

National Mining Association



2006 Coal Producer Survey • May 2007

2006 COAL PRODUCER SURVEY

May 2007

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The Coal Industry In 2006

Production – Coal production in the United States reached record levels again in 2006, increasing by 29.9 million short tons, or 2.6 percent from the prior year, to 1,161.4 million short tons, according to preliminary government figures. In 2006, eastern coal (east of the Mississippi River) accounted for 42.1 percent of production (489.5 million tons including refuse recovery). Production in the West reached 57.9 percent (671.9 million tons). Eastern coal production was down 0.9 percent over 2005, with the only Eastern state increases coming from Indiana, Kentucky, Virginia and Illinois. In the Appalachian region, particularly central Appalachia, difficult mining conditions are beginning to impact production. Some of the decrease in Appalachian coal production was offset by increases in Powder River Basin coal, imports and some Illinois Basin coal. Production in the West, led by Wyoming, was up 5.4 percent. In addition to Wyoming, production from Utah, Montana and North Dakota increased over 2005. While, production in 2007 is expected to approximate 2006, actual 2007 production will be dependent on increasing coal consumption and the speed at which above normal inventories are reduced. Western coal production, primarily from the Powder River basin, will continue to increase in 2007. Coal from this region is very low in sulfur content, and on a quality adjusted cost per million Btu delivered basis is very competitive and, therefore, more of it is moving eastward.

Consumption – Total U.S. coal consumption of 1,114.2 million tons decreased 1 percent from 2005, primarily due to mild early winter temperatures and lower utility burn. Despite heat waves in July and August, summer temperatures nationally in 2006 were slightly cooler than 2005, requiring less coal-based electricity generation. The majority of coal production, more than 92 percent, continued to go to electricity generation. Power producers used an estimated 1,026.5 million tons of coal, about 11 million tons less than in 2005. Despite recent positive developments in the domestic coking coal market, demand by the sector was down slightly (2 percent) in 2005. Both the “other industrial” and the commercial sector remained roughly the same as in 2005. While the combination of production plus imports outpaced consumption in 2006, increased production levels contributed to a stockpile re-build.

Power Generation – Coal-based power generation decreased 1.3 percent to 1,966 billion kWhs in 2006, with coal continuing to provide just over 50 percent of total electricity net generation. However, the Energy Information Administration (EIA) estimates that only a little over 4 percent of new power capacity additions in 2006 were coal-based. As has been the case for several years, the majority of power capacity additions were natural gas-based.

Trade – U.S. exports were slightly lower in 2006 at 49.6 million tons, a 0.6 percent decrease from the 2005 level of 49.9 million tons. Metallurgical coal exports ended

the year at 27.5 million tons, down 4.1 percent, as demand for U.S. coking coal for international markets ebbed somewhat compared to the relatively tight market of 2005. The majority of the drop in demand in 2006 is attributed to lower demand from Japan and other Asian countries that purchased greater amounts of coal from Australia. Europe, the United States' primary met coal customer, took 15.2 million tons, down only slightly from 2005. Shipments to Africa, South America and Canada increased.

Steam coal exports increased 4.1 percent to 22.1 million tons, driven by stronger demand for U.S. coal from all regions except Asia. Canada, the United States' largest customer, took 15.3 million tons of steam coal in 2006, up 2.1 percent, despite a pledge to reduce coal generation. Four of Ontario's five coal plants, originally scheduled for closure in 2007, remained online as the province responded to growing electricity demand. Steam coal exports to Asia declined by nearly 57 percent.

Coal imports again reached record levels for the fourth consecutive year, totaling 36.2 million tons in 2006, a 5.8 million ton increase (19 percent). The majority of imported coal came from South America, with Colombia representing a 70 percent share of imports. The 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 has been nearing its limits, terminal expansions are in progress for some of the Southern Gulf and Atlantic coastal regions. Coal imports, currently only about 3 percent of total U.S. consumption, are expected to continue to increase as supply from some of the higher cost low-sulfur Appalachian coal mines decreases.

Coal Supply and Demand Factors in 2006

Competing Fuels/Energy Sources – EIA estimates that approximately 8 gigawatts of new natural gas electric generating capacity came online in 2006 (preceded by nearly 13 gigawatts in 2005). In the last few years, as more of these plants have become operational, demand for gas for electricity has increased sharply. Rising demand and fluctuations in petroleum prices have contributed to price volatility. Natural gas spot prices decreased in 2006, remaining in a range of \$5-9 per MMBtu (Henry Hub) throughout much of the year. Lower winter heating demand, more on-shore production and storage and no weather related outages resulted in higher supplies of natural gas. The price averaged \$6.94 per MMBtu in 2006, and is expected to average \$7.83 MMBtu in 2007, according to EIA. Natural gas supplied 18.8 percent of electric power generation in 2006, up from 17.5 percent in 2005.

Nuclear electricity generation increased 0.7 percent in 2006, reflecting less plant down-time for refueling and maintenance than the previous year. However, nuclear generation in the West was down 7 percent, while Eastern (Eastern Interconnect and ERCOT region) generation was up 1.4 percent. In general, the U.S. nuclear power fleet has increased capacity utilization levels in recent years (currently averaging over 89 percent). There are 103 nuclear reactors in operation in the U.S., and many of them are running longer between maintenance outages and have reduced the

duration of each scheduled outage. In addition, many plant owners are finding it cost effective to seek permission from the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) to increase their plant capacity and output further through uprating. Nuclear power's share of generation was 19.4 percent in 2006, and 19.3 percent in 2005.

Substantial rainfall in much of 2006 contributed to the hydroelectric power generation increase of 6.8 percent. Hydro, principally in the Pacific region of the country, accounted for 6.8 percent share of last year's generation.

The largest percent increase in electric power generation came from wind, up almost 45 percent, although it represents only a small percentage of total U.S. generation at approximately 0.6 percent.

Stockpile Inventory Levels – Following transportation challenges in 2005 and inventories at extremely low levels in previous years, the power industry began rebuilding stockpiles at a significant rate. EIA estimated total consumer and producer coal stockpile levels at approximately 184.2 million tons at the end of 2006, up 27.6 percent (or 39.9 million tons) from the level of 144.3 million tons at the end of 2005. Consumer stockpiles increased 36.5 percent, while producer/distributor stockpiles were up 3.1 percent. Coal stockpiles in the electric power sector were estimated to have increased 38.1 percent through the end of 2006 to 139.7 million tons.

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 2006 heating season was milder than normal, with 7.2 percent fewer heating degree-days than 2005. (Degree-days are a relative measure of outdoor temperatures used as an index of energy requirements.) December 2006 was the eleventh warmest December on record, according to EIA. Despite some significant heat waves in July and August 2006, summer cooling degree-days were somewhat lower than 2005 (down 2.5 percent), particularly in some of the primary coal consuming regions.

Transportation – Rail transportation capacity in 2006 was considerably improved over 2005 - a year plagued by strong demand coupled with derailments, prolonged maintenance and inclement weather in some regions, resulting in bottlenecks and shipping delays. Coal shipments by rail, particularly in the West, benefited from the completion of a considerable number of capacity expansions in 2005 and 2006. Coal shipments on the Great Lakes were 41.8 million tons in 2006, down 2.1 percent over 2005. The drop in Great Lakes tonnage is attributed to the combination of high inventories and ongoing inadequacy of dredging in ports and waterways. Detailed coal shipments from the Waterborne Commerce Statistics Center are not yet available for 2006, but the center's tonnage indicator report reveals that coal and coke tonnages for 2006 were roughly in line with 2005 levels.

Economic Growth – Gross Domestic Product (GDP), as measured in real terms, increased by 3.3 percent in 2006. Although the economy grew through 2006, continuing high oil and natural gas prices in 2005 and 2006 threatened inflation.

Other Factors Impacting Coal in 2006:

- The industry's new and expanding mines in the East and increased production capacity at some mines in the West contributed to record production.
- U.S. coal prices were up considerably on average in 2006 in nearly all markets and sectors, domestically and internationally.
- The blending with or substitution of lower-Btu Western coal from the Powder River Basin for Eastern coal results in rising consumption to maintain equivalent output.
- Operating cost increases relating to a shortage of skilled miners, rising fuel and supply costs, constrained mining equipment availability, permitting challenges and geological problems (in the East) all had an impact to varying degrees on coal supply in 2006.

Major Coal Company Asset Acquisitions, Sales and Other Activities in 2006

Some of the major coal company sales, acquisitions and other industry activities included:

Alpha Natural Resources – Alpha acquired certain assets from Progress Fuels Corp. in May 2006. The assets included the stock of Diamond May Coal Co. and Progress Land Corp. and some assets of Progress' Kentucky May Coal Co.

Arch Coal, Inc. – In early January, Arch completed the sale of its Hobet Mining, Apogee Coal Co. and Catenary Coal Co. subsidiaries to newly formed Magnum Coal Company. In addition, in July Arch acquired a one-third interest in Knight Hawk Holdings, LLC, an Illinois Basin coal producer.

Foundation Coal Holdings, Inc. – Foundation acquired the reserves and equipment adjacent to its operating affiliate's, Pioneer Fuel Corporation, existing Pax surface mine in September.

Freeman Energy Corporation – General Dynamics, owner of Freeman Energy, put the company up for sale in late 2006. The sale is expected to take place the summer of 2007.

James River Coal Co. – The company announced an agreement to sell its Bell County Coal assets in November, but the plan was later "postponed indefinitely."

Massey Energy Company – The company announced on October 2, 2006, that it had reached an agreement to sell its Falcon reserves to a private company.

Monterey Coal Company – Monterey, owned by ExxonMobil, placed its Monterey No. 1 underground mine up for sale in the summer of 2006. Conclusion of the sale to Carlin Acquisition Group is pending.

Murray Energy Corp. – In August, Murray Energy acquired Andalex Resources properties (now under UtahAmerican Energy Inc.), including three underground mines and a transloading facility. Ownership of two of the mines is shared with Intermountain Power Agency.

Peabody Energy – In October, Peabody purchased Excel Coal Ltd., a large independent Australian coal company.

TransAlta Corp. - TransAlta announced the closing of its Centralia mine, the state of Washington's only coal mine, in late November.

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 2006 production for 43 coal producing companies in the United States. In 2006, Peabody Energy Corporation was the largest coal producer in the U.S., with output (including sales) of 215.2 million tons, representing 18.5 percent of total U.S. coal production. The second largest was Rio Tinto Energy America (Kennecott), with 138.1 million tons, representing 11.9 percent of total U.S., coal production. Ranking third was Arch Coal, Inc. with 126.1 million tons, 10.9 percent of U.S. production. The fourth largest coal producer, Foundation Coal Corporation, had output of 71.6 million tons, 6.2 percent of U.S. production. The fifth largest producer was CONSOL Energy Inc., with 67.4 million tons, 5.8 percent of production. The top five coal producing companies in the survey account for approximately 53 percent of total U.S. production, while the top ten account for about 67 percent.

According to the survey (Table 2), the top five underground mines in terms of production were CONSOL's Enlow Fork Mine in Pennsylvania, with 10.7 million tons; CONSOL's McElroy Mine in West Virginia, with 10.5 million tons; CONSOL's Bailey Mine in Pennsylvania with 10.2 million tons; Peabody's Twentymile Mine in Colorado, with 8.8 million tons; and Foundation's Cumberland Resources Mine in Pennsylvania, with 7.5 million tons.

The five top producing surface mines (Table 3) in 2006 were Arch Coal, Inc.'s Black Thunder Mine, with 92.5 million tons; the North Antelope/Rochelle Mine (Peabody Energy Company), with 88.5 million tons; the Jacobs Ranch Mine (Rio Tinto Energy America), with 40.0 million tons; the Cordero Rojo Mine (Rio Tinto Energy America) with, 39.8 million tons; and the Antelope Mine (Rio Tinto America), with 33.9 million tons. All are located in Wyoming's Powder River Basin coal region.

Table 4 shows the 2006 output of major multi-mine production complexes. The American Coal Company's Galatia coal operation (Murray Energy) in Illinois was the largest multi-mine complex with 7.2 million tons; second was CAM Holdings, LLC's

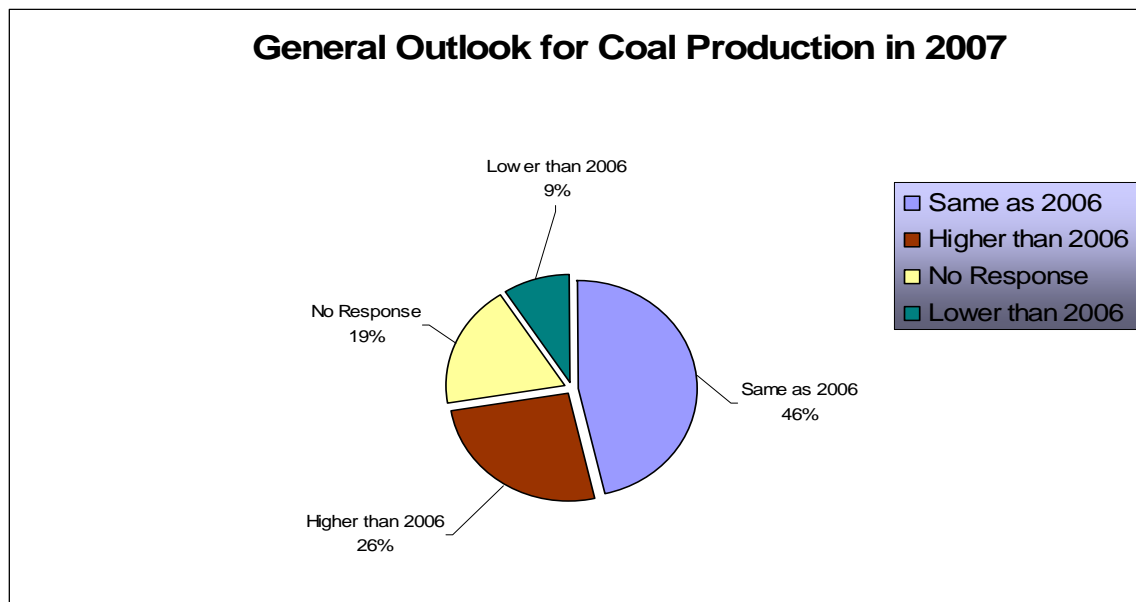
mining complex in Kentucky, with 6.5 million tons; third was Massey Energy's Sidney Coal operation in Kentucky, with 5.3 million tons; fourth was Peabody Energy's Somerville complex in Kentucky, with 4.8 million tons; and fifth was ICG Hazard's Kentucky River operations in Kentucky, with 4.7 million tons.

Major U.S. Coal Reserve Holders in 2006 (Table 5)

With about one-third ownership of the nation's coal resources, the U.S. government is the single largest reserve holder with approximately 89 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 9.4 billion tons, and fourth and fifth were CONSOL Energy, Inc. and Arch Coal, Inc. with 4.3 billion tons and 2.9 billion tons, respectively. See Table 5 for the rankings of the top holders of U.S. coal reserves.

General Outlook for 2007 U.S. Coal Production

Coal companies were asked for their views on the outlook for 2007 U.S. coal production. Of the 43 companies responding, 46 percent reported that they expect 2007 production to be at the same level as last year, 26 percent expected a stronger production year in 2007, 9 percent expect lower production, and 19 percent did not respond to this part of the survey.



Workforce Age Survey

The National Mining Association surveyed companies on the average age of each company's mine workforce in 2006. Of the 33 companies responding, 48 percent

estimated the average age of their workforce to be in the 45–50 age range (up from 41 percent in 2005), 36 percent estimated it to be in the 40–45 year old range (down from 47 percent in 2005), 6 percent in the 35–40 age range, and 10 percent fell in the other category (generally indicating they were older than 50). The survey results confirm that much of the industry's workforce is rapidly reaching retirement age. There are several mining industry workforce growth initiatives now in place to promote interest and training of the industry's future workforce.

Survey Methodology

Coal producers and reserve holders were asked to provide their company's total U.S. coal production and reserve holdings for 2006. They also were asked to name their mines and the production output of each mine using the following criteria: surface mines with production of 2 million tons or greater; underground mines with production of 1 million tons or greater; and any multi-mine production complex with output of more than 1 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 2006. 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>.

Sources:

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TABLE 1
Major U.S. Coal Producers - 2006
(Million Short Tons)

Company	Production Tonnage	Percent of Total U.S.
1. Peabody Energy Corporation ¹	215.2	18.5%
2. Rio Tinto America (Kennecott) ²	138.1	11.9%
3. Arch Coal, Inc.	126.1	10.9%
4. Foundation Coal Corporation	71.6	6.2%
5. CONSOL Energy Inc.	67.4	5.8%
6. Massey Energy Company	39.0	3.4%
7. North American Coal Corporation	35.6	3.1%
8. Kiewit Mining Group, Inc. ³	31.5	2.7%
9. Westmoreland Coal Company	29.4	2.5%
10. Alpha Natural Resources, LLC	24.8	2.1%
11. Alliance Resource Partners	23.7	2.0%
12. Murray Energy Corporation	23.0	2.0%
13. TXU Mining (Texas Utilities)	22.7	2.0%
14. Magnum Coal Company	17.6	1.5%
15. International Coal Group (ICG)	16.5	1.4%
16. BHP Billiton	15.4	1.3%
17. The Pittsburg & Midway Coal Mining Company	12.5	1.1%
18. James River Coal Company	11.7	1.0%
19. Interwest Mining Company (Sub. of PacifiCorp)	10.0	0.9%
20. TECO Coal Corporation	9.8	0.8%
21. CAM Holding LLC (Central Appalachian Mining)	8.2	0.7%
22. Aluminum Company of America (ALCOA, Inc.)	7.0	0.6%
23. Western Fuels Association, Inc.	6.3	0.5%
24. Jim Walter Resources, Inc.	5.7	0.5%
25. Oxbow Carbon & Minerals Inc. ⁴	5.1	0.4%
26. AMVEST West Virginia Coal Company	4.7	0.4%
27. Black Hills Corporation (Wyodak Resources)	4.7	0.4%
28. Vectren Fuels, Inc. ⁴	4.3	0.4%
29. BNI Coal, LTD	4.2	0.4%
30. Oxford Mining Company	4.1	0.4%
31. PinnOak Resources, LLC	4.0	0.3%
32. Dolet Hills Lignite Company (Sub. of Amer. Elec. Pwr.)	3.4	0.3%
33. Freeman Energy Corporation ⁴	2.9	0.2%
34. Monterey Coal Company (ExxonMobil)	2.8	0.2%
35. Transalta Centralia Mining LLC	2.6	0.2%
36. Solar Sources, Inc.	2.4	0.2%
37. Argus Energy WV, LLC ⁴	2.1	0.2%
38. Trapper Mining Inc.	2.1	0.2%
39. Usibelli Coal Mine, Inc.	1.4	0.1%
40. National Coal Corporation	1.3	0.1%
41. Sun Coke Company (Jewell Smokeless Coal Corp.)	1.2	0.1%
42. Drummond Company, Inc.	0.9	0.1%
43. Raven Crest Mining, LLC	0.6	0.1%
Other Producers	137.8	11.9%
Total U.S. Production⁵	1,161.4	100.0%

Notes: Figures are rounded. 2006 data compiled from 2007 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 2006 is an EIA preliminary estimate.

¹ Peabody Energy Corp. production figure includes approximately 211 million tons of production plus tons sold, excluding trading and brokerage operations.

² Rio Tinto America (Kennecott) 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 2006 preliminary data.

⁵ Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration 2006 preliminary data.

TABLE 2

**Major U.S. Underground Coal Mines - 2006
(Million Short Tons)**

Mine Name	Location	Tonnage	Operating Company
1. Enlow Fork	Pennsylvania	10.7	CONSOL Energy Inc.
2. McElroy	West Virginia	10.5	CONSOL Energy Inc.
3. Bailey	Pennsylvania	10.2	CONSOL Energy Inc.
4. Twentymile	Colorado	8.8	Peabody Energy Subsidiary
5. Cumberland Resources	Pennsylvania	7.5	Cumberland Resources, LP (Foundation)
6. SUFCO	Utah	7.4	Arch Coal, Inc.
7. San Juan	New Mexico	7.0	BHP Billiton
8. Century	Ohio	6.4	American Energy Corp. (Murray)
9. Loveridge	West Virginia	6.4	CONSOL Energy Inc.
10. Emerald Resources	Pennsylvania	5.9	Emerald Resources, LP (Foundation)
11. Robinson Run	West Virginia	5.7	CONSOL Energy Inc.
12. West Elk	Colorado	5.7	Arch Coal, Inc.
13. Elk Creek ^{1/}	Colorado	5.1	Oxbow Mining, LLC
14. Blacksville No. 2	West Virginia	5.0	CONSOL Energy Inc.
15. Buchanan	Virginia	5.0	CONSOL Energy Inc.
16. Dotiki	Kentucky	4.7	Webster County Coal LLC (Alliance)
17. Federal No. 2	West Virginia	4.5	Peabody Energy Subsidiary
18. Warrior	Kentucky	4.5	Warrior Coal, LLC (Alliance)
19. Powhatan No. 6	Ohio	4.3	The Ohio Valley Coal Co. (Murray)
20. Dugout Canyon	Utah	4.2	Arch Coal, Inc.
21. Deer Creek	Utah	3.7	Energy West Mining Co. (Interwest)
22. Gibson	Indiana	3.6	Gibson County Coal, LLC (Alliance)
23. Mine 84	Pennsylvania	3.5	CONSOL Energy Inc.
24. Highland	Kentucky	3.5	Peabody Energy Subsidiary
25. Willow Lake	Illinois	3.5	Peabody Energy Subsidiary
26. Mettiki	Maryland	3.3	Mettiki Coal LLC (Alliance)
27. North River	Alabama	2.8	Pittsburg & Midway Coal Mining Co.
28. Rockspring	West Virginia	2.8	Rockspring Development, Inc. (Foundation)
29. Monterey No. 1	Illinois	2.8	Monterey Coal Co. (ExxonMobil)
30. American Eagle	West Virginia	2.8	Magnum Coal Company
31. Prosperity ^{1/}	Indiana	2.8	Five Star Mining, Inc. (Vectren)
32. Blue Creek No. 7	Alabama	2.6	Jim Walter Resources
33. Pattiki	Illinois	2.5	White County Coal LLC (Alliance)
34. Gateway	Illinois	2.4	Peabody Energy Subsidiary
35. Paradise	Kentucky	2.3	KenAmerican Resources, Inc. (Murray)
36. Blue Creek No. 4	Alabama	2.2	Jim Walter Resources
37. Mountaineer	West Virginia	2.2	Arch Coal, Inc.
38. Air Quality No. 1	Indiana	2.2	Peabody Energy Subsidiary
39. Viper	Illinois	2.1	ICG Illinois, LLC
40. Pinnacle	West Virginia	2.0	Pinnacle Mining Company (PinnOak)
41. Kanawha Eagle	West Virginia	2.0	Peabody Energy Subsidiary
42. Big Mountain No. 16	West Virginia	2.0	Peabody Energy Subsidiary
43. Deep Mine No. 26	Virginia	2.0	Paramont Coal Company Va., LLC (Alpha)
44. MC Mining	Kentucky	1.9	MC Mining, LLC (Alliance)
45. Skyline	Utah	1.8	Arch Coal, Inc.
46. Vermillion Grove	Illinois	1.7	Peabody Energy Subsidiary
47. Hopkins	Kentucky	1.6	Hopkins County Coal, LLC (Alliance)
48. Crown III ^{1/}	Illinois	1.6	Freeman United Coal Co.
49. West Ridge	Utah	1.5	West Resources, Inc. (Andalex)
50. Harris No. 1	West Virginia	1.5	Peabody Energy Subsidiary
51. Excel ^{2/}	Kentucky	1.5	Excel Mining, LLC (Alliance)
52. Oak Grove	Alabama	1.4	Oak Grove Resources, LLC (PinnOak)
53. Kittanning	West Virginia	1.4	Kingwood Mining Company, LLC (Alpha)
54. Rockhouse	Kentucky	1.3	Sidney Coal Company (Massey)
55. Freedom	Kentucky	1.3	Peabody Energy Subsidiary
56. Big Run	Kentucky	1.3	Peabody Energy Subsidiary
57. Crown II ^{1/}	Illinois	1.3	Freeman United Coal Co.
58. Rivers Edge	West Virginia	1.2	Peabody Energy Subsidiary
59. Francisco Underground	Indiana	1.2	Peabody Energy Subsidiary
60. Wabash	Illinois	1.2	Wabash Mine Holding Co. (Foundation)
61. Freedom Energy	Kentucky	1.2	Sidney Coal Company (Massey)
62. E-3-1	Kentucky	1.1	Perry County Coal Corp. (Massey)
63. Dodge Hill	Kentucky	1.1	Peabody Energy Subsidiary
64. Emery	Utah	1.1	CONSOL Energy Inc.
65. Europa	West Virginia	1.1	Magnum Coal Company
66. Spirit	West Virginia	1.0	Independence Energy Company (Massey)
67. Shoemaker	West Virginia	1.0	CONSOL Energy Inc.
68. Blue Creek No. 5	Alabama	0.8	Jim Walter Resources

Notes: Figures are rounded. 2006 data compiled from 2007 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.

^{1/} Department of Labor, Mine Safety & Health Administration, 2006 preliminary data.

^{2/} Includes Mine #1 and Van Lear.

TABLE 3

**Major U.S. Surface Coal Mines - 2006
(Million Short Tons)**

	Mine Name	Location	Tonnage	Operating Company
1.	Black Thunder	Wyoming	92.5	Arch Coal, Inc.
2.	North Antelope/Rochelle	Wyoming	88.5	Peabody Energy Subsidiary
3.	Jacobs Ranch	Wyoming	40.0	Rio Tinto Energy America (Kennecott)
4.	Cordero Rojo	Wyoming	39.8	Rio Tinto Energy America (Kennecott)
5.	Antelope	Wyoming	33.9	Rio Tinto Energy America (Kennecott)
6.	Caballo	Wyoming	32.8	Peabody Energy Subsidiary
7.	Eagle Butte	Wyoming	25.4	Foundation Coal West, Inc.
8.	Belle Ayr	Wyoming	24.6	Foundation Coal West, Inc.
9.	Buckskin	Wyoming	22.8	Buckskin Mining Co. (Kiewit)
10.	Rawhide	Wyoming	17.1	Peabody Energy Subsidiary
11.	Freedom	North Dakota	15.2	Coteau Properties Co. (North American)
12.	Spring Creek	Montana	14.5	Rio Tinto Energy America (Kennecott)
13.	Rosebud	Montana	12.4	Western Energy Co. (Westmoreland)
14.	Martin Lake	Texas	12.1	TXU Mining Co.
15.	Navajo	New Mexico	8.4	BHP Billiton
16.	Falkirk	North Dakota	8.2	The Falkirk Mining Co. (North American)
17.	Kayenta	Arizona	8.0	Peabody Energy Subsidiary
18.	Decker	Montana	7.1	Decker Coal Co. (Kiewit / Kennecott)
19.	Absaloka	Montana	7.1	Westmoreland Resources Inc.
20.	Three Oaks	Texas	6.9	ALCOA, Inc.
21.	Jewett	Texas	6.8	Texas Westmoreland Coal Co.
22.	Colowyo	Colorado	6.3	Rio Tinto Energy America (Kennecott)
23.	Monticello	Texas	6.1	TXU Mining Co.
24.	Dry Fork	Wyoming	5.9	Western Fuels-Wyoming
25.	Bridger	Wyoming	5.7	Bridger Coal Co. (Interwest)
26.	McKinley	New Mexico	5.2	The Pittsburg & Midway Coal Mining Co.
27.	Lee Ranch	New Mexico	5.2	Peabody Energy Subsidiary
28.	Twilight MTR	West Virginia	4.8	Progress Coal Co. (Massey)
29.	Wyodak	Wyoming	4.7	Wyodak Resources Dev. Corp. (Black Hills)
30.	Kemmerer	Wyoming	4.6	The Pittsburg & Midway Coal Mining Co.
31.	Big Brown	Texas	4.5	TXU Mining Co.
32.	Center	North Dakota	4.2	BNI Coal, Ltd.
33.	Sabine	Texas	4.0	Sabine Mining (North American)
34.	Farmersburg	Indiana	3.8	Peabody Energy Subsidiary
35.	Hobet 21	West Virginia	3.8	Magnum Coal Company
36.	Fola	West Virginia	3.8	Fola Coal Co. (Amvest)
37.	Red Hills	Mississippi	3.8	Mississippi Lignite (North American)
38.	Samples	West Virginia	3.7	Magnum Coal Company
39.	San Miguel	Texas	3.6	San Miguel Lignite (North American)
40.	Somerville Central	Indiana	3.6	Peabody Energy Subsidiary
41.	Dolet Hills Lignite	Louisiana	3.4	Dolet Hills Lignite Co. (AEP)
42.	Black Butte	Wyoming	3.3	Black Butte Coal Co. (Kiewit)
43.	Wildcat MTR	West Virginia	3.2	Nicholas Energy Co. (Massey)
44.	Coal Creek	Wyoming	3.1	Arch Coal, Inc.
45.	Birch River	West Virginia	3.0	ICG Eastern, LLC
46.	Black Castle	West Virginia	3.0	Black Castle Mining Co. (Massey)
47.	Coal-Mac	West Virginia	2.8	Arch Coal, Inc.
48.	Beulah	North Dakota	2.7	Dakota Westmoreland Corp.
49.	Guyan	West Virginia	2.7	Magnum Coal Company
50.	Centralia ^{1/}	Washington	2.6	TransAlta Centralia Mining LLC
51.	Somerville South	Indiana	2.5	Peabody Energy Subsidiary
52.	Somerville North	Indiana	2.4	Peabody Energy Subsidiary
53.	Trapper	Colorado	2.1	Trapper Mining Inc.
54.	Francisco Surface	Indiana	2.0	Peabody Energy Subsidiary
55.	Walnut Creek	Texas	1.8	Walnut Creek Mining Co. (Kiewit)

Notes: Figures are rounded. 2006 data compiled from a 2007 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.

^{1/} Department of Labor, Mine Safety & Health Administration, 2006 preliminary data.

TABLE 4
Major Multi-Mine Production Complexes - 2006
(Million Short Tons)

Complex Name	Location	Tonnage	Company
1. Galatia	Illinois	7.2	The American Coal Company (Murray)
2. CAM Mining	Kentucky	6.5	CAM Holdings, LLC
3. Sidney Coal Company	Kentucky	5.3	Massey Energy Co.
4. Somerville Complex	Indiana	4.8	Peabody Energy Subsidiary
5. Kentucky River Loading	Kentucky	4.7	ICG Hazard, LLC
6. Catenary	West Virginia	4.7	Magnum Coal Company
7. Progress Coal Company	West Virginia	4.5	Massey Energy Co.
8. Patriot Business Unit	Kentucky	4.0	Peabody Energy Subsidiary
9. Hobet	West Virginia	3.9	Magnum Coal Company
10. Coal-Mac	West Virginia	3.7	Arch Coal, Inc.
11. Perry County	Kentucky	3.6	Perry County Coal Corp. (TECO)
12. Premier	Kentucky	3.3	Premier Elkhorn Coal Co. (TECO)
13. Triad	Indiana	3.3	Triad Mining, Inc. (James River)
14. Marfork Coal Company	West Virginia	3.2	Massey Energy Co.
15. Nicholas Energy (Alex)	West Virginia	3.2	Massey Energy Co.
16. Toms Creek Preparation Plant	Virginia	3.2	Paramount Coal Company Virginia, LLC (Alpha)
17. Wells Business Unit	West Virginia	3.1	Peabody Energy Subsidiary
18. Francisco Complex	Indiana	3.1	Peabody Energy Subsidiary
19. Black Castle Mining	West Virginia	3.1	Massey Energy Co.
20. Jones Fork	Kentucky	3.1	CONSOL of Kentucky
21. Bledsoe	Kentucky	2.9	Bledsoe Coal Corporation (James River)
22. Apogee	West Virginia	2.9	Magnum Coal Company
23. Panther	West Virginia	2.8	Magnum Coal Company
24. McCoy	Kentucky	2.6	McCoy Elkhorn Coal Corp. (James River)
25. Erbacon Preparation Plant	West Virginia	2.6	Brooks Run Mining Company, LLC (Alpha)
26. Pinnacle	West Virginia	2.6	Pinnacle Mining Company, LLC
27. Cumberland River	Virginia	2.6	Arch Coal, Inc.
28. Lone Mountain	Kentucky	2.5	Arch Coal, Inc.
29. Clintwood	Kentucky & Virginia	2.5	Clintwood Elkhorn Mining (TECO)
30. Wildcat Hills	Illinois	2.4	Peabody Energy Subsidiary
31. Mingo Logan	West Virginia	2.4	Arch Coal, Inc.
32. Rocklick Business Unit	West Virginia	2.2	Peabody Energy Subsidiary
33. Mill Creek	Kentucky	2.1	CONSOL of Kentucky
34. Independence Coal Company	West Virginia	1.9	Massey Energy Co.
35. McClure Preparation Plant	Virginia	1.9	Dickenson Russell Coal Company, LLC (Alpha)
36. Supreme Energy	Kentucky	1.9	ICG Knott County, LLC
37. Cannelburg	Indiana	1.8	Solar Sources, Inc.
38. Elk Run Coal Company	West Virginia	1.8	Massey Energy Co.
39. Riola/Vermillion Complex	Illinois	1.7	Peabody Energy Subsidiary
40. Edwight Mining	West Virginia	1.7	Massey Energy Co.
41. Blue Diamond	Kentucky	1.6	Blue Diamond Coal Co. (James River)
42. Laurel Creek	West Virginia	1.6	Laurel Creek Co., Inc. (Foundation)
43. CAM Ohio	Ohio	1.6	CAM Holdings, LLC
44. Kepler Processing Plant	West Virginia	1.5	Kepler Processing Co., LLC (Alpha)
45. Mammoth	West Virginia	1.5	Massey Energy Co.
46. Moss 3	Virginia	1.5	Dickenson Russell Coal Company, LLC (Alpha)
47. Rawl Sales & Processing	West Virginia	1.4	Massey Energy Co.
48. Kittaning Plant	West Virginia	1.4	Kingwood Mining Company, LLC (Alpha)
49. Roxana Preparation Plant	Kentucky	1.4	Enterprise Mining Company, LLC (Alpha)
50. Two Bull Ridge	Alaska	1.4	Usibelli Coal Mine, Inc.
51. Flint Ridge Prep Plant	Kentucky	1.4	ICG Hazard, LLC
52. Jupiter	West Virginia	1.4	Magnum Coal Company
53. Leeco	Kentucky	1.3	Leeco, Inc. (James River)
54. Remington	West Virginia	1.3	Magnum Coal Company
55. Phelps Tipple	Kentucky	1.2	ICG East Kentucky, LLC
56. North Surface	West Virginia	1.2	Massey Energy Co.
57. Superior	West Virginia	1.2	Massey Energy Co.
58. Endurance Mining	West Virginia	1.2	Massey Energy Co.
59. Jewell Preparation Plant	Virginia	1.2	Jewell Smokeless Coal Corp. (Sunoco)
60. Kingston	West Virginia	1.1	Kingston Mining, Inc. (Foundation)
61. Republic Energy	West Virginia	1.0	Massey Energy Co.

Notes: Figures are rounded. 2006 data compiled from 2007 NMA survey of major producers.

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A multimine complex is a facility that processes production from more than one mine.

TABLE 5
Major Holders of U.S. Coal Reserves - 2006
(Billion Short Tons)

Holder	Estimated Reserves
1. U.S. Government	89.000 *
2. Great Northern Properties Limited Partnership	20.000
3. Peabody Energy Corporation	9.400
4. CONSOL Energy Inc.	4.300
5. Arch Coal, Inc.	2.900
6. The North American Coal Corporation	2.300
7. Massey Energy Company	2.300
8. Natural Resource Partners L.P.	2.100
9. Pocahontas Land Corporation (Norfolk Southern)	1.750
10. Murray Energy Corporation	1.700
11. Foundation Coal Corporation	1.635
12. Rio Tinto America (Kennecott)	1.400
13. Westmoreland Coal Company	1.200
14. International Coal Group (ICG)	1.063
15. Penn Virginia Resource Partners, LP	0.765
16. TXU Mining Co.	0.718
17. BNI Coal, LTD	0.650
18. Alliance Resources Partners	0.634
19. Kiewit Mining Group, Inc.	0.600
20. Magnum Coal Company	0.600
21. Kentucky River Properties LLC	0.570
22. Alpha Natural Resources	0.548
23. BHP Billiton	0.319
24. Western Pocahontas Properties	0.300
25. Black Hills Corporation	0.285
26. Western Fuels Association, Inc.	0.273
27. Interwest Mining Company (PacifiCorp)	0.242
28. The Pittsburg & Midway Coal Mining Co.	0.225
29. AMVEST West Virginia Coal Company	0.208
30. TECO Coal Corporation	0.200
31. PinnOak Resources, LLC	0.145
32. Jim Walter Resources, Inc.	0.136
33. CAM Holdings LLC	0.120
34. Sun Coke Company (Jewell Smokeless Coal Corp.)	0.102
35. Usibelli Coal Mine, Inc.	0.100
36. Drummond Company, Inc.	0.083
37. Monterey Coal Co. (ExxonMobil)	0.074
38. Oxford Mining Co.	0.072
39. Raven Crest Mining, LLC	0.060
40. National Coal Corporation	0.036
41. TransAlta Centralia Mining LLC	0.035
42. Solar Sources Inc.	0.034
43. Dolet Hills Lignite Company (AEP)	0.032
44. Trapper Mining Inc.	0.018
45. Aluminum Company of America, Inc. (ALCOA)	N/A
46. Argus Energy WV, LLC	N/A
47. Freeman Energy Corporation	N/A
48. James River Coal Company	N/A
49. Oxbow Carbon & Minerals Inc.	N/A
50. Vectren Fuels, Inc.	N/A

Notes: 2006 data compiled from 2007 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 268 billion short tons (Energy Information Administration, 2006).

N/A = Not Available.