

# Coal Facts 2008

## West Virginia Coal Association

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**EDITOR'S NOTE:** The data used to compile this book is taken from two primary sources, one federal and one state. There are minor discrepancies in the two sets of data. These discrepancies are attributable in most cases to differing definitions (the number of miners) and to differences in the way data is compiled (severance tax by county).

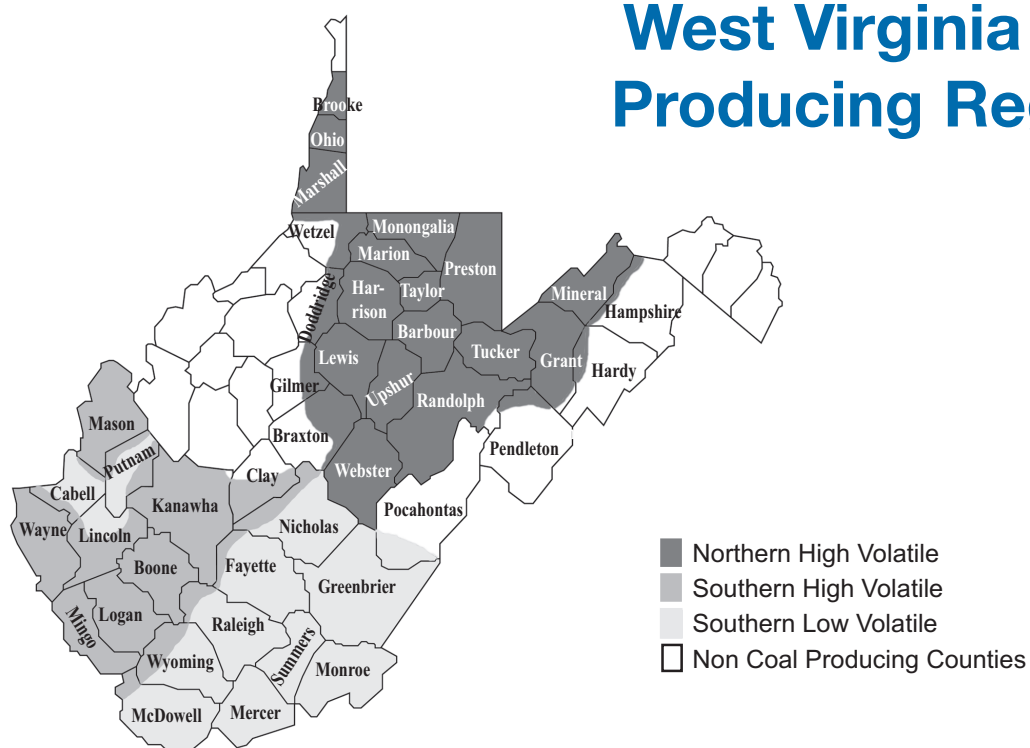
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## West Virginia Coal Producing Regions



## West Virginia Coal Facts At A Glance

Total Production	161,237,538	Leading Coal Producing County	
Underground	92,818,215	Total Tonnage - Boone	33,628,338
Surface	68,419,323	Underground - Marion	13,229,230
		Surface - Boone	20,969,229
Coal Companies Operating in WV	233	Highest Employment by County - Boone	4,122
Number of Mines	552	County With Most	
Underground	308	Coal Reserves - Boone	3,685,104,792
Surface	244	Leading Coal Producing Corporate Group	
Record Production Year - 1997	181,914,000	CONSOL Energy, Inc.	33,105,979
Recoverable Coal Reserves	52,300,602,979	Leading Coal Producing Company	
West Virginia Coal Employment	34,527	Consolidation Coal Co.	18,147,493
Underground	13,053	Largest Underground Mine	
Surface	6,154	McElroy Mine, McElroy Coal Co.	9,667,258
Coal Handling Facilities	2,342	Largest Surface Mine	
Contractors	12,978	Twilight, Independence Coal Co.	5,125,290
Transportation		Largest Mine Employment	
Rail	94,492,903	McElroy Mine, McElroy Coal Co.	813
River	16,436,676	Largest Producing Mining Method	
Truck	35,928,384	Continuous Miner	54,642,629
Estimated Average Annual Coal Wage	\$62,700	Largest Producing Coal Seam	
Estimated Production Value 2007	\$6,757,800,000	Pittsburgh	34,455,192
Estimated Coal Severance Tax	\$418,000,000		

All values expressed in tons except for dollar figures and employment



## U.S. Coal Production By State

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2007 Rank
Alabama	18.9	20.1	22.3	21.3	18.8	19.2	15
Alaska	1.1	1.1	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.3	22
Arizona	12.8	12.1	12.7	12.1	8.2	8.0	16
Colorado	35.1	35.8	39.9	38.5	36.3	36.4	7
Illinois	33.3	31.6	31.9	32.1	32.2	32.4	9
Indiana	35.3	35.4	35.1	34.4	35.7	35.0	8
Kansas	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.4	23
Kentucky	124.1	112.8	114.3	119.8	120.0	115.0	3
Louisiana	3.8	4.0	3.8	4.2	4.1	3.1	18
Maryland	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.1	2.3	20
Mississippi	2.3	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.5	17
Missouri	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.2	24
Montana	37.4	37.0	40.0	40.4	41.8	43.4	5
New Mexico	28.9	26.4	27.2	28.5	25.9	24.5	12
North Dakota	30.8	30.8	29.9	30.0	30.4	29.6	10
Ohio	21.2	22.0	23.2	24.7	22.7	22.6	14
Oklahoma	1.4	1.6	1.8	1.8	2.0	1.6	21
Pennsylvania	68.4	63.7	66.0	67.3	66.0	65.0	4
Tennessee	3.2	2.6	2.9	3.2	2.8	2.6	19
Texas	45.2	47.5	45.9	45.9	45.5	41.9	6
Utah	225.3	23.1	21.7	24.5	26.0	24.0	13
Virginia	30.0	31.6	31.4	27.7	29.7	25.3	11
Washington	5.8	6.2	5.7	5.3	2.6	0.0	
West Virginia	163.3	145.9	153.6	159.5	158.8	161.2	2
Wyoming	373.2	376.3	396.50	406.4	446.7	453.6	1
<b>U.S. Total</b>	<b>1,094.3</b>	<b>1,071.8</b>	<b>1,112.1</b>	<b>1,133.3</b>	<b>1,161.4</b>	<b>1,145.6</b>	

Source - Energy Information Agency, figures expressed in millions of tons

## U.S. Coal Facts At A Glance

Total Production – 2007	1,147,000,000
Underground	355,570,000
Surface	791,430,000
East	479,000,000
West	668,000,000

Number of Mines – 2007	1,440
Underground	620
Surface	820

Employment – 2007	83,000
Underground	47,500
Surface	35,500

Recoverable Reserves – 2007	263,000,000,000
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Leading Coal Producers – 2007	
Peabody Energy Corp.	192,300,000
Rio Tinto America Energy, Inc.	137,900,000
Arch Coal, Inc.	128,100,000
Foundation Coal Group	71,800,000
CONSOL Energy, Inc.	64,600,000
Massey Energy Company	39,000,000
Kiewit Mining Group	37,500,000

## Useful Contacts

### West Virginia Coal Association

Phone	(304) 342-4153
FAX	(304) 342-7651
Web Site	wvcoal.com

### National Mining Association

Phone	(202) 463-2600
FAX	(202) 463-2666
Web Site	nma.org

### WV Department of Environmental Protection

Phone	(304) 926-0440
FAX	(304) 926-0446
Web Site	dep.state.wv.us

### WV Office of Miners' Health, Safety & Training

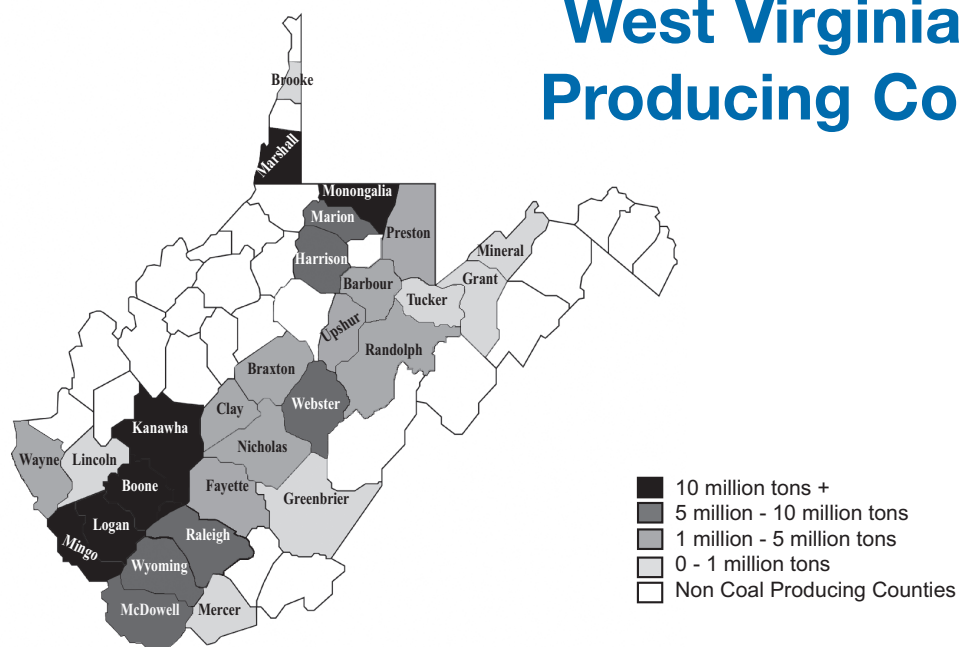
Phone	(304) 558-1425
FAX	(304) 558-1282
Web Site	state.wv.us/mhst

### Office of Surface Mining - Charleston

Phone	(304) 347-7162
FAX	(304) 347-7170
Web Site	osmre.gov



## West Virginia Coal Producing Counties



## West Virginia Coal Production By County - 2007

	Mines	Employees	Underground	Surface	Total
Barbour	15	205	2,067,444	103,512	2,170,956
Boone	102	4,122	12,659,109	20,969,229	33,628,338
Braxton	1	57	335,080		335,080
Brooke	4	59		398,123	398,123
Clay	4	170	154,793	3,588,263	3,743,056
Fayette	22	607	2,176,909	1,779,158	3,956,067
Grant	10	45	122,183		122,183
Greenbrier	13	290	667,031		667,031
Harrison	15	121	82,045	278,384	360,429
Kanawha	40	1,544	7,086,293	5,255,558	12,341,851
Lincoln	3	94	737,363		737,363
Logan	37	1,749	4,404,983	10,249,732	14,654,715
Marion	16	1,112	13,229,230	56,182	13,285,412
Marshall	2	1,025	9,745,298		9,745,298
McDowell	71	940	3,087,769	3,102,144	6,189,913
Mason	1	138	589,554	0	589,554
Mercer	1	6			0
Mineral	5	26		54,548	54,548
Mingo	57	1,645	5,732,677	6,471,932	12,204,609
Monongalia	15	1,189	9,963,161	709,773	10,672,934
Nicholas	13	547	1,147,341	3,277,408	4,424,749
Ohio	1				0
Preston	2	298	1,478,522		1,478,522
Raleigh	42	1,273	4,844,694	4,286,876	9,131,570
Randolph	2	142	1,117,449	3,678	1,121,127
Tucker	4	190	2,761,305		2,761,305
Upshur	7	96	1,987,267	48,711	2,035,978
Wayne	6	491	3,623,272	1,095,830	4,719,102
Webster	4	406	610,270	4,499,932	5,110,202
Wyoming	26	729	2,407,173	2,190,350	4,597,523
<b>Total</b>	<b>540</b>	<b>19,213</b>	<b>92,818,215</b>	<b>68,419,323</b>	<b>161,237,538</b>

Source - West Virginia Office of Miners' Health Safety & Training



## County By County Rankings - 2007

Total Tonnage			Direct Employment		
01	Boone	33,628,338	01	Boone	4,122
02	Logan	14,654,715	02	Wyoming	729
03	Marion	13,285,412	03	Mingo	1,645
04	Mingo	12,204,609	04	Logan	1,749
05	Kanawha	12,341,851	05	Kanawha	1,441
06	Monongalia	10,672,934	06	Raleigh	1,273
07	Marshall	9,745,298	07	Monongalia	1,189
08	Raleigh	9,131,570	08	McDowell	940
09	McDowell	6,189,913	09	Marshall	1,025
10	Webster	5,110,202	10	Harrison	121
11	Wyoming	4,597,523	11	Fayette	607
12	Wayne	4,719,102	12	Marion	1,112
13	Nicholas	4,424,749	13	Nicholas	547
14	Fayette	3,956,067	14	Wayne	491
15	Clay	3,743,056	15	Webster	406
16	Tucker	2,761,305	16	Barbour	205
17	Barbour	2,170,956	17	Preston	298
18	Upshur	2,035,978	18	Upshur	96
19	Preston	1,478,522	19	Greenbrier	290
20	Randolph	1,121,127	20	Clay	170
21	Lincoln	737,363	21	Randolph	142
22	Greenbrier	667,031	22	Lincoln	94
23	Brooke	398,123	23	Braxton	57
24	Harrison	360,429	24	Tucker	190
25	Braxton	335,080	25	Grant	45
26	Grant	122,183	26	Brooke	59
27	Mineral	54,548	27	Mineral	26
	<b>Total</b>	<b>161,237,538</b>	28	Mercer	6
				<b>Total</b>	<b>19,213</b>
Underground Tonnage			Surface Tonnage		
01	Marion	13,229,230	01	Boone	20,969,229
02	Boone	12,659,109	02	Logan	10,249,732
03	Monongalia	9,963,161	03	Mingo	6,471,932
04	Marshall	9,745,298	04	Kanawha	5,255,558
05	Kanawha	7,086,293	05	Webster	4,499,932
06	Mingo	5,732,677	06	Raleigh	4,286,876
07	Raleigh	4,844,694	07	Clay	3,588,263
08	Logan	4,404,983	08	Nicholas	3,277,408
09	Wayne	3,623,272	09	McDowell	3,102,144
10	McDowell	3,087,769	10	Wyoming	2,190,350
11	Tucker	2,761,305	11	Fayette	1,779,158
12	Wyoming	2,407,173	12	Wayne	1,095,830
13	Fayette	2,176,909	13	Monongalia	709,773
14	Barbour	2,067,444	14	Brooke	398,123
15	Upshur	1,987,267	15	Harrison	278,384
16	Preston	1,478,522	16	Barbour	103,512
17	Nicholas	1,147,341	17	Marion	56,182
18	Randolph	1,117,449	18	Mineral	54,548
19	Lincoln	737,363	19	Upshur	48,711
20	Greenbrier	667,031	20	Randolph	3,678
21	Webster	610,270		<b>Total</b>	<b>68,419,323</b>
22	Braxton	335,080			
23	Clay	154,793			
24	Grant	122,183			
25	Harrison	82,045			
	<b>Total</b>	<b>92,818,215</b>			

Source - West Virginia Office of Miners' Health Safety &amp; Training



## Largest West Virginia Coal Companies - 2007

	<b>Company</b>	<b>Production</b>	<b>Corporate Affiliation</b>
1	Consolidation Coal Co.	18,147,493	CONSOL Energy, Inc.
2	McElroy Coal Co.	9,667,258	CONSOL Energy, Inc.
3	Independence Coal Co., Inc.	7,213,525	Massey Energy Co.
4	Eastern Associated Coal Corp.	6,001,981	Patriot Mining Co., Inc.
5	Elk Run Coal Co., Inc.	6,661,580	Massey Energy Co.
6	Alex Energy, Inc.	4,640,435	Massey Energy Co.
7	Phoenix Coal-Mac Mining	4,470,901	Arch Coal, Inc.
8	Hobet Mining, Inc.	4,135,556	Magnum Coal Co.
9	Catenary Coal Co.	3,664,276	Magnum Coal Co.
10	Spartan Mining Co.	3,705,749	Massey Energy Co.
11	Fola Coal Co., LLC	3,588,263	CONSOL Energy, Inc.
12	Wolf Run Mining Co.	3,338,193	International Coal Group
13	ICG Eastern, LLC	3,267,999	International Coal Group
14	Brooks Run Mining Co., LLC	3,175,095	Alpha Natural Resources, Inc
15	Marfork Coal Co., Inc.	3,158,778	Massey Energy Co.
16	Mettiki Coal, LLC	2,761,305	Alliance Coal, LLC
17	Mingo Logan Coal Co.	2,716,091	Arch Coal, Inc.
18	Apogee Coal Co.	2,689,551	Magnum Coal Co.
19	Frasure Creek Mining, LLC	2,673,460	Trinity Coal Corp.
20	Rockspring Development, Inc	2,577,454	Riverton Coal Production, Inc.
21	Extra Energy, Inc.	2,009,526	Extra Energy, Inc.
22	Newtown Energy, Inc.	2,077,245	Coal River Energy

Source - West Virginia Office of Miners' Health Safety & Training

## West Virginia Million Ton Mines - Surface 2007

	<b>Mine</b>	<b>Company</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Production</b>	<b>Employees</b>
1	Twilight MTR	Independence Coal Co.	Boone	5,125,290	328
2	No. 1	Fola Coal Co., Inc.	Clay	3,588,263	147
3	Samples	Catenary Coal Co.	Kanawha	3,352,615	329
4	Birch River	ICG Eastern, LLC	Webster	3,267,999	249
5	No. 1	Alex Energy, Inc.	Nicholas	2,826,406	263
6	Guyan	Apogee Coal Co. (Magnum)	Logan	2,689,551	203
7	Westridge Surface	Hobet Mining, Inc.	Boone	2,437,491	298
8	Jule Fork	Hobet Mining, Inc.	Boone	1,698,065	291
9	Phoenix Surface #4	Phoenix Coal-Mac Mining, Inc.	Logan	1,657,110	96
10	Edwight Surface	Alex Energy, Inc.	Raleigh	1,572,136	144
11	Republic Energy	Elk Run Coal Co., Inc.	Raleigh	1,537,614	130
12	No. 10	White Flame Energy, Inc.	Mingo	1,431,600	92
13	Coal Mountain No. 1	Dynamic Energy, Inc.	Wyoming	1,282,255	72
14	Toney's Fork Surface	Appalachian Fuels, LLC	Boone	1,256,486	92
15	Seven Pines	Brooks Run Mining Co., LLC	Webster	1,231,933	70
16	Red Cedar Surface	Independence Coal Co.	Boone	1,221,147	150
17	Rockhouse Branch Surface	Roadfork Development Co., Inc.	Logan	1,204,407	87
18	Synergy No. 1	Legacy Resources, LLC	Boone	1,192,681	89
19	Black Castle	Elk Run Coal Co., Inc.	Boone	1,132,171	58
20	Holden No. 22	Phoenix Coal-Mac Mining, Inc.	Mingo	1,098,035	60
21	Copley Trace Surface	Argus Energy WV, LLC	Wayne	1,095,830	89
22	Frasure Creek No. 7	Frasure Creek Mining, LLC	Boone	1,063,714	52
23	Frasure Creek No. 4	Frasure Creek Mining, LLC	Mingo	1,012,399	58
24	Ewing Fork No. 1	Simmons Fork Mining, Inc.	Raleigh	1,002,993	74

Source - West Virginia Office of Miners' Health Safety & Training



## Largest West Virginia Coal Producers - 2007

<b>CONSOL Energy, Inc.</b>	<b>33,105,979</b>	<b>Alpha Natural Resources, LLC</b>	<b>10,169,645</b>
Consolidation Coal Co.	18,147,493	Brooks Run Mining Co., LLC	5,751,921
McElroy Coal Co.	9,667,258	White Flame Energy, Inc.	1,431,600
Fola Coal Co., Inc.	3,588,263	Kingwood Mining Co., LLC	1,469,636
CONSOL of Kentucky	1,111,263	Premium Energy, LLC	1,516,488
Little Eagle Coal Co.	329,735		
Powellton Coal Co., LLC	261,967	<b>Patriot Coal Group</b>	<b>7,692,504</b>
<b>A. T. Massey Coal Co., Inc.</b>	<b>31,881,934</b>	Eastern Associated Coal Corp.	6,187,345
Independence Coal Co.	7,213,525	Pine Ridge Coal Co.	1,147,649
Elk Run Coal Co., Inc.	6,661,580	Rivers Edge Mining, Inc.	367,510
Alex Energy, Inc.	4,640,435		
Spartan Mining Co.	3,705,749	<b>International Coal Group, Inc.</b>	<b>7,086,507</b>
Marfork Coal Co.	3,158,778	ICG Eastern	3,048,801
Aracoma Coal Co., LLC	1,832,040	Wolf Run Mining Co.	3,338,193
Road Fork Development Co., Inc.	1,204,407	Patriot Mining Co., Inc.	555,525
Highland Mining Co.	868,906	Baylor Mining	143,988
Rum Creek Coal Sales, Inc.	826,302		
White Buck Coal Co.	758,746	<b>Riverton Coal Production, Inc.</b>	<b>6,413,146</b>
Performance Coal Co.	576,672	Rockspring Development, Inc.	2,735,790
Bandmill Coal Corp.	411,505	Laurel Creek Co., Inc.	1,555,408
Peerless Eagle Coal Co.	23,289	Simmons Fork Mining, Inc.	1,002,993
		Kingston Mining, Inc.	1,118,955
<b>Magnum Coal</b>	<b>14,779,286</b>	<b>Arch Coal, Inc.</b>	<b>4,875,102</b>
Hobet Mining, Inc.	3,784,743	Mingo Logan Coal Co.	2,576,974
Catenary Coal Co.	3,751,998	Phoenix Coal-Mac	2,291,699
Arch of West Virginia	2,719,942		
Speed Mining, Inc.	2,247,637		
Jupiter Holdings, LLC	1,279,831		
Remington LLC	995,816		
Point Mining, Inc.	6,429		

## West Virginia's Million Ton Mines - Underground 2007

Mine	Company	Company	Production	Employees
1 McElroy	McElroy Coal Co.	Marshall	9,667,258	813
2 Loveridge	Consolidation Coal Co.	Marion	6,687,226	535
3 Robinson Run No. 95	Consolidation Coal Co.	Marion	6,542,004	515
4 Blacksville No. 2	Consolidation Coal Co.	Monongalia	4,918,263	526
5 Federal No. 2	Eastern Associated Coal Corp.	Monongalia	4,020,114	489
6 Camp Creek No. 1	Rockspring Development, Inc.	Wayne	2,577,454	301
7 Brody No. 1	Brody Mining, LLC	Boone	1,847,266	233
8 Imperial Mine	Wolf Run Mining Co.	Upshur	1,829,329	77
9 American Eagle	Speed Mining, Inc.	Kanawha	1,792,171	137
10 Mountaineer II	Mingo Logan Coal Co.	Logan	1,759,111	237
11 Whitetail Kittanning	Kingwood Mining Co., LLC	Preston	1,469,636	274
12 Pinnacle	Pinnacle Mining Co., LLC	Wyoming	1,419,423	296
13 Castle	Elk Run Coal Co., Inc.	Boone	1,338,991	101
14 Sentinel	Wolf Run Mining Co.	Barbour	1,313,493	119
15 Europa	Jupiter Holdings, LLC	Boone	1,279,831	137
16 Eagle	Newtown Energy, Inc.	Kanawha	1,221,082	178
17 Harris No. 1	Eastern Associated Coal Corp.	Boone	1,151,625	328
18 Horse Creek Eagle	Marfork Coal Co., Inc.	Raleigh	1,067,929	83
19 Laurel Creek Coalburg	Spartan Mining Co.	Boone	1,039,693	75

Source - West Virginia Office of Miners' Health Safety & Training



## West Virginia Coal Production by Month - 2007

	Underground	Surface	Total
January	8,461,260	5,698,753	14,160,013
February	7,809,990	4,961,234	12,771,224
March	8,740,285	6,158,901	14,899,186
April	7,899,622	5,463,665	13,363,287
May	8,248,406	5,979,823	14,228,229
June	7,472,254	5,801,757	13,274,011
July	6,265,577	5,241,429	11,507,006
August	7,818,045	6,641,008	14,459,053
September	7,498,377	5,871,776	13,370,153
October	8,636,166	6,424,517	15,060,683
November	6,656,199	5,381,330	12,037,529
December	7,321,092	4,795,130	12,116,222
<b>Total</b>	<b>92,818,215</b>	<b>68,419,323</b>	<b>161,237,538</b>

Source - West Virginia Office of Miners' Health Safety & Training

## West Virginia Coal Production by Method - 2007

	Continuous	Longwall	Surface	Total
Barbour	2,039,514	27,930	103,512	2,170,956
Boone	10,330,382	2,328,547	20,969,229	33,628,338
Braxton	335,080			335,080
Brooke			398,123	398,123
Clay	154,793		3,588,263	3,743,056
Fayette	2,176,909		1,779,158	3,956,067
Grant	122,183			122,183
Greenbrier	667,031			667,031
Harrison	82,045		278,384	360,429
Kanawha	5,599,938	1,486,355	5,255,558	12,341,851
Lincoln	737,363			737,363
Logan	2,810,012	1,594,971	10,249,732	14,654,715
Marion	1,237,701	8,846,956	56,182	13,285,412
Marshall	898,642	11,991,529		9,745,298
McDowell	3,069,648	18,121	3,102,144	6,189,913
Mason	589,554		0	589,554
Mercer				0
Mineral			54,548	54,548
Mingo	5,732,677	613,779	6,471,932	12,204,609
Monongalia	9,963,161	7,822,292	709,773	10,672,934
Nicholas	1,147,341	27,295	3,277,408	4,424,749
Ohio				0
Preston	1,478,522			1,478,522
Raleigh	4,844,694		4,286,876	9,131,570
Randolph	1,117,449		3,678	1,121,127
Tucker	517,403	2,243,902		2,761,305
Upshur	1,987,267		48,711	2,035,978
Wayne	3,623,272		1,095,830	4,719,102
Webster	610,270		4,499,932	5,110,202
Wyoming	1,233,444	1,173,729	2,190,350	4,597,523
<b>Total</b>	<b>54,642,629</b>	<b>38,175,406</b>	<b>68,419,323</b>	<b>161,237,538</b>

Source - West Virginia Office of Miners' Health Safety & Training



## Transportation of West Virginia Coal - 2007

	Rail	River	Truck	Belt	Stockpiled	Total
Barbour	—	—	753,951	—	—	753,951
Boone	8,179,874	—	2,030,427	363,864	—	33,628,338
Braxton	335,080	—	—	—	—	335,080
Brooke	—	—	—	—	—	0
Clay	154,793	—	—	—	—	154,793
Fayette	71,642	68,874	911,510	12	—	1,044,793
Grant	—	—	105,625	—	16,558	122,183
Greenbrier	479,533	6,072	166,694	—	1,071	653,370
Harrison	—	—	82,045	—	—	82,045
Kanawha	2,428,115	2,391,219	1,435,377	—	—	6,254,705
Lincoln	—	—	—	—	—	0
Logan	3,903,024	68,417	203,453	16,881	—	4,174,894
Marion	8,426,569	495,201	—	4,150,893	—	13,072,663
Marshall	5,984	9,739,314	—	—	—	9,745,298
McDowell	1,628	—	1,099,818	—	—	2,721,632
Mason	—	—	—	565,954	—	565,954
Mercer	—	—	121,368	—	—	121,368
Mineral	—	—	—	—	—	0
Mingo	1,971,479	75,792	2,596,131	288,611	—	4,932,013
Monongalia	9,214,102	—	1,024,784	—	—	10,238,886
Nicholas	1,062,588	20,647	408,172	6,983	1,953	1,142,977
Ohio	—	—	—	—	—	0
Preston	—	—	8,886	1,469,636	—	1,478,522
Raleigh	4,329,148	—	521,219	—	5,494	4,819,224
Randolph	—	—	1,113,106	43,674	—	1,156,780
Tucker	73,574	—	2,749,374	—	—	2,822,945
Upshur	150,481	—	1,836,786	—	—	1,987,267
Wayne	2,430,936	672	1,057,686	—	—	3,489,294
Webster	640,781	—	—	—	—	640,781
Wyoming	1,711,787	—	696,097	—	—	2,457,114
<b>Total</b>	<b>94,435,779</b>	<b>16,436,676</b>	<b>35,928,384</b>	<b>6,906,508</b>	<b>853,972</b>	<b>153,106,216</b>

Source - West Virginia Office of Miners' Health Safety & Training

## Coal Use at West Virginia Power Plants

Facility	County	Utility	Capacity in Megawatts	1999	2007
John Amos	Putnam	AEP	2,900	6,955,609	6,728,940
Harrison	Harrison	Allegheny	1,920	5,365,292	4,709,340
Mount Storm	Grant	Dominion	1,575	4,224,035	3,855,600
Mitchell	Marshall	AEP	1,460	3,602,513	3,745,440
Pleasants	Mason	Allegheny	1,223	3,283,885	3,139,560
Mountaineer	Tyler	AEP	1,300	3,296,708	2,983,500
Fort Martin	Mason	Allegheny	1,107	3,032,453	2,643,840
Philip Sporn	Monongalia	AEP	1,050	2,354,822	2,535,975
Kammer	Wetzel	AEP	630	1,654,614	1,639,040
Kanawha River	Kanawha	AEP	425	870,776	1,007,300
Albright	Preston	Allegheny	292	516,124	638,010
Willow Island	Pleasants	Allegheny	243	594,921	488,835
Rivesville	Marion	Allegheny	142	173,982	488,835
<b>Total</b>	<b>West Virginia</b>		<b>14,267</b>	<b>35,925,734</b>	<b>34,604,215</b>

Source - AEP, Allegheny, Dominion



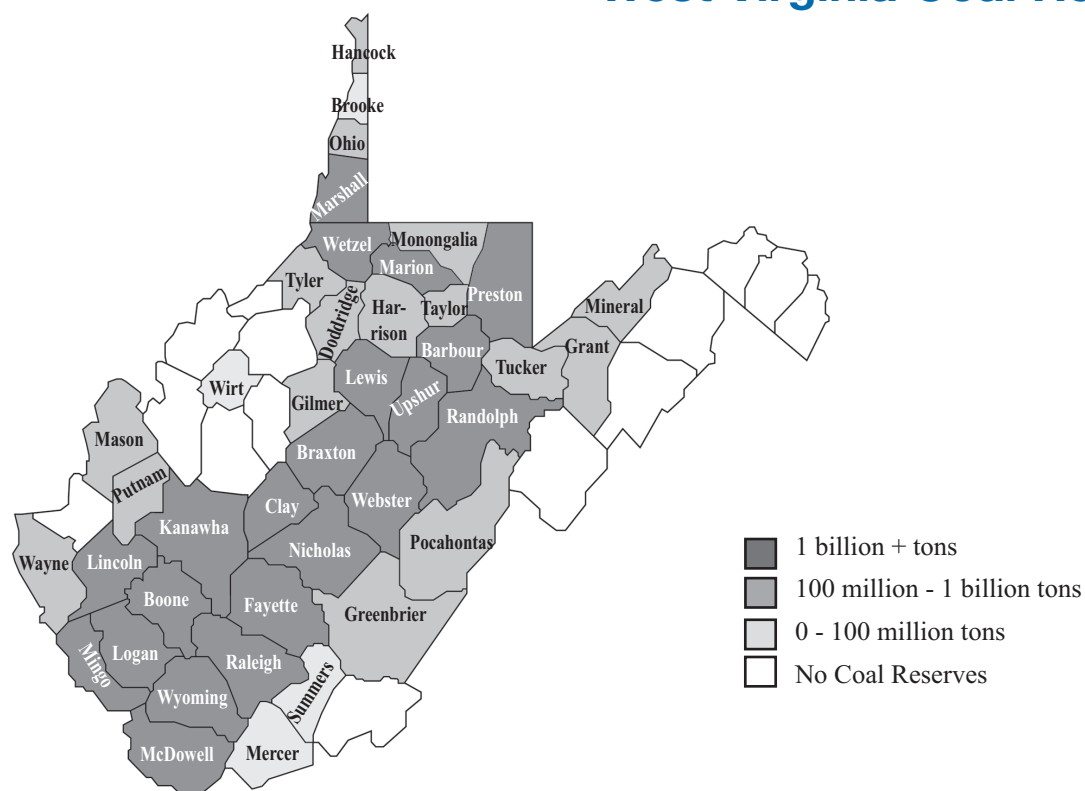
## West Virginia Coal Production by Seam - 2007

	Underground	Surface	Total
Alma	645,302	258,114	903,416
Alma A	2,255,263	0	2,255,263
Bakerstown	175,754	0	175,754
Beckley	1,155,945	113,453	1,269,398
Bens Creek	0	27,365	27,365
Cedar Grove	1,634,971	1,278,314	2,913,285
Chilton	0	418,526	418,526
Chilton Rider	168,482	0	168,482
Clarion	12,162	6,213,772	6,225,934
Coalburg	7,544,812	17,634,730	25,179,542
Douglas	936,951	0	936,951
Eagle	5,260,616	24,566	5,285,182
Eagle A	0	50,092	50,092
Elk Lick	0	31,579	31,579
Fire Creek	691,020	649,053	1,340,073
Gilbert	104,248	38,070	142,318
Glenalum Tunnel	628,202	0	628,202
Hernshaw	212,382	515,632	728,014
laeger	148,583	0	148,583
Little Alma	176,402	0	176,402
Little Chilton	682,202	0	682,202
Little Eagle	141,972	0	141,972
Little Fire Creek	366,148	468,063	834,211
Lower Campbell Creek	532,679	0	532,679
Lower Cedar Grove	721,634	78,267	799,901
Lower Kittanning	2,497,687	9,458,036	11,955,723
Lower Winifrede	1,224,467	0	1,224,467
Middle Kittanning	2,497,687	5,268,909	7,432,566
No. 2 Gas	1,733,921	631,949	2,365,870
Peerless	3,852,601	0	3,852,601
Pittsburgh	33,662,934	792,258	34,455,192
Pocahontas 2	259,443	0	259,443
Pocahontas 3	3,961,521	674,939	4,636,460
Pocahontas 4	5,608	66,801	72,409
Pocahontas 5	0	545,698	545,698
Pocahontas 6	357,832	12,650	370,482
Pocahontas 7	83,291	0	83,291
Pocahontas 9	0	16,886	16,886
Powellton	3,387,042	1,352,115	4,739,157
Powellton A	415,078	0	415,078
Redstone	342,536	353,970	696,506
Refuse Processing	218,181	58,066	276,247
Sewell	2,601,177	94,699	2,695,876
Sewickley	1,059,442	8,911	1,068,353
Stockton-Lewiston	2,883,677	8,817,513	11,701,190
Upper Freeport	560,916	91,377	652,293
Upper Kittanning	1,591,781	6,070,432	7,662,213
Upper Mercer	1,330,753	0	1,330,753
Washington	0	47,959	47,959
Waynesburg	0	689,726	689,726
Welch	41,550	0	41,550
Williamson	281,116	2,336,713	2,617,829
Williamson Rider	0	437,115	437,115
Winifrede	3,276,022	1,216,243	4,492,265
<b>Total</b>	<b>91,988,281</b>	<b>66,847,303</b>	<b>158,835,584</b>

Source - West Virginia Office of Miners' Health Safety & Training



## West Virginia Coal Reserves



	Original Mineable Reserves	Remaining Recoverable Reserves		Original Mineable Reserves	Remaining Recoverable Reserves
Barbour	3,585,619,298	1,582,542,110	Mercer	506,829,312	99,535,892
Boone	8,142,970,465	3,685,104,792	Mineral	809,34,066	360,932,566
Braxton	2,323,332,633	1,111,009,699	Mingo	6,332,263,181	3,021,721,832
Brooke	360,000,000	55,434,255	Monongalia	3,748,630,971	977,123,989
Cabell	44,167,156	0	Nicholas	6,172,807,449	3,363,188,424
Calhoun	251,017,114	0	Ohio	910,000,000	336,292,256
Clay	3,237,869,854	1,829,740,083	Pocahontas	508,644,743	299,843,805
Doddridge	1,119,317,757	671,587,864	Preston	3,212,323,508	1,393,120,746
Fayette	4,420,505,039	1,850,495,007	Putnam	433,090,336	238,231,342
Gilmer	1,019,245,455	495,526,312	Raleigh	4,283,368,282	1,630,065,424
Grant	969,014,155	482,627	Randolph	4,183,643,819	2,414,625,010
Greenbrier	1,220,293,321	634,139,604	Roane	674,768,973	0
Hancock	500,000,000	246,659,014	Summers	18,678,528	10,676,345
Harrison	2,172,730,581	488,251,512	Taylor	1,327,673,239	613,961,430
Kanawha	5,901,324,612	2,659,973,118	Tucker	486,964,209	177,380,400
Lewis	2,776,037,160	1,364,763,631	Tyler	948,133,232	474,066,616
Lincoln	1,770,813,665	1,044,577,738	Upshur	3,554,551,754	1,672,483,211
Logan	8,149,879,105	3,494,847,410	Wayne	1,471,495,778	789,456,163
Marion	4,317,089,326	1,421,383,522	Webster	6,305,536,510	3,658,059,757
Marshall	4,448,857,374	1,868,137,238	Wetzel	3,321,923,236	1,660,868,193
Mason	339,976,480	150,774,049	Wirt	22,302,720	11,151,360
McDowell	5,340,598,171	1,644,291,273	Wyoming	5,061,292,844	2,411,342,382
			<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>116,705,415,411</b>	<b>52,300,602,979</b>

Source - West Virginia Office of Miners' Health Safety & Training



## West Virginia Coal Production and Employment 1900-2007

	<b>Production</b>	<b>Employment</b>		<b>Production</b>	<b>Employment</b>
1900	22,647,207	29,017	1954	113,039,046	64,849
1901	24,088,402	32,386	1955	137,073,372	54,321
1902	24,570,826	36,147	1956	150,401,233	68,318
1903	29,337,241	39,452	1957	150,220,548	66,792
1904	32,406,752	45,492	1958	115,245,791	55,065
1905	37,791,580	49,950	1959	117,770,002	52,352
1906	43,290,350	53,769	1960	120,107,994	48,696
1907	48,091,583	56,256	1961	111,370,863	42,557
1908	49,000,000	60,189	1962	117,018,419	43,456
1909	49,697,018	62,189	1963	128,924,165	44,854
1910	59,274,708	68,135	1964	139,361,204	44,205
1911	60,517,167	70,644	1965	149,236,013	44,885
1912	66,731,587	69,611	1966	148,826,592	43,344
1913	69,182,791	70,321	1967	152,461,567	42,742
1914	73,666,981	76,041	1968	145,113,560	41,573
1915	71,812,917	81,328	1969	139,315,720	41,941
1916	89,165,772	80,058	1970	143,132,284	45,261
1917	89,383,449	88,665	1971	118,317,785	48,858
1918	90,766,636	92,132	1972	122,856,378	48,190
1919	84,980,551	91,566	1973	115,239,146	45,041
1920	89,590,271	97,426	1974	101,713,580	46,026
1921	90,452,996	116,726	1975	109,048,898	55,256
1922	79,394,786	107,709	1976	108,793,594	59,802
1923	97,474,177	121,280	1977	95,405,977	61,815
1924	156,570,631	115,964	1978	84,697,048	62,982
1925	123,061,985	111,708	1979	112,380,883	58,565
1926	144,603,574	120,638	1980	121,583,762	55,502
1927	146,088,121	119,618	1981	112,813,972	55,411
1928	133,866,587	112,715	1982	128,778,076	53,941
1929	139,297,148	107,393	1983	115,135,454	35,831
1930	122,429,767	107,832	1984	131,040,566	39,950
1931	102,698,420	97,953	1985	127,867,375	35,913
1932	86,114,506	86,829	1986	130,787,233	32,329
1933	94,130,508	95,367	1987	137,672,276	28,885
1934	98,441,233	106,590	1988	144,917,788	28,100
1935	99,441,233	109,779	1989	151,834,721	28,323
1936	118,965,066	111,625	1990	171,155,053	28,876
1937	118,965,066	115,052	1991	166,715,271	27,479
1938	93,511,099	103,735	1992	163,797,710	27,065
1939	108,515,665	104,022	1993	133,700,856	22,386
1940	126,619,825	130,457	1994	164,200,572	21,414
1941	140,944,744	112,875	1995	167,096,211	21,602
1942	156,752,598	112,817	1996	174,008,217	18,939
1943	160,429,576	105,585	1997	181,914,000	18,165
1944	164,954,218	103,146	1998	180,794,012	17,382
1945	151,909,714	97,380	1999	169,206,834	14,845
1946	143,977,874	102,393	2000	169,370,602	14,281
1947	173,653,816	116,421	2001	175,052,857	15,729
1948	168,589,033	125,669	2002	163,896,890	15,377
1949	122,913,540	121,121	2003	144,899,599	14,871
1950	145,563,295	119,568	2004	153,631,633	16,037
1951	163,448,001	111,562	2005	159,498,069	17,992
1952	142,181,271	100,862	2006	158,835,584	20,533
1953	131,872,563	84,093	2007	161,237,538	19,213

Source - West Virginia Office of Miners' Health Safety & Training



# The Severance Tax

In 1987, West Virginia enacted a severance tax on coal. The tax amounts to 5% of the sale price of mined coal.

Of this amount, the State retains 93%. The remaining 7% is apportioned among the State's 55 counties and its 228 incorporated municipalities.

Three-fourths of the 7% share is divided among the coal producing counties. This money is apportioned according to each county's production level. The remaining quarter of the 7% is divided among all counties and municipalities, according to population, whether coal is mined or not.

All incorporated communities receive a share, based on population. Each county receives an additional share, based on the population of the unincorporated areas of the county.

The total severance tax collections for 2007 amounted to more than \$400 million. A total of \$25,962,541.16 was distributed to all counties and municipalities. Of this amount, \$19,471,905.91 represented coal production in the 27 coal producing counties.

## 2007 Severance Tax Receipts

County	Unincorporated	Production	County Total	Municipalities	Grand Total
<b>Barbour</b>	\$37,504.25	\$181,472.11	\$218,976.36	\$18,334.02	\$237,310.38
Berkeley	\$217,843.57	\$0.00	\$217,843.57	\$54,599.99	\$272,443.56
<b>Boone</b>	\$77,503.12	\$4,468,278.70	\$4,545,781.82	\$14,148.85	\$4,559,930.67
<b>Braxton</b>	\$42,931.27	\$48,755.88	\$91,687.15	\$9,838.26	\$101,525.41
<b>Brooke</b>	\$50,798.96	\$52,114.11	\$102,913.07	\$28,814.66	\$131,727.73
Cabell	\$158,064.30	\$0.00	\$158,064.30	\$104,100.23	\$262,164.53
Calhoun	\$25,185.94	\$0.00	\$25,185.94	\$2,027.93	\$27,213.87
<b>Clay</b>	\$34,948.70	\$374,645.38	\$409,594.08	\$2,128.41	\$411,722.49
Doddridge	\$23,678.42	\$0.00	\$23,678.42	\$2,892.94	\$26,571.36
<b>Fayette</b>	\$110,011.14	\$478,376.65	\$588,387.79	\$62,783.56	\$589,233.35
Gilmer	\$19,525.65	\$0.00	\$19,525.65	\$6,180.79	\$25,706.44
<b>Grant</b>	\$30,785.15	\$6,417.50	\$37,202.65	\$9,769.96	\$46,972.61
<b>Greenbrier</b>	\$82,352.20	\$46,437.97	\$128,790.17	\$42,051.89	\$170,842.06
Hampshire	\$64,833.00	\$0.00	\$64,833.00	\$7,681.01	\$72,514.01
Hancock	\$42,464.65	\$0.00	\$42,464.65	\$86,508.63	\$128,973.28
Hardy	\$36,064.96	\$0.00	\$32,207.35	\$9,407.53	\$41,614.88
<b>Harrison</b>	\$122,254.10	\$68,419.83	\$190,673.93	\$124,156.47	\$314,830.40
Jackson	\$74,319.46	\$0.00	\$74,319.46	\$26,180.11	\$100,499.57
Jefferson	\$122,670.47	\$0.00	\$122,670.47	\$28,760.86	\$151,437.33
<b>Kanawha</b>	\$352,150.45	\$692,587.40	\$1,242,606.79	\$368,106.09	\$1,610,712.88
Lewis	\$43,774.55	\$0.00	\$43,774.55	\$16,952.11	\$60,726.66
<b>Lincoln</b>	\$72,837.07	\$692,587.40	\$765,424.47	\$6,514.51	\$771,938.98
<b>Logan</b>	\$119,809.86	\$1,871,301.92	\$1,991,111.78	\$15,541.52	\$2,006,653.30
<b>Marion</b>	\$96,440.12	\$1,517,251.92	\$1,613,692.04	\$95,492.55	\$1,709,184.59
<b>Marshall</b>	\$68,529.94	\$1,421,374.35	\$1,489,904.29	\$69,569.80	\$1,559,474.09
<b>Mason</b>	\$63,605.43	\$50,930.50	\$114,535.93	\$29,961.08	\$144,497.01
<b>McDowell</b>	\$72,740.17	\$601,973.85	\$757,012.41	\$25,350.97	\$782,363.38
Mercer	\$155,038.56	\$0.00	\$155,038.56	\$71,013.64	\$226,052.20
<b>Mineral</b>	\$67,578.80	\$6,376.82	\$73,955.62	\$29,582.73	\$103,538.35
<b>Mingo</b>	\$83,418.23	\$1,682,663.46	\$1,766,081.69	\$17,989.50	\$1,784,071.19



## 2007 Severance Tax Receipts

<b>Monongalia</b>	\$175,145.64	\$773,506.86	\$948,652.56	\$118,693.65	\$1,067,346.21
Monroe	\$47,841.37	\$0.00	\$47,841.37	\$3,757.94	\$51,599.31
Morgan	\$49,374.00	\$0.00	\$49,374.00	\$4,260.44	\$53,634.44
<b>Nicholas</b>	\$74,624.51	\$589,154.22	\$663,778.73	\$20,713.70	\$684,492.43
Ohio	\$37,568.90	\$0.00	\$37,568.90	\$133,169.02	\$170,737.92
Pendleton	\$26,557.01	\$0.00	\$26,557.01	\$2,860.62	\$29,417.63
Pleasants	\$16,011.74	\$0.00	\$16,011.74	\$10,958.07	\$26,969.81
Pocahontas	\$26,639.58	\$0.00	\$26,639.58	\$6,134.04	\$32,773.62
<b>Preston</b>	\$79,100.35	\$190,320.33	\$241,730.91	\$26,190.70	\$267,921.61
Putnam	\$141,607.49	\$0.00	\$141,607.49	\$39,395.76	\$181,003.25
<b>Raleigh</b>	\$210,711.73	\$1,232,331.73	\$1,053,464.19	\$73,730.58	\$1,127,194.77
<b>Randolph</b>	\$68,809.89	\$67,998.37	\$61,449.82	\$32,630.11	\$94,079.93
Ritchie	\$22,949.79	\$0.00	\$22,949.79	\$14,164.11	\$37,113.90
Roane	\$46,287.25	\$0.00	\$46,287.25	\$9,152.63	\$55,439.88
Summers	\$36,319.85	\$0.00	\$36,319.85	\$10,337.12	\$46,656.97
Taylor	\$37,016.16	\$0.00	\$37,016.16	\$20,731.60	\$57,747.76
<b>Tucker</b>	\$15,145.97	\$294,900.36	\$310,046.33	\$11,141.13	\$321,187.46
Tyler	\$21,855.08	\$0.00	\$21,855.08	\$9,393.14	\$31,248.22
<b>Upshur</b>	\$63,454.72	\$74,026.99	\$137,481.71	\$20,548.58	\$158,030.29
<b>Wayne</b>	\$113,783.43	\$403,544.08	\$517,327.51	\$25,426.39	\$542,753.90
<b>Webster</b>	\$29,579.19	\$655,506.92	\$685,086.11	\$5,304.94	\$690,391.05
<b>Wetzel</b>	\$31,022.06	\$109,282.51	\$140,304.57	\$35,661.98	\$175,966.55
Wirt	\$17,512.05	\$0.00	\$17,512.05	\$3,567.70	\$21,079.75
Wood	\$144,109.17	\$0.00	\$144,109.17	\$171,696.32	\$315,805.49
<b>Wyoming</b>	\$77,793.83	\$621,499.04	\$699,292.87	\$14,479.09	\$713,777.96
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$4,180,473.43</b>	<b>\$19,471,905.91</b>	<b>\$23,652,379.34</b>	<b>\$2,310,161.82</b>	<b>\$25,962,541.16</b>

Bolded counties were producing counties.

## 2007 Severance Tax Receipts by Local Government

County/Town	Receipts for 2007	County/Town	Receipts for 2007
<b>Barbour County</b>	<b>\$218,976.36</b>	<b>Braxton County</b>	<b>\$91,687.15</b>
Philippi	\$10,301.22	Sutton	\$3,628.79
Belington	\$6,417.61	Gassaway	\$3,233.95
Junior	\$1,615.19	Burnsville	\$1,726.45
		Flat Woods	\$1,249.07
<b>Berkeley County</b>	<b>\$217,843.57</b>	<b>Brooke County</b>	<b>\$102,913.07</b>
Martinsburg	\$53,738.56	Follansbee	\$11,180.57
Hedgesville	\$861.43	Wellsburg	\$10,376.57
		Bethany	\$3,535.45
<b>Boone County</b>	<b>\$4,545,781.82</b>	Beech Bottom	\$2,175.09
Madison	\$9,608.47	Windsor Heights	\$1,546.98
Danville	\$1,974.13		
Whitesville	\$1,866.35	<b>Cabell County</b>	<b>\$158,064.30</b>
Sylvester	\$699.90	Huntington	\$184,757.68
		Barboursville	\$11,424.62
		Milton	\$7,917.93



## 2007 Severance Tax Receipts by Local Government

County/Town	Receipts for 2007	County/Town	Receipts for 2007
<b>Calhoun County</b>	<b>\$25,185.94</b>	<b>Harrison County</b>	<b>\$190,673.93</b>
Grantsville	\$2,027.93	Clarksburg	\$60,095.18
<b>Clay County</b>	<b>\$409,594.08</b>	Bridgeport	\$26,223.20
Clay	\$2,128.41	Shinnston	\$8,237.40
<b>Doddridge County</b>	<b>\$23,678.42</b>	Salem	\$7,200.07
West Union	\$2,892.94	Stonewood	\$6,514.52
<b>Fayette County</b>	<b>\$588,387.79</b>	Nutter Fort	\$6,051.49
Oak Hill	\$27,238.99	Lumberport	\$3,363.13
Fayetteville	\$9,884.85	Anmore	\$2,458.65
Montgomery	\$6,970.36	West Milford	\$2,336.63
Ansted	\$5,656.73	Lost Creek	\$1,676.20
Mount Hope	\$5,337.26	<b>Jackson County</b>	<b>\$74,319.46</b>
Smithers	\$3,244.67	Ravenswood	\$14,468.34
Gauley Bridge	\$2,648.90	Ripley	\$11,711.77
Meadow Bridge	\$1,152.16	<b>Jefferson County</b>	<b>\$122,670.47</b>
Pax	\$624.52	Ranson	\$10,591.94
Thurmond	\$25.12	Charles Town	\$10,434.02
<b>Gilmer County</b>	<b>\$19,525.65</b>	Bolivar	\$3,750.81
Glenville	\$5,549.05	Shepherdstown	\$2,882.17
Sand Fork	\$631.74	Harpers Ferry	\$1,101.92
<b>Grant County</b>	<b>\$37,202.65</b>	<b>Kanawha County</b>	<b>\$1,242,606.79</b>
Petersburg	\$8,696.80	Charleston	\$191,742.40
Bayard	\$1,073.16	South Charleston	\$48,060.30
<b>Greenbrier County</b>	<b>\$128,790.17</b>	St. Albans	\$41,515.09
Lewisburg	\$13,007.49	Dunbar	\$29,266.55
White Sulphur Springs	\$8,309.17	Nitro	\$24,493.21
Ronceverte	\$5,588.50	Marmet	\$6,076.65
Rainelle	\$5,545.40	Chesapeake	\$5,897.20
Alderson	\$3,915.93	Belle	\$4,518.92
Rupert	\$3,373.90	Clendenin	\$4,005.64
Quinwood	\$1,561.32	East Bank	\$3,348.78
Falling Springs	\$750.18	Cedar Grove	\$3,093.96
<b>Hampshire County</b>	<b>\$64,833.00</b>	Glasgow	\$2,810.39
Romney	\$6,963.15	Pratt	\$1,977.70
Capon Bridge	\$717.86	Handley	\$1,299.30
<b>Hancock County</b>	<b>\$42,464.65</b>	<b>Lewis County</b>	<b>\$43,774.55</b>
Weirton	\$73,260.58	Weston	\$15,494.90
Chester	\$9,303.42	Jane Lew	\$1,457.21
New Cumberland	\$3,944.63	<b>Lincoln County</b>	<b>\$765,424.47</b>
<b>Hardy County</b>	<b>\$32,207.35</b>	Hamlin	\$4,016.40
Moorefield	\$8,524.54	West Hamlin	\$2,498.11
Wardensville	\$882.99	<b>Logan County</b>	<b>\$1,991,111.78</b>
		Logan	\$5,850.53
		Chapmanville	\$4,346.59
		Man	\$2,763.72
		West Logan	\$1,500.31
		Mitchell Heights	\$1,080.37



## 2007 Severance Tax Receipts by Local Government

County/Town	Receipts for 2007	County/Town	Receipts for 2007
<b>Marion County</b>	<b>\$1,613,692.04</b>	<b>Mineral County</b>	<b>\$73,955.62</b>
Fairmont	\$68,544.29	Keyser	\$19,033.91
Mannington	\$7,623.64	Piedmont	\$3,639.50
Barracksville	\$4,622.95	Carpendale	\$3,424.13
Monongah	\$3,370.33	Ridgely	\$2,735.01
Rivesville	\$3,277.00	Elk Garden	\$750.18
Grant Town	\$2,358.17		
White Hall	\$2,135.61	<b>Mingo County</b>	<b>\$1,766,081.69</b>
Fairview	\$1,561.32	Williamson	\$12,253.80
Farmington	\$1,389.06	Matewan	\$1,787.45
Worthington	\$610.18	Delbarton	\$1,701.33
		Gilbert	\$1,496.74
		Kermit	\$750.18
<b>Marshall County</b>	<b>\$1,489,904.29</b>	<b>Monongalia County</b>	<b>\$948,652.56</b>
Moundsville	\$35,885.56	Morgantown	\$96,224.77
Pleasant Valley	\$11,122.08	Westover	\$14,145.35
McMechen	\$6,952.44	Star City	\$4,902.96
Benwood	\$5,688.98	Granville	\$2,792.47
Glen Dale	\$5,570.52	Blacksville	\$628.10
Cameron	\$4,350.22		
<b>Mason County</b>	<b>\$114,535.93</b>	<b>Monroe County</b>	<b>\$47,841.37</b>
Pt. Pleasant	\$16,643.41	Union	\$1,966.92
New Haven	\$5,595.64	Peterstown	\$1,791.02
Mason	\$3,818.96		
Hartford	\$2,162.81	<b>Morgan County</b>	<b>\$49,374.00</b>
Henderson	\$1,166.51	Bath (Berkeley Springs)	\$2,379.65
Leon	\$473.75	Paw Paw	\$1,880.79
<b>McDowell County</b>	<b>\$757,012.41</b>	<b>Nicholas County</b>	<b>\$663,778.73</b>
Welch	\$9,630.03	Summersville	\$11,823.09
Gary	\$3,291.33	Richwood	\$8,890.61
War	\$2,828.35		
Northfork	\$1,862.81	<b>Ohio County</b>	<b>\$37,568.90</b>
Keystone	\$1,625.96	Wheeling	\$112,771.22
Kimball	\$1,475.19	Bethlehem	\$9,515.15
Davy	\$1,338.83	West Liberty	\$4,378.91
laeger	\$1,284.95	Triadelphia	\$2,932.40
Bradshaw	\$1,037.27	Clearview	\$2,117.70
Anawalt	\$976.25	Valley Grove	\$1,453.64
<b>Mercer County</b>	<b>\$155,038.56</b>	<b>Pendleton County</b>	<b>\$26,557.01</b>
Bluefield	\$41,100.71	Franklin	\$2,860.62
Princeton	\$22,781.09		
Athens	\$3,955.38	<b>Pleasants County</b>	<b>\$16,011.74</b>
Bramwell	\$1,529.01	St. Marys	\$7,239.59
Matoaka	\$1,137.81	Belmont	\$3,718.48
Oakvale	\$509.64		
		<b>Pocahontas County</b>	<b>\$26,639.58</b>
		Marlinton	\$4,321.47
		Durbin	\$940.36
		Hillsboro	\$872.21



## 2007 Severance Tax Receipts by Local Government

County/Town	Receipts for 2007	County/Town	Receipts for 2007
<b>Preston County</b>	<b>\$241, 730.91</b>	<b>Taylor County</b>	<b>\$37,016.16</b>
Kingwood	\$10,566.85	Grafton	\$19,701.48
Terra Alta	\$5,226.01	Flemington	\$1,030.12
Masontown	\$2,322.46		
Rowelsburg	\$2,200.21	<b>Tucker</b>	<b>\$310,046.33</b>
Reedsville	\$1,855.67	Parsons	\$5,251.12
Newburg	\$1,292.16	Davis	\$2,239.73
Tunnelton	\$1,206.04	Thomas	\$1,622.34
Albright	\$886.56	Hendricks	\$1,144.95
Brandonville	\$369.14	Hambleton	\$882.99
Bruceton Mills	\$265.60		
		<b>Tyler County</b>	<b>\$21,855.08</b>
<b>Putnam County</b>	<b>\$141,607.49</b>	Sistersville	\$5,699.76
Hurricane	\$18,743.15	Middlebourne	\$3,122.65
Winfield	\$6,668.87	Friendly	\$570.73
Eleanor	\$4,827.54		
Buffalo	\$4,203.01	<b>Upshur County</b>	<b>\$137,481.71</b>
Poca	\$3,635.92	Buckhannon	\$20,548.58
Bancroft	\$1,317.27		
		<b>Wayne County</b>	<b>\$517,327.51</b>
<b>Raleigh County</b>	<b>\$1,053,464.19</b>	Kenova	\$12,508.62
Beckley	\$62,029.28	Ceredo	\$6,012.01
Mabscott	\$5,035.76	Wayne	\$3,966.16
Sophia	\$4,669.92	Fort Gay	\$2,939.60
Lester	\$1,155.73		
Rhodell	\$839.89	<b>Webster County</b>	<b>\$685,086.11</b>
		Webster Springs	\$2,900.15
<b>Randolph County</b>	<b>\$61,449.82</b>	Cowen	\$1,841.27
Elkins	\$25,239.73	Camden-On-Gauley	\$563.52
Mill Creek	\$2,376.09		
Beverly	\$2,336.63	<b>Wetzel County</b>	<b>\$140,304.57</b>
Coalton	\$886.56	New Martinsville	\$21,478.16
Huttonsville	\$778.88	Paden City	\$10,264.33
Montrose	\$559.95	Pine Grove	\$2,049.48
Harman	\$452.27	Hundred	\$1,234.71
		Smithfield	\$635.30
<b>Ritchie County</b>	<b>\$22,949.79</b>		
Harrisville	\$6,611.42	<b>Wirt County</b>	<b>\$17,512.05</b>
Pennsboro	\$4,303.55	Elizabeth	\$3,567.70
Ellenboro	\$1,338.83		
Cairo	\$934.00	<b>Wood County</b>	<b>\$144,109.17</b>
Pullman	\$606.61	Parkersburg	\$118,801.27
Auburn	\$369.70	Vienna	\$38,983.09
		Williamstown	\$10,753.42
<b>Roane County</b>	<b>\$46,287.25</b>	North Hills	\$3,158.54
Spencer	\$8,441.98		
Reedy	\$710.65	<b>Wyoming County</b>	<b>\$699,292.87</b>
		Mullens	\$6,349.39
<b>Summers County</b>	<b>\$36,319.85</b>	Oceana	\$5,563.38
Hinton	\$10,337.12	Pineville	\$2,566.32
		<b>County Total</b>	<b>\$23,652,379.34</b>
		<b>Municipalities</b>	<b>\$2,310,161.82</b>
		<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>\$25,962,541.16</b>



## West Virginia Mining Permits Issued - 2007

Permit No.	Company	Acres	County	Nearest P.O.
<b>Underground</b>				
U200107	Wolf Run Mining Co.	32.00	Grant	Mt. Storm
U200406	ICG Tygart Valley, LLC	108.42	Taylor	Thornton
U200805	Tunnel Ridge, LLC	62.44	Ohio	West Liberty
U300606	Frasure Creek Mining, LLC	60.01	Fayette	Page
U301007	Pocahontas Coal Co., LLC	10.10	Raleigh	Odd
U301406	Marfork Coal Co., Inc.	11.66	Raleigh	Naoma
U301706	Siata, LLC	2.82	Kanawha	Cabin Creek
U301906	Maple Coal Co.	4.00	Fayette	Powellton
U302006	Atlantic Leaseco, LLC	48.40	Nicholas	Calvin
U400107	Pay Car Mining, Inc.	26.10	Wyoming	Coal Mountain
U400806	Brooks Run Mining Co., LLC	6.53	Wyoming	Itmann
U401006	Brooks Run Mining Co., LLC	8.55	Raleigh	Stephenson
U401106	DDS Leasing, Inc.	7.54	McDowell	Caretta
U401206	Pioneer Fuel Corp.	9.00	Wyoming	Oceana
U401406	Brooks Run Mining Co., LLC	3.03	Raleigh	Stephenson
U500107	Hillside Mining Co.	33.00	Boone	Wharton
U500406	Laurel Creek Co., Inc.	55.11	Mingo	Dingess
U501606	Highland Mining Co.	3.00	Logan	Ethel
U501706	Frasure Creek Mining, LLC	9.76	Mingo	Panther
U502006	Laurel Creek Co., Inc.	8.40	Mingo	Dingess
U502106	Mingo Logan Coal Co.	33.67	Logan	Sharples
<b>Surface</b>				
S200106	LP Mineral, LLC	118.00	Marion	Baxter
S200906	D&L Coal Co., Inc.	115.00	Mineral	Elk Garden
S201006	Patriot Mining Co., Inc.	130.00	Monongalia	Cassville
S201206	Shafer Brothers Construction, Inc.	56.00	Monongalia	Cassville
S201306	Patriot Mining Co., Inc.	66.00	Monongalia	Everettville
S201506	Boomerang Coal Inc.	10.00	Randolph	Pickens
S300207	Powellton Coal Co., LLC	286.10	Fayette	Swiss
S301006	Pioneer fuel Corp.	723.45	Raleigh	Pax
S301506	Resources Limited, LLC	33.70	Nicholas	Tioga
S301507	Midland Trail Resources, LLC	370.00	Greenbrier	Rupert
S301705	Frasure Creek Mining, LLC	534.10	Fayette	Kincaid
S301806	Alex Energy, Inc.	357.60	Nicholas	Gilboa
S302005	JMAC Leasing, Inc.	778.20	Kanawha	Eskdale
S302605	Appalachian Fuels, LLC	254.99	Fayette	Cannelton
S400106	Paynter Branch Mining, Inc.	507.43	Wyoming	Cyclone
S400705	Mid-Vol Coal Sales, Inc.	392.39	McDowell	Thorpe
S500105	Elk Run Coal Co., Inc.	646.36	Boone	Williams
S500307	Hobet Mining, LLC	78.80	Boone	Alkol
S500503	Mingo Logan Coal Co.	332.90	Logan	Blair
S500505	Hillside Mining Co.	675.00	Boone	Bob White
S500706	Argus Energy WV, LLC	69.70	Lincoln	Harts
S500806	Hobet Mining, LLC	398.00	Boone	Spurlockville
S501006	Frasure Creek Mining, LLC	205.00	Mingo	Baisden
S501306	Laurel Creek Co., Inc.	342.04	Mingo	Dingess



## West Virginia Mining Permits Issued - 2007

Permit No.	Company	Acres	County	Nearest P.O.
<b>Other</b>				
O201406	Lyonsoth, LLC	3.00	Harrison	Nutter Fort
O201806	Consolidation Coal Co.	112.32	Marshall	Benwood
O300707	Pocahontas Coal Co., LLC	18.53	Raleigh	Rhodell
O301207	Riffe Enterprises, Inc.	5.00	Raleigh	White Oak
O301306	Gatling, LLC	118.35	Mason	New Haven
O400306	Hazzard's Excavating and Trucking Co.	6.81	McDowell	Kimball
O400607	Mid-Vol Coal Sales, Inc.	4.11	McDowell	Jenkinjones

Source - West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection

## Surface Permit Acreage

County	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Kanawha	1,373.78	199.00	2,637.19	992.74	0.00	2,434.40	778.20
Mingo	2,567.21	0.00	2,519.77	1,703.86	1,152.13	1,747.16	547.04
Raleigh	1,446.16	0.00	1,976.06	579.15	0.00	1,311.40	723.45
Nicholas	0.00	1,152.49	72.32	1,205.70	0.00	858.41	391.30
Logan	898.00	235.00	3,346.60	1,168.90	282.99	800.53	332.90
Boone	2,758.95	1,330.89	6,314.24	2,049.88	679.70	413.11	1,798.16
Fayette	385.70	0.000	0.00	1,118.05	322.00	313.03	1,075.19
McDowell	214.16	0.00	889.15	248.69	60.78	283.92	392.39
Greenbrier	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	167.00	370.00
Clay	385.70	0.00	1,743.08	0.00	0.00	88.12	0.00
Wayne	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	18.33	0.00
Wyoming	2,150.22	0.00	0.00	512.76	322.27	0.00	507.43
Lincoln	46.74	626.660	0.00	479.72	0.00	0.00	69.70
Mercer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>South</b>	<b>12,226.62</b>	<b>2,917.38</b>	<b>19,498.41</b>	<b>10,059.45</b>	<b>2,819.87</b>	<b>6,835.41</b>	<b>6,985.76</b>

County	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Webster	0.00	0.00	600.00	1,233.22	0.00	576.70	0.00
Mineral	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	134.00	115.00
Harrison	30.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	63.65	107.85	0.00
Monongalia	67.20	125.85	90.50	66.00	72.00	81.00	252.00
Grant	152.00	281.00	0.00	0.00	266.00	0.00	0.00
Upshur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	161.00	0.00	0.00
Marion	0.00	207.95	0.00	0.00	141.00	0.00	118.00
Barbour	43.00	326.34	0.00	0.00	17.49	0.00	0.00
Brooke	0.00	0.00	0.00	441.78	0.00	0.00	0.00
Preston	0.00	40.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>North</b>	<b>292.20</b>	<b>981.14</b>	<b>690.50</b>	<b>1,741.00</b>	<b>721.14</b>	<b>899.55</b>	<b>485.00</b>

<b>State Total</b>	<b>12,518.82</b>	<b>3,898.52</b>	<b>20,188.91</b>	<b>11,800.45</b>	<b>3,541.01</b>	<b>7,734.96</b>	<b>7,470.76</b>
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	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Surface Permits	34	17	36	26	16	30	24
Underground Permits	20	33	22	21	21	19	21

Source - West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection

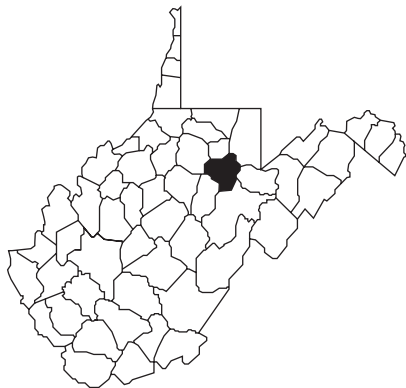


## You Need to Know

- West Virginia coal is shipped to 33 states and the District of Columbia.
- West Virginia coal is shipped to 25 countries.
- West Virginia provides 50% of all American coal exports.
- West Virginia is the national leader in underground mining production.
- West Virginia is second only to Wyoming in U.S. coal production.
- West Virginia coal is second to none in the value of its coal production at \$6.7 billion.
- The coal industry and the coal burning electric generating industry together represent nearly 60% of the business taxes paid to the State of West Virginia.
- West Virginia coal miners earn an average of more than \$62,700 annually, more than twice the amount of the statewide average for all workers.
- West Virginia's coal industry pays nearly Two Billion Dollars in annual direct wages.
- Every coal mining job generates between five and eight other jobs in the local economy.
- Since 1863, West Virginia has mined nearly 13 billion tons of coal.
- West Virginia's estimated recoverable coal reserves amount to nearly 53 billion tons.
- Coal is responsible for more than \$3.5 billion to West Virginia's gross state product, nearly 13% of the total.
- 20% of New York electricity is generated by coal, at an average cost of 13 cents per kilowatt/hour.
- 99% of West Virginia electricity is generated by coal, at an average cost of 5 cents per kilowatt/hour.
- More than half of American electricity is generated by coal, at an average cost of 8 cents per kilowatt/hour.



# County Profiles of West Virginia's Coal Country



## Barbour County

Founded – 1843

Named For – Virginia Judge Philip Pendleton Barbour

County Seat – Philippi

Area/State Rank – 343 square miles – 30th

Population (2000)/State Rank – 15,557 – 36th

Incorporated Communities – Philippi, Belington, Junior

Principal Waterways – Tygart River, Buckhannon River, Middle Fork River

Mines	15	
Employees	205	
Estimated Direct Wages	\$12,853,500	
Severance Tax Receipts	\$237,310	
Production (tons)	2,170,956	17th
Underground (tons)	2,067,444	14th
Surface (tons)	103,512	16th

Recoverable Reserves – Tons 1,564,542,110

### Major Seams

Bakerstown, Kittanning, Pittsburgh, Redstone, Sewickley

### Primary Producers (tons)

Wolf Run Mining Co.	1,313,493
Roblee Coal Co.	739,554
United Coals, Inc.	103,512



## Boone County

Founded – 1847

Named For – Frontiersman Daniel Boone

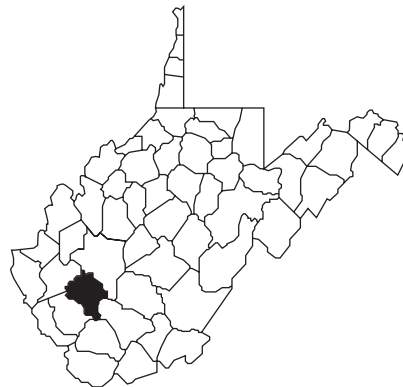
County Seat – Madison

Area/State Rank – 503 square miles – 16th

Population (2000)/State Rank – 25,535 – 28th

Incorporated Communities – Madison, Danville,

Whitesville, Sylvester



Principal Waterways – Coal River, Little Coal River

Mines	102	
Employees	4,122	
Estimated Direct Wages	\$258,449,400	
Severance Tax Receipts	\$4,559,930	
Production (tons)	33,628,338	1st
Underground (tons)	12,659,109	2nd
Surface (tons)	20,969,229	1st

Recoverable Reserves – Tons 3,665,104,792

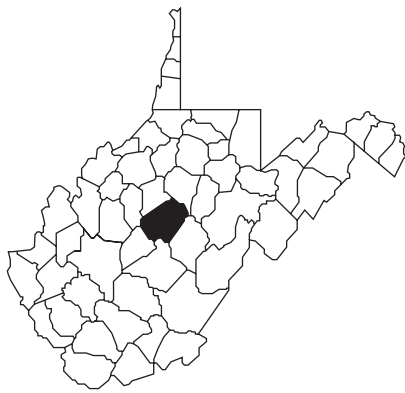
### Major Seams

Cedar Grove, Chilton, Coalburg, Dorothy, Eagle, Hernshaw, Kittanning, No. 2 Gas, Peerless, Powellton, Stockton-Lewiston, Winefrede

### Primary Producers (tons)

Independence Coal Co.	7,213,525
Elk Run Coal Co.	5,123,966
Hobet Mining, Inc.	4,135,556
Brody Mining, LLC	1,847,266
Ed Coal, Inc.	1,367,113
Jupiter Holdings, LLC	1,279,831
Long Branch Energy	1,257,003
Appalachian Fuels, LLC	1,256,486
Eastern Associated Coal Corp.	1,151,625
Legacy Resources, LLC	1,192,681
Pine Ridge Coal Co.	1,147,649
Frasure Creek Mining, LLC	1,063,714
Spartan Mining Co.	1,039,693
Raven Crest Contracting	1,018,382
Mountain Edge Mining Inc.	621,077
Coal River Mining, LLC	461,375
Pritchard Mining Co., Inc.	387,128
Rivers Edge Mining, Inc.	367,510
Thunderhill Coal Co., Inc.	247,833
Laurel Coal Corp.	243,164
Jamison Mining, LLC	240,245





## Braxton County

Founded – 1836

Named For – American founding father Carter Braxton

County Seat – Sutton

Area/State Rank – 516 square miles – 14th

Population (2000)/State Rank – 14,702 – 39th

Incorporated Communities – Sutton, Gassaway, Burnsville, Flat Woods

Principal Waterways – Elk River, Little Kanawha River, Holley River, Birch River

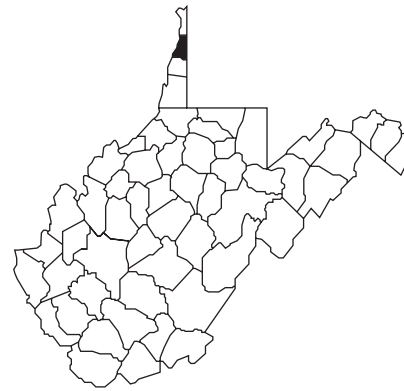
Mines	1	
Employees	57	
Estimated Direct Wages	\$3,573,900	
Severance Tax Receipts	\$101,525	
Production (tons)	335,080	25th
Underground (tons)	335,080	22nd
Surface (tons)	0	

Recoverable Reserves – Tons 1,111,009,699

### Major Seams

Bakerstown, Lower Kittanning, Pittsburgh

**Primary Producer** (tons)  
Brooks Run Mining Co., LLC 335,080



## Brooke County

Founded – 1797

Named For – Virginia Governor Robert Brooke

County Seat – Wellsburg

Area/State Rank – 92 square miles – 54th

Population (2000)/State Rank – 25,447 – 29th

Incorporated Communities – Follansbee, Wellsburg, Bethany, Beech Bottom, Windsor Heights

Principal Waterway – Ohio River

Mines	4	
Employees	59	
Estimated Direct Wages	\$3,699,300	
Severance Tax Receipts	\$131,727	
Production (tons)	398,123	23rd
Underground (tons)	0	
Surface (tons)	398,123	14th

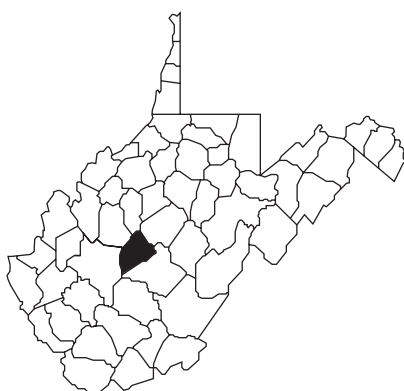
Recoverable Reserves – Tons 55,434,255

### Major Seam

Pittsburgh

**Primary Producer** (tons)  
Valley Mining, Inc. 305,633





## Clay County

Founded – 1858

Named For – U.S. Senator Henry Clay

County Seat – Clay

Area/State Rank – 344 square miles 37th

Population (2000)/State Rank – 10,330 45th

Incorporated Communities – Clay

Principal Waterway – Elk River

Mines	4	
Employees	170	
Estimated Direct Wages	\$10,659,000	
Severance Tax Receipts	\$411,722	
Production (tons)	3,743,056	15th
Underground (tons)	154,793	23rd
Surface (tons)	3,588,263	7th

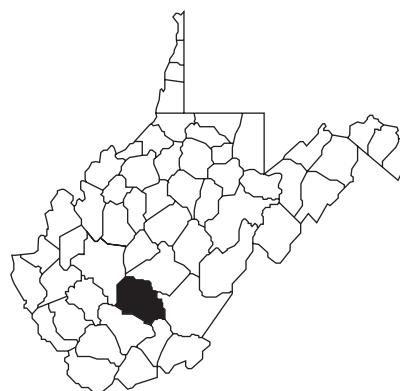
Recoverable Reserves – Tons 1,829,740,083

### Major Seams

Coalburn, Lower Kittanning, Upper Kittanning

### Primary Producer (tons)

Fola Coal Co., Inc.	3,588,263
Little Eagle Coal Co.	154,793



## Fayette County

Founded – 1831

Named For – French General Marquis de Lafayette

County Seat – Fayetteville

Area/State Rank – 668 square miles – 6th

Population (2000)/State Rank – 47,579 – 11th

Incorporated Communities – Oak Hill, Fayetteville, Montgomery, Ansted, Mount Hope, Smithers, Gauley Bridge, Meadow Bridge, Pax, Thurmond

Principal Waterways – Kanawha River, Gauley River, New River

Mines	22	
Employees	607	
Estimated Direct Wages	\$38,058,900	
Severance Tax Receipts	\$589,233	
Production (tons)	3,956,067	14th
Underground (tons)	2,176,909	13th
Surface (tons)	1,779,158	11th

Recoverable Reserves – Tons 1,850,495,007

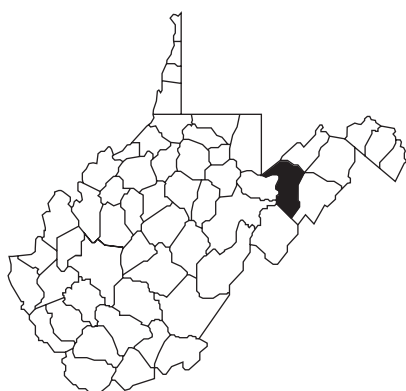
### Major Seams

Bradshaw, Coalburg, Eagle Firecreek, Gilbert, Kittanning, No. 2 Gas, Peerless, Powellton, Sewell, Stockton-Lewiston

### Primary Producers (tons)

Kingston Mining, Inc.	1,118,955
Appalachian Premium Fuels	642,328
Frasure Creek Mining, LLC	597,347
Appalachian Fuels, LLC	553,831
New Land Leasing Co., Inc.	300,188
Powellton Coal Co., LLC	261,967





## Grant County

Founded – 1866

Named For – U.S. President and General Ulysses S. Grant

County Seat – Petersburg

Area/State Rank – 480 square miles – 19th

Population (2000)/State Rank – 11,299 – 43rd

Incorporated Communities – Petersburg, Bayard

Principal Waterways – North Branch Potomac River

Mines	10	
Employees	45	
Estimated Direct Wages	\$2,821,500	
Severance Tax Receipts	\$46,972	
Production (tons)	122,183	25th
Underground (tons)	122,183	24th
Surface (tons)	0	

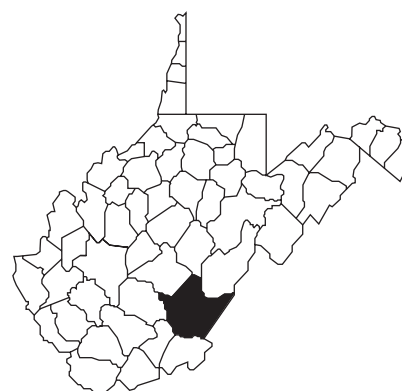
Recoverable Reserves – Tons 482,237,627

### Major Seams

Bradshaw, Elk Lick Freeport

### Primary Producer (tons)

Buffalo Coal Co.	68,387
Double H	53,496



## Greenbrier County

Founded – 1782

Named For – Reference to local foliage

County Seat – Lewisburg

Area/State Rank – 1,024 square miles – 2nd

Population (2000)/State Rank – 34,453 – 17th

Incorporated Communities – Lewisburg, White Sulphur Springs, Ronceverte, Rainelle, Alderson, Rupert, Quinwood, Falling Springs

Principal Waterways – Greenbrier River, Meadow River

Mines	13	
Employees	290	
Estimated Direct Wages	\$18,183,000	
Severance Tax Receipts	\$170,842	
Production (tons)	667,031	22nd
Underground (tons)	667,031	20th
Surface (tons)	0	

Recoverable Reserves – Tons 634,139,604

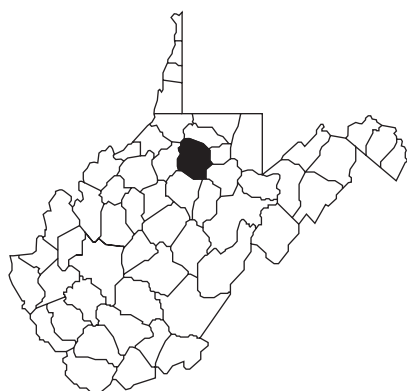
### Major Seams

Beckley, Eagle, Pocahontas, Sewell

### Primary Producer (tons)

Greenbrier Smokeless Coal	261,345
Midland Trail Mining, LLC	209,918
White Buck Coal Co.	195,768





## Harrison County

Founded – 1784

Named For – American founding father Benjamin Harrison

County Seat – Clarksburg

Area/State Rank – 417 square miles – 29th

Population (2000)/State Rank – 68,652 – 7th

Incorporated Communities – Clarksburg, Bridgeport, Shinnston, Salem, Stonewood, Nutter Fort, Lumberport, Anmore, West Milford, Lost Creek

Principal Waterway – West Fork River

Mines	15	
Employees	121	
Estimated Direct Wages	\$7,586,700	
Severance Tax Receipts	\$314,830	
Production (tons)	360,429	24th
Underground (tons)	82,045	25th
Surface (tons)	278,384	15th

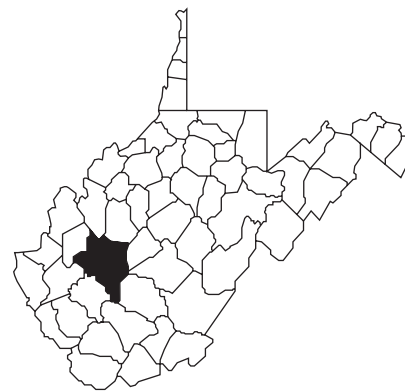
Recoverable Reserves – Tons 488,251,512

### Major Seams

Pittsburgh, Redstone

### Primary Producers (tons)

Gold Resources, LLC 220,777



## Kanawha County

Founded – 1788

Named For – Indian term meaning “place of the white rock,” referring to local salt deposits

County Seat – Charleston

Area/State Rank – 911 square miles – 4th

Population (2000)/State Rank – 200,073 – 1st

Incorporated Communities – Charleston, South Charleston, St. Albans, Dunbar, Nitro, Marmet, Chesapeake, Belle, Clendenin, East Bank, Cedar Grove, Glasgow, Pratt, Handley

Principal Waterways – Kanawha River, Elk River, Coal River, Pocatalico River

Mines	40	
Employees	1,544	
Estimated Direct Wages	\$96,808,800	
Severance Tax Receipts	\$1,610,712	
Production (tons)	12,341,851	5th
Underground (tons)	7,086,293	5th
Surface (tons)	5,255,558	4th

Recoverable Reserves – Tons 2,659,973,118

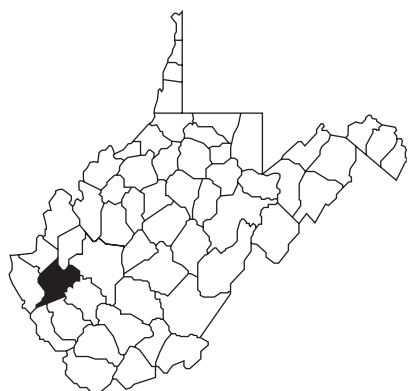
### Major Seams

Cedar Grove, Coalburg, Eagle, Hernshaw, Kittanning, No. 2 Gas, Peerless, Powellton, Stockton-Lewiston, Winifrede

### Primary Producers (tons)

Catenary Coal Co.	3,664,276
Newtown Energy, Inc.	2,077,245
Speed Mining, Inc.	1,792,171
Spartan Mining Co.	1,432,830
Remington LLC	995,816
Pritchard Mining Co.	894,883
Selah Corp.	476,570
Wildcat LLC	460,036





## Lincoln County

Founded – 1867

Named For – U.S. President Abraham Lincoln

County Seat – Hamlin

Area/State Rank – 439 square miles – 25th

Population (2000)/State Rank – 22,108 – 31st

Incorporated Communities – Hamlin, West Hamlin

Principal Waterways – Guyandotte River

Mines	3	
Employees	94	
Estimated Direct Wages	\$5,893,800	
Severance Tax Receipts	\$771,938	
Production (tons)	737,363	21st
Underground (tons)	737,363	19th
Surface (tons)	0	

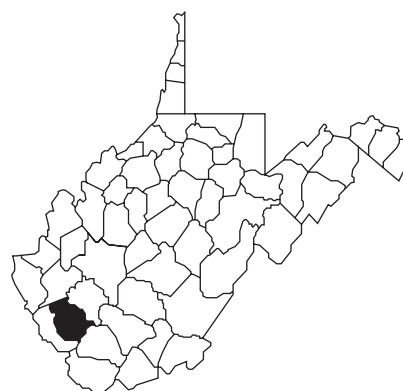
Recoverable Reserves – Tons 1,044,577,738

### Major Seam

Lower Kittanning

### Primary Producer (tons)

Coal River Mining, LLC 737,363



## Logan County

Founded – 1824

Named For – Mingo Indian Chief

County Seat – Logan

Area/State Rank – 456 square miles – 22nd

Population (2000)/State Rank – 37,710 – 15th

Incorporated Communities – Logan, Chapmanville,

Man, West Logan, Mitchell Heights

Principal Waterways – Guyandotte River

Mines	37	
Employees	1,749	
Estimated Direct Wages	\$109,662,300	
Severance Tax Receipts	\$2,006,653	
Production (tons)	14,654,715	2nd
Underground (tons)	4,404,983	8th
Surface (tons)	10,249,732	2nd

Recoverable Reserves – Tons 3,494,847,410

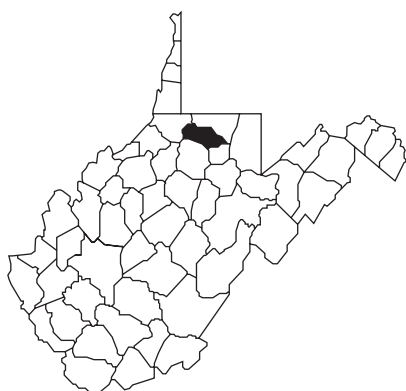
### Major Seams

Alma, Belmont, Buffalo Creek, Cedar Grove, Chilton, Coalburg, Dorothy, Eagle, Kittanning, Winifrede, Stockton-Lewiston

### Primary Producers (tons)

Arch of West Virginia, Inc.	2,689,551
Phoenix Coal-Mac Mining, Inc.	2,514,988
Mingo Logan Coal Co.	1,759,111
Aracoma Coal Co., Inc.	1,217,632
Roadfork Development Co., Inc.	1,204,407
Highland Mining Co.	868,906
Rum Creek Coal Sales, Inc.	826,302
Chafin Branch Coal Co.	769,953
Spartan Mining Co.	460,439
Rockhouse Creek Development	449,810





## Marion County

Founded – 1842

Named For – American Revolution Officer Francis Marion

County Seat – Fairmont

Area/State Rank – 311 square miles – 44th

Population (2000)/State Rank – 56,598 – 9th

Incorporated Communities – Fairmont, Mannington, Barracksville, Monongah, Rivesville, Grant Town, White Hall, Fairview, Farmington, Worthington

Principal Waterways – Monongahela River, Tygart River, West Fork River

Mines	16	
Employees	1,112	
Estimated Direct Wages	\$69,722,400	
Severance Tax Receipts	\$1,709,184	
Production (tons)	13,285,412	4th
Underground (tons)	13,229,230	1st
Surface (tons)	56,182	17th

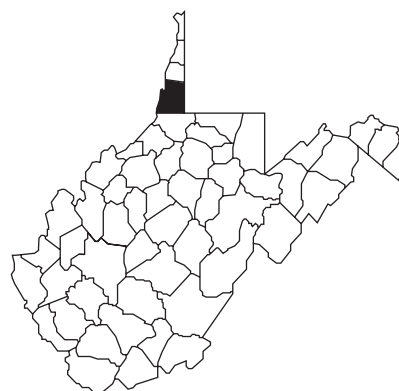
Recoverable Reserves – Tons 1,421,383,522

### Major Seams

Kittanning, Pittsburgh, Redstone

### Primary Producer (tons)

Consolidation Coal Co. 13,229,230



## Marshall County

Founded – 1835

Named For – U.S. Chief Justice John Marshall

County Seat – Moundsville

Area/State Rank – 312 square miles – 43rd

Population (2000)/State Rank – 35,519 – 16th

Incorporated Communities – Moundsville, Pleasant Valley, McMechen, Benwood, Glen Dale, Cameron

Principal Waterway – Ohio River

Mines	2	
Employees	1,025	
Estimated Direct Wages	\$64,267,500	
Severance Tax Receipts	\$1,559,474.	
Production (tons)	9,745,298	7th
Underground (tons)	9,745,298	4th
Surface (tons)	0	

Recoverable Reserves – Tons 1,868,137,238

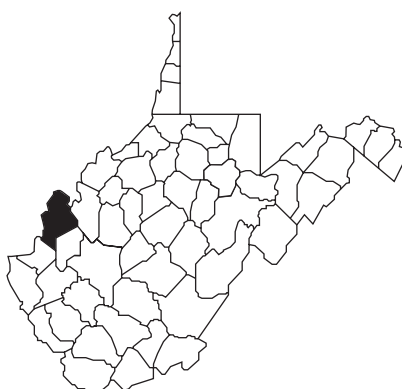
### Major Seam

Pittsburgh

### Primary Producer (tons)

McElroy Coal Co. 9,667,258





## Mason County

Founded – 1804

Named For – founding Father George Mason of Virginia

County Seat – Pt.. Pleasant

Area/State Rank – 445 square miles – 24th

Population (2000)/State Rank – 25,957 – 26th

Incorporated Communities – Pt. Pleasant, New Haven, Mason, Hartford, Henderson, Leon

Principal Waterways – Ohio River, Kanawha River

Mines	1
Employees	138
Estimated Direct Wages	\$8,652,600
Severance Tax Receipts	\$144,497
Production (tons)	589,554
Underground (tons)	589,554
Surface (tons)	0

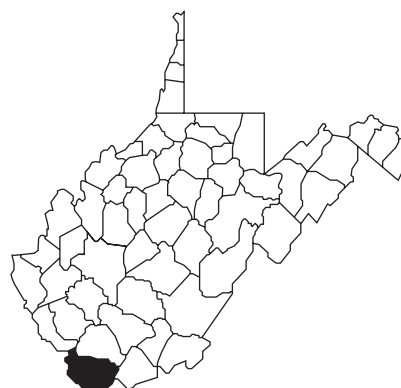
Recoverable Reserves – Tons 150,774,049

### Major Seam

Pittsburgh

### Primary Producer (tons)

Big River Mining, LLC 589,554



## McDowell County

Founded – 1858

Named For – Virginia Governor James McDowell

County Seat – Welch

Area/State Rank – 535 square miles – 13th

Population (2000)/State Rank – 27,329 – 23rd

Incorporated Communities – Welch, Gary, War, Northfork, Keystone, Kimball, Davy, laeger, Bradshaw, Anawalt

Principal Waterway – Tug Fork River

Mines	71
Employees	940
Estimated Direct Wages	\$58,938,000
Severance Tax Receipts	\$782,363
Production (tons)	6,189,913 9th
Underground (tons)	3,087,769 10th
Surface (tons)	3,102,144 9th

Recoverable Reserves – Tons 1,644,291,273

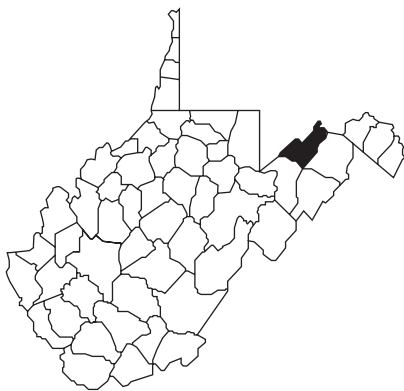
### Major Seams

Beckley, Ben's Creek, Bradshaw, Eagle, Fire Creek, Gilbert, Pocahontas, Powellton, Red Ash

### Primary Producers (tons)

Extra Energy, Inc.	2,009,526
Brooks Run Mining Co., LLC	807,659
XMV, Inc.	625,868
Bluestone Coal Corp.	510,035
Rock "N" Roll Coal Co.	263,093
Justice Highwall Mining	241,201
R & S Coal Co., Inc.	219,338





## Mineral County

Founded – 1866

Named For – local natural resources

County Seat – Keyser

Area/State Rank – 329 square miles – 40th

Population (2000)/State Rank – 27,078 – 24th

Incorporated Communities – Keyser, Piedmont, Carpendale, Ridgely, Elk Garden

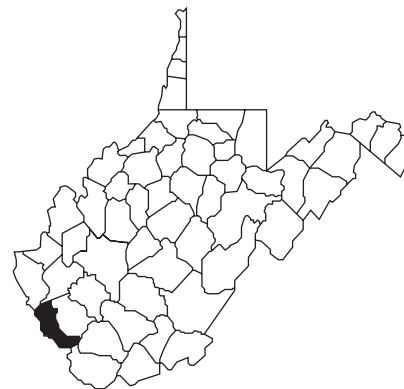
Principal Waterways – North Branch Potomac River

Mines	5	
Employees	26	
Estimated Direct Wages	\$1,630,200	
Severance Tax Receipts	\$103,538	
Production (tons)	54,548	27th
Underground (tons)	0	
Surface (tons)	54,548	18th

Recoverable Reserves – Tons 360,932,566

### Major Seams

Bakerstown, Elk Lick, Harlem, Kittanning, Mahoning



## Mingo County

Founded – 1895

Named For – former Indian tribe

County Seat – Williamson

Area/State Rank – 424 square miles – 26th

Population (2000)/State Rank – 28,253 – 21st

Incorporated Communities – Williamson, Matewan, Delbarton, Gilbert, Kermit

Principal Waterways – Tug Fork River

Mines	57	
Employees	1,645	
Estimated Direct Wages	\$103,141,500	
Severance Tax Receipts	\$1,784,071	
Production (tons)	12,204,609	4th
Underground (tons)	5,732,677	6th
Surface (tons)	6,471,932	3rd

Recoverable Reserves – Tons 3,021,721,832

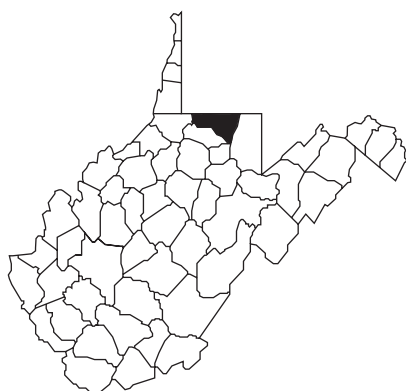
### Major Seams

Alma, Cedar Grove, Coalburg, Eagle, Freeport, No. 2 Gas, Williamson, Winifrede

### Primary Producers (tons)

Laurel Creek Co., Inc.	1,544,856
Premium Energy, Inc.	1,485,401
White Flame Energy, Inc.	1,554,200
Consol of Kentucky, Inc.	1,111,263
Phoenix Coal-Mac, Inc.	1,098,035
Frasure Creek Mining, LLC	1,012,399
Mingo Logan Coal Co.	956,980
Eagle Creek Mining, LLC	897,989
Spartan Mining Co.	772,787
Rockhouse Creek Development	545,376
Alpha & Omega Coal Co.	477,181
Cobra Natural Resources	457,431





## Monongalia County

Founded – 1776

Named For – derivative of the Monongahela River, Delaware Indian word for “river of falling banks”

County Seat – Morgantown

Area/State Rank – 366 square miles – 33rd

Population (2000)/State Rank – 81,866 – 4th

Incorporated Communities – Morgantown, Westover, Star City, Granville, Blacksville

Principal Waterways – Monongahela River, Cheat River

Mines	15	
Employees	1,189	
Estimated Direct Wages	\$74,550,300	
Severance Tax Receipts	\$1,067,346	
Production (tons)	10,672,934	6th
Underground (tons)	9,963,161	3rd
Surface (tons)	709,773	13th

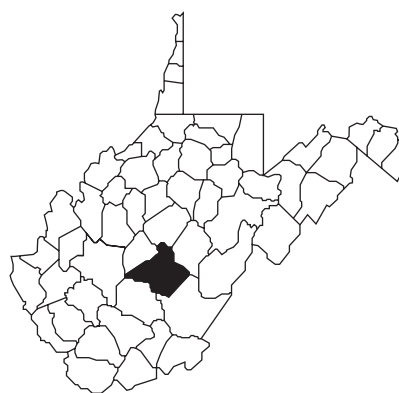
Recoverable Reserves – Tons 977,123,989

### Major Seams

Bakerstown, Kittanning, Redstone, Sewickley

### Primary Producers (tons)

Consolidation Coal Co.	4,918,263
Eastern Associated Coal Corp.	4,020,114
Dana Mining Co., Inc.	660,983
Patriot Mining Co., Inc.	555,525
Red Bone Mining Co., Inc.	363,801



## Nicholas County

Founded – 1843

Named For – Virginia Governor Cary Nicholas

County Seat – Summersville

Area/State Rank – 654 square miles – 7th

Population (2000)/State Rank – 26,562 – 25th

Incorporated Communities – Summersville, Richwood

Principal Waterways – Gauley River, Meadow River, Cranberry River, Cherry River, Birch River

Mines	13	
Employees	547	
Estimated Direct Wages	\$34,296,900	
Severance Tax Receipts	\$684,492	
Production (tons)	4,424,749	13th
Underground (tons)	1,147,341	17th
Surface (tons)	3,277,408	8th

Recoverable Reserves – Tons 3,363,188,424

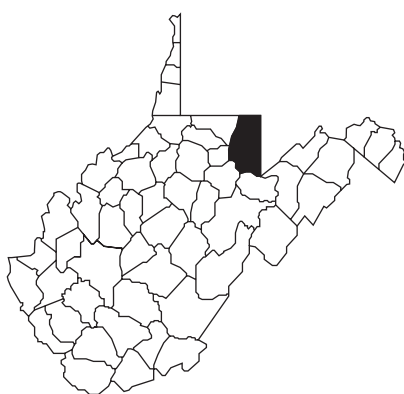
### Major Seams

Campbell Creek, Dorothy, Eagle, Gilbert, Kittanning, McQueen, Peerless, Powellton, Sewell

### Primary Producers (tons)

Alex Energy, Inc.	3,068,299
Atlantic Leaseco	668,807
White Buck Coal Co.	562,978





## Preston County

Founded – 1818

Named For – Virginia Governor James Perry Preston

County Seat – Kingwood

Area/State Rank – 651 square miles – 8th

Population (2000)/State Rank – 29,334 – 19th

Incorporated Communities – Kingwood, Terra Alta, Masontown, Rowelsburg, Reedsville, Newburg, Tunnelton, Albright, Brandonville, Bruceton Mills

Principal Waterway – Cheat River

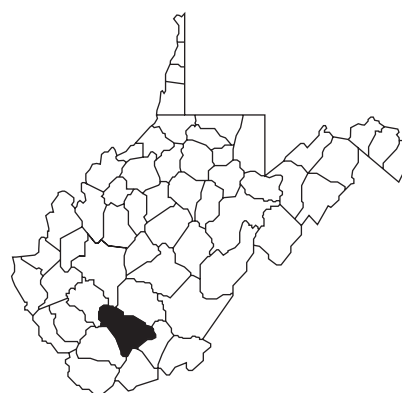
Mines	2	
Employees	298	
Estimated Direct Wages	\$18,684,600	
Severance Tax Receipts	\$267,921	
Production (tons)	1,478,522	19th
Underground (tons)	1,478,522	16th
Surface (tons)	0	

Recoverable Reserves – Tons 1,393,120,746

### Major Seams

Bakerstown, Elk, Freeport, Kittanning, Mahoning, Pittsburgh

**Primary Producer** (tons)  
Kingwood Mining Co., LLC 1,469,636



## Raleigh County

Founded – 1850

Named For – Englishman Sir Walter Raleigh

County Seat – Beckley

Area/State Rank – 609 square miles – 10th

Population (2000)/State Rank – 79,220 – 5th

Incorporated Communities – Beckley, Mabscott, Sophia, Lester, Rhodell

Principal Waterways – Coal River, Clear Fork River, Marsh Fork River

Mines	42	
Employees	1,273	
Estimated Direct Wages	\$79,817,100	
Severance Tax Receipts	\$1,127,194	
Production (tons)	9,131,570	8th
Underground (tons)	4,844,694	7th
Surface (tons)	4,286,876	6th

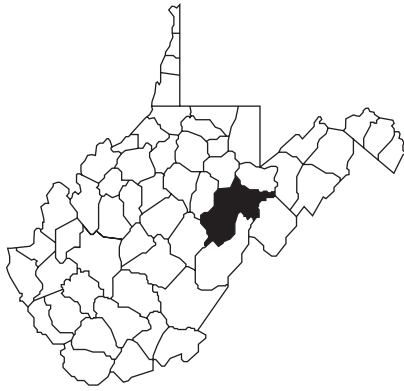
Recoverable Reserves – Tons 1,630,065,424

### Major Seams

Beckley, Eagle, Fire Creek, Hernshaw, No. 2 Gas, Pocahontas, Powellton, Sewell, Stockton-Lewiston

**Primary Producers** (tons)  
Marfork Coal Co., Inc. 2,574,557  
Alex Energy, Inc. 1,572,136  
Elk Run Coal Co., Inc. 1,537,614  
Simmons Fork Mining, Inc. 1,002,993  
Performance Coal Co. 576,672  
Baylor Mining, Inc. 318,033  
Peachtree Ridge Mining Co., Inc. 234,511





## Randolph County

Founded – 1786

Named For – Virginia Governor Edmund Jennings Randolph

County Seat – Elkins

Area/State Rank – 1,040 square miles – 1st

Population (2000)/State Rank – 28,262 – 20th

Incorporated Communities – Elkins, Mill Creek, Beverly, Coalton, Huttonsville, Montrose, Harman

Principal Waterways – Tygart River, Elk River

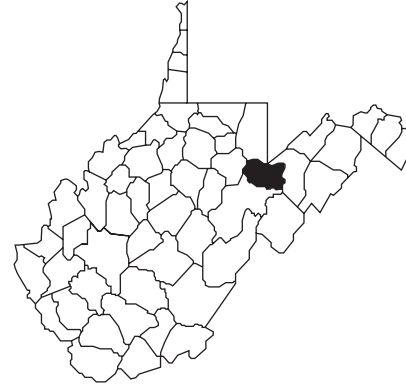
Mines	2	
Employees	142	
Estimated Direct Wages	\$8,903,400	
Severance Tax Receipts	\$94,079	
Production (tons)	1,121,127	20th
Underground (tons)	1,117,449	18th
Surface (tons)	3,678	20th

Recoverable Reserves – Tons 2,414,625,010

### Major Seams

Bakerstown, Lower Kittanning, Pittsburgh

**Primary Producer** (tons)  
Carter Roag Coal Co. 1,117,449



## Tucker County

Founded – 1856

Named For – Virginia Judge Henry St. George Tucker

County Seat – Parsons

Area/State Rank – 421 square miles – 27th

Population (2000)/State Rank – 7,321 – 53rd

Incorporated Communities – Parsons, Davis, Thomas, Hendricks, Hambleton

Principal Waterways – Cheat River, Blackwater River

Mines	4	
Employees	190	
Estimated Direct Wages	\$11,913,000	
Severance Tax Receipts	\$321,187	
Production (tons)	2,761,305	16th
Underground (tons)	2,761,305	11th
Surface (tons)	0	

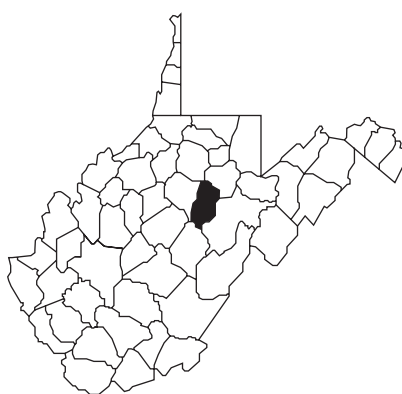
Recoverable Reserves – Tons 177,380,400

### Major Seam

Upper Freeport

**Primary Producer** (tons)  
Mettiki Coal, LLC 2,761,305





## Upshur County

Founded – 1851

Named For – U.S. Cabinet Secretary Abel Parker Upshur

County Seat – Buckhannon

Area/State Rank – 355 square miles – 35th

Population (2000)/State Rank – 23,404 – 39th

Incorporated Communities – Buckhannon

Principal Waterways – Little Kanawha River, Buckhannon River, Middle Fork River

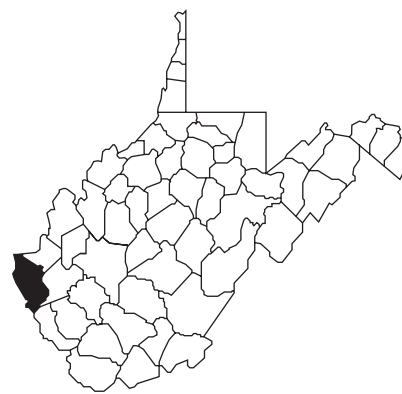
Mines	7	
Employees	96	
Estimated Direct Wages	\$6,019,200	
Severance Tax Receipts	\$158,030.	
Production (tons)	2,035,978	18th
Underground (tons)	1,987,267	15th
Surface (tons)	48,711	19th

Recoverable Reserves – Tons 1,672,483,211

### Major Seams

Alma, Elk Lick, Kittanning, Peerless, Pittsburgh, Redstone

**Primary Producer** (tons)  
Wolf Run Mining Co. 1,987,267



## Wayne County

Founded – 1842

Named For – American Revolution General “Mad” Anthony Wayne

County Seat – Wayne

Area/State Rank – 512 square miles – 15th

Population (2000)/State Rank – 42,903 – 13th

Incorporated Communities – Kenova, Ceredo, Wayne, Fort Gay

Principal Waterways – Ohio River, Big Sandy River

Mines	6	
Employees	491	
Estimated Direct Wages	\$30,785,700	
Severance Tax Receipts	\$542,753	
Production (tons)	4,719,102	12th
Underground (tons)	13,623,272	9th
Surface (tons)	1,095,830	12th

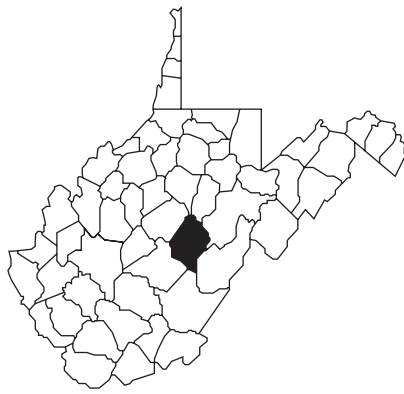
Recoverable Reserves 789,456,163

### Major Seam

Coalburg

**Primary Producers** (tons)  
Rockspring Development, Inc. 2,577,454  
Argus Energy WV LLC 2,141,648





## Webster County

Founded – 1860

Named For – U.S. Senator Daniel Webster

County Seat – Webster Springs – 12th

Area/State Rank – 556 square miles

Population (2000)/State Rank – 9,719 – 46th

Incorporated Communities – Webster Springs,  
Cowen,  
Camden-On-Gauley

Principal Waterways – Gauley River, Elk River,  
Williams River

Mines	4	
Employees	406	
Estimated Direct Wages	\$25,456,200	
Severance Tax Receipts	\$690,391	
Production (tons)	5,110,202	10th
Underground (tons)	610,270	21st
Surface (tons)	4,499,932	5th

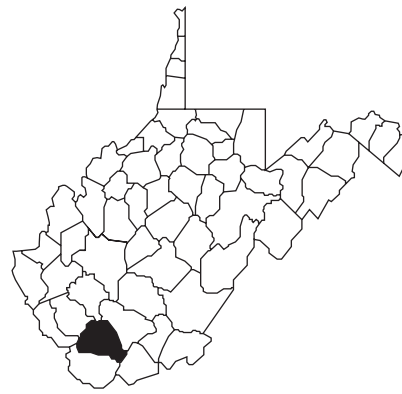
Recoverable Reserves – Tons 3,653,059,757

### Major Seams

Eagle, Kittanning, Peerless, Pocahontas, Sewell,  
Stockton-Lewiston

### Primary Producers (tons)

ICG Eastern, LLC	3,267,999
Brooks Run Mining Co.	1,842,203



## Wyoming County

Founded – 1850

Named For – Delaware Indian word meaning “wide  
plain”

County Seat – Pineville

Area/State Rank – 502 square miles – 17th

Population (2000)/State Rank – 25,708 – 27th

Incorporated Communities – Mullens, Oceana,  
Pineville

Principal Waterways – Guyandotte River

Mines	26	
Employees	729	
Estimated Direct Wages	\$45,708,300	
Severance Tax Receipts	\$713,777	
Production (tons)	4,597,523	11th
Underground (tons)	2,407,173	12th
Surface (tons)	2,190,350	10th

Recoverable Reserves – Tons 2,411,342,382

### Major Seams

Alma, Beckley, Ben's Creek, Cedar Grove, Douglas,  
Eagle, Gilbert, Kittanning, Matewan, Pocahontas,  
No. 2 Gas, Red Ash, Sewell, Stockton-Lewiston

### Primary Producers (tons)

Pinnacle Mining Co., LLC	1,419,423
Dynamic Energy, Inc.	1,282,255
Simmons Fork Mining, Inc.	634,331
Double Bonus Coal Co.	385,569
Bluestone Coal Corp.	230,991
Brooks Run Mining Co.	190,153
Baylor Mining, Inc.	143,988
Chief Mining, Inc.	123,737



## Fast Facts

- The average haulage truck holds about 25 tons of coal. A rail car holds about 100 tons, or the equivalent of 4 trucks. A river coal barge holds about 1500 tons, the equivalent of 15 rail cars or 60 trucks.
- It takes one pound of coal to produce 1.25 kilowatt hours of electricity, enough to light one 100 watt light-bulb for 10 hours.
- A typical computer spread with internet access requires about 1,000 watts of power.
- A lump of coal is burned every time a book is ordered on-line.
- It takes about a pound of coal to create, package, store and move 2 megabytes of data.
- The average internet user (12 hours per week) uses over 300 pounds of coal annually for this purpose.
- The total demand for electricity from personal computers on the internet amounts to 8% of the U.S. electrical supply.
- When one billion people are accessing the internet, as is projected, the required electricity will be equal to total current capacity of U.S. electric power production.
- One ton of coal equals 3.8 barrels of oil, 189 gallons of gasoline, one cord of firewood, 21,000 cubic feet of natural gas, and 6,500 kilowatts of electricity.

## The Origin Of Coal

Coal is the primary form of energy used in the United States each day, accounting for one-third of the nation's total energy production.

It is the source of 50% of the electricity generated nation wide. It is by far the most abundant American energy source, accounting for 90% of America's fossil energy reserves.

In the Industrial Revolution, coal was the fuel that powered the transformation of the United States from an agricultural society into the greatest economic power in the world.

Today, it is the direct and indirect source of hundreds of thousands of jobs and billions of dollars in economic impact. Abundant and affordable, coal-fired

electricity is the life force of the American economy. It is America's best friend.

American coal was used at least 1,000 years ago by Hopi Indians in present day Arizona to bake clay pottery. Europeans discovered the mineral in the Illinois River basin in the 1670's. The first coal mining occurred before the American Revolution, along the Potomac River near the modern border of West Virginia and Maryland.

Technically, coal is not a mineral. Like petroleum and natural gas, coal is a fossil fuel, formed from once living organic materials. Coal was formed from the remains of trees, ferns and other plant life that thrived in the age of dinosaurs, from 400 million to a billion years ago. Each foot of a coal seam represents the accumulation of about 10,000 years of plant remains. Over time, geological processes compressed and altered the plant remains, gradually increasing the carbon content and transforming the material into coal.

Due to varying levels of geologic pressure, coal deposits are of four types: lignite, subbituminous, bituminous and anthracite. Each succeeding type is higher in heating value, as measured by British Thermal Units, or BTU's. Lignite is found primarily in the southwest and subbituminous in the upper west. Anthracite is limited primarily to certain areas of Pennsylvania.

Considering quality and quantity, bituminous coal is the nation's most valuable coal resource. Bituminous coal is found primarily in the Appalachian states and in the Midwest. West Virginia is the most intensive coal state in the U.S.

Western coals were formed 50 to 70 million years ago. Eastern and Midwestern coals were formed 200 to 250 million years ago. America is in no danger of running out of coal. Recoverable U.S. reserves total over 290 billion tons, nearly three centuries worth at current production levels.

## Average BTU Values For Major Fuels

Fuel Source	Unit	BTU's
Bituminous coal	one ton	24,050,000
Fuel Oil	one barrel	6,287,000
Kerosene	one barrel	5,670,000
Gasoline	one barrel	5,248,000



# Coal in West Virginia

by Dr. Stuart McGehee

Coal has a rich heritage in West Virginia and has contributed significantly to the progress and well-being of West Virginians since it was first discovered in what is now Boone County in 1742 by Peter Salley, more than a century before West Virginia became a state.

The coal industry has played a major leadership role in the state's economic, political and social history. The industry has also been a center of controversy and the brunt of unfounded criticism, giving rise to battles in the arenas of labor, environment and safety.

Over the years, West Virginia has furnished our nation and the world with the finest bituminous coal found anywhere. And today, West Virginia's coal miners apply efficient and effective mineral extraction technology that makes them the envy of their counterparts around the globe.

West Virginia exports more coal than any other American state, has more longwall mining systems than any other state, leads the nation in underground coal production and sets the pace for the rest of the industry in reclamation and environmental protection. At the same time, the West Virginia coal industry exhibits a sense of responsibility - social, health, safety and environmental - that is unmatched anywhere in the world.

It was coal that transformed West Virginia from a frontier state to an industrial state. Coal in 62 recoverable seams can be found in 43 of the state's 55 counties. Knowledge of the coal reserves in western Virginia predated the American Revolution.

Thomas Jefferson reported in his *Notes on the State of Virginia* that coal underlay most of the trans-Allegheny Ohio Valley. Jefferson's neighbor, John Peter Salley, traced huge deposits of bituminous coal along the Coal and Kanawha rivers in the mid-eighteenth century, but there was little demand for the mineral outside of local use in iron forges and blacksmith shops.

The first widespread use of West Virginia coal began when the saltworks along the Kanawha River expanded dramatically in the decades before the Civil War. Coal was used to heat the brine pumped from salt beds underneath the river. That modest use soon was dwarfed by the demands of a growing nation that looked to coal to heat its homes, power its factories and fuel its locomotives and steamships.

When the anthracite fields of Pennsylvania no longer could provide the tonnage needed, American industrialists discovered the massive coalfields of West Virginia. Large-scale investment soon opened the remote valleys along the New, Bluestone, Tug, Monongahela, and Guyandotte rivers.

The Chesapeake & Ohio and Norfolk & Western railroads were built specifically to penetrate the rugged terrain of the coalfields, and investors purchased extensive tracts of land to lease to independent coal operators. Later, the Virginian and the Baltimore & Ohio also became coal-hauling lines as well.

In those days, coal mining was highly labor intensive, but only a few rugged mountaineers lived in the remote, isolated hills and hollows where the operations developed. Thus, operators recruited much of their labor from two human migrations underway around 1900. Thousands of African-Americans fleeing discrimination and segregation left the Deep South, and many exchanged the poverty of the cotton fields for the bustling coalfields.

Meanwhile, European immigrants fleeing religious persecution and impending war came to America to find jobs and homes, and many came from coal-bearing regions of Europe to the prosperous mines in West Virginia.

Over the next half century, tonnage and employment increased dramatically. By 1950, some 125,000 West Virginia coal miners lived and worked in more than 500 company towns built to house them and their families. Whole new cities sprang up where silent mountains had rested for centuries.

Although coal mining was dark, dirty, and inherently dangerous, many miners enjoyed their day's work. They enjoyed being skilled craftsmen who produced a product they could take pride in. People liked the close friendly life in the company towns, where ties of family, neighbors, church, school, and home bred a close-knit community. Old-timers fondly recall company baseball teams, neighborhood gatherings, church suppers, and other characteristic features of coalfield life. Today many decry conditions in the "coal camps," but miners and their families fared as well as most working class Americans, and better than those unfortunate souls who labored in urban sweatshops or as rural sharecroppers.

West Virginia's coalfields were home to some of the most significant labor strife in this nation's history, as the United Mine Workers battled coal operators for control of the industry. Spectacular incidents such as the famed Matewan Massacre and the Battle of Blair Mountain, landmarks in American labor history, showed the strategic importance of the state's crucial industry, and its national significance.

After World War II, coal mining became increasingly dependent upon mechanization and sophisticated machinery. Continuous mining machines, conveyor belts and other advances increased tonnage dramatically. Surface mining operations and longwall machines produced astounding outputs in an efficient and safe manner. Increased productivity meant more coal could be produced by fewer miners. Pointing to that lower level of employment, some foolishly argue that coal's day is over. They couldn't be more wrong.

Today, West Virginia's coal industry contains more than 550 mines, provides more than 34,000 direct and contract jobs, pays \$1 billion dollars in annual payroll and hundreds of million dollars to state and local governments in taxes and contributions. Coal is still the rock-solid backbone of West Virginia's industrial economy.



# Glossary of Coal Industry Terms

**Air split** – The division of a current of air into two or more parts in an active, working underground mine.

**Anemometer** – Instrument for measuring air velocity.

**Angle of dip** – The angle at which strata or mineral deposits are inclined to the horizontal place.

**Anthracite** – The hardest classification of coal, almost pure carbon, used mainly for heating homes. Anthracite is mined primarily in Pennsylvania.

**Auger mining** – Mining which employs a large auger, which functions much like a carpenter's wood drill. The auger bores into a coal seam and discharges coal out of the spiral onto waiting conveyor belts. After augering is completed, the openings are regraded. This method of mining is usually employed to recover any additional mineral left in areas that cannot be reached economically by other types of surface mining.

**Appropriate original contour** – The surface configuration achieved by backfilling and grading of the mined area so that the reclaimed area, including any terracing or access roads, closely resembles the general surface or configuration of the land prior to mining and blends into and compliments the drainage pattern of the surrounding terrain, with all highwalls and spoil piles eliminated.

**Aquifer** – A water-bearing bed or porous rock, often sandstone.

**Backfill** – Operation of refilling an area where overburden has been removed, including the grading of the refilled excavation. Also, the material placed in an excavation in the process of backfilling to restore approximate original contour.

**Barricading** – Enclosing part of a mine to prevent inflow of noxious gases from a mine fire or an explosion.

**Bed** – A stratum of coal or other sedimentary deposit.

**Belt conveyor** – A looped belt on which coal or other materials can be carried, generally constructed of flame-resistant material or reinforced rubber.

**Bench** – One or more divisions of a coal seam separated by slate or formed by the process of extracting coal.

**Binder** – A thin streak of non-carboneous material within a coal seam.

**Bituminous** – A medium soft classification of coal, the most common and useful type mined in the U.S. It is used primarily for electric generation and for coke making for the steel industry.

**Bottom** – Floor or underlying surface of an underground mine.

**Brow** – A low place in the mine roof, causing insufficient headroom.

**BTU** – British Thermal Unit. A measure of the energy required to raise the temperature of one pound of water one degree Fahrenheit. On average, coal contains 25 million BTU's per ton.

**Bump** – An abrupt dislocation of the mine workings, usually due to severe stress in the surrounding rock.

**Byproducts** – Useful substances made from the gasses and liquids left over when coal is converted to coke.

**Cannel coal** – A non-caking block coal with a fine, even grain, burns with a long, yellow flame and is very easy to ignite.

**Canopy** – A protective covering of a cab on a mining machine.

**Captive mine** – A mine in which the production is used wholly or primarily by the mine owner or subsidiary.

**Cast Shot** – A blast in which rock and dirt is directed to a specific spot.

**Chain pillar** – The pillar of coal left to protect the gangway or entry and the parallel airways.

**Cleat** – The vertical cleavage of coal seams. The main set of joints along which coal breaks when mined.

**Coal gasification** – The conversion of coal into a gaseous fuel.

**Coal seam** – A bed or stratum of coal. The term is usually applied to a large deposit of coal.

**Coal washing** – The process of separating coal of various sizes, densities and shapes by allowing them to settle in a fluid. The washing process plays an important role in improving coal quality by removing rock, other impurities and some organic sulfur. Washing takes place at preparation plants, usually located at the mine or shipping site.

**Coke** – A hard dry substance produced by heating coal to a very high temperature in the absence of air. Along with Iron Ore, Limestone, Coke is one of the essential ingredients used to make iron and steel.

**Colliery** – British term for a coal mine.

**Continuous mining** – The most common method of underground coal mining currently in use in the U.S. This process utilizes a continuous mining machine that totally mechanizes the coal extraction process by cutting or removing the coal from the seam using a large steel drum with many huge teeth and loading the cut coal into a shuttle car or a continuous haulage system for removal from the mine.

**Contour** – An imaginary line that connects all points on a surface having the same elevation.

**Conventional mining** – This type of mining involves the insertion of explosives into the coal seam, blasting the seam and removal of the coal onto a conveyor or shuttle car by loading machine. Once the most common form of deep mining, conventional mining now accounts for only a small proportion of coal production.

**Core sample** – A cylinder sample generally 1-5" in diameter drilled out of an area to determine the geologic and chemical analysis of the overburden or coal.



# Glossary of Coal Industry Terms

**Cover** - The overburden above a coal seam.

**Cribbing** - The construction of timbers laid at right angles to each other, sometimes filled with earth, as a roof support or as a support for machinery.

**Crosscut** - A passageway driven between the entry and its parallel air course or air courses for ventilation purposes. Also, a tunnel driven from one seam to another through or across the intervening measures; sometimes called "crosscut tunnel", or "breakthrough". In vein mining, an entry perpendicular to the vein.

**Cross entry** - An entry running at an angle with the main entry.

**Deep mine** - An underground mine.

**Demonstrated Reserve Base** - Coal deposits which are economically feasible to mine with existing technology.

**Dip** - The inclination of a geologic structure (bed, vein, fault, etc.) from the horizontal; dip is always measured downward at right angles to the strike.

**Dragline** - A large earthmoving machine which uses a giant bucket suspended from cables to remove the overburden from a coal seam in surface mining.

**Drift mine** - A coal mine entered directly through a horizontal opening drilled into the side of a hill or mountain. This method of mining is used in hilly or mountainous areas.

**Face** - The exposed area of a coalbed from which coal is extracted.

**Fluidized Bed Combustion** - A process with a high degree of ability to remove sulfur from coal during combustion. Crushed coal and limestone are suspended in the bottom of a boiler by an upward stream of hot air. The coal is burned in this bubbling, liquid-like (or "fluidized") mixture. Rather than released as emissions, sulfur from combustion gases combines with the limestone to form a solid compound recovered with the ash.

**Fossil fuel** - Any naturally occurring fuel of an organic nature, such as coal, crude oil and natural gas.

**Fly ash** - The finely divided particles of ash resulting from the combustion of fuel.

**Frequency Rate/Incident Rate** - Frequency with which accidents and fatalities occur. Calculated on the basis of 200,000 hours of exposure during work.

**Haul Road** - Road constructed within the boundaries of a mining operation and permitted area that is utilized to transport coal by truck from the face of a mine to the preparation plant, rail loader or barge facilities.

**Haulageway** - Any underground entry or passageway that is designed for transport of mined material, personnel, or equipment, usually by the installation of track or belt conveyor.

**Highwall** - Unexcavated face of exposed overburden and coal in a surface mine. Highwalls must be

backfilled and recontoured following the extraction of coal.

**Highwall miner** - A highwall mining system consists of a remotely controlled continuous miner which extracts coal and conveys it via augers, belt or chain conveyors to the outside. The cut is typically a rectangular, horizontal cut from a highwall bench, reaching penetrating depths of several hundred feet or deeper.

**Hopper Cars** - Open freight cars with a floor sloping to one or more hinged doors for discharging bulk materials including coal.

**Inby** - Used in the context of underground mining to describe a location that is closer to the working face and away from the entry of a mine.

**In situ** - In the natural or original position. Applied to a rock, soil, or fossil when occurring in the situation in which it was originally formed or deposited.

**Intake** - The passage through which fresh air is drawn or forced into a mine or to a section of a mine.

**Lignite** - The softest classification of coal, with the highest moisture content. It is mined primarily in the western U.S. and used for some electric generation and for conversion to synthetic gas.

**Liquefaction** - The process of converting coal into a synthetic fuel, similar in nature to crude oil and/or refined products, such as gasoline.

**Longwall Mining** - One of three major underground coal mining methods currently in use. Employs a steel plow, or rotation drum, which is pulled mechanically back and forth across a face of coal that is usually several hundred feet wide. The loosened coal falls onto a conveyor for removal from the mine.

**Man Car/Man Trip** - The vehicle that transports miners to working sections of a deep mine.

**Metallurgical coal** - The types of coal carbonized to make coke for steel manufacture, typically high in BTU value and low in ash content.

**Methane** - A potentially explosive gas formed naturally from the decay of vegetative matter, similar to that which formed coal. Methane, the principal component of natural gas, is frequently encountered in underground coal mining operations, and is kept within safe limits through the use of extensive mine ventilation systems. Coalbed methane has now been recognized as an important energy resource. Increased efforts are underway to expand its extraction from coal seams.

**Mine mouth power plant** - A steam-electric power plant built close to a mine. Because of this proximity, the coal is often delivered to the plant by tramway or covered conveyor. The plant delivers its electricity output to distant points through large transmission lines.

**Mountaintop Mining** - Any mining in the upper reaches of the geologic formation of a mountain. Any mining, including underground mine development that requires the construction of a head-of-hollow fill.



# Glossary of Coal Industry Terms

**Mountaintop Removal Mining** – Form of surface mining that removes overburden from ridge to ridge allowing for 100% recovery of several coal seams.

**Outby** – Used in the context of underground mining to describe a location that is closer to the entry of the mine than the working face.

**Outcrop** – Places where a coal seam is exposed to the surface of the land.

**Overburden** – Layers of native rock and soil covering a coal seam. Overburden is removed prior to surface mining and replaced after the coal is taken from the seam. The excess of this material is often placed in valley fills.

**Panel** – A coal mining block that generally comprises one operating unit.

**Pillar** – An area of coal left to support the overlying strata in a mine; sometimes left permanently to support surface structures.

**Pneumoconiosis** – A chronic disease of the lung commonly known as “black lung.”

**Portal** – The structure surrounding the immediate entrance to a mine; the mouth of a tunnel.

**Preparation Plant** – Usually located on a mine site, although one plant may serve several mines. A preparation plant is a facility for crushing, sizing and washing coal to prepare it for use by a particular customer. The washing process has the added benefit of removing some of the coal’s sulfur content.

**Productivity** – The amount of coal produced by one worker in a one workday. Productivity is calculated by dividing the total number of worker/days into total coal production. The productivity of underground and surface mining operations is calculated in the same manner, using the specific man day and production totals.

**Reclamation** – The restoration of land values to a surface mine site after the coal is extracted. Reclamation operations are usually underway as soon as the coal has been removed from a mine site. The process includes restoring the land to its approximate original appearance by restoring topsoil and planting trees, native grasses and ground covers. Reclamation is closely regulated by both state and federal law, and the coal industry’s outstanding effort in this area has resulted in millions of acres of restored productive land throughout the country.

**Recoverable Reserves** – The amount of coal that can be recovered from the Demonstrated Reserve Base. There are about 285 billion tons of recoverable reserves in the U.S., enough to last nearly 250 years at current consumption levels.

**Recovery** – (1) The proportion or percentage of coal or ore mined from the original seam or deposit. (2) The amount of saleable, marketable coal that can be extracted from raw coal mined from a given reserve.

**Red Dog** – A nonvolatile combustion product of the oxidation of coal or coal refuse. Most commonly applied to material resulting from in situ, uncontrolled burning of coal or coal refuse piles. It is similar to coal ash.

**Reserve** – That portion of the identified coal resource that can be economically mined at the time of determination. The reserve is derived by applying a recovery factor to that component of the identified coal resource designated as the reserve base.

**Respirable dust** – Dust particles 5 microns or less in size.

**Return** – The air or ventilation that has passed through all the working areas of a mine.

**Rib** – The side of a pillar or the wall of an entry. The solid coal on the side of any underground passage. Same as rib pillar.

**Rider** – A thin seam of coal overlying a thicker one.

**Rock Dusting** – The process of coating the tunnels in deep mines with powdered limestone, for the purpose of controlling explosive hazards.

**Roof Bolting** – A method of supporting the ceilings of underground mines by inserting long steel bolts into holes bored into the strata forming the roof.

**Room and pillar mining** – A method of deep mining in which approximately half of the coal is left in place to support the roof of the active mining area. Large “pillars” are left while “rooms” of coal are extracted.

**Run-Of-Mine** – Raw material as it exists in the mine; average grade or quality.

**Safety lamp** – A lamp with steel wire gauze covering every opening from the inside to the outside so as to prevent the passage of flame should explosive gas be encountered.

**Sandstone** – A sedimentary rock consisting of quartz sand united by some cementing material, such as iron oxide or calcium carbonate.

**Scoop** – A rubber tired-, battery- or diesel-powered piece of equipment designed for cleaning runways and hauling supplies.

**Scrubber** – Any of several forms of chemical/physical devices that remove sulfur compounds formed during coal combustion. These devices, technically known as flue gas desulfurization systems, combine the sulfur in gaseous emissions with another chemical medium to form inert “sludge,” which must then be removed for disposal.

**Seam** – A stratum or bed of coal.

**Secondary roof** – The roof strata immediately above the coalbed, requiring support during the excavating of coal.

**Section** – A portion of the working area of a mine.

**Self-contained breathing apparatus** – A self-contained supply of oxygen used during rescue work from