COAL FACTS

A PUBLICATION OF THE WEST VIRGINIA COAL ASSOCIATION

Friends of Coal

2010

Friends of Coal

Coal Fact:

More than 60,000 West Virginia families depend on coal mining for their livelihoods.

Have you ever wondered just who are the Friends of Coal?

The Friends of Coal: Speaking with one voice

We are ... West Virginia!

If you live in West Virginia, Kentucky or just about anywhere coal is mined, you have probably seen it -- on a helmet, a license plate, the back window of a pickup truck. It's on lunch boxes, shirts, yard signs, pens, pencils and football games. Its on every state championship trophy given out by the West Virginia Secondary Schools Athletic Commission, race cars, boats and even rubber coal. That little blue and black "Friends of Coal" logo is, it seems, everywhere.

But have you ever really asked yourself, "Just who are the Friends of Coal?"

Well, Friends of Coal is a grassroots group founded in Beckley in 2002 to lend its support to the West Virginia coal industry. In the beginning, the group was little more than a name and an idea -- that the West Virginia coal industry plays a critical role in the state's economy and needed the support of its people.

Today, the Friends of Coal has spread to almost 50,000 people, with members in almost every state and several foreign countries. Headquartered in Charleston, the group also has independent chapters operating in Kentucky, Virginia, Ohio, Tennessee and several other states.

The Friends of Coal is no longer "just a name" but has morphed into an army of coal miners, their families, friends, neighbors, local and state business leaders, elected officials, doctors, lawyers, teachers, pizza delivery guys and students. It sponsors major sporting events, community fairs, little leagues, taking the message of coal to the people.

The message is simple: Coal mining is vital to West Virginia and to our nation.

It's frequently noted that every coal mining job creates another five to eight jobs somewhere in the economy.

Anyone who has ever visited a coal mining community in West Virginia would have no hesitation in believing that statistic. It is likely no other state and industry are as closely identified as West Virginia and coal.

Friends of Coal is based on the simple premise West Virginia is full of people who understand and appreciate the value and the importance of the coal industry to the Mountain State and its people. It is a grassroots movement involving thousands of West Virginians who consider coal to be the lifeblood of the state's economy.

We are ... West Virginia Coal!

These people have always been around. But they have never before been organized into a cohesive force capable of demonstrating just how many West Virginians are directly and indirectly involved with the coal industry.

Friends of Coal also was born out of a desire to correct the impression that coal's time has passed in West Virginia.

The Friends of Coal Ladies Auxiliary is literally the "right arm" of the organization. The Auxiliary is active throughout the region. It has created a coal-oriented curriculum for use in the public school system, conducted charity drives, managed the production of several key events throughout the summer festival season and has reached out to the sick and infirm in local hospitals with visits and gifts. We are proud of our Ladies and the hard work they do for our coal mining families.

Coal supplies about 48 percent of this country's electrical power demand, and West Virginia is the nation's second largest coal producer. There is no danger the demand for energy will cease.

In a shrinking world community, however, competition for West Virginia's traditional coal markets is increasing every year. States with less sensitive environmental concerns, and nations with low safety and environmental standards, low pay and government subsidies, are threats to the Appalachian coal's place in the market.

West Virginia's greatest advantages have always been the quality of its coal and its relative proximity to the markets. But, as transportation systems have gotten more sophisticated, and the production cost differential has grown, these advantages have diminished.

In other words, despite the best coal miners in the world, the best coal in the world and a growing demand for energy, West Virginia's coal industry is still plagued by the uncertainties of the shifting marketplace.

As the industry streamlines and adapts to meet these challenges, it is increasingly important the Friends of Coal in West Virginia unite to speak with one voice.

It is up to the Friends of Coal to clearly demonstrate that coal must be a major consideration in the establishment of public policy in the state and in the nation.

For more information, visit the Friends of Coal website at www.friendsofcoal.org.

Table of Contents

Introduction -- Friends of Coal	Page 4
Table of Contents/The State of Coal	Page 5
Coal Facts At A Glance	Pages 6-7
Coal Production by County	Page 8
County Rankings (Production & Employment)	Page 9
Largest Coal Companies	Page 10
Million Ton Mines	Page 11
Production & Transportation Methods	Page 12
Production by Seam	Pages 13
Historical Data	Pages 14
Severance Tax Receipts by County	Pages 15
Severance Tax Distributions	Pages 16-19
Mining Reserves & Facts to Know	Page 20
County Profiles	Pages 21-34
Mining Permits Issued	Page 35
History of Coal	Page 40
Restoration	Page 41
Post-Mine Land Use & Examples	Pages 42-43
Responsibly Green: Environmental Awards	Page 44
Responsibly Safe: The Safety Awards	Page 45
Glossary of Terms	Pages 46-49
Advertisers	Pages 50-52

Coal Facts 2010 is published by the West Virginia Coal Association
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ON THE COVER:

West Virginia Coal: American Strength

Designed and sculpted by native West Virginian Dr. Burl Jones and commissioned by the West Virginia Coal Forum, the West Virginia Coal Miner stands, in honor and in recognition of the men and women who have devoted a career or a lifetime towards providing coal.

The statue was officially dedicated on December 4, 2002.

Today, more than 60,000 West Virginia families depend on the coal industry for their livelihoods. Coal mining provides more than $26 billion to the West Virginia economy and pays more than $3.6 billion each year in wages to our working coal miners and service industries.

Coal mining is the backbone of our state's economy. It has helped win our nation's wars and fueled an economy that is the envy of the world.

Coal is West Virginia! Coal is America!

From the President's Desk ...

The State of Coal

By BILL RANEY
WVCA President

As we begin the second decade of the 21st Century, West Virginia's coal industry faces a number of challenges but has in front of it the opportunity to be a catalyst for the future as our nation struggles to overcome a crippling economic recession.

I am confident our nation will overcome the challenges and re-assert itself as the vital center of our world's economy.

If this recession has taught us anything, it is that we have to take the steps necessary to insulate our economy from the uncertainties around the world. We have to look to ourselves and rebuild our manufacturing base, rebuild our technology industry, improve our education system and our basic infrastructure. We also have to free ourselves from unreliable and expensive foreign sources of oil. We have to build a future that takes full advantage of our own resources -- particularly coal.

I see a future in which coal is recognized as our nation's true "alternative fuel." I see a future in which coal-to-liquids plants replace old oil refineries across the country. I see a future in which carbon capture and storage technology truly makes West Virginia coal a "green" fuel. And I see a future in which West Virginia is a leader in the development of these technologies and our people reap the benefits of our hard work.

I also see a new future for the coalfields -- one in which our coal industry is seen as an active partner in the development and diversification of the region's economy. I see houses, shopping centers, parks, hospitals, schools and businesses taking root on our former surface mines, freeing our people from the constant threat of flooding and letting loose the pent-up entrepreneurial spirit that characterized our state for so long.

We can have a new West Virginia -- one that is a destination for families seeking opportunity and a better quality of life, and no longer loose our best and brightest to other states.

We can make this happen, but it takes coordination and planning. It takes commitment, a willingness to take chances and a vision for the future.

To truly make those opportunities come to fruition, we have to overcome some obstacles -- some of our own making and some imposed by others.

We have to come together as a people, see the potential and embrace a new vision for our state and region. And we have to turn aside the assault on coal and our way of life from those who would rob us of our future.

We have to let the folks in Washington, New York, Los Angeles and across this country know that West Virginia coal miners truly "keep their lights on" and without them they would either be sitting in the dark or watching their electric bills skyrocket.

We have to take the message of coal to the halls of Congress, to the White House and to the people of this nation.

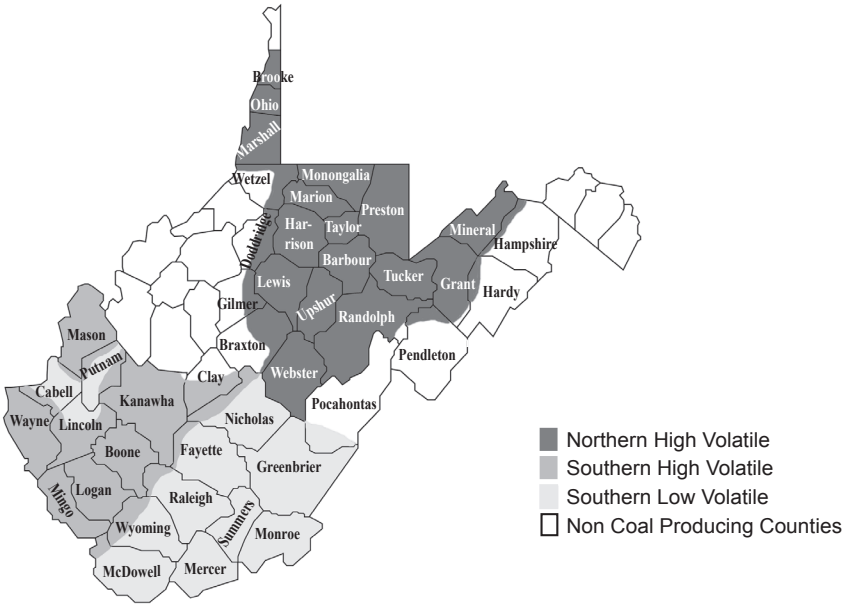
Our future is in our hands. We can reach out, take control of our own destiny and create this new West Virginia -- this new Appalachian economy, or we can watch as that future is stolen from us by extremists, bureaucrats and their friends in Washington and in the mass media.

It's not a fight we can afford to lose. It's a fight for our future and our children's futures.

Call Washington ... call the media ... let them know you are a Friend of Coal and that you won't stand by and let them steal your future.

Bill

West Virginia Coal Producing Regions



West Virginia Coal Facts at a Glance

Sources: Energy Information Agency Data and
West Virginia Office of Miners' Health and Safety (expressed in short tons)

Total Production	144,017,758
Underground	87,366,423
Surface	56,651,335
Coal Companies Operating in WV	220
Number of Mines	537
Underground	305
Surface	232
Record Production Year - 1997	181,914,000
Recoverable Coal Reserves	51,465,620,567
West Virginia Coal Employment	27,892
Underground	14,197
Surface	6,255
Coal Handling Facilities	2,340
Contractors	5,100
Transportation (tons)	
Rail	81,765,180
River	15,749,307
Truck	28,216,116
Estimated Average Annual Coal Wage	$68,500
Estimated Production Value 2008	$8,611,500,000
Estimated Coal Severance Tax	$379,500,000

Leading Coal Producing County	
Total Tonnage - Boone	27,372,689
Underground - Marion	11,548.676
Surface - Boone	16,289,090
Highest Employment by County - Boone	3,785
County With Most Coal Reserves - Boone	3,626,756,814
Leading Coal Producing Corporate Group	
CONSOL Energy, Inc.	29,754,889
Leading Coal Producing Company	
Consolidation Coal Co.	15,696,263
Largest Underground Mine	
McElroy Mine, McElroy Coal Co.	9,863,588
Largest Surface Mine	
Twilight, Independence Coal Co.	4,953,903
Largest Mine Employment	
McElroy Mine, McElroy Coal Co.	886
Largest Producing Mining Method	
Underground	87,366,423
Largest Producing Coal Seam	
Pittsburgh	30,581,187

All values expressed in tons (rounded to the nearest 1000) except for dollar figures and employment.
Discrepancies in the data are due to different reporting standards from the sources (eg. number of mines).

U.S. Coal Production by State

Source - Energy Information Agency Figures expressed in millions of tons

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2009 Rank
Alabama	22.3	21.3	18.8	19.2	20.6	18.7	16
Alaska	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.4	18.6	17
Arizona	12.7	12.1	8.2	8.0	8.0	7.5	19
Colorado	39.9	38.5	36.3	36.4	32.0	28.3	10
Illinois	31.9	32.1	32.2	32.4	32.9	33.7	8
Indiana	35.1	34.4	35.7	35.0	35.9	35.7	6
Kansas	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.2	18.5	18
Kentucky	114.3	119.8	120.0	115.0	120.3	107.3	3
Louisiana	3.8	4.2	4.1	3.1	3.8	3.7	20
Maryland	5.2	5.2	5.1	2.3	2.8	2.3	22
Mississippi	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.5	2.8	3.4	21
Missouri	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.5	24
Montana	40.0	40.4	41.8	43.4	44.8	39.5	5
New Mexico	27.2	28.5	25.9	24.5	25.6	25.1	12
North Dakota	29.9	30.0	30.4	29.6	29.6	29.9	9
Ohio	23.2	24.7	22.7	22.6	26.3	27.5	11
Oklahoma	1.8	1.8	2.0	1.6	1.5	1.0	23
Pennsylvania	66.0	67.3	66.0	65.0	65.4	58.0	4
Tennessee	2.9	3.2	2.8	2.6	2.3	2.0	15
Texas	45.9	45.9	45.5	41.9	39.0	35.1	7
Utah	21.7	24.5	26.0	24.0	24.4	21.7	13
Virginia					24.7	21.2	14
West Virginia	153.6	159.5	158.8	161.21	157.8	137.0	2
Wyoming	396.5	406.4	446.7	453.6	467.6	431.1	1
U.S. Total	1,112	1,133	1,161	1,145	1,171	1,125	

NOTE: The numbers reported in this table representing West Virginia's production are slightly different from those in other references in this book due to the difference between data collected by EIA and WVMSHT

U.S. Coal Facts at a Glance

Total Production - 2009	1,072,809,000
Underground	332,562,000
Surface	740,247,000
East	339,350,000
West	584,561,000
Interior	146,800,000
Refuse Recovery (included in total)	2,108,000
Number of Mines - 2009	1,435
Underground	583
Surface	852
Employment - 2009	87,755
Underground	50,087
Surface	37,505
Recoverable Reserves - 2009	486,854,382,000
Leading Coal Producers - 2009	
Peabody Energy Corp.	189,232,000
Arch Coal, Inc.	148,061,000
Cloud Peak Energy	90,965,000
Alpha Natural Resources	83,523,000
CONSOL Energy	58,145,000
Massey Energy Co.	37,161,000

Useful Contacts

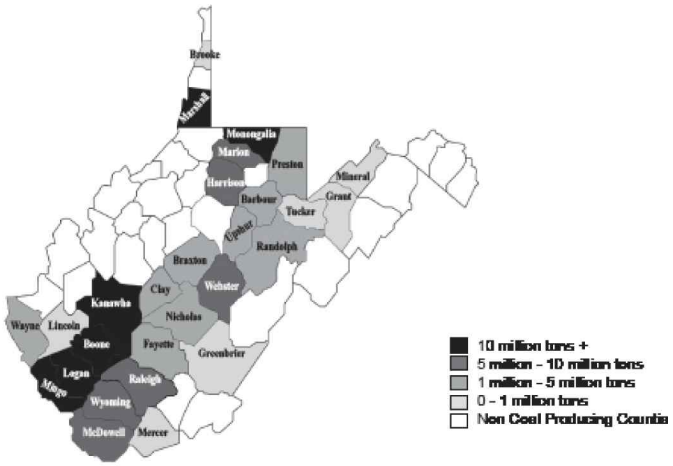
West Virginia Coal Association
Phone (304) 342-4153
FAX (304) 342-7651
Web Site www.wvcoal.com

National Mining Association
Phone (202) 463-2600
FAX (202) 463-2666
Web Site www.nma.org

WV Department of Environmental Protection
Phone (304) 926-0440
FAX (304) 926-0446
Web Site www.dep.state.wv.us

WV Office of Miners' Health, Safety & Training
Phone (304) 558-1425
FAX (304) 558-1282
Web Site www.state.wv.us/mhst

Office of Surface Mining - Charleston
Phone (304) 347-7162
FAX (304) 347-7170
Web Site www. osmre.gov



West Virginia Coal Producing Counties

West Virginia Coal Production By County - 2009

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

	Mines	Employees	Underground	Surface	Total
Barbour	11	347	1,697,085	324,527	2,021,692
Boone	91	3,785	11,083,599	16,289,090	27,372,689
Braxton	2	89	327,672	———	327,672
Brooke	3	14	———	8,337	8,337
Clay	4	389	517,574	2,494,078	3,009,652
Fayette	21	603	1,585,503	1,204,747	2,790,250
Grant	1	——-	———	———	———
Greenbrier	14	374	624,584	181,514	806,098
Harrison	10	151	425,276	38,536	463,812
Kanawha	56	1,828	7,848,930	4,442,427	12,291,357
Lincoln	3	128	377,893	72,108	450,001
Logan	44	1,829	6,945,387	8,318,296	15,263,683
Marion	14	1,130	11,548,676	13,115	11,561,791
Marshall	2	1,325	10,226,819	———	10,266,819
McDowell	78	1,001	2,496,633	2,140,032	4,636,665
Mason	1	104	410,492	———	410,492
Mercer	3	18	———	38,954	38,954
Mineral	3	19	———	80,557	80,557
Mingo	61	1,397	3,286,490	7,029,452	10,316,032
Monongalia	13	1,256	8,544,429	878,597	9,423,026
Nicholas	21	714	1,324,049	2,485,775	3,809,824
Ohio	2	18	———-	32,001	32,001
Preston	4	127	104,343	———	104,343
Raleigh	32	1,513	5,680,159	4,854,481	10,534,640
Randolph	2	116	870,631	910	871,541
Tucker	1	196	2,191,525	———	2,191,525
Upshur	5	113	1,962,769	18,864	1,981,633
Wayne	7	587	3,975,810	959,024	4,934,834
Webster	5	384	966,647	3,570,155	4,536,802
Wyoming	23	897	2,343,488	1,178,668	3,522,116
Total	537	20,452	87,366,423	56,331,335	144,017,758

Note: Slight discrepancies on these pages is due to a differences in the measurement methodologies used by the two sources, the EIA and WVOMHST.

County By County Rankings - 2009

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

DIRECT EMPLOYMENT

01	Boone	3,785
02	Logan	1,829
03	Kanawha	1,828
04	Raleigh	1,513
05	Mingo	1,397
06	Marshall	1,325
07	Monongalia	1,256
08	Marion	1,130
09	McDowell	1,001
10	Wyoming	897
11	Nicholas	714
12	Fayette	603
13	Wayne	587
14	Clay	389
15	Webster	384
16	Greenbrier	374
17	Barbour	347
18	Tucker	196
19	Harrison	151
20	Lincoln	128
21	Preston	127
22	Randolph	116
23	Upshur	113
24	Mason	104
26	Braxton	89
27	Mineral	19
28	Mercer	18
29	Ohio	18
30	Brooke	14
	Total	20,452

SURFACE TONNAGE

01	Boone	16,289,090
02	Logan	8,318,296
03	Mingo	7,029,452
04	Raleigh	4,854,481
05	Kanawha	4,442,427
06	Webster	3,570,155
07	Clay	2,492,078
08	Nicholas	2,485,775
09	McDowell	2,140,032
10	Fayette	1,204,747
11	Wyoming	1,178,668
12	Wayne	959,024
13	Monongalia	878,597
14	Barbour	324,527
15	Greenbrier	181,514
16	Mineral	80,557
17	Lincoln	72,108
18	Mercer	38,954
19	Harrison	38,536
20	Ohio	32,001
21	Upshur	18,864
22	Marion	13,115
23	Brooke	8,337
24	Randolph	910
	Total	56,651,335

UNDERGROUND TONNAGE

01	Marion	11,548,676
02	Boone	11,083,599
03	Marshall	10,226,819
04	Monongalia	8,544,429
05	Logan	6,945,387
06	Kanawha	7,848,930
07	Raleigh	5,680,159
08	Mingo	3,286,490
09	Wayne	3,975,810
10	Wyoming	2,343,448
11	McDowell	2,496,633
12	Fayette	1,585,503
13	Tucker	2,191,525
14	Upshur	1,962,769
15	Barbour	1,697,085
16	Nicholas	1,324,049
17	Preston	104,343
18	Webster	966,647
19	Randolph	870,631
20	Greenbrier	624,584
21	Mason	410,492
22	Lincoln	377,893
23	Braxton	327,672
24	Harrison	425,276
25	Clay	517,574
	Total	87,366,423

TOTAL TONNAGE

01	Boone	27,372,689
02	Logan	15,263,683
03	Kanawha	12,291,357
04	Marion	11,561,791
05	Raleigh	10,534,640
06	Mingo	10,316,032
07	Marshall	10,266,819
08	Monongalia	9,423,026
09	Wayne	4,934,834
10	McDowell	4,636,665
11	Webster	4,536,802
12	Nicholas	3,809,824
13	Wyoming	3,522,116
14	Clay	3,009,652
15	Fayette	2,790,250
16	Tucker	2,191,525
17	Barbour	2,021,692
18	Upshur	1,981,633
19	Randolph	871,541
20	Greenbrier	806,098
21	Harrison	463,812
22	Lincoln	450,001
23	Mason	410,492
24	Braxton	327,672
25	Preston	104,343
26	Mineral	80,557
27	Mercer	37,954
28	Ohio	32,001
29	Brooke	8,337
	Total	144,017,758

Largest West Virginia Coal Companies - 2009

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

Company	Corporate Affiliation	Tonnage
Consolidation Coal Company	CONSOL Energy	15,696,263
McElroy Coal Company	CONSOL Energy	9,863,588
Elk Run Coal Company, LLC	Massey	7,767,243
Independence Coal Company, Inc.	Massey	6,919,079
Eastern Associated Coal Corporation	Patriot	4,429,892
Alex Energy, Inc.	Massey	4,352,818
Mingo-Logan Coal Company	Arch Coal	3,756,069
Hobet Mining, LLC	Patriot	3,629,434
Wolf Run Mining Company, Inc.	International Coal Group	3,584,566
Brooks Run Mining Company, LLC	Alpha Natural Resources, LLC	3,439,965
Marfork Coal Company, Inc.	Massey	3,023,279
Rockspring Development, Inc.	Alpha Natural Resources, LLC	2,940,983
Coal-Mac DBA Phoenix Coal-Mac	Arch Coal	2,816,018
Apogee Coal Company, LLC	Patriot	2,503,502
ICG Eastern, LLC	International Coal Group	2,500,707
Fola Coal Company, LLC	CONSOL Energy	2,492,078
Catenary Coal Company	Patriot	2,439,969
Coal River Mining, LLC	Coal River Energy	2,284,652
Metticki Coal, LLC (WV)	Alliance Coal Corporation	2,191,525
Speed Mining, Inc	Speed Mining, Inc.	2,071,811
Brody Mining, LLC	Brody Mining, LLC	1,970,023
INR-WV Operating, LLC	INR-WV Operating, LLC	1,914,285
Newtown Energy, Inc.	Coal River Energy	1,831,108
CONSOL of Kentucky Inc.	CONSOL Energy	1,702,960
Spartan Mining Company DBA Mammoth	Massey	1,691,678
TOTAL AND PERCENT OF TOTAL PRODUCTION	(68% of total production)	97,813,495

Largest West Virginia Coal Producers - 2009

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

Corporate totals are approximate, and represent only the corporate subsidiaries shown.
(Not all subsidiaries are included).

CONSOL Energy, Inc.	29,754,889
Consolidation Coal Co.	15,696,263
McElroy Coal Co.	9,863,588
Fola Coal Co., Inc.	2,492,078
CONSOL of Kentucky	1,702,960
Massey Coal Co., Inc.	23,754,097
Elk Run Coal Co., Inc.	7,767,243
Independence Coal Co.	6,919,079
Alex Energy, Inc.	4,352,818
Spartan Mining Co.	1,691,678
Marfork Coal Co.	3,023,279
Patriot Coal Group	10,499,204
Eastern Associated Coal Corp.	4,429,892
Hobet Mining, Inc.	3,629,343
Catenary Coal Co.	2,439,969
Apogee Coal Co.	4,887,829
Speed Mining, Inc.	2,071,811
Alpha Natural Resources Services, LLC	6,380,948
Brooks Run Mining Co., LLC	3,439,965
Rockspring Development, Inc.	2,940,983
Arch Coal, Inc.	6,572,087
Mingo Logan Coal Co.	3,756,069
Coal Mac	2,816,018
International Coal Group, Inc.	6,085,273
ICG Eastern	2,500,707
Wolf Run Mining Co.	3,584,566
Coal River Energy	4,115,760
Newtown Energy, Inc.	1,831,108
Coal River Mining, LLC	2,284,652
Brody Mining, LLC	1,970,023
Alliance Coal Corporation	2,191,525
INR-WV Operating, LLC	1,914,285
Pinnacle Mining Co., LLC	2,154,252
Trinity Coal (Frasure Creek)	1,379,830
Argus Energy WV LLC	1,993,851

West Virginia Largest Producing Surface Mines - 2009

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

	COMPANY NAME	MINE NAME	COUNTY	PRODUCTION	EMP
1	Independence Coal Company.	Twilight Surface Mine	Boone	4,953,903	354
2	Hobet Mining LLC	Hobet 21	Boone	2,841,715	288
3	Elk Run Coal Company, LLC	Republic No. 1	Raleigh	2,615,547	204
4	Apogee Coal Company, LLC	Guyan Surface Mine	Logan	2,503,502	203
5	ICG Eastern, LLC	Birch River	Webster	2,500,707	217
6	Fola Coal Company, LLC	Fola Surface Mine	Nicholas	2,492,078	290
7	Phoenix Coal-Mac Mining, inc.	Coal-Mac Surface Mine	Mingo	2,472,671	189
8	Alex Energy, Inc.	Power Mountain	Nicholas	1,934,286	243
9	Caternary Coal Company	Samples Surface Mine	Kanawha	1,596,529	240
10	Alex Energy, Inc.	Edwight Surface Mine	Raleigh	1,400,846	123

West Virginia Largest Producing Underground Mines - 2009

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

	COMPANY NAME	MINE NAME	COUNTY	PRODUCTION	EMP
1	McElrocy Coal Company	McElroy Mine	Marshalll	9,863,588	886
2	Ccnsolidation Coal Company	Loveridge	Marion	6,004,124	567
3	Cconsoldiation Coal Company	Robinson Run No. 95	Marion	5,544,552	527
4	Eastern Associated Coal Corporation	Federal No. 2	Monongalia	3,810,193	494
5	Ccnsolidation Coal Company	Blacksville No. 2	Monongalia	3,784,356	556
6	Mingo-Logan Coal Company	Mountaineer II Mine	Logan	3,756,069	306
7	Rockspring Development, Inc.	Camp Creek Mine No. 1	Wayne	2,940,983	367
8	Mettiki Coal, LLC (WV)	Mettiki Mine	Tucker	2,191,525	196
9	Speed Mining, LLC	American Eagle Mine	Kanawha	2,071,811	220
10	Brody Mining, LLC	Brody Mine No. 1	Boone	1,970,023	325

West Virginia Coal Production By Month - 2009

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

	UNDERGROUND		SURFACE		TOTAL	
MONTH	EMPL	PROD	EMPL	PROD	EMPL	PROD
January	13,981	8,411,912	6,256	5,183,580	20,237	13,595,492
February	14,049	7,482,358	6,069	5,074,803	20,118	12,557,161
March	14,335	8,652,152	5,945	5,897,602	20,280	14,549,754
April	13,202	7,245,111	5,936	4,956,300	19,138	12,201,411
May	12,798	6,849,615	5,854	5,098,071	18,652	11,947,686
June	12,687	6,326,306	5,684	4,825,065	18,371	11,151,371
July	12,769	5,604,659	5,647	4,415,543	18,416	10,020,202
August	13,160	7,333,321	5,615	4,695,816	18,775	12,029,137
September	12,872	7,737,529	5,279	4,440,356	18,151	12,177,885
October	13,158	8,008,810	4,980	4,354,704	18,138	12,363,514
November	13,218	6,600,782	4,864	3,874,379	18,082	10,475,161
December	13,303	7,410,737	4,955	3,835,116	18,258	11,245,853
TOTAL		87,366,423		56,651,335		144,017,758

West Virginia Coal Production By Method - 2009

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

County	Continuous	Longwall	Underground	Other	Surface	Total
Barbour	1,697,085		1,697,085		324,527	2,021,612
Boone	10,293,224	790,395	11,083,599		16,289,090	27,372,689
Braxton	327,672		327,672			327,672
Brooke					8,337	8,337
Clay	517,574		517,574		2,492,078	3,009,652
Fayette	1,523,013	62,490	1,585,503		1,204,747	2,790,250
Greenbrier	624,584		624,584		181,514	806,098
Harrison	425,276		425,276		38,536	463,812
Kanawha	6,155,479	1,693,451	7,848,930		4,442,427	12,291,357
Lincoln	377,893		377,893		72,108	450,001
Logan	4,288,279	2,657,108	6,945,387		8,318,296	15,263,683
McDowell	2,496,633		2,496,633		2,140,032	4,636,665
Marion	1,367,520	10,181,156	11,548,676		13,115	11,561,791
Marshall	1,327,102	8,899,717	10,226,819			10,226,819
Mason	410,492		410,492			410,492
Mercer					37,954	37,954
Mineral					80,557	80,557
Mingo	3,286,490		3,286,490		7,029,542	10,316,032
Monongalia	2,082,674	6,461,755	8,544,429		878,597	9,423,026
Nicholas	1,305,938	17,841	1,324,049		2,485,775	3,809,824
Ohio					32,001	32,001
Preston	104,343		104,343			104,343
Raleigh	5,680,159		5,680,159		4,854,481	10,534,640
Randolph	870,631		870,631		910	871,541
Tucker	285,211	1,906,313	2,191,525			2,191,525
Upshur	1,960,289		1,962,769	2,480	18,864	1,981,633
Wayne	3,975,810		3,975,810		959,024	4,934,834
Webster	966,647		966,647		3,570,155	4,536,802
Wyoming	1,790,929	552,519	2,343,448		1,178,668	3,522,116
TOTAL	54,140,947	33,222,745	87,366,423	2,480	56,651,335	144,017,758

Transportation of West Virginia Coal - 2009

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

County	Rail	River	Truck	Belt	Stock-Piled	Total
Barbour	986,663		72,808			1,059,471
Boone	5,872,121		2,303,585			8,175,706
Braxton	357,388					357,388
Brooke						
Clay	418,566			4		418,566
Fayette	207,978		529,885			737,323
Grant						
Greenbrier	526,703		25,886		378	552,961
Harrison			424,131			424,131
Kahawha	1,557,264	2,372,703	3,091,792			7,021,757
Lincoln						
Logan	5,884,215	416,800	497,419	137,556		6,584,739
McDowell	1,190,632	14,169	690,706	15,662		1,895,507
Marion	7,562,061			3,590,742		11,152,803
Marshall		10,027,936				10,027,936
Mason				408,963		408,963
Mercer			120,100			120,100
Mineral						
Mingo	978,381		862,654	45,164		1,865,410
Monongalia	6,958,943		949,361			7,908,304
Nicholas	1,106,575		404,813	3,728		1,265,802
Ohio						
Preston	12,295		85,987	11,809		110,091
Raleigh	5,390,287		704,267			6,051,325
Randolph			848,253			848,253
Tucker	155,614		2,060,439			2,116,053
Upshur			1,962,769			1,962,769
Wayne	2,634,995	75,987	1,122,046			3,833,027
Webster	897,213					897,213
Wyoming	1,376,847	48,436	598,599	8,065		2,023,882
Total	81,765,180	15,749,307	28,216,116	4,221,693		130,332,049

Note: Empty cells indicate no value reported for the measure.

West Virginia Coal Production By Seam - 2009

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

SEAM	EMPL.	UNDERGROUND	SURFACE	TOTAL
Alma	571	4,458,486	615,305	5,073,791
Alma A	104	378,130		378,130
Bakerstown	18	92,534		92,534
Beckley	292	770,624	335,158	1,105,782
Ben's Creek	93	243,871		243,871
Cedar	17			
Cedar Grove	327	972,098	778,779	1,750,877
Chilton	154	726,059	239,579	965,638
Chilton Rider	21	46,253		46,253
Clarion	750	1,624,277	5,342,890	6,967,167
Coalburg	2,167	6,087,128	12,324,057	18,411,185
Dingess	3		12,679	12,679
Douglas	174	590,788		590,788
Eagle	1,523	7,481,886	27,531	7,509,417
Eagle A	10		30,940	30,940
Elk Lick	4		18,626	18,626
Fire Creek	136	133,364	466,896	600,260
Gilbert	23	125,793	1,923	127,716
Glen Alum Tunnel	105	531,910		531,910
Hernshaw	140	474,106	673,901	1,148,007
Iaeger	57	183,241		183,241
Little Chilton	75	453,802		453,802
Little Eagle	7			
Little Fire Creek	179	574,851	784,776	1,359,627
Lower Campbell Creek	135	518,100		518,100
Lower Cedar Grove	180	798,964		798,964
Lower Kittanning	967	1,629,332	6,428,781	8,058,113
Lower Winifrede	160	922,191		922,191
Matewan	16			
Middle Kittanning	542	2,146,023	3,459,964	5,605,987
No. 2 Gas	521	2,069,576	59,376	2,128,952
Peerless	432	3,240,009	910	3,240,919
Pittsburgh	3,820	30,208,292	372,895	30,581,187
Pocahontas 2	65	169,118		169,118
Pocahontas 3	904	3,206,581	440,682	3,647,263
Pocahontas 4	55	202,296	211,366	413,662
Pocahontas 5	46		203,331	203,331
Pocahontas 6	234	494,277	37,954	532,231
Pocahontas 7	57	65,977		65,977
Pocahontas 9	39	43,349	33,574	76,923
Powellton	771	2,702,967	1,283,874	3,986,841
Redstone	20		60,436	60,436
Refuse Processing	50		60,409	60,409
Sewell	384	1,186,427	191,349	1,377,776
Sewell A	114	870,631		870,631
Sewickley	143	949,880		949,880
Stockton-Lewiston	1,676	2,036,217	12,349,969	14,386,186
Upper-Freeport	262	2,406,271	18,864	2,425,135
Upper Kittanning	616	414,187	6,005,294	6,419,481
Upper Kittanning Rider	46	345,935		345,935
Washington	15		13,115	13,115
Waynesburg	66		909,370	909,370
Welch	34	18,555	15,593	34,148
Williamson	253	233,684	1,420,108	1,653,792
Winifrede	879	4,538,383	1,421,081	5,959,464

West Virginia Coal Production and Employment - 1900-2009

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

Editor's Note: it is important to remember that the definition of "mining jobs" used to compile these employment figures has changed greatly since 1900. Until the late-1900s, coal companies maintained their own support staff, including everything from mechanics to construction workers, from machinists to supply clerks. While most of these jobs still exist, many roles have been turned over to mine service companies and are no longer counted as "mining jobs."

The most recent figures show only direct mining jobs. We believe a more accurate comparison of the "mining jobs" reported in the early- to -mid-1900s (which show 100,000 coal mining jobs in West Virginia alone) would be those numbers to the 60,000 direct and indirect jobs identified by the recent joint economic impact study conducted by West Virginia University and Marshall University Colleges of Business.

Year	Production	Employment	Year	Production	Employment
1900	22,647,207	29,017	1955	137,073,372	54,321
1901	24,088,402	32,386	1956	150,401,233	68,318
1902	24,570,826	36,147	1957	150,220,548	66,792
1903	29,337,241	39,452	1958	115,245,791	55,065
1904	32,406,752	45,492	1959	117,770,002	52,352
1905	37,791,580	49,950	1960	120,107,994	48,696
1906	43,290,350	53,769	1961	111,370,863	42,557
1907	48,091,583	56,256	1962	117,018,419	43,456
1908	49,000,000	60,189	1963	128,924,165	44,854
1909	49,697,018	62,189	1964	139,361,204	44,205
1910	59,274,708	68,135	1965	149,236,013	44,885
1911	60,517,167	70,644	1966	148,826,592	43,344
1912	66,731,587	69,611	1967	152,461,567	42,742
1913	69,182,791	70,321	1968	145,113,560	41,573
1914	73,666,981	76,041	1969	139,315,720	41,941
1915	71,812,917	81,328	1970	143,132,284	45,261
1916	89,165,772	80,058	1971	118,317,785	48,858
1917	89,383,449	88,665	1972	122,856,378	48,190
1918	90,766,636	92,132	1973	115,239,146	45,041
1919	84,980,551	91,566	1974	101,713,580	46,026
1920	89,590,271	97,426	1975	109,048,898	55,256
1921	90,452,996	116,726	1976	108,793,594	59,802
1922	79,394,786	107,709	1977	95,405,977	61,815
1923	97,474,177	121,280	1978	84,697,048	62,982
1924	156,570,631	115,964	1979	112,380,883	58,565
1925	123,061,985	111,708	1980	121,583,762	55,502
1926	144,603,574	120,638	1981	112,813,972	55,411
1927	146,088,121	119,618	1982	128,778,076	53,941
1928	133,866,587	112,715	1983	115,135,454	35,831
1929	139,297,148	107,393	1984	131,040,566	39,950
1930	122,429,767	107,832	1985	127,867,375	35,913
1931	102,698,420	97,953	1986	130,787,233	32,329
1932	86,114,506	86,829	1987	137,672,276	28,885
1933	94,130,508	95,367	1988	144,917,788	28,100
1934	98,441,233	106,590	1989	151,834,721	28,323
1935	99,441,233	109,779	1990	171,155,053	28,876
1936	118,965,066	111,625	1991	166,715,271	27,479
1937	118,965,066	115,052	1992	163,797,710	27,065
1938	93,511,099	103,735	1993	133,700,856	22,386
1939	108,515,665	104,022	1994	164,200,572	21,414
1940	126,619,825	130,457	1995	167,096,211	21,602
1941	140,944,744	112,875	1996	174,008,217	18,939
1942	156,752,598	112,817	1997	181,914,000	18,165
1943	160,429,576	105,585	1998	180,794,012	17,382
1944	164,954,218	103,146	1999	169,206,834	14,845
1945	151,909,714	97,380	2000	169,370,602	14,281
1946	143,977,874	102,393	2001	175,052,857	15,729
1947	173,653,816	116,421	2002	163,896,890	15,377
1948	168,589,033	125,669	2003	144,899,599	14,871
1949	122,913,540	121,121	2004	153,631,633	16,037
1950	145,563,295	119,568	2005	159,498,069	17,992
1951	163,448,001	111,562	2006	158,835,584	20,533
1952	142,181,271	100,862	2007	161,237,538	19,207
1953	131,872,563	84,093	2008	165,750,817	20,925
1954	113,039,046	64,849	2009	144,017,758	27,892

The Coal Severance Tax

In 1987, West Virginia enacted a severance tax on coal. The tax amounts to 5% of the selling price of mined coal. Of this amount, the State retains 93%. The remaining 7% is apportioned among the State's 55 counties and it's 228 incorporated municipalities.

Three-fourths of the 7% share is divided among the coal producing counties. This money is distributed according to each county's production level.

The remaining quarter of the 7% is divided among all counties and municipalities, according to population..

Each county receives an additional share, based on the population of the unincorporated areas of the county.

The total severance tax collections for 2009 amounted to more than $379 million.

A total of $29.4 million was distributed to all counties and municipalities. Of this amount, $25.8 represented coal production in the 29 coal producing counties.

2009 Coal Severance Tax Receipts For Producing Counties

County	Production 75% Amount	Unincorporated 25% Amount	Total 2009 Amount
Barbour County	$301,521.58	$50,427.75	$351,949.33
Boone County	$5,305,859.36	$104,209.72	$5,410,069.08
Braxton County	$44,334.89	$ 57,724.85	$102,059.74
Brooke County	$25,316.80	$68,303.65	$93,620.45
Clay County	$383,447.46	$46,991.58	$430,439.04
Fayette County	$648,371.25	$147,919.60	$796,290.85
Greenbrier County	$191,710.40	$110,729.74	$302,440.14
Harrison County	$117,076.36	$164,381.33	$281,457.69
Kanawha County	$995,474.16	$473,497.10	$1,468,971.26
Lincoln County	$776,481.76	$97,935.81	$874,417.57
Logan County	$2,964,745.68	$161,094.84	$3,125,840.52
Marion County	$1,935,955.01	$129,672.20	$2,065,627.21
Marshall County	$2,621,257.20	$92,144.51	$2,713,401.71
Mason County	$74,859.08	$85,523.06	$160,382.14
McDowell County	$782,177.00	$97,805.50	$879,982.50
Mercer County	$6,272.41	$208,462.91	$214,735.32
Mineral County	$14,818.91	$90,865.62	$105,684.53
Mingo County	$1,757,438.65	$112,163.11	$1,869,601.76
Monongalia County	$920,827.79	$235,498.63	$1,156,326.42
Nicholas County	$1,022,413.63	$100,339.20	$1,122,752.83
Ohio County	$4,143.92	$50,514.68	$54,658.60
Preston County	$54,290.74	$106,357.32	$160,648.06
Raleigh County	$2,006,878.69	$283,320.35	$2,290,199.04
Randolph County	$87,115.94	$92,520.91	$179,636.85
Tucker County	$403,248.86	$20,351.63	$423,600.49
Upshur County	$138,648.86	$ 85,320.43	$223,969.29
Wayne County	$694,460.45	$152,991.79	$847,452.24
Webster County	$755,275.21	$39,771.80	$795,047.01
Wyoming County	$812,254.34	$104,600.62	$916,854.96
Total 75% Coal Severance Tax	$25,846,676.39	$3,571,440.24	$ 29,418,116.63

Note: Municipalities within producing and non-producing counties also receive a share. See following pages for this distribution.

2009 Coal Severance Tax Receipts by Local Government

25 Percent County/Town Distributions

County	Municipality	Total	County Totals
Barbour			$ 376,601.05
	Barbour County	$ 351,949.33	
	Philippi	$ 13,850.90	
	Belington	$ 8,629.05	
	Junior	$ 2,171.77	
Berkeley			$ 366,324.23
	Berkeley County	$ 292,909.74	
	Martinsburg	$ 72,256.21	
	Hedgesville	$ 1,158.28	
Boone			$ 123,324.21
	Boone County	$ 104,209.72	
	Madison	$ 12,919.44	
	Danville	$ 2,654.39	
	Whitesville	$ 2,509.60	
	Sylvester	$ 941.06	
Braxton			$ 70,953.23
	Braxton County	$ 57,724.85	
	Sutton	$ 4,879.22	
	Gassaway	$ 4,348.34	
	Burnsville	$ 2,321.36	
	Flatwoods	$ 1,679.46	
Brooke			$ 107,047.47
	Brooke County	$ 68,303.65	
	Follansbee	$ 15,033.25	
	Wellsburg	$ 13,952.22	
	Bethany	$ 4,753.72	
	Beech Bottom	$ 2,924.59	
	Windsor Heights	$ 2,080.04	
Cabell			$ 258,412.85
	Cabell County	$ 212,531.29	
	Huntington	$ 19,873.81	
	Barboursville	$ 15,361.41	
	Milton	$ 10,646.34	
Calhoun			$ 36,591.44
	Calhoun County	$ 33,864.70	
	Grantsville	$ 2,726.74	
Clay			$ 49,853.42
	Clay County	$ 46,991.58	
	Clay	$ 2,861.84	
Doddridge			$ 35,727.53
	Doddridge County	$ 31,837.71	
	West Union	$ 3,889.82	
Fayette			$ 243,682.35
	Fayette County	$ 147,919.60	
	Oak Hill	$ 36,625.20	
	Fayetteville	$ 13,291.05	
	Montgomery	$ 20,717.05	
	Ansted	$ 7,605.95	
	Mount Hope	$ 7,176.40	
	Smithers	$ 4,362.75	
	Gauley Bridge	$ 3,561.67	
	Meadow Bridge	$ 1,549.17	
	Pax	$ 839.74	
	Thurmond	$ 33.77	
Gilmer			$ 35,554.84
	Gilmer County	$ 26,253.94	
	Glenville	$ 7,451.48	
	Sand Fork	$ 849.42	
Grant			$ 54,529.89
	Grant County	$ 41,393.33	
	Petersburg	$ 11,693.60	
	Bayard	$ 1,442.96	
Greenbrier			$ 166,273.21
	Greenbrier County	$ 110,729.74	
	Lewisburg	$ 17,489.70	
	White Sulphur Springs	$ 11,172.42	
	Ronceverte	$ 7,514.23	
	Rainelle	$ 7,456.28	
	Alderson	$ 4,266.30	
	Rupert	$ 4,536.50	
	Quinwood	$ 2,099.34	
	Falling Springs	$ 1,008.70	
Hampshire			$ 97,501.44
	Hampshire County	$ 87,173.65	
	Romney	$ 9,362.56	
	Capon Bridge	$ 965.23	
Hancock			$ 157,653.88
	Hancock County	$ 57,097.45	
	Weirton	$ 82,743.27	
	Chester	$ 12,509.27	
	New Cumberland	$ 5,303.89	
Hardy			$ 61,141.75
	Hardy County	$ 48,492.49	
	Moorefield	$ 11,462.00	
	Wardensville	$ 1,187.26	

2009 Coal Severance Tax Receipts (Cont.)

25 Percent County/Town Distributions

County	Municipality	Total	County Totals
Harrison			$ 331,320.50
	Harrison County	$ 164,381.33	
	Clarksburg	$ 80,803.21	
	Bridgeport	$ 35,259.39	
	Shinnston	$ 11,075.89	
	Salem	$ 9,681.11	
	Stonewood	$ 8,759.34	
	Nutter Fort	$ 8,136.74	
	Lumberport	$ 4,522.01	
	Anmore	$ 3,305.87	
	West Milford	$ 3,141.81	
	Lost Creek	$ 2,253.80	
Jackson			$ 135,130.46
	Jackson County	$ 99,929.02	
	Ravenswood	$ 19,453.94	
	Ripley	$ 15,747.50	
Jefferson			$ 203,612.67
	Jefferson County	$ 164,941.19	
	Ranson	$ 14,241.79	
	Charles Town	$ 14,029.45	
	Bolivar	$ 5,043.29	
	Shepherdstown	$ 3,875.33	
	Harpers Ferry	$ 1,481.62	
Kanawha			$ 962,852.28
	Kanawha County	$ 473,497.10	
	Charleston	$ 257,814.41	
	South Charleston	$ 64,621.27	
	St. Albans	$ 55,823.36	
	Dunbar	$ 39,351.47	
	Nitro	$ 27,334.97	
	Marmet	$ 8,170.60	
	Chesapeake	$ 7,929.29	
	Belle	$ 6,076.07	
	Clendenin	$ 5,385.92	
	East Bank	$ 4,502.72	
	Cedar Grove	$ 4,160.09	
	Glasgow	$ 3,778.80	
	Pratt	$ 2,659.18	
	Handley	$ 1,747.03	
Lewis			$ 81,652.56
	Lewis County	$ 58,858.95	
	Weston	$ 20,834.26	
	Jane Lew	$ 1,959.35	
Lincoln			$ 106,695.15
	Lincoln County	$ 97,935.81	
	Hamlin	$ 5,400.40	
	West Hamlin	$ 3,358.94	

County	Municipality	Total	County Totals
Logan			$ 181,991.76
	Logan County	$ 161,094.84	
	Logan	$ 7,866.56	
	Chapmanville	$ 5,844.37	
	Man	$ 3,716.05	
	West Logan	$ 2,017.30	
	Mitchell Heights	$ 1,452.64	
Marion			$ 258,070.30
	Marion County	$ 129,672.20	
	Fairmont	$ 92,163.79	
	Mannington	$ 10,250.65	
	Barrackville	$ 6,215.96	
	Monongah	$ 4,531.71	
	Rivesville	$ 4,406.21	
	Grant Town	$ 3,170.76	
	White Hall	$ 2,871.52	
	Fairview	$ 2,099.34	
	Farmington	$ 1,867.71	
	Worthington	$ 820.45	
Marshall			$ 185,819.30
	Marshall County	$ 92,144.51	
	Moundsville	$ 48,251.27	
	Pleasant Valley	$ 15,076.72	
	McMechen	$ 9,358.17	
	Benwood	$ 7,649.33	
	Glendale	$ 7,490.05	
	Cameron	$ 5,849.25	
Mason			$ 125,270.51
	Mason County	$ 85,523.06	
	Pt. Pleasant	$ 22,378.52	
	New Haven	$ 7,523.84	
	Mason	$ 5,134.92	
	Hartford	$ 2,504.72	
	Henderson	$ 1,568.46	
	Leon	$ 636.99	
McDowell			$ 132,308.99
	McDowell County	$ 97,805.50	
	Welch	$ 12,948.41	
	Gary	$ 4,425.49	
	War	$ 3,802.99	
	Northfork	$ 2,504.72	
	Keystone	$ 2,186.26	
	Kimball	$ 1,983.53	
	Davey	$ 1,817.00	
	Iaeger	$ 1,727.73	
	Bradshaw	$ 1,794.70	
	Anawalt	$ 1,312.66	

2009 Coal Severance Tax Receipts (Cont.)

25 Percent County/Town Distributions

County	Municipality	Total	County Totals
Mercer			$ 303,946.97
	Mercer County	$ 208,462.91	
	Bluefield	$ 55,263.51	
	Princeton	$ 30,631.17	
	Athens	$ 5,318.37	
	Bramwell	$ 2,055.87	
	Matoaka	$ 1,529.88	
	Oakvale	$ 685.26	
Mineral			$ 130,680.83
	Mineral County	$ 90,865.62	
	Keyser	$ 25,592.77	
	Piedmont	$ 4,893.63	
	Carpendale	$ 4,604.05	
	Ridgely	$ 3,677.49	
	Elk Garden	$ 1,047.27	
Mingo			$ 136,351.59
	Mingo County	$ 112,163.11	
	Williamson	$ 16,476.31	
	Matewan	$ 2,403.38	
	Delbarton	$ 2,287.59	
	Gilbert	$ 2,012.50	
	Kermit	$ 1,008.70	
Monongalia			$ 395,092.57
	Monongalia County	$ 235,498.63	
	Morgantown	$ 129,382.63	
	Westover	$ 19,019.60	
	Star City	$ 6,592.46	
	Granville	$ 3,754.72	
	Blacksville	$ 844.53	
Monroe			$ 69,379.79
	Monroe County	$ 64,326.91	
	Union	$ 2,644.69	
	Peterstown	$ 2,408.19	
Morgan			$ 72,116.22
	Morgan County	$ 66,387.67	
	Berkeley Springs	$ 3,199.67	
	Paw Paw	$ 2,528.88	
Nicholas			$ 128,190.57
	Nicholas County	$ 100,339.20	
	Summersville	$ 15,897.16	
	Richwood	$ 11,954.21	

County	Municipality	Total	County Totals
Ohio			$ 228,886.79
	Ohio County	$ 50,514.68	
	Wheeling	$ 150,945.51	
	Bethlehem	$ 12,793.94	
	West Liberty	$ 5,887.82	
	Triadelphia	$ 3,942.86	
	Clearview	$ 2,847.43	
	Valley Grove	$ 1,954.55	
Pendleton			$ 39,554.58
	Pendleton County	$ 35,708.23	
	Franklin	$ 3,846.35	
Pleasants			$ 36,263.29
	Pleasants County	$ 21,529.19	
	St. Mary's	$ 9,734.27	
	Belmont	$ 4,999.83	
Pocahontas			$ 44,067.01
	Pocahontas County	$ 35,819.25	
	Marlinton	$ 5,810.59	
	Durbin	$ 1,264.40	
	Hillsboro	$ 1,172.77	
Preston			$ 141,568.64
	Preston County	$ 106,357.32	
	Kingwood	$ 14,208.02	
	Terra Alta	$ 7,026.82	
	Masontown	$ 3,122.52	
	Rowellsburg	$ 2,958.36	
	Reedsville	$ 2,495.11	
	Newburg	$ 1,737.42	
	Tunnelton	$ 1,621.61	
	Albright	$ 1,192.05	
	Brandonville	$ 492.30	
	Bruceton Mills	$ 357.11	
Putnam			$ 243,374.71
	Putnam County	$ 190,403.67	
	Hurricane	$ 25,201.79	
	Winfield	$ 8,966.88	
	Eleanor	$ 6,491.04	
	Buffalo	$ 5,651.32	
	Poca	$ 4,888.82	
	Bancroft	$ 1,771.19	

2009 Coal Severance Tax Receipts (Cont.)

25 Percent County/Town Distributions

County	Municipality	Total	County Totals
Raleigh			$ 382,322.72
	Raleigh County	$ 283,320.35	
	Beckley	$ 83,269.36	
	Mabscott	$ 6,771.02	
	Sophia	$ 6,278.71	
	Lester	$ 1,553.97	
	Rhodell	$ 1,129.31	
Randolph			$ 136,388.97
	Randolph County	$ 92,520.91	
	Elkins	$ 33,937.05	
	Mill Creek	$ 3,194.86	
	Beverly	$ 3,141.81	
	Coalton	$ 1,192.05	
	Huttonsville	$ 1,047.27	
	Montrose	$ 752.90	
	Harman	$ 602.12	
Ritchie			$ 49,933.18
	Ritchie County	$ 30,857.99	
	Harrisville	$ 8,889.64	
	Pennsboro	$ 5,786.51	
	Ellenboro	$ 1,817.00	
	Cairo	$ 1,269.29	
	Pullman	$ 815.65	
	Auburn	$ 497.10	
Roane			$ 74,579.78
	Roane County	$ 62,273.26	
	Spencer	$ 11,350.98	
	Reedy	$ 955.54	
Summers			$ 62,734.37
	Summers County	$ 48,835.21	
	Hinton	$ 13,899.16	
Taylor			$ 77,646.93
	Taylor County	$ 49,771.46	
	Grafton	$ 26,490.36	
	Flemington	$ 1,385.11	
Tucker			$ 35,331.83
	Tucker Ciounty	$ 20,351.63	
	Parsons	$ 7,060.59	
	Davis	$ 3,011.50	
	Thomas	$ 2,181.37	
	Hendricks	$ 1,539.48	
	Hambleton	$ 1,187.26	
Tyler			$ 42,015.93
	Tyler County	$ 29,386.07	
	Sistersville	$ 7,663.81	
	Middlebourne	$ 4,198.67	
	Friendly	$ 767.38	

County	Municipality	Total	County Totals
Upshur			$ 112,949.79
	Upshur County	$ 85,320.43	
	Buckhannon	$ 27,629.36	
Wayne			$ 187,179.84
	Wayne County	$ 152,991.79	
	Kenova	$ 16,818.94	
	Ceredo	$ 8,083.69	
	Wayne	$ 5,332.86	
	Ft. Gay	$ 3,952.56	
Webster			$ 46,904.71
	Webster County	$ 39,771.80	
	Webster Springs (Addison)	$ 3,899.50	
	Cowen	$ 2,475.71	
	Camden-on-Gauley	$ 757.70	
Wetzel			$ 85,387.91
	Wetzel County	$ 41,711.80	
	New Martinsville	$ 28,879.27	
	Paden City	$ 9,526.72	
	Pine Grove	$ 2,755.71	
	Hundred	$ 1,660.19	
	Smithfield	$ 854.22	
Wirt			$ 28,343.58
	Wirt County	$ 23,546.49	
	Elizabeth	$ 4,797.09	
Wood			$ 424,628.13
	Wood County	$ 193,767.40	
	Parkersburg	$ 159,738.71	
	Vienna	$ 52,416.16	
	Williamstown	$ 14,458.93	
	North Hills	$ 4,246.93	
Wyoming			$ 124,069.05
	Wyoming County	$ 104,600.62	
	Mullens	$ 8,537.32	
	Oceana	$ 7,480.46	
	Pineville	$ 3,450.65	
Total County			$ 8,784,697.55
Total Towns		$ 8,784,697.55	

West Virginia Coal Reserves 2009

Original Source - West Virginia Office of Miners' Health, Safety & Training (2009 data)
Estimations by West Virginia Coal Association based on annual production for 2009 subtracted from the earlier totals.
Note: This is only an estimate of the remaining reserve base.

	Remaining Recoverable Reserves		Remaining Recoverable Reserves
Barbour	1,578,558,278	Mineral	360,762,502
Boone	3,626,756,814	Mingo	2,999,474,318
Braxton	1,110,736,860	Monongalia	956,829,360
Brooke	54,908,176	Nicholas	3,359,378,600
Cabell	0	Ohio	336,260.255
Calhoun	0	Pocahontas	299,843,805
Clay	1,823,182,122	Preston	1,391,726,020
Doddridge	671,587,864	Putnam	238,231,342
Fayette	1,843,498,742	Raleigh	1,608,671,947
Gilmer	495,526,312	Randolph	2,412,845,889
Grant	482,627	Roane	0
Greenbrier	632,665,330	Summers	10,676,345
Hancock	246,659,014	Taylor	613,961,430
Harrison	487,829,480	Tucker	172,654,154
Kanawha	2,634,708,068	Tyler	474,066,616
Lewis	1,364,763,631	Upshur	1,668,286,801
Lincoln	1,043,741,982	Wayne	779,431,738
Logan	3,458,942,279	Webster	3,647,930,010
Marion	1,398,656,411	Wetzel	1,660,868,193
Marshall	1,847,135,686	Wirt	11,151,360
Mason	149,759,446	Wyoming	2,402,549,479
McDowell	1,634,151,667	TOTAL	51,273,424,896
Mercer	99,497,938		

YOU NEED TO KNOW

• West Virginia coal is shipped to 33 states and the District of Columbia.

• West Virginia coal is shipped to 23 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.

• 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 $68,500 annually, more than twice the amount of the statewide average for all workers.

• West Virginia's coal industry pays for nearly $3.2 billion in annual direct wages.

• West Virginia's estimated recoverable coal reserves amount to more than 45 billion tons.

• Coal is responsible for more than 12 percent of West Virginia's gross state product.

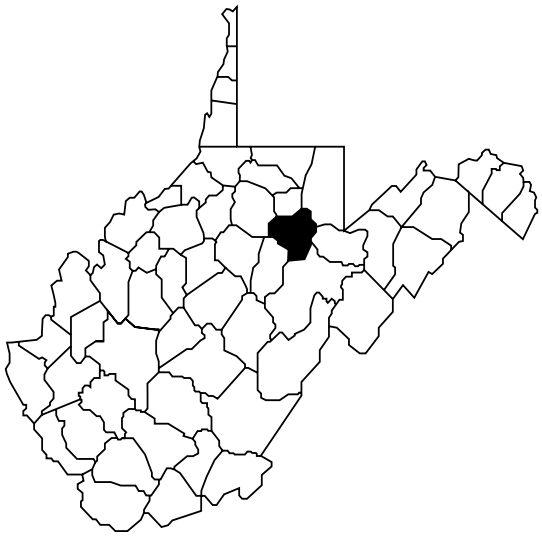
• 98% of West Virginia electricity is generated by coal.

• More than half of American electricity is generated by coal.

COUNTY PROFILES

Editor's note: There was an error in the 2009 edition of Coal Facts. Due to a typographical error, the employment was incorrectly stated to be 1,833. It should have been 833 and this number injected into the calculation for "Estimated Direct Wages" to arrive at an erroneous figure. The EDW should have been

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	11
Employees	347
Estimated Direct Wages	$23,759,500
Severance Tax Receipts	$351,949

Production		2,021,612
	Underground	1,697,085
	Surface	324,527

Recoverable Reserves – Tons 1,578,558,278

Major Seams
Bakerstown, Kittanning, Pittsburgh, Redstone, Sewickley

Primary Producers

Wolf Run Mining Co., Inc.	1,624,277

Boone County

Founded – 1847

Named For – Frontiersman Daniel Boone

County Seat – Madison

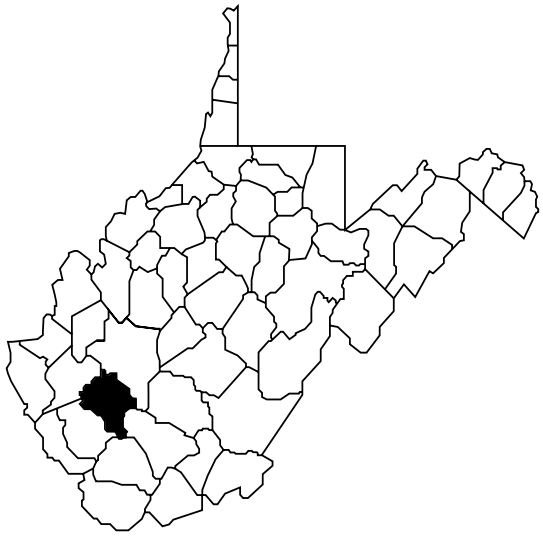
Area/State Rank – 503 square miles – 16th

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

Incorporated Communities – Madison, Danville, Whitesville, Sylvester

Principal Waterways – Coal River, Little Coal River

Mines	91
Employees	3,785
Estimated Direct Wages	$259,272,500
Severance Tax Receipts	$5,410,069
Production	27,372,689
Underground	11,083,599
Surface	16,289,090
Recoverable Reserves – Tons	3,626,756,814



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

Primary Producers	
Independence Coal Co.	6,919,079
Elk Run Coal Co.	4,513,393
Eastern Associated Coal Corp.	662,989
Hobet Mining, Inc.	3,557,326
Brody Mining, LLC	1,970,023
Frasure Creek Mining, LLC	549,430
Coal River Mining, LLC	1,906,759
Long Branch Energy	903,156
Pine Ridge Coal Co.	986,174
Laurel Coal Corp.	260,798
Rivers Edge Mining, Inc.	256,815

Braxton County

Founded – 1836

Named For – American founding father Carter Braxton

County Seat – Sutton

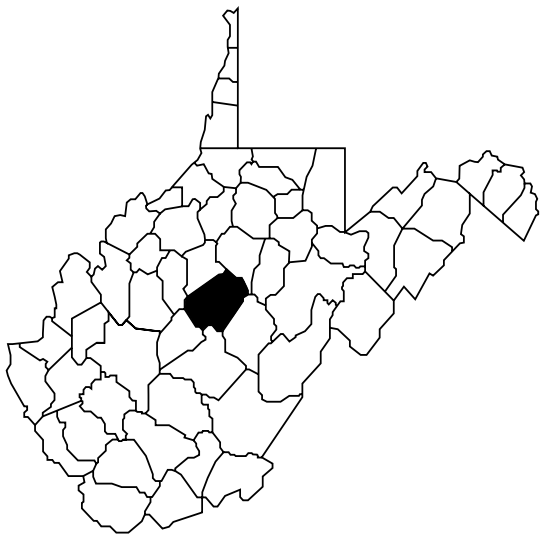
Area/State Rank – 516 square miles – 14th

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

Incorporated Communities – Sutton, Gassaway, Burnsville, Flatwoods

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

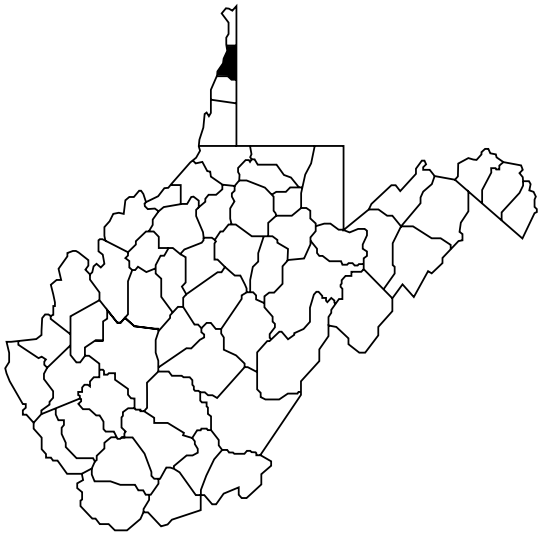
Mines	2
Employees	89
Estimated Direct Wages	$6,096,500
Severance Tax Receipts	$102,059
Production	327,672
Underground	327,672
Surface	0
Recoverable Reserves – Tons	1,110,736,860



Major Seams
Bakerstown, Lower Kittanning, Pittsburgh

Primary Producers	
Brooks Run Mining Co., LLC	327,672

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

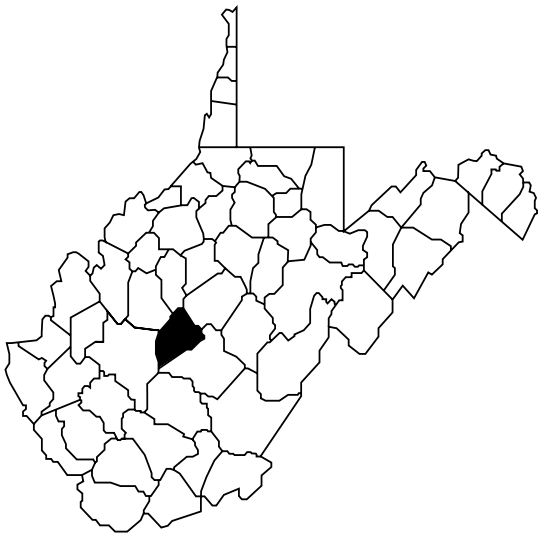
Mines		3
Employees		14
Estimated Direct Wages		$959,000
Severance Tax Receipts		$93,620
Production	8,337	
Underground	0	
Surface	8,337	
Recoverable Reserves – Tons		54,908,176

Major Seam
Pittsburgh

Primary Producers

Oxford Mining Co.	8,337

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		389
Estimated Direct Wages		$26,646,500
Severance Tax Receipts		$430,439
Production	3,009,652	
Underground	517,574	
Surface	2,492,078	
Recoverable Reserves – Tons		1,823,182,122

Major Seams
Coalburn, Lower Kittanning, Upper Kittanning

Primary Producers

Fola Coal Co., Inc.	2,492,078
Little Eagle Coal Co.	517,574

Fayette County

Founded – 1831

Named For – French General Marquis de Lafayette

County Seat – Fayetteville

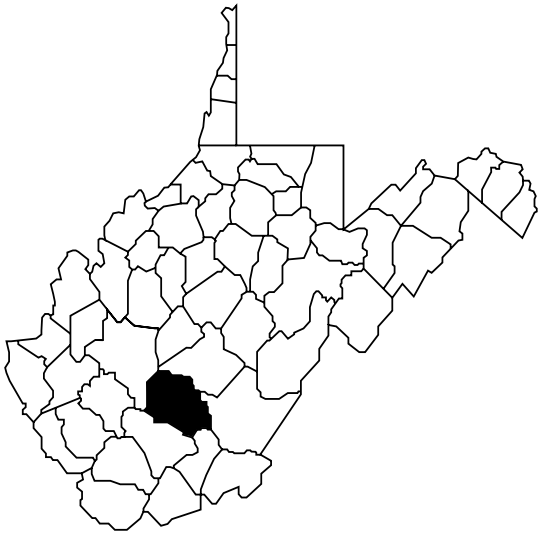
Area/State Rank – 668 square miles – 6th

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		21
Employees		603
Estimated Direct Wages		$41,305,500
Severance Tax Receipts		$796,290
Production		2,790,250
Underground	1,585,503	
Surface	1,204,747	
Recoverable Reserves – Tons		1,843,498,742



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

Primary Producers	
Kingston Mining, Inc.	855,703
Appalachian Premium Fuels	130,303
Frasure Creek Mining, LLC	786,113
Hanover Resources, LLC	245,566
Maple Coal Co.	526,443

Greenbrier County

Founded – 1782

Named For – Reference to local foliage

County Seat – Lewisburg

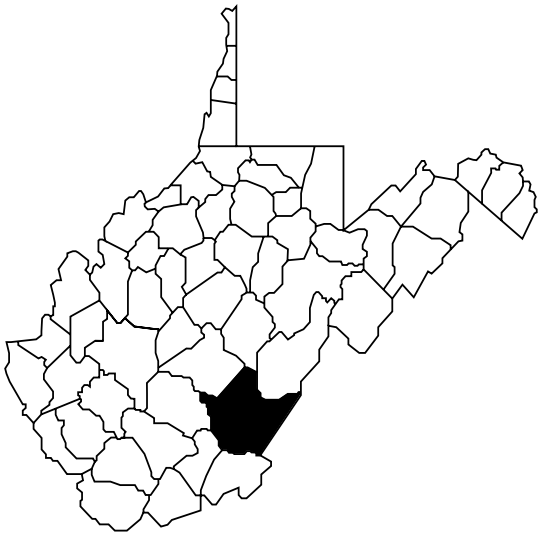
Area/State Rank – 1,024 square miles – 2nd

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		14
Employees		374
Estimated Direct Wages		$25,619,000
Severance Tax Receipts		$302,440
Production	806,098	
Underground	624,584	
Surface	181,514	
Recoverable Reserves – Tons		633,471,428



Major Seams
Beckley, Eagle, Pocahontas, Sewell

Primary Producers	
Greenbrier Smokeless Coal	417,106
White Buck Coal Co.	84,239

Note: WVMHST data does not include employee or production data for Grant County operations.

Harrison County

Founded – 1784

Named For – American President Benjamin Harrison

County Seat – Clarksburg

Area/State Rank – 417 square miles – 29th

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

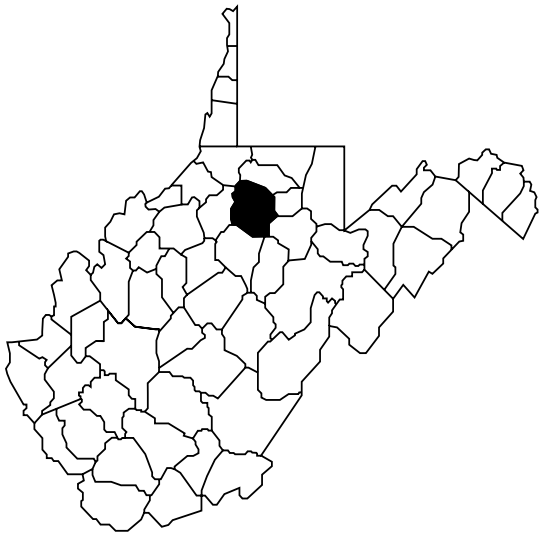
Incorporated Communities – Clarksburg, Bridgeport, Shinnston, Salem, Stonewood, Nutter Fort, Lumberport, Anmore, West Milford, Lost Creek

Principal Waterway – West Fork River

Mines	10
Employees	151
Estimated Direct Wages	$10,343,500
Severance Tax Receipts	$281,457

Production	463,812
Underground	425,276
Surface	38,536

Recoverable Reserves – Tons 487,829,480



Major Seams
Pittsburgh, Redstone

Primary Producers

Ten-Mile Coal Co., Inc.	341,600
Gold Resources, LLC	12,253

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

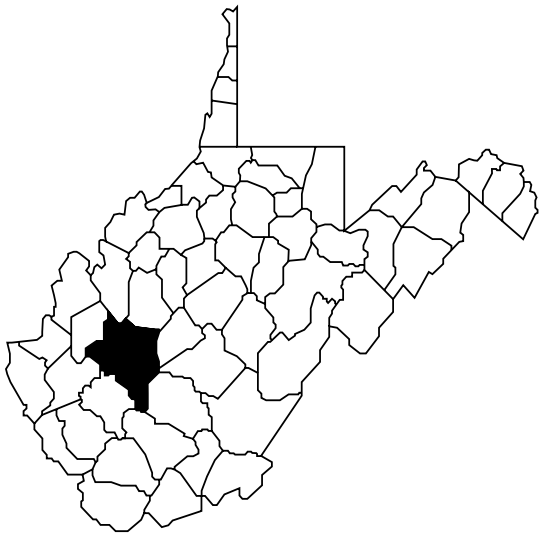
Incorporated Communities – Charleston, South Charleston, St. Albans, Dunbar, Nitro, Marmet, Chesapeake, Belle, Clendenin, East Bank, Cedar Grove, Glasgow, Pratt, Handley

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

Mines	56
Employees	1,828
Estimated Direct Wages	$125,218,000
Severance Tax Receipts	$1,468,971

Production	12,291,357
Underground	7,848,930
Surface	4,442,427

Recoverable Reserves – Tons 2,634,708,068



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

Primary Producers

Catenary Coal Co.	2,439,969
Spartan Mining Co.	428,402
Speed Mining, Inc.	2,071,811
Newtown Energy, Inc.	1,831,108
Remington LLC	583,391
Pritchard Mining Co.	672,622
Hanover Resources, LLC	670,172

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

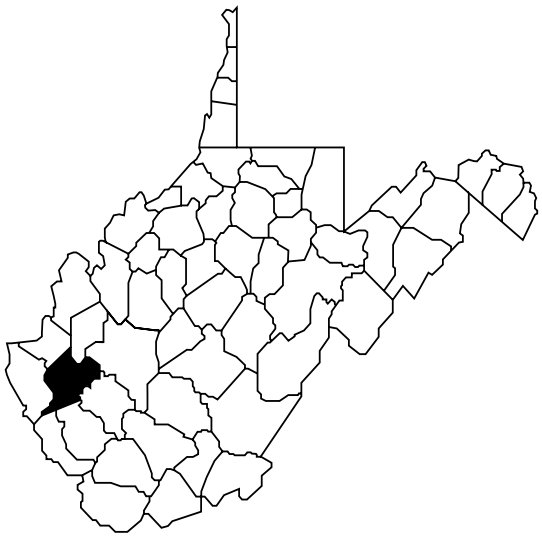
Incorporated Communities – Hamlin, West Hamlin

Principal Waterways – Guyandotte River

Mines	3
Employees	128
Estimated Direct Wages	$8,768,000
Severance Tax Receipts	$874,417

Production	450,001
Underground	377,893
Surface	72,108

Recoverable Reserves – Tons 1,043,741,982



Major Seam
Lower Kittanning

Primary Producers

Coal River Mining, LLC	377,893
Hobet Mining Inc.	72,108

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

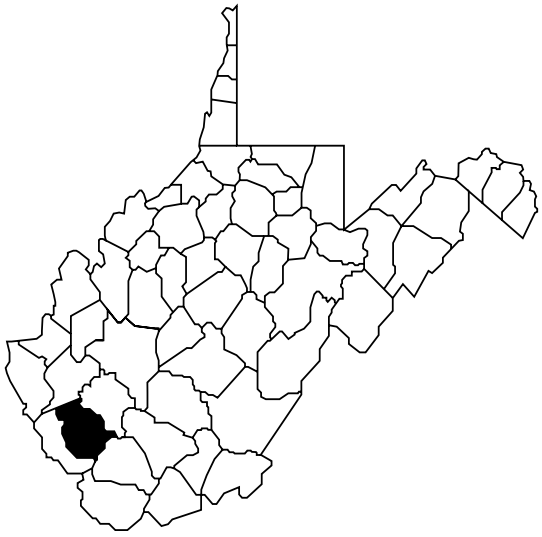
Principal Waterways – Guyandotte River

Mines	44
Employees	1,829
Estimated Direct Wages	$125,286,500
Severance Tax Receipts	$3,125,840

Production	15,263,683
Underground	6,945,387
Surface	8,318,296

Recoverable Reserves – Tons 3,458,942,279

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



Primary Producers

Mingo Logan Coal Co.	3,756,069
Apogee Coal Co., LLC	2,503,502
INR-WV Operating, LLC	720,006
Road Fork Development Co., Inc.	433,683
Aracoma Coal Co., Inc.	1,053,982
Rum Creek Coal Sales, Inc.	967,886
Phoenix Coal-Mac Mining, Inc.	343,347
Highland Mining Co.	726,955

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

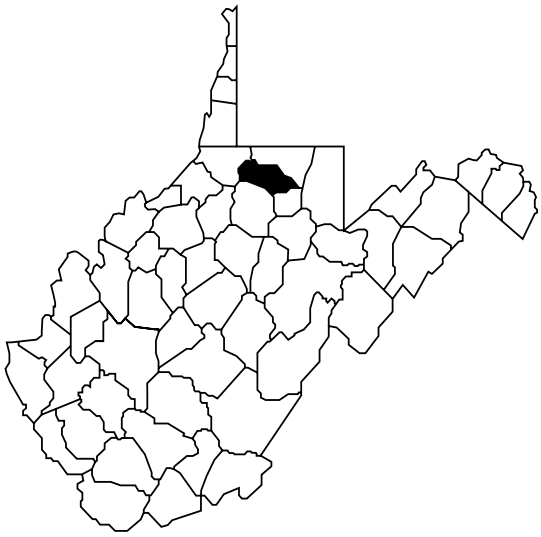
Incorporated Communities – Fairmont, Mannington, Barracksville, Monongah, Rivesville, Grant Town, White Hall, Fairview, Farmington, Worthington

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

Mines	14
Employees	1,130
Estimated Direct Wages	$77,405,000
Severance Tax Receipts	$2,065,627

Production		11,561,791
	Underground	11,548,676
	Surface	13,115

Recoverable Reserves – Tons 1,398,656,411



Major Seams
Kittanning, Pittsburgh, Redstone

Primary Producers

Consolidation Coal Co.	11,552,806

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

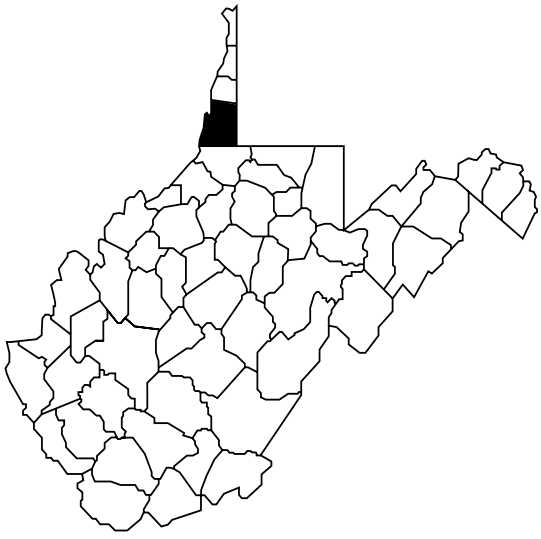
Incorporated Communities – Moundsville, Pleasant Valley, McMechen, Benwood, Glen Dale, Cameron

Principal Waterway – Ohio River

Mines	2
Employees	1,325
Estimated Direct Wages	$90,762,500
Severance Tax Receipts	$2,713,401

Production		10,226,819
	Underground	10,226,819
	Surface	0

Recoverable Reserves – Tons 1,847,135,686



Major Seam
Pittsburgh

Primary Producers

McElroy Coal Co.	9,863,588
Consolidation Coal Co.	363,231

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

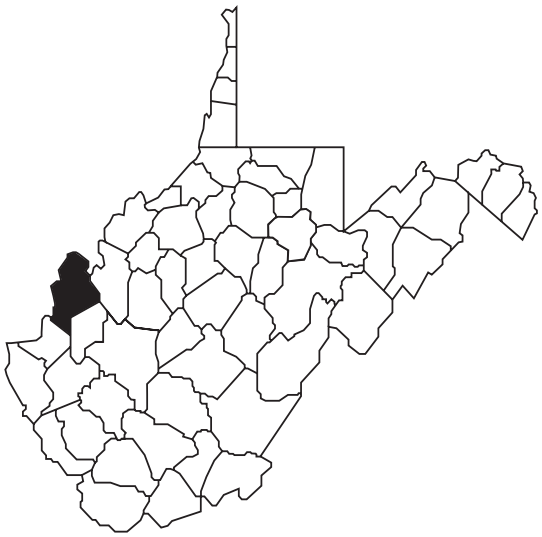
Incorporated Communities – Point Pleasant, New Haven, Mason, Hartford, Henderson, Leon

Principal Waterways – Ohio River, Kanawha River

Mines	1
Employees	104
Estimated Direct Wages	$7,124,000
Severance Tax Receipts	$160,382

Production	410,492	
Underground	410,492	
Surface	0	

Recoverable Reserves – Tons	149,759,446



Major Seam
Pittsburgh

Primary Producers

Big River Mining, LLC	410,492

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

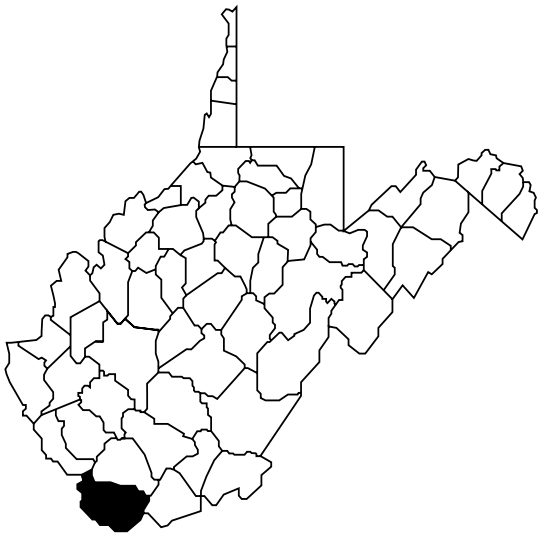
Incorporated Communities – Welch, Gary, War, Northfork, Keystone, Kimball, Davy, Iaeger, Bradshaw, Anawalt

Principal Waterway – Tug Fork River

Mines	78
Employees	1,001
Estimated Direct Wages	$68,568,500
Severance Tax Receipts	$879,982

Production	4,636,665	
Underground	2,496,633	
Surface	2,140,032	

Recoverable Reserves – Tons	1,634,151,667



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

Primary Producers

Bluestone Coal Corp .	984,869
Brooks Run Mining Co., LLC	638,032
Extra Energy, Inc.	882,410
XMV, Inc.	696,331
Rock "N" Roll Coal Co.	228,708
Justice Highwall Mining	187,218
Pay Car Mining	202,296

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

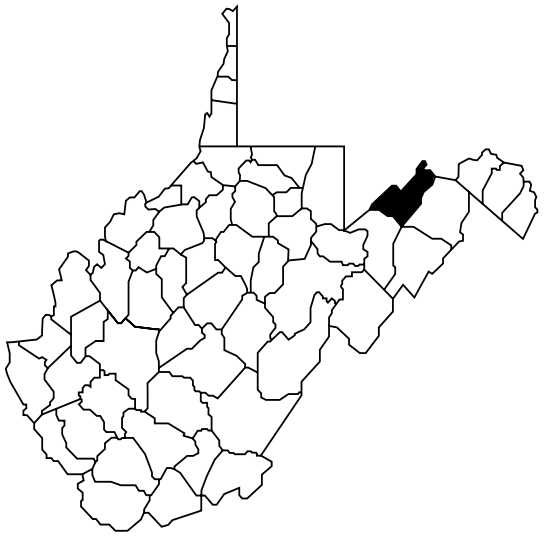
Incorporated Communities – Keyser, Piedmont, Carpendale, Ridgely, Elk Garden

Principal Waterways –
North Branch Potomac River

Mines	3
Employees	19
Estimated Direct Wages	$1,301,500
Severance Tax Receipts	$135,207

Production	80,557
Underground	0
Surface	80,557

Recoverable Reserves – Tons	360,792,502



Major Seams
Bakerstown, Elk Lick, Harlem, Kittanning, Mahoning

Primary Producers - None Listed

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

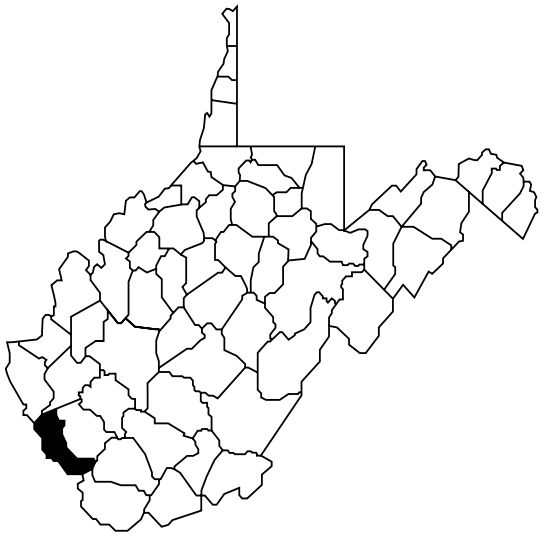
Incorporated Communities – Williamson, Matewan, Delbarton, Gilbert, Kermit

Principal Waterways – Tug Fork River

Mines	61
Employees	1,397
Estimated Direct Wages	$95,694,500
Severance Tax Receipts	$1,869,601

Production	10,316,032
Underground	3,286,490
Surface	7,029,542

Recoverable Reserves – Tons	2,999,474,318



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

Primary Producers

White Flame Energy, Inc.	873,974
Cobra Natural Resources	378,130
Consol of Kentucky, Inc.	1,435,676
Premium Energy, Inc.	1,133,197
Laurel Creek Co., Inc.	46,365
Rockhouse Creek Development	804,346
Alpha & Omega Coal Co.	624,629
Spartan Mining Co.	476,252
KWV Operations, LLC	193,382

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

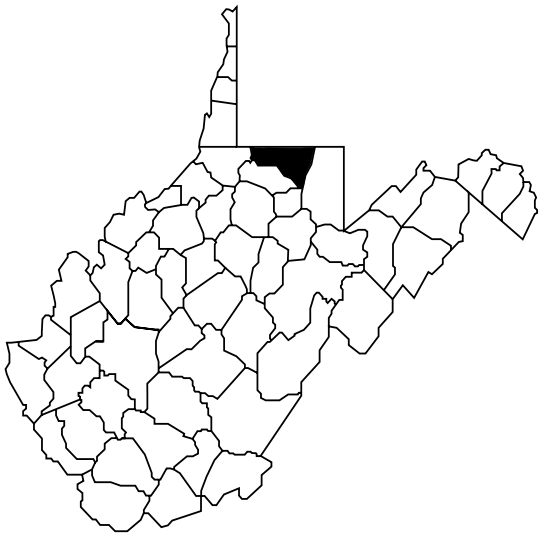
Incorporated Communities – Morgantown, Westover, Star City, Granville, Blacksville

Principal Waterways – Monongahela River, Cheat River

Mines	13
Employees	1,256
Estimated Direct Wages	$86,036,000
Severance Tax Receipts	$1,56,326

Production	9.423,026
Underground	8,544,429
Surface	878,597

Recoverable Reserves – Tons 956,829,360



Major Seams
Bakerstown, Kittanning, Redstone, Sewickley

Primary Producers

Consolidation Coal Co.	3,874,396
Eastern Associated Coal Corp.	3,810,193
Patriot Mining Co., Inc.	746,695
Dana Mining Co., Inc.	777,216
Red Bone Mining Co., Inc.	172,664

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

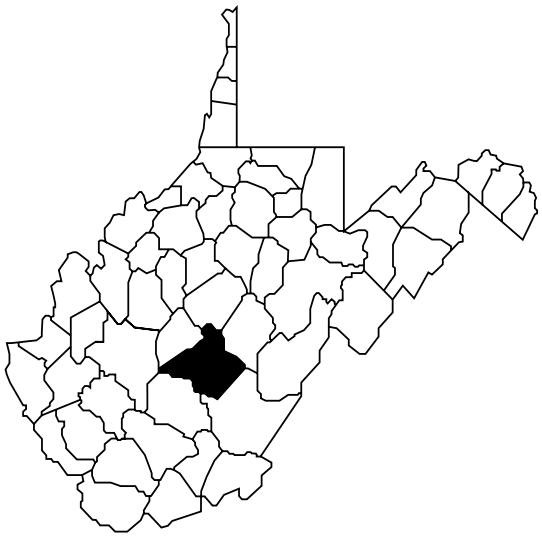
Principal Waterways – Gauley River, Meadow River, Cranberry River, Cherry River, Birch River

Mines	21
Employees	714
Estimated Direct Wages	$48,909,000
Severance Tax Receipts	$1,122,752

Production	3,809,824
Underground	1,324,049
Surface	2,485,775

Recoverable Reserves – Tons 3,359,378,600

Major Seams

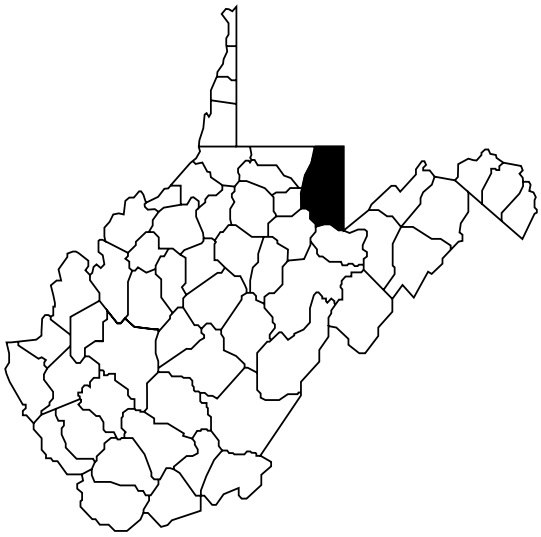


Campbell Creek, Dorothy, Eagle, Gilbert, Kittanning, McQueen, Peerless, Powellton, Sewell

Primary Producers

Alex Energy, Inc.	2,254,401
White Buck Coal Co.	722,524
Atlantic Leaseco	763,842

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	4
Employees	127
Estimated Direct Wages	$8,699,500
Severance Tax Receipts	$160,648

Production	104,343
Underground	104,343
Surface	0

Recoverable Reserves – Tons 1,391,830,363

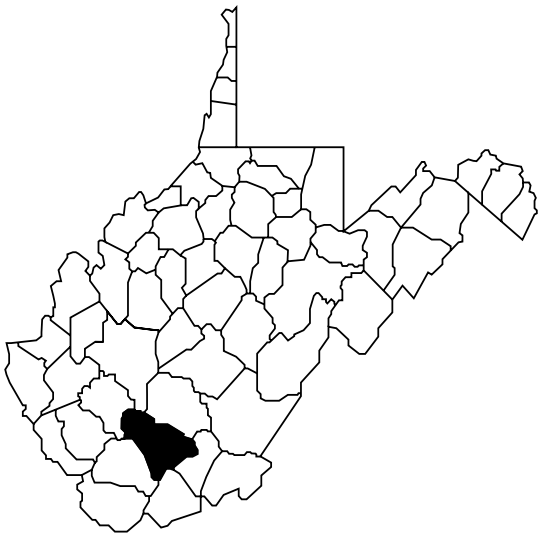
Major Seams

Bakerstown, Elk, Freeport, Kittanning, Mahoning, Pittsburgh

Primary Producers

Double H Mining Co., Inc.	92,534

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	32
Employees	1,513
Estimated Direct Wages	$103,640,500
Severance Tax Receipts	$2,290,199

Production	10,534,640
Underground	5,680,159
Surface	4,854,481

Recoverable Reserves – Tons 1,608,671,947

Major Seams

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

Primary Producers

Marfork Coal Co., Inc.	3,024,279
Alex Energy, Inc.	1,400,846
Pocahontas Coal Co., LLC	667,651
Performance Coal Co.	693,982
ICG Beckley, LLC	748,910
Rhino Eastern, LLC	464,768

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

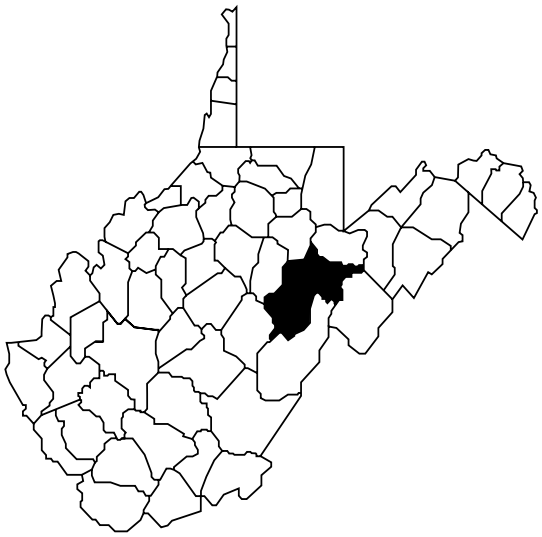
Principal Waterways – Tygart River, Elk River

Mines	2
Employees	116
Estimated Direct Wages	$7,946,000
Severance Tax Receipts	$179,636

Production	871,541
Underground	870,631
Surface	910

Recoverable Reserves – Tons 2,412,845,889

Major Seams



Bakerstown, Lower Kittanning, Pittsburgh

Primary Producers

Carter Roag Coal Co.	870,631

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

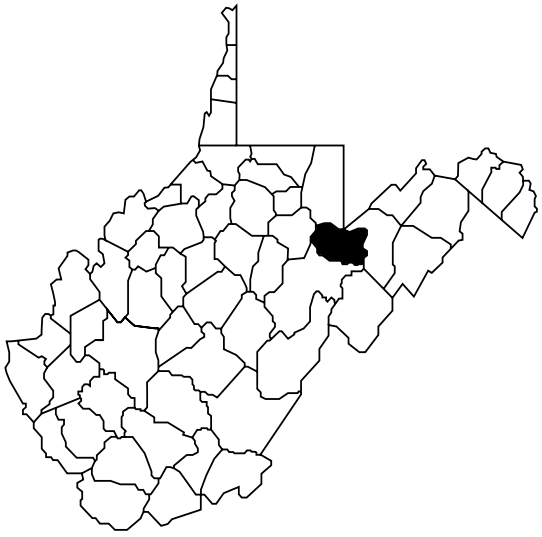
Principal Waterways – Cheat River, Blackwater River

Mines	1
Employees	196
Estimated Direct Wages	$13,426,000
Severance Tax Receipts	$430,600

Production	2,191,525
Underground	2,191,525
Surface	0

Recoverable Reserves – Tons 172,654,154

Major Seam

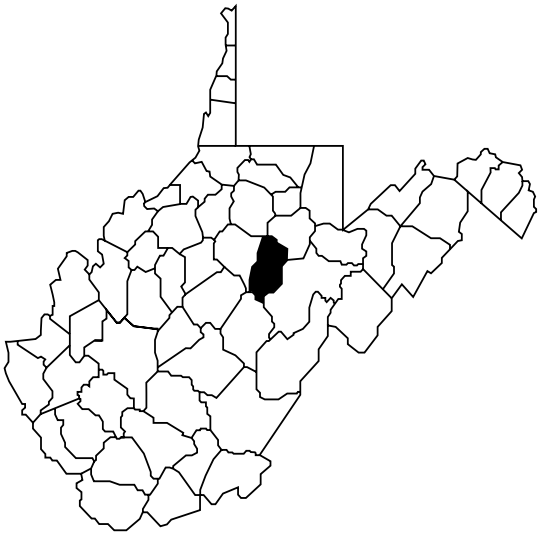


Upper Freeport

Primary Producers

Mettiki Coal, LLC	2,191,525

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	5
Employees	113
Estimated Direct Wages	$7,740,500
Severance Tax Receipts	$223,969

Production	1,981,633
Underground	1,962,769
Surface	18,864

Recoverable Reserves – Tons 1,668,286,801

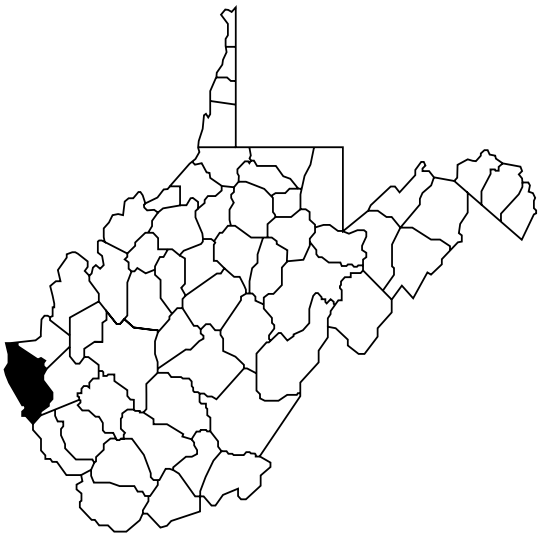
Major Seams

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

Primary Producers

Wolf Run Mining Co.	1,960,289

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	7
Employees	587
Estimated Direct Wages	$40,209,500
Severance Tax Receipts	$847,452

Production	4,934,834
Underground	3,975,810
Surface	959,024

Recoverable Reserves – Tons 779,431,738

Major Seam
Coalburg

Primary Producers

Rockspring Development, Inc.	2,940,983
Argus Energy WV LLC	1,993,851

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

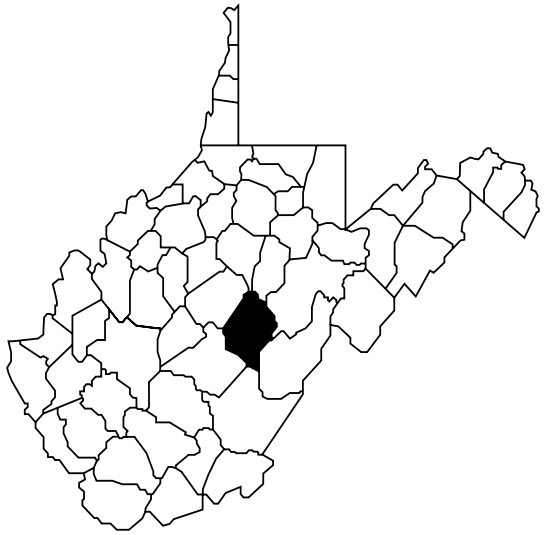
Incorporated Communities – Webster Springs, Cowen, Camden-On-Gauley

Principal Waterways – Gauley River, Elk River, Williams River

Mines	5
Employees	384
Estimated Direct Wages	$26,304,000
Severance Tax Receipts	$759,047

Production	4,536,802
Underground	966,647
Surface	3,570,155

Recoverable Reserves – Tons 3,647,930,010



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

Primary Producers

ICG Eastern, LLC	2,500,707
Brooks Run Mining Co.	2,036,095

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

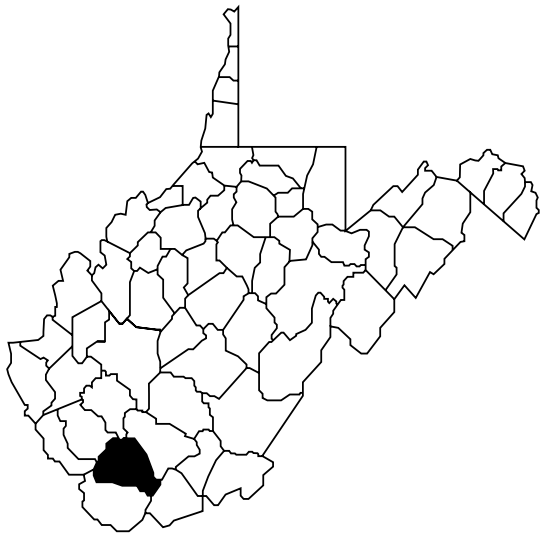
Incorporated Communities – Mullens, Oceana, Pineville

Principal Waterways – Guyandotte River

Mines	23
Employees	897
Estimated Direct Wages	$61,444,500
Severance Tax Receipts	$916,854

Production	5,270,787
Underground	3,562,488
Surface	1,708,299

Recoverable Reserves – Tons 2,402,549,479



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

Pinnacle Mining Co., LLC	706,704
Simmons Fork Mining, Inc.	175,370
Bluestone Coal Corp.	198,659
Brooks Run Mining Co.	438,166
Dynamic Energy, Inc.	773,974
Frontier Coal Co.	181,139
Spartan Mining Co.	213,594
Baylor Mining, Inc.	131,372

West Virginia Mining Permits Issued 2009

Original Source - West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection (2009 data)

Permit	Type	Permittee	Acres	Permit Type	Nearest PO
U300807	SMA	Atlantic Leasco, LLC	8.54	Underground	Calvin
U300709	SMA	WWMV, LLC	7.10	Underground	Orgas
U302307	SMA	Alex Energy, Inc.	12.58	Underground	Gilboa
U501507	SMA	Coyote Coal Co. LLC	26.62	Underground	Lundale
U401007	SMA	Southern Minerals, Inc.	5.68	Underground	Kimball
U500708	SMA	New Eagle Mining Corp.	33.00	Underground	Harts
U400108	SMA	Rock n" Roll Coal, Inc.	3.40	Underground	Ikes Fork
U400208	SMA	Road Fork Development Company, Inc.	5.92	Underground	Pineville
U400808	SMA	Pay Car Mining, Inc.	10.53	Underground	New Richmond
U401008	SMA	Erun Coal Sales, Inc.	2.15	Underground	Panther
U502308	SMA	Jarrell's Branch Coal Company	82.85	Underground	Seth
U503008	SMA	Aracoma Coal Company, Inc.	8.94	Underground	Lyburn
U401308	SMA	Consolidation Coal Company	4.98	Underground	Vallscreek
U502908	SMA	New Eagle Mining Corp.	10.13	Underground	Harts
U500509	SMA	Coal River Mining, LLC	25.98	Underground	Costa
U301708	SMA	Marfork Coal Company, Inc.	27.40	Underground	Clear Creek
S300507	SMA	ICG Eastern, LLC	335.00	Surface	Tioga
S302007	SMA	Pocahontas Coal Company, LLC	340.97	Surface	Mead
S300907	SMA	Alex Energy, Inc.	531.80	Surface	Gilboa
S200307	SMA	FOLA Coal Company, LLC	286.90	Surface	Bickmore
S301107	SMA	Alex Energy, Inc.	746.00	Surface	Drennen
S400307	SMA	Black Wolf Mining Company	243.40	Surface	Cucumber
S501107	SMA	Argus Energy WV, LLC	229.00	Surface	Breeden
S501307	SMA	Premium Energy, LLC	16.34	Surface	Hampden
S303807	SMA	Frasure Creek Mining, LLC	321.50	Surface	Kincaid
S501707	SMA	Horizon Resources, LLC	883.60	Surface	Wharton
S500608	SMA	Raven Crest Contracting, LLC	724.48	Surface	Peytona
S500408	SMA	Elk Run Coal Company, Inc.	451.20	Surface	Seth
S200708	SMA	Douglas Coal Company	152.00	Surface	Mabie
S502108	SMA	COAL-MAC, INC. Phoenix Coal-Mac Mining	604.60	Surface	Ragland
S300408	SMA	Catenary Coal Company, LLC	275.72	Surface	Dorothy
S503408	SMA	Road Fork Development Company, Inc.	209.90	Surface	Holden
S503208	SMA	Coal River Mining, LLC	109.52	Surface	Nellis
S200509	SMA	Marion Docks, Inc.	27.49	Surface	Volga
S301608	SMA	Eagle Ridge Development Group, LLC.	45.61	Surface	Nallen
O400708	SMA	Pioneer Fuel Corporation	22.77	Other - Refuse	Oceana
O201308	SMA	American Disposal Services of WV, Inc.	3.00	Other - Inc. Con.	Warwood
O201008	SMA	Douglas Coal Company	13.00	Other - Haulroad	Mabie
O300608	SMA	Jack's Branch Coal Company	129.55	Other - Haulroad	Cannelton
O301408	SMA	Panther, LLC	131.00	Other - Aux. Fac	Orgas
O401608	SMA	MID-VOL Coal Sales, Inc.	29.85	Other	Pageton

Total Acres:	7,140.00
Total SMA:	41
Total Underground:	16
Total Surface:	19
Total Other:	6

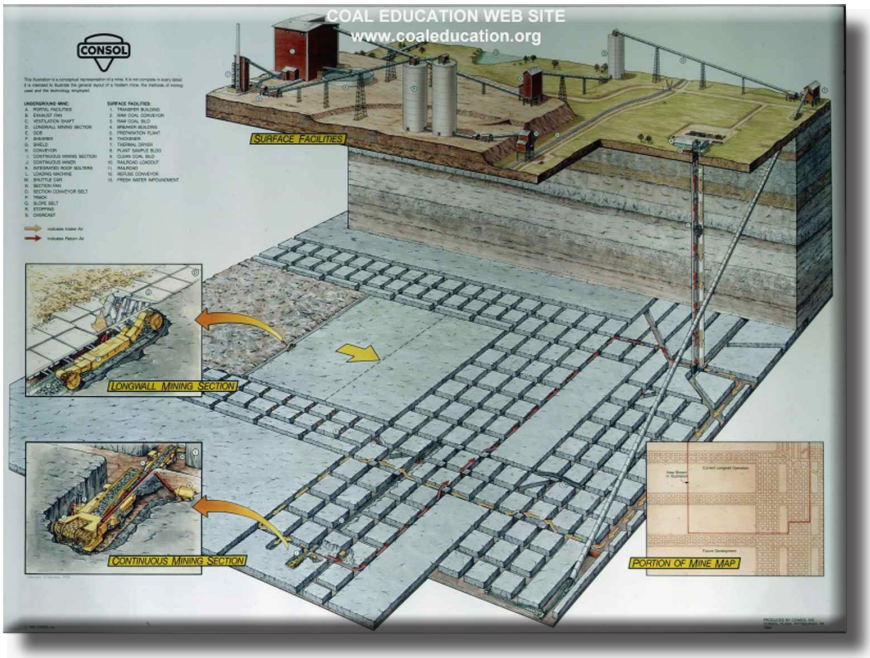
WEST VIRGINIA COAL ASSOCIATION
WWW.WVCOAL.COM

Coal Fact:

Coal is the most abundant American energy source, accounting for 90 percent of the nation's fossil energy reserves.

A Portrait of Underground:

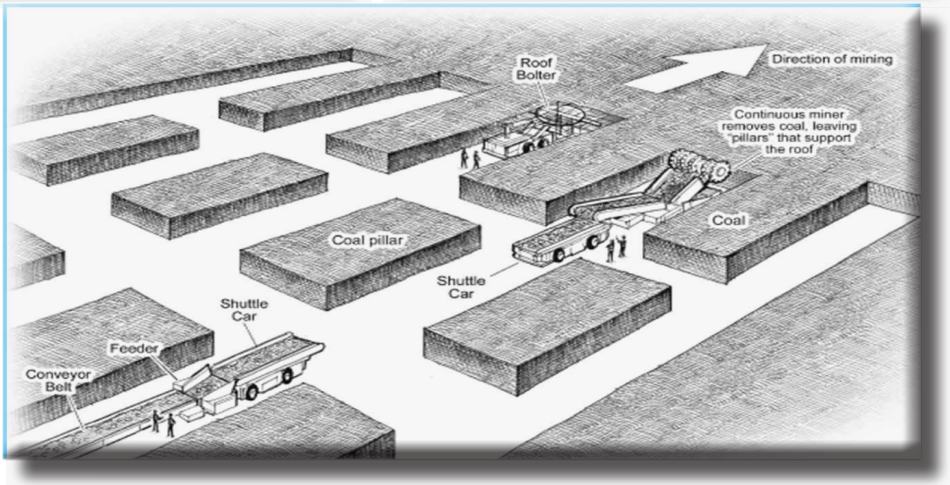
The Process in Photos



Underground mining is a highly-engineered, high-tech form of resource extraction. There are two basic types of underground mining, both are visible in the graphic above -- longwall and room-and-pillar.

In longwall mining, a horizontal cut is made across a long section of the coal seam, with the machinery moving along to create a large open void underground.

In room-and-pillar mining, large "rooms" are cut out of the seam leaving "pillars" in place to support the roof. Both forms of mining are widely used in Appalachia.



Coal Fact:

Coal mining provides more than 60,000 direct and indirect jobs across West Virginia.

WEST VIRGINIA COAL ASSOCIATION
WWW.WVCOAL.COM

A Portrait of Surface Mining:

Restoration and Post-Mine Land Use

One of the many prerequisites to obtaining a permit to mine a certain area is that the company must outline how it plans to leave the land once mining is complete.

These plans usually fall under one of two categories: restoration or some form of use for economic or community development.

In West Virginia and across Appalachia, any type of major development requires the natural landscape be altered. The mountainous terrain provides little land naturally suited to development.

The natural landscape of West Virginia can be characterized usually as a narrow valley floor --between 100 and 1000 feet wide -- surrounded by steep mountainsides that are often a 50-degree slope or more.

What this means is that any development is naturally limited by the landscape.

Overcoming this limiting factor is an expensive undertaking. Moving the amount of earth necessary to build a road, a shopping center, a school or an industrial park requires an investment of hundreds of thousands, if not millions, of dollars before construction of the facility or the road even begins.

On the next page is a partial list of facilities either located on former mine lands or in the process of construction. The sites run the gamut of development, including everything from golf courses to hospitals, from schools to industrial parks and from prisons to residential areas. The businesses and facilities located on these sites provide literally thousands of good, quality jobs. These are jobs that would likely not have existed without the land provided at low, if any, cost by the coal industry.

Some critics of surface mining claim that little of the land used for surface mines is potentially developable. However, a look at any of the land use plans of coalfield counties shows this claim is simply not valid.

For example, according to the Logan County Land Use Plan, approximately 65 percent of the surface mine sites in the county are within five miles of a four-lane highway. These sites are also close to air transportation and are within a day's drive of most of the East Coast.

These sites have the potential to be very attractive to economic development, but the post-mine land use also includes residential, educational and recreational uses. As is shown in the list on the next page, there are many examples of residential, educational and recreational development on these sites.

In West Virginia, the little hollows along which most people live often flood, wiping away lives and life's work in just minutes. Like industrial and commercial development, the people of West Virginia build their homes along these little hollows because there are no other good options. Building a home on a 50 degree slope is nearly impossible and building on the mountaintop requires providing your own access and utilities.

Former mine lands can be configured for residential development. At Bright Mountain in Nicholas County, a former mine site provides home sites for more than 100 homes. In Weirton, almost 80 percent of the community is on former mine land. In Eastern Kentucky, entire towns are relocating to former mine lands in order to escape the constant flooding.

The calculation is a simple one -- West Virginia needs to diversity its economy. In order to do that, the state needs readily developable lands. Surface mining provides that developable land. Therefore surface mine lands fulfill a need the state has to provide good quality, high paying jobs today and in the future.

For those sites where developable land is not needed for some specific future purpose, the company must reconstruct the area similar to its original appearance.

This is a rigorously engineered and highly technical project, but one that the industry takes great pride in as mining employees live and work in the same area as the former mine site.

In many cases, the mountain is reconstructed and streams, ponds and wetlands are created. A variety of grasses and millions of trees are planted on these sites.

Once mining is completed in a particular section of a surface mine or even

when an underground mine ends production, crews immediately move in and begin the process of cleaning up old equipment, rebuilding mountainsides and restore the aesthetic and environmental quality of the area.

For former surface mines that means resculpting the mine site and restoring the original appearance.

The same is true of former underground mine sites. The accesses are sealed and the site restored to its former condition.

Water quality is monitored throughout the mining process and steps taken to treat any streams and preserve the biology.

Once restoration is begun, this process enters a new phase as well, with long-term treatment facilities put in place to make sure there is no environmental harm to the area or downstream waters.

One of the common complaints about former surface mine lands is that large and/or hardwood trees cannot grow due to some perceived lack of top soil.

As has been shown in other portions of this publication, this is not true. In fact, properly prepared, former surface mine lands are very good for the growth of such trees and are even being used to restore the American Chestnut tree to its former native range.

As for topsoil. most if not all the original topsoil from a surface site is removed, segregated and kept in storage for use in restoring the area.

One of the preferred reclamation uses today, one that has been strongly encouraged by governmental agencies and environmental groups, is leaving the land in a condition that will attract and enhance usage by fish and wildlife.

The Appalachian region has seen a resurgence of wildlife on and around former mine sites, as they provide open spaces and sources of food and water. It was on reclaimed land where over 150 mountain elk were released recently in Kentucky and wild horses have been seen in Logan County, West Virginia. As a practical matter, this could not have occurred other than on reclaimed mine sites.

The mining industry is committed to environmental stewardship and takes its job seriously.

Many governmental and environmental groups, such as the West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection, Ducks Unlimited and the Wild Turkey Federation, annually review and nominate coal company reclamation projects for special recognition.

These are highly coveted awards and something for which everyone in the industry strives.

WEST VIRGINIA COAL ASSOCIATION
WWW.WVCOAL.COM

Coal Fact:

Recoverable U.S. coal reserves total more than 250 billion tons or three centuries worth of production at current levels.

Restoration

Foreground: Pre-mining clearing
Background: Current mine operation

Phase 1 Restoration: Re-grading and sculpting

Phase 2 Restoration: Revegetation

Phase 3: Seeding and Reforestation

Phase 4 Restoration: Naturalization

Surface Mining: The Process from Beginning to End

As you can see from this photo sequence, surface mining is a temporary land use. Despite the image portrayed in the media, the industry takes great care to restore the land once mining is completed.

It is difficult to see where mining ever took place once our restoration work is completed and nature has begun to re-assert itself on the former mine land (bottom photo).

Coal Fact:

Each foot of a coal seam represents the accumulation of about 10,000 years of plant remains.

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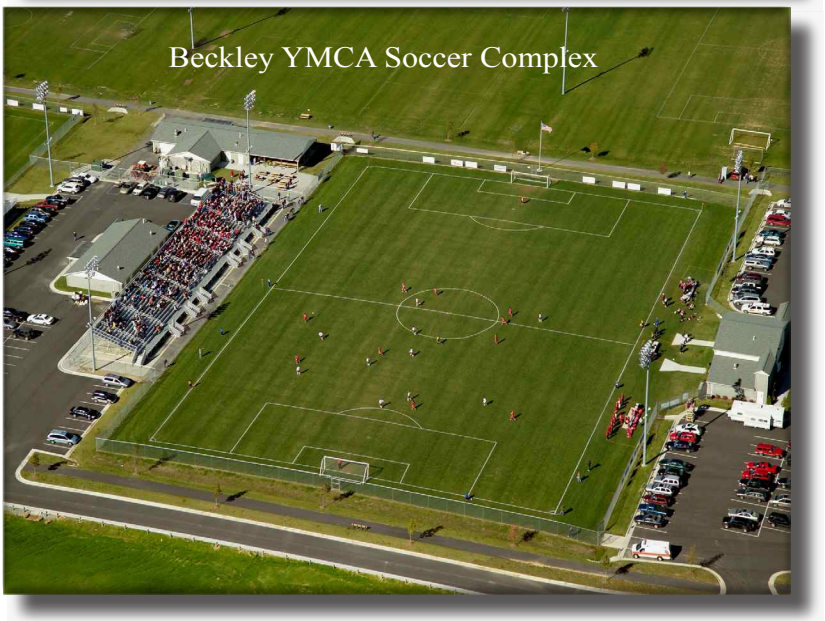
Post-Mine Land Use



Fast Facts

While most of the land on former sites is restored and naturalized, some sites are identified as suitable for economic development. When this occurs, the sites are confiigured to suit the downstream need, whether that use is recreational, industrial, educational or perhaps community building. These photos show the myriad uses these sites already play around the state.

A Few Examples of Post-Mine Land Use

- King Coal Highway/Coalfields Expressway
- McDowell County Industrial Park
- Mingo County Industrial Park/Airport
- Federal Prison (McDowell County)
- The Highlands/Cabela's (Wheeling)
- Columbia Wood Products (Nicholas County)
- Bright Mountain (Nicholas County)
- Twisted Gun Golf Course (Mingo County)
- Pete Dye Golf Course (Harrison County)
- Southwest Regional Jail (Logan County)
- Logan Airport (Logan)
- Robert C. Byrd High School (Harrison County)
- Mount View High School (McDowell County)
- Mylan Park (Monongalia County)
- Beckley YMCA Soccer Complex (Raleigh County)
- FBI Complex (Harrison County)
- Mingo High School along King Coal Highway
- Morgantown Mall

WEST VIRGINIA COAL ASSOCIATION
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Coal Fact:

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 KW of electricity.

Association Report

West Virginia Coal: Responsibly Green

ICG's Beckley-Pocahontas take top honors at West Virginia Environmental Awards

Twelve companies were recognized for excellence in mine reclamation for 2009. The awards were made at the concluding luncheon of the 37th Annual West Virginia Mining Symposium at the Charleston Civic Center.

The awards are co-sponsored by the West Virginia Coal Association and the West Virginia Division of Environmental Protection. To be eligible, a mining operation must be nominated by the local state inspector.

The awards include special presentations for conservation. Ducks Unlimited presented the West Virginia Wetlands Award to the International Coal Group's Beckley-Pocahontas facility in Raleigh County. In making the award, West Virginia Coal Association President Bill Raney said, "The construction of the facility involved the remediation and reclamation of a pre-law coal refuse site. ICG has proven its commitment to the environment and clearly shows the steps our industry will take to protect our natural beauty while meeting our nation's energy needs.."

"Today we recognized the real, true practicing environmentalists of this state and nation," said WVCA President Bill Raney. "The men and women who mine, manage and support these award-winning operations truly set the standard for environmental achievement and practical stewardship."

"It is always a great pleasure to make these awards," said WVCA President Bill Raney, "These companies go far beyond requirements of the law in order to be good stewards of the state's resources. These companies represent the very best efforts of an industry committed to environmental responsibility. I also want to applaud the industry as a whole for the outstanding job of environmental stewardship it showed in 2009."

The Winners

Greenlands Award
ICG Beckley, LLC
Beckley-Pocahontas Facility
U-30011-95

Surface Mine North Award
D&L Coal Company
D&L Surface Mine
S-2002-97

Surface Mine North Award
Oxford Mining Company
Cross Creek Surface Mine
S-2003-04

Surface Facility Construction Award
Coal-Mac, Inc.
Duty Branch Belt Line
O-5007-97

Underground Mine South Award
Riverside Energy, Inc.
Copperhead Mine
U-4013-00

Surface Facility Construction Award
Pinnacle Mining Company, LLC
Asco Surface Facility
U-204-83

Surface Mine South Award
Pioneer Fuel Corporation
Ewing Fork No. 2 Surface Mine
S-3018-03

Coal Refuse Facility North Award
ICG Eastern , LLC
Birch River Operation
S-35-76

Coal Refuse Facility South Award
Green Valley Coal Company
Blue Branch Refuse Area
O-10-83

Coal Refuse Facility South Award
Kanawha Eagle Coal Company
New West Hollow Refuse Disposal Area
R-752

Haulroad Construction North Award
Marion Docks, Inc.
Beech Lick Haulroad No. 1
O-2001-08

Turkey Habitat Award
Coal-Mac, Inc.
Holden 22 Surface Mine
S-5003-95

Coal Fact:

Coal accounts for 1/3 of the total energy production of the United States.

WEST VIRGINIA COAL ASSOCIATION
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Association Report

West Virginia Coal: A Commitment to Safety

Thirty-three West Virginia mining operations have been recognized by the industry for their safety efforts in 2009. The awards were announced at the West Virginia Coal Association's annual Symposium in Charleston earlier this year.

"All of our companies strive to meet the highest standards of safety." Association President Bill Raney said. "I wish we could recognize every single operation. These award winners are fantastic examples of the commitment to safety every one of our member companies shows on a daily basis. Each of them is to be commended for the hard work they put in each day to be sure their operations are as safe as possible and to send our people home at the end of their shifts

Eustace Frederick Milestones In Safety Award
Underground Mines
Mingo Logan Mountaineer #2 Operation

Bart B. Lay Milestones in Safety Award
Surface Mines
Simmons Fork Mining LLC, Ewing Fork #1

Underground

Wolf Run Mining Company
Imperial Mine

Consolidation Coal Company
Blacksville #2

Eastern Associated Coal Corp.
Federal #2

Consolidation Coal Company
Loveridge Mine

Brooks Run Mining Company LLC
Cucumber Mine

Pinnacle Mining Company LLC
Pinnacle Mine

Mountain Edge Mining Inc.
Sugar Maple Mine

Rivers Edge Mining Inc.
Rivers Edge Mine

Newtown Energy Inc.
Coalburg #2 Mine

Aracoma Coal Company
Henshaw Mine

Kingston Resources Inc.
Kingston #1

Brooks Run Mining Company LLC
Poplar Ridge #1

Midland Trail Energy LLC
Campbell's Creek #7

Surface

Simmons Fork Mining Inc.
Paynter Branch

Alex Energy Inc.
North Surface #1

Phoenix Coal-Mac Mining Inc.
Holden 22 Surface

White Flame Energy Inc.
White Flame #10

Southern WV Resources LLC
#1 Surface Mine

ICG Eastern LLC
Birch River Mine

Fola Coal Company LLC
Surface Mine #1

Preparation Plants

Carter Roag Coal Company
Star Bridge Preparation Plant
Litwar Processing Company, LLC
Litwar Preparation Plant

Peabody Coal Company — BigMountain
Preparation Plant

Eastern Associated Coal Corp.
Harris Preparation Plant

Mingo Logan Coal Company
Cardinal Preparation Plant

Argus Energy WV — Wayne
County River Terminal

Fola Coal Company
Peach Orchard Preparation Plant

West Virginia Mine Power Inc.
Midland Trail #1 Preparation Plant

ICG Eastern LLC — Birch
River Preparation Plant

Quarry Operations

US Silica — Berkeley
Springs

Independent Contractors

Tyler Trucking Company LLC

WEST VIRGINIA COAL ASSOCIATION
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Coal Fact:

Coal mining provides more than $3.6 billion in wages annually in West Virginia alone.

Association Report

Laurita & Howard join WV Coal Hall of Fame

The West Virginia Coal Association and the West Virginia Coal Mining Institute are proud to name Thomas W. Howard and James Lewis Laurita (Jim, Sr.) as the 2010 inductees to the West Virginia Coal Hall of Fame.

"This is the highest honor our industry can bestow," said Bill Raney, president of the West Virginia Coal Association. "This award is given to people who devote a lifetime of service to our industry and our state. I am so proud to be able to say I know these gentlemen and count them as friends. They are gentlemen in every sense of the word. They embody the very best of our industry. Their lives of hard work, commitment to excellence and commitment to the state and its people truly light the way for the rest of us to follow."

Thomas W. Howard is a native of Mount Hope, WV and lives there today with Betty, his wife of nearly 62 years. They have three children and six grandsons. His children are: Thomas W. Howard, II, M.D of Hurricane, Linda D. Brown of Mount Hope, and Charles Howard, P.E. of Morgantown. Tom has had a wonderful and interesting career in the coal industry and has fond memories of the folks he's worked with over the span of more than 60 years.

A veteran of World War II, where he served in U.S. Navy in Asia, Howard became interested in the coal industry at an early age.

After leaving the service in 1946, Tom returned to West Virginia and enrolled at West Virginia University, ultimately obtaining his Master's Degree in Mining Engineering. He took his first job in the mining industry in 1949.

In 1961, Tom formed his own consulting mining engineering firm - Thomas W. Howard, Inc. and continued in the engineering business for 47 years until late 2008 when successor firm, Howard Engineering, Inc. was formed. It is now owned and operated by his son Charles, a 1983 graduate of WVU.

James Lewis Laurita is a native of Morgantown and has lived there his entire life. Like Howard, he is a veteran of the U.S. Navy. While stationed in Washington, DC he met the love of his life, his wife Beverly. They are blessed with two sons, James Jr., and Thomas, and a daughter Toni. All three children are very active in the family businesses in Morgantown.

After being discharged from the Navy in 1959, Jim joined his father and his brother in purchasing three coal trucks and forming a trucking business hauling from various Morgantown-area coal companies to markets in northern West Virginia and southwestern Pennsylvania. Over the next twenty years the father and sons grew their trucking business and expanded into contract excavation and property development. Another brother, Joseph Jr. joined the family business during the 1970's.

In 2000, Jim sold his mining operations to his children. The children were already highly involved with the family business, with Jim Jr. assuming increasing responsibility and growing the mining operations, Tom managing a successful excavation business, and Toni managing the books of the many Laurita companies. Jim felt it was time to step aside and allow his children to take the lead.

The West Virginia Coal Association, the West Virginia Coal Mining Institute and the West Virginia Mining and Reclamation Association established the Coal Hall of Fame in 1998.

The Mineral Resources Building of the WVU College of Engineering and Mineral Resources in Morgantown is home to the Coal Hall of Fame.

Members of the Hall of Fame

James W. "Bill" Anderson
Stonie Barker, Jr.
B.R. "Bobby" Brown
James F. "Jim" Bunn
Omer Bunn
C.E. "Jim" Compton
Josef Ehrengruber
Jack Fairchild, Sr.
Eustace Frederick
Frank L. Gaddy
Victor N. Green
Benjamin C. Greene
Lawson Hamilton
James H. "Buck" Harless
J. Brett Harvey
Thomas W. Howard
Elmo Hurst
Tracy W. Hylton, Sr.
Robert Jeran
Charles T. Jones
Herbert E. Jones, Jr.

Joseph F. Joy
James Justice Sr
James L. Laurita, Sr.
John E. "Jack" Katlic
James L. Magro
Morgan E. Massey
C. Wes McDonald
Joseph L. McQuade
Marshall Miller
Richard C. Mullins
Don Nicewonder
F.B. "Fil" Nutter
Allen S. Pack
Syd S. Peng
William N. Poundstone
Robert H. Quenon
Raymond E. Salvati
John L. Schroeder, Jr.
Gerold R. Spindler
James R. Thomas, II
Stephen G. Young
Royce J. Watts

Coal Fact:

Coal mining generates more than $26 billion annually in overall economic impact.

WEST VIRGINIA COAL ASSOCIATION
WWW.WVCOAL.COM

A History of 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 500 mines, provides more than 60,000 direct and contract jobs, pays $3.6 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.

Editor's Note: Dr. McGehee passed away this past year. While he is no longer with us, his work remains as a testimony to the life and contribution of this scholar of the coalfields.

The Origins 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.

A Glossary of Coal Terms

Air split - The division of a current of air into two or more parts.

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.

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.

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 excavation.

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.

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 - 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.

A Glossary of Coal Terms (cont.)

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 carbon substance produced by heating coal to a very high temperature in the absence of air. Coke is used in the manufacture of iron and steel.

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 inches in diameter, drilled out of ore to determine the geological and chemical analysis of the overburden of coal.

Cover - The overburden of any deposit.

Cribbing - The construction of crips or 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 that removes sulfur from coal during combustion. Crushed coal and limestone are burned together in a boiler. Sulfur gases from the coal combine with the limestone to form a solid compound that is 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 - Shot rock or asphalt road constructed or utilized to transport coal by truck from the mine to the tipple, or to rail 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 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 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 - In the direction of the working face.

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 - Longwall mining employs a steel plow or rotating drum, which is pulled mechanically back-and-forth across a face of coal that is usually several hundred feet long. The loosened coal falls onto a conveyor for removal from the mine. Longwall operations include a hydraulic roof support system that advances as mining proceeds allowing the roof to fall in a controlled manner. Longwall operations are the fastest growing underground mining technique, highly productive, and generally improve mine safety. West Virginia is the leading longwall mining producer in the United States.

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

A Glossary of Coal Terms

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 - Surface mining technique which removes overburden at the top of the mountain in order to recover 100% of the mineral.

Outcrop - Coal which appears near or at the surface.

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 arising from breathing coal dust, commonly known as "black lung."

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

Post-Mine Land Use - The utilization of former mine sites for economic or community development, such as the construction of residential areas, shopping centers, industrial parks, recreational facilities, airports and other facilities. This is a common practice thorughout the coalfields, where flat, developable land is at a premium.

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 and environment after the coal is extracted. Reclamation operations are usually underway where the coal has already been taken from a mine, even as mining operations are taking place elsewhere on the site. The process commonly includes recontouring or reshaping the land to its approximate original appearance, restoring topsoil and planting 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 - The proportion or percentage of coal or ore mined from the original seam or deposit.

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 faces of a split.

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 diluting potentially unhealthy or dangerous concentrations of coal dust and to help minimize explosion 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 Coal - Coal as it comes directly from the mine, not treated by a a preparation plant.

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..

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 coal mine fires and explosions; same as SCSR (self-contained self rescuer).

Self-rescuer - A small fighting device carried by a coal miner underground, either on his belt or in his pocket, to provide him with immediate protection against carbon monoxide and smoke in case of a mine fire or explosion. It is a small canister with a mouthpiece directly attached to it. The wearer breathes through the mouth, the nose being closed by a clip. The canister contains a layer of fused calcium chloride that absorbs water vapor from the mine air. The device is used for escape purposes only, because it does not sustain life in atmospheres containing deficient oxygen. The length of time a self-rescuer can be used, usually between 30 minutes and one hour, is governed mainly by the humidity in the mine air.

Shaft - A primary vertical or non-vertical opening through mine strata used for ventilation or drainage and/or for hoisting of personnel or materials; connects the surface with underground workings.

Shaft mine - An underground mine in which the main entry or access is by

A Glossary of Coal Terms

means of a vertical shaft.

Shale - A rock formed by consolidation of clay, mud, or silt, having a laminated structure and composed of minerals essentially unaltered since deposition.

Shearer - A mining machine for longwall faces that uses a rotating action to "shear" the material from the face as it progresses along the face.

Shift - The number of hours or a specified part of the workday.

Shortwall - An underground mining method in which small areas (15 to 150 feet) are worked by a continuous miner in conjunction with hydraulic roof supports.

Shuttle Car - A self-discharging truck, generally with rubber tires or caterpillar-type treads, used for receiving coal from teh loading or mining machine and transferring it to an underground loading point, mine railway or belt conveyor system.

Slack - Small coal; the finest-sized soft coal, usually less than one inch in diameter.

Slate - A miner's term for any shale or slate accompanying coal. Geologically, it is a dense, fine-textured metamorphic rock, with excellent parallel cleavage so that it breaks into thin plates or pencil like shapes.

Slip - A fault. A smooth joint or crack where the strata have moved on each other.

Slope Mine - A mine with an opening that slopes upward or downward to the seam, with adjoining vertical shafts for air ventilation and emergency use.

Sounding - Knocking on a roof to see wheather it is sound and safe to work under.

Split - Any division or branch of the ventilating current.

Steam Coal - Coal used primarily for electricity production, generally lower BTU value than metallurgical coal.

Stripping ratio - The unit amount of overburden that must be removed to gain access to a similar unit amount of coal or mineral material.

Subbituminous - Classified between bituminous and lignite, with low fixed carbon and high volatility and moisture.

Subsidence - The gradual sinking, or sometimes abrupt collapse, of the rock and soil layers into an underground mine. Structures and surface features above the subsidence area can be affected.

Support - The vital function of keeping the mine workings open. As a verb, it refers to this function; as a noun it refers to all the equipment and materials- timber, roof bolts, concrete, steel, etc.- that are used to carry out this function.

Surface Mine - A mine in which the coal lies near the surface and can be extracted by removing the covering layer of native rock and soil.

Short Ton - Standard American measurement, equal to 2,000 pounds. Conversely, a long or British ton is 2,240 pounds, and a metric ton is approximately 2,205 pounds.

Suspension - Weaker strata hanging from stronger, overlying strata by means of roof bolts.

Timber - A collective term for underground wooden supports.

Tipple - Originally the place where the mine cars were tipped and emptied of t heir coal, and still used in that same sense, now refers to the surface structures of a mine, including the preparation plant and loading tracks.

Top - A mine roof.

Trip - A train of mine cars.

Underground Mine - Also known as a deep mine. Usually located several hundred feet below the earth's surface. Most underground mines are located east of the Mississippi River.

Unit Train - A long train of between 60 and 150 hopper cars, carrying coal between a mine and a destination. A typical unit train can carry at least 10,000 tons of coal in a single shipment.

Waste - Any rock or mineral which must be removed from a mine to keep the mining scheme practical, but which has no value.

Working face - Any place in a mine where mineral is extracted.

Working section - The area from the faces to the point where coal is loaded onto belts or rail cars.