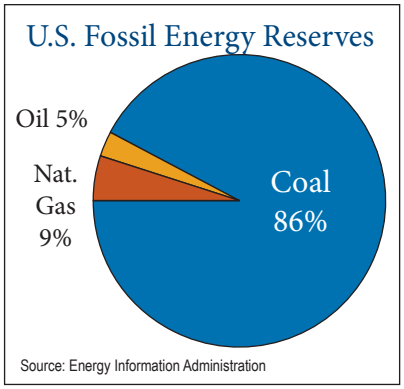
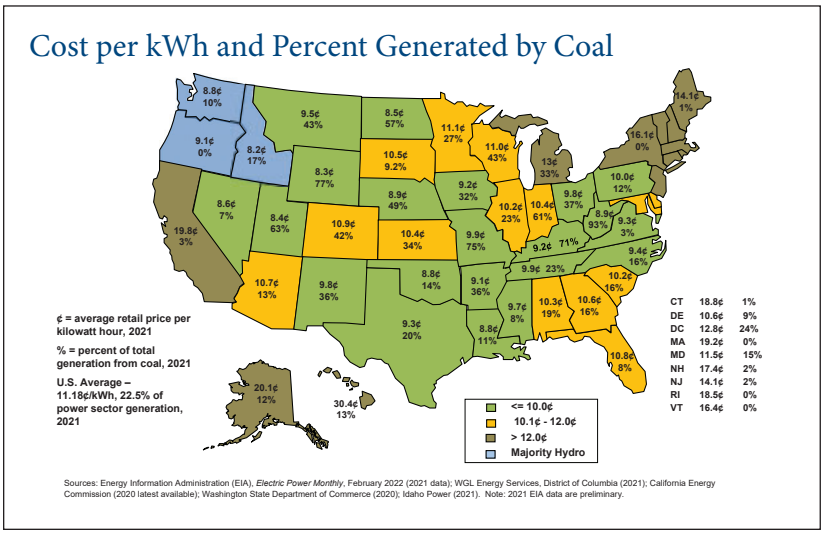
COAL: RELIABLE AND AFFORDABLE POWER



Coal is America's most abundant energy resource—making up nearly 90 percent of U.S. fossil energy reserves on a Btu basis. At current consumption rates, the U.S. has more than 250 years of remaining coal reserves.

Coal is essential to the U.S. economy, providing affordable electricity to households, businesses, manufacturing facilities, transportation and communications systems, and services throughout our economy.

Because of its abundance, reliability and affordability, about 22 percent of the nation's electricity is still generated from coal, resulting in electricity costs that are lower in states that rely upon coal for more than a third of their electricity generation versus states that rely on other fuels.



With increased electrification and as our economy and population expand, our need for electricity will continue to grow, and coal is projected to remain a workhorse fuel for power generation—providing about 900 billion kWhs of coal-based generation through 2022 for power generation at utilities and industrial sources. Coal will continue to be called upon to meet the nation's power needs even assuming ambitious growth scenarios are met for electricity generation from renewables and natural gas energy sources, according to Energy Information Administration analysis (Annual Energy Outlook 2022).

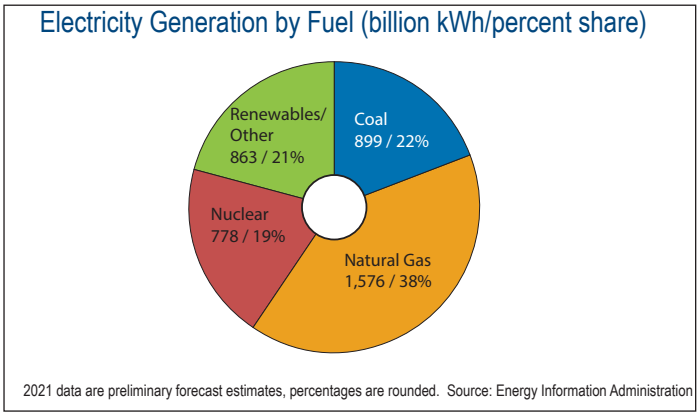
Economic Contributions of Coal

Although coal's total contribution to the American economy and way of life is impossible to estimate, coal production has demonstrable benefits. These include the direct employment of nearly 119,000 people and the creation of 3.3 jobs for every job in coal mining, for a total of more than 380,000 jobs. In addition, coal-based electric power plants directly employ another 70,000 employees.

Coal industry jobs are high paying, with an annual average salary of a coal miner at over $90,000 - 40 percent above the U.S. average wage of $64,000.

Coal generated $25 billion in sales and paid $10 billion in direct wages and salaries according to 2019 analysis by the National Mining Association.

The economic activity attributable to coal mining also is subject to billions of dollars in taxation at the federal, state and local levels.



U.S. Coal Production, Reserves, Consumption, Generation Percent of Generation, Electricity Prices, and Employment by State - 2021

State	Coal Production (Million Short Tons)	U.S. Estimated Recoverable Coal Reserves (Mil. Short Tons) 5/	Coal Consumption For Electricity (Mil. Short Tons)	Total Net Electricity Generation From Coal (Million KWH)	Total Net Electricity Generation from Coal (Percent Share)	Power Sector Generation from Coal (Percent Share)	Average Retail Electricity Price (Cents/kWh)	MSHA Coal Mining Industry Employment (Number)
Alabama	9.3	2,545	14.6	26,907	18.8%	19.4%	10.31	2,350
Alaska	1.0	2,812	0.6	812	13.7%	12.0%	20.05	104
Arizona	-	-	8.4	14,301	13.2%	13.2%	10.72	111
Arkansas	-	227	12.3	21,419	35.6%	36.3%	9.07	5
California 1/	-	-	0.1	294	3.0%	3.0%	19.76	138
Colorado	11.9	9,429	13.4	23,602	41.6%	41.8%	10.92	1,368
Connecticut	-	-	0.2	245	0.6%	0.6%	18.78	5
Delaware	-	-	0.2	277	6.9%	8.9%	10.56	-
District of Columbia 2/	-	-	-	-	24.0%	24.0%	12.84	-
Florida	-	-	8.3	18,383	7.5%	7.7%	10.75	54
Georgia	-	2	10.0	19,092	15.1%	15.6%	10.59	61
Hawaii	-	-	0.6	1,085	11.8%	12.6%	30.35	-
Idaho 4/	-	2	0.0	21	17.0%	17.0%	8.17	90
Illinois	36.8	37,587	26.2	43,514	23.9%	23.4%	10.20	2,594
Indiana	19.5	3,661	27.7	54,541	57.7%	60.8%	10.39	2,482
Iowa	-	1,127	12.7	22,121	33.5%	32.3%	9.17	8
Kansas	-	679	12.6	19,396	34.2%	34.3%	10.44	22
Kentucky	26.6	13,860	23.6	49,863	70.7%	71.2%	9.15	6,291
Louisiana	0.3	272	5.5	7,873	8.0%	11.1%	8.82	167
Maine	-	-	0.0	67	0.6%	0.6%	14.06	-
Maryland	1.3	329	2.5	5,839	14.7%	15.1%	11.50	1,693
Massachusetts	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	19.17	1
Michigan	-	58	20.7	37,031	31.9%	32.5%	12.95	-
Minnesota	-	-	9.2	15,818	26.5%	26.9%	11.12	171
Mississippi	3.2	-	4.8	5,531	8.0%	8.3%	9.67	244
Missouri	0.0	3,842	33.7	57,858	74.4%	74.6%	9.90	95
Montana	28.6	74,341	6.7	10,564	43.2%	43.2%	9.54	1,106
Nebraska	-	-	12.0	18,998	49.2%	48.7%	8.93	5
Nevada	-	-	1.5	2,752	6.6%	6.7%	8.64	51
New Hampshire	-	-	0.1	284	1.6%	1.6%	17.42	-
New Jersey	-	-	0.4	1,026	1.7%	1.7%	14.10	14
New Mexico	9.3	6,719	7.1	12,536	35.5%	35.7%	9.84	911
New York	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	16.14	4
North Carolina	-	5	8.5	20,405	15.5%	15.7%	9.42	29
North Dakota	26.5	6,496	19.9	24,389	57.1%	57.1%	8.47	1,308
Ohio	2.8	11,239	19.1	45,766	37.1%	37.4%	9.78	1,237
Oklahoma	0.0	787	4.5	11,243	14.0%	14.1%	8.83	11
Oregon	-	9	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	9.10	15
Pennsylvania	42.4	10,919	16.2	29,284	12.1%	12.2%	10.00	8,361
Rhode Island	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	18.52	-
South Carolina	-	-	6.4	15,188	15.2%	15.5%	10.16	41
South Dakota	-	277	1.0	1,638	9.2%	9.2%	10.47	12
Tennessee	-	441	9.0	18,260	22.4%	22.6%	9.86	153
Texas	17.3	9,003	61.7	88,782	18.4%	20.1%	9.31	2,192
Utah	12.3	2,460	12.3	26,376	61.8%	62.6%	8.39	2,273
Vermont	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	16.37	2
Virginia	10.8	719	1.5	3,130	3.3%	3.3%	9.28	3,325
Washington 3/	-	681	2.1	3,133	10.0%	10.0%	8.78	68
West Virginia	78.6	16,263	24.4	59,613	90.8%	92.6%	8.89	16,356
Wisconsin	-	-	15.5	27,439	41.9%	42.7%	11.02	10
Wyoming	239.2	34,747	19.9	31,985	73.3%	76.5%	8.25	5,535
Waste/Unknown/Other	0.4	0	3	0	0	0	0	22
U.S. Total	**578.1**	**251,538**	**500.6**	**898,681**	**21.8%**	**22.5%**	**11.18**	**61,095**

2021 data are preliminary.

Sources: U.S. Department of Energy/Energy Information Administration; Mine Safety & Health Administration

1/ Power sector share for California is from California Energy Commission (2020 latest available). 2/ Generation share estimates for DC from WGL Energy Services (2021) 3/ Washington State share estimates from Department of Commerce (2020 latest available 4/ Idaho Power (2021) 5/ 2020 recoverable coal reserves data latest available. Note: The electric power sector comprises electricity -only and combined-heat-and-power plants whose primary business is to sell electricity or electricity and power to the public.