from Asia. U.S. steam coal exports increased 0.6 percent to 21.3 million tons, driven by stronger demand from Europe. Canada, the United States’ largest customer, took more steam coal in 2005, despite closure of the Lakeview coal generation plant in Toronto, Ontario. Steam coal exports to Asia declined by 45 percent.

Coal imports reached record levels for the third consecutive year, totaling 30.5 million tons in 2005. The majority of imported coal came from Colombia (approximately 70

percent). The United States' other major coal import suppliers were Venezuela, Canada and Indonesia. The coal was imported primarily by east coast power generators located near port terminals. Since U.S. import capacity is reportedly nearing its limits, terminal expansions are planned for the southern Gulf and Atlantic coastal regions, and must be completed before imports can climb much higher.

Coal Supply and Demand Factors in 2005

Competing Fuels/Energy Sources – EIA estimates that nearly 13 gigawatts of new natural gas electric generating capacity came on line in 2005. In the last few years, as more of these plants have become operational, demand for gas for electricity has increased sharply, contributing to the price volatility. Natural gas spot prices were in the \$6-14 per MMBtu range (Henry Hub) throughout much of 2005, making coal a very attractive fuel source for electric power. Service disruptions and production problems after hurricanes Katrina and Rita sent prices to new record levels in the fall of 2005. Domestic supplies of natural gas are expected to continue to be constrained by high demand, lower gas yields from domestic oil fields and lower imports from Canada. EIA expects the price trend to continue through 2006. Natural gas supplied 18.6 percent of generation in 2005, up from 17.9 percent in 2004.

Nuclear electricity generation decreased 1 percent in 2005, as some plants were off-line for maintenance and for refueling. The U.S. nuclear power fleet has increased its capacity utilization levels in recent years to near maximum. Nuclear's share of generation was 19.3 percent in 2005, and 19.9 percent in 2004.

Hydroelectric power generation was down 1.2 percent in 2005 due to lower rainfall in the Pacific Northwest. Hydro accounted for a 6.6 percent share of generation last year. Natural gas generation filled the gap in generation stemming from declines in nuclear and hydro power, especially in those regions of country that do not have access to coal power.

Transportation Issues – Growth in coal production was significantly constrained by transportation capacity in 2005. The combination of strong rail demand, two derailments and prolonged maintenance in the Powder River Basin, and inclement weather in the southern region of the country caused bottlenecks and shipping delays. Rail delays were primarily in the west in 2005, as opposed to previous years when delays occurred primarily in the east. The railroads completed some capacity expansions in 2005, and more are planned.

Barge traffic and power plant operations were disrupted in the fall of 2005 as a result of hurricanes Dennis, Rita and Katrina. Major waterways used by coal shippers were plagued by closed locks (maintenance, mechanical/structural failures), flooding and low water levels in 2005.

On a more positive note, coal shipments on the Great Lakes were up 7 percent over 2004 (a 43 million ton increase).

Weather – Demand for coal is broadly influenced by weather, since more than 92 percent of coal’s market is for the electric power sector. Weather patterns requiring greater use of heating or air-conditioning translate into greater demand for coal generation. According to EIA data, the 2005 heating season was milder than normal, with nine percent fewer heating degree-days on a national basis in the months between July 1 and December 31. (Heating degree-days are the number of degrees in which the daily average temperature falls below 65 degrees Fahrenheit). On the other hand, as the summer was somewhat warmer than normal, particularly in the traditional coal generation regions, summer demand for air conditioning more than compensated for the mild winter heating season. Cooling-degree days were 19 percent above normal nationally in 2005.

Economic Growth – Gross Domestic Product (GDP) increased by 3.5 percent in 2005. Generation by the electric power sector rose by 1.7 percent, reflecting an increase in energy used to fuel economic growth. However, despite signs of economic expansion, the manufacturing and industrial sectors, especially in the Midwest, were still sluggish. This is attributed primarily to lower demand for U.S. goods and continued high natural gas prices. Coal consumption in the industrial sector was down 1.9 percent in 2005. The escalation and volatility in natural gas prices negatively impacted the chemical, plastic, fertilizer, manufacturing and agricultural sectors.

Stockpile Levels – EIA estimated total consumer and producer coal stockpile levels at approximately 144 million tons at the end of 2005, down 6.5 percent (or 10 million tons) from the level of 154 million tons at the end of 2004. Consumer stockpiles were down 3 percent, and producer and distributor stockpiles were down nearly 15.8 percent. Coal stockpiles in the electric power sector were estimated to have been reduced 5.1 percent through the end of 2005 to 101.2 million tons. Transportation problems in 2005 caused some power producers to draw down their stockpiles to levels far below normal. Despite a trend in recent years to maintain lower inventory levels for the purpose of reducing carrying charges and debt, at this point, stockpiles for consumers are so low that the industry is attempting to rebuild wherever possible, particularly power producers using western coal.

Other Factors that Impacted Coal in 2005:

- Although improved, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers continued to experience delays in permit application processing for new and expanding mines in some districts;
- The industry’s new and expanding mines in the east and increased production capacity at some mines in the west contributed to record production;
- Operating cost increases relating to a shortage of skilled miners, rising fuel costs, and geological problems constrained coal supply primarily in the east;
- Despite increased coal production in the east, there was some blending with or substitution of lower-Btu western coal from the Powder River Basin for eastern coal that resulted in rising consumption to maintain equivalent output;
- Imports of steam and metallurgical coal from China resulted in reduced availability of the country’s coal for the export market;
- Continued increase in U.S. coal exports due to a weak dollar and higher overseas transportation costs made U.S. coal attractive in international markets; and

- Industrial growth in China, combined with mining industry growth worldwide, led to a shortage of rubber and steel, and constrained mining equipment supply. The huge truck tires used on mining trucks, and some equipment and parts were in short supply in 2005.

Major Coal Company Sales, Acquisitions and Reorganization Activities

Coal industry sales, acquisitions and reorganizations were somewhat less active in 2005 than in the last few years.

Arch Coal, Inc sold its Hobet Mining, Apogee Coal Co., and Catenary Coal Co. subsidiaries to Magnum Coal Company effective December 31, 2005.

International Coal Plc completed the purchase of Cambrian Mining's final shares in King Coal Corporation and Maple Coal Co. Ltd. in December 2005.

International Coal Group, Inc. (ICG) acquired Anker Coal Group, Inc. in October 2005, and began publicly trading in November 2005.

After acquiring Triad Mining Inc. in May, 2005, James River Coal Co. became a publicly traded company in November 2005.

Major Coal Producing Companies, Mines and Mine Complexes in 2005 (Tables 1-4)

Table 1, compiled by the National Mining Association (NMA) from data collected through a survey of major coal producers, shows 2005 production for 40 coal producing companies in the United States. In 2005, Peabody Energy Corporation was the largest coal producer in the U.S. with output (including sales) of 206.8 million tons, representing 18.2 percent of total U.S. coal production. The second largest was Arch Coal, Inc. with 129.7 million tons, representing 11.4 percent of total U.S. coal production. Ranking third was Kennecott Energy Company (Rio Tinto Energy America) with 128.6 million tons, 11.3 percent of U.S. production. The fourth largest coal producer, CONSOL Energy Inc., had output of 69.1 million tons, 6.1 percent of U.S. production. The fifth largest producer was Foundation Coal Corporation, with 66.3 million tons, and 5.9 percent of production. The top five coal producing companies in the survey account for 53 percent of total U.S. production, while the top ten account for 67 percent.

According to the survey, the top five underground mines in terms of production were CONSOL's Bailey Mine in Pennsylvania with 11.1 million tons, CONSOL's McElroy Mine with 10.4 million tons in West Virginia, CONSOL's Enlow Fork Mine in Pennsylvania with 9.8 million tons, Peabody's Twentymile Mine in Colorado with 9.6 million tons, and BHP Billiton's San Juan Mine in New Mexico with 7.9 million tons.

The five top producing surface mines in 2005 were Arch Coal, Inc.'s Black Thunder Mine with 88.8 million tons, the North Antelope/Rochelle Mine (Peabody Energy Company) with 82.7 million tons, the Cordero Rojo Mine (Kennecott Energy Company) with 37.8 million tons, the Jacobs Ranch Mine (Kennecott Energy Company) with 37.3 million tons, and the Caballo Mine (Peabody Energy Company) with 30.6 million tons, all located in

Wyoming's Powder River Basin coal region. A list of major underground and surface operations is found in Tables 2 and 3.

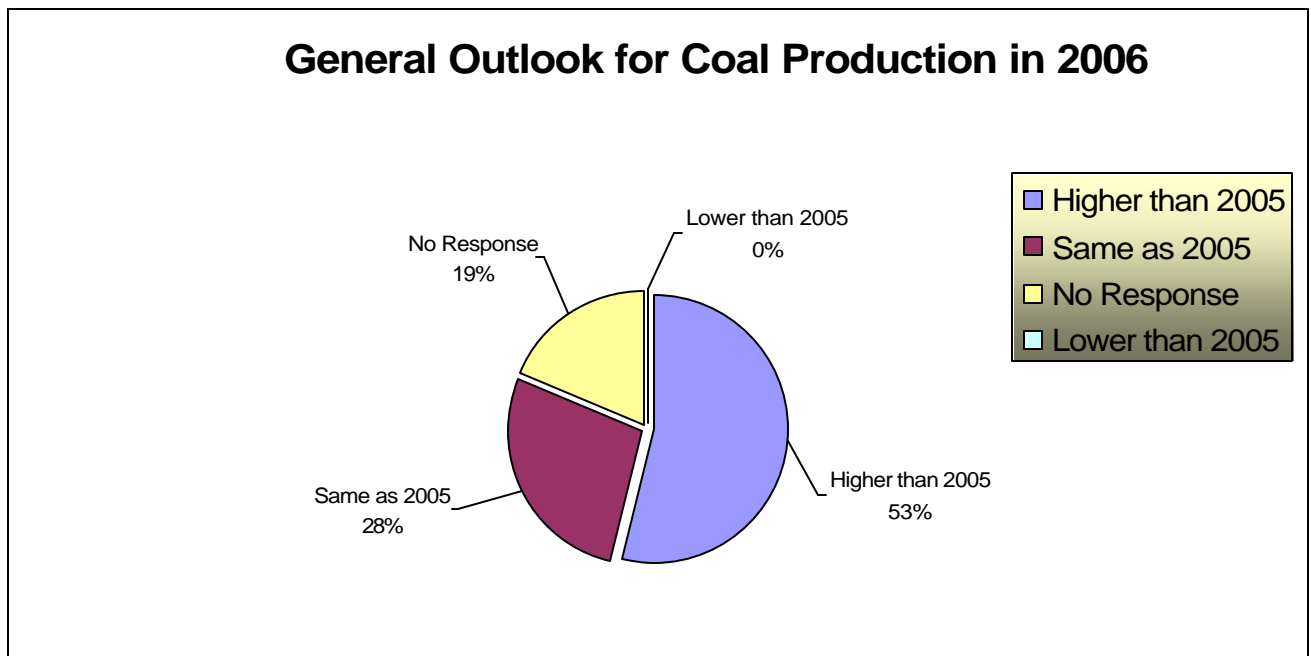
Table 4 shows the 2005 output of major multi-mine production complexes. Massey Energy Company's Sidney coal operation in Kentucky was the largest multi-mine complex with 7.0 million tons, second was Murray Energy's American Coal Company mining complex in Illinois with 6.0 million tons, third was Massey Energy's Marfork operation in West Virginia with 5.1 million tons, fourth was Peabody Energy's Somerville complex in Kentucky with 4.8 million tons, and fifth was Massey Energy's Progress operations in West Virginia with 4.6 million tons.

Major U.S. Coal Reserve Holders in 2005 (Table 5)

With about one-third ownership of the nation's coal resources, the U.S. government holds the most coal reserves, or approximately 90 billion tons of estimated recoverable coal reserves. Great Northern Properties Limited Partnership reported the second largest reserve holding with 20 billion tons. Third, was Peabody Energy with 9.8 billion tons, and fourth and fifth were CONSOL Energy, Inc., and Arch Coal, Inc. with 4.5 billion tons and 3.1 billion tons, respectively. See Table 5 for the rankings of the top holders of U.S. coal reserves.

General Outlook for 2006 U.S. Coal Production

Coal companies were asked for their views on the outlook for 2006 U.S. coal production. Of the 43 companies responding, 53 percent expected a stronger production year in 2006, 28 percent report they expect 2006 production to be at the same level as last year, none expect lower production, and 19 percent did not respond.



Workforce Age Survey

The National Mining Association surveyed companies on the average age of each company's mine workforce in 2005. Of the 32 companies responding to this part of the survey, 47 percent estimated the average age of their workforce to be in the 40–45 year old range (up from 45 percent in 2004), 41 percent said they were in the 45–50 age range, 6 percent estimated that they were in the 35–40 age range, and 6 percent fell in the other category (generally indicating they were older than 50). The survey results mirror the national workforce trend and support the coal industry-wide concern that the majority of its workforce is rapidly reaching retirement age and must be replaced.

Survey Methodology

Coal producers and reserve holders were asked to provide their company's total U.S. coal production and reserve holdings for 2005. They also were asked to name their mines and the production output of each mine using the following criteria: surface mines with production of two million tons or greater; underground mines with production of one million tons or greater; and any multi-mine production complex with output of more than one million tons. A multi-mine production complex is defined as a facility that is not a single mine, but one that processes production from more than one mine. Every effort was made to include as many coal producers as possible, whether or not a NMA member.

Notes: The production figures reported in this survey are intended to reflect ownership of mine production as of the end of calendar year 2005. Companies not included in the list are encouraged to submit data for next year. The National Mining Association has conducted a survey of major coal producers since the 1980's. The results of prior surveys can be found in earlier editions of NMA's *Coal Producer Survey*, and prior to 1998, in *NMA Facts About Coal*, and *Facts About Coal & Minerals*, and Mining Media Publishing's *Keystone Coal Industry Manual*. The latest edition of NMA's *Coal Producer Survey* report is available in PDF format on the NMA web site: <http://www.nma.org>

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Platts *Coal Outlook*, various editions

TABLE 1

**Major U.S. Coal Producers - 2005
(Million Short Tons)**

Company	Production Tonnage	Percent of Total U.S.
1. Peabody Energy Corporation ¹	206.8	18.2%
2. Arch Coal, Inc.	129.7	11.4%
3. Kennecott Energy Company ²	128.6	11.3%
4. CONSOL Energy Inc.	69.1	6.1%
5. Foundation Coal Corporation	66.3	5.9%
6. Massey Energy Company	43.0	3.8%
7. North American Coal Corporation	34.9	3.1%
8. Westmoreland Coal Company	30.0	2.6%
9. Kiewit Mining Group, Inc. ³	28.9	2.6%
10. TXU Mining (Texas Utilities)	24.3	2.1%
11. Alliance Resource Partners	22.3	2.0%
12. Alpha Natural Resources, LLC	20.6	1.8%
13. Murray Energy Corporation	20.4	1.8%
14. BHP Billiton	16.8	1.5%
15. International Coal Group (ICG)	14.9	1.3%
16. The Pittsburg & Midway Coal Mining Company	13.5	1.2%
17. James River Coal Company	10.7	0.9%
18. TECO Coal Corporation	9.8	0.9%
19. Interwest Mining Company (Sub. of PacifiCorp)	9.4	0.8%
20. CAM Holding LLC (Central Appalachian Mining)	7.4	0.7%
21. Andalex Resources, Inc.	6.2	0.5%
22. Jim Walter Resources, Inc.	5.8	0.5%
23. Aluminum Company of America (ALCOA, Inc.)	5.8	0.5%
24. Transalta Centralia Mining LLC	5.2	0.5%
25. AMVEST West Virginai Coal Company	4.8	0.4%
26. Black Hills Corporation (Wyodak Resources)	4.7	0.4%
27. Western Fuels Association, Inc.	4.5	0.4%
28. BNI Coal, LTD	4.5	0.4%
29. Oxford Mining Company	4.4	0.4%
30. Freeman Energy Corporation ⁴	3.4	0.4%
31. Dolet Hills Lignite Company (Sub. of Amer. Elec. Pwr.)	3.4	0.3%
32. Monterey Coal Company (ExxonMobil)	3.0	0.3%
33. Drummond Company, Inc.	2.8	0.2%
34. Solar Sources, Inc.	2.6	0.2%
35. Argus Energy WV, LLC ⁴	2.0	0.2%
36. Trapper Mining Inc.	1.9	0.2%
37. Usibelli Coal Mine, Inc.	1.5	0.1%
38. Sun Coke Company (Jewell Smokeless Coal Corp.)	1.3	0.1%
39. Cravat Coal Company	0.8	0.1%
40. National Coal Corporation	0.6	0.1%
Other Producers	156.8	13.8%
Total U.S. Production ⁵	1,133.3	100.0%

Notes: Figures are rounded. 2005 data compiled from 2006 NMA survey of major producers. May not be all-inclusive. Any companies not included in this listing are invited to submit data for the next edition. U.S. production total for 2005 is an EIA preliminary estimate.

¹ Peabody Energy Corp. production figure includes production of 204.6 million short tons plus tons sold, excluding trading and brokerage operations.

² Kennecott Energy production figure includes 50 percent interest in Decker Mine.

³ Kiewit production figure includes 50 percent interest in Decker.

⁴ Department of Labor, Mine Safety & Health Administration 2005 preliminary data.

⁵ Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration 2005 preliminary data.

TABLE 2

**Major U.S. Underground Coal Mines - 2005
(Million Short Tons)**

Mine Name	Location	Tonnage	Operating Company
1. Bailey	Pennsylvania	11.1	CONSOL Energy Inc.
2. McElroy	West Virginia	10.4	CONSOL Energy Inc.
3. Enlow Fork	Pennsylvania	9.8	CONSOL Energy Inc.
4. Twentymile	Colorado	9.6	Peabody Energy Subsidiary
5. San Juan	New Mexico	7.9	BHP Billiton
6. SUFCO	Utah	7.5	Arch Coal, Inc.
7. Cumberland Resources	Pennsylvania	7.1	Cumberland Resources, LP (Foundation)
8. Emerald Resources	Pennsylvania	6.7	Emerald Resources, LP (Foundation)
9. Century	Ohio	6.6	American Energy Corp. (Murray)
10. Loveridge	West Virginia	6.4	CONSOL Energy Inc.
11. Robinson Run	West Virginia	6.1	CONSOL Energy Inc.
12. West Elk	Colorado	5.5	Arch Coal, Inc.
13. Blacksville No. 2	West Virginia	5.3	CONSOL Energy Inc.
14. Powhatan No. 6	Ohio	5.3	The Ohio Valley Coal Co. (Murray)
15. Dotiki	Kentucky	4.7	Webster County Coal LLC (Alliance)
16. Dugout Canyon	Utah	4.6	Arch Coal, Inc.
17. Federal No. 2	West Virginia	4.2	Peabody Energy Subsidiary
18. Warrior	Kentucky	4.0	Warrior Coal, LLC (Alliance)
19. Deer Creek	Utah	3.9	Energy West Mining Co. (Interwest)
20. Mine 84	Pennsylvania	3.8	CONSOL Energy Inc.
21. Highland	Kentucky	3.8	Peabody Energy Subsidiary
22. Galatia	Illinois	3.7	The American Coal Co. (Murray)
23. Willow Lake	Illinois	3.7	Peabody Energy Subsidiary
24. Shoemaker	West Virginia	3.5	CONSOL Energy Inc.
25. North River	Alabama	3.4	Pittsburg & Midway Coal Mining Co.
26. Gibson	Indiana	3.4	Gibson County Coal, LLC (Alliance)
27. Mettiki	Maryland	3.3	Mettiki Coal LLC (Alliance)
28. Rockspring	West Virginia	3.0	Rockspring Development, Inc. (Foundation)
29. Blue Creek No. 4	Alabama	3.0	Jim Walter Resources
30. Monterey No. 1	Illinois	3.0	Monterey Coal Co. (ExxonMobil)
31. Jones Fork	Kentucky	2.9	CONSOL of Kentucky Inc.
32. Mill Creek	Kentucky	2.8	CONSOL Energy Inc.
33. Pattiki	Illinois	2.6	White County Coal LLC (Alliance)
34. West Ridge	Utah	2.6	West Resources, Inc. (Andalex)
35. Rivers Edge	West Virginia	2.6	Peabody Energy Subsidiary
36. Paradise	Kentucky	2.3	KenAmerican Resources, Inc. (Murray)
37. Viper	Illinois	2.3	ICG Illinois, LLC
38. Millenium Portal	Illinois	2.3	The American Coal Co. (Murray)
39. Shoal Creek	Alabama	2.2	Drummond Company, Inc.
40. Upper Big Branch	West Virginia	2.2	Performance Coal Co. (Massey)
41. Mountaineer	West Virginia	2.2	Arch Coal, Inc.
42. Harris No. 1	West Virginia	2.1	Peabody Energy Subsidiary
43. Blue Creek No. 7	Alabama	2.1	Jim Walter Resources
44. Rockhouse	Kentucky	2.1	Sidney Coal Company (Massey)
45. Air Quality No. 1	Indiana	2.1	Peabody Energy Subsidiary
46. Big Mountain No. 16	West Virginia	1.8	Peabody Energy Subsidiary
47. Crandall Canyon	Utah	1.8	Genwal Resources, Inc. (Andalex)
48. Wabash	Illinois	1.7	Wabash Mine Holding Co. (Foundation)
49. Paramount Deep Mine 26	Virginia	1.7	Paramount Coal Company, LLC (Alpha)
50. Buchanan	Virginia	1.7	CONSOL Energy Inc.
51. Alma	West Virginia	1.7	Aracoma Coal Co. (Massey)
52. Excel	Kentucky	1.7	Excel Mining, LLC (Alliance)
53. Dodge Hill	Kentucky	1.7	Peabody Energy Subsidiary
54. MC Mining	Kentucky	1.6	MC Mining, LLC (Alliance)
55. Freedom	Kentucky	1.6	Peabody Energy Subsidiary
56. Freedom Energy	Kentucky	1.5	Sidney Coal Company (Massey)
57. Big Run	Kentucky	1.3	Peabody Energy Subsidiary
58. Patriot	Kentucky	1.3	Peabody Energy Subsidiary
59. Cadiz Portal	Ohio	1.3	CAM Ohio (CAM Holdings LLC)
60. VP #8	Virginia	1.2	CONSOL Energy Inc.
61. Emery	Utah	1.2	CONSOL Energy Inc.
62. Miller Creek	West Virginia	1.2	CONSOL Energy Inc.
63. Huff Creek	Kentucky	1.0	Arch Coal, Inc.
64. Blue Creek No. 5	Alabama	0.7	Jim Walter Resources

Notes: Figures are rounded. 2005 data compiled from 2006 NMA survey of major producers.

May not be all-inclusive. Any companies not included in this listing are invited to submit data for the next edition.

TABLE 3

**Major U.S. Surface Coal Mines - 2005
(Million Short Tons)**

	Mine Name	Location	Tonnage	Operating Company
1.	Black Thunder	Wyoming	88.8	Arch Coal, Inc.
2.	North Antelope/Rochelle	Wyoming	82.7	Peabody Energy Subsidiary
3.	Cordero Rojo	Wyoming	37.8	Kennecott Energy Co.
4.	Jacobs Ranch	Wyoming	37.3	Kennecott Energy Co.
5.	Caballo	Wyoming	30.6	Peabody Energy Subsidiary
6.	Antelope	Wyoming	30.0	Kennecott Energy Co.
7.	Eagle Butte	Wyoming	24.1	Foundation Coal West, Inc.
8.	Buckskin	Wyoming	19.5	Buckskin Mining Co. (Kiewit)
9.	Belle Ayr	Wyoming	19.5	Foundation Coal West, Inc.
10.	Freedom	North Dakota	15.0	Coteau Properties Co. (North American)
11.	Martin Lake	Texas	14.3	TXU Mining Co.
12.	Rosebud	Montana	13.4	Western Energy Co. (Westmoreland)
13.	Spring Creek	Montana	13.1	Kennecott Energy Co.
14.	Rawhide	Wyoming	12.4	Peabody Energy Subsidiary
15.	Navajo	New Mexico	8.9	BHP Billiton
16.	Kayenta	Arizona	8.2	Peabody Energy Subsidiary
17.	Falkirk	North Dakota	7.7	The Falkirk Mining Co. (North American)
18.	Jewett	Texas	7.0	Texas Westmoreland Coal Co.
19.	Decker	Montana	6.9	Decker Coal Co. (Kiewit / Kennecott)
20.	Absaloka	Montana	6.5	Westmoreland Resources Inc.
21.	Colowyo	Colorado	5.9	Kennecott Energy Co.
22.	Monticello	Texas	5.8	TXU Mining Co.
23.	McKinley	New Mexico	5.5	The Pittsburg & Midway Coal Mining Co.
24.	Bridger	Wyoming	5.4	Bridger Coal Co. (Interwest)
25.	Centralia	Washington	5.2	TransAlta Centralia Mining LLC
26.	Lee Ranch	New Mexico	5.0	Peabody Energy Subsidiary
27.	Somerville Complex	Indiana	4.8	Peabody Energy Subsidiary
28.	BH Corporation	Wyoming	4.7	Wyodak Resources Dev. Corp. (Black Hills)
29.	Sabine	Texas	4.6	Sabine Mining (North American)
30.	Black Mesa	Arizona	4.6	Peabody Energy Subsidiary
31.	Kemmerer	Wyoming	4.6	The Pittsburg & Midway Coal Mining Co.
32.	Twilight MTR	West Virginia	4.6	Progress Coal Co. (Massey)
33.	Center	North Dakota	4.5	BNI Coal, Ltd.
34.	Big Brown	Texas	4.3	TXU Mining Co.
35.	Farmersburg	Indiana	4.3	Peabody Energy Subsidiary
36.	Dry Fork	Wyoming	4.1	Western Fuels-Wyoming
37.	Hobet 21	West Virginia	3.9	Arch Coal, Inc.
38.	Samples	West Virginia	3.8	Arch Coal, Inc.
39.	Black Butte	Wyoming	3.7	Black Butte Coal Co. (Kiewit)
40.	Fola	West Virginia	3.7	Fola Coal Co. (Amvest)
41.	Red Hills	Mississippi	3.6	Mississippi Lignite (North American)
42.	Wildcat MTR	West Virginia	3.4	Nicholas Energy Co. (Massey)
43.	Dolet Hills Lignite	Louisiana	3.4	Dolet Hills Lignite Co. (AEP)
44.	San Miguel	Texas	3.3	San Miguel Lignite (North American)
45.	Somerville Central	Indiana	3.3	Peabody Energy Subsidiary
46.	Sandow	Texas	3.3	ALCOA, Inc.
47.	Beulah	North Dakota	2.9	Dakota Westmoreland Corp.
48.	Birch River	West Virginia	2.8	ICG Eastern, LLC
49.	Guyan	West Virginia	2.7	Arch Coal, Inc.
50.	Black Castle MTR	West Virginia	2.7	Black Castle Mining Co. (Massey)
51.	Wildcat Hills (Cottage Grove)	Illinois	2.6	Peabody Energy Subsidiary
52.	Three Oaks	Texas	2.5	ALCOA, Inc.
53.	Walnut Creek	Texas	2.1	Walnut Creek Mining Co. (Kiewit)
54.	Trapper	Colorado	1.9	Trapper Mining Inc.

Notes: Figures are rounded. 2005 data compiled from a 2006 NMA survey of major producers.

May not be all-inclusive. Any companies not included in this listing are invited to submit data for the next edition.

TABLE 4
Major Multi-Mine Production Complexes - 2005
(Million Short Tons)

Complex Name	Location	Tonnage	Company
1. Sidney Coal Company	Kentucky	7.0	Massey Energy Co.
2. The American Coal Company Mining Complex	Illinois	6.0	The American Coal Company (Murray)
3. Marfork Coal Company	West Virginia	5.1	Massey Energy Co.
4. Somerville Complex	Kentucky	4.8	Peabody Energy Subsidiary
5. Progress Coal Company	West Virginia	4.6	Massey Energy Co.
6. Patriot Business Unit	Kentucky	4.2	Peabody Energy Subsidiary
7. Hobet 21	West Virginia	4.1	Arch Coal, Inc.
8. Kentucky River Loading	Kentucky	3.7	ICG Hazard, LLC
9. Premier	Kentucky	3.5	Premier Elkhorn Coal Co. (TECO)
10. Wells Business Unit	West Virginia	3.5	Peabody Energy Subsidiary
11. Nicholas Energy (Alex)	West Virginia	3.4	Massey Energy Co.
12. Perry County	Kentucky	3.4	Perry County Coal Corp. (TECO)
13. CAM Mining	Kentucky	3.4	CAM Holdings, LLC
14. Coal-Mac	West Virginia	3.0	Arch Coal, Inc.
15. Toms Creek Preparation Plant	Virginia	3.0	Paramount Coal Company Virginia, LLC (Alpha)
16. Arch of West Virginia	West Virginia	3.0	Arch Coal, Inc.
17. Francisco Complex	Indiana	2.9	Peabody Energy Subsidiary
18. Bledsoe	Kentucky	2.8	Bledsoe Coal Corporation (James River)
19. Black Castle Mining	West Virginia	2.7	Massey Energy Co.
20. Mingo Logan	West Virginia	2.7	Arch Coal, Inc.
21. CAM Kentucky LLC	Kentucky	2.7	CAM Holdings, LLC
22. Rocklick Business Unit	West Virginia	2.6	Peabody Energy Subsidiary
23. Lone Mountain	Kentucky	2.6	Arch Coal, Inc.
24. Riola Complex	Illinois	2.4	Peabody Energy Subsidiary
25. Clintwood	Kentucky & Virginia	2.4	Clintwood Elkhorn Mining (TECO)
26. McCoy	Kentucky	2.4	McCoy Elkhorn Coal Corp. (James River)
27. Pardee	Virginia	2.3	Arch Coal, Inc.
28. Independence Coal Company	West Virginia	2.3	Massey Energy Co.
29. Erbacon Preparation Plant	West Virginia	2.2	Brooks Run Mining Company, LLC (Alpha)
30. Edwight Mining	West Virginia	2.2	Massey Energy Co.
31. Triad	Indiana	2.1	Triad Mining, Inc. (James River)
32. Cannelburg	Indiana	1.9	Solar Sources, Inc.
33. Blue Diamond	Kentucky	1.9	Blue Diamond Coal Co. (James River)
34. Crandall Canyon	Utah	1.8	Genwal Resources, Inc. (Andalex)
35. Aracoma	West Virginia	1.8	Massey Energy Co.
36. Elk Run Coal Company	West Virginia	1.7	Massey Energy Co.
37. Rawl Sales & Processing	West Virginia	1.7	Massey Energy Co.
38. Tower Division	Utah	1.7	Andalex Resources, Inc.
39. Bandmill	West Virginia	1.7	Massey Energy Co.
40. Phelps Tipple	Kentucky	1.5	ICG East Kentucky, LLC
41. North Surface	West Virginia	1.5	Massey Energy Co.
42. Kepler Processing Plant	West Virginia	1.5	Kepler Processing Co., LLC (Alpha)
43. Kittaning Plant	West Virginia	1.5	Kingwood Mining Company, LLC (Alpha)
44. Laurel Creek	West Virginia	1.5	Laurel Creek Co., Inc. (Foundation)
45. McClure Preparation Plant	Virginia	1.4	Dickenson Russell Coal Company, LLC (Alpha)
46. Superior Surface	West Virginia	1.4	Massey Energy Co.
47. Endurance Mining	West Virginia	1.4	Massey Energy Co.
48. CAM Ohio	Ohio	1.3	CAM Holdings, LLC
49. Roxana Preparation Plant	Kentucky	1.3	Enterprise Mining Company, LLC (Alpha)
50. Campbells Creek	West Virginia	1.2	Arch Coal, Inc.
51. Kingston	West Virginia	1.2	Kingston Mining, Inc. (Foundation)
52. Leeco	Kentucky	1.1	Leeco, Inc. (James River)
53. Supreme Energy	Kentucky	1.1	ICG Knott County, LLC
54. Pioneer	West Virginia	1.0	Pioneer Fuel Corp./Paynter Branch (Foundation)
55. Martin County Coal Corp.	Kentucky	1.0	Massey Energy Co.

Notes: Figures are rounded. 2005 data compiled from 2006 NMA survey of major producers.
May not be all-inclusive. Any companies not included in this listing are invited to submit data for the next edition.
A multimine complex is a facility that processes production from more than one mine.

TABLE 5
Major Holders of U.S. Coal Reserves - 2005
(Billion Short Tons)

Holder	Estimated Reserves
1. U.S. Government	90.000 *
2. Great Northern Properties Limited Partnership	20.000
3. Peabody Energy Corporation	9.800
4. CONSOL Energy Inc.	4.500
5. Arch Coal, Inc.	3.100
6. Murray Energy Corporation	2.900
7. The North American Coal Corporation	2.300
8. Massey Energy Company	2.300
9. Natural Resource Partners L.P.	2.028
10. Pocahontas Land Corporation (Norfolk Southern)	1.780
11. Foundation Coal Corporation	1.711
12. Kennecott Energy Company	1.375
13. International Coal Group (ICG)	0.916
14. TXU Mining Co. (Texas Utilities)	0.718
15. Penn Virginia Resource Partners, LP	0.689
16. Kiewit Mining Group, Inc.	0.600
17. BNI Coal, LTD	0.600
18. Kentucky River Properties LLC	0.570
19. Alliance Resources Partners	0.549
20. Alpha Natural Resources	0.489
21. Westmoreland Coal Company	0.486
22. BHP Billiton	0.359
23. Western Pocahontas Properties	0.300
24. Black Hills Corporation	0.289
25. Western Fuels Association, Inc.	0.276
26. CAM Holdings LLC	0.243
27. The Pittsburg & Midway Coal Mining Co.	0.235
28. TECO Coal Corporation	0.200
29. Interwest Mining Company (PacifiCorp)	0.185
30. Jim Walter Resources, Inc.	0.143
31. AMVEST West Virginia Coal Company	0.107
32. Sun Coke Company	0.103
33. Usibelli Coal Mine, Inc.	0.100
34. Drummond Company, Inc.	0.084
35. Andalex Resources, Inc.	0.080
36. Monterey Coal Co. (ExxonMobil)	0.076
37. Oxford Mining Co.	0.071
38. Dolet Hills Lignite Company (AEP)	0.035
39. TransAlta Centralia Mining LLC	0.035
40. Solar Sources Inc.	0.035
41. Trapper Mining Inc.	0.020
42. Cravat Coal Company	0.010
43. Aluminum Company of America, Inc. (ALCOA)	N/A
44. Argus Energy WV, LLC	N/A
45. James River Coal Company	N/A
46. National Coal Corporation	N/A

Notes: 2005 data compiled from 2006 NMA survey of major producers. May not be all-inclusive.

Any companies not included in this listing are invited to submit data for the next edition.

* U.S. government total is an NMA calculation based on federal ownership of about one-third of the United States' coal resources (Bureau of Land Management, 1993) and estimated recoverable reserves of 271 billion short tons (Energy Information Administration, 2003).

N/A = Not Available.