

Cell: J9

Comment: Rick Heede:

History (wikipedia): A.T. Massey incorporated the A.T. Massey Coal Company in 1920 as a coal brokering business in Richmond, Va., and served as the company's first president. A.T. Massey acquired its first mining operation in 1945 and expanded its business to include coal mining and processing. Several members of the Massey family succeeded A.T. Massey as company president, including Evan Massey in 1945, William E. Massey in 1962 and E. Morgan Massey in 1972.

St. Joe Minerals acquired a majority interest in A.T. Massey in 1974. Six years later, St. Joe Minerals formed the Massey Coal Partnership, along with Royal Dutch Shell. In 1981, the Fluor Corporation acquired St. Joe Minerals. In 1984, the United Mine Workers of America went on strike against A.T. Massey, sparking a series of confrontations documented in the film Mine War on Blackberry Creek and in 1987, the Massey Coal Partnership was reorganized into A.T. Massey Coal Company, a wholly owned mining subsidiary of Fluor Corporation, initiating a period of significant growth through acquisitions.

In 1992 Don Blankenship was appointed President, Chairman and CEO of A.T. Massey Coal Company; he served as the Chairman and CEO of Massey for 18 years. Under Blankenship's direction and leadership, the growth of the late-80s continued and accelerated with several more acquisitions taking place and the establishment of a number of subsidiaries.

A.T. Massey completed a reverse spin-off from Fluor Corporation in 2000 and was renamed Massey Energy Company. Today, Massey Energy produces, processes, and sells bituminous coal of steam and metallurgical grades, primarily of low sulfur content, through its 22 processing and shipping centers, called "resource groups," many of which receive coal from multiple coal mines.

Massey currently operates 35 underground mines and 12 surface mines in West Virginia, Kentucky and Virginia. In 2007, Massey announced a strategic alliance with Essar Mineral Resources Ltd., a member of Essar Group

of India, to jointly evaluate and develop select business opportunities on a project-by-project basis.

The company recently promoted several executives to new positions. In November 2008, Massey promoted Baxter Phillips Jr., formerly executive vice president and chief administrative officer, to president, a position previously held by Massey Chairman and CEO Don Blankenship. Phillips' new position will focus on Massey Energy's strategic growth plans and will continue to manage sales, finance, human resources, information systems and investor relations at the company's Richmond headquarters.

In January 2009, the company promoted John M. Poma to vice president and chief administrative officer, Jeffrey M. Gillenwater to vice president of human resources and Steve Sears to vice president of sales and marketing, nearly a year after promoting Shane Harvey to general counsel.

On Dec. 31, 2010, longtime CEO Don Blankenship stepped down, and was replaced as CEO by Massey President Baxter F. Phillips Jr.

Sale of Massey to Alpha: On June 1, 2011, shareholders of Alpha Natural Resources agreed to buy Massey Energy for \$7.1 billion, making it the nation's largest metallurgical coal company. Some shareholder groups had tried to block the sale claiming that Massey managers had engineered the sale of the company to protect themselves from liabilities and had arranged new management jobs with Alpha.

Cell: K11

Comment: Rick Heede

Coal production by coal mining companies and state-owned enterprises, including subsidiaries of oil and gas companies.

Coal types produced are not ordinarily reported by coal operators (except for metallurgical coal). We distinguish, where possible and reasonably well known, between hard (bituminous and subbituminous) and soft (lignite or peat) coals, especially for the larger companies operating in regions such as Australia and India where soft coals are predominant. Soft coals have lower carbon content per tonne than do hard coals.

Cell: D26

Comment: Rick Heede:

AnnRot, page 18: "Global Climate Change

The United States has not implemented the 1992 Framework Convention on Global Climate Change ("Kyoto Protocol"), which became effective for many countries on February 16, 2005. The Kyoto Protocol was intended to limit or reduce emissions of greenhouse gases, such as carbon dioxide. The United States has not ratified the emission targets of the Kyoto Protocol or any other greenhouse gas agreement among parties.

Nevertheless, global climate change continues to attract considerable public and scientific attention and a considerable amount of legislative attention in the United States is being paid to global climate change and the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, particularly from coal combustion by power plants. Enactment of laws and passage of regulations regarding greenhouse gas emissions by the United States or some of its states, or other actions to limit carbon dioxide emissions, could result in electric generators switching from coal to other fuel sources. " See also pp 26-27.

Cell: B40

Comment: Rick Heede:

1974 - St. Joe Minerals acquired a majority interest in A.T. Massey.

Cell: B46

Comment: Rick Heede

company website: "1980 - Royal Dutch Shell and St. Joe Minerals formed the Massey Coal Partnership."

Cell: J47 Comment: Rick Heede:

Keystone Coal Industry Manual (1984), p. 707, shows A. T. Massey Group production data for 1982 and 1983 as well as 1982 being 32.3 percent above 1981.

Cell: B55

Comment: Rick Heede:

"1989 - Vantage Mining property was acquired from Pittston."

Cell: B57

Comment: Rick Heede:

company website: "1991 - Big Creek properties were acquired from Island Creek and Long Fork Coal Company was established."

Cell: G64 Comment: Rick Heede:

Metallurgical coal production from 1998 to 2004 from Massey (2005) AnnRpt 2004.

Cell: J64

Comment: Rick Heede:

Sum of utility, industrial, and metallurgical coal sales by year, from company annual reports and Form 10-Ks.

Cell: H67

Comment: Rick Heede:

Massey Energy Annual Rpt 2005, page 16.

Cell: B68

Comment: Rick Heede:

company website: "2002 - Massey acquired the assets of Pittston Coal Company's Holston mining operations."

Cell: D69

Comment: Rick Heede:

Massey AnnRpt for 2004, p. 62 (their 10-K submission). Lists 2003 and 2004, and does breaks out metallurgical and utility and industrial coal production; we combine util and ind'l coal.

Cell: H70

Comment: Rick Heede:

Massey Energy Annual Rpt 2008, "Highlights", lists both production and coal sales for 2004-2008. Details on page 6, though not including coal type.

Cell: G73 Comment: Rick Heede:

Massey Energy Annual Rpt 2008, page 40: Utility plus industrial coal sales in 2007 and 2008 in column "D", and metallurgical coal sales in column "G".

Cell: B74

Comment: Rick Heede:

company website / history: "Massey currently operates 35 underground mines and 12 surface mines in West Virginia, Kentucky, and Virginia." "We produce, process and sell bituminous coal of various steam and metallurgical grades, primarily of a low sulfur content.'

Cell: D75

Comment: Rick Heede:

Massey Energy Form 10-K for 2010, page 57. CMS adds industrial and utility coal "produced tons sold."