

Coal extraction data

Richard Heede
 Climate Mitigation Services
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Anglo American plc

www.angloamerican.com London

yellow column indicates original reported units

Production / Extraction data

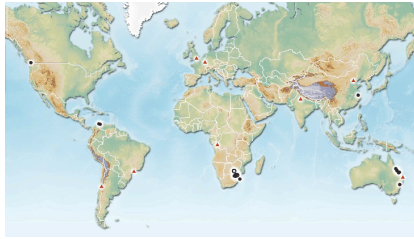
Year	Steam coal		Metallurgical Coal		Total Coal	
	Gross production Million tons/yr	Gross production Million tonnes/yr	Gross production Million tons/yr	Gross production Million tonnes/yr	Gross production Million tons/yr	Gross production Million tonnes/yr

Amcoal 1880-1945

Note: Coal sales 1974-1997 is for South African mines only, 1999-2004 include production in Australia, Colombia, and South Africa.

72.5% thermal
12.1% metallurgical

1905	Vereeniging Estates	0.31
1906	AnnRpt 1910	0.36
1907	interpolated	0.39
1908	interpolated	0.42
1909	interpolated	0.45
1910	interpolated	0.47
1911	interpolated	0.50
1912	interpolated	0.53
1913	interpolated	0.56
1914	interpolated	0.59
1915	interpolated	0.62
1916	interpolated	0.65
1917	AnnRpt 1920	0.65
1918	interpolated	0.94
1919	interpolated	1.23
1920	interpolated	1.52
1921	interpolated	1.81
1922	interpolated	2.10
1923	interpolated	2.39
1924	interpolated	2.68
1925	AnnRpts	2.97
1926	AnnRpts	2.98
1927	AnnRpt 1930	3.00
1928	interpolated	3.27
1929	interpolated	3.54
1930	interpolated	3.80
1931	interpolated	4.07
1932	interpolated	4.34
1933	interpolated	4.61
1934	interpolated	4.88
1935	interpolated	5.15
1936	interpolated	5.41
1937	AnnRpt 1940	5.68
1938	interpolated	6.30
1939	interpolated	6.91
1940	interpolated	7.53
1941	interpolated	8.14
1942	interpolated	8.76
1943	interpolated	9.37
1944	interpolated	9.99
1945	interpolated	10.60
1946	AnnRpts	11.22
1947		
1948		
1949		



Anglo American AnnRpt 2017

AngloAmer buys Amcoal in 1945

Total CO₂ equivalent emissions by source in 2011

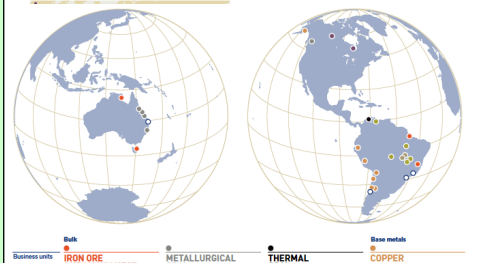


- Total CO₂ from electricity purchased 51%
- Total CO₂ from fossil fuels 23%
- Total CO₂ equivalent from methane 14%
- CO₂ from processes 12%

Anglo American SDR 2011, page 53.



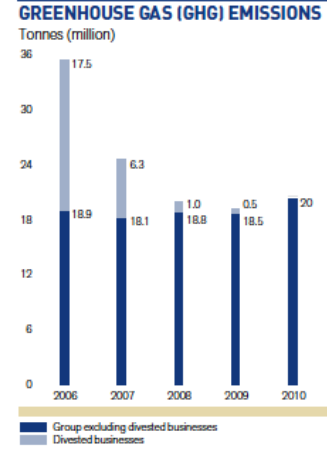
Incline conveyor and silo at Zibulo Mine in RSA. AnnRpt 2011, p67.



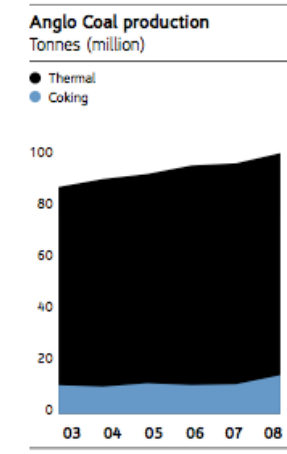
Business units: IRON ORE AND MANGANESE, METALLURGICAL COAL, THERMAL COAL, Base metals: COPPER

Anglo American AnnRpt 2011, page 3.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q
62	1950		AnnRpts	10.99							11.0					
63	1951		AnnRpts	10.79							10.8					
64	1952		interpolated	11.49							11.5					
65	1953		AnnRpts	12.19							12.2					
66	1954		AnnRpts	11.95							12.0					
67	1955		interpolated	12.33							12.3					
68	1956		AnnRpts	12.70							12.7					
69	1957		AnnRpts	12.78							12.8					
70	1958		AnnRpts	13.84							13.8					
71	1959		AnnRpts	13.70							13.7					
72	1960		AnnRpts	14.39							14.4					
73	1961		AnnRpts	14.58							14.6					
74	1962		AnnRpts	14.65							14.7					
75	1963		AnnRpts	14.57							14.6					
76	1964		AnnRpts	15.16							15.2					
77	1965		AnnRpts	18.76							18.8					
78	1966		interpolated	17.91							17.9					
79	1967		AnnRpts	17.07							17.1					
80	1968		interpolated	14.57							14.6					
81	1969		AnnRpts	12.07							12.1					
82	1970		AnnRpts	13.12							13.1					
83	1971		interpolated	14.36							14.4					
84	1972		interpolated	15.60							15.6					
85	1973		interpolated	16.84							16.8					
86	1974		Anglo AnnRpts	18.08							18.6					
87	1975		Dec75:	19.49							20.4					
88	1976		Dec76:	22.32							23.2					
89	1977		Dec77:	24.37							26.8					
90	1978		Dec78:	30.34							33.1					
91	1979		Dec79:	31.05							33.8					
92	1980		Dec80:	31.94							36.0					
93	1981		Dec81:	31.90							35.8					
94	1982		Mar83:	31.10							34.0					
95	1983		Mar84:	32.00							34.2					
96	1984		Mar85:	32.50							36.6					
97	1985		Mar86:	32.40							36.5					
98	1986		Mar87:	36.30							40.9					
99	1987		Mar88:	39.00							42.5					
100	1988		Mar89:	40.29							45.5					
101	1989		Mar90:	38.06							43.1					
102	1990		Mar91:	38.76							43.5					
103	1991		Mar92:	37.72							42.4					
104	1992		Mar93:	37.24							41.6					
105	1993		Mar94:	41.27							45.5					
106	1994		Mar95:	40.96							45.7					
107	1995		Mar96:	42.06							46.2					
108	1996		Apr96-Mar97:	44.21							48.3					
109	1997		Apr97-Mar98:	48.67							52.6					
110	1998			59.80							64.3					
111	1999		Acq 1/3 of Cerrejon	61.80							66.2					
112	2000			64.80							73.1					
113	2001			65.47							77.5					
114	2002			67.61							80.2					
115	2003			75.57							86.5					
116	2004			79.29							89.6					
117	2005			79.50							91.0					
118	2006			81.00							92.0					
119	2007			81.00							93.0					
120	2008			83.00							99.0					
121	2009			83.48							97.5					
122	2010			82.98							99.0					
123	2011			67.44							95.1					
124	2012			68.68							99.3					
125	2013			67.59							98.8					
126	2014			79.31							100.2					
127	2015			73.68							94.9					
128	2016			50.70							71.6					
129	2017			29.20							48.9					
130	2018			28.60							50.4					
131																
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135																
	Total			2,291						383		2,675				3,162
	Coal Types:		Thermal	85.67%		Metallurgical	14.33%	(1974-2018)								Metallurgical factor applied to 1974-2018 only



Anglo American AnnRpt 2010, page 28.



Shell Coal million tonnes
8.80
11.84
14.96
18.00
20.00
23.00
23.00
28.00
27.00
30.00
33.00
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28.90
26.85
24.80
23.10
17.70
18.50
19.80
14.20
17.10

Acquired 2000

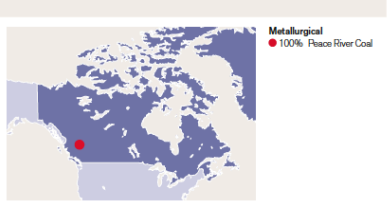
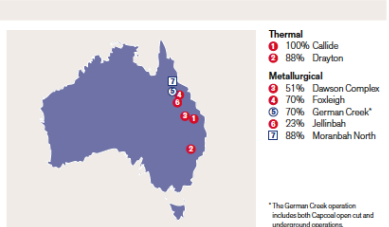
Coal bed methane
Bcf
na

Production in South Africa and Colombia not shown in AnnRpt 2013. Yet appear on their operations map. Disposition?

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Key
 ● Open cut
 □ Underground
 ○ Open cut and underground



Environment 2010

	Scope 1		Scope 2	Scope 1 + 2		Energy from renewable fuels consumed (million GJ)	Energy from electricity purchased (million GJ)	Total energy (million GJ)	Water used for primary activities (million m ³)
	CO ₂ from fossil fuels and processes (Mt CO ₂ e)	CO ₂ from methane (Mt CO ₂ e)	CO ₂ from electricity purchased (Mt CO ₂ e)	Total emissions (Mt CO ₂ e)	Energy from fossil fuels (million GJ)				
Kumba Iron Ore	0.32	0	0.52	0.84	4.54	0	1.83	6.37	8.78
Iron Ore Brazil	0.07	0	0.01	0.07	0.95	0	0.48	1.43	4.25
Metallurgical Coal	0.59	2.94	0.60	4.14	7.95	0	2.42	10.37	11.15
Thermal Coal	0.93	0.51	0.86	2.30	2.75	0	3.02	5.77	7.54
Copper	0.90	0	0.59	1.50	6.18	0	5.96	12.15	26.97
Nickel	0.78	0	0.22	1.00	6.86	0.83	2.97	10.66	5.28
Platinum	0.46	0	5.31	5.77	5.60	0	18.56	24.16	28.87
OMI	1.87	0.03	1.26	3.15	16.03	0.76	5.94	22.73	12.78
Corporate offices and Exploration	0.01	0	0.03	0.04	0.21	0	0.10	0.31	0.11
Divested businesses	0.18	0	1.00	1.18	2.63	0	4.37	7.00	8.79
Anglo American	6.12	3.47	10.40	19.99	53.70	1.58	45.65	100.93	114.51

Anglo American SustDevRpt 2011, page 65.

Anglo American Factbook 2013, page

Anglo American thermal and metallurgical coal production in Australia 2010-2013.

Production (tonnes)	2013	2012	2011	2010
Metallurgical Coal segment				
Australia				
Export Metallurgical	16,971,800	16,287,400	13,253,400	14,701,800
Thermal	12,503,400	12,970,500	13,426,500	14,460,500
Canada				
Export Metallurgical	1,683,800	1,376,900	936,300	868,000
Total Metallurgical Coal segment	31,159,000	30,634,800	27,616,200	30,030,300
Australia				
Callide	6,317,800	7,464,000	8,038,700	8,515,600
Capcoal	6,061,400	6,022,400	5,047,900	5,460,300
Dawson	3,985,700	4,593,500	3,904,600	3,584,400
Drayton	3,710,700	3,663,300	3,991,900	4,206,000
Foxleigh	1,966,600	1,896,000	1,417,100	1,665,700
Jellinbah	2,516,500	2,073,200	1,829,600	1,792,500
Moranbah North	4,916,500	3,545,500	2,450,100	3,937,800
Canada				
Peace River Coal	1,683,800	1,376,900	936,300	868,000
Total	31,159,000	30,634,800	27,616,200	30,030,300

Anglo American Factbook 2013, page 41.

Operating performance

Attributable production ('000 tonnes)	2013	2012
South Africa export thermal coal	17,031	17,132
Colombia export thermal coal	11,002	11,549
South Africa Eskom coal	33,567	33,706
South Africa domestic other ⁽¹⁾	5,992	6,293

⁽¹⁾ Includes domestic metallurgical coal of 74,100 tonnes for 2012.

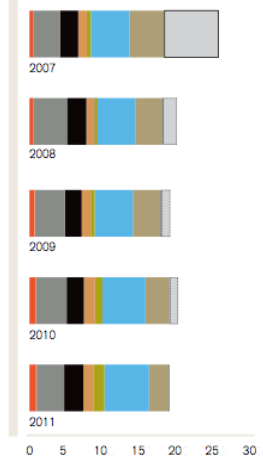
Anglo American Annual Rpt 2013, page 67.

Operating performance

Attributable production ('000)	2011	2010
RSA thermal coal	21,388	21,612
RSA Eskom coal	35,296	36,403
Colombian export thermal coal	10,752	10,060

Anglo American Annual Rpt 2011, page 66.

Total CO₂ emissions 2007-2011
million tonnes



Total energy consumption by source, for core businesses 2011
%



- Inner circle**
- Energy from total diesel 35%
 - Energy from other fossil fuels 16%
 - Electrical energy from coal 31%
 - Electrical energy from other fossil fuels 3%
 - Electrical energy from nuclear power generation 2%
 - Electrical energy from renewable sources 11%
 - Energy from renewable sources 2%
- Outer circle**
- Direct energy consumption 54%
 - Energy from electricity purchased 46%

Anglo American est. of scope 3 emissions, 2011 176.8 MtCO₂
 This study, 2010: #REF! MtCO₂

	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	AA	AB	AC	AD	AE	AF	AG
62	Financial and operational metrics															
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Climate change

The Group's operations are exposed to changes in climate and the need to comply with changes in the regulatory environment aimed at reducing the effects of climate change.

Impact: Potential impacts from climate change are difficult to assess and will depend on the circumstances at individual sites, but could include increased rainfall, flooding, water shortages and higher average temperatures. These may increase costs, reduce production levels or impact the results of operations.

Root cause: The Group is a significant user of energy and one of the key commodities it produces is coal.

Mitigation: In addition to the initiatives to monitor and limit the impact of operations on the environment, the Group continuously seeks to reduce energy input levels into its operations. The asset optimisation programme seeks to make operations more energy efficient.

Policy developments at an international, national and sub-national level, including those related to the 1997 Kyoto Protocol and subsequent international agreements and emissions trading schemes, could adversely affect the profitability of the Group. Regulatory measures may affect energy prices, demand or the margins achieved for carbon intensive products such as coal.

Anglo American AnnRpt 2010, page 49. section on managing risks

Anglo American Annual Report 2018, page 67. Financial and operational metrics

ORE RESERVES AND MINERAL RESOURCES

COAL

estimates as at 31 December 2011

THERMAL COAL

The Coal Reserve and Coal Resource estimates were compiled in accordance with The South African Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves. (The SAMREC Code, 2007) and the Australian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (The JORC Code, 2004) as applicable. The figures reported represent 100% of the Coal Reserves and Coal Resources, the percentage attributable to Anglo American plc is stated separately. Rounding of figures may cause computational discrepancies. Anglo American Thermal Coal comprises the dominantly export and domestic thermal coal operations, located in Colombia and South Africa.

Thermal Coal - Colombia Operations	COAL RESERVES ⁽¹⁾	Attributable % ⁽²⁾	Mine Life	Classification	ROM Tonnes ⁽³⁾		Yield ⁽⁴⁾		Saleable Tonnes ⁽⁵⁾		Saleable Quality ⁽⁶⁾		
					2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	
Carrejon (OC)	33.3	20			Mt	Mt	SCM %	ROM %	Mt	Mt	kgcal/kg	kgcal/kg	
Thermal - Export					Proved	718.8	659.0	96.8	95.2	695.5	634.8	6,300	6,230
					Probable	85.0	64.1	96.8	95.3	83.2	61.7	6,240	6,230
					Total	804.8	723.1	96.8	95.2	778.7	696.5	6,290	6,230
Colombia Thermal - Export 33.3					Proved	718.8	659.0	96.8	95.2	695.5	634.8	6,300	6,230
					Probable	85.0	64.1	96.8	95.3	83.2	61.7	6,240	6,230
					Total	804.8	723.1	96.8	95.2	778.7	696.5	6,290	6,230
Thermal Coal - South Africa Operations					Mt	Mt	SCM %	ROM %	Mt	Mt	kgcal/kg	kgcal/kg	
COAL RESERVES⁽¹⁾					2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	
Goedehoop (UG&OC)	100	11			Proved	37.4	46.8	53.0	53.9	20.2	25.7	6,030	6,220
Thermal - Export					Probable	48.6	45.6	51.7	55.0	25.6	25.6	6,210	6,220
					Total	86.0	92.4	52.3	54.4	45.9	51.3	6,220	6,220
Greenside (UG)	100	11			Proved	25.8	37.3	58.1	58.6	15.5	22.7	6,200	6,190
Thermal - Export					Probable	21.9	2.3	53.9	62.8	12.3	1.5	6,190	6,190
					Total	47.8	39.6	56.2	58.8	27.8	24.2	6,200	6,190
Isibonelo (OC)	100	14			Proved	69.9	74.9	100	100	69.9	74.9	4,590	4,640
Syrfluel					Probable	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
					Total	69.9	74.9	100	100	69.9	74.9	4,590	4,640
Kleinkopje (OC)	100	13			Proved	64.5	77.5	35.9	37.1	23.7	29.0	6,170	6,220
Thermal - Export					Probable	12.0	12.3	45.9	45.8	5.8	5.7	6,190	6,240
					Total	76.4	89.8	37.5	38.3	29.3	34.7	6,170	6,220
Thermal - Domestic					Proved	-	-	33.8	31.7	21.8	24.9	4,550	4,480
					Probable	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
					Total	-	-	33.8	31.7	21.8	24.9	4,550	4,480
Kriel (UG&OC)	73.0	14			Proved	45.0	61.2	100	100	48.0	61.2	4,790	4,800
Thermal - Domestic					Probable	67.5	69.6	100	100	67.5	69.6	4,430	4,450
					Total	112.5	130.8	100	100	115.5	130.8	4,580	4,610
Landau (OC)	100	9			Proved	38.4	44.7	48.5	50.7	17.8	23.0	6,240	6,250
Thermal - Export					Probable	24.4	24.7	48.5	48.7	11.9	12.2	6,230	6,250
					Total	60.7	69.4	48.5	50.				

Cell: G11

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: G15

Comment: Rick Heede:

Amcoal (then Vereeniging Estates) opened its first mine in 1882, when 360 tons were mined. Amcoal (1998), p. 3.

Cell: E21

Comment: Rick Heede:

Vereenigen Estates Limited became Anglo American Coal Corporation sometime after 1970. Coal production data courtesy of Ingrid Wlotzka of Pretoria, South Africa.

Most data are for coal production by colliery. Annual reports for 1955-1967 appear to only provide coal sales, but in much larger quantities than the company's actual production (sales in 1955 = 33.06 million tons (note: we assume tonnes), in 1960 = 41.96 million tons, and 1967 = 53.27 million tons). CMS therefore interpolates between known coal production data points instead of using the larger coal sales data.

Cell: G58

Comment: Rick Heede:

"Amcoal is the product of a century of endeavour at the forefront of the South African coal industry. It traces its heritage back to Sammy Marks and the Vereeniging Estates Limited, which was brought under the control of Anglo American Corporation of South Africa Limited in 1945. Anglo merged its various coal interests into Amcoal in 1975, and was instrumental in the growth of coal exports via the Richards Bay Coal Terminal, which opened in 1975."

Amcoal (1998) 100 Years of coal mining: a brief history of AMCOAL, p. 2.

Cell: AA59

Comment: Rick Heede:

Anglo American Sust Dev. Rpt 2011, page 54: "In 2011, the Group's Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions amounted to 18.8 million tonnes (Mt) of carbon dioxide equivalents (CO₂e) (2010: 20.0 Mt). This 6% reduction on our 2010 emissions was due largely to the sale of a number of businesses throughout 2011, as well as a revision of process-emission calculation methodologies at Metallurgical Coal. Our electricity consumption continues to be the principal source of our GHG emissions (51%), followed by our direct use of fossil fuels (23%), methane emissions from coal mining (14%) and process emissions (12%). We have also assessed our indirect Scope 3 emissions, focusing primarily on emissions arising from customers' use of the thermal and metallurgical coal that we produce, as well as on our downstream and upstream transport. These emissions continue to be dominated by the combustion of our coal by consumers; in 2011 this figure amounted to 176.8 Mt of CO₂e." Anglo's production totaled 95.3754 million tonnes (14.513 Mt metallurgical and 80.863 Mt thermal coal) in 2011, compared to 98.9837 Mt in 2010. The 2011 production divided by all scope 3 emissions of 176.8 MtCO₂ gives average product emissions less than 1.8537 tCO₂/tonne (less than due to Scope 3 including sources in addition to product combustion).

CMS note: this study estimates Anglo's product emissions of 223.2 MtCO₂ (2.2545 tCO₂/tonne coal). This difference in results indicates that Anglo's production is of average coal rank at sub-bituminous or below. Anglo does not report coal quality of produced coal, but does report quality for measured reserves (AnnRpt, 2011, page 189), at which measured reserves of 2.114 billion tonnes average 5,360 kcal/kg (and 1.240 Gt of indicated reserves average 4,860 kcal/kg).

Cell: G69

Comment: Rick Heede:

Vereeniging Estates Limited (1959 to 1964) Chairman's review, pp. 4-5. The quantities of coking coal listed below are included in the thermal coal data (column D), and are thus not added into the total (column K).

Cell: E76

Comment: Rick Heede:

Vereeniging Estates produced a total of 16.70 million tons of coal of all types. This also includes "Natal and associated collieries", "outside and local trade" and "used in coke manufacture" (0.512, 0.317, and 0.717 million tons, respectively), which CMS subtracts from the reported amount for 1964 in order to be consistent with data for previous years, which are quantities sold; VE does not report produced coal for previous years. The total here, 15.16 million tons, includes coking coal of 1.77 million tons.

Cell: D86

Comment: Rick Heede:

Anglo American Corporation of South Africa Ltd annual reports from 1975 through 1998. These reports detail thermal, industrial, and coking or metallurgical coal sales per year. CMS aggregated industrial and metallurgical coal sales for each year. Energy content is not given by colliery or coal rank.

Cell: G86

Comment: Rick Heede:

Anglo American Corporation of South Africa Ltd annual reports from 1975 through 1998. These reports detail thermal, industrial, and coking or metallurgical coal sales per year. CMS aggregated industrial and metallurgical coal sales for each year. Energy content is not given for by colliery or coal rank.

Cell: Q89

Comment: Rick Heede:

Shell Coal production data for 1979-1999; Anglo acquired Shell Coal in July 2000. Shell's production, though acquired by Anglo, is allocated to Shell as is protocol for other major oil & gas companies that own coal assets (e.g., BP, ExxonMobil, Anadarko, and Chevron). See "Shell Coal" worksheet for details.

Cell: E94

Comment: Rick Heede:

Anglo changed the accounting year from Jan-Dec to Apr-Mar, and this year's coal sales accounted for 15 months of activity, which CMS converted to 12-month equivalent.

Cell: E110

Comment: Rick Heede:

AngloAmerican plc Annual Report 1999, p.73, also shows 1998 production. Does not report on metallurgical coal production (unlike its 2002 AnnRpt).

Acquired one-third interest in Cerrajon (Colombia) from Rio Tinto at year-end 1999.

Cell: H110

Comment: Rick Heede:

AngloAmerican's annual reports are not clear about including (or not) metallurgical coal production for 1998-2000, unlike prior and later years. Hence CMS estimates 1999 and 2000 as equal to the ten-year prior average; 2000, however, since Anglo acquired Australian mining interests (which accounted for nearly 70 percent or 8.7 million tonnes of metallurgical production in 2001, is the average of 1999 and 2001.

Cell: D111

Comment: Rick Heede:

Acquired one-third interest in Cerrajon (Colombia) from Rio Tinto at year-end 1999.

Cell: E111

Comment: Rick Heede:

Anglo American (2001) Annual Report 2000, p. 62. (shows 1999 and 2000 only).

Cell: H113

Comment: Rick Heede:

AngloAmerican's 2001 annual report shows metallurgical coal production (8.7 Mt in Australian mines, plus 3.9 Mt in RSA). CMS (partial) annrpts for 1998-2000 does not disaggregate metallurgical (but not included, we surmise, in "trade" coal production). CMS estimates between 1997 and 2001 -- see note above.

Cell: E116

Comment: Rick Heede:

Production data for 1999-2004 from Anglo American plc (2001, 2003, and 2005) Annual Reports, Production Statistics. The reports for 2002 and 2004 show thermal coal production in Australia, South Africa,

Anglo Amer

and Colombia (owns 33 percent of Correjon), as well as metallurgical coal production in Australia and South Africa. Metallurgical coal production not shown in the 2000 report.

Cell: K117

Comment: Rick Heede (Feb10):

Anglo American provides no detailed coal production data for either thermal coal or coking coal in its Annual Rpt 2008. CMS uses the column chart (reproduced above) to guesstimate production for 2005-2008.

Cell: M120

Comment: Rick Heede (Feb10):

The Anglo 2008 Annual Rpt, page 160, shows 49.88 Bcf of proved CBM reserves plus 137.16 Bcf probable reserves. No production data is shown.

Cell: E121

Comment: Rick Heede:

Anglo American plc Annual Report 2010, page 197; thermal and metallurgical coal production in Australia, South Africa, Canada, and South America.

Cell: D123

Comment: Rick Heede:

Addendum 24Apr15: data in column "E" is for Australian production only. The data here (clmn D) adds attributable production from South African and Colombian operations. AnnRpt 2011 p. 66 and AnnRpt 2013 p. 67 (see tables page 3 of this worksheet).

Cell: E123

Comment: Rick Heede:

Anglo American 2013 Factbook, page 41, thermal and metallurgical coal production 2011-2013, in million tonns.

Cell: E126

Comment: Rick Heede:

Anglo American (2016) Factbook 2015 (xlsx), worksheet on coal. We sum thermal coal production in Australia, Canada, Colombia, and South Africa in 2014 and 2015.

Cell: H126

Comment: Rick Heede:

Metallurgical coal production in Australia and Canada (Canadian assets sold).

Cell: K134

Comment: Rick Heede:

Since Anglo apparently started mining metallurgical coal in 1974, CMS applies the average metallurgical to thermal coal factor to 1974-2010 only; prior years are applied the thermal coal factor.