Appraisal of Mineral Properties

July 2014 www.resourcetec.com

Appraisal of Mineral Properties

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Certified General Appraiser:

Pennsylvania

Delaware

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▶ Florida

Georgia

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Mississippi

Indiana

Alabama

Ohio

Illinois

Alaska

West Virginia

Kentucky

New Jersey

New York

North Carolina

- Pennsylvania Certified Evaluator
- Member
 - American Institute of Mineral Appraisers
 - American Society of Appraisers
 - International Association of Assessing Officers
 - Institute of Business Appraisers
 - Minerals Economics and Management Society

Drag Line and Dozer



Minerals to be Valued

What is a mineral?

- Coal Anthracite, Bituminous, Lignite
- Clay
- Crushed Stone
- Dimension Stone (Granite, Limestone, Slate)
- Gypsum
- Iron Ore
- Natural Gas
- Oil
- Phosphate
- Sand and Gravel
- Other Mineral Commodities

Minerals Defined

Minerals are defined in terms of economics.

Given legal, environmental, and political factors, can the material or commodity

be:

- Identified and processed,
- Extracted from the ground,
- Processed for market, and
- Delivered to market

At a competitive price?

Why Appraise Mineral Properties?

- Sale or Acquisition of Operating Companies or Reserves
- Investment and Operating Decisions
- Tax planning
- Reports to federal agencies (Securities Exchange Commission)
- Financing
- Income, severance, and ad-valorem taxation
- Condemnation

Mineral Value

What is Mineral Value?

- After processing unit value of a commodity:
 - Price per processed and delivered ton of coal
 - Price of delivered gasoline
 - Price of a diamond ring
- FOB Price at the mine site
- In-place value in the ground
- Speculative value for future development

A Mineral Property only has value as it relates to its ability to produce future income

Sand and Gravel



Categories of Mineral Property Value

Active Extractive Operations

Mines

Quarries

Wells

Reserve

Properties included in active operational control

Properties which are situated for future extraction

Resources

Properties which may contain future reserves

Minerals are Just Like....

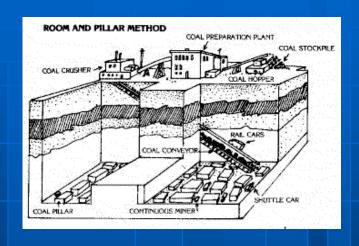
Active Mine

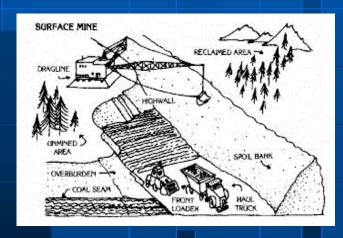
- Commercial Real Estate
- Industrial property

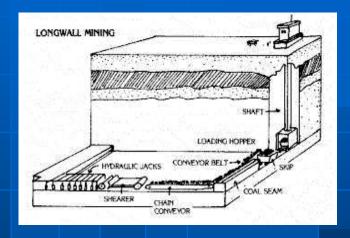
Active Reserve
→ Undeveloped parcel in a growing industrial or commercial area

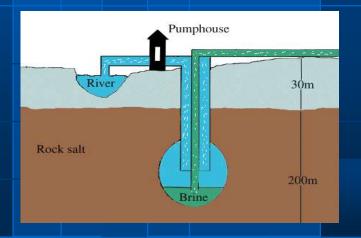
Reserve Undeveloped parcel which may have future developmental possibilities

Typical Mining Methods









Highest and Best Use

Just like any other property

- Possible:
- —Does the asset exist, is there a sufficient quantity of the appropriate quality of resource, and is it technically possible to use it?
- Legal:
- —Is it legal or permissible to exploit the asset?
- Feasible:
- —Can the asset be utilized or exploited in a realistic manner? Is there appropriate access (in mineral properties, this may include rights to mine, rights of ingress and egress, wheelage rights, air shaft, and water control rights)?
- Economic:
- —Can the resource be exploited in such a way as to return a positive economic return on the investment necessary to exploit the resource? Is there a potential profit in the present or foreseeable market place?

Ownership

Ownership Defines Use and Availability

- Fee Ownership complete mineral and surface rights
- Surface Lease control by lease of surface rights
- Mineral Lease control by lease of mineral rights
- Surface Only ownership of surface rights
- Mineral Only ownership of mineral rights
- Adverse properties not owned or leased

Whitney Benefits Facts

- Whitney Benefits' land of 1327 acres which were irrigated and subirrigated by the Tongue River alluvial valley floor.
- The land was leased to PKS in 1974, and advanced royalties were paid to Whitney.
- PKS expended exploration costs of \$1 million in 1976
- PKS filed a permit application with the Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ).

Whitney Benefits Facts

- A year later, SMCRA was enacted.
 - » No permit or application shall be approved if it should "interrupt, discontinue or preclude farming on alluvial valley floors that are irrigated or subirrigated
 - » Thus, Whitney's right to mine the coal on its property was invalidated by the enacted legislation of SMCRA and was the basis for the alleged taking in 1983.

Whitney Benefits Exchange Failed

- SMCRA provided for an exchange mechanism as a "method for ascertaining and paying just compensation"
- 1981: PKS had requested an exchange for federal lands to the BLM:
 - BLM offered Ash Creek PKS spent \$130,000 on exploration costs on it.
- BLM also offered the Hidden Water tract, which PKS refused as it had mined it in the late 40s to early 50s and was not interested in the remaining coal.
- PKS and Whitney proceeded with their 1983 claim under the Tucker Act for a 5th Amendment regulatory taking

Whitney Is it a Taking?

Consider three factors:

1 The economic impact of the restriction

The Court found that:

- -There was a market for Whitney coal
- -The coal was economically and technologically mineable
- -SMCRA had a "devastating economic impact on the property"
- 2 <u>The restriction's interference with investment expectations</u>
 - -Investors could reasonably expect the returns on investments as projected.
 - -In-place assigned reserves were valued at \$1.01/ton, and residual reserves at \$.20/ton.
- 3 The character of the government's action
 - -There were no economically viable alternative uses for the property.

Court's Conclusion: "... the substantial public interest at stake does not outweigh the private interest so that plaintiffs must bear the full burden imposed by the government action".

Whitney Findings

The Court established a final sum of \$60,296,000 for the total 1977 value of recoverable Whitney Coal assuming:

- An annual production rate of 2.5 million tons
- Cost of \$2 million for backfilling.
- Interest was payable to Whitney from Aug. 3,1977 to date of payment.

The amount was intended to represent what a willing purchaser would have paid Whitney as a willing seller, to mine the Whitney Coal after calculating all mining related costs.

The Court held that:

- the enactment of SMCRA totally eliminated economic value of plaintiffs' coal and constituted a taking under the Fifth Amendment;
- the taking occurred at the time SMCRA became effective:
- the valuation method incorporating discounted cash flow approach offered reliable method for determining the fair market value of the coal on the day of the taking
- the plaintiffs were entitled to pre-judgment interest

Specific Legal Valuation Requirements

In addition to the prices paid in sales of similar lands, due regard must be given to the physical features of the property to be valued. The formation of the coal strata should be taken into account as well as:

- number of veins
- depth
- thickness
- pitch
- basins
- proximity to outcrop
- character of the separating rock formation
- quality of the coal
- gaseous or nongaseous nature
- kind of overlying surface
- availability of the coal
- difficulty in mining it
- probable quantity of the merchantable coal in the ground with allowance for loss in mining
- demand for the product
- all elements which a prudent purchaser would take into consideration

Factors to be Investigated

- Resource / Reserves
- Quality and Processing
- Environmental Considerations
- Current Operations
- Mining Plans
- Production Costs
- Markets and Transportation
- Valuation Techniques

Resources / Reserves

Resources

- Naturally occurring concentration or deposit
- Economic extraction is potentially feasible

Reserves

- Only Potentially Recoverable Mineral
- Economic exploitation probable
- Classified as:
 - Inferred
 - Indicated
 - Measured

Active

Current extraction occurring in definable deposit

Reserve Classifications

IRS

► Proven Reserves

► Probable Reserves

► Possible Reserves

Property

Recoverable Reserves

Geophysical

► Proven Reserves

► Probable Reserves

► Possible Reserves

Speculative Reserves

Reserve Classification (SEC) Proven Reserves

- "Reasonably Certain" to be producible:
 - Current technology
 - Current prices
 - Current commercial terms
 - Current government consent
 - P90, having a 90% certainty of being produced.
 - Proven reserves are usually applied to:
 - producing wells
 - single offset wells from the actively producing well

Reserve Classification (SEC) Probable Reserves

- "Reasonably Probable" of being produced:
 - current or likely technology
 - current prices
 - current commercial terms
 - government consent:
 - P50., having a 50% certainty of being produced.
 - Probable reserves are generally applied to single well offsets from
 Proven Reserves as long as the offset follow known production trends.

Reserve Classification (SEC)

- Possible Reserves :
 - "having a chance of being developed"
 - ▶ under favorable circumstances (3P):
 - P10., having a 10% certainty of being produced.
 - Possible reserves are generally applied to single well offsets from Probable Reserves as long as the offset follow known production trends.
- Speculative (Prospective) Reserves
 - less than a 10% probability that reserves will be discovered and developed.

Sand and Gravel Dredge



Reserves

The ore body defines the future use of the deposit

- Geology
 - Thickness and consistency of deposit
 - Overlying strata (roof or overburden)
 - Geologic disturbances or anomalies
- Topography
- Surface features
 - Flood plains
 - Drainage areas
 - Aquifers

Surface Mine Reserves

- Overburden ratio (stripping ratio)
 - ▶ Volume of overlying material which must be removed to extract a ton of coal (cu ft / ton)
 - Difficulty in removing overburden
 - Hard rock
 - Difficult access
 - Water
 - Disposal Problems
- Dilution
 - Contamination of ore with overburden during the mining process
- Multiple Seam Mining (e.g. Mountain Top Removal)
 - Improving ratio
 - Able to retrieve otherwise "non-economic" seams

Bucket Wheel Loader



Deep Mine Reserves

Roof Rock

- Types of control measures required
- Control not possible

Floor Rock

- Mining equipment moves freely
- Condition pose problems to movement

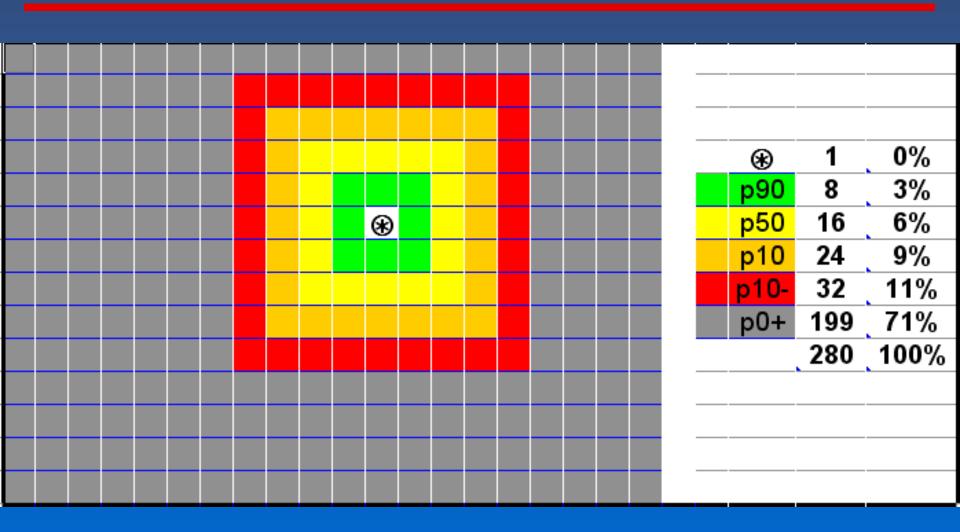
Water

- Seam above drainage can be mined with water controls
- Seam below drainage requiring significant water control and treatment
- Seam can not be mined without significant water drainage problems

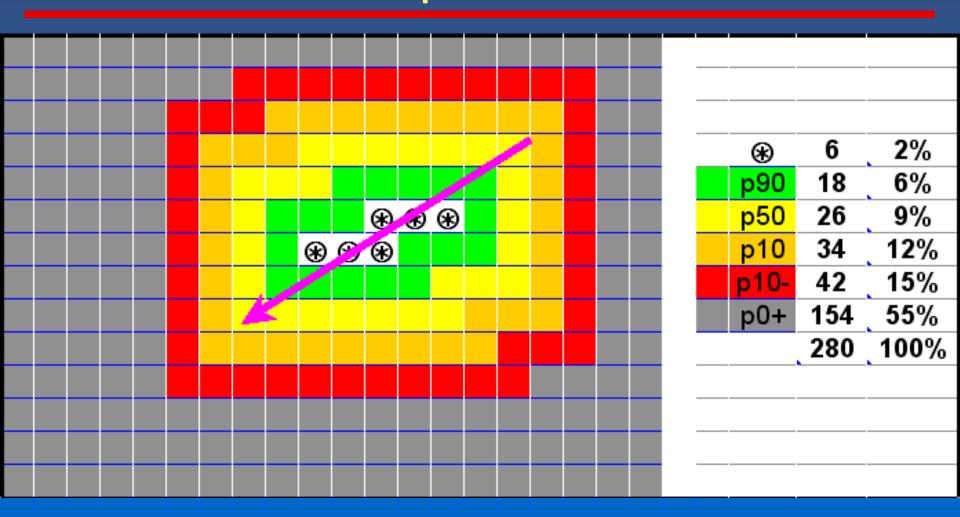
Long Wall Mining Machine



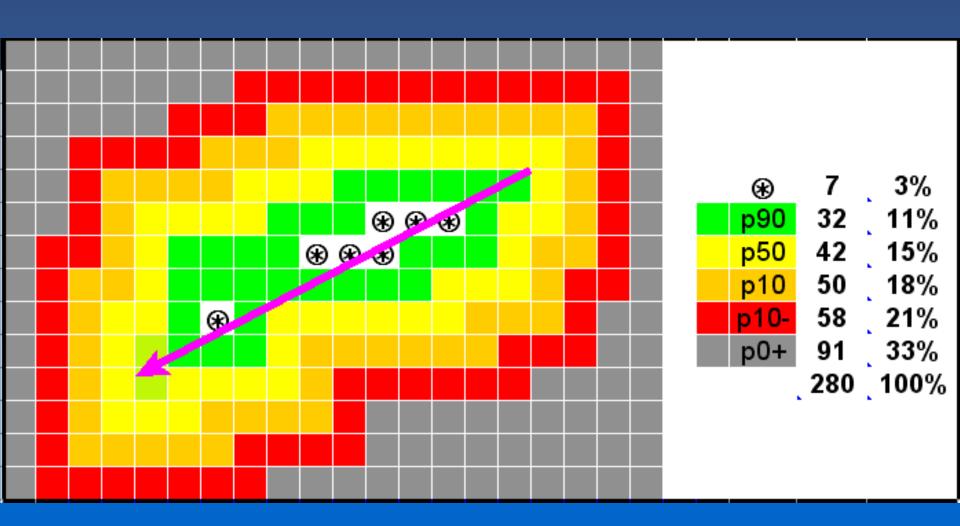
Well Spacing



Well Spacing / Offset Interpretation:



Well Spacing / Offset Interpolation



Reserves: Data Sources

- Geologic maps and Data
 - ► USGS
 - State Geologic Survey
- Topographic maps
- Permit Data
 - DEP/DNR Offices
 - Court House records
- Public Reports
- Confidential Mining Company Maps and Reports

COLLAR ELEVATION 2062' COAL STRATA DEPTH (FT.) SANDSTONE 0____ LIMESTONE 50 ____ SHALE SHALE 100 ____ SANDY SHALE SANDSTONE COAL - 0.20' SANDY SHALE -0.60' SAMDY SHALE CLAY COAL - 0.55' PEERLESS SANDY SHALE - 2.75 SANDY SHALE -1.15 SEAM 150 ____ COAL - 0.85' SILTSTONE SHALE COAL - 1.75' EAGLE 200 ----SEAM BONY COAL SHALE COAL - 1.40' GRAY SHALE - 3.00' COAL - 1.00' SHALE / COAL SHALE -SANDSTONE COAL - 1.10' 250 . SANOY SHALE FIRECLAY SANDSTONE COAL - 0.60' UNCONSOLIDATED 300 ____ SURFACE MATERIAL SHALE SHALY SANDSTONE SANDY SHALE 350 ____ CLAYSTONE SHALE 400 ____ DOLOMITE SEWELL SANDY SHALE COAL - 5.40' SEAM BONY COAL- 0.50' CONGLOMERATE SHALE 450____ 7/23/2014 COTTON OF HOLE www.resourcetec.com SANDY LIMESTONE ELEVATION 1640 FT.

DRILL HOLE NO. 6

Ownership Data Sources

- Deeds may or may not show considerations
- Leases may or may not show royalty amounts
- Memoranda never shows any \$\$\$
- Permit files will provide details
- SEC files will provide details
- Assessment files ???

Quality

- Market Identification
 - What market will the commodity serve?
- Price Estimation
 - What price will the commodity fetch?
- Absorption
 - How much can be sold annually?
- Production Costs
 - What is the cost to produce (process)?

Quality and Processing

Coal

- Ash %
- Moisture %
- Heating Value Btu per pound
- Sulfur %
- Volatile Matter
- Friability
- Grindability
- Fixed Carbon

Sand and Gravel Stackers

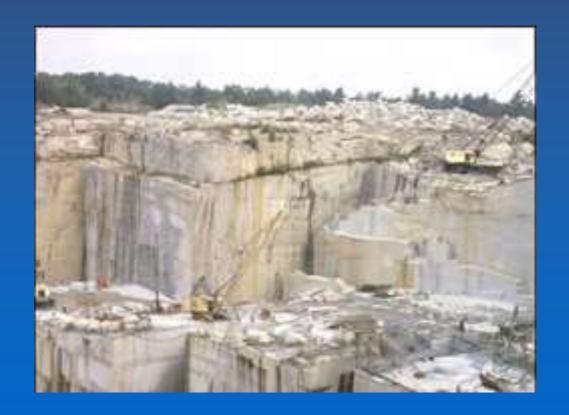


Quality and Processing

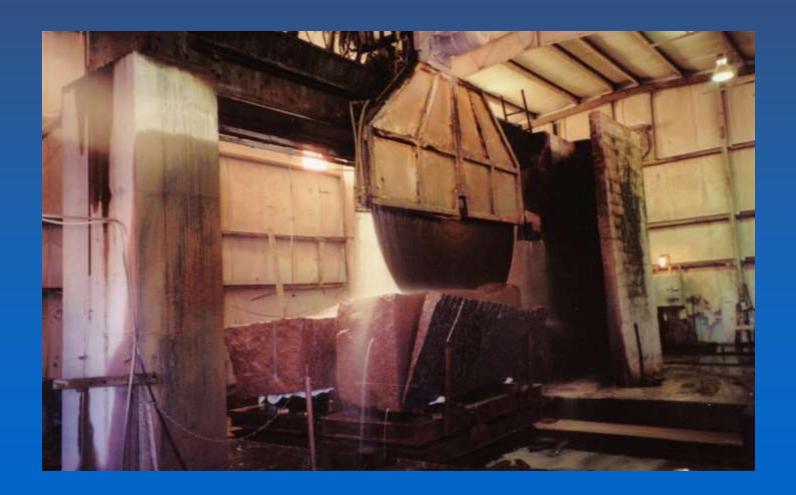
Aggregate: Crushed Stone, Sand Gravel

- Absorption
- Hardness/Integrity
- Color
- PH
- Fracture
- Skid resistance

Dimension Stone Mine



Dimension Stone Saw Shop



Environmental Considerations

- Air Pollution
- Water Pollution
- Noise and Vibration
- Waste Disposal
- Physical Appearance
- Subsidence
- Reclamation

Environmental Controls

Permits required

- Mine Drainage
- Mining
- -Surface Mine
- **–Underground Mine**
- -Auger Mine
- Pollution
- -NPDES
- Safety
- -MSHA
- Specific Mining Modules
 - -Subsidence
 - -Coal Waste Disposal
 - -Blasting
 - -Sedimentation and Erosion

Current Operations

A key to assessing the future

- Identify likely market
- Furnish insight into operational characteristics
- Provide information concerning resources
- Contribute information concerning location and transportation
- Provide comparative basis for estimating:
 - Absorption // production rates
 - Royalty and discount rates
 - Valuation
 - per acre
 - per unit
 - per operation

Current Operations

Information Sources

- DEP records:
 - ► Regulatory Files:
 - Inspection reports
 - Permit Files
 - Annual Production reports
 - Environmental Information:
 - Geologic Studies
 - Annual reports
- Industry sources:
 - Keystone Coal Manual/ Coal Outlook
 - Aggregates Manager
- Operator records

Drag Line



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Mining Plans

A KEY TO PREDICTING THE FUTURE

- Pre Mine Development
- Mine Life
- Annual production
- Equipment
- Capital Costs
- Production Costs
- Reclamation Procedures

Filed with the state prior to start-up, and periodically during operation

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Long Mining Machine



Production Costs

- LABOR COSTS
- SUPPLIES / MATERIALS
- POWER
- ROYALTIES
- PROPERTY TAXES
- INCOME TAXES
- DEPRECIATION
- PENALTIES AND FINES

Transportation

- Transport is a significant cost
- Transport costs can preclude economic viability of a deposit
- The higher the unit value the longer the transport distance:
 - Gold is transported world wide
 - Crushed stone is transported 30 ± miles
- Transport cost relate to methods
 - ► Conveyor \$0.07 to 0.13 ± per ton mile
 - ▶ Barge \$0.09 to 0.20 ± per ton mile
 - <u>► Rail</u> \$0.12 to 0.25 ± per ton mile
 - ► Truck \$0.17 to 0.30 ± per ton mile

Market

- Reliability of Supplier (Supply)
- Reliability demand by purchaser
- Quantity of Reserve
- Quality of Reserve
- Production Cost vs. Market Price
- Transport Cost
- Delivered Price

Market Prices

- Contract
- Specific needs of supplier and purchaser
- May include other factors
- Spot
- Open market bidding
- Sources of Information
- ► Industry Publications
 - Coal Outlook
- Public Utility Commissions
- Energy Information Agency (US DOE)
- **▶** UGSS
 - Commodity Surveys

Valuation Methods

Valuing the Property, <u>not</u> the Business

- Comparative Sales
- Royalty Analysis
- Operational Analysis (Residual)
- Mass Appraisal

Comparative Sales

Pros and cons

Advantages

- Government agencies generally prefer
- Direct comparison easiest to present

Disadvantages

- ► Almost never any really comparable properties particularly active mines or active reserves
- Sufficient data may not be available
- ► While some properties resemble others in some aspects, they may be extremely dissimilar in other aspects

Operational Analysis (Residual)

- Mine Life
- Annual Production
- Cash Flow
- Depreciation
- Gross Profit before Income tax
- Federal Taxes
- Net Income after Tax
- Capital Expenditures
- Sales per Year
- Sales Revenue

Operational Analysis (Residual)

Pros and Cons

- Advantages
 - Method used by most companies
 - Generally considered the preferred method of valuation
- Disadvantages
 - Requires significant information
 - Confidential company data
 - Many business assumptions
 - Time Consuming
 - Subject to considerable interpretation

Continuous Mining Machine



Royalty Analysis

Modified Operational Analysis

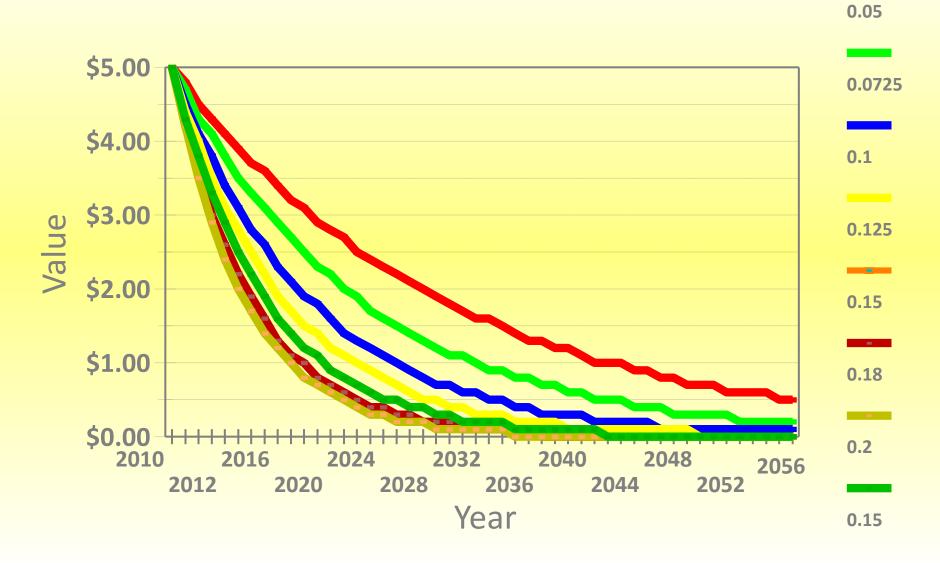
- Seams (deposit)
- Terms
- Selling Prices
- Royalty Payments
 - Advance Minimum royalty
 - Production royalty
- Monthly Production Reports/Estimates

Royalty Analysis

Advantages and Disadvantages

- Advantages
 - Market Driven
 - Comparisons easier
 - Relatively easy to compute
 - Based on common economic and appraisal principles
 - Focuses on resource in-place, not the business
 - ► Approximates the in-place value of the resource (represents what a will buyer pays a willing seller)
- Disadvantages
 - Not as property specific as operational analysis
 - Requires access to lease royalty comparisons





Basic Valuation Principles

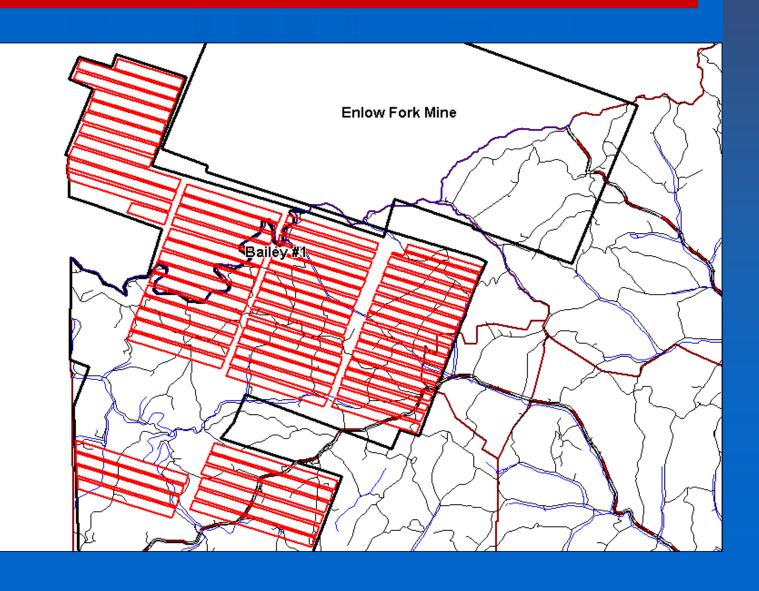
- Dollar today is worth more than a dollar tomorrow
- Principle of substitution appropriate
- Production will approximate optimal market absorption rate

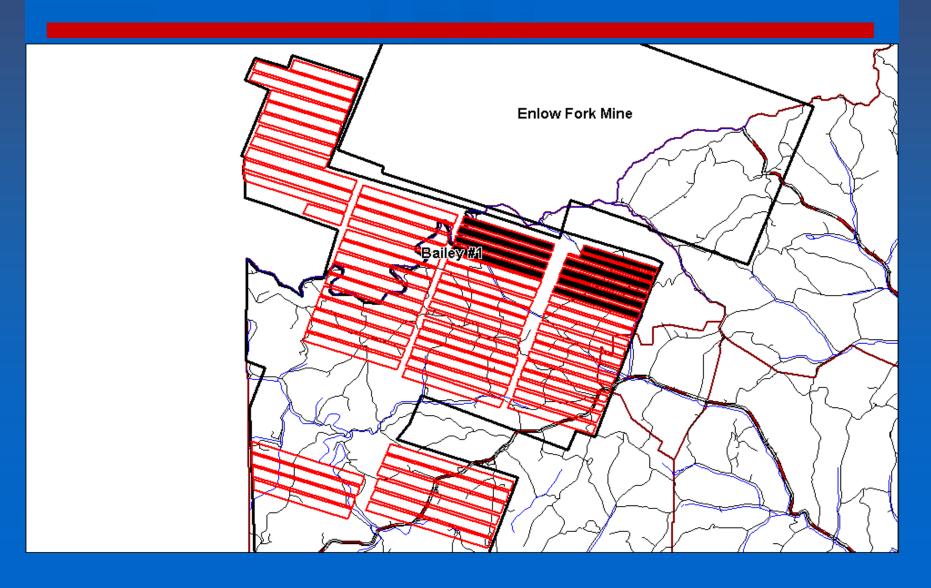
000 2.0 Mining Gross Income 35 Royalty	\$750,000	100,000 \$750,000	100,000 \$750,000	100,000	100,000		500,000	Per Acre	Per Ton
Gross Income	\$750,000				100,000		500,000		
Income	\$750 000	\$750,000	\$750,000	¢750,000					
				\$750,000	\$750,000	\$250,000	\$4,000,000		
85 Royalty									
	\$37,500	\$37,500	\$37,500	\$37,500	\$37,500		\$187,500		
00									
Cost	\$1,072,500	\$322,500	\$322,500	\$322,500	\$322,500	\$25,935	\$2,362,500		
Operating	-\$360,000	\$390,000	\$390,000	\$390,000	\$390,000	\$224,065	\$1,200,000		
38									
Present w	orth Calculatio	on							
00 Royalty	\$35,576	\$32,018	\$28,816	\$25,935	\$23,341	\$0	\$145,686	\$12,140	\$0.248
Business	-\$331,904	\$305,628	\$259,784	\$220,816	\$187,694	\$91,660	\$642,018	\$53,501	\$1.091
23									
00 Total	-\$296,328	\$337,646	\$288,600	\$246,751	\$211,035	\$91,660	\$787,704	\$65,642	\$1.339
00									
0.1									
15									
	Net Operating Income Income Royalty Business	Cost \$1,072,500 Net Operating -\$360,000 Income Royalty \$35,576 Business -\$331,904 Total -\$296,328	Cost \$1,072,500 \$322,500 Net Operating -\$360,000 \$390,000 Income Royalty \$35,576 \$32,018 Business -\$331,904 \$305,628 Total -\$296,328 \$337,646	Cost \$1,072,500 \$322,500 \$322,500 Net Operating Income -\$360,000 \$390,000 \$390,000 Royalty \$35,576 \$32,018 \$28,816 Business -\$331,904 \$305,628 \$259,784 Total -\$296,328 \$337,646 \$288,600	Cost \$1,072,500 \$322,500 \$322,500 \$322,500 Net Operating -\$360,000 \$390,000 \$390,000 \$390,000 Income Resent worth Calculation Royalty \$35,576 \$32,018 \$28,816 \$25,935 Business -\$331,904 \$305,628 \$259,784 \$220,816 Total -\$296,328 \$337,646 \$288,600 \$246,751	Cost \$1,072,500 \$322,	Cost \$1,072,500 \$322,500 \$322,500 \$322,500 \$25,935 Net Operating -\$360,000 \$390,000 \$390,000 \$390,000 \$224,065 Income Present worth Calculation Royalty \$35,576 \$32,018 \$28,816 \$25,935 \$23,341 \$0 Business -\$331,904 \$305,628 \$259,784 \$220,816 \$187,694 \$91,660 Total -\$296,328 \$337,646 \$288,600 \$246,751 \$211,035 \$91,660	Cost \$1,072,500 \$322,500 \$322,500 \$322,500 \$25,935 \$2,362,500 Net Operating Income -\$360,000 \$390,000 \$390,000 \$390,000 \$390,000 \$224,065 \$1,200,000 Royalty \$35,576 \$32,018 \$28,816 \$25,935 \$23,341 \$0 \$145,686 Business -\$331,904 \$305,628 \$259,784 \$220,816 \$187,694 \$91,660 \$642,018 Total -\$296,328 \$337,646 \$288,600 \$246,751 \$211,035 \$91,660 \$787,704	Cost \$1,072,500 \$322,500 \$322,500 \$322,500 \$25,935 \$2,362,500 Net Operating Income

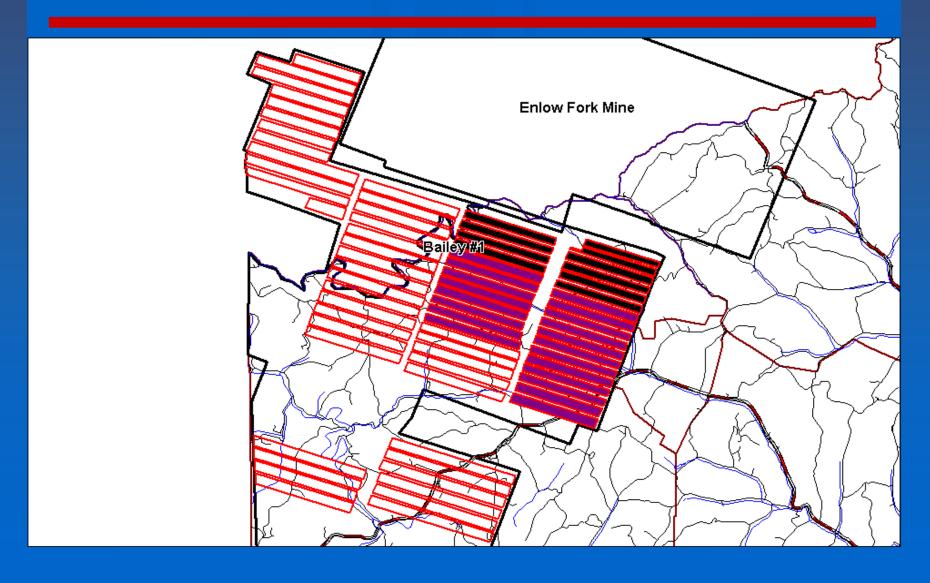
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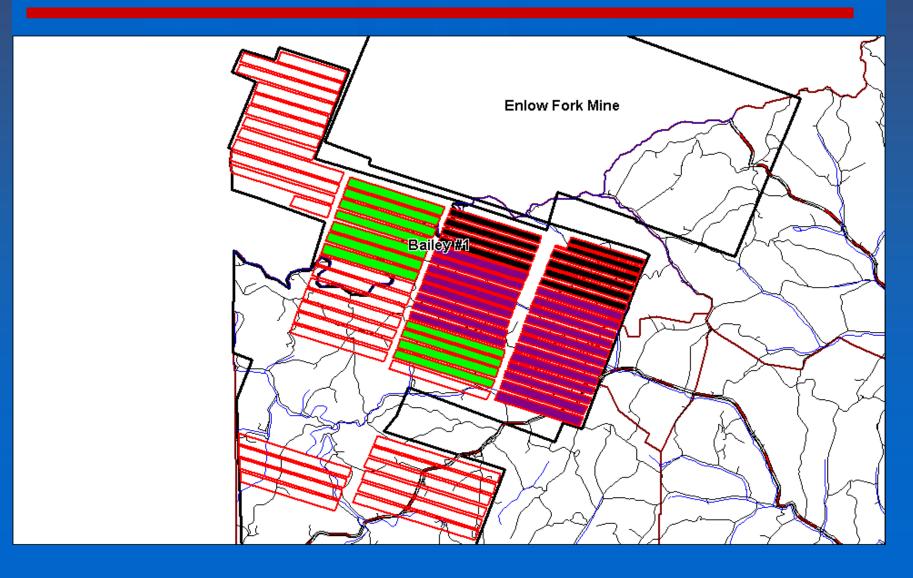
Present Worth of Future Income

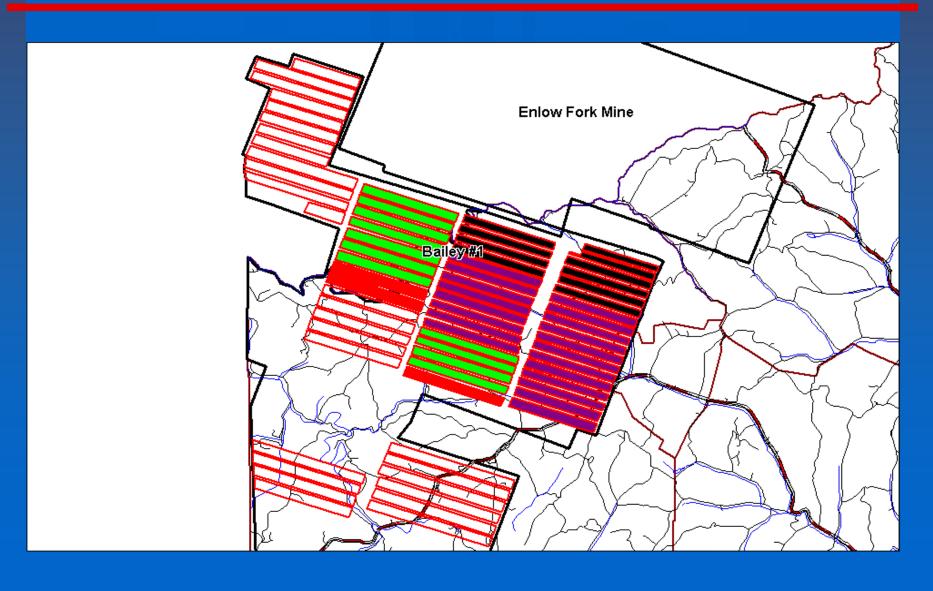




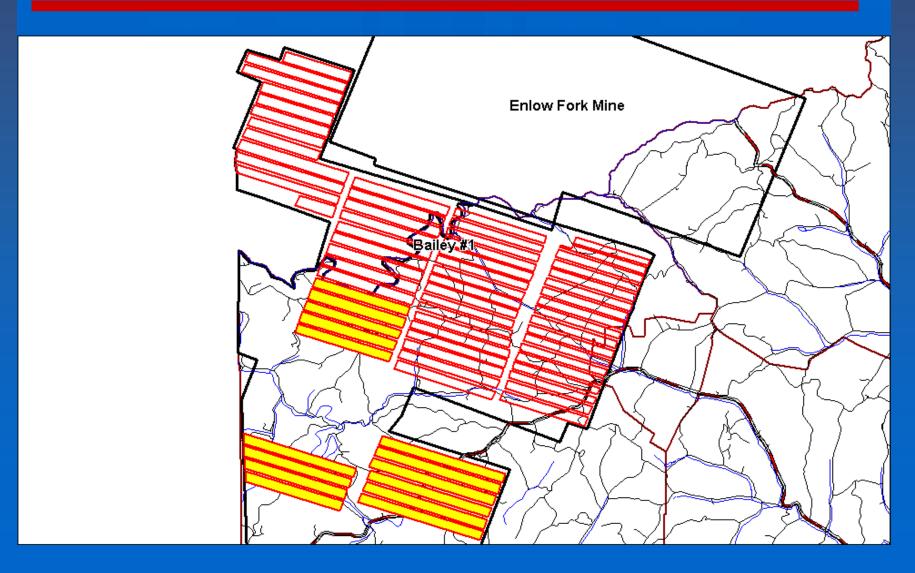








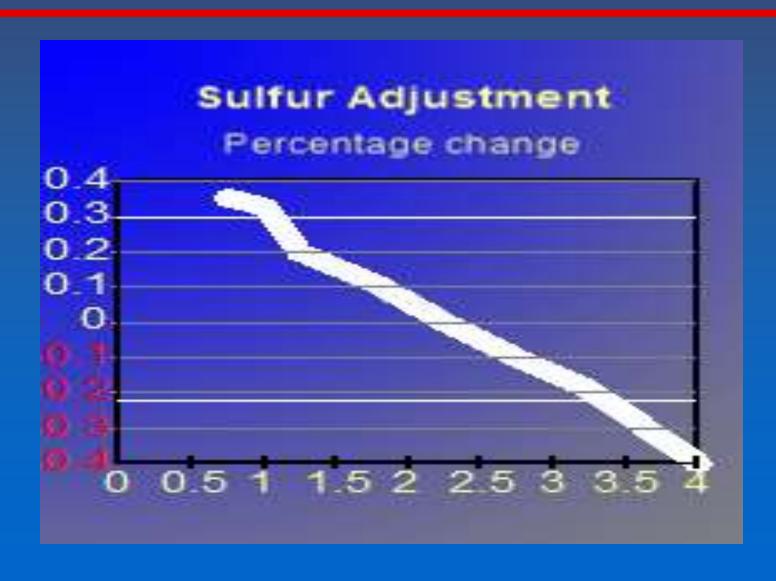
Greene County: Bailey Mine to be completed



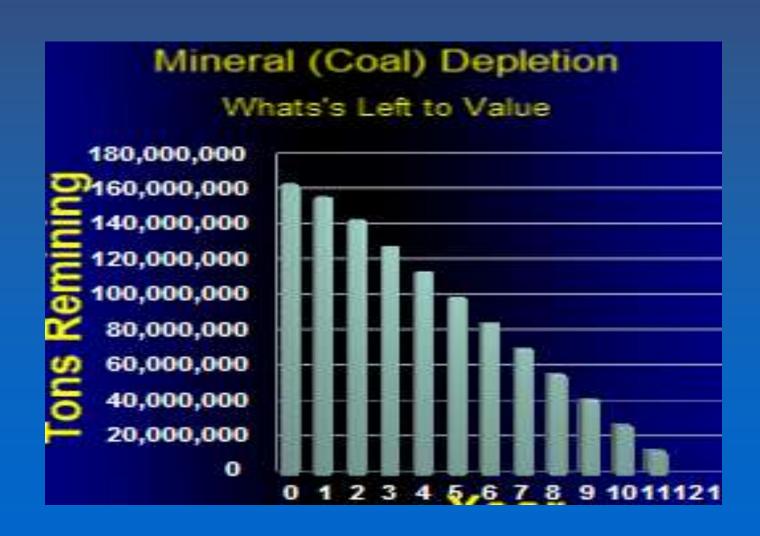
Basic Value Parameters

```
15,000
              Acres
             Thickness (average)
       1,800 Tons per acre foot
 162,000,000 Tons in place
           70 % Overall Recovery (Mining & Preparation Loss)
 113,400,000 Tons producible
  10,000,000 Annual Production (Historic / Planned)
       11.34 Life
      $29.50 Market Price
      $30.00 Modified Price Price FOB
            5 % Market Royalty
$125,000,000
              Start-up Cost
      $17.00 Operating Cost to Mine
       $1.00 Selling Expenses
              Administrative Expenses
       $1.50
 $75,000,000
              Closure (reclamation)
            6 % Safe Rate
         14.2 % Discount
```

Example: Price Adjustments



Example: Depletion



Calculation of Discount Rate Eastern Coal 2003

2003 Equity Portion		1999	2000	2001	2002	
Risk-Free Rate	20 year t bill	5.4	6.8	5.6	5.8	
	5 year t bill	4.7	6.5	5.1	4.4	
1.6 Equity Risk	30 day t bill	4.5	4.9	4.7		
Pt-	Equity Market vs	8.0	8.1	7.8	8.0	
Premia	Government Bond					
Size Premia	3.7 SulMitro cap	2.5	2.6	3.3		
9.2 Industry		7.0	7.0	8.4		
	Coal (bitumino us)	-5.0	-7.3	-2.8	-6.5	
Premia						
	Weighted R ate	13.1	12.4	16.5	13.7	
Financial Debt Portion						
	Interest Rate					
Industrial long term m	o rtgage rates	8.2	8.8	8.0	7.3	
(10yr+) Annual Discount Rate		11.7	11.3	14.0	11.8	
Annual Discount Rate		11./	11.3	14.0	11.0	
Clast offersapity al st	3-yr forward weighted average	;			12.7	
						0.191
71.6.96.Adjunted Rapeity R	to				0.7	4
7.8 WAAC					0.7	
18 17110						14.2

Discount Rate Procedures

- •In order to dampen the effects of market spikes, all measures are based on 3-year forward weighted averaging.
- Ratio of equity to finance is based on Ibbotson surveys.
- The safe rate is based on the 20 year t-bill.
- Equity risk is based on the Ibbotson survey for each year.
- •The size premia is based on averaging the micro and sub-micro cap.
- •The industry adjustment is based on the Ibbotson calculation based on an examination of industry-specific betas.
- •The tax rate is based on the Ibbotson data set for actual taxes paid over a 5-year period.
- •The finance rate is based on the information contained in the ACLI quarterly publication concerning relatively high risk industrial loans with long terms: 10-20 years.

Yield (Risk-free Rate) ¹	
Long-term (20-year) U.S. Treasury Coupon Bond Yield	3.67%
Equity Risk Premium ²	
Long-horizon expected equity risk premium (historical): large company stock total returns minus long-term government bond income returns	6.96
Long-horizon expected equity risk premium (supply-side): historical equity risk premium minus price-to-earnings ratio calculated using three-year average earnings	6.18
Duff & Phelps recommended equity risk premium (conditional): The Duff & Phelps recommended ERP was developed in relation to (and should be used in conjunction with) a 4.0% "normalized" risk-free rate. ³	5.00

2014 Valuation Handbook - Guide to Cost of Capital

CRSP Deciles Size Premium⁴

	Market Capitalization		Market Capitalization	Size Premium
	of Smallest Company		of Largest Company	(Return in
Decile	(in millions)		(in millions)	Excess of CAPM)
Mid-Cap 3-5	\$2,432.888	-	\$9,196,480	1.11%
Low-Cap 6-8	636.747	_	2,431.229	1.98
Micro-Cap 9-10	2.395	-	632,770	3.87
Breakdown of CRSP Deciles 1-10				
1-Largest	\$21,753.411	-	\$428,699.798	-0,37%
2	9,196.656	_	21,739.006	0.75
3	5,572.648	_	9,196.480	0.86
4	3,581.547	_	5,569.840	1.16
5	2,432.888	-	3,573.079	1.75
6	1,626.386	_	2,431,229	1.86
7	1,056.204	_	1,621.792	1.94
8	636.747	_	1,055.320	2.36
9	339.987	_	632.770	2.81
10-Smallest	2.395	-	338.829	5,99
Breakdown of CRSP 10th Decile				
10a	\$184.928	_	\$338.829	4.40%
10w	250.656	-	338.829	3.52
10x	184.928	_	250.532	5.67
10b	\$2,395	-	\$184.865	8.99%
10y	100.933	_	184,865	7.55
10z	2.395	-	100.821	12.12

¹ As of December 31, 2013.

Note: Examples on how these variables can be used are found in Chapter 8.

Sources of underlying data: 1.) CRSP U.S. Stock Database and CRSP U.S. Indices Database © 2014 Center for Research in Security Prices (CRSP®), University of Chicago Booth School of Business, 2.) Morningstar EnCorr database, Used with permission, All rights reserved. Calculations performed by Duff & Phelps LLC.

² See Chapter 3 for complete methodology.

³ See Exhibit 3,9.

⁴ See Chapter 7 for complete methodology.

Exhibit 5.7: Industry Risk Premium (RP_i)
Through Year-end 2013

				Industry Risk Premia (%) using:			
SIC Code	Short Description	Number of Companies*	Full- Information Beta (FIB)	Long-term Mistorical ERP (6.96%)	Long-term Supply-Side ERP (6.18%)	Duff & Phelps Recommended ERP (5.00%)†	
	Agriculture, Forestry, And Fishing						
01	Agricultural Production Crops	13	1.04	0.30	0,27	0.22	
	Mining						
10	Metal Mining	21	1.37	2.57	2.28	1.84	
12	Coal Mining	23	1.29	2.02	1.79	1.45	
122	Bituminous Coal and Lignite Mining	23	1.42	2,93	2.60		
13	Oil and Gas Extraction	189	1.31	2.17	1.92		
131	Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas	160	1.28	1.96	1.74	1.41	
138	Oil and Gas Field Services	42	1.44	3.08	. 2.73	2.21	
1381	Drilling Oil and Gas Wells	19	1.35	2.44	2.16	1.75	
1389	Oil and Gas Field Services, Not Elsewhere Classified	19	1.62	4.31	3.83	3.10	
14	Mining and Quarrying Of Nonmetallic Minerals, Except Fuels	13	1.16	1.09	0.97	0.78	
	Construction						
15	Building Construction General Contractors and Operative Builders	21	1.55	3.81	3.39	2.74	
153	Operative Builders	15	1.46	3.18	2.83	2.29	
16	Heavy Construction Other Than Building Construction Contractors	27	1.41	2.84	2.52		
162	Heavy Construction, Except Highway and Street	22	1.40	2.82	2.50	2.02	
1623	Water, Sewer, Pipeline, and Communications and						
	Power Line Construction	14	1,25	1.74	1.55	1.25	
17	Construction Special Trade Confractors	25	1.06	0.40	0.36	0.29	
173	Electrical Work	10	0.85	-1.03	-0.92	-0.74	
	Manufacturing			2			
20	Food and Kindred Products	99	0.50	-3.45	-3.07	-2.48	
203	Canned, Frozen, and Preserved Fruits, Vegetables, and						
	Food Specialties	13	0.49	-3.52	-3.13		
204	Grain Mill Products	16	0.52	-3.36	-2.98	-2.41	
208	Beverages	29	0.49	-3.58	-3.18		
2086	Bottled and Canned Soft Drinks and Carbonated Waters	16	0.47	-3.69	-3.28	-2.65	

Industry Risk Premia (%) using:

Industry Report

Growth Over La	st 5 Years	(%)		Capital St	ructure Rati	os (%)			Distribution	n of Sales	& Total C	apital (mill	ion\$)	
											Distributi	ion of Sales		Total Capital
	Net	Operating	Net	Debt/To	otal Capital		Deb	t/MV Equity			Latest	5-Year Avg	Latest	5-Year Avg
	Sales	Income	Income	Latest	5-Year Avg		Latest	5-Year Avg	90th Percent	tile	4,562.3	3285.6	4564.7	2,622.4
Median	17.96	29.43	36.56	40.89	49.11		69.17	96.51	75th Percent	tile	2,523.5	1838.4	2267.9	1,186.4
SIC Composite	21.04	33.40	60.77	43.51	45.89		77.03	84.82	Median		1,180.6	937.0	664.9	332.2
Large Composite	22.29	31.61	50.06	52.76	50.07		111.71	100.30	25th Percent	tile	178.9	163.1	93.1	87.1
Small Composite	9.13	NMF	NMF	12.53	12.32		14.32	14.05	10th Percent	tile	56.1	36.9	46.0	68.0
Margins (%)														
	Opera	ting Margin		Net Margin	Ass	set Turnover		Return	on Inv. Cap.	Retur	n on Assets	5	Retu	ırn on Equity
	Latest	5-Year Avg	Late	est 5-Year Avg	Lates	t 5-Year Avg		Latest	5-Year Avg	Latest	5-Year Avg	9	Latest	5-Year Avg
Median	10.50	9.22	4.5	96 4.06	144.10	149.43		8.68	7.35	7.33	6.29	9	12.19	15.17
SIC Composite	11.49	9.90	5.3	88 4.72	139.68	3 146.56		9.23	8.07	8.21	6.92	2	12.08	11.77
Large Composite	11.67	10.47	5.	54 4.77	119.58	3 133.10		7.21	7.28	6.62	6.35	5	12.32	11.69
Small Composite	12.46	8.49	15.	01 -16.11	42.79	32.13		6.81	-6.20	6.42	-5.18	3	16.19	-12.17
Equity Valuation Ratios (Multiples)													Divide	nd Yield
,,	(,											(% of F	
	Pric	ce/Earnings		Market/Book		Price/Sales		Pric	e/Cash Flow	Р	rice/Operat	ting Income	,	,
	Latest	5-Year Avg	Late	est 5-Year Avg	Lates	t 5-Year Avg		Latest	5-Year Avg		Latest	5-Year Avg	Latest	5-Year Avg
Median	8.20	6.59	1.5	61 1.15	0.47	7 0.31		9.18	6.69		4.54	3.12	0.00	0.00
SIC Composite	8.28	4.83	1.5		0.49			8.20	8.26		4.24	4.05		0.47
Large Composite	8.12	5.13		69 1.66	0.45			7.77	7.92		3.85	3.90		0.48
Small Composite	6.18	6.48	0.	45 0.55	0.93	3 1.32		4.80	NMF		7.44	15.60	0.00	0.00
Growth Rates (%	6)	Cost of E	quity Capit	al (%)			Weigh	ted Averag	e Cost of Ca	pital (%)		Levered		Unlevered
(.	-,			(,								Betas		Betas
	Analysts'		CAPM	3-Factor	Discounted C	ash Flow		CAPM	3-Factor	Discounted (Cash Flow		Adjusted	Adjusted
	Estimate	CAPM	+ Size Prem	Fama-French	1-Stage	3-Stage	CAPM	+ Size Prem		1-Stage		Beta	Beta	Beta
Median	13.51	10.71	12.01	14.76	13.51	12.40	11.52	12.98	14.16	13.59	12.57	0.78	0.80	0.41
SIC Composite	13.51	11.14	11.86	15.28	13.54	21.30	12.98	13.42	15.50	14.44	19.17	0.87	0.86	0.57
Large Composite	12.93	11.10	11.10	14.60	13.56	23.10	12.93	12.93	14.69	14.16	18.97	0.89	0.85	0.49
Small Composite	13.51	7.55	10.85	10.55	13.51	6.50	7.87	10.72		13.01	6.96	0.15	0.37	0.34
Offiair Composite	13.31	7.00	10.80	10.55	10.01	6.50	1.01	10.72	10.45	13.01	0.90	0.15	0.37	0.34
Small Composite	13.51	1.55	10.60	10.55	13.51	6.50	1.01	10.72	10.45	13.01	0.90	0.15	0.37	0.54

IbbotsonAssociates

Cost of Capital

Riskfree rate in	US dollars =	3.04%											
Mature market	ERP =	5.00%											
Marginal tax rat	e =	40.00%											
Company Name	Exchange:Ticker	Industry Group	Bottom up Beta for sector	Bottom up levered beta	ERP for Country	Cost of equity in US\$	Total Default Spread for cost of debt (Company + Country)		After-tax cost of debt in US \$	Cost of capital in US\$	ROE - Cost of Equity	ROIC - Cost of Capital	Market Cap (in US \$)
Peabody Energy Corp. (NYSE:BTU)	NYSE:BTU	Coal & Related Energy	0.7348	1.6501	5.00%	11.29%	3.00%	6.04%	3.62%	7.04%	-27.53%	-3.20%	\$5,269.80
Alpha Natural Resources, Inc. (NYSE:ANR)	NYSE:ANR	Coal & Related Energy	0.7348	2.4006	5.00%	15.04%	4.00%	7.04%	4.22%	7.54%	-32.35%	-12.53%	\$1,577.60
CONSOL Energy Inc. (NYSE:CNX)	NYSE:CNX	Coal & Related Energy	0.7348	0.8883	5.00%	7.48%	2.00%	5.04%	3.02%	6.17%	-5.58%	-2.23%	\$8,709.00
Arch Coal Inc. (NYSE:ACI)	NYSE:ACI	Coal & Related Energy	0.7348	4.7599	5.00%	26.84%	4.00%	7.04%	4.22%	7.72%	-44.72%	-8.02%	\$944.60
Alliance Resource Partners LP (NasdaqGS:ARLP)	NasdaqGS:ARLP	Coal & Related Energy	0.7348	0.9392	5.00%	7.74%	1.50%	4.54%	2.72%	6.65%	20.93%	19.27%	\$2,846.20
Alliance Holdings GP, L.P. (NasdaqGS:AHGP)	NasdaqGS:AHG P	Coal & Related Energy	0.7348	0.9006	5.00%	7.54%	1.50%	4.54%	2.72%	6.66%	46.70%	31.06%	\$3,509.80
Cloud Peak Energy Inc. (NYSE:CLD)	NYSE:CLD	Coal & Related Energy	0.7348	1.0513	5.00%	8.30%	2.00%	5.04%	3.02%	6.19%	-0.99%	3.46%	\$1,089.40
USEC Inc. (NYSE:USU)	NYSE:USU	Coal & Related Energy	0.7348	16.2922	5.00%	84.50%	4.00%	7.04%	4.22%	7.84%	-264.12%	-6.66%	\$32.80
James River Coal Co. (NasdaqGS:JRCC)	NasdaqGS:JRCC	Coal & Related Energy	0.7348	7.4328	5.00%	40.20%	4.00%	7.04%	4.22%	7.78%	-67.08%	-26.74%	\$47.40
Westmoreland Coal Co. (NasdaqGM:WLB)	NasdaqGM:WLB	Coal & Related Energy	0.7348	1.6684	5.00%	11.38%	4.00%	7.04%	4.22%	7.38%	NA	12.23%	\$281.50
Oxford Resource Partners, L.P. (NYSE:OXF)	NYSE:OXF	Coal & Related Energy	0.7348	5.7568	5.00%	31.82%	4.00%	7.04%	4.22%	7.75%	-163.25%	-11.09%	\$26.10
Natural Resource Partners LP (NYSE:NRP)	NYSE:NRP	Coal & Related Energy	0.7348	1.1202	5.00%	8.64%	2.00%	5.04%	3.02%	6.71%	22.12%	7.78%	\$2,189.70

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		Alpha Natural	
Company Name	Peabody Energy Corp. (NYSE:BTU)	Resources, Inc. (NYSE:ANR)	CONSOL Energy Inc. (NYSE:CNX)
Exchange:Ticker	NYSE:BTL	NYSE:ANR	NYSE:CN>
Industry Group	Coal & Relate	Coal & Relate	Coal & Relate
industry Group	Energy	Energy	Energy
Bottom up Beta for sector	0.7348	0.7348	0.7348
Bottom up levered beta	1.6501	2.4006	0.8883
ERP for Country	0.05	0.05	0.05
Cost of equity in US\$	0.1129	0.1504	0.0748
Total Default Spread for cost of debt (Company +	0.03	0.04	0.02
Country)			
Pre-tax cost of debt in US \$	0.0604	0.0704	0.0504
After-tax cost of debt in US \$	0.0362	0.0422	0.0302
Cost of capital in US\$	0.0704	0.0754	0.0617
ROE - Cost of Equity	-0.2753	-0.3235	-0.0558
ROIC - Cost of Capital	-0.032	-0.1253	-0.0223
Market Cap (in US \$)	\$5,269.80	\$1,577.60	\$8,709.00
PV of lease debt	557.47	202.84	363.27
Total Debt	\$6,007.50	\$3,373.80	\$3,276.50
Total Debt incl leases (in US \$)	\$6,564.97	\$3,576.64	\$3,639.77
Firm Value (in US \$)	\$11,834.77	\$5,154.24	\$12,348.77
Cash	551.3	668.1	21.1
Enterprise Value (in US \$)	\$11,283.47	\$4,486.14	\$12,327.67
Cash/ Firm Value	0.0466	0.1296	0.0017
Liquidity Ratio (Daily trading volume/Shrs outs)	0.03	0.05	0.01
Book Debt to capital ratio	0.5914	0.4499	0.4791
Market Debt to capital ratio	0.5547	0.6939	0.2947
Book Debt to Equity Ratio	1.4477	0.8179	0.9198
Market Debt to Equity ratio	1.2458	2.2671	0.4179
Stock price (Dec 31, 2012)in US\$	19.53	7.14	38.04
Beta	1.41	1.49	1.06
Correlation with market	0.4254	0.2898	0.3114
Standard deviation in stock price	0.9402	1.3801	0.7955
HiL0 Risk Measure (Hi- Io)/ (Hi+Lo)	0.32	0.38	0.2
Interest cov erage ratio	0.79	NA	1.09
Current PE	NA	NA	22.42
Trailing PE	NA	NA	120.62
Forward PE	152.58	NA	42.13
PEG	NA	NA	1.4
PBV	1.16	0.36	2.2
PS	0.65	0.23	1.73
EV/EBIT	24.04	NA	43.89
EV/EBITDA	6.58	4.34	12.83
EV/Invested Capital	1.07	0.64	1.63
EV/Sales	1.4	0.64	2.44

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Company Name	Peabody Energy Corp. (NYSE:BTU)	Alpha Natural Resources, Inc. (NYSE:ANR)	CONSOL Energy Inc. (NYSE:CNX)
Exchange:Ticker	NYSE:BTL	NYSE:ANR	NYSE:CN>
Payout ratio	NA	NA	1.5817
Dividend Yield	0.0174	0	0.0131
Historical growth in Net Income - Last 3 years	NA	NA	-0.428
Historical growth in Net Income - Last 5 years	NA	NA	-0.234
Historical growth in Revenues - Last 3 years	0.0338	0.127	-0.0102
Historical growth in Revenues - Last 5 years	0.0455	0.178	0.0315
Expected growth rate in EPS- Next 5 years	0.075	0.04	0.16
Expected growth in revenues - Next 2 years	-0.0333	-0.179	-0.147
Return on Equity	-0.1624	-0.1731	0.019
Return on Capital (ROC or ROIC)	0.0384	-0.0499	0.0394
Net Profit Margin	-0.1324	-0.1623	0.0147
Pre-tax Operating Margin	0.0644	-0.0661	0.0573
Effective Tax Rate	0	0	0.5
% held by institutions	0.8596	0.7894	1.031
Net Income	-585.7	-\$2,437.10	388.5
Trailing Net Income	-965.2	-882.3	72.2
Operating Income	333.4	-399.7	234.5
Trailing Operating Income (adj for leases)	469.41	-359.27	280.85
Rev enues	\$8,077.50	\$6,974.90	\$5,046.50
Trailing Rev enues	\$7,287.80	\$5,437.30	\$4,897.30
EBITDA	\$1,713.60	\$1,032.50	961
Trailing EBITDA	\$1,095.80	552.8	886.9
EBIT (1-t)	469.41	-359.27	140.42
Net Debt issued (Debt issued - repaid)	305.3	-357.9	-81.3
Change in non-cash Working capital	187.2	-202.7	40.1
Net Cap Ex	-239.7	-460.4	984.3
Reinv estment Rate	-0.1118	NA	7.2951
FCFF	521.91	303.83	-883.98
FCFE	-\$1,218.00	138.7	-870.9
FCFE without debt	-912.7	-219.2	-952.2
Book Value of Equity - 4 qtrs ago	\$5,944.60	\$5,097.80	\$3,796.70
Invested Capital - 4 qtre ago	\$12,217.17	\$7,197.14	\$7,130.07
Current Book Value of Equity	\$4,534.90	\$4,372.70	\$3,957.20

Beta

Company Beta Analysis

Ticker Company Name

CNX CONSOL ENERGY INC

CAPM: Ordinary Least Squares									
		Levered			Unle	vered			
Raw Beta	t-Stat	R-sqr	Pr Grp Beta	Ibbotson Beta	Raw Beta	Ibbotson Beta			
0.19	0.40	0.00	0.12	0.18	0.14	0.12			

Three-Fac	tor Model				
FF t-Stat	SMB Prem	SMB t-Stat	HML Prem	HML t-Stat	FF R-Sqr
0.46	1.68	3.03	1.87	4.43	0.04
	FF t-Stat	Three- Factor Model FF t-Stat SMB Prem 0.48 1.68	FF t-Stat SMB Prem SMB t-Stat	FF t-Stat SMB Prem SMB t-Stat HML Prem	FF t-Stat SMB Prem SMB t-Stat HML Prem HML t-Stat

CAPM: Ordinary Least Squares

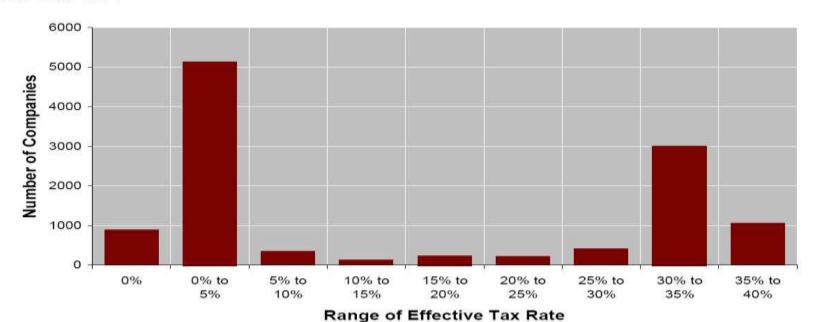
Tax Rates

Tax Rate Analysis

				Five Year
			Most Recent	Moving
Ticker	Company Name	Year	Tax Rate	Average
CNX	CONSOL ENERGY INC	2001	18.77%	26.90%

Effective Tax Rate Distribution

Fiscal Year 2001



Production & Income Generation

YEAR	Production	Remaining Tons	Remaining Acres	Gross Income	Royalty Income
	0	162,000,000	15,000	¢450 000 000	0
1,	5,000,000	154,857,100	14,000	\$150,000,000	\$7,500,000
2	9,000,000	142,000,000	13,000	\$270,000,000	\$13,500,000
3	10,000,000	127,714,300	12,000	\$300,000,000	\$15,000,000
4	10,000,000	113,428,600	11,000	\$300,000,000	\$15,000,000
5	10,000,000	99,142,900	9,000	\$300,000,000	\$15,000,000
6	10,000,000	84,857,100	8,000	\$300,000,000	\$15,000,000
7	10,000,000	70,571,400	7,000	\$300,000,000	\$15,000,000
8	10,000,000	56,285,700	5,000	\$300,000,000	\$15,000,000
9	10,000,000	42,000,000	4,000	\$300,000,000	\$15,000,000
10	10,000,000	27,714,300	3,000	\$300,000,000	\$15,000,000
. 11 ,	10,000,000	13,428,600	1,000	\$300,000,000	\$15,000,000
12	9,400,000			\$282,000,000	\$14,100,000
13			\$00		\$0
14			200 0		
1689			0		00
3			0		\$0
24			0		\$0
	113,400,000			\$3,402,000,000	\$170,100,000

PV: Royalty Income Stream

YEAR	Production	Royalty Income	PV Royalty	
		0	\$0	
1	5,000,000	\$7,500,000	\$6,947,122	
2	9,000,000	\$13,500,000	\$10,729,135	
3	10,000,000	\$15,000,000	\$10,228,442	
4	10,000,000	\$15,000,000	\$8,776,003	
5	10,000,000	\$15,000,000	\$7,529,811	
6	10,000,000	\$15,000,000	\$6,460,578	
7	10,000,000	\$15,000,000	\$5,543,176	
8	10,000,000	\$15,000,000	\$4,756,045	
9	10,000,000	\$15,000,000	\$4,080,686	
10	10,000,000	\$15,000,000	\$3,501,229	
11	10,000,000	\$15,000,000	\$3,004,054	
12	9,400,000	\$14,100,000	\$2,422,830	
13	0		\$0	



Declining Value

YEAR	Production	Remaining Tons	PV Royalty	RE Value
	0	162,000,000	\$0	\$73,979,109
1	5,000,000	154,857,100	\$6,947,122	\$73,979,109
2	9,000,000	142,000,000	\$10,729,135	\$71,556,279
3	10,000,000	127,714,300	\$10,228,442	\$68,552,225
4	10,000,000	113,428,600	\$8,776,003	\$65,050,996
5	10,000,000	99,142,900	\$7,529,811	\$60,970,310
6	10,000,000	84,857,100	\$6,460,578	\$56,214,265
7	10,000,000	70,571,400	\$5,543,176	\$50,671,090
8	10,000,000	56,285,700	\$4,756,045	\$44,210,512
9	10,000,000	42,000,000	\$4,080,686	\$36,680,701
10	10,000,000	27,714,300	\$3,501,229	\$27,904,698
11	10,000,000	13,428,600	\$3,004,054	\$17,676,256
12	9,400,000	0	\$2,422,830	\$6,947,122
13			\$0	



Valuation/Recalculation Pattern

	Year 1			Year 2			Year 3	
Periods	Income	PV	Periods	Income	PV	Periods	Income	PV
1	\$15,000,000	\$13,870,000	1	\$15,000,000	\$13,870,000	1	\$15,000,000	\$13,870,000
2	\$15,000,000	\$11,859,000	2	\$15,000,000	\$11,859,000	2	\$15,000,000	\$11,859,000
3	\$15,000,000	\$10,139,000	3	\$15,000,000	\$10,139,000	3	\$15,000,000	\$10,139,000
4	\$15,000,000	\$8,669,000	4	\$15,000,000	\$8,669,000	4	\$15,000,000	\$8,669,000
5	\$15,000,000	\$7,412,000	5	\$15,000,000	\$7,412,000	5	\$15,000,000	\$7,412,000
6	\$15,000,000	\$6,337,000	6	\$15,000,000	\$6,337,000	6	\$15,000,000	\$6,337,000
7	\$15,000,000	\$5,418,000	7	\$15,000,000	\$5,418,000	7	\$15,000,000	\$5,418,000
8	\$15,000,000	\$4,633,000	8	\$15,000,000	\$4,633,000	8	\$15,000,000	\$4,633,000
9	\$15,000,000	\$3,961,000	9	\$15,000,000	\$3,961,000	Value		\$68,337,000
10	\$15,000,000	\$3,387,000	Value		\$72,298,000			
Value		\$75,685,000						

Mining Cost

YEAR	Mining	Selling	Adminsitrative	Reclamation	Net Pre Tax
	Expenses	Expenses	Expenses	Set-Aside	
0	\$125,000,000	\$10,000,000	\$20,000,000	\$0 .	-\$155,000,000
1 ,	\$85,000,000	\$5,000,000	\$7,500,000	\$4,810,000	\$40,190,000
2	\$153,000,000	\$9,000,000	\$13,500,000	\$4,810,000	\$76,190,000
3	\$170,000,000	\$10,000,000	\$15,000,000	\$4,810,000	\$85,190,000
4	\$170,000,000	\$10,000,000	\$15,000,000	\$4,810,000	\$85,190,000
5	\$170,000,000	\$10,000,000	\$15,000,000	\$4,810,000	\$85,190,000
6	\$170,000,000	\$10,000,000	\$15,000,000	\$4,810,000	\$85,190,000
7	\$170,000,000	\$10,000,000	\$15,000,000	\$4,810,000	\$85,190,000
8	\$170,000,000	\$10,000,000	\$15,000,000	\$4,810,000	\$85,190,000
9	\$170,000,000	\$10,000,000	\$15,000,000	\$4,810,000	\$85,190,000
10	\$170,000,000	\$10,000,000	\$15,000,000	\$4,810,000	\$85,190,000
11	\$170,000,000	\$10,000,000	\$15,000,000	\$4,810,000	\$85,190,000
12	\$159,800,000	\$9,400,000	\$14,100,000	\$4,810,000	\$79,790,000
13	. , ,				\$0
14					\$0
					• •
24					\$0
27					ΨΟ
	\$2,052,800,000	\$123,400,000	\$190,100,000	\$57,720,000	\$807,880,000

Example: Closure



When The Appeal Happens



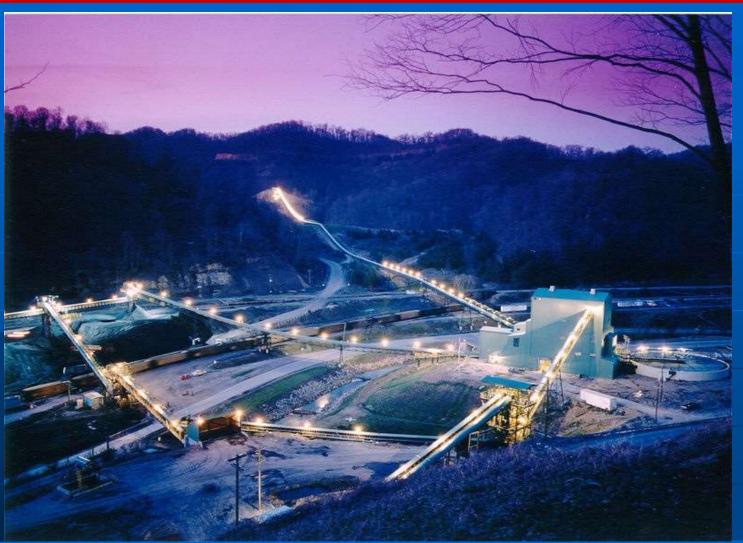
Processing



Coal Preparation

Lime Kiln

Night Ops



Questions and Answers