

#### Cell: F9

### Comment: Rick Heede:

The predecessor company was founded by Richard J. Budge in 1974 as RJB Mining. In 1994, following the privatisation of the UK mining industry, it grew fivefold with the acquisition of British Coal's core activities. It changed its name to UK Coal in 2001 after the retirement of its founder, having acquired UK Coal plc.

UK Coal is the biggest producer of coal in the UK and produces about half of all domestic coal or around 6% of the domestic energy need for power generation. The Company operates two deep mines located in Central and Northern England (from Nottinghamshire to North Yorkshire), at Kellingley, Thoresby and six surface mines. One deep mine, the Welbeck colliery, in Nottinghamshire closed in 2011 after continuous production since 1912. Another deep mine, Daw Mill closed in 2013 after an underground fire damaged much of the facilities.

Source: Wikipedia. No company history at ukcoal.com.

#### Cell: D11

#### 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: D62

### Comment: Rick Heede:

RJB Mining plc annual report and accounts for 1996, 1997, and 1998.

#### Cell: H66

### Comment: Rick Heede:

Coal p[roduction data from UK Coal (various) annual report; posted at www.ukcoal.com; earliest posted is theiryear 2000 report, with data for 1999 and 2000 (RJB Mining PLC Annual Report and Accounts).

#### Cell: J66

#### Comment: Rick Heede:

Known as RJB Mining prior to 1999.

### Cell: G67

#### Comment: Rick Heede:

UK Coal group acquired an interest in CIM of Australia, and reported 2.0 million tonnes in 2000 and 2.7 Mt in 2002. This production is included in UK Coal, column H.

### Cell: H71

### Comment: Rick Heede:

UK Coal Annual Rpt 2008, page 11, production "excluding Maltby," million tonnes. 2003-2007 data from column chart on page 16 (also shows other UK coal production, imports from Russia, Colombia, South Africa. and others.

Disposition (page 18): 92.5% electricity, 3.8% industrial, 2.5% domestic, and 1.2 percent other. No information on coal rank, except chiefly deep underground mines, thus (presumably bituminous coal).

# Cell: D75

## Comment: Rick Heede:

UK Coal Annual Rpt 2008, page 21: "ELECTRICITY GENERATION FROM METHANE From a safety standpoint we need to extract methane from operating mines. Its use as a fuel source both contributes to our operations providing an economic fuel source and reduces the impact on the environment of venting methane, a greenhouse gas with approximately 21 times the environmental impact of CO 2. Our methane based electricity generation operations are now treated as part of our deep mine operations. In 2008, we generated 165,834 MWh of electricity (down 9% compared to 2007) from 29 MW of installed capacity from methane extracted at both operating mines and former mine workings effectively self supplying over 60% of our deep mine electricity requirements. Profitability in the year was reduced to £1.3 million (2007: £4.3 million) due to lower gas production from the operating mine sites and the requirement to purchase EU Emissions Trading Credits for our Stillingfleet operation. Generation from our two non-operating mine sites was better than expected with Stillingfleet utilisation being above 95%."

Note: no information on methane not captured, or previous fugitive emissions.

### Cell: H76

# Comment: Rick Heede:

In 2010, 5.8 million tonnes from deep mines + 1.4 million tonnes from surface mines. AR 2010, pages 15 and 12.