

Wolf Run Mining Co.
Form S-4
September 18, 2006
Table of Contents

As filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on September 18, 2006

Registration No. 333-

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM S-4

REGISTRATION STATEMENT

UNDER

THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933

INTERNATIONAL COAL GROUP, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

1222
(Primary Standard
Industrial Classification Code Number)
300 Corporate Centre Drive

20-2641185
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

Scott Depot, West Virginia 25560

(304) 760-2400

(Address, including zip code, and telephone number, including area code, of registrant's principal executive offices)

William D. Campbell

Vice President, Treasurer and Assistant Secretary

International Coal Group, Inc.

300 Corporate Centre Drive

Edgar Filing: Wolf Run Mining Co. - Form S-4

Scott Depot, West Virginia 25560

(304) 760-2400

(Name, address, including zip code, and telephone number, including area code of agent for service)

Copies to:

Randi L. Strudler, Esq.

Jones Day

222 East 41st Street

New York, New York 10017

(212) 326-3939

Approximate date of commencement of proposed sale to public: As soon as practicable after this Registration Statement becomes effective.

If the securities being registered on this Form are being offered in connection with the formation of a holding company and there is compliance with General Instruction G, check the following box. "

If this Form is filed to register additional securities for an offering pursuant to Rule 462(b) under the Securities Act, check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering. "

If this Form is a post-effective amendment filed pursuant to Rule 462(d) under the Securities Act, check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering. "

CALCULATION OF REGISTRATION FEE

Title of Each Class of	Amount	Proposed Maximum	Proposed Maximum	Amount of
		Offering Price	Aggregate Offering	
Securities to be Registered	to be Registered	Per Unit ⁽¹⁾	Price	Fee
10.25% Senior Notes	\$ 175,000,000	100%	\$ 175,000,000	\$ 18,725
Guarantees of 10.25% Senior Notes ⁽²⁾				
Total Registration Fee	\$ 175,000,000	100%	\$ 175,000,000	\$ 18,725 ⁽³⁾

(1) Estimated solely for the purpose of calculating the registration fee pursuant to Rule 457(g).

(2) See inside facing page for additional registrant guarantors.

(3) Pursuant to Rule 457(h), no additional fee is required with respect to the guarantees.

The Registrant hereby amends this Registration Statement on such date or dates as may be necessary to delay its effective date until the Registrant shall file a further amendment which specifically states that this Registration Statement shall thereafter become effective in accordance with Section 8(a) of the Securities Act of 1933 or until this Registration Statement shall become effective on such date as the Commission, acting pursuant to said Section 8(a), may determine.

Table of Contents**TABLE OF ADDITIONAL REGISTRANTS**

Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in its Charter	State or Other Jurisdiction of Incorporation or Organization	Primary Standard Industrial Classification Code Number	IRS Employer Identification Number	Address, Including Zip Code, and Telephone Number, Including Area Code, of Registrant's Principal Executive Offices
ICG, Inc.	Delaware	1222	20-1796718	300 Corporate Centre Drive Scott Depot, WV 25560 (304) 760-2400
ICG, LLC	Delaware	1222	20-1660224	300 Corporate Centre Drive Scott Depot, WV 25560 (304) 760-2400
ICG Natural Resources, LLC	Delaware	1222	20-1619866	300 Corporate Centre Drive Scott Depot, WV 25560 (304) 760-2400
ICG ADDCAR Systems, LLC	Delaware	1222	20-1619621	300 Corporate Centre Drive Scott Depot, WV 25560 (304) 760-2400
ICG Hazard, LLC	Delaware	1222	20-1619758	300 Corporate Centre Drive Scott Depot, WV 25560 (304) 760-2400
ICG Tygart Valley, LLC	Delaware	1222	20-2977524	300 Corporate Centre Drive Scott Depot, WV 25560 (304) 760-2400
ICG Beckley, LLC	Delaware	1222	20-4048542	300 Corporate Centre Drive Scott Depot, WV 25560 (304) 760-2400
ICG Eastern Land, LLC	Delaware	1222	20-1679711	300 Corporate Centre Drive Scott Depot, WV 25560

Edgar Filing: Wolf Run Mining Co. - Form S-4

ICG Hazard Land, LLC	Delaware	1222	20-1679661	(304) 760-2400 300 Corporate Centre Drive Scott Depot, WV 25560
ICG Knott County, LLC.	Delaware	1222	20-1620070	(304) 760-2400 300 Corporate Centre Drive Scott Depot, WV 25560
ICG East Kentucky, LLC	Delaware	1222	20-1619961	(304) 760-2400 300 Corporate Centre Drive Scott Depot, WV 25560
ICG Illinois, LLC	Delaware	1222	20-1620272	(304) 760-2400 300 Corporate Centre Drive Scott Depot, WV 25560
ICG Eastern, LLC	Delaware	1222	20-1620152	(304) 760-2400 300 Corporate Centre Drive Scott Depot, WV 25560 (304) 760-2400

Table of Contents

Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in its Charter	State or Other Jurisdiction of Incorporation or Organization	Primary Standard Industrial Classification Code Number	IRS Employer Identification Number	Address, Including Zip Code, and Telephone Number, Including Area Code, of Registrant's Principal Executive Offices
CoalQuest Development LLC	Delaware	1222	20-0445769	300 Corporate Centre Drive Scott Depot, WV 25560 (304) 760-2400
Anker Coal Group, Inc.	Delaware	1222	52-1990183	300 Corporate Centre Drive Scott Depot, WV 25560 (304) 760-2400
Anker Group, Inc.	Delaware	1222	13-2961732	300 Corporate Centre Drive Scott Depot, WV 25560 (304) 760-2400
Simba Group, Inc.	Delaware	1222	55-0753900	300 Corporate Centre Drive Scott Depot, WV 25560 (304) 760-2400
Hunter Ridge Coal Company	Delaware	1222	51-0217205	300 Corporate Centre Drive Scott Depot, WV 25560 (304) 760-2400
Marine Coal Sales Company	Delaware	1222	13-3307813	300 Corporate Centre Drive Scott Depot, WV 25560 (304) 760-2400
Upshur Property, Inc.	Delaware	1222	95-4484172	300 Corporate Centre Drive Scott Depot, WV 25560 (304) 760-2400
Vantrans, Inc.	Delaware	1222	22-2093700	300 Corporate Centre Drive Scott Depot, WV 25560 (304) 760-2400
Heather Glen Resources, Inc.	West Virginia	1222	55-0746946	300 Corporate Centre Drive Scott Depot, WV 25560

Edgar Filing: Wolf Run Mining Co. - Form S-4

King Knob Coal Co., Inc.	West Virginia	1222	55-0488823	(304) 760-2400 300 Corporate Centre Drive Scott Depot, WV 25560
Melrose Coal Company, Inc.	West Virginia	1222	55-0746947	(304) 760-2400 300 Corporate Centre Drive Scott Depot, WV 25560
Patriot Mining Company, Inc.	West Virginia	1222	55-0550184	(304) 760-2400 300 Corporate Centre Drive Scott Depot, WV 25560
New Allegheny Land Holding Company, Inc.	West Virginia	1222	31-1568515	(304) 760-2400 300 Corporate Centre Drive Scott Depot, WV 25560
Wolf Run Mining Company	West Virginia	1222	55-0699931	(304) 760-2400 300 Corporate Centre Drive Scott Depot, WV 25560 (304) 760-2400

Table of Contents

Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in its Charter	State or Other Jurisdiction of Incorporation or Organization	Primary Standard Industrial Classification Code Number	IRS Employer Identification Number	Address, Including Zip Code, and Telephone Number, Including Area Code, of Registrant's Principal Executive Offices
Juliana Mining Company, Inc.	West Virginia	1222	55-0568083	300 Corporate Centre Drive Scott Depot, WV 25560 (304) 760-2400
Hawthorne Coal Company, Inc.	West Virginia	1222	55-0742562	300 Corporate Centre Drive Scott Depot, WV 25560 (304) 760-2400
Vindex Energy Corporation	West Virginia	1222	55-0753903	300 Corporate Centre Drive Scott Depot, WV 25560 (304) 760-2400
Anker Power Services, Inc.	West Virginia	1222	55-0700346	300 Corporate Centre Drive Scott Depot, WV 25560 (304) 760-2400
Bronco Mining Company, Inc.	West Virginia	1222	22-2094405	300 Corporate Centre Drive Scott Depot, WV 25560 (304) 760-2400
White Wolf Energy, Inc.	Virginia	1222	54-1867395	300 Corporate Centre Drive Scott Depot, WV 25560 (304) 760-2400

Table of Contents

The information in this prospectus is not complete. We may not sell or offer these securities until the registration statement filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission is effective. This prospectus is not an offer to sell these securities and we are not soliciting an offer to buy these securities in any state where the offer or sale is not permitted.

SUBJECT TO COMPLETION, DATED SEPTEMBER 18, 2006

PRELIMINARY PROSPECTUS

International Coal Group, Inc.

Offer to Exchange

All Outstanding 10.25% Senior Notes due 2014

for

Newly Issued 10.25% Senior Notes due 2014

The Exchange Offer

We will exchange all outstanding notes that are validly tendered and not validly withdrawn for an equal principal amount of exchange notes which are registered under the Securities Act.

The exchange offer expires at 5:00 p.m. New York City Time, on _____, 2006, unless extended.

You may withdraw tenders of outstanding notes at any time prior to the expiration of the exchange offer.

We will not receive any cash proceeds from the exchange offer.

We do not intend to list the exchange notes on any securities exchange or to seek approval through any automated quotation system and no active market for the exchange notes is anticipated.

The Exchange Notes

The terms of the exchange notes to be issued are substantially identical to the outstanding notes that we issued on June 23, 2006, except for transfer restrictions, registration rights and special interest rate provisions relating to the outstanding notes that will not apply to the exchange notes.

Our obligations under the exchange notes will be jointly and severally and fully and unconditionally guaranteed on a senior unsecured basis by each of our current and future wholly-owned domestic subsidiaries that is a material subsidiary or that guarantees indebtedness under our amended and restated credit facility.

Edgar Filing: Wolf Run Mining Co. - Form S-4

The exchange notes will be our senior unsecured obligations, will rank *pari passu* in right of payment with all of our existing and future unsecured senior indebtedness, and senior to any of our future subordinated indebtedness. The exchange notes will be effectively subordinated to our existing and future secured indebtedness to the extent of the value of the assets securing that indebtedness.

The guarantees will be the guarantors' senior unsecured obligations and will rank *pari passu* in right of payment with their respective existing and future unsecured senior indebtedness, and senior to any of their respective future subordinated indebtedness. The guarantees will be effectively subordinated to their respective existing and future secured indebtedness to the extent of the value of the assets securing that indebtedness.

Each broker-dealer that receives exchange notes for its own account pursuant to the registered exchange offer must acknowledge that it will deliver a prospectus in connection with any resale of such exchange notes. The letter of transmittal states that by so acknowledging and by delivering a prospectus, a broker-dealer will not be deemed to admit that it is an underwriter within the meaning of the Securities Act. This prospectus, as it may be amended or supplemented from time to time, may be used by a broker-dealer in connection with resales of exchange notes received in exchange for outstanding notes where such outstanding notes were acquired by such broker-dealer as a result of market-making activities or other trading activities. We have agreed that, for a period of 90 days after the expiration date (as defined herein), we will make this prospectus available to any broker-dealer for use in connection with these resales. See Plan of Distribution.

Please consider carefully the Risk Factors beginning on page 12 of this prospectus before deciding to participate in the exchange offer.

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of these securities or passed on upon the adequacy or accuracy of this prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

The date of this prospectus is _____, 2006

Table of Contents

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>Market and Other Data</u>	ii
<u>Prospectus Summary</u>	1
<u>Risk Factors</u>	12
<u>Special Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements</u>	32
<u>The Exchange Offer</u>	34
<u>Use of Proceeds</u>	42
<u>Capitalization</u>	43
<u>Selected Historical Condensed Consolidated Financial Information of International Coal Group, Inc.</u>	46
<u>Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Conditions and Results of Operations</u>	50
<u>Industry</u>	71
<u>Business</u>	76
<u>Environmental and Other Regulatory Matters</u>	104
<u>Management</u>	112
<u>Principal Stockholders</u>	124
<u>Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions</u>	126
<u>Description of Other Indebtedness</u>	127
<u>Description of Notes</u>	128
<u>Material United States Federal Income Tax Considerations</u>	174
<u>Plan of Distribution</u>	180
<u>Legal Matters</u>	181
<u>Experts</u>	181
<u>Where You Can Find Additional Information</u>	181
<u>Glossary of Selected Terms</u>	182
<u>Index to Financial Statements</u>	F-1

We have not authorized anyone to provide you with information that is different than that contained in this prospectus. This prospectus may only be used where it is legal to make the exchange offer and by a broker-dealer for resales of exchange notes acquired in the exchange offer where it is legal to do so. You should not assume that the information contained in this prospectus is accurate as of any date other than the date on the front cover of this prospectus.

Table of Contents

MARKET AND OTHER DATA

In this prospectus, we rely on and refer to information regarding the coal industry in the United States from the U.S. Department of Energy, or DOE, the U.S. Energy Information Administration, or EIA, the National Energy Technology Laboratory, or NETL, and Bloomberg L.P. These organizations are not affiliated with us. They are not aware of and have not consented to being named in this prospectus. We believe that this information is reliable. In addition, in many cases we have made statements in this prospectus regarding our industry and our position in the industry based on our experience in the industry and our own investigation of market conditions. We have made determinations based on publicly available information of production by competitors and our internal estimates of competitors' production based on discussions with industry participants.

Table of Contents

PROSPECTUS SUMMARY

This summary highlights information contained elsewhere in more detail in this prospectus. This summary does not contain all of the information that you should consider before participating in the exchange offer. You should read this entire prospectus carefully before participating in the exchange offer.

Unless otherwise indicated or the context otherwise requires, as used in this prospectus, the terms ICG, we, our and us refer to International Coal Group, Inc. and its consolidated subsidiaries. The term Horizon refers to Horizon NR, LLC (the entity holding the operating subsidiaries of Horizon Natural Resources Company) and its consolidated subsidiaries, the term Anker refers to Anker Coal Group, Inc. and its consolidated subsidiaries, and the term CoalQuest refers to CoalQuest Development LLC. References to the Anker and CoalQuest acquisitions refer to our acquisition, respectively, of each of Anker and CoalQuest which occurred on November 18, 2005. For purposes of all financial disclosure contained in this prospectus, Horizon (together with its predecessor AEI Resources Holding, Inc. and its consolidated subsidiaries) is the predecessor to ICG.

The term coal reserves, as used in this prospectus, means proven and probable reserves that are the part of a mineral deposit that can be economically and legally extracted or produced at the time of the reserve determination and the term non-reserve coal deposits, as used in this prospectus, means a coal bearing body that has been sufficiently sampled and analyzed to assume continuity between sample points but do not qualify as a commercially viable coal reserve as prescribed by Securities and Exchange Commission, or SEC, rules until a final comprehensive SEC prescribed evaluation is performed. The coal reserve and non-reserve coal deposit data in this prospectus is presented as of March 31, 2006.

Our Company

We are a leading producer of coal in Northern and Central Appalachia with a broad range of mid to high Btu, low to medium sulfur steam and metallurgical coal. We also have a complementary mining complex producing high sulfur steam coal strategically located in the Illinois Basin. We currently own and operate eleven active mining complexes, ten of which are dispersed between Central Appalachia and Northern Appalachia, with the one remaining complex in the Illinois Basin. Our strategic locations give us a prominent position in three of the four largest coal producing regions in the United States, including the Appalachian region, which is the largest coal producing region by revenues in the country. As of March 31, 2006, we control approximately 1.1 billion tons of proven and probable coal reserves. Based on 2005 production rates, this reserve base gives us a reserve life of approximately 72 years, which we believe is more than any other public coal producer in the United States. Additionally, we also own and control approximately 563 million tons of non-reserve coal deposits. For the year ended December 31, 2005, we sold 14.8 million tons of coal, of which approximately 14.7 million tons were steam coal and approximately 0.1 million tons were metallurgical coal.

We currently market our coal to a diverse customer base of largely investment grade electric utilities, as well as domestic industrial and steel customers. Coupling our primarily high Btu, low sulfur steam and metallurgical quality coal, with the availability of multiple transportation options throughout the Appalachian region, enables us to participate in both the domestic and international coal markets. For the year ended December 31, 2005 and the six months ended June 30, 2006, we generated total revenues of \$647.7 million and \$435.5 million, respectively. We are committed to maintaining a reliable and stable revenue base. As of June 30, 2006, we had contracted sales commitments in place for approximately 93% of planned shipments for 2006 and 55% to 60% for 2007.

Our Industry

Coal is one of the most abundant, efficient and affordable natural resources, and is primarily used to generate electricity and produce coke for the manufacturing of steel. The United States is the world's second

Table of Contents

largest producer of coal and is the largest holder of recoverable coal reserves in the world, with approximately 250 years of supply based on 2005 production rates. In 2005, total U.S. coal production as estimated by the EIA was 1.1 billion tons. We believe that the use of coal to generate electricity will grow as the demand for power increases and that Central Appalachian coal will be instrumental in filling that demand. We also believe that the expected growth in global steel production will contribute to increased demand for U.S. metallurgical coal production.

Steam coal is primarily consumed by large electric utilities and industrial customers as fuel for electricity generation. Demand for low sulfur steam coal has grown significantly since the enactment of certain emission limitations under the Clean Air Act and the decline in coal production in the eastern half of the United States. Metallurgical coal is primarily used to produce coke, a key raw material used in the steel making process. Generally, metallurgical coal sells at a premium to steam coal because of its higher quality and its importance and value in the steel making process.

According to traded coal indices and reference prices, U.S. and international coal demand is relatively strong compared to historical levels, and coal pricing has increased year-over-year in each of our coal production markets. We believe that the current strong fundamentals in the U.S. coal industry result primarily from: stronger industrial demand following a recovery in the U.S. manufacturing sector; relatively low customer stockpiles; declining coal production in Central Appalachia; capacity constraints of U.S. nuclear-powered electricity generators; historically high current and forward prices for natural gas and oil; and increased international demand for U.S. coal for steelmaking. We expect near-term volume growth in U.S. coal consumption to be driven by greater utilization at existing coal-fired electricity generating plants and long-term volume growth to be driven by the construction of new coal-fired plants. Finally, alternative uses for coal gasification and coal to liquids are gaining momentum with the rapid increase in oil prices.

Our History

The Horizon Acquisition

ICG was formed by WL Ross & Co. LLC, or WLR, and other investors in May 2004 to acquire and operate competitive coal mining facilities from Horizon. The Horizon assets were sold through a bankruptcy auction on August 17, 2004 for \$285.0 million in cash plus the assumption of up to \$5.0 million of certain liabilities. ICG also contributed a credit bid of second lien Horizon bonds, and A.T. Massey agreed to pay \$5.0 million in cash to acquire a separate group of assets associated with two Horizon subsidiaries ICG did not acquire. The credit bid included the cancellation of \$482.0 million of certain Horizon bonds in return for shares of ICG common stock issued to those creditors who participated in an ICG rights offering. The bankruptcy court confirmed the sale on September 16, 2004 as part of the completion of the Horizon bankruptcy proceedings. At closing, ICG increased the purchase price by \$6.25 million, primarily to satisfy increased administrative expenses, and the sale was completed as of September 30, 2004. The acquisition was financed through equity investments and borrowings under a senior secured credit facility which we entered into at the closing of the Horizon acquisition.

The Anker and CoalQuest Acquisitions

On November 18, 2005, we acquired Anker and CoalQuest through stock-for-stock mergers. The stockholders and members of Anker and CoalQuest received 14,840,909 and 9,250,000 shares of our common stock, respectively.

Our Reorganization and Public Offering

On November 18, 2005, we also completed a corporate reorganization. Prior to this reorganization, the top-tier parent holding company for our operations was ICG, Inc. Upon completion of this reorganization, we

Table of Contents

became the new top-tier parent holding company. In the corporate reorganization, the stockholders of ICG, Inc. received one share of our common stock for each share of ICG, Inc. common stock. On November 21, 2005, our common stock commenced trading on the New York Stock Exchange.

On December 12, 2005, we completed a public offering of 21 million shares of common stock. Net proceeds from the public offering were approximately \$210.5 million. We used the proceeds to retire \$188.7 million of our term loan debt and repay \$21.2 million of borrowings under our current credit facility.

Mine Accidents

On January 2, 2006, an explosion occurred at our Sago mine in Tallmansville, West Virginia, operated by our subsidiary, Wolf Run Mining Company. The explosion tragically resulted in twelve fatalities and the critical injury of another miner. On March 14, 2006, we announced our initial findings from the investigation, including that the explosion was ignited by lightning and fueled by methane that naturally accumulated in an abandoned area of the mine that had been recently sealed. On July 19, 2006, J. Davitt McAteer, special advisor to West Virginia Governor Joe Manchin III, released a preliminary report relating to the accident that came to a similar conclusion. Final results of the regulators investigations will not be known until federal and state safety officials conclude their investigations and issue their reports. We are fully cooperating with the state and federal investigations into the cause of the explosion and will continue to review and test to verify our findings. We resumed operations at the Sago mine on March 15, 2006, a week after federal and state safety officials provided approval. In the first quarter of 2006, we incurred increased operating and administrative expenses of approximately \$11.7 million as a result of the accident and temporary mine closure. In addition, on May 24, 2006, an underground scoop operator at Wolf Run's Sycamore No. 2 mine in Harrison County, West Virginia was fatally injured when he was struck by a wooden board that entered the operator's compartment accidentally as he was operating the equipment. We are also cooperating with safety officials on the investigation into that accident.

Recent developments

We issued a press release on September 12, 2006 announcing that we expect operating performance for full fiscal 2006 will be below our expectations as a result of a combination of operating setbacks that have had a negative impact on our outlook. These setbacks include the idling of Wolf Run's Sycamore No. 2 mine due to adverse geologic conditions, as well as the implementation of substantial production setbacks in response to cost pressures at certain other operations and the relative softening in recent coal prices. See Management's discussion and analysis of financial conditions and results of operations.

Our Sponsor

WLR together with other investors, formed ICG in May 2004 to acquire key assets of Horizon through a bankruptcy auction. WLR currently owns approximately 16.05% of our common stock. Additionally, Wilbur L. Ross, the principal of WLR, is our Chairman of the Board. We also pay WLR a management fee. See Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions.

WLR was organized on April 1, 2000 by Wilbur L. Ross, Jr. and other members of the Restructuring Group of Rothschild Inc. This team had restructured more than \$200 billion of liabilities in North America and other parts of the world. The firm maintains offices in New York City and has become the sponsor of more than \$4.0 billion of alternative investment partnerships on behalf of major U.S., European and Japanese institutional investors. Selected current and recent portfolio companies include International Steel Group, the largest integrated steel producer in North America, and International Textile Group, a combination of Burlington Industries and Cone Mills.

Our principal executive office is located at 300 Corporate Centre Drive, Scott Depot, West Virginia 25560 and our telephone number is (304) 760-2400. We also maintain a website at www.intlcoal.com. However, the information on our website is not a part of this prospectus and you should rely only on the information contained in this prospectus when making a decision to participate in the exchange offer.

Table of Contents

THE EXCHANGE OFFER

Notes	We are offering to exchange up to \$175,000,000 aggregate principal amount of our outstanding 10.25% Senior Notes due 2014 for an equal amount of our newly issued 10.25% Senior Notes due 2014. The terms of the exchange notes are identical in all material respects to those of the outstanding notes, except for transfer restrictions, registration rights and special interest rate provisions relating to the outstanding notes that will not apply to the exchange notes.
Purpose of the Exchange Offer	The exchange notes are being offered to satisfy our obligations under a registration rights agreement entered into at the time we issued and sold the outstanding notes.
Expiration Date	The exchange offer will expire at 5:00 p.m., New York City time, on _____, 2006, or on a later date and time to which we extend it.
Failure to Exchange Your Outstanding Notes	If you do not exchange your outstanding notes for exchange notes in the exchange offer, your outstanding notes will continue to be subject to the restrictions on transfer provided in the outstanding notes and the indenture governing the notes. In general, the outstanding notes, unless registered under the Securities Act, may not be offered or sold, except pursuant to an exemption from, or in a transaction not subject to, the Securities Act and applicable state securities laws. We do not plan to register the outstanding notes under the Securities Act after completion of the exchange offer.
Procedures for Tendering Outstanding Notes	Each holder of outstanding notes wishing to participate in the exchange offer must complete, sign and date the letter of transmittal, or its facsimile, in accordance with its instructions, and mail or otherwise deliver it, or its facsimile, together with the outstanding notes and any other required documentation to the exchange agent at the address in the letter of transmittal. Outstanding notes may be physically delivered, but physical delivery is not required if a confirmation of a book-entry transfer of the outstanding notes to the exchange agent's account at Depository Trust Company, or DTC, is delivered in a timely fashion. See The Exchange Offer Procedures for Tendering Outstanding Notes.
Conditions to the Exchange Offer	The exchange offer is not conditioned upon any minimum aggregate principal amount of outstanding notes being tendered for exchange. The exchange offer is subject to certain customary conditions, which may be waived by us. We currently expect that each of the conditions will be satisfied and that no waivers will be necessary. See The Exchange Offer Conditions to the Exchange Offer.
Withdrawal of Tender	Any outstanding notes tendered in the exchange offer may be withdrawn at any time prior to the expiration date. Any outstanding

Table of Contents

notes not accepted for exchange for any reason will be returned without expense to the tendering holder as promptly as practicable after the expiration or termination of the exchange offer.

Exchange Agent

The Bank of New York Trust Company, N.A.

Material United States Federal Income Tax Considerations

A holder's exchange of an outstanding note for an exchange note will not constitute a taxable exchange for United States federal income tax purposes. As a result, a holder exchanging outstanding notes for exchange notes generally (1) will not recognize taxable income, gain or loss on the exchange, (2) will have a holding period in respect of the exchange notes that includes the holding period of the outstanding notes exchanged therefor and (3) will have an adjusted tax basis in the exchange notes immediately following the exchange equal to such holder's adjusted tax basis in the outstanding notes exchanged therefor immediately prior to the exchange. The United States federal income tax consequences associated with owning the outstanding notes will continue to apply in respect of the exchange notes. See Material United States Federal Income Tax Considerations.

Table of Contents

THE EXCHANGE NOTES

The following summary describes material terms of the exchange notes, but it is not intended to be complete. For a more detailed description of the exchange notes, see Description of Notes.

The terms of the exchange notes are identical in all material respects to those of the outstanding notes, except for transfer restrictions and registration rights provisions relating to the outstanding notes that will not apply to the exchange notes.

Issuer	International Coal Group, Inc.
Exchange Notes	\$175.0 million aggregate principal amount of 10.25% Senior Notes due 2014.
Interest	The notes will accrue interest from the date of their issuance at the rate of 10.25% per year. Interest on the notes will be payable semi-annually in arrears on each July 15 and January 15, commencing on January 15, 2007.
Maturity Date	July 15, 2014.
Guarantees	All of our existing and future domestic subsidiaries that are material subsidiaries or that guarantee our amended and restated credit facility will guarantee the notes on a senior basis. See Description of Notes Brief Description of the Notes and the Note Guarantees.
Ranking	The notes will be our senior unsecured obligations and will rank equally in right of payment with all our existing and future senior unsecured debt. The notes will rank senior to all of our future subordinated debt. Each guarantor's guarantees with respect to the notes will be the general, unsecured senior obligation of such guarantor and will rank equally in right of payment with all of such guarantor's existing and future senior debt. However, the notes and the guarantees will be effectively subordinated to our and our guarantors' existing and future secured debt to the extent of the value of the assets securing such debt. Substantially all of our and our guarantors' personal property and other material assets will be pledged to secure our obligations to our secured creditors, including our obligations under our amended and restated credit facility. As of June 30, 2006, we and the subsidiary guarantors had \$197.7 million of senior debt outstanding with an additional borrowing capacity of \$265.1 million (with a letter of credit sublimit of up to \$125.0 million) under our amended and restated credit facility.
Optional Redemption	We may redeem some or all of the notes at any time and from time to time on or after July 15, 2010 at the redemption prices listed under Description of Notes Optional Redemption. At any time prior to July 15, 2009, we may use the proceeds of certain equity offerings to redeem up to 35% of the aggregate principal amount of notes at a redemption price equal to 110.25% of

Table of Contents

the principal amount thereof, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any. We may make the redemption only if, after the redemption, at least 65% of the aggregate principal amount of notes issued remains outstanding.

At any time prior to July 15, 2010, we may also redeem all or a part of the notes at the make-whole price set forth under Description of Notes Optional Redemption.

For more information, see Description of Notes Optional Redemption.

Change of Control

If we experience certain types of changes of control, we will be required to offer to purchase the notes at a purchase price equal to 101% of the principal amount, plus accrued and unpaid interest to, but excluding, the date of redemption. See Description of Notes Repurchase at the Option of Holders Change of Control. We might not be able to pay you the required price for notes you present us at the time of a change of control because the terms of our amended and restated credit facility or other indebtedness may prohibit payment or we might not have enough funds at that time.

Certain Covenants

The indenture governing the notes contains covenants that limit our ability and the ability of our restricted subsidiaries to, among other things:

incur additional indebtedness or issue preferred stock;

pay dividends or make other distributions on our capital stock or repurchase, repay or redeem our capital stock or subordinated indebtedness;

make certain investments;

sell assets and issue capital stock of restricted subsidiaries;

incur liens;

enter into agreements restricting our subsidiaries ability to pay dividends or other payments to us;

enter into certain transactions with affiliates; and

consolidate, merge or sell all or substantially all of our assets.

These covenants are subject to important exceptions and qualifications, which are described under the heading Description of Notes Certain Covenants in this offering memorandum.

Registration Rights

Under a registration rights agreement, we and the guarantors agreed to:

file a registration statement within 210 days after the issue date of the notes enabling holders to exchange the notes for publicly registered notes with identical terms;

Table of Contents

use our commercially reasonable efforts to cause the exchange offer registration statement to be declared effective by the SEC on or prior to 270 days after the closing of the offering on June 23, 2006; and

file a shelf registration statement for the resale of the notes if we cannot consummate the exchange offer and in certain other circumstances.

We intend for the registration statement of which this prospectus is a part to satisfy these obligations. If we do not comply with these obligations, we will be required to pay additional interest to the holders of the notes. See [Description of Notes](#).

Absence of a Public Market

The outstanding notes were a new issue of securities and there is currently no established market for them. Upon issuance, the exchange notes will generally be freely transferable, but will be a new issue of securities for which there will not initially be a market. Accordingly, a market for the outstanding notes or the exchange notes may not develop or, if one does develop, it may not provide adequate liquidity.

Use of Proceeds

We will not receive any cash proceeds from the issuance of the exchange notes. See [Use of Proceeds](#).

Risk Factors

See [Risk Factors](#) beginning on page 12 for a discussion of factors you should carefully consider before deciding to participate in the exchange offer.

Table of Contents

SUMMARY HISTORICAL AND PRO FORMA CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL DATA OF ICG

International Coal Group, Inc. was formed in March 2005 as a wholly-owned subsidiary of ICG, Inc. in order to effect a corporate reorganization. On November 18, 2005, we completed the reorganization. Prior to this reorganization, ICG, Inc. was the top-tier holding company. Upon completion of the reorganization, International Coal Group, Inc. became the new top-tier parent holding company. International Coal Group, Inc. is a holding company which does not have any independent external operations other than through its operating subsidiaries. Prior to the acquisition of certain assets of Horizon as of September 30, 2004, ICG, Inc. did not have any material assets, liabilities or results of operations. The summary historical consolidated financial data as of and for the year ended December 31, 2005 and as of and for the period from May 13, 2004 (inception) to December 31, 2004 have been derived from our audited consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus. The summary historical condensed consolidated financial data as of and for the six months ended June 30, 2006 and 2005 have been derived from our unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus. The summary historical consolidated financial data as of and for the period ending September 30, 2004 and December 31, 2003 have been derived from the audited consolidated financial statements of Horizon, our predecessor, which are included in this prospectus. In the opinion of management, the financial data reflect all adjustments, consisting of all normal and recurring adjustments, necessary for a fair presentation of the results for those periods. The results of operations for interim periods are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for the full year or for any future period. The financial statements for the predecessor periods have been prepared on a "carve-out" basis to include the assets, liabilities and results of operations of ICG, Inc. that were previously included on the consolidated financial statements of Horizon. The financial statements for the predecessor periods include allocations of certain expenses, taxation charges, interest and cash balances relating to the predecessor based on management's estimates. The predecessor financial information is not necessarily indicative of our consolidated financial position, results of operations and cash flows if we had operated during the predecessor periods presented. The results of operations for the interim periods are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for the full year or any future period.

The following summary unaudited pro forma condensed consolidated financial data of International Coal Group, Inc. and its subsidiaries for the year ended December 31, 2005 has been prepared to give pro forma effect to our acquisitions of Anker and CoalQuest, as if they had occurred on January 1, 2005. The pro forma adjustments used in preparing the pro forma financial data reflect our preliminary estimates of the purchase price allocation of Anker and CoalQuest to certain assets and liabilities. The pro forma financial data are for informational purposes only and should not be considered indicative of actual results that would have been achieved had the acquisitions actually been consummated on the dates indicated and do not purport to indicate balance sheet data or results of operations as of any future date or for any future period.

You should read the following data in conjunction with "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Conditions and Results of Operations" and with the financial information included elsewhere in this prospectus including the consolidated financial statements and related notes of each of International Coal Group, Inc., Horizon (and its predecessor), Anker and CoalQuest.

Table of Contents

	Horizon						
	(Predecessor to						
	International						
	Coal Group, Inc.)			International Coal Group, Inc.			
	Year ended	Period	Period		Pro forma	Six	Six
	December 31,	January 1,	May 13,	Year ended	Year ended	months	months
	2003⁽³⁾	September 30,	2004 to	December 31,	December 31,	ended	ended
		2004⁽³⁾	December 31,	2005	2005⁽⁵⁾	June 30,	June 30,
			2004			2005	2006
	(in thousands, except per share and per ton data)						
Statement of Operations Data:							
Revenues:							
Coal sales revenues	\$ 441,291	\$ 346,981	\$ 130,463	\$ 619,038	\$ 736,627	\$ 289,763	\$ 415,500
Freight and handling revenues	8,008	3,700	880	8,601	18,745	4,384	9,193
Other revenues	31,771	22,702	4,766	20,074	24,449	13,117	10,815
Total revenues	481,070	373,383	136,109	647,713	779,821	307,264	435,508
Cost and expenses:							
Freight and handling costs	8,008	3,700	880	8,601	18,745	4,384	9,193
Cost of coal sales and other revenues (exclusive of depreciation, depletion and amortization shown separately below)	400,652	306,429	113,707	510,834	641,314	234,261	382,343
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	52,254	27,547	7,943	43,195	44,036	18,307	33,692
Selling, general and administrative (exclusive of depreciation, depletion and amortization shown separately above)	23,350	8,477	4,194	28,785	34,046	13,941	17,964
(Gain)/loss on sale of assets	(4,320)	(226)	(10)	(502)	(698)	43	(929)
Writedowns and special items	9,100	10,018					
Total costs and expenses	489,044	355,945	126,714	590,913	737,443	270,936	442,263
Income (loss) from operations	(7,974)	17,438	9,395	56,800	42,378	36,328	(6,755)
Other income (expense):							
Interest expense	(145,892)	(114,211)	(3,453)	(14,394)	(18,663)	(6,610)	(6,383)
Reorganization items	(23,064)	(12,471)					
Other, net	187	1,581	898	6,080	11,472	1,451	3,926
Total interest and other income (expense)	(168,769)	(125,101)	(2,555)	(8,314)	(7,191)	(5,159)	(2,457)
Income (loss) before income taxes and minority interest	(176,743)	(107,663)	6,840	48,486	35,187	31,169	(9,212)
Income tax (expense) benefit			(2,591)	(16,676)	(12,102)	(11,220)	2,509
Minority interest				15	15		(87)

Edgar Filing: Wolf Run Mining Co. - Form S-4

Net income (loss) \$ (176,743) \$ (107,663) \$ 4,249 \$ 31,825 \$ 23,100 \$ 19,949 \$ (6,790)

Statement of cash flows data:

Net cash provided by (used in):

Operating activities	\$ 20,030	\$ 28,085	\$ 30,264	\$ 77,319	N/A	\$ 35,070	\$ 18,769
Investing activities	\$ (3,826)	\$ 3,437	\$ (329,168)	\$ (104,713)	N/A	\$ (42,300)	\$ (79,256)
Financing activities	\$ (15,459)	\$ (32,381)	\$ 322,871	\$ 12,614	N/A	\$ (4,045)	\$ 117,092
Capital expenditures	\$ 16,937	\$ 6,624	\$ 5,583	\$ 108,231	N/A	\$ 40,266	\$ 85,262

Other financial data:

Net debt (at period end)⁽¹⁾ \$ 62,154 \$ 30,632 \$ 155,501 \$ 40,388 \$ 40,388 \$ 162,851 \$ 131,888

Operating data⁽²⁾

Tons sold	16,655	10,421	3,582	14,755	19,021	7,028	9,564
Tons produced	12,041	8,812	2,959	12,425	14,875	6,078	8,093
Average coal sales realization (per ton)	\$ 26.50 ₍₄₎	\$ 33.30 ₍₄₎	\$ 36.42 ₍₄₎	\$ 41.95 ₍₄₎	\$ 38.73 ₍₄₎	\$ 41.23 ₍₄₎	\$ 43.44 ₍₄₎

Table of Contents

- (1) Net debt is defined as total debt less cash and cash equivalents as of the date presented. Although net debt is not a measure of performance calculated in accordance with GAAP, management believes that it is useful to an investor in evaluating us because it provides a comparative analysis of our debt position after application of proceeds from the offering of the outstanding notes. Net debt does not purport to represent actual debt obligations owed to third parties and should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for measures of obligations in accordance with GAAP. In addition, because all companies do not calculate net debt or calculate it in the same manner, the presentation here may not be comparable to other similarly titled measures of other companies. The table below reconciles the GAAP measure of total debt to net debt.

	Horizon						
	(Predecessor to						
	International						
	Coal Group, Inc.)			International Coal Group, Inc.			
	December 31,	September 30,	December 31,	December 31,	December 31,	June 30,	June 30,
	2003⁽³⁾	2004⁽³⁾	2004	2005	2005⁽⁵⁾	2005	2006
	(in thousands)						
Long-term debt	\$ 315	\$ 29	\$ 173,446	\$ 43,816	\$ 43,816	\$ 172,376	\$ 177,532
Plus: Short-term debt and current portion of long-term debt	62,698	30,603	6,022	5,759	5,759	3,167	20,148
Total debt	63,013	30,632	179,468	49,575	49,575	175,543	197,680
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	859		23,967	9,187	9,187	12,692	65,792
Net debt	\$ 62,154	\$ 30,632	\$ 155,501	\$ 40,388	\$ 40,388	\$ 162,851	\$ 131,888

- (2) Amounts were not derived from the audited financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus.
(3) As restated. See Note 12 to the combined financial statements of Horizon included elsewhere in this prospectus.
(4) Excludes freight and handling revenue.
(5) The summary unaudited pro forma condensed data for the year ended December 31, 2005 has been prepared to give pro forma effect to the acquisitions of Anker and CoalQuest, as if they had occurred on January 1, 2005.

Table of Contents

RISK FACTORS

Our business, operations and financial conditions are subject to various risks. Our material risks that are currently known to management are described below and you should take these risks into account before participating in the exchange offer, in evaluating us or any investment decision involving us. This section may not describe all risks associated with us, our industry or our business, and it is intended only as a summary of the material risk factors.

Risks Relating To Our Business

Because of our limited operating history, historical information regarding our company prior to October 1, 2004 is of little relevance in understanding our business as currently conducted.

We are subject to the risks, uncertainties, expenses and problems encountered by companies in the early stages of operations. We were incorporated in March 2005 as a holding company and ICG, Inc., which was incorporated in May 2004 for the sole purpose of acquiring certain assets of Horizon. Until the completion of the Horizon asset acquisition, we had substantially no operations. As a result, historical information regarding our company prior to October 1, 2004, which does not include the historical financial information for Anker and CoalQuest, is of limited relevance in understanding our business as currently conducted. The financial statements for the Horizon predecessor periods have been prepared from the books and records of Horizon as if we had existed as a separate legal entity under common management for all periods presented (that is, on a carve-out basis). The financial statements for the Horizon predecessor periods include allocations of certain expenses, taxation charges, interest and cash balances relating to the predecessor based on management's estimates. In light of these allocations and estimates, the Horizon predecessor financial information is not necessarily indicative of our consolidated financial position, results of operations and cash flows if we had operated during the Horizon predecessor period presented. See Selected Historical Condensed Consolidated Financial Information of International Coal Group, Inc. and Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Conditions and Results of Operations.

A decline in coal prices could reduce our revenues and the value of our coal reserves.

Our results of operations are dependent upon the prices we charge for our coal as well as our ability to improve productivity and control costs. Any decreased demand would cause spot prices to decline and require us to increase productivity and decrease costs in order to maintain our margins. Declines in the prices we receive for our coal could adversely affect our operating results and our ability to generate the cash flows we require to improve our productivity and invest in our operations. The prices we receive for coal depend upon factors beyond our control, including:

the supply of and demand for domestic and foreign coal;

the demand for electricity;

domestic and foreign demand for steel and the continued financial viability of the domestic and/or foreign steel industry;

the proximity to, capacity of and cost of transportation facilities;

domestic and foreign governmental regulations and taxes;

air emission standards for coal-fired power plants;

regulatory, administrative and judicial decisions;

Edgar Filing: Wolf Run Mining Co. - Form S-4

the price and availability of alternative fuels, including the effects of technological developments; and

the effect of worldwide energy conservation measures.

Table of Contents

Our coal mining operations are subject to operating risks that could result in decreased coal production which could reduce our revenues.

Our revenues depend on our level of coal mining production. The level of our production is subject to operating conditions and events beyond our control that could disrupt operations and affect production at particular mines for varying lengths of time. These conditions and events include:

the unavailability of qualified labor;

our inability to acquire, maintain or renew necessary permits or mining or surface rights in a timely manner, if at all;

unfavorable geologic conditions, such as the thickness of the coal deposits and the amount of rock embedded in or overlying the coal deposits;

failure of reserve estimates to prove correct;

changes in governmental regulation of the coal industry, including the imposition of additional taxes, fees or actions to suspend or revoke our permits or changes in the manner of enforcement of existing regulations;

mining and processing equipment failures and unexpected maintenance problems;

adverse weather and natural disasters, such as heavy rains and flooding;

increased water entering mining areas and increased or accidental mine water discharges;

increased or unexpected reclamation costs;

interruptions due to transportation delays;

the unavailability of required equipment of the type and size needed to meet production expectations; and

unexpected mine safety accidents, including fires and explosions from methane.

These conditions and events may increase our cost of mining and delay or halt production at particular mines either permanently or for varying lengths of time.

Reduced coal consumption by North American electric power generators could result in lower prices for our coal, which could reduce our revenues and adversely impact our earnings and the value of our coal reserves.

Edgar Filing: Wolf Run Mining Co. - Form S-4

Steam coal accounted for nearly all of our coal sales volume in 2005 and the majority of our sales of steam coal in 2005 were to electric power generators. Domestic electric power generation accounted for approximately 92% of all U.S. coal consumption in 2005, according to the EIA. The amount of coal consumed for U.S. electric power generation is affected primarily by the overall demand for electricity, the location, availability, quality and price of competing fuels for power such as natural gas, nuclear, fuel oil and alternative energy sources such as hydroelectric power, technological developments, and environmental and other governmental regulations.

Although we expect that many new power plants will be built to produce electricity during peak periods of demand, we also expect that many of these new power plants will be fired by natural gas because gas-fired plants are cheaper to construct than coal-fired plants and because natural gas is a cleaner burning fuel. Gas-fired generation from existing and newly constructed gas-fired facilities has the potential to displace coal-fired generation, particularly from older, less efficient coal-powered generators. In addition, the increasingly stringent requirements of the Clean Air Act may result in more electric power generators shifting from coal to natural gas-fired plants. Any reduction in the amount of coal consumed by North American electric power generators could reduce the price of steam coal that we mine and sell, thereby reducing our revenues and adversely impacting our earnings and the value of our coal reserves.

Table of Contents

Weather patterns also can greatly affect electricity generation. Extreme temperatures, both hot and cold, cause increased power usage and, therefore, increased generating requirements from all sources. Mild temperatures, on the other hand, result in lower electrical demand, which allows generators to choose the lowest-cost sources of power generation when deciding which generation sources to dispatch. Accordingly, significant changes in weather patterns could reduce the demand for our coal.

Overall economic activity and the associated demands for power by industrial users can have significant effects on overall electricity demand. Robust economic activity can cause much heavier demands for power, particularly if such activity results in increased utilization of industrial assets during evening and nighttime periods. The economic slowdown experienced during the last several years significantly slowed the growth of electrical demand and, in some locations, resulted in contraction of demand. Any downward pressure on coal prices, whether due to increased use of alternative energy sources, changes in weather patterns, decreases in overall demand or otherwise, would likely cause our profitability to decline.

The capability and profitability of our operations may be adversely affected by the status of our long-term coal supply agreements, changes in purchasing patterns in the coal industry and the loss of certain brokered coal contracts set to expire at the end of 2006.

We sell a significant portion of our coal under long-term coal supply agreements, which we define as contracts with a term greater than 12 months. For the period ending June 30, 2006, approximately 78% of our revenues were derived from coal sales that were made under long-term coal supply agreements. As of that date, we had 33 long-term sales agreements with a volume-weighted average term of approximately 4.5 years. The prices for coal shipped under these agreements are typically fixed for at least the initial year of the contract, subject to certain adjustments in later years, and thus may be below the current market price for similar type coal at any given time, depending on the timeframe of contract execution or initiation. As a consequence of the substantial volume of our sales that are subject to these long-term agreements, we have less coal available with which to capitalize on higher coal prices, if and when they arise. In addition, in some cases, our ability to realize the higher prices that may be available in the spot market may be restricted when customers elect to purchase higher volumes allowable under some contracts.

When our current contracts with customers expire or are otherwise renegotiated, our customers may decide not to extend or enter into new long-term contracts or, in the absence of long-term contracts, our customers may decide to purchase fewer tons of coal than in the past or on different terms, including under different pricing terms. In addition, we have brokered coal contracts that will expire at the end of 2006. These contracts were signed during a period of oversupply in the coal industry and contain pricing that, while acceptable to the sellers at that time, is significantly below today's market levels and, management believes, will not be able to be renegotiated or replaced in today's market. Assuming today's market conditions continue, we believe the loss of these contracts will have a significant impact on our earnings after 2006. For the year ended December 31, 2005 and the six months ended June 30, 2006, these contracts provided \$33.5 million and \$19.3 million, respectively, in pre-tax net income. For additional information relating to these contracts, see [Business Customers and Coal Contracts Long-Term Coal Supply Agreements](#).

Furthermore, as electric utilities seek to adjust to requirements of the Clean Air Act, particularly the Acid Rain regulations, the Clean Air Mercury Rule and the Clean Air Interstate Rule, although these two rules are subject to judicial challenge and the possible deregulation of their industry, they could become increasingly less willing to enter into long-term coal supply agreements and instead may purchase higher percentages of coal under short-term supply agreements. To the extent the electric utility industry shifts away from long-term supply agreements, it could adversely affect us and the level of our revenues. For example, fewer electric utilities will have a contractual obligation to purchase coal from us, thereby increasing the risk that we will not have a market for our production. Furthermore, spot market prices tend to be more volatile than contractual prices, which could result in decreased revenues.

Table of Contents

Certain provisions in our long-term supply agreements may provide limited protection during adverse economic conditions or may result in economic penalties upon a failure to meet specifications.

Price adjustment, price re-opener and other similar provisions in long-term supply agreements may reduce the protection from short-term coal price volatility traditionally provided by such contracts. Most of our coal supply agreements contain provisions that allow for the purchase price to be renegotiated at periodic intervals. These price re-opener provisions may automatically set a new price based on the prevailing market price or, in some instances, require the parties to agree on a new price, sometimes between a specified range of prices. In some circumstances, failure of the parties to agree on a price under a price re-opener provision can lead to termination of the contract. Any adjustment or renegotiations leading to a significantly lower contract price would result in decreased revenues. Accordingly, supply contracts with terms of one year or more may provide only limited protection during adverse market conditions.

Coal supply agreements also typically contain force majeure provisions allowing temporary suspension of performance by us or our customers during the duration of specified events beyond the control of the affected party. Additionally, most of our coal supply agreements contain provisions requiring us to deliver coal meeting quality thresholds for certain characteristics such as Btu, sulfur content, ash content, hardness and ash fusion temperature. Failure to meet these specifications could result in economic penalties, including price adjustments, the rejection of deliveries or, in the extreme, termination of the contracts.

Consequently, due to the risks mentioned above, we may not achieve the revenue or profit we expect to achieve from our long-term supply agreements. In addition, we may not be able to successfully convert these sales commitments into long-term supply agreements.

A decline in demand for metallurgical coal would limit our ability to sell our high quality steam coal as higher-priced metallurgical coal.

Portions of our coal reserves possess quality characteristics that enable us to mine, process and market them as either metallurgical coal or high quality steam coal, depending on the prevailing conditions in the metallurgical and steam coal markets. A decline in the metallurgical market relative to the steam market could cause us to shift coal from the metallurgical market to the steam market, thereby reducing our revenues and profitability. However, some of our mines operate profitably only if all or a portion of their production is sold as metallurgical coal to the steel market. If demand for metallurgical coal declined to the point where we could earn a more attractive return marketing the coal as steam coal, these mines may not be economically viable and may be subject to closure. Such closures would lead to accelerated reclamation costs, as well as reduced revenue and profitability.

Inaccuracies in our estimates of economically recoverable coal reserves could result in lower than expected revenues, higher than expected costs or decreased profitability.

We base our reserves information on engineering, economic and geological data assembled and analyzed by our staff, which includes various engineers and geologists, and which is periodically reviewed by outside firms. The reserves estimates as to both quantity and quality are annually updated to reflect production of coal from the reserves and new drilling or other data received. There are numerous uncertainties inherent in estimating quantities and qualities of and costs to mine recoverable reserves, including many factors beyond our control. Estimates of economically recoverable coal reserves and net cash flows necessarily depend upon a number of variable factors and assumptions, all of which may vary considerably from actual results such as:

geological and mining conditions which may not be fully identified by available exploration data or which may differ from experience in current operations;

historical production from the area compared with production from other similar producing areas; and

the assumed effects of regulation and taxes by governmental agencies and assumptions concerning coal prices, operating costs, mining technology improvements, severance and excise tax, development costs and reclamation costs.

Table of Contents

For these reasons, estimates of the economically recoverable quantities and qualities attributable to any particular group of properties, classifications of reserves based on risk of recovery and estimates of net cash flows expected from particular reserves prepared by different engineers or by the same engineers at different times may vary substantially. Actual coal tonnage recovered from identified reserve areas or properties and revenues and expenditures with respect to our reserves may vary materially from estimates. These estimates, thus, may not accurately reflect our actual reserves. Any inaccuracy in our estimates related to our reserves could result in lower than expected revenues, higher than expected costs or decreased profitability.

We depend heavily on a small number of large customers, the loss of any of which would adversely affect our operating results.

Our three largest customers for the period ended June 30, 2006 were Georgia Power Company, Carolina Power & Light Company and Duke Energy and we derived approximately 61% of our coal revenues from sales to our five largest customers. At June 30, 2006, we had coal supply agreements with these customers that expire at various times from 2006 to 2010. We typically discuss extension of existing agreements or entering into long-term agreements with our customers, however these negotiations may not be successful and these customers may not continue to purchase coal from us pursuant to long-term coal supply agreements. If a number of these customers were to significantly reduce their purchases of coal from us, or if we were unable to sell coal to them on terms as favorable to us as the terms under our current agreements, our financial condition and results of operations could suffer materially.

Disruptions in transportation services could limit our ability to deliver coal to our customers, which could cause revenues to decline.

We depend primarily upon railroads, trucks and barges to deliver coal to our customers. Disruption of railroad service due to weather-related problems, strikes, lockouts and other events could temporarily impair our ability to supply coal to our customers, resulting in decreased shipments. Decreased performance levels over longer periods of time could cause our customers to look elsewhere for their fuel needs, negatively affecting our revenues and profitability.

During 2005, we experienced brief periods of poor rail service, especially during the first half of the year. The service related issues resulted in missed shipments and adversely affected revenue. During the second half of 2005 and the first half of 2006, rail service steadily improved and did not significantly affect our shipment volumes. However, a return to the service related issues experienced in 2004 and early 2005 would affect our future operating results.

The states of West Virginia and Kentucky have recently increased enforcement of weight limits on coal trucks on its public roads. Additionally, West Virginia legislation, which raised coal truck weight limits in West Virginia, includes provisions supporting enhanced enforcement. The legislation went into effect on October 1, 2003 and implementation began on January 1, 2004. It is possible that other states in which our coal is transported by truck could conduct similar campaigns to increase enforcement of weight limits. Such stricter enforcement actions could result in shipment delays and increased costs. An increase in transportation costs could have an adverse effect on our ability to increase or to maintain production and could adversely affect revenues.

Several of our mines depend on a single transportation carrier or a single mode of transportation. Disruption of any of these transportation services due to weather-related problems, mechanical difficulties, strikes, lockouts, bottlenecks and other events could temporarily impair our ability to supply coal to our customers. Our transportation providers may face difficulties in the future that may impair our ability to supply coal to our customers, resulting in decreased revenues.

If there are disruptions of the transportation services provided by our primary rail carriers that transport our produced coal and we are unable to find alternative transportation providers to ship our coal, our business could be adversely affected.

Table of Contents

Fluctuations in transportation costs could impair our ability to supply coal to our customers.

Transportation costs represent a significant portion of the total cost of coal for our customers and, as a result, the cost of transportation is a critical factor in a customer's purchasing decision. Increases in transportation costs could make coal a less competitive source of energy or could make our coal production less competitive than coal produced from other sources.

On the other hand, significant decreases in transportation costs could result in increased competition from coal producers in other parts of the country. For instance, coordination of the many eastern loading facilities, the large number of small shipments, the steeper average grades of the terrain and a more unionized workforce are all issues that combine to make shipments originating in the eastern United States inherently more expensive on a per-mile basis than shipments originating in the western United States. The increased competition could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Disruption in supplies of coal produced by third parties could temporarily impair our ability to fill our customers' orders or increase our costs.

In addition to marketing coal that is produced from our controlled reserves, we purchase and resell coal produced by third parties from their controlled reserves to meet customer specifications. Disruption in our supply of third-party coal could temporarily impair our ability to fill our customers' orders or require us to pay higher prices in order to obtain the required coal from other sources. Any increase in the prices we pay for third-party coal could increase our costs and therefore lower our earnings.

The unavailability of an adequate supply of coal reserves that can be mined at competitive costs could cause our profitability to decline.

Our profitability depends substantially on our ability to mine coal reserves that have the geological characteristics that enable them to be mined at competitive costs and to meet the quality needed by our customers. Because our reserves decline as we mine our coal, our future success and growth depend, in part, upon our ability to acquire additional coal reserves that are economically recoverable. Replacement reserves may not be available when required or, if available, may not be capable of being mined at costs comparable to those characteristic of the depleting mines. We may not be able to accurately assess the geological characteristics of any reserves that we acquire, which may adversely affect our profitability and financial condition. Exhaustion of reserves at particular mines also may have an adverse effect on our operating results that is disproportionate to the percentage of overall production represented by such mines. Our ability to obtain other reserves in the future could be limited by restrictions under our existing or future debt agreements, competition from other coal companies for attractive properties, the lack of suitable acquisition candidates or the inability to acquire coal properties on commercially reasonable terms.

Unexpected increases in raw material costs could significantly impair our operating profitability.

Our coal mining operations use significant amounts of steel, rubber, petroleum products and other raw materials in various pieces of mining equipment, supplies and materials, including the roof bolts required by the room-and-pillar method of mining described below. Scrap steel prices have risen significantly in recent months, and historically, the prices of scrap steel and petroleum have fluctuated. Recently we have been adversely impacted by margin compressions due to cost increases for various commodities and services such as diesel fuel, explosives (ANFO) and coal trucking, influenced by the recent price acceleration of crude oil and natural gas—a trend that was greatly exacerbated by the Gulf hurricanes. There may be other acts of nature, terrorist attacks or threats or other conditions that could also increase the costs of raw materials. If the price of steel, rubber, petroleum products or other of these materials increase, our operational expenses will increase, which could have a significant negative impact on our profitability.

Table of Contents

The accident at the Sago mine could negatively impact our business.

On January 2, 2006, an explosion occurred at our Sago mine in West Virginia. The explosion tragically resulted in the deaths of twelve miners and the critical injury of another miner. We are conducting our own investigation as well as fully cooperating with the ongoing state and federal investigations into the cause of the explosion. As a result of the accident, the federal and state investigations and related matters, our business may be negatively impacted by various factors including the diversion of management's attention from our day-to-day business, further negative media attention relating to us, any negative perceptions about our safety record affecting our ability to attract skilled labor, the impact of litigation commenced against us, any increased premiums for insurance, any claims that may be asserted against us that are not covered, in whole or in part, by our insurance policies and the outcome of the investigations into the cause of the explosion. We expect that there will be increased regulation of the mining industry as a whole, which may result in higher operating costs, which would, in turn, adversely affect our operating results. See Business Legal Proceedings.

A shortage of skilled labor in the mining industry could pose a risk to achieving optimal labor productivity and competitive costs, which could adversely affect our profitability.

Efficient coal mining using modern techniques and equipment requires skilled laborers, preferably with at least a year of experience and proficiency in multiple mining tasks. In order to support our planned expansion opportunities, we intend to sponsor both in-house and vocational coal mining programs at the local level in order to train additional skilled laborers. In the event the shortage of experienced labor continues or worsens or we are unable to train the necessary amount of skilled laborers, there could be an adverse impact on our labor productivity and costs and our ability to expand production and therefore have a material adverse effect on our earnings.

We have a new management team, and if they are unable to work effectively together, our business may be harmed.

Most of our management team was hired in 2005, and the group has only been working together for a short period of time. Moreover, several other key employees were hired in 2005 and our chief financial officer was hired in September 2006. Because many of our executive officers and key employees are new, there is a risk that our management team will not be able to work together effectively. If our management team is unable to work together, our operations could be disrupted and our business harmed.

Our ability to operate our company effectively could be impaired if we fail to attract and retain key personnel.

Our senior management team averages 25 years of experience in the coal industry, which includes developing innovative, low-cost mining operations, maintaining strong customer relationships and making strategic, opportunistic acquisitions. The loss of any of our senior executives could have a material adverse effect on our business. There may be a limited number of persons with the requisite experience and skills to serve in our senior management positions. We may not be able to locate or employ qualified executives on acceptable terms. In addition, as our business develops and expands, we believe that our future success will depend greatly on our continued ability to attract and retain highly skilled personnel with coal industry experience. Competition for these persons in the coal industry is intense and we may not be able to successfully recruit, train or retain qualified personnel. We may not be able to continue to employ key personnel or attract and retain qualified personnel in the future. Our failure to retain or attract key personnel could have a material adverse effect on our ability to effectively operate our business.

Acquisitions that we may undertake involve a number of inherent risks, any of which could cause us not to realize the anticipated benefits.

We continually seek to expand our operations and coal reserves through selective acquisitions. If we are unable to successfully integrate the companies, businesses or properties we acquire, our profitability may decline

Table of Contents

and we could experience a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, or results of operations. Acquisition transactions involve various inherent risks, including:

uncertainties in assessing the value, strengths, and potential profitability of, and identifying the extent of all weaknesses, risks, contingent and other liabilities (including environmental or mine safety liabilities) of, acquisition candidates;

the potential loss of key customers, management and employees of an acquired business;

the ability to achieve identified operating and financial synergies anticipated to result from an acquisition;

discrepancies between the estimated and actual reserves of the acquired business;

problems that could arise from the integration of the acquired business; and

unanticipated changes in business, industry or general economic conditions that affect the assumptions underlying our rationale for pursuing the acquisition.

Any one or more of these factors could cause us not to realize the benefits anticipated to result from an acquisition. Any acquisition opportunities we pursue could materially affect our liquidity and capital resources and may require us to incur indebtedness, seek equity capital or both. In addition, future acquisitions could result in our assuming more long-term liabilities relative to the value of the acquired assets than we have assumed in our previous acquisitions.

We may not be able to continue to effectively integrate Anker and CoalQuest into our operations or realize the expected benefits of those acquisitions.

Our future success will depend largely on our ability to continue to consolidate and effectively integrate Anker's and CoalQuest's operations into our operations. We may not be able to do so successfully without substantial costs, delays or other difficulties. We face significant challenges in consolidating functions and integrating procedures, information technology systems, personnel and operating philosophies in a timely and efficient manner. The integration process is complex and time consuming and may pose a number of obstacles, such as:

the loss of key employees or customers;

the challenge of maintaining the quality of customer service;

the need to coordinate geographically diverse operations;

retooling and reprogramming of equipment and information technology systems;

the resulting diversion of management's attention from our day-to-day business; and

Edgar Filing: Wolf Run Mining Co. - Form S-4

the need to hire and integrate additional management personnel to manage our expanded operations.

If we are not successful in completing the integration of Anker and CoalQuest into our operations, if the integration takes longer or is more complex or expensive than anticipated, if we cannot operate the Anker and CoalQuest businesses as effectively as we anticipate, whether as a result of deficiency of the acquired business or otherwise, or if the integrated businesses fail to achieve market acceptance, our operating performance, margins, sales and reputation could be materially adversely affected.

Furthermore, we may not be able to realize the expected benefits of these acquisitions. For example, as a result of infrastructure weaknesses and geologic issues at some of the existing Anker operations, the transition period for implementation of various operational improvements has taken longer than originally anticipated. In addition, in September 2006, we idled our Sycamore No. 2 mine as a result of some of these geological issues. This extended transition resulted in, decreased coal production and increased production costs in the third and fourth quarters of 2005 and in 2006 to date.

Table of Contents

If the value of our goodwill becomes impaired, it could materially reduce the value of our assets and reduce our net income for the year in which the write-off occurs.

When we acquire a business, we record an asset called goodwill if the amount we pay for the business, including liabilities assumed, is in excess of the fair value of the assets of the business we acquire. As of June 30, 2006, we have recorded \$344.0 million of goodwill on a preliminary basis in connection with the acquisitions of Horizon, Anker and CoalQuest. The Financial Accounting Standards Board's (FASB) Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 142, *Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets*, requires that goodwill be tested at least annually (absent any impairment indicators). The testing includes comparing the fair value of each reporting unit with its carrying value. Fair value is determined using discounted cash flows, market multiples and market capitalization. Impairment adjustments, if any, are required to be recognized as operating expenses. We may have future impairment adjustments to our recorded goodwill. We will perform an impairment test of the assets acquired from Horizon, Anker and CoalQuest as of October 31, 2006, although in certain circumstances we may need to perform either test sooner. Any finding that the value of our goodwill has been impaired would require us to write-off the impaired portion, which could materially reduce the value of our assets and reduce our net income for the year in which the write-off occurs.

Failure to obtain or renew surety bonds in a timely manner and on acceptable terms could affect our ability to secure reclamation and coal lease obligations, which could adversely affect our ability to mine or lease coal.

Federal and state laws require us to obtain surety bonds to secure payment of certain long-term obligations, such as mine closure or reclamation costs, federal and state workers' compensation costs, coal leases and other obligations. These bonds are typically renewable annually. Surety bond issuers and holders may not continue to renew the bonds or may demand additional collateral or other less favorable terms upon those renewals. The ability of surety bond issuers and holders to demand additional collateral or other less favorable terms has increased as the number of companies willing to issue these bonds has decreased over time. Our failure to maintain, or our inability to acquire, surety bonds that are required by state and federal law would affect our ability to secure reclamation and coal lease obligations, which could adversely affect our ability to mine or lease coal. That failure could result from a variety of factors including, without limitation:

lack of availability, higher expense or unfavorable market terms of new bonds;

restrictions on availability of collateral for current and future third-party surety bond issuers under the terms of our amended and restated credit facility; and

the exercise by third-party surety bond issuers of their right to refuse to renew the surety.

Failure to maintain capacity for required letters of credit could limit our ability to obtain or renew surety bonds.

At June 30, 2006, we had \$59.9 million of letters of credit in place, of which \$50.0 million serve as collateral for reclamation surety bonds and \$9.9 million secure miscellaneous obligations. Our amended and restated credit facility provides for a revolving credit facility of \$325.0 million, of which up to \$125.0 million may be used for letters of credit. If we do not maintain sufficient borrowing capacity under our amended and restated credit facility for additional letters of credit, we may be unable to obtain or renew surety bonds required for our mining operations.

Our business requires substantial capital investment and maintenance expenditures, which we may be unable to provide.

Our business strategy will require additional substantial capital investment. We require capital for, among other purposes, managing acquired assets, acquiring new equipment, maintaining the condition of our existing equipment and maintaining compliance with environmental laws and regulations. To the extent that cash

Table of Contents

generated internally and cash available under our credit facilities are not sufficient to fund capital requirements, we will require additional debt and/or equity financing. However, this type of financing may not be available or, if available, may not be on satisfactory terms. Future debt financings, if available, may result in increased interest and amortization expense, increased leverage and decreased income available to fund further acquisitions and expansion. In addition, future debt financings may limit our ability to withstand competitive pressures and render us more vulnerable to economic downturns. If we fail to generate sufficient earnings or to obtain sufficient additional capital in the future or fail to manage our capital investments effectively, we could be forced to reduce or delay capital expenditures, sell assets or restructure or refinance our indebtedness.

Increased consolidation and competition in the U.S. coal industry may adversely affect our ability to retain or attract customers and may reduce domestic coal prices.

During the last several years, the U.S. coal industry has experienced increased consolidation, which has contributed to the industry becoming more competitive. According to the EIA, in 1995, the top ten coal producers accounted for approximately 50% of total domestic coal production. By 2004, however, the top ten coal producers' share had increased to approximately 65% of total domestic coal production. Consequently, many of our competitors in the domestic coal industry are major coal producers who have significantly greater financial resources than us. The intense competition among coal producers may impact our ability to retain or attract customers and may therefore adversely affect our future revenues and profitability.

The demand for U.S. coal exports is dependent upon a number of factors outside of our control, including the overall demand for electricity in foreign markets, currency exchange rates, ocean freight rates, the demand for foreign-produced steel both in foreign markets and in the U.S. market (which is dependent in part on tariff rates on steel), general economic conditions in foreign countries, technological developments and environmental and other governmental regulations. If foreign demand for U.S. coal were to decline, this decline could cause competition among coal producers in the United States to intensify, potentially resulting in additional downward pressure on domestic coal prices.

Our ability to collect payments from our customers could be impaired if their creditworthiness deteriorates.

Our ability to receive payment for coal sold and delivered depends on the continued creditworthiness of our customers. Our customer base is changing with deregulation as utilities sell their power plants to their non-regulated affiliates or third parties that may be less creditworthy, thereby increasing the risk we bear on payment default. These new power plant owners may have credit ratings that are below investment grade. In addition, competition with other coal suppliers could force us to extend credit to customers and on terms that could increase the risk we bear on payment default.

We have contracts to supply coal to energy trading and brokering companies under which those companies sell coal to end users. During 2004 and 2005, the creditworthiness of the energy trading and brokering companies with which we do business declined, increasing the risk that we may not be able to collect payment for all coal sold and delivered to or on behalf of these energy trading and brokering companies.

Defects in title or loss of any leasehold interests in our properties could limit our ability to conduct mining operations on these properties or result in significant unanticipated costs.

We conduct a significant part of our mining operations on properties that we lease. A title defect or the loss of any lease upon expiration of its term, upon a default or otherwise, could adversely affect our ability to mine the associated reserves and/or process the coal that we mine. Title to most of our owned or leased properties and mineral rights is not usually verified until we make a commitment to develop a property, which may not occur until after we have obtained necessary permits and completed exploration of the property. In some cases, we rely on title information or representations and warranties provided by our lessors or grantors. Our right to mine some

Table of Contents

of our reserves has in the past been, and may again in the future be, adversely affected if defects in title or boundaries exist or if a lease expires. Any challenge to our title or leasehold interests could delay the exploration and development of the property and could ultimately result in the loss of some or all of our interest in the property. Mining operations from time to time may rely on an expired lease that we are unable to renew. From time to time we also may be in default with respect to leases for properties on which we have mining operations. In such events, we may have to close down or significantly alter the sequence of such mining operations which may adversely affect our future coal production and future revenues. If we mine on property that we do not own or lease, we could incur liability for such mining. Also, in any such case, the investigation and resolution of title issues would divert management's time from our business and our results of operations could be adversely affected. Additionally, if we lose any leasehold interests relating to any of our preparation plants, we may need to find an alternative location to process our coal and load it for delivery to customers, which could result in significant unanticipated costs.

In order to obtain leases or mining contracts to conduct our mining operations on property where these defects exist, we may in the future have to incur unanticipated costs. In addition, we may not be able to successfully negotiate new leases or mining contracts for properties containing additional reserves, or maintain our leasehold interests in properties where we have not commenced mining operations during the term of the lease. Some leases have minimum production requirements. Failure to meet those requirements could result in losses of prepaid royalties and, in some rare cases, could result in a loss of the lease itself.

Our work force could become unionized in the future, which could adversely affect the stability of our production and reduce our profitability.

All of our coal production is from mines operated by union-free employees. However, our subsidiaries' employees have the right at any time under the National Labor Relations Act to form or affiliate with a union. If the terms of a union collective bargaining agreement are significantly different from our current compensation arrangements with our employees, any unionization of our subsidiaries' employees could adversely affect the stability of our production and reduce our profitability.

Risks Relating To Government Regulation

Extensive government regulations impose significant costs on our mining operations, and future regulations could increase those costs or limit our ability to produce and sell coal.

The coal mining industry is subject to increasingly strict regulation by federal, state and local authorities with respect to matters such as:

limitations on land use;

employee health and safety;

mandated benefits for retired coal miners;

mine permitting and licensing requirements;

reclamation and restoration of mining properties after mining is completed;

air quality standards;

water pollution;

protection of human health, plantlife and wildlife;

the discharge of materials into the environment;

surface subsidence from underground mining; and

the effects of mining on groundwater quality and availability.

Table of Contents

In particular, federal and state statutes require us to restore mine property in accordance with specific standards and an approved reclamation plan, and require that we obtain and periodically renew permits for mining operations. If we do not make adequate provisions for all expected reclamation and other costs associated with mine closures, it could harm our future operating results. In addition, state and federal regulations impose strict standards for particulate matter emissions which may restrict our ability to develop new mines or could require us to modify our existing operations and increase our costs of doing business.

Federal and state safety and health regulation in the coal mining industry may be the most comprehensive and pervasive system for protection of employee safety and health affecting any segment of the U.S. industry. It is costly and time-consuming to comply with these requirements and new regulations or orders may materially adversely affect our mining operations or cost structure, any of which could harm our future results.

Under federal law, each coal mine operator must secure payment of federal black lung benefits to claimants who are current and former employees and contribute to a trust fund for the payment of benefits and medical expenses to claimants who last worked in the coal industry before July 1973. The trust fund is funded by an excise tax on coal production. If this tax increases, or if we could no longer pass it on to the purchaser of our coal under many of our long-term sales contracts, it could increase our operating costs and harm our results. New regulations that took effect in 2001 could significantly increase our costs related to contesting and paying black lung claims. If new laws or regulations increase the number and award size of claims, it could substantially harm our business.

The costs, liabilities and requirements associated with these and other regulations may be costly and time-consuming and may delay commencement or continuation of exploration or production operations. Failure to comply with these regulations may result in the assessment of administrative, civil and criminal penalties, the imposition of cleanup and site restoration costs and liens, the issuance of injunctions to limit or cease operations, the suspension or revocation of permits and other enforcement measures that could have the effect of limiting production from our operations. We may also incur costs and liabilities resulting from claims for damages to property or injury to persons arising from our operations. We must compensate employees for work-related injuries. If we do not make adequate provisions for our workers' compensation liabilities, it could harm our future operating results. If we are pursued for these sanctions, costs and liabilities, our mining operations and, as a result, our profitability could be adversely affected. See Environmental and Other Regulatory Matters.

The possibility exists that new legislation and/or regulations and orders may be adopted that may materially adversely affect our mining operations, our cost structure and/or our customers' ability to use coal. New legislation or administrative regulations (or new judicial interpretations or administrative enforcement of existing laws and regulations), including proposals related to the protection of the environment that would further regulate and tax the coal industry, may also require us or our customers to change operations significantly or incur increased costs. These regulations, if proposed and enacted in the future, could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

New government regulations are expected as a result of recent mining accidents which could increase our costs.

Both the federal and state governments impose stringent health and safety standards on the mining industry. Regulations are comprehensive and affect nearly every aspect of mining operations, including training of mine personnel, mining procedures, blasting, the equipment used in mining operations and other matters. As a result of recent mining accidents, including at our Sago mine, we expect that new federal and state health and safety regulations will be adopted that would increase operating costs and affect our mining operations. State and federal legislation has already been adopted that, among other things, requires additional oxygen supplies and communication and tracking devices. The legislation also raised the maximum civil penalty for certain violations of federal mine safety regulations to \$220,000 from \$60,000. We also announced our intention to pursue new

Table of Contents

technology for worker safety. We expect that new regulations or stricter enforcement of existing regulations will increase our costs related to worker health and safety. Additionally, we could be subject to civil penalties and other penalties if we violate mining regulations.

Mining in Northern and Central Appalachia is more complex and involves more regulatory constraints than mining in the other areas, which could affect the mining operations and cost structures of these areas.

The geological characteristics of Northern and Central Appalachian coal reserves, such as depth of overburden and coal seam thickness, make them complex and costly to mine. As mines become depleted, replacement reserves may not be available when required or, if available, may not be capable of being mined at costs comparable to those characteristic of the depleting mines. In addition, as compared to mines in the Powder River Basin in northeastern Wyoming and southeastern Montana, permitting, licensing and other environmental and regulatory requirements are more costly and time-consuming to satisfy. These factors could materially adversely affect the mining operations and cost structures of, and customers' ability to use coal produced by, our mines in Northern and Central Appalachia.

Judicial rulings that restrict disposal of mining spoil material could significantly increase our operating costs, discourage customers from purchasing our coal and materially harm our financial condition and operating results.

In our surface mining operations, we use mountaintop removal mining wherever feasible because it allows us to recover more tons of coal per acre and facilitates the permitting of larger projects, which allows mining to continue over a longer period of time than would be the case using other mining methods. To dispose of mining spoil material (including excess rock and overburden) generated by mountaintop removal operations, as well as other mining operations, we obtain permits to construct and operate valley fills and surface impoundments. Some of these permits are nationwide permits (as opposed to individual permits) issued by the Army Corps of Engineers, or ACOE, for dredging and filling in streams and wetlands. Lawsuits challenging the ACOE's authority to issue Nationwide Permit 21 have been instituted by environmental groups. The Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals recently rejected one such suit that was originally filed in West Virginia, concluding that the ACOE complied with the Clean Water Act in promulgating Nationwide Permit 21. A similar lawsuit filed in federal court in Kentucky is still pending. We cannot predict the final outcome of the legal challenges to Nationwide Permit 21 and other mountaintop mining permits. If mining methods at issue are limited or prohibited, it could significantly increase our operational costs, make it more difficult to economically recover a significant portion of our reserves and lead to a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operation. We may not be able to increase the price we charge for coal to cover higher production costs without reducing customer demand for our coal.

We may be unable to obtain and renew permits necessary for our operations, which would reduce our production, cash flow and profitability.

Mining companies must obtain numerous permits that impose strict regulations on various environmental and safety matters in connection with coal mining. These include permits issued by various federal and state agencies and regulatory bodies. The permitting rules are complex and may change over time, making our ability to comply with the applicable requirements more difficult or even impossible, thereby precluding continuing or future mining operations. Private individuals and the public have certain rights to comment upon and otherwise engage in the permitting process, including through court intervention. Accordingly, the permits we need may not be issued, maintained or renewed, or may not be issued or renewed in a timely fashion, or may involve requirements that restrict our ability to conduct our mining operations. An inability to conduct our mining operations pursuant to applicable permits would reduce our production, cash flow, and profitability.

If the assumptions underlying our reclamation and mine closure obligations are materially inaccurate, we could be required to expend greater amounts than anticipated.

The Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977, or SMCRA, establishes operational, reclamation and closure standards for all aspects of surface mining as well as most aspects of deep mining. Estimates of our total

Table of Contents

reclamation and mine-closing liabilities are based upon permit requirements, independent third party engineering consultants and our engineering expertise related to these requirements. The estimate of ultimate reclamation liability is reviewed periodically by our management and engineers. The estimated liability can change significantly if actual costs vary from assumptions or if governmental regulations change significantly. We adopted SFAS No. 143, *Accounting for Asset Retirement Obligations*, effective January 1, 2003. SFAS No. 143 requires that retirement obligations be recorded as a liability based on fair value, which is calculated as the present value of the estimated future cash flows. In estimating future cash flows, we considered the estimated current cost of reclamation and applied inflation rates and a third-party profit, as necessary. The third-party profit is an estimate of the approximate markup that would be charged by contractors for work performed on behalf of us. The resulting estimated reclamation and mine closure obligations could change significantly if actual amounts change significantly from our assumptions.

Our operations may substantially impact the environment or cause exposure to hazardous materials, and our properties may have significant environmental contamination, any of which could result in material liabilities to us.

We use, and in the past have used, hazardous materials and generate, and in the past have generated, hazardous wastes. In addition, many of the locations that we own or operate were used for coal mining and/or involved hazardous materials usage either before or after we were involved with those locations. We may be subject to claims under federal and state statutes, and/or common law doctrines, for toxic torts, natural resource damages, and other damages as well as the investigation and clean up of soil, surface water, groundwater, and other media. Such claims may arise, for example, out of current or former activities at sites that we own or operate currently, as well as at sites that we or predecessor entities owned or operated in the past, and at contaminated sites that have always been owned or operated by third parties. Our liability for such claims may be joint and several, so that we may be held responsible for more than our share of the remediation costs or other damages, or even for the entire share. We have from time to time been subject to claims arising out of contamination at our own and other facilities and may incur such liabilities in the future.

Mining operations can also impact flows and water quality in surface water bodies and remedial measures may be required, such as lining of stream beds, to prevent or minimize such impacts. We are currently involved with state environmental authorities concerning impacts or alleged impacts of our mining operations on water flows in several surface streams. We are studying, or addressing, those impacts and we have not finally resolved those matters. Many of our mining operations take place in the vicinity of streams, and similar impacts could be asserted or identified at other streams in the future. The costs of our efforts at the streams we are currently addressing, and at any other streams that may be identified in the future, could be significant.

We maintain extensive coal slurry impoundments at a number of our mines. Such impoundments are subject to regulation. Slurry impoundments maintained by other coal mining operations have been known to fail, releasing large volumes of coal slurry. Structural failure of an impoundment can result in extensive damage to the environment and natural resources, such as bodies of water that the coal slurry reaches, as well as liability for related personal injuries and property damages, and injuries to wildlife. Some of our impoundments overlie mined out areas, which can pose a heightened risk of failure and of damages arising out of failure. We have commenced measures to modify our method of operation at one surface impoundment containing slurry wastes in order to reduce the risk of releases to the environment from it, a process that will take several years to complete. If one of our impoundments were to fail, we could be subject to substantial claims for the resulting environmental contamination and associated liability, as well as for fines and penalties.

These and other impacts that our operations may have on the environment, as well as exposures to hazardous substances or wastes associated with our operations and environmental conditions at our properties, could result in costs and liabilities that would materially and adversely affect us.

Extensive environmental regulations affect our customers and could reduce the demand for coal as a fuel source and cause our sales to decline.

The Clean Air Act and similar state and local laws extensively regulate the amount of sulfur dioxide, particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, and other compounds emitted into the air from coke ovens and electric power

Table of Contents

plants, which are the largest end-users of our coal. Such regulations will require significant emissions control expenditures for many coal-fired power plants to comply with applicable ambient air quality standards. As a result, these generators may switch to other fuels that generate less of these emissions, possibly reducing future demand for coal and the construction of coal-fired power plants.

The Federal Clean Air Act, including the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990, and corresponding state laws that regulate emissions of materials into the air affect coal mining operations both directly and indirectly. Measures intended to improve air quality that reduce coal's share of the capacity for power generation could diminish our revenues and harm our business, financial condition and results of operations. The price of higher sulfur coal may decrease as more coal-fired utility power plants install additional pollution control equipment to comply with stricter sulfur dioxide emission limits, which may reduce our revenues and harm our results. In addition, regulatory initiatives including the nitrogen oxide rules, new ozone and particulate matter standards, regional haze regulations, new source review, regulation of mercury emissions, and legislation or regulations that establish restrictions on greenhouse gas emissions or provide for other multiple pollutant reductions could make coal a less attractive fuel to our utility customers and substantially reduce our sales.

Various new and proposed laws and regulations may require further reductions in emissions from coal-fired utilities. For example, under the Clean Air Interstate Rule issued in March 2005, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, or EPA, has further regulated sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides from coal-fired power plants. Among other things, in affected states, the rule mandates reductions in sulfur dioxide emissions by approximately 45% below 2003 levels by 2010, and by approximately 57% below 2003 levels by 2015. The stringency of this cap may require many coal-fired sources to install additional pollution control equipment, such as wet scrubbers. Installation of additional pollution control equipment required by this proposed rule could result in a decrease in the demand for low sulfur coal (because sulfur would be removed by the new equipment), potentially driving down prices for low sulfur coal. In March 2006, the EPA denied petitions to reconsider the Clean Air Interstate Rule and promulgated federal implementation plans for this rule, which are subject to judicial challenge. In March 2005, the EPA also adopted the Clean Air Mercury Rule to control mercury emissions from power plants, which could require coal-fired power plants to install new pollution controls or comply with a mandatory, declining cap on the total mercury emissions allowed from coal-fired power plants nationwide. The Clean Air Mercury Rule is subject to judicial challenge. Some states, including Georgia and North Carolina, are adopting or proposing to adopt more stringent restrictions on mercury emissions than those contained in the Clean Air Mercury Rule. These and other future standards could have the effect of making the operation of coal-fired plants less profitable, thereby decreasing demand for coal. The majority of our coal supply agreements contain provisions that allow a purchaser to terminate its contract if legislation is passed that either restricts the use or type of coal permissible at the purchaser's plant or results in specified increases in the cost of coal or its use.

There have been several recent proposals in Congress, including the Clear Skies Initiative, that are designed to further reduce emissions of sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxides and mercury from power plants, and certain ones could regulate additional air pollutants. If such initiatives are enacted into law, power plant operators could choose fuel sources other than coal to meet their requirements, thereby reducing the demand for coal.

A regional haze program initiated by the EPA to protect and to improve visibility at and around national parks, national wilderness areas and international parks restricts the construction of new coal-fired power plants whose operation may impair visibility at and around federally protected areas, and may require some existing coal-fired power plants to install additional control measures designed to limit haze-causing emissions.

One major by-product of burning coal is carbon dioxide, which is considered a greenhouse gas and is a major source of concern with respect to global warming. The Kyoto Protocol to the 1992 Framework Convention on Global Climate Change, which establishes a binding set of emission targets for greenhouse gases, became binding on ratifying countries on February 16, 2005. Four industrialized nations have refused to ratify the Kyoto Protocol—Australia, Liechtenstein, Monaco and the United States. Although the targets vary from country to country, if the United States were to ratify the Kyoto Protocol, our nation would be required to reduce greenhouse gas emissions to 93% of 1990 levels in a series of phased reductions from 2008 to 2012.

Table of Contents

Future regulation of greenhouse gases in the United States could occur, for example, pursuant to future U.S. treaty obligations, or statutory or regulatory changes under the Clean Air Act. The Bush Administration has proposed a package of voluntary emission reductions for greenhouse gases which provide for certain incentives if targets are met. Some states, such as Massachusetts, have already issued regulations regulating greenhouse gas emissions from large power plants.

Seven northeastern U.S. states have entered into a Memorandum of Understanding, to create a regional initiative to establish a cap-and-trade greenhouse gas program for electric generators, referred to as Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative (RGGI). The model rule caps carbon dioxide emissions from electric generators on January 1, 2009 at projected 2009 levels until 2015, and then requires a 10 percent reduction in greenhouse gas emissions between 2015 and 2019. There are still a number of uncertainties regarding this initiative. The model rule, which was issued August 15, 2006, requires each state to formally implement the requirements of the model rule either through legislation or through its regulatory process.

Risks Relating To The Notes

Our ability and the ability of some of our subsidiaries to engage in some business transactions or to pursue our business strategy may be limited by the terms of the notes and our other debt.

Our amended and restated credit facility contains a number of financial covenants requiring us to meet financial ratios and financial condition tests. The indenture governing the notes and our amended and restated credit facility also restrict our and our subsidiaries ability to:

incur additional debt;

pay dividends on, redeem or repurchase capital stock;

allow our subsidiaries to issue new stock to any person other than us or any of our other subsidiaries;

make investments;

make acquisitions;

incur, or permit to exist, liens;

enter into transactions with affiliates;

guarantee the debt of other entities, including joint ventures;

merge or consolidate or otherwise combine with another company; and

transfer or sell a material amount of our assets outside the ordinary course of business.

These covenants could adversely affect our ability to finance our future operations or capital needs or to execute preferred business strategies.

Edgar Filing: Wolf Run Mining Co. - Form S-4

Our ability to borrow under our amended and restated credit facility depends upon our ability to comply with these covenants. Our ability to meet these covenants may be affected by events beyond our control and we may not meet these obligations. Our failure to comply with these covenants could result in an event of default under the indenture governing the notes that, if not cured or waived, could permit acceleration of the notes and cause an event of default under our amended and restated credit facility and permit foreclosure on any collateral granted as security under our amended and restated credit facility. If our indebtedness is accelerated, we may not be able to repay the notes or borrow sufficient funds to refinance the notes. Even if we were able to obtain new financing, it may not be on commercially reasonable terms, on terms that are acceptable to us, or at all. If our debt is in default for any reason, our business, financial condition and results of operations could be materially and adversely affected.

Table of Contents

We are also subject to limitations on capital expenditures under our amended and restated credit facility. Because of these limitations, we may not be able to pursue our business strategy to replace our aging equipment fleet, develop additional mines or pursue additional acquisitions without additional financing. See Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Conditions and Results of Operations Liquidity and Capital Resources and Note 8 to our audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2005 included elsewhere in this prospectus.

If our business does not generate sufficient cash for operations, we may not be able to repay our indebtedness.

As of June 30, 2006, we had cash of approximately \$65.8 million, total consolidated indebtedness, including current maturities and capital lease obligations, of approximately \$197.7 million and additional borrowing capacity of \$265.1 million under the amended and restated credit facility. Subject to the limits contained in the indenture governing the notes and in our amended and restated credit facility, we may also incur additional debt in the future. If new debt is added to our and our subsidiaries' current debt levels, the related risks that we and they now face could intensify. See Description of Other Indebtedness. In addition to the principal repayments on our outstanding debt, we have other demands on our cash resources, including, among others, capital expenditures and operating expenses.

Our ability to pay principal and interest on and to refinance our debt depends upon the operating performance of our subsidiaries, which will be affected by, among other things, general economic, financial, competitive, legislative, regulatory and other factors, some of which are beyond our control. In particular, economic conditions could cause the price of coal to fall, our revenue to decline, and hamper our ability to repay our indebtedness, including the notes.

Our business may not generate sufficient cash flow from operations and future borrowings may not be available to us under our amended and restated credit facility or otherwise in an amount sufficient to enable us to pay our indebtedness including anticipated interest on the notes, or to fund our other liquidity needs. We may need to refinance all or a portion of our indebtedness on or before maturity. We may not be able to refinance any of our indebtedness on commercially reasonable terms, on terms acceptable to us or at all.

The notes and the guarantees are unsecured and therefore effectively subordinated to our and the guarantors' secured debt.

Our obligations under the notes, and the obligations of the guarantors under their respective guarantees, are unsecured. As a result, the notes are effectively subordinated to all of our and the guarantors' existing and future secured debt to the extent of the assets securing that debt. As of June 30, 2006, we and the guarantors had \$22.7 million of secured debt outstanding and \$265.1 million (which amount may be increased by \$100.0 million), available for future borrowings under our amended and restated credit facility, subject to compliance with the facility's borrowing base. Our obligations under our amended and restated credit facility are secured by a first priority lien on substantially all of our and the guarantors' assets. In the event that we are not able to repay amounts due under the notes and our amended and restated credit facility, the lenders under our amended and restated credit facility could proceed against the assets securing that indebtedness. In that event, any proceeds received upon a realization of the collateral would be applied first to amounts due under the amended and restated credit facility before any proceeds would be available to make payments on the notes. If there is a default, the value of this collateral may not be sufficient to repay both the lenders under the amended and restated credit facility and the holders of the notes.

We may not be able to repurchase the notes upon a change of control as required by the indenture.

Upon the occurrence of specific types of change of control events, we will be required to make an offer to purchase all of the notes at 101% of their principal amount, plus accrued and unpaid interest up to, but not

Table of Contents

including, the date of repurchase. The source of funds for any such purchase would be our available cash or third-party financing. However, we may not have enough available funds at the time of any change of control to make required repurchases of tendered notes. In addition, under the amended and restated credit facility, a change of control would be an event of default and we could be prohibited from repurchasing the notes. Any future credit agreement or other agreements relating to senior indebtedness to which we become a party may contain similar provisions. Our failure to repurchase tendered notes at a time when the repurchase is required by the indenture would constitute a default under the indenture. This default would, in turn, constitute an event of default under our amended and restated credit facility and may constitute an event of default under future senior secured indebtedness, any of which could cause repayment of the related debt to be accelerated after any applicable notice or grace periods. If debt repayment were to be accelerated, we may not have sufficient funds to repurchase the notes and repay the debt.

In addition, the definition of change of control for purposes of the indenture does not necessarily afford protection for the holders of the notes in the event of some types of highly leveraged transactions, including certain acquisitions, mergers, refinancings, restructurings or other recapitalizations, although these types of transactions could increase our indebtedness or otherwise affect our capital structure or credit ratings and the holders of the notes. The definition of change of control for purposes of the indenture also includes a phrase relating to the direct or indirect sale, lease, transfer, conveyance or other disposition of all or substantially all of our properties or assets taken as a whole. Although there is a limited body of case law interpreting the phrase substantially all, there is no precise established definition under applicable law. Accordingly, our obligation to make an offer to purchase the notes, and the ability of a holder of these notes to require us to repurchase its notes pursuant to the offer as a result of a highly leveraged transaction or a sale, lease, transfer, conveyance or other disposition of less than all of our assets taken as a whole may be uncertain.

The trading prices for the notes is directly affected by our credit rating.

Credit rating agencies continually revise their ratings for companies that they follow, including us. Any ratings downgrade could adversely affect the trading price of the notes or the trading market for the notes to the extent a trading market for the notes develops. The condition of the financial and credit markets and prevailing interest rates have fluctuated in the past and are likely to fluctuate in the future.

Federal and state statutes allow courts, under specific circumstances, to void guarantees and require note holders to return payments received from guarantors.

Under the federal bankruptcy law and comparable provisions of state fraudulent transfer laws, a guarantee could be voided, or claims in respect of a guarantee could be subordinated to all other debts of that guarantor if, among other things, the guarantor, at the time it incurred the indebtedness evidenced by its guarantee:

received less than reasonably equivalent value or fair consideration for the incurrence of such guarantee; and

was insolvent or rendered insolvent by reason of such incurrence; or

was engaged in a business or transaction for which the guarantor's remaining assets constituted unreasonably small capital; or

intended to incur, or believed that it would incur, debts beyond its ability to pay such debts as they mature.

The measures of insolvency for purposes of these fraudulent transfer laws will vary depending upon the law applied in any proceeding to determine whether a fraudulent transfer has occurred. Generally, however, a guarantor would be considered insolvent if:

the sum of its debts, including contingent liabilities, was greater than the fair saleable value of all of its assets; or

Table of Contents

if the present fair saleable value of its assets was less than the amount that would be required to pay its probable liability on its existing debts, including contingent liabilities, as they become absolute and mature; or

it could not pay its debts as they become due.

On the basis of historical financial information, recent operating history and other factors, we believe that each guarantor, after giving effect to its guarantee of the exchange notes, will not be insolvent, will not have unreasonably small capital for the business in which it is engaged and will not have incurred debts beyond its ability to pay such debts as they mature. We cannot assure you, however, as to what standard a court would apply in making these determinations or that a court would agree with our conclusions in this regard.

To the extent a court voids a guarantee as a fraudulent transfer, preference or conveyance or holds it unenforceable for any other reason, holders of notes would cease to have any direct claim against the guarantor which delivered that guarantee. If a court were to take this action, the guarantor's assets would be applied first to satisfy the guarantor's liabilities, including trade payables, and preferred stock claims, if any, before any payment in respect of the guarantee could be made. In addition, any payment by that guarantor pursuant to its guarantee could be voided and required to be returned to the guarantor, or to a fund for the benefit of the creditors of the guarantor.

The interests of our major stockholders could conflict with your interests as a noteholder.

Funds sponsored by WLR currently own approximately 16.05% of our common stock. Circumstances may occur in which WLR or other major investors may have an interest in pursuing acquisitions, divestitures or other transactions, including among other things, taking advantage of certain corporate opportunities that, in their judgment, could enhance their investment in us or another company in which they invest. These transactions might involve risks to noteholders or adversely affect us or other investors.

We may from time to time engage in transactions with related parties and affiliates that include, among other things, business arrangements, lease arrangements for certain coal reserves and the payment of fees or commissions for the transfer of coal reserves by one operating company to another. These transactions, if any, may adversely affect our sales volumes, margins and earnings.

Risks Relating To The Exchange Offer

If you do not exchange your outstanding notes for exchange notes in the exchange offer, your outstanding notes will continue to be subject to significant restrictions on transfer, and may be subject to a limited trading market and a significant diminution in value.

If you do not exchange your outstanding notes for exchange notes in the exchange offer, you will continue to be subject to the restrictions on transfer described in the legend on the outstanding notes. In general, you may only offer or sell the outstanding notes if they are registered under the Securities Act and applicable state securities laws, or exempt from or not subject to registration. To the extent other outstanding notes are tendered and accepted in the exchange offer, the trading market, if any, for the remaining outstanding notes would be adversely affected and there could be a significant diminution in the value of the outstanding notes as compared to the value of the exchange notes.

An active public market may not develop for the exchange notes, which could adversely affect the market price and liquidity of the exchange notes.

The exchange notes constitute securities for which there is no established trading market. We do not intend to list the exchange notes on any securities exchange or to seek approval for quotation through any automated quotation system, and no active public market for the exchange notes is currently anticipated. If a market for the

Table of Contents

exchange notes should develop, the exchange notes could trade at a discount from their principal amount and they may be difficult to sell. Future trading prices of the exchange notes will depend on many factors, including prevailing interest rates, our operating results and the market for similar securities. As a result, we cannot assure you that you will be able to resell any exchange notes or, if you are able to resell, the price at which you will be able to do so.

If you participate in the exchange offer for the purpose of participating in a distribution of the exchange notes you could be deemed an underwriter under the Securities Act and be required to deliver a prospectus when you resell the exchange notes.

If you exchange your outstanding notes in the exchange offer for the purpose of participating in a distribution of the exchange notes, you may be deemed an underwriter under the Securities Act. If so, you will be required to comply with the registration and prospectus delivery requirements of the Securities Act in connection with any resale of the exchange notes. If you are deemed to be an underwriter and do not comply with these prospectus delivery requirements, you may be subject to civil penalties.

Your outstanding notes will not be accepted for exchange if you fail to follow the exchange offer procedures and, as a result, your outstanding notes will continue to be subject to existing transfer restrictions, and you may not be able to sell your outstanding notes.

We will not accept your outstanding notes for exchange if you do not follow the exchange offer procedures. You will receive exchange notes in exchange for your outstanding notes only if, before the expiration date, you deliver all of the following to the exchange agent:

certificates for the outstanding notes or a book-entry confirmation of a book-entry transfer of the outstanding notes into the exchange agent's account at the Depository Trust Company, or DTC;

the letter of transmittal, properly completed and duly executed by you, together with any required signature guarantees; and

any other documents required by the letter of transmittal.

You should allow sufficient time to ensure that the exchange agent receives all required documents before the exchange offer expires. Neither we nor the exchange agent has any duty to inform you of defects or irregularities with respect to the tender of your outstanding notes for exchange.

Table of Contents

SPECIAL NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This prospectus contains forward-looking statements that are not statements of historical fact and may involve a number of risks and uncertainties. We have used the words anticipate, believe, could, estimate, expect, intend, may, plan, predict, project and similar phrases, including references to assumptions, in this prospectus to identify forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements are made based on expectations and beliefs concerning future events affecting us and are subject to uncertainties and factors relating to our operations and business environment, all of which are difficult to predict and many of which are beyond our control, that could cause our actual results to differ materially from those matters expressed in or implied by these forward-looking statements. The following factors are among those that may cause actual results to differ materially from our forward-looking statements:

market demand for coal, electricity and steel;

availability of qualified workers;

future economic or capital market conditions;

weather conditions or catastrophic weather-related damage;

our production capabilities;

the ongoing integration of Anker and CoalQuest into our business;

the consummation of financing, acquisition or disposition transactions and the effect thereof on our business;

our plans and objectives for future operations and expansion or consolidation;

our relationships with, and other conditions affecting, our customers;

the availability and costs of key supplies or commodities such as diesel fuel, steel, explosives and tires;

prices of fuels which compete with or impact coal usage, such as oil and natural gas;

timing of reductions or increases in customer coal inventories;

long-term coal supply arrangements;

risks in coal mining;

unexpected maintenance and equipment failure;

environmental, safety and other laws and regulations, including those directly affecting our coal mining and production, and those affecting our customers' coal usage;

competition;

railroad, barge, trucking and other transportation availability, performance and costs;

employee benefits costs and labor relations issues;

replacement of our reserves;

our assumptions concerning economically recoverable coal reserve estimates;

availability and costs of credit, surety bonds and letters of credit;

title defects or loss of leasehold interests in our properties which could result in unanticipated costs or inability to mine these properties;

Table of Contents

future legislation and changes in regulations or governmental policies or changes in interpretations thereof, including with respect to safety enhancements;

the impairment of the value of our goodwill;

the ongoing investigations into the Sago mine explosion;

our liquidity, results of operations and financial condition;

the adequacy and sufficiency of our internal controls; and

legal and administrative proceedings, settlements, investigations and claims.

You should keep in mind that any forward-looking statement made by us in this prospectus speaks only as of the date on which we make it. New risks and uncertainties arise from time to time, and it is impossible for us to predict these events or how they may affect us. We have no duty to, and do not intend to, update or revise the forward-looking statements in this prospectus after the date of this prospectus, except as may be required by law. In light of these risks and uncertainties, you should keep in mind that any forward-looking statement made in this prospectus might not occur.

Table of Contents

THE EXCHANGE OFFER

Purpose of the Exchange Offer

In connection with the offer and sale of the outstanding notes, we entered into a registration rights agreement with the initial purchasers of the outstanding notes. We are making the exchange offer to satisfy our obligations under the registration rights agreement.

Terms of the Exchange

We are offering to exchange, upon the terms and subject to the conditions set forth in this prospectus and in the accompanying letter of transmittal, exchange notes for an equal principal amount of outstanding notes. The terms of the exchange notes are identical in all material respects to those of the outstanding notes, except for transfer restrictions, registration rights and special interest rate provisions relating to the outstanding notes which will not apply to the exchange notes. The exchange notes will be entitled to the benefits of the indenture. See Description of Notes.

The exchange offer is not conditioned upon any minimum aggregate principal amount of outstanding notes being tendered or accepted for exchange. As of the date of this prospectus, \$175.0 million aggregate principal amount of the outstanding 10.25% Senior Notes due 2014 were outstanding. Outstanding notes tendered in the exchange offer must be in denominations of a minimum principal amount of \$2,000 or any integral multiples of \$1,000.

Based on certain interpretive letters issued by the staff of the SEC to third parties in unrelated transactions, holders of outstanding notes, except any holder who is an affiliate of ours within the meaning of Rule 405 under the Securities Act, who exchange their outstanding notes for exchange notes pursuant to the exchange offer generally may offer the exchange notes for resale, resell the exchange notes and otherwise transfer the exchange notes without compliance with the registration and prospectus delivery provisions of the Securities Act, *provided* that the exchange notes are acquired in the ordinary course of the holders' business and such holders are not participating in, and have no arrangement or understanding with any person to participate in, a distribution of the exchange notes.

Each broker-dealer that receives exchange notes for its own account in exchange for outstanding notes, where the outstanding notes were acquired by the broker-dealer as a result of market-making activities or other trading activities, must acknowledge that it will deliver a prospectus in connection with any resale of the exchange notes as described in Plan of Distribution. In addition, to comply with the securities laws of individual jurisdictions, if applicable, the exchange notes may not be offered or sold unless they have been registered or qualified for sale in the jurisdiction or an exemption from registration or qualification is available and complied with. We have agreed, pursuant to the registration rights agreement, to register or qualify the exchange notes for offer or sale under the securities or blue sky laws of the jurisdictions you request in writing. If you do not exchange your outstanding notes for exchange notes pursuant to the exchange offer, your outstanding notes will continue to be subject to the restrictions on transfer contained in the legend.

If any holder of the outstanding notes is an affiliate of ours, is engaged in or intends to engage in or has any arrangement or understanding with any person to participate in the distribution of the exchange notes to be acquired in the exchange offer, the holder would not be able to rely on the applicable interpretations of the SEC and would be required to comply with the registration requirements of the Securities Act, except for resales made pursuant to an exemption from, or in a transaction not subject to, the registration requirements of the Securities Act and applicable state securities laws.

Expiration Date; Extensions; Termination; Amendments

The exchange offer expires on the expiration date, which is 5:00 p.m., New York City time, on _____, 2006 unless we, in our sole discretion, extend the period during which the exchange offer is open.

Table of Contents

We reserve the right to extend the exchange offer at any time and from time to time prior to the expiration date by giving written notice to The Bank of New York Trust Company, N.A., the exchange agent, and by a press release or other public announcement communicated by no later than 9:00 a.m. on the next business day following the previously scheduled expiration date, unless otherwise required by applicable law or regulation. During any extension of the exchange offer, all outstanding notes previously tendered will remain subject to the exchange offer and may be accepted for exchange by us.

We expressly reserve the right to:

terminate the exchange offer and not accept for exchange any outstanding notes for any reason, including if any of the events set forth below under **Conditions to the Exchange Offer** shall have occurred and shall not have been waived by us; and

amend the terms of the exchange offer in any manner, whether before or after any tender of the outstanding notes.

If any termination or material amendment occurs, we will notify the exchange agent in writing and will either issue a press release or give written notice to the holders of the outstanding notes as promptly as practicable.

Unless we terminate the exchange offer prior to 5:00 p.m., New York City time, on the expiration date, we will exchange the exchange notes for the validly tendered and not withdrawn outstanding notes promptly after the expiration date. We refer to the date on which we issue the exchange notes as the **exchange date** in this prospectus. Any outstanding notes not accepted for exchange for any reason will be returned without expense to the tendering holder promptly after expiration or termination of the exchange offer. See **Acceptance of Outstanding Notes for Exchange; Delivery of Exchange Notes**.

This prospectus and the related letter of transmittal and other relevant materials will be mailed by us to record holders of outstanding notes and will be furnished to brokers, banks and similar persons whose names, or the names of whose nominees, appear on the lists of holders for subsequent transmittal to beneficial owners of outstanding notes.

Procedures for Tendering Outstanding Notes

The tender of outstanding notes by you pursuant to any one of the procedures set forth below will constitute an agreement between you and us in accordance with the terms and subject to the conditions set forth in this prospectus and in the letter of transmittal.

General Procedures. You may tender outstanding notes by:

properly completing and signing the letter of transmittal or a facsimile and delivering the letter of transmittal together with:

the certificate or certificates representing the outstanding notes being tendered and any required signature guarantees, to the exchange agent at its address set forth in the letter of transmittal on or prior to the expiration date; or

a timely confirmation of a book-entry transfer of the outstanding notes being tendered, if the procedure is available, into the exchange agent's account at the DTC for that purpose pursuant to the procedure for book-entry transfer described below; or

complying with the guaranteed delivery procedures described below.

If tendered outstanding notes are registered in the name of the signer of the letter of transmittal and the exchange notes to be issued in exchange for those outstanding notes are to be issued, or if a new note

Table of Contents

representing any untendered outstanding notes is to be issued, in the name of the registered holder, the signature of the signer need not be guaranteed. In any other case, the tendered outstanding notes must be endorsed or accompanied by written instruments of transfer in form satisfactory to us and duly executed by the registered holder and the signature on the endorsement or instrument of transfer must be guaranteed by a commercial bank or trust company located or having an office or correspondent in the United States or by a member firm of a national securities exchange or of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. or by a member of a signature medallion program such as STAMP. If the exchange notes and/or outstanding notes not exchanged are to be delivered to an address other than that of the registered holder appearing on the note register for the outstanding notes, the signature on the letter of transmittal must be guaranteed by an eligible institution.

Any beneficial owner whose outstanding notes are registered in the name of a broker, dealer, commercial bank, trust company or other nominee and who wishes to tender outstanding notes should contact the holder promptly and instruct the holder to tender outstanding notes on the beneficial owner's behalf. If the beneficial owner wishes to tender the outstanding notes itself, the beneficial owner must, prior to completing and executing the letter of transmittal and delivering the outstanding notes, either make appropriate arrangements to register ownership of the outstanding notes in the beneficial owner's name or follow the procedures described in the immediately preceding paragraph. The transfer of record ownership may take considerable time.

A tender will be deemed to have been received as of the date when:

the tendering holder's properly completed and duly signed letter of transmittal accompanied by the outstanding notes is received by the exchange agent;

the tendering holder's properly completed and duly signed letter of transmittal accompanied by a book-entry confirmation is received by the exchange agent; or

notice of guaranteed delivery or letter or facsimile transmission to similar effect from an eligible institution is received by the exchange agent.

Issuances of exchange notes in exchange for outstanding notes tendered pursuant to a notice of guaranteed delivery or letter or facsimile transmission to similar effect by an eligible institution will be made only against deposit of the letter of transmittal, the tendered outstanding notes, or book-entry confirmation, if applicable, and any other required documents.

All questions as to the validity, form, eligibility, including time of receipt, and acceptance for exchange of any tender of outstanding notes will be determined by us, and will be final and binding. We reserve the absolute right to reject any or all tenders not in proper form or the acceptances for exchange of which may, upon advice of our counsel, be unlawful. We also reserve the absolute right to waive any of the conditions of the exchange offer or any defects or irregularities in tenders of any particular holder whether or not similar defects or irregularities are waived in the case of other holders. Neither we, the exchange agent nor any other person will be under any duty to give notification of any defects or irregularities in tenders or will incur any liability for failure to give any such notification. Our interpretation of the terms and conditions of the exchange offer, including the letter of transmittal and its instructions, will be final and binding.

The method of delivery of outstanding notes and all other documents is at the election and risk of the tendering holders, and delivery will be deemed made only when actually received and confirmed by the exchange agent. If the delivery is by mail, it is recommended that registered mail properly insured with return receipt requested be used and that the mailing be made sufficiently in advance of the expiration date to permit delivery to the exchange agent prior to 5:00 p.m., New York City time, on the expiration date. As an alternative to delivery by mail, holders may wish to consider overnight or hand delivery service. In all cases, sufficient time should be allowed to assure delivery to the exchange agent prior to 5:00 p.m., New York City time, on the expiration date. No letter of transmittal or outstanding notes should be sent to us. Holders may request their respective brokers, dealers, commercial banks, trust companies or nominees to effect the above transactions for the holders.

Table of Contents

Book-Entry Transfer. The exchange agent will make a request to establish an account with respect to the outstanding notes at DTC for purposes of the exchange offer within two business days after the prospectus is mailed to holders, and any financial institution that is a participant in DTC may make book-entry delivery of outstanding notes by causing DTC to transfer the outstanding notes into the exchange agent's account at DTC in accordance with DTC's procedures for transfer.

Guaranteed Delivery Procedures. If you desire to tender outstanding notes pursuant to the exchange offer, but time will not permit a letter of transmittal, the outstanding notes or other required documents to reach the exchange agent on or before the expiration date, or if the procedure for book-entry transfer cannot be completed on a timely basis, a tender may be effected if the exchange agent has received at its office a letter or facsimile transmission from an eligible institution setting forth the name and address of the tendering holder, the names in which the outstanding notes are registered, the principal amount of the outstanding notes being tendered and, if possible, the certificate numbers of the outstanding notes to be tendered, and stating that the tender is being made thereby and guaranteeing that within three NYSE trading days after the expiration date, the outstanding notes, in proper form for transfer, or a book-entry confirmation, as the case may be, together with a properly completed and duly executed letter of transmittal and any other required documents, will be delivered by the eligible institution to the exchange agent in accordance with the procedures outlined above. Unless outstanding notes being tendered by the above-described method are deposited with the exchange agent, including through a book-entry confirmation, within the time period set forth above and accompanied or preceded by a properly completed letter of transmittal and any other required documents, we may, at our option, reject the tender. Additional copies of a notice of guaranteed delivery which may be used by eligible institutions for the purposes described in this paragraph are available from the exchange agent.

Terms and Conditions of the Letter of Transmittal

The letter of transmittal contains, among other things, the following terms and conditions, which are part of the exchange offer.

The transferring party tendering outstanding notes for exchange will be deemed to have exchanged, assigned and transferred the outstanding notes to us and irrevocably constituted and appointed the exchange agent as the transferor's agent and attorney-in-fact to cause the outstanding notes to be assigned, transferred and exchanged. The transferor will be required to represent and warrant that it has full power and authority to tender, exchange, assign and transfer the outstanding notes and to acquire exchange notes issuable upon the exchange of the tendered outstanding notes and that, when the same are accepted for exchange, we will acquire good and unencumbered title to the tendered outstanding notes, free and clear of all liens, restrictions, charges and encumbrances, other than restrictions on transfer, and that the notes are not and will not be subject to any adverse claim. The transferor will be required to also agree that it will, upon request, execute and deliver any additional documents deemed by the exchange agent or us to be necessary or desirable to complete the exchange, assignment and transfer of tendered outstanding notes. The transferor will be required to agree that acceptance of any tendered outstanding notes by us and the issuance of exchange notes in exchange for tendered outstanding notes will constitute performance in full by us of our obligations under the registration rights agreement and that we will have no further obligations or liabilities under the registration rights agreement, except in certain limited circumstances. All authority conferred by the transferor will survive the death, bankruptcy or incapacity of the transferor and every obligation of the transferor will be binding upon the heirs, legal representatives, successors, assigns, executors, administrators and trustees in bankruptcy of the transferor.

By tendering outstanding notes and executing the letter of transmittal, the transferor certifies that:

it is not an affiliate of ours or our subsidiaries or, if the transferor is an affiliate of ours or our subsidiaries, it will comply with the registration and prospectus delivery requirements of the Securities Act to the extent applicable;

the exchange notes are being acquired in the ordinary course of business of the person receiving the exchange notes, whether or not the person is the holder;

Table of Contents

the transferor has not entered into an arrangement or understanding with any other person to participate in the distribution, within the meaning of the Securities Act, of the exchange notes;

the transferor is not a broker-dealer who purchased the outstanding notes for resale pursuant to an exemption under the Securities Act; and

the transferor will be able to trade the exchange notes acquired in the exchange offer without restriction under the Securities Act. Each broker-dealer that receives exchange notes for its own account in exchange for outstanding notes where such outstanding notes were acquired by such broker-dealer as a result of market-making activities or other trading activities must acknowledge that it will deliver a prospectus in connection with any resale of such exchange notes. See Plan of Distribution.

Withdrawal Rights

Outstanding notes tendered pursuant to the exchange offer may be withdrawn at any time prior to the expiration date.

For a withdrawal to be effective, a written letter or facsimile transmission notice of withdrawal must be received by the exchange agent at its address set forth in the letter of transmittal not later than the close of business on the expiration date. Any notice of withdrawal must specify the person named in the letter of transmittal as having tendered outstanding notes to be withdrawn, the certificate number(s) and principal amount of outstanding notes to be withdrawn, that the holder is withdrawing its election to have such outstanding notes exchanged and the name of the registered holder of the outstanding notes, and must be signed by the holder in the same manner as the original signature on the letter of transmittal, including any required signature guarantees, or be accompanied by evidence satisfactory to us that the person withdrawing the tender has succeeded to the beneficial ownership of the outstanding notes being withdrawn. The exchange agent will return the properly withdrawn outstanding notes promptly following receipt of notice of withdrawal. Properly withdrawn outstanding notes may be retendered by following one of the procedures described under Procedures for Tendering Outstanding Notes above at any time on or prior to the expiration date. If outstanding notes have been tendered pursuant to the procedure for book-entry transfer described above, any notice of withdrawal must specify the name and number of the account at DTC to be credited with the withdrawn outstanding notes and otherwise comply with the procedures of such facility. All questions as to the validity of notices of withdrawals, including time of receipt, will be determined by us, and will be final and binding on all parties.

Acceptance of Outstanding Notes for Exchange; Delivery of Exchange Notes

Upon the terms and subject to the conditions of the exchange offer, the acceptance for exchange of outstanding notes validly tendered and not withdrawn and the issuance of the exchange notes will be made on the exchange date. For purposes of the exchange offer, we will be deemed to have accepted for exchange validly tendered outstanding notes when, and if, we have given written notice to the exchange agent.

The exchange agent will act as agent for the tendering holders of outstanding notes for the purposes of receiving exchange notes from us and causing the outstanding notes to be assigned, transferred and exchanged. Upon the terms and subject to the conditions of the exchange offer, delivery of exchange notes to be issued in exchange for accepted outstanding notes will be made by the exchange agent on the exchange date. Any outstanding notes which have been tendered for exchange but which are not exchanged for any reason will be returned to the holder without cost to the holder, or, in the case of outstanding notes tendered by book-entry transfer into the exchange agent's account at DTC pursuant to the book-entry procedures described above, the outstanding notes will be credited to an account maintained by the holder with DTC for the outstanding notes, promptly after withdrawal, rejection of tender or termination of the exchange offer.

Conditions to the Exchange Offer

Notwithstanding any other provision of the exchange offer, or any extension of the exchange offer, we will not be required to issue exchange notes in exchange for any properly tendered outstanding notes not previously

Table of Contents

accepted and may terminate the exchange offer, by oral or written notice to the exchange agent and by means of a press release or other public announcement, unless otherwise required by applicable law or regulation, or, at our option, modify or otherwise amend the exchange offer, if:

there is threatened, instituted or pending any action or proceeding before, or any injunction, order or decree shall have been issued by, any court or governmental agency or other governmental regulatory or administrative agency or of the SEC:

seeking to restrain or prohibit the making or consummation of the exchange offer or any other transaction contemplated by the exchange offer,

assessing or seeking any damages as a result thereof, or

resulting in a material delay in our ability to accept for exchange or exchange some or all of the outstanding notes pursuant to the exchange offer; or

the exchange offer violates any applicable law or any applicable interpretation of the staff of the SEC.

These conditions are for our sole benefit and may be asserted by us with respect to all or any portion of the exchange offer regardless of the circumstances, including any action or inaction by us, giving rise to the condition or may be waived by us in whole or in part at any time or from time to time in our sole discretion. The failure by us at any time to exercise any of the foregoing rights will not be deemed a waiver of any right, and each right will be deemed an ongoing right that may be asserted at any time or from time to time. In addition, we reserve the right, notwithstanding the satisfaction of these conditions, to terminate or amend the exchange offer.

Any determination by us concerning the fulfillment or non-fulfillment of any conditions will be final and binding upon all parties.

In addition, we will not accept for exchange any outstanding notes tendered, and no exchange notes will be issued in exchange for any outstanding notes, if at such time, any stop order has been issued, or is threatened with respect to the registration statement of which this prospectus is a part, or with respect to the qualification of the indenture under the Trust Indenture Act, as amended.

Exchange Agent

The Bank of New York Trust Company, N.A. has been appointed as the exchange agent for the exchange offer. Questions relating to the procedure for tendering, as well as requests for additional copies of this prospectus, the letter of transmittal or a notice of guaranteed delivery, should be directed to the exchange agent addressed as follows:

The Bank of New York Trust Company, N.A., as exchange agent

By registered or certified Mail:

By regular or overnight mail:

By hand:

The Bank of New York
Corporate Trust Department

The Bank of New York
Corporate Trust Department

The Bank of New York
Corporate Trust Department

Reorganization Unit

Reorganization Unit

Reorganization Unit

101 Barclay Street - 7 East

101 Barclay Street - 7 East

101 Barclay Street - 7 East

New York, New York 10286

New York, New York 10286

New York, New York 10286

Edgar Filing: Wolf Run Mining Co. - Form S-4

Attn: Mrs. Carolle Montreuil

Attn: Mrs. Carolle Montreuil

Attn: Mrs. Carolle Montreuil

Facsimile (eligible institutions only): (212) 298-1915

Telephone inquires: (212) 815-5920

Delivery of the letter of transmittal to an address other than as set forth above, or transmission of instructions via facsimile other than as set forth above, will not constitute a valid delivery.

The exchange agent also acts as trustee under the indenture.

Table of Contents

Solicitation of Tenders; Expenses

We have not retained any dealer-manager or similar agent in connection with the exchange offer and we will not make any payments to brokers, dealers or others for soliciting acceptances of the exchange offer. We will, however, pay the exchange agent reasonable and customary fees for its services and will reimburse it for reasonable out-of-pocket expenses. The expenses to be incurred in connection with the exchange offer, including the fees and expenses of the exchange agent and printing, accounting and legal fees, will be paid by us and are estimated at approximately \$0.7 million. They include:

SEC registration fees;

fees and expenses of the exchange agent and trustee;

accounting and legal fees and printing costs; and

related fees and expenses.

No person has been authorized to give any information or to make any representations in connection with the exchange offer other than those contained in this prospectus. If given or made, the information or representations should not be relied upon as having been authorized by us. Neither the delivery of this prospectus nor any exchange made in the exchange offer, will, under any circumstances, create any implication that there has been no change in our affairs since the date of this prospectus or any earlier date as of which information is given in this prospectus. The exchange offer is not being made to, nor will tenders be accepted from or on behalf of, holders of outstanding notes in any jurisdiction in which the making of the exchange offer or the acceptance would not be in compliance with the laws of the jurisdiction. However, we may, at our discretion, take any action as we may deem necessary to make the exchange offer in any jurisdiction. In any jurisdiction where its securities laws or blue sky laws require the exchange offer to be made by a licensed broker or dealer, the exchange offer is being made on our behalf by one or more registered brokers or dealers licensed under the laws of the jurisdiction.

Appraisal Rights

You will not have dissenters' rights or appraisal rights in connection with the exchange offer.

Accounting Treatment

The exchange notes will be recorded at the carrying value of the outstanding notes as reflected on our accounting records on the date of the exchange. Accordingly, no gain or loss for accounting purposes will be recognized by us upon the exchange of exchange notes for outstanding notes. Expenses incurred in connection with the issuance of the exchange notes will be amortized over the term of the exchange notes.

Transfer Taxes

If you tender your outstanding notes, you will not be obligated to pay any transfer taxes in connection with the exchange offer unless you instruct us to register exchange notes in the name of, or request outstanding notes not tendered or not accepted in the exchange offer be returned to, a person other than the registered holder, in which case you will be responsible for the payment of any applicable transfer tax.

Income Tax Considerations

We advise you to consult your own tax advisers as to your particular circumstances and the effects of any state, local or foreign tax laws to which you may be subject. For a discussion of the material United States federal income tax considerations relating to the exchange offer to persons who exchange their outstanding notes for exchange notes pursuant to the exchange offer and to the ownership and disposition of exchange notes by the holders of such notes, see [Material United States Federal Income Tax Considerations](#).

Table of Contents

Consequences of Failure to Exchange

As consequence of the offer and sale of the outstanding notes pursuant to an exemption from, or in a transaction not subject to, the registration requirements of the Securities Act and applicable state securities laws, holders of outstanding notes who do not exchange outstanding notes for exchange notes in the exchange offer will continue to be subject to the restrictions on transfer of the outstanding notes. In general, the outstanding notes may not be offered or sold unless such offers and sales are registered under the Securities Act, or exempt from, or not subject to, the Securities Act and applicable state securities laws.

Upon completion of the exchange offer, due to the restrictions on transfer of the outstanding notes and the absence of similar restrictions applicable to the exchange notes, it is likely that the market, if any, for outstanding notes will be relatively less liquid than the market for exchange notes. Consequently, holders of outstanding notes who do not participate in the exchange offer could experience significant diminution in the value of their outstanding notes, compared to the value of the exchange notes.

Table of Contents

USE OF PROCEEDS

We will not receive any proceeds from the issuance of the exchange notes. The proceeds from sale of the outstanding notes, net of discounts and expenses related to that offering, were \$171.5 million. We used the net proceeds to repay all amounts outstanding under our then existing revolving credit facility and retire our then existing term loan facility, and will use the excess to fund future capital expenditures and for general corporate purposes.

Table of Contents**CAPITALIZATION**

The following table sets forth our actual cash and cash equivalents and capitalization as of June 30, 2006. You should read this table in conjunction with Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Conditions and Results of Operations, Selected Historical Condensed Consolidated Financial Information of International Coal Group, Inc., and the audited and unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements and the accompanying notes included elsewhere in this prospectus.

	As of June 30, 2006
	Actual (in thousands)
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 65,792
Short-term debt	18,966
Long-term debt, including current portion:	
10.25% Senior Notes due 2014	175,000
Amended and restated credit facility	
Equipment notes	3,714
Total debt	197,680
Stockholders' equity	
Common stock, par value \$0.01 per share, 2,000,000,000 shares authorized, 152,706,148 shares issued and outstanding	1,527
Preferred stock, par value \$0.01 per share, 200,000,000 shares authorized, no shares issued and outstanding	
Additional paid-in-capital	631,264
Retained earnings	28,646 ⁽¹⁾
Total stockholders' equity	661,437
Total capitalization	\$ 859,117

- (1) Includes \$1.0 million in finance costs, after tax, relating to the prior credit agreement that were written-off in connection with the negotiation of our new amended and restated credit facility. The remaining finance costs pertaining to our prior credit agreement of \$4.5 million will continue to be amortized over the life of the amended and restated credit facility.

Table of Contents

UNAUDITED PRO FORMA CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL DATA

The following unaudited pro forma condensed consolidated financial data is based on the information derived from our consolidated financial statements and the financial statements of Anker and CoalQuest, each appearing elsewhere in this prospectus.

The unaudited pro forma condensed statement of operations for the year ended December 31, 2005 gives effect to the Anker and CoalQuest acquisitions, as if they had occurred on January 1, 2005 and carried forward through December 31, 2005.

The unaudited pro forma condensed consolidated statement of operations does not include any adjustments for future cost savings or operating improvements as a result of the Anker and CoalQuest acquisitions or for any other reason. See Risk Factors, Special Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements, and Business for a discussion of factors that may impact consolidated future operating results.

The unaudited pro forma condensed consolidated financial data should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements, the financial statements of Anker and CoalQuest and the other financial information appearing elsewhere in this prospectus, including Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Conditions and Results of Operations.

The pro forma adjustments reflect our preliminary estimates of the purchase price allocation of certain assets and liabilities in the Anker and CoalQuest acquisitions. An allocation to inventory would impact cost of coal sales subsequent to the acquisition date. An allocation to coal reserves, property, plant and equipment, coal supply agreements or other intangible assets would result in additional depreciation, depletion and amortization expense which may be significant. We have not yet finalized the purchase price allocation associated with the Anker and CoalQuest acquisitions. Therefore, we expect adjustments, which could be material, to our purchase price allocation between tangible and intangible assets, including goodwill.

The unaudited pro forma condensed consolidated financial data is for informational purposes only and is not intended to represent or be indicative of the consolidated results of operations or financial position that would have been reported had the transactions been completed as of the date presented, and should not be taken as representative of future consolidated results of operations or financial position.

Table of Contents

Unaudited pro forma statement of operations data for the year ended December 31, 2005:

	International Coal Group,			Anker acquisition adjustments	CoalQuest acquisition adjustments	
	Inc. historical	Anker historical	CoalQuest historical			Pro forma
	(in thousands, except share and per share data)					
Revenues:						
Coal sales revenues	\$ 619,038	\$ 123,169	\$	\$ (5,580) ⁽¹⁾	\$	\$ 736,627
Freight and handling revenues	8,601	10,144				18,745
Other revenues	20,074	4,375				24,449
Total revenues	647,713	137,688		(5,580)		779,821
Costs and expenses:						
Freight and handling costs	8,601	10,144				18,745
Cost of coal sales and other revenues (exclusive of depreciation, depletion and amortization shown separately below)	510,834	135,756	362	(5,638) ⁽¹⁾⁽³⁾⁽⁵⁾		641,314
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	43,195	11,383	45	(11,053) ⁽²⁾⁽⁴⁾	466 ⁽²⁾	44,036
Selling, general and administrative (exclusive of depreciation, depletion and amortization shown separately above)	28,785	5,261				34,046
Gain on sale of assets	(502)	(196)				(698)
Total costs and expenses	590,913	162,348	407	(16,691)	466	737,443
Income (loss) from operations	56,800	(24,660)	(407)	11,111	(466)	42,378
Interest and other income (expense):						
Interest expense	(14,394)	(3,359)	(480)	(430) ⁽⁶⁾		(18,663)
Other, net	6,080	5,392	1,032		(1,032) ⁽³⁾	11,472
Total interest and other income (expense)	(8,314)	2,033	552	(430)	(1,032)	(7,191)
Income (loss) before income taxes and minority interest	48,486	(22,627)	145	10,681	(1,498)	35,187
Income tax (expense) benefit	(16,676)			4,109 ⁽⁷⁾	465 ⁽⁷⁾	(12,102)
Minority interest	15					15
Net income (loss)	\$ 31,825	\$ (22,627)	\$ 145	\$ 14,790	\$ (1,033)	\$ 23,100
Basic earnings per share:						
Net income (loss)	\$ 31,825					\$ 23,100
Average shares of common stock outstanding	111,120,211					132,307,011
Basic earnings per share	\$ 0.29					\$ 0.17
Diluted earnings per share:						
Net income (loss)	\$ 31,825					\$ 23,100
	111,161,287					132,348,087

Edgar Filing: Wolf Run Mining Co. - Form S-4

Average shares of common stock
outstanding

Diluted earnings per share	\$	0.29	\$	0.17
----------------------------	----	------	----	------

-
- (1) To eliminate intercompany coal sales and expense of \$5.58 million between International Coal Group, Inc. and Anker Coal Group, Inc.
 - (2) To record additional depletion expense of \$0.8 million on the purchase price allocation to coal reserves of \$8.3 million to Anker and \$268.3 million to CoalQuest.
 - (3) To eliminate intercompany royalty revenue and expense of \$1.0 million between CoalQuest and Anker.
 - (4) To record net amortization income on the purchase price allocation to above and below market coal supply agreements of \$11.4 million.
 - (5) To record additional accretion expense of \$1.0 million based on revised mineral reserve studies in conjunction with the Anker and CoalQuest acquisition.
 - (6) To record additional interest expense of \$0.43 million related to employee benefits based on revised actuarial studies in conjunction with the Anker and CoalQuest acquisition.
 - (7) To reflect the federal and state tax effects on the combined historical net income and pro forma adjustments assuming an estimated effective tax rate at December 31, 2005 of 34.4%.

Table of Contents

**SELECTED HISTORICAL CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL INFORMATION OF INTERNATIONAL COAL GROUP, INC.**

International Coal Group, Inc. was formed in March 2005 as a wholly-owned subsidiary of ICG, Inc. in order to effect a corporate reorganization that was completed on November 18, 2005. Prior to this reorganization, ICG, Inc. was the top-tier holding company. Upon completion of the reorganization, International Coal Group, Inc. became the new top-tier parent holding company. International Coal Group, Inc. is a holding company which does not have any independent external operations other than through its operating subsidiaries. Prior to the acquisition of certain assets of Horizon as of September 30, 2004, ICG, Inc. did not have any material assets, liabilities or results of operations. The selected historical condensed consolidated financial data is derived from International Coal Group, Inc.'s audited consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2005 and as of and for the period from May 13, 2004 (inception) to December 31, 2004, which are included elsewhere in this prospectus. The selected historical condensed consolidated financial data as of the six months ended June 30, 2006 and June 30, 2005 is derived from the unaudited condensed consolidated financial data of International Coal Group, Inc., which has been included elsewhere in this prospectus. The selected historical consolidated financial data for the period ended September 30, 2004 and as of and for the year ended December 31, 2003 have been derived from the audited consolidated financial statements of Horizon, our predecessor, which are included in this prospectus. The selected historical financial data as of and for the period ended May 10, 2002 to December 31, 2002 were derived from the audited consolidated financial statements of Horizon and are not included in this prospectus. The selected historical consolidated financial data as of and for the period January 1, 2002 to May 9, 2002 and as of and for the year ended December 31, 2001 were derived from the audited consolidated financial statements of AEI Resources, the predecessor to Horizon and are not included in this prospectus. In the opinion of management, the financial data reflect all adjustments, consisting of all normal and recurring adjustments, necessary for a fair presentation of the results for those periods. The results of operations for interim periods are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for the full year or for any future period. The financial statements for the predecessor periods have been prepared on a carve-out basis to include our assets, liabilities and results of operations that were previously included in financial statements of Horizon. The financial statements for the predecessor periods include allocations of certain expenses, taxation charges, interest and cash balances relating to the predecessor based on management's estimates. The predecessor financial information is not necessarily indicative of our consolidated financial position, results of operations and cash flows if we had operated during the predecessor periods presented.

You should read the following data in conjunction with Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Conditions and Results of Operations and with the financial information included elsewhere in this prospectus, including the consolidated financial statements of International Coal Group, Inc. and Horizon (and its predecessor) and the related notes thereto.

Table of Contents

	Horizon								
	AEI Resources (Predecessor to Horizon)			Coal Group, Inc. (Predecessor to International)			International Coal Group, Inc.		
	Period from		Period from		Period		Period		Six months
	January 1,	May 9,	May 10,	December 31,	January 1,	September 30,	May 13,	December 31,	Six months
Year ended	2002 to	2002 to	2002 to	December 31,	2004 to	December 31,	December 31,	December 31,	ended
December 31,	2002	2002	2002	2003	2004	2004	2005	2005	ended
				(in thousands, except per share data)					
Statement of Operations Data:									
Revenues:									
Coal sales revenues	\$ 500,829	\$ 136,040	\$ 264,235	\$ 441,291	\$ 346,981	\$ 130,463	\$ 619,038	\$ 289,763	\$ 415,500
Freight and handling revenues	14,728	2,947	6,032	8,008	3,700	880	8,601	4,384	9,193
Other revenues	34,835	21,183	27,397	31,771	22,702	4,766	20,074	13,117	10,815
Total revenues	550,392	160,170	297,664	481,070	373,383	136,109	647,713	307,264	435,508
Cost and expenses:									
Freight and handling costs	14,728	2,947	6,032	8,008	3,700	880	8,601	4,384	9,193
Cost of coal sales and other revenues (exclusive of depreciation, depletion and amortization shown separately below)	379,333	114,767	251,361	400,652	306,429	113,707	510,834	234,261	382,343
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	92,602	32,316	40,033	52,254	27,547	7,943	43,195	18,307	33,692
Selling, general and administrative (exclusive of depreciation, depletion and amortization shown separately above)	19,324	9,677	16,695	23,350	8,477	4,194	28,785	13,941	17,964
(Gain)/loss on sale of assets	189	(93)	(39)	(4,320)	(226)	(10)	(502)	43	(929)
Writedowns and special items	20,218	8,323	729,953	9,100	10,018				
Total costs and expenses	526,394	167,937	1,044,035	489,044	355,945	126,714	590,913	270,936	442,263
Income (loss) from operations	23,998	(7,767)	(746,371)	(7,974)	17,438	9,395	56,800	36,328	(6,755)
Other income (expense)									
Interest expense	(138,655)	(36,666)	(80,405)	(145,892)	(114,211)	(3,453)	(14,394)	(6,610)	(6,383)
Reorganization items		787,900	(4,075)	(23,064)	(12,471)				
Other, net	(2,941)	499	1,256	187	1,581	898	6,080	1,451	3,926
Total interest and other income (expense)	(141,596)	751,733	(83,224)	(168,769)	(125,101)	(2,555)	(8,314)	(5,159)	(2,457)

Edgar Filing: Wolf Run Mining Co. - Form S-4

Income (loss) before income taxes and minority interest	(117,598)	743,966	(829,595)	(176,743)	(107,663)	6,840	48,486	31,169	(9,212)
Income tax (expense) benefit	(4,155)					(2,591)	(16,676)	(11,220)	2,509
Minority interest							15		(87)
Net income (loss)	\$ (121,753)	\$ 743,966	\$ (829,595)	\$ (176,743)	\$ (107,663)	\$ 4,249	\$ 31,825	\$ 19,949	\$ (6,790)

Table of Contents**Horizon****AEI Resources****(Predecessor to International****(Predecessor to Horizon)****Coal Group, Inc.)****International Coal Group, Inc.**

	Period from		Period from	Period		Period		Six months	Six months
Year ended	January 1,	May 10,	Year ended	January 1,	May 13,			ended	ended
December 31,	2002 to	2002 to	December 31,	2004 to	2004 to	Year ended		ended	ended
2001	May 9,	December 31,	December 31,	September 30,	December 31,	December 31,		June 30,	June 30,
	2002	2002	2003	2004	2004	2005		2005	2006

(in thousands, except per share data)

Earnings (loss) per share⁽¹⁾:

Basic	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	0.04	\$	0.29	\$	0.19	\$	(0.04)
Diluted	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	0.04	\$	0.29	\$	0.19	\$	(0.04)

Weighted-average common shares outstanding⁽¹⁾:

Basic							106,605,999	111,120,211	106,669,880	151,936,375
Diluted							106,605,999	111,161,287	106,684,475	151,936,375

Balance sheet data (at period end):

Cash and cash equivalents	\$	64,592	\$	87,278	\$	114	\$	859	\$	23,967	\$	9,187	\$	12,692	\$	65,792		
Total assets	\$	881,924	\$	1,521,318	\$	623,800	\$	576,372	\$	539,606	\$	459,975	\$	1,056,163	\$	489,759	\$	1,208,270
Long-term debt and capital leases		\$	933,106	\$	1,157	\$	315	\$	29	\$	175,681 ⁽²⁾	\$	45,462 ⁽²⁾	\$	172,376	\$	177,532	

Total liabilities and minority interest

Total liabilities and minority interest	\$	1,581,346	\$	1,286,318	\$	1,222,219	\$	1,351,393	\$	1,422,290	\$	305,575	\$	390,291	\$	312,756	\$	546,833
Total stockholders equity (members deficit)	(699,422)	235,000	(598,419)	(775,021)	(882,684)	154,400	665,872	177,003	661,437									

Total liabilities and stockholders equity

(members deficit)	\$	881,924	\$	1,521,318	\$	623,800	\$	576,372	\$	539,606	\$	459,975	\$	1,056,163	\$	489,759	\$	1,208,270
-------------------	----	---------	----	-----------	----	---------	----	---------	----	---------	----	---------	----	-----------	----	---------	----	-----------

Statement of cash flows data:**Net cash provided by (used in):**

Operating activities	\$	106,060	\$	(353,592)	\$	76,378	\$	20,030	\$	28,085	\$	30,264	\$	77,319	\$	35,070	\$	18,769
Investing activities	\$	(88,434)	\$	44,555	\$	(12,805)	\$	(3,826)	\$	3,437	\$	(329,168)	\$	(104,713)	\$	(42,300)	\$	(79,256)
Financing activities	\$	(8,547)	\$	259,011	\$	(78,025)	\$	(15,459)	\$	(32,381)	\$	322,871	\$	12,614	\$	(4,045)	\$	117,092
Capital expenditures	\$	34,254	\$	10,963	\$	13,435	\$	16,937	\$	6,624	\$	5,583	\$	108,231	\$	43,244	\$	108,659

Other financial data:

Ratio of earnings to fixed charges ⁽³⁾	(4)	21.08x	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	2.77x	3.98x	5.22x	(4)
---	-----	--------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-------	-------	-------	-----

-
- (1) Earnings per share data and average shares outstanding are not presented for the period from January 1, 2002 to May 9, 2002, the period from May 10, 2002 to December 31, 2002, the year ended December 31, 2003 and the period from January 1, 2004 to September 30, 2004 because they were prepared on a carve-out basis. The financial statements prepared for predecessor periods are carve-out financial statements reflecting the operations and financial condition of the Horizon assets acquired by ICG as of September 30, 2004 (collectively, the combined companies). The predecessor financial statements were prepared from the separate accounts and records maintained by the combined companies. In addition, certain assets and expense items represent allocations from Horizon. The accounts allocated include vendor advances, reclamation deposits and selling, general and administrative expenses.
 - (2) Includes the current portion of long-term debt.
 - (3) For the purposes of calculating the ratio of earnings to fixed charges, earnings represents income from continuing operations before income taxes and minority interests, plus fixed charges. Fixed charges consist of interest expense, including amortization of debt issuance costs and that portion of rental expense considered to be a reasonable approximation of interest. After giving effect to the sale of the outstanding notes, the use of the net proceeds thereof and a commitment fee relating to the amended and restated \$325.0 million credit facility as if each transaction had occurred on January 1, 2005, our ratio of earnings to fixed charges for the year ended December 31, 2005 would have been 2.63x. Our earnings would have been insufficient to cover fixed charges for the six-months ended June 30, 2006 by approximately \$26.5 million.
 - (4) Our earnings were insufficient to cover fixed charges for the year ended December 31, 2001, for the period from May 10, 2002 to December 31, 2002, the year ended December 31, 2003, the period from January 1, 2004 to September 30, 2004, and the six months ended June 30, 2006 by approximately \$257.2 million, \$910.8 million, \$324.1 million, \$223.1 million, and \$16.8 million, respectively.

Table of Contents**SELECTED HISTORICAL CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED****FINANCIAL DATA OF ANKER AND COALQUEST**

The following table presents the selected historical consolidated financial data for Anker and CoalQuest. The selected historical condensed consolidated financial data as of and for the year ended December 31, 2004 have been derived from the audited consolidated financial statements of Anker and CoalQuest, respectively, each of which have been audited and are included elsewhere in this prospectus. The selected historical consolidated financial data as of and for the nine months ended September 30, 2005 have been derived from Anker's and CoalQuest's unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements and are also included elsewhere in this prospectus. In the opinion of management, the financial data reflect all adjustments, consisting of all normal and recurring adjustments, necessary for a fair presentation of the results for those periods. The results of operations for interim periods are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for the full year or for any future period.

You should read the following data in conjunction with Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Conditions and Results of Operations and with the financial information included elsewhere in this prospectus, including the audited consolidated financial statements of Anker and CoalQuest and related notes thereto.

	Anker		CoalQuest	
	Year ended	Nine months	Year ended	Nine months
	December 31, 2004	ended September 30, 2005	December 31, 2004	ended September 30, 2005
Statement of operations data:				
Net income (loss)	\$ (3,196,973)	\$ (14,499,954)	\$ 925,553	\$ 137,023
Balance sheet data (at period end):				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,165,559	\$ 694,782	\$ 1,818,883	\$ 1,944,691
Total assets	83,370,701	95,497,168	21,993,658	22,102,302
Total liabilities	81,973,367	108,599,788	18,370,242	18,453,997
Total stockholders' equity (members' deficit)	\$ 1,397,334	\$ (13,102,620)	\$ 3,623,416	\$ 3,648,305
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity/members' deficit	\$ 83,370,701	\$ 95,497,168	\$ 21,993,658	\$ 22,102,302
Statement of cash flows data:				
Net cash provided by (used in)				
Operating activities	\$ 9,972,694	\$ 1,921,761	\$ 1,318,103	\$ 237,942
Investing activities	\$ (26,121,875)	\$ (23,298,789)	\$	\$
Financing activities	\$ 14,137,990	\$ 20,906,251	\$	\$ (112,134)
Capital expenditures	\$ 27,238,311	\$ 23,044,221	\$	\$

Table of Contents

**MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL
CONDITIONS AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS**

OVERVIEW

ICG was formed by WLR and other investors in May 2004 to acquire and operate competitive coal mining facilities. International Coal Group, Inc. was formed in March 2005 and became the parent holding company pursuant to a reorganization on November 18, 2005. Through the acquisition of key assets from the Horizon bankruptcy estate, the WLR investor group was able to target properties strategically located in Appalachia and the Illinois Basin with high quality reserves that are union free, have limited reclamation liabilities and are substantially free of legacy liabilities. Due to our initial capitalization, we were able to complete the acquisition without significantly increasing our level of indebtedness. With the proceeds of our recently completed public offering, we retired substantially all of our debt. Consistent with the WLR investor group's strategy to acquire attractive coal assets, the Anker and CoalQuest acquisitions further diversified our reserves.

We extract, process and market steam and metallurgical coal from eleven regional mining complexes, which, as of June 30, 2006 were supported by 13 active underground mines, 15 active surface mines and seven preparation plants located throughout West Virginia, Kentucky and Illinois. We have three reportable business segments, which are based on the coal regions in which we operate: (i) Central Appalachian, comprised of both surface and underground mines, (ii) Northern Appalachian, also comprised of both surface and underground mines and (iii) Illinois Basin, representing one underground mine. For more information about our reportable business segments, please see our audited consolidated financial statements and the notes and the audited consolidated financial statements and notes of Horizon and its predecessors, each appearing elsewhere in this prospectus. We also broker coal produced by others; the majority of which is shipped directly from the third party producer to the ultimate customer. Our sales are made to large utilities and industrial customers in the Eastern region of the United States. In addition, we generate other revenues from the manufacture and operation of highwall mining systems, parts sales and shop services relating to those systems and coal handling and processing fees.

Our primary expenses are wages and benefits, repair and maintenance expenditures, diesel fuel purchases, blasting supplies, coal transportation costs, cost of purchased coal, royalties, freight and handling costs and taxes incurred in selling our coal.

CERTAIN TRENDS AND ECONOMIC FACTORS AFFECTING THE COAL INDUSTRY

Our revenues depend on the price at which we are able to sell our coal. The current pricing environment for U.S. coal is relatively strong compared to historical levels. Any decrease in coal prices due to, among other reasons, the supply of domestic and foreign coal, the demand for electricity and the price and availability of alternative fuels for electricity generation could adversely affect our revenues and our ability to generate cash flows. In addition, our results of operations depend on the cost of coal production. We are experiencing increased operating costs for fuel and explosives, steel products, health care and contract labor. We expect to experience higher costs for surety bonds and letters of credit. In addition, historically low interest rates have had a negative impact on expenses related to our actuarially determined employee-related liabilities.

For additional information regarding the risks and uncertainties known to management that affect our business and the industry in which we operate, see Risk Factors.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ESTIMATES

Our financial statements are prepared in accordance with accounting principles that are generally accepted in the United States. The preparation of these financial statements requires management to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amount of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses as well as the disclosure of

Table of Contents

contingent assets and liabilities. Management evaluates its estimates on an on-going basis. Management bases its estimates and judgments on historical experience and other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results may differ from the estimates used. Note 2 to our audited consolidated financial statements provides a description of all significant accounting policies. We believe that of these significant accounting policies, the following may involve a higher degree of judgment or complexity.

Revenue Recognition

Coal revenues result from sales contracts (long-term coal agreements or purchase orders) with electric utilities, industrial companies or other coal-related organizations, primarily in the eastern United States. Revenue is recognized and recorded at the time of shipment or delivery to the customer, at fixed or determinable prices, and the title has passed in accordance with the terms of the sales agreement. Under the typical terms of these agreements, risk of loss transfers to the customers at the mine or port, where coal is loaded to the rail, barge, truck or other transportation sources that deliver coal to its destination.

Freight and handling costs paid to third-party carriers and invoiced to coal customers are recorded as freight and handling costs and freight and handling revenues, respectively.

Other revenues consist of equipment and parts sales, equipment rebuild and maintenance services, coal handling and processing, royalties, commissions on coal trades, contract mining, rental income, and other forms of revenue generated from activities associated with our coal mining operations. With respect to other revenues recognized in situations unrelated to the shipment of coal, we carefully review the facts and circumstances of each transaction and apply the relevant accounting literature as appropriate, and do not recognize revenue until the following criteria are met: persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists; delivery has occurred or services have been rendered; the seller's price to the buyer is fixed or determinable; and collectibility is reasonably assured. Advance payments received are deferred and recognized in revenue as coal is shipped or rental income is earned.

Reclamation

Our asset retirement obligations arise from the Federal Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 and similar state statutes, which require that mine property be restored in accordance with specified standards and an approved reclamation plan. Significant reclamation activities include reclaiming refuse and slurry ponds, reclaiming the pit and support acreage at surface mines, and sealing portals at deep mines. We account for the costs of our reclamation activities in accordance with the provisions of SFAS No. 143, *Accounting for Asset Retirement Obligations*. We determine the future cash flows necessary to satisfy our reclamation obligations on a mine-by-mine basis based upon current permit requirements and various estimates and assumptions, including estimates of disturbed acreage, cost estimates, and assumptions regarding productivity. Estimates of disturbed acreage are determined based on approved mining plans and related engineering data. Cost estimates are based upon third-party costs. Productivity assumptions are based on historical experience with the equipment that is expected to be utilized in the reclamation activities. In accordance with the provisions of SFAS No. 143, we determine the fair value of our asset retirement obligations. In order to determine fair value, we must also estimate a discount rate and third-party margin. Each is discussed further below:

Discount rate. SFAS No. 143 requires that asset retirement obligations be recorded at fair value. In accordance with the provisions of SFAS No. 143, we utilize discounted cash flow techniques to estimate the fair value of our obligations. We base our discount rate on the rates of treasury bonds with maturities similar to expected mine lives, adjusted for our credit standing.

Third-party margin. SFAS No. 143 requires the measurement of an obligation to be based upon the amount a third-party would demand to assume the obligation. Because we plan to perform a significant amount of the reclamation activities with internal resources, a third-party margin was added to the estimated costs of these activities. This margin was estimated based upon our historical experience with

Table of Contents

contractors performing certain types of reclamation activities. The inclusion of this margin will result in a recorded obligation that is greater than our estimates of our cost to perform the reclamation activities. If our cost estimates are accurate, the excess of the recorded obligation over the cost incurred to perform the work will be recorded as a gain at the time that reclamation work is completed.

On at least an annual basis, we review our entire reclamation liability and make necessary adjustments for permit changes as granted by state authorities, additional costs resulting from accelerated mine closures and revisions to cost estimates and productivity assumptions to reflect current experience. At June 30, 2006, we had recorded asset retirement obligation liabilities of \$85.4 million, including amounts reported as current liabilities. While the precise amount of these future costs cannot be determined with certainty, as of December 31, 2005, we estimate that the aggregate undiscounted cost of final mine closure is approximately \$131.8 million. If the discount rate decreased by 0.25%, our reclamation liability would be \$1.0 million higher at December 31, 2005.

Depreciation, Depletion and Amortization

Property, plant and equipment, including coal lands and mine development costs, are recorded at cost, which includes construction overhead and interest, where applicable. Expenditures for major renewals and betterments are capitalized while expenditures for maintenance and repairs are expensed as incurred.

Coal land costs are depleted using the units-of-production method, based on estimated recoverable interest. Coal land fair values are established by either using third party mining engineering consultants or market values as established when coal lands are purchased on the open market. These values are then evaluated as to the number of recoverable tons contained in a particular mining area. Once the coal land values are established, and the number of recoverable tons contained in a particular coal land area is determined, a units of production depletion rate can be calculated. This rate is then utilized to calculate depletion expense for each period mining is conducted on a particular coal land area.

Any uncertainty surrounding the application of the depletion policy is directly related to the assumptions as to the number of recoverable tons contained in a particular coal land area. The amount of compensation paid for the coal land is a set amount; however the recoverable tons contained in the coal land area are based on third party engineering estimates which can and often do change as the tons are mined. Any change in the number of recoverable tons contained in a coal land area will result in a change in the depletion rate and corresponding depletion expense. For the year ended December 31, 2005, we recorded \$0.4 million of depletion expense. Assuming that recoverable tons are reduced by 10%, this would result in a decrease in pre-tax income of \$0.04 million. This calculation would also be applied in the case of a coal land area containing more recoverable tons than the original estimate. This would result in increased pre-tax income.

Mine development costs are amortized using the units-of-production method, based on estimated recoverable interest in the same manner described above.

Other property, plant and equipment are depreciated using the straight-line method based on estimated useful lives.

Asset Impairments

We follow SFAS No. 144, *Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets*, which requires that projected future cash flows from use and disposition of assets be compared with the carrying amounts of those assets. When the sum of projected cash flows is less than the carrying amount, impairment losses are recognized. In determining such impairment losses, discounted cash flows are utilized to determine the fair value of the assets being evaluated. Also, in certain situations, expected mine lives are shortened because of changes to planned operations. When that occurs and it is determined that the mine's underlying costs are not recoverable in the future, reclamation and mine closing obligations are accelerated and the mine closing accrual is increased.

Table of Contents

accordingly. To the extent it is determined asset carrying values will not be recoverable during a shorter mine life, a provision for such impairment is recognized. Our debt covenant ratios in the amended and restated credit facility will be based on adjusted EBITDA that excludes any non-cash items from the calculation, such as goodwill impairment. The minimum interest coverage ratio could be affected if the basis of goodwill (both book and tax) is impaired. A hypothetical impairment of \$5.0 million to both the book and tax basis would result in additional annual federal taxes, over the amortization period of 15 years, of \$0.1 million. We do not believe this would have a material impact on the ratio calculations.

Employee Benefit Obligations*Post-retirement medical benefits*

Some of our subsidiaries have long and short-term liabilities for post-retirement benefit cost obligations. Detailed information related to these liabilities is included in the notes to our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus. Liabilities for post-retirement benefits are not funded. The liability is actuarially determined, and we use various actuarial assumptions, including the discount rate and future cost trends, to estimate the costs and obligations for post-retirement benefits. The discount rate assumption reflects the rates available on high quality fixed income debt instruments. The discount rate used to determine the net periodic benefit cost for post-retirement medical benefits was 5.50% for the year ended December 31, 2005. We make assumptions related to future trends for medical care costs in the estimates of retiree health care and work-related injury and illness obligations. The future health care cost trend rate represents the rate at which health care costs are expected to increase over the life of the plan. The health care cost trend rate assumptions are determined primarily based upon our historical rate of change in retiree health care costs. The post-retirement expense in the operating period ended December 31, 2005 was based on an assumed health care inflationary rate of 10.0% in the operating period decreasing to 5.0% in 2015, which represents the ultimate health care cost trend rate for the remainder of the plan life. A one-percentage point increase in the assumed ultimate health care cost trend rate would increase the service and interest cost components of the post-retirement benefit expense for the year ended December 31, 2005 by \$0.4 million and increase the accumulated post-retirement benefit obligation at December 31, 2005 by \$1.6 million. A one-percentage point decrease in the assumed ultimate health care cost trend rate would decrease the service and interest cost components of the post-retirement benefit expense for the year ended December 31, 2005 by \$0.3 million and decrease the accumulated post-retirement benefit obligation at December 31, 2005 by \$1.2 million. If our assumptions do not materialize as expected, actual cash expenditures and costs that we incur could differ materially from our current estimates. Moreover, regulatory changes could increase our requirement to satisfy these or additional obligations.

Workers compensation

Workers compensation is a system by which individuals who sustain personal injuries due to job-related accidents are compensated for their disabilities, medical costs and on some occasions, for the costs of their rehabilitation, and by which the survivors of workers who suffer fatal injuries receive compensation for lost financial support. The workers compensation laws are administered by state agencies with each state having its own set of rules and regulations regarding compensation that is owed to an employee who is injured in the course of employment. Our operations are covered through insurance policies. Our estimates of these costs are adjusted based upon actuarial studies.

Coal workers pneumoconiosis

We are responsible under various federal statutes, and various states statutes, for the payment of medical and disability benefits to eligible employees resulting from occurrences of coal workers pneumoconiosis disease (commonly referred to as black lung). Our operations are covered through a combination of a self-insurance program, in which we are a participant in a state run program, and an insurance policy. We accrue for any self-insured liability by recognizing costs when it is probable that a covered liability has been incurred and the cost can be reasonably estimated. Our estimates of these costs are adjusted based upon actuarial studies. At

Table of Contents

December 31, 2005, we have recorded an accrual of \$16.8 million for black lung benefits. Individual losses in excess of \$0.5 million at the state level and \$0.5 million at the federal level are covered by our large deductible stop loss insurance. Actual losses may differ from these estimates, which could increase or decrease our costs.

Coal Industry Retiree Health Benefit Act of 1992

The Coal Industry Retiree Health Benefit Act of 1992 (the *Coal Act*) provides for the funding of health benefits for certain union retirees and their spouses or dependants. The Coal Act established the Combined Fund into which employers who are signatory operators and related persons are obligated to pay annual premiums for beneficiaries. The Coal Act also created a second benefit fund for miners who retired between July 21, 1992 and September 30, 1994 and whose former employers are no longer in business. Upon the consummation of the business combination with Anker, we assumed Anker's Coal Act liabilities, which were estimated to be \$6.3 million at December 31, 2005. Prior to the business combination with Anker, we did not have any liability under the Coal Act.

Income Taxes

We account for income taxes in accordance with SFAS No. 109, *Accounting for Income Taxes*, which requires the recognition of deferred tax assets and liabilities using enacted tax rates for the effect of temporary differences between the book and tax basis of recorded assets and liabilities. SFAS No. 109 also requires that deferred tax assets be reduced by a valuation allowance if it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax asset will not be realized. In evaluating the need for a valuation allowance, we take into account various factors including the expected level of future taxable income and available tax planning strategies. If future taxable income is lower than expected or if expected tax planning strategies are not available as anticipated, we may record a change to the valuation allowance through income tax expense in the period the determination is made.

With regard to goodwill, a hypothetical write-off in the goodwill basis (both book and tax) of \$5.0 million would result in additional annual federal taxes, as we would lose the tax deduction as a result of the write-off. The reduction of this tax asset, to be recognized over 15 years straight line under Section 197 of the Internal Revenue Code, would result in a decrease in taxable deductions of \$0.3 million each year. This would increase annual taxable income by \$0.3 million therefore creating an increase in income tax expense by the marginal effective federal income tax rate of 35%, or \$0.1 million.

Goodwill

In our consolidated balance sheet as of June 30, 2006, we had \$344.0 million in goodwill which represents the excess of costs over the fair value of the net assets acquired from Horizon, Anker and CoalQuest. The purchase price allocation for Anker and CoalQuest is preliminary and will not be finalized until all determinations of fair value are made, including third party appraisals. We tested for impairment of the Horizon assets as of October 31, 2005 and determined that impairment review supported the carrying value of goodwill. We will perform the next impairment test of the Horizon assets and our first impairment test for the net assets acquired from Anker and CoalQuest as of October 31, 2006, although in certain circumstances we may need to perform either test sooner. If the upcoming impairment review results in the application of impairment adjustments, we will be required to recognize these adjustments as operating expenses. As a result, we would have to write-off the impaired portion which could significantly reduce the value of our assets and reduce our net income for the year in which the write-off occurs.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Basis of Presentation

Certain assets of Horizon and its subsidiaries were acquired by ICG, Inc. as of September 30, 2004. The remaining Horizon assets and all of its liabilities were transferred to A.T. Massey Coal Company, Inc. and

Table of Contents

Lexington Coal Company, LLC. Due to the change in ownership, and the resultant application of purchase accounting, the historical financial statements of Horizon and ICG included in this prospectus have been prepared on different bases for the periods presented and are not comparable. In May 2002, Horizon, formerly operating as AEI Resources, was reorganized.

The following provides a description of the basis of presentation during all periods presented:

Successor We were formed on March 31, 2005 as a wholly-owned subsidiary of ICG, Inc. in order to effect the corporate reorganization and the Anker and CoalQuest acquisitions all of which were consummated on November 18, 2005. Financial presentation represents the unaudited condensed consolidated financial position of International Coal Group, Inc. as of June 30, 2006 and 2005 and the unaudited condensed consolidated results of operations and cash flows for the six months then ended, the audited consolidated financial position as of December 31, 2005 and the audited consolidated results of operations and cash flows for the period from November 19 through December 31, 2005 combined with the audited consolidated results of operations and cash flows of ICG, Inc. for the period from January 1 through November 18, 2005, and the audited consolidated financial position of ICG, Inc. as of December 31, 2004 and its audited consolidated results of operations and cash flows for the period from May 13 (inception) through December 31, 2004. ICG, Inc. had no material assets, liabilities or results of operations until the acquisition of certain assets from Horizon as of September 30, 2004. ICG, Inc.'s audited consolidated financial position at December 31, 2004 and its audited consolidated results of operations for the period ended December 31, 2004 reflect the purchase price allocation partially based on appraisals prepared by independent valuation specialists and employee benefit valuations prepared by independent actuaries. The application of purchase accounting to the acquired assets of Horizon resulted in increases to coal inventories and the asset arising from recognition of asset retirement obligations. It also resulted in increases to plant and equipment, coal supply agreements and goodwill and a decrease in deferred taxes.

Predecessors Represents the audited consolidated financial position and results of operations and cash flows for Horizon for the year ended December 31, 2003 and for the period January 1 through September 30, 2004. The Horizon accounts receivable, advance royalties, accounts payable and accrued expenses, intangibles, goodwill and other assets and long-term liabilities were estimates of management. An independent valuation specialist prepared appraisals of the Horizon property, plant and equipment, coal lands and accrued reclamation obligations while employee benefit valuations were prepared by independent actuaries. Management allocated amounts of the purchase price to these assets and liabilities using these appraisals and valuations prepared by these specialists.

The financial statements for the predecessor periods of Horizon have been prepared on a carve-out basis to include our assets, liabilities and results of operations, that were previously included in the consolidated financial statements of Horizon. The financial statements for the Horizon predecessor periods include allocations of certain expenses, taxation charges, interest and cash balances relating to Horizon based on management's estimates. The Horizon predecessor financial information is not necessarily indicative of our consolidated financial position, results of operations and cash flows if we had operated during the predecessor period presented.

Table of Contents**Six Months Ended June 30, 2006 Compared to the Six Months Ended June 30, 2005****Revenues**

The following table depicts revenues for the six months ended June 30, 2006 and 2005 for the indicated categories:

	Six Months Ended		Actual	
	2006	June 30, 2005	Increase (Decrease) \$ or tons	%
	(in thousands, except per ton data)			
Coal sales revenues	\$ 415,500	\$ 289,763	\$ 125,737	43%
Freight and handling revenues	9,193	4,384	4,809	110%
Other revenues	10,815	13,117	(2,302)	(18)%
Total revenues	\$ 435,508	\$ 307,264	\$ 128,244	42%
Tons sold	9,564	7,028	2,536	36%
Coal sales revenue per ton	\$ 43.44	\$ 41.23	\$ 2.21	5%

Coal sales revenues. Coal sales revenues increased \$125.7 million for the six months ended June 30, 2006, or 43%, compared to the same period in 2005. This increase was due to a \$2.21 per ton increase in the average sales price of our coal and an increase in tons sold of 36% over the comparable period in 2005. The increase in the average sales price of our coal was due to a general increase in coal prices during the period. Tons sold in 2006 increased by 2.5 million, or 36%, to 9.6 million, primarily due to the effect of the Anker and CoalQuest acquisitions, which provided approximately 2.1 million additional tons over the comparable period in the prior year.

Freight and handling revenues. Freight and handling revenues increased \$4.8 million to \$9.2 million for the six months ended June 30, 2006 compared to the same period in 2005. The increase is due to an increase in shipments where we initially pay the freight and handling costs and are then reimbursed by the customer.

Other revenues. Other revenues decreased for the six months ended June 30, 2006 by \$2.3 million, or 18%, to \$10.8 million, as compared to the same period in 2005. The decrease was primarily due to lower other revenue of \$4.3 million derived from our highwall mining activities and shop services both performed by our subsidiary, ICG ADDCAR. This decrease was partially offset by \$0.9 million in other coal handling revenue in addition to a \$1.1 million customer payment allowed as a result of the state of Maryland's Mined Coal Tax Credit provision.

Cost and Expenses

The following table reflects cost of operations for the six months ended June 30, 2006 and 2005:

	Six Months Ended		Actual	
	2006	June 30, 2005	Increase (Decrease) \$	%
	(in thousands, except percentages and per ton data)			
Cost of coal sales and other revenues (exclusive of depreciation, depletion and amortization)	\$ 382,343	\$ 234,261	\$ 148,082	63%
<i>Cost of coal sales and other revenues as % of revenues</i>	88%	76%		
Freight and handling costs	9,193	4,384	4,809	110%
<i>Freight and handling costs as a % of revenues</i>	2%	1%		
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	33,692	18,307	15,385	84%
<i>Depreciation, depletion and amortization as % of revenues</i>	8%	6%		
	17,964	13,941	4,023	29%

Edgar Filing: Wolf Run Mining Co. - Form S-4

Selling, general and administrative expenses (exclusive of depreciation and amortization)				
<i>Selling, general and administrative expenses as % of revenues</i>	4%	5%		
Gain on sale of assets	(929)	43	(972)	*
Total costs and expenses	\$ 442,263	\$ 270,936	\$ 171,327	63%
<i>Total costs and expenses as % of revenues</i>	102%	88%		
Total costs and expenses per tons sold ⁽¹⁾	\$ 46.24	\$ 38.55	\$ 7.69	20%

Table of Contents

* Not meaningful

- (1) Included in total costs and expenses per tons sold were costs for ICG ADDCAR, highwall mining activities and shop services of \$1.57 and \$2.31 per ton for the six months ended June 30, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

Cost of coal sales and other revenues. For the six months ended June 30, 2006 our cost of coal sales increased \$148.1 million, or 63%, to \$382.3 million compared to \$234.3 million for the six months ended June 30, 2005. The increase in cost of coal sales was primarily a result of our acquisitions of Anker and CoalQuest which resulted in an increase in cost of coal sales of approximately \$99.7 million. The start-up of our Flint Ridge underground and Raven mine sites also increased cost of coal sales by \$9.6 million and \$3.4 million, respectively. Our performance was also adversely affected in the first half of 2006 by several unusual events and operating difficulties, including a fire at our Illinois mining complex, closure of Stony River deep mine, the bankruptcy of a key coal supplier for our Vindex operation, an extended construction outage at the Sentinel Mine, and the lingering effects of the Sago mine accident in January 2006. Other factors affecting cost of coal sales and other revenues were increased prices for steel-related mine supplies, increased costs for roof control supplies of \$0.4 million, escalated diesel fuel and lube costs of \$8.7 million, increased costs for tire expense of \$1.5 million, increased costs for repairs and maintenance of \$3.1 million, increased blasting supplies costs of \$2.3 million, increased contract labor costs of \$1.2 million and increased purchase coal costs of \$4.8 million. Variable sales-related costs such as royalties and severance taxes increased \$5.4 million due to increased sales tonnage and sales realization. Trucking costs increased \$4.2 million due to increased mine production and escalated diesel fuel costs. In addition, salary and hourly payroll expense increased \$7.4 million due to a highly competitive labor market, increased man power, and the necessity to maintain a competitive compensation program. These increases were partially offset by decreases in equipment rental expense of \$2.4 million due to the decision to purchase rather than lease to meet our equipment needs and an increase of cost of goods sold remaining in ending inventory of \$3.0 million.

Costs of coal sales in the first half of 2006 also include out-of-pocket expenses incurred during the first six months of 2006 relating to the Sago mine accident, including reserves established for legal and other future costs. We expect to incur approximately \$15 million of increased expenses for the year 2006, \$11.7 million of which were incurred in the first quarter of 2006.

Freight and handling costs. Freight and handling costs increased \$4.8 million to \$9.2 million for the six months ended June 30, 2006 compared to the same period in 2005. The increase was due to an increase in shipments where we initially pay the freight and handling costs and are then reimbursed by the customer.

Depreciation, depletion and amortization. Depreciation, depletion and amortization expense increased \$15.4 million to \$33.7 million for the six months ended June 30, 2006 as compared to \$18.3 million in the same period in 2005. Depreciation, depletion and amortization per ton increased from \$2.60 per ton sold in the six months ended June 30, 2005 to \$3.52 per ton sold in the same period in 2006. The principal component of the increase was an increase in depreciation expense of \$18.9 million for the six months ended June 30, 2006, \$9.3 million of which was related to the acquisition of Anker and CoalQuest. The increase was also due to an increase in capital expenditures as well as shortened depreciable asset lives of the equipment we purchased from Horizon in September 2004. The cost increase was offset by amortization income on below market coal supply agreements of \$4.4 million.

Selling, general and administrative expenses. Selling, general and administrative expenses for six months ended June 30, 2006 were \$18.0 million compared to \$13.9 million for the same period in 2005. The increase of \$4.0 million was attributable to gifts of \$2.0 million made to the families of the thirteen miners involved in the Sago mine accident, increases in salary and bonus expense of \$0.9 million and professional and consulting fees of \$1.1 million.

(Gain)/Loss on sale of assets. Asset sales resulted in a gain of \$0.9 million for the six months ended June 30, 2006, primarily from the sale of River Point dock, compared to a loss of \$0.04 million on miscellaneous asset sales for the comparable period in 2005.

Table of Contents

Total costs as percentage of revenues. Total costs and expenses as a percentage of total revenues increased to 102% for the six months ended on June 30, 2006 from 88% for the comparable period in 2005.

See *Liquidity and Capital Resources* for additional information regarding the impact of certain of the costs on our liquidity and how management is addressing mitigating the recurring factors.

Twelve Months Ended December 31, 2005 Compared to the Twelve Months Ended December 31, 2004 of International Coal Group, Inc. and Predecessor (Combined)

This discussion of the results of operations for the twelve months ended December 31, 2004 represents an addition of Horizon's actual results for the nine months ended September 30, 2004 together with International Coal Group, Inc.'s actual results of operations for the three months ended December 31, 2004 (Combined).

Revenues

The following table reflects our revenues for the year ended December 31, 2005 and depicts our combined revenues for the year ended December 31, 2004 for the indicated categories:

	Year Ended		Actual	
	December 31, Combined		Increase (Decrease)	
	2005	2004	\$ or tons	%
	(in thousands, except percentages and per ton data)			
Coal sales revenues	\$ 619,038	\$ 477,444	\$ 141,594	30%
Freight and handling revenues	8,601	4,580	4,021	88%
Other revenues	20,074	27,468	(7,394)	(27)%
Total revenues	\$ 647,713	\$ 509,492	\$ 138,221	27%
Tons sold	14,755	14,003	752	5%
Coal sales revenue per ton	\$ 41.95	\$ 34.09	\$ 7.86	23%

Coal sales revenues. Our coal sales revenue increased \$141.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2005, or 30%, as compared to combined coal revenues for 2004. This increase was due to a \$7.86 per ton increase in the average sales price of our coal and an increase in tons sold of 5% over the prior year. The increase in the average sales price of our coal was due to a general increase in coal prices during the year as well as a favorable renegotiation of coal sales contracts as a result of Horizon's Chapter 11 bankruptcy. Our tons sold in 2005 increased by 0.8 million, or 5%, to 14.8 million, primarily due to the effect of our acquisitions of Anker and CoalQuest, which provided approximately 0.5 million additional tons compared to the prior year.

Freight and handling revenues. Freight and handling revenues increased \$4.0 million to \$8.6 million for year ended December 31, 2005 compared to 2004. The increase is due to an increase in shipments where we initially pay the freight and handling costs and are then reimbursed by the customer.

Other revenues. Other revenue decreased in 2005 by \$7.4 million, or 27%, to \$20.1 million, as compared to 2004. This decrease was due in a large part to our election to reclassify miscellaneous other revenue (such as royalty income, farming revenue, etc.) from the revenue section of the income statement to miscellaneous other income and expense for the period beginning October 1, 2004. Management believes that this reclassification improves the reporting of revenue by separating revenue pertaining primarily to mining activities from non-mining activities. The decrease was partially offset by other revenue derived from our highwall mining activities and shop services both performed by our subsidiary, ICG ADDCAR. Highwall mining and shop services increased to \$20.1 million in 2005 compared to \$19.8 million in 2004. In addition to these, other revenue for 2004 included \$7.5 million that related primarily to non-mining activities.

Table of Contents**Costs and Expenses**

The following table reflects our cost of operations for the year ended December 31, 2005 and depicts our combined cost of operations for the year ended December 31, 2004:

	Year Ended		Actual	
	December 31, Combined		Increase (Decrease)	
	2005	2004	\$	%
(in thousands, except percentages and per ton data)				
Cost of coal sales and other revenues (exclusive of depreciation, depletion and amortization)	\$ 510,834	\$ 420,136	\$ 90,698	22%
<i>Cost of coal sales and other revenues as % of revenues</i>	79%	82%		
Freight and handling costs	8,601	4,580	4,021	88%
<i>Freight and handling costs as % of revenues</i>	1%	1%		
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	43,195	35,490	7,705	22%
<i>Depreciation, depletion and amortization as % of revenues</i>	7%	7%		
Selling, general and administrative expenses (exclusive of depreciation, depletion and amortization)	28,785	12,671	16,114	127%
<i>Selling, general and administrative expenses as % of revenues</i>	4%	3%		
Gain on sale of assets	(502)	(236)	(266)	*
Writedowns and other items		10,018	(10,018)	*
Total costs and expenses	\$ 590,913	\$ 482,659	\$ 108,254	22%
<i>Total costs and expenses as % of revenues</i>	91%	95%		
Total costs and expenses per ton sold⁽¹⁾	\$ 40.05	\$ 34.47	\$ 5.58	16%

* Not meaningful

(1) Included in total costs and expenses per ton sold were costs for ICG ADDCAR, highwall mining activities and shop services of \$2.08 and \$1.74 in 2005 and 2004, respectively.

Cost of coal sales and other revenues. In 2005, our cost of coal sales increased \$90.7 million, or 22.0%, to \$510.8 million compared to \$420.1 million in the prior year. The increase in cost of coal sales is primarily a result of increases in prices for steel-related mine supplies, increasing costs for roof control supplies of \$1.7 million, increasing costs for conveyor belts and structure of \$2.8 million, escalating diesel fuel costs, which were further heightened by Hurricane Katrina's devastation in Mississippi and Louisiana of \$12.0 million, increasing costs for repairs and maintenance of \$6.3 million, increasing site preparation and maintenance of \$1.1 million and increasing purchase coal costs of \$5.6 million. Variable sales-related costs such as royalties and severance taxes increased \$11.7 million due to increased sales realizations. Trucking costs increased \$11.0 million due to both escalating diesel fuel costs and increased driver compensation costs. In addition, salary and hourly payroll expense increased \$14.1 million due to a highly competitive labor market and the necessity to maintain a competitive compensation program. Approximately \$22.3 million of the increase in the cost of coal sales was due to our acquisitions of Anker and CoalQuest. These increases were partially offset by decreases in equipment rental expense of \$8.0 million due to the decision to purchase rather than lease to fulfill our equipment needs. The total costs and expenses per ton sold increased 16% from \$34.47 per ton in 2004 to \$40.05 per ton in 2005.

Total costs as percentage of revenues. Total costs and expenses as a percentage of coal revenues decreased to 91% in 2005 from 95% in 2004.

Freight and handling costs. Freight and handling costs increased \$4.0 million to \$8.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2005 compared to 2004. The increase is due to an increase in shipments where we initially pay the freight and handling costs and are then reimbursed by the customer.

Table of Contents

Depreciation, depletion and amortization. Depreciation, depletion and amortization expense increased \$7.7 million to \$43.2 million in the 2005 compared to \$35.5 million in 2004. Depreciation, depletion and amortization per ton increased from \$2.53 per ton sold in 2004 to \$2.93 per ton sold in 2005. The principal component of the increase was an increase in depreciation expense of \$14.9 million in 2005 due to an increase in capital expenditures as well as shortened depreciable asset lives of the Horizon equipment purchased by ICG, Inc. in September 2004. The cost increase was offset by a decrease in depletion of \$3.1 million as a result of a revaluation of mineral reserves in connection with the purchase of Horizon's assets and amortization income on below market coal supply agreements of \$1.0 million. Effective January 1, 2004, Horizon discontinued the accounting practice of capitalization of major repair costs in excess of \$25,000 per occurrence. The decrease in amortization relating to this practice was \$3.9 million.

Selling, general and administrative expenses. Selling, general and administrative expenses for 2005 were \$28.8 million compared to \$12.7 million for 2004. The increase of \$16.1 million is primarily attributable to increases in stock compensation expense and related payroll taxes of \$10.4 million, administrative fees of \$1.6 million, miscellaneous bonuses of \$1.3 million, and other costs of \$2.8 million.

Gain on sale of assets. Gain on sale of assets increased \$0.3 million from a gain of \$0.2 million in 2004 to a gain of \$0.5 million in 2005.

Writedowns and other items. The 2004 writedowns and other items were attributable to a loss of \$13.3 million on the sale of coal lands, a gain of \$7.7 million on a lease buyout, a loss on the retirement of highwall mining system of \$6.2 million and other gains of \$1.8 million. We did not record any writedowns in 2005.

Twelve Months Ended December 31, 2004 of International Coal Group, Inc. and Predecessor (Combined) Compared to the Twelve Months Ended December 31, 2003 of Horizon

This discussion of the results of operations for the twelve months ended December 31, 2004 represents an addition of Horizon's actual results for the nine months ended September 30, 2004 together with International Coal Group, Inc.'s actual results of operations for the three months ended December 31, 2004.

Revenues

The following table depicts International Coal Group, Inc.'s combined revenue for the twelve months ended December 31, 2004 and Horizon's revenue for the twelve months ended December 31, 2003 for the indicated categories:

	International Coal Group, Inc. (Combined) Twelve Months Ended		Horizon Twelve Months Ended	Actual
	December 31, 2004	December 31, 2003	Increase (Decrease) \$ or tons	%
	(in thousands, except percentages and per ton data)			
Coal sales revenues	\$ 477,444	\$ 441,291	\$ 36,153	8%
Freight and handling revenues	4,580	8,008	(3,428)	(43)%
Other revenues	27,468	31,771	(4,303)	(14)%
Total revenues	\$ 509,492	\$ 481,070	\$ 28,422	6%
Tons sold	14,003	16,656	(2,653)	(16)%
Coal sales revenue per ton	\$ 34.09	\$ 26.49	\$ 7.60	29%

Coal sales revenues. International Coal Group, Inc.'s combined coal sales revenue increased \$36.2 million for the year ended 2004, or 8%, to \$477.4 million, as compared to Horizon's for the same period in 2003. This

Table of Contents

increase was due to a \$7.60 per ton (29%) increase in the average sales price, offset by a decrease in tons sold of 16% over the comparable period in the prior year. The increase in the average sales price of our coal was due to the general increase in coal prices during the period as well as the favorable renegotiations of coal sales contracts as a result of Horizon's Chapter 11 bankruptcy.

Freight and handling revenues. International Coal Group, Inc.'s combined freight and handling revenues decreased \$3.4 million for the twelve months ended December 31, 2004 compared to Horizon's for the same period in 2003. The decrease is due to a decrease in shipments where we pay the freight and handling costs and are then reimbursed by the customer.

Other revenues. International Coal Group, Inc.'s combined other revenue decreased \$4.3 million for the twelve months ended December 31, 2004 compared to Horizon's for the same period in 2003. The decrease in other revenues was primarily a result of decreased participation in the Synfuel sales market in 2004. In addition, for the period beginning October 1, 2004, International Coal Group, Inc. elected to reclassify miscellaneous other revenue (such as royalty income, farming revenue, etc.) from the revenue section of the income statement to miscellaneous other income and expense. Management believes that this reclassification improves the reporting of revenue by separating revenue pertaining primarily to mining activities from non-mining activities. Other revenue for the last three months of 2004 included \$0.5 million that related primarily to non-mining activities.

Costs and Expenses

The following table depicts International Coal Group, Inc.'s combined cost of operations for the twelve months ended December 31, 2004 and Horizon's cost of operations for the twelve months ended December 31, 2003 for the indicated categories:

	International			
	Coal			
	Group,			
	Inc.			
	(Combined)	Horizon	Actual	
	Twelve Months Ended			
	2004	December 31, 2003	Increase (Decrease)	
	(in thousands, except percentages and per ton data)		\$	%
Cost of coal sales and other revenues (exclusive of depreciation, depletion and amortization)	\$ 420,136	\$ 400,652	\$ 19,484	5%
<i>Cost of coal sales and other revenues as % of revenues</i>	82%	83%		
Freight and handling costs	4,580	8,008	(3,428)	(43)%
<i>Freight and handling costs as % of revenues</i>	1%	2%		
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	35,490	52,254	(16,764)	(32)%
<i>Depreciation, depletion and amortization as % of revenues</i>	7%	11%		
Selling, general and administrative expenses (exclusive of depreciation, depletion and amortization)	12,671	23,350	(10,679)	(46)%
<i>Selling, general and administrative expenses as % of revenues</i>	3%	5%		
Gain on sale of assets	(236)	(4,320)	(4,084)	(95)%
Writedowns and other items	10,018	9,100	918	*
Total costs and expenses	\$ 482,659	\$ 489,044	\$ (6,385)	(1)%
<i>Total costs and expenses as % of revenues</i>	95%	102%		
Total costs and expenses per ton sold	\$ 34.47	\$ 29.36	\$ 5.11	17%

* Not meaningful

Table of Contents

Cost of coal sales and other revenues. In the twelve month period ended December 31, 2004, International Coal Group, Inc.'s combined cost of coal sales increased \$19.5 million, or 5% to \$420.1 million compared to Horizon's twelve month period ended December 31, 2003. The increase in cost of coal sales is primarily a result of increases in prices for steel-related mine supplies, increasing costs for roof control supplies of \$4.3 million, escalating diesel fuel costs of \$8.3 million, increasing costs for repairs and maintenance of \$13.8 million. A portion of the increase (\$7.6 million) in repair and maintenance expense results from a change in accounting practice adopted by Horizon on January 1, 2004. This change resulted in the elimination of capitalization of major repair items with a cost of \$25,000 or more, the impact of this change equates to an increase in annual repair and maintenance cost. Variable sales-related costs such as royalties and severance taxes increased \$6.8 million due to increased sales realizations. Trucking costs increased \$5.6 million due to both escalating diesel fuel costs and increased driver compensation costs. In addition, salary and hourly payroll expense increased \$8.0 million due to a highly competitive labor market and the necessity to maintain a competitive compensation program. Payroll taxes and other employee benefits increased \$6.0 million due primarily to increases in workers compensation premiums, payroll taxes, employer 401(k) expense, and group insurance expense. These increases were partially offset by reduced pension fund costs. Purchased coal cost decreased \$32.8 million between 2003 and 2004 due to reduced purchased coal volume. The total costs and expenses per ton sold increased 17% from \$29.36 per ton for the twelve months ended December 31, 2003 to \$34.47 per ton in the same period in 2004 (combined).

Total cost as percentage of revenues. Total costs and expenses as a percentage of coal revenues decreased to 95% for the twelve months ended December 31, 2004 compared to 102% in 2003.

Freight and handling costs. International Coal Group, Inc.'s combined freight and handling costs decreased \$3.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2004 compared to Horizon's for the same period in 2003. The decrease is due to a decrease in shipments where we pay the freight and handling costs and are then reimbursed by the customer.

Depreciation, depletion and amortization. International Coal Group, Inc.'s combined depreciation, depletion and amortization expense decreased \$16.7 million to \$35.5 million for the twelve months ended December 31, 2004 compared to Horizon's for the same period in 2003. Depreciation, depletion and amortization decreased \$0.61 per ton to \$2.53 per ton for the twelve months ended December 31, 2004 as compared to the same period in 2003. The principal components of the decrease were a \$9.6 million decrease in amortization related to an above market contract that expired at the end of 2003, a \$2.2 million decrease in depletion due to lower depletion rates in the fourth quarter 2004 and higher production subject to depletion in 2003. Effective January 1, 2004, Horizon discontinued the accounting practice of capitalization of major repair costs in excess of \$25,000 per occurrence. The amortization relating to this practice was \$3.9 million for the twelve months ended December 31, 2004 as compared to \$6.9 million for the same period in 2003. The remaining decrease for the combined twelve months ended December 31, 2004 as compared to the same period in 2003 was due primarily to assets being fully depreciated as well as reduced amortization of mine development costs.

Selling, general and administrative expenses. International Coal Group, Inc.'s combined selling, general and administrative expenses decreased \$10.7 million to \$12.7 for the twelve months ended December 31, 2004 compared to Horizon's for the same period of 2003. The decrease of \$10.7 million is primarily attributable to decreases in labor costs of \$4.5 million, group insurance of \$1.6 million, professional and consulting fees of \$1.0 million, officers life insurance of \$0.8 million, office rent of \$0.7 million, taxes and licenses of \$0.7 million and other insurance of \$0.6 million.

Gain on sale of assets. International Coal Group, Inc.'s combined gain on sale of assets decreased \$4.1 million, to \$0.2 million for the twelve months ended December 31, 2004 compared to Horizon's for the same period in 2003. The Horizon gain on sale of assets was due primarily to the sales of Cyrus Dock, Hannah Land and Blue Springs.

Writedowns and other items. International Coal Group, Inc.'s combined writedowns and other items increased \$0.9 million, to \$10.0 million in 2004 compared to Horizon's for the same period in 2003. The 2004

Table of Contents

writedowns and other items were attributable to a loss of \$13.3 million on the sale of coal lands, a gain of \$7.7 million on a lease buyout, a loss on the retirement of highwall mining system of \$6.2 million and other gains of \$1.8 million. The 2003 writedowns and other items were attributable to a writedown of assets of \$6.4 million relating primarily to a closed operation (Blue Springs) and a writedown of parts inventory of \$2.7 million.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Our business is capital intensive and requires substantial capital expenditures for, among other things, purchasing, upgrading and maintaining equipment used in developing and mining our coal lands, as well as remaining in compliance with environmental laws and regulations. Our principal liquidity requirement is to finance our coal production, fund capital expenditures and to service our debt and reclamation obligations. We may also engage in acquisitions from time to time. Our primary sources of liquidity to meet these needs are cash flow from sales of our coal, other income and borrowings under our amended and restated credit facility.

We believe the principal indicators of our liquidity are our cash position and remaining availability under our credit facility. As of June 30, 2006, our available liquidity was \$330.9 million, including cash of \$65.8 million and \$265.1 million available under our amended and restated credit facility. Total debt represented 23.0% of our total capitalization at June 30, 2006. Our total capitalization represents our current short- and long-term debt combined with our total stockholders' equity.

We believe that a significant portion of our equipment needs to be upgraded in the near-term. Cash paid for capital expenditures was approximately \$85.3 million for the first six months of 2006 and we currently expect our capital expenditures will be approximately \$214.0 million in the aggregate in 2006, primarily for investments in new equipment and for mining development operations. We expect to fund these capital expenditures from our internal operations, proceeds from the outstanding notes and borrowings under our amended and restated credit facility. We believe that our amended and restated credit facility will be sufficient to fund our expected capital expenditures through the peak spending years of 2006 and 2007. We have also entered into a \$50.0 million equipment revolving credit facility with Caterpillar Financial Services Corporation to be used to finance new Caterpillar equipment at various mining complexes, see Description of Other Indebtedness - Caterpillar Equipment Revolving Credit Facility.

As a result of recent accidents in the mining industry, new laws and regulations will require additional capital expenditures to meet enhanced safety standards. We have included approximately \$8.0 million for these increased amounts in our capital expenditure budget for 2006. As we take advantage of planned expansion opportunities from 2007 through 2009 principally as a result of the Anker and CoalQuest acquisitions, we had planned to spend approximately \$854.5 million on capital expenditures which may require some additional external financing. However, we are currently reviewing our capital expenditures plans and they may be different than currently anticipated depending upon changes to our operating plans, the size and nature of new business opportunities and actual cash flows generated by our operations.

We and the industry continue to be affected by increased costs for mine supplies, services, repair parts, tires, fuel and labor. The second quarter and six month results were adversely impacted by the continued rising prices of crude oil and natural gas, as well as increased labor costs. We are exploring a range of options to try to address those issues. In addition, as a result of infrastructure weaknesses and continuing geologic issues at Anker, the transition period for implementation of various operational improvements has taken longer than originally anticipated.

On April 8, 2006, we suffered a fire at our Viper Mine near Elkhart, Illinois that idled the mine and forced replacement of its high angle conveyor belt. Repairs have been completed and we resumed production on May 8, 2006. Force Majeure notices were issued to affected customers, but coal continued to be shipped from existing inventory through May 2, 2006. No one was injured in the incident. The pre-tax financial impact of this event for the second quarter of 2006 was approximately \$3.0 million.

During 2006 we have experienced additional operating issues that have had a negative impact on our outlook. The closure of Vindex Energy's Stony River mine has become permanent after a major roof fall in early February prevented access to the remaining coal reserves. Mining activity at Wolf Run's Sycamore No. 2 mine

Table of Contents

suffered adverse geological conditions which resulted in high production costs and reduced tonnage and delayed the startup of the Number 2 section. As a result, we idled the Sycamore No. 2 mine in September 2006. We expect to reconfigure the mine and resume operations as a small-scale production unit late in the fourth quarter of 2006 or early in 2007. Production at the Sentinel mine in our Philippi complex will be delayed until December while we extend the mine shafts and slope access to encounter more favorable mining conditions in the recently acquired Clarion seam reserves. Our performance in the first half of 2006 was also adversely affected by the bankruptcy of a key coal supplier for our Vindex operations and the ongoing effects of the Sago mine accident. We expect to incur increased operating and administrative expenses of approximately \$15.2 million as a result of the accident and temporary mine closure that will negatively impact 2006 earnings, approximately \$11.7 million of which were incurred in the first quarter of 2006.

In addition, in response to cost pressures at certain other operations, coupled with the relative softening in recent coal prices, we have also implemented substantial production cutbacks. We intend to idle approximately 1.7 million tons of high-cost production, comprised of approximately 700,000 annual tons in our Northern Appalachian operations and approximately 1.0 million tons in our Central Appalachian operations.

In our consolidated balance sheet as of June 30, 2006, we recorded \$344.0 million in goodwill which represents the excess of costs over the fair value of the net assets acquired from Horizon, Anker and CoalQuest. The purchase price allocation for Anker and CoalQuest is preliminary and will not be finalized until all determinations of fair value are made, including third party appraisals. We tested for impairment of the Horizon assets as of October 31, 2005 and determined that impairment review supported the carrying value of goodwill. We will perform the next impairment test of the Horizon assets and for the net assets acquired from Anker and CoalQuest as of October 31, 2006, although in certain circumstances we may need to perform either test sooner. If the upcoming impairment review results in the application of impairment adjustments, we will be required to recognize these adjustments as operating expenses. As a result, we would have to write-off the impaired portion which could significantly reduce the value of our assets and reduce our net income for the year in which the write-off occurs. Our debt covenant ratios are based on adjusted EBITDA that excludes any non-cash items from the calculation, such as a goodwill write-off. The minimum interest coverage ratio could be affected if the basis of goodwill (both book and tax) is written off. A hypothetical write-off of \$5.0 million to both the book and tax basis would result in additional annual federal taxes (as we would lose the tax deduction as a result of the write-off), over the amortization period of 15 years, of \$0.1 million. This would not have a material impact on the ratio calculations. However, if there was a material negative impact on the ratio calculations, we may be in default under the amended and restated credit facility and therefore unable to borrow additional amounts under such facility unless the default was waived.

Profitability in the third and fourth quarters of 2005 was negatively impacted by several factors, including non-cash costs associated with restricted stock issued to senior management, short term quality issues at the Knott County operations, a tight labor market in the Hazard area and permit delays related to the Hazard operations. ICG was adversely impacted by margin compressions due to cost increases for various commodities and services influenced by the recent price acceleration of crude oil and natural gas a trend that was greatly exacerbated by the Gulf hurricanes. Costs of diesel fuel, explosives (ANFO), tires and coal trucking have all escalated as a direct result of supply chain problems related to the Gulf hurricanes.

In addition, we have brokered coal contracts that will expire at the end of 2006. These contracts were signed during a period of oversupply in the coal industry and contain pricing that, while acceptable to the sellers at that time, is significantly below today's market levels and, management believes, will not be able to be renegotiated or replaced in today's market. The loss of these contracts will have a significant impact on our earnings after 2006. For the year ended December 31, 2005 and the six months ended June 30, 2006, these contracts provided \$33.5 million and \$19.3 million, respectively, in pre-tax net income. However, the loss of this revenue is expected to be mitigated somewhat as additional owned and controlled mining complexes are brought into production in 2007.

Table of Contents
Cash Flows

Net cash provided by operating activities was \$18.8 million for the six months ended June 30, 2006, a decrease of \$16.3 million from the same period in 2005. This decrease is attributable to a decrease in net income of \$18.5 million after adjustment for non-cash charges. These decreases were partially offset by the effects of a decrease in net operating assets and liabilities of \$2.2 million.

Net income decreased in the first six months of 2006 compared to the same period in 2005 primarily as a result of higher operating costs, most notably diesel fuel, trucking costs due to increased diesel costs, blasting supplies, roof bolts and plates, the ongoing effects of the Sago mine accident, the effects of the Viper mine fire, labor costs due to the highly competitive labor market, and other operating issues noted in Liquidity and Capital Resources. Also impacting the comparability of net income for the six months of 2006 compared with 2005 was the acquisition of Anker and CoalQuest.

For the six months ended June 30, 2006, net cash used in investing activities was \$79.3 million compared to cash used in investing activities of \$42.3 million for the six months ended June 30, 2005. For the first six months of 2006, \$85.3 million of cash was used to replace our aged mining equipment fleet compared to \$40.3 million in the same period 2005. Cash was returned from deposits of collateral for reclamation and royalty bonds of \$0.2 million in the first six months of 2006 compared to cash deposited of \$2.0 million in the same period of 2005. Also positively affecting investing activities for the first six months of 2006 were proceeds of asset sales of \$3.2 million and proceeds received in connection with a sale-leaseback transaction of \$5.4 million. Investing activities also include cash paid (net of cash acquired) of \$2.9 million relating to the acquisitions of Anker and CoalQuest and the former Horizon companies.

Net cash provided by financing activities of \$117.1 million for the six months ended June 30, 2006 was primarily due to proceeds of \$175.0 million related to our senior notes offering which closed on June 23, 2006. The proceeds were used to repay all amounts outstanding under the then existing revolving credit facility of \$91.3 million, including \$70.0 million of which was borrowed in the first six months of 2006, and retire the then outstanding term loan facility of \$19.5 million. Simultaneous with the senior notes offering, our credit facility was amended and restated resulting in an increased credit facility of up to \$325.0 million. The senior notes offering and the amended and restated credit facility resulted in issuance fees of approximately \$8.5 million. Cash was used in financing activities to repay short-term debt of \$7.4 million in the first six months of 2006. In the six months ended June 30, 2005, cash was used in financing activities to repay short-term debt of \$2.7 million and long-term debt and capital leases of \$1.3 million. Also impacting financing activities for the six months ended June 30, 2005 was financing costs of \$0.1 million.

Net cash provided by operating activities was \$77.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2005, an increase of \$19.0 million from the same period in 2004. This increase is attributable to an increase in net income of \$151.4 million after adjustment for non-cash charges. These increases were partially offset by the effects of a decrease in net operating assets and liabilities of \$122.4 million and writedowns of \$17.7 million. The \$122.4 million decrease in net operating assets and liabilities was attributable, in part, to an increase in accounts receivable of \$20.9 million, a decrease in accounts payable of \$10.4 million and a decrease in accrued expenses of \$88.8 million. In the same period in 2004, there was a gain on a lease buyout option of \$7.7 million related to our predecessor's bankruptcy filing.

Net income increased in 2005 primarily as a result of higher coal sales realization due to the strengthening of the coal market during the period. The increase in realization was partially offset by higher operating costs most notably diesel fuel, trucking costs due to increased diesel costs and increased driver compensation and labor costs due to the highly competitive labor market. Higher interest expense for the predecessor company also impacted net income in 2004.

For the year ended December 31, 2005, net cash was used in investing activities of \$104.7 million compared to cash used in investing activities of \$325.7 million for the twelve months ended December 31, 2004. Cash used in investing activities for 2005 was \$108.2 million in order to begin replacement of our aged mining equipment

Table of Contents

fleet compared to \$12.2 million in 2004. Cash was returned from deposits of restricted cash used for collateral for reclamation and royalty bonds of \$3.4 million in 2005 compared to cash deposited of \$1.8 million in the same period of 2004. Proceeds of equipment sales were \$0.6 million in 2005 compared to \$4.1 million in the same period of 2004 and proceeds from lease buyouts of \$7.7 million in 2004 had a positive impact on investing in 2004. Investment activities also includes cash paid (net of cash acquired) of \$0.5 million related to the acquisition of Anker and CoalQuest in 2005 through the issuance of 24,090,909 shares of common stock. In 2004, Horizon's assets were purchased for \$323.6 million.

Net cash provided by financing activities of \$12.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2005 was primarily due to \$210.5 million of net proceeds from the issuance and sale of 21 million shares of common stock in our public offering in December 2005. The net proceeds of the public offering were used to retire \$188.7 million of term loan debt and repay \$21.2 million of borrowings under our existing credit facility. Prior to the public offering, we made term loan payments of \$1.7 million and borrowed an additional \$35.0 million to consummate the mergers with Anker and CoalQuest. Also impacting our financing activities was financing costs of \$0.4 million, capital lease payments of \$0.5 million and proceeds of \$0.2 million related to issuance of common stock to employees. In addition, we borrowed \$42.5 million on our existing credit facility to satisfy short-term operational needs and made net repayments of \$55.5 million and \$7.5 million on our long-term and short-term debt, respectively. In 2004, cash provided in financing activities of \$290.5 million primarily due to \$150.2 million in capital provided by the original investors as well as borrowings under a \$175.0 million term loan. We also incurred capital lease repayments of \$0.8 million in 2004. Other changes in financing activities in 2004 resulted in a use of funds of \$35.6 million primarily related to the repayment of Horizon's DIP facility.

Net cash provided by operating activities was \$58.3 million for the combined twelve months ended December 31, 2004, an increase of \$38.3 million from the same period in 2003. This increase is attributable to an increase of \$73.3 million in net income primarily due to a strengthening coal market during the period. This increase was offset by a decrease in accrued expenses of \$66.2 million primarily related to accrued interest charges in 2003. Other changes in operating activities resulted in a source of \$31.2 million.

For the combined twelve months ended December 31, 2004 net cash used in investing activities was \$325.7 million compared to a use of cash of \$3.9 million for the same period in 2003. Cash used in 2004 was primarily related to the acquisition of the assets of Horizon.

Net cash provided by financing activities was \$290.5 million for the combined twelve months ended December 31, 2004 as compared to a use of \$15.5 million for the comparable period in 2003. The increase in cash provided by financing activities in 2004 was primarily due to \$150.2 million in capital provided by the original investors, as well as the funding of a \$175 million term loan. Other changes in financing activities resulted in a use of funds of \$19.2 million primarily related to the repayment of Horizon's DIP facility.

Credit Facility and Long-Term Debt Obligations

As of June 30, 2006, our total long-term indebtedness, including capital lease obligations, consisted of the following:

	As of
	June 30, 2006 (in thousands)
10.25% Senior Notes, due 2014	\$ 175,000
Equipment notes	3,714
Total long-term debt	\$ 178,714
Less current portion	(1,182)
Long-term debt, net of current portion	\$ 177,532

Amended and restated credit facility

Concurrently with the closing of the offering of the outstanding notes, we entered into a second amended and restated credit facility, which replaced our then existing revolving credit facility. The amended and restated

Table of Contents

credit facility consists of a revolving credit facility of \$325.0 million, of which up to a maximum of \$125.0 million may be used for letters of credit. This facility may be increased by up to an additional \$100.0 million. As of June 30, 2006, we had letters of credit totaling \$59.9 million outstanding leaving \$265.1 million available for future borrowing capacity. Interest on the borrowings under the credit facility is payable, at our option, at either the base rate plus an applicable margin based on our leverage ratio of 0.75% to 1.25% or LIBOR plus an applicable margin based on our leverage ratio of 1.75% to 2.25%. We must pay an unused commitment fee based on our leverage ratio of 0.375% or 0.50%. We must also pay a letter of credit participation fee with respect to outstanding letters of credit in an amount equal to the interest rate margin applicable to LIBOR borrowings under the revolving credit facility and letter of credit fronting fee of 0.20% per annum.

The amended and restated credit facility imposes certain restrictions on us, including restrictions on our ability to: incur debt, grant liens, enter into agreements with negative pledge clauses, provide guarantees in respect of obligations of any other person, pay dividends and make other distributions, make loans, investments, advances and acquisitions, sell our assets, make redemptions and repurchases of capital stock, make capital expenditures, prepay, redeem or repurchase debt, liquidate or dissolve; engage in mergers or consolidations, engage in affiliate transactions, change our business, change our fiscal year, amend certain debt and other material agreements, issue and sell capital stock of subsidiaries, engage in sale and leaseback transactions, and restrict distributions from subsidiaries. The credit facility also requires us to meet certain financial tests, including a maximum leverage ratio, a minimum interest coverage ratio, and a limit on capital expenditures. As of June 30, 2006, we were in compliance with the covenants under the credit facility. If an event of default occurs under the credit facility, the lenders under the agreement will be entitled to take various actions, including demanding payment for all amounts outstanding thereunder and foreclosing on any collateral.

As a result of amending and restating our prior credit agreement, we incurred a write-off of \$1.4 million of deferred financing expenses related to the prior credit agreement.

In June 2006, we sold \$175.0 million aggregate principal amount of the outstanding 10.25% senior notes due July 15, 2014 in a private placement pursuant to Rule 144A of the Securities Act and Regulation S of the Securities Act. Interest on the notes is payable semi-annually in arrears on July 15 and January 15 of each year, commencing on January 15, 2007. The notes are senior unsecured obligations and are guaranteed on a senior unsecured basis by all of our current and future domestic subsidiaries that are material or that guarantee our amended and restated credit facility. The notes and the guarantees rank equally with all of our and the guarantors' existing and future senior unsecured indebtedness, but are effectively subordinated to all of our and the guarantors' existing and future senior secured indebtedness to the extent of the value of the assets securing that indebtedness and to all liabilities of our subsidiaries that are not guarantors. We have the option to redeem all or a portion of the notes at 100% of the aggregate principal amount at maturity at any time on or after July 15, 2010. At any time prior to July 15, 2010, we may also redeem all or a portion of the notes at a redemption price equal to 100% of the aggregate principal amount of the notes plus an applicable premium as of, and accrued and unpaid interest and additional interest, if any, to, but not including the date of redemption. At any time before July 15, 2009, we may also redeem up to 35% of the aggregate principal amount of the notes at a redemption price of 110.25% of the principal amount, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the date of redemption, with the proceeds of certain equity offerings. Upon the happening of a change of control, we may be required to offer to purchase the notes at a purchase price equal to 101% of the principal amount, plus accrued and unpaid interest. See Description of Notes for details.

The indenture governing the notes contains various restrictive covenants and events of default applicable to us and our restricted subsidiaries similar to those contained in our amended and restated credit facility. Our ability to incur debt is based on a ratio of consolidated cash flows to fixed charges. These limitations however are subject to a number of exceptions and qualifications. As of June 30, 2006, we were in compliance with all of the covenants under the indenture.

As a regular part of our business, we review opportunities for, and engage in discussions and negotiations concerning, the acquisition of coal mining assets and interests in coal mining companies, and acquisitions of, or

Table of Contents

combinations with, coal mining companies. When we believe that these opportunities are consistent with our growth plans and our acquisition criteria, we will make bids or proposals and/or enter into letters of intent and other similar agreements, which may be binding or nonbinding, that are customarily subject to a variety of conditions and usually permit us to terminate the discussions and any related agreement if, among other things, we are not satisfied with the results of our due diligence investigation. Any acquisition opportunities we pursue could materially affect our liquidity and capital resources and may require us to incur indebtedness, seek equity capital or both. There can be no assurance that additional financing will be available on terms acceptable to us, or at all.

Additionally, we have other long-term liabilities, including, but not limited to, mine reclamation and mine closure costs, below market coal supply agreements, and black lung costs, and some of our operating and management-services subsidiaries have long-term liabilities relating to retiree health and other employee benefits.

Our ability to meet our long-term debt obligations will depend upon our future performance, which in turn, will depend upon general economic, financial and business conditions, along with competition, legislation and regulation factors that are largely beyond our control. Based upon our current operations, the historical results of our predecessors, as well as those of Anker and CoalQuest, we believe that cash flow from operations, together with other available sources of funds, including additional borrowings under our amended and restated credit facility, will be adequate for at least the next 12 months for making required payments of principal and interest on our indebtedness and for funding anticipated capital expenditures and working capital requirements. However, we cannot assure you that our operating results, cash flow and capital resources will be sufficient for repayment of our debt obligations in the future.

CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS

The following is a summary of our significant future contractual obligations by year as of December 31, 2005:

	Payments due by period				Total
	Less than	More than			
	1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years (in thousands)	5 years	
Long-term debt obligations ⁽¹⁾	\$ 4,201	\$ 7,924	\$ 45,222	\$	\$ 57,347
Operating leases	8,983	3,112			12,095
Coal purchase obligation ⁽²⁾	116,623	61,518	37,685		215,826
Advisory Services agreement ⁽³⁾	2,000	4,000	4,000	1,500	11,500
Minimum royalties	3,891	10,564	10,329	23,842	48,626
Total ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁵⁾	\$ 135,698	\$ 87,118	\$ 97,236	\$ 25,342	\$ 345,394

- (1) Amounts shown do not reflect obligations following the sale of the outstanding notes, the use of net proceeds thereof, nor the amended and restated credit facility. Amounts are inclusive of interest assuming interest rates of 8.0% for the term loan, 7.32% for the revolving credit facility and 5.8% for the equipment notes.
- (2) Reflects estimates of obligations.
- (3) See Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions.
- (4) We are also a party to an employment agreement with each of our President and Chief Executive Officer and our Senior Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary.
- (5) After giving effect to the sale of the outstanding notes, the use of the net proceeds thereof, and the amended and restated credit facility, the Total Total contractual obligations and the Total More than 5 years contractual obligations are expected to be \$610.4 million and \$272.1 million, respectively, including interest on the notes.

Table of Contents

OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

In the normal course of business, we are a party to certain off-balance sheet arrangements. These arrangements include guarantees and financial instruments with off-balance sheet risk, such as bank letters of credit and performance or surety bonds. No liabilities related to these arrangements are reflected in our consolidated balance sheets, and we do not expect any material adverse effects on our financial condition, results of operations or cash flows to result from these off-balance sheet arrangements.

Federal and state laws require us to secure payment of certain long-term obligations such as mine closure and reclamation costs, federal and state workers' compensation, coal leases and other obligations. We typically secure these payment obligations by using surety bonds, an off-balance sheet instrument. The use of surety bonds is less expensive for us than the alternative of posting an all cash bond or a bank letter of credit, either of which would require a greater use of our credit facility. We then use bank letters of credit to secure our surety bonding obligations as a lower cost alternative than securing those bonds with cash. We currently have a \$100.0 million committed bonding facility pursuant to which we are required to provide bank letters of credit in an amount up to 45% of the aggregate bond liability. To the extent that surety bonds become unavailable, we would seek to secure our reclamation obligations with letters of credit, cash deposits or other suitable forms of collateral.

As of December 31, 2005, we had outstanding surety bonds with third parties for post-mining reclamation totaling \$90.3 million plus \$2.0 million for miscellaneous purposes. We maintained letters of credit as of December 31, 2005 totaling \$59.9 million to secure reclamation surety bonds and other obligations. These letters of credit are issued under our current \$100.0 million bonding facility.

INFLATION

Inflation in the United States has been relatively low in recent years and did not have a material impact on results of operations for the twelve months ended December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003.

RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

In June 2006, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Interpretation No. 48, *Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes* (FIN 48). FIN 48 increases the relevancy and comparability of financial reporting by clarifying the way companies account for uncertainty in income taxes. FIN 48 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2006. We do not expect the adoption of FIN 48 to have a material impact on our financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

Effective January 1, 2006, we adopted The Emerging Issues Task Force (EITF) Issue 04-6, *Accounting for Stripping Costs in the Mining Industry* (EITF Issue 04-6). EITF Issue 04-6 applies to stripping costs incurred in the production phase of a mine for the removal of overburden or waste materials for the purpose of obtaining access to coal that will be extracted. Under the new EITF, stripping costs incurred during the production phase of the mine are variable production costs that are included in the cost of inventory produced during the period the stripping costs are incurred. The EITF further clarified that inventory produced is intended to mean inventory extracted. Historically, the coal industry has considered coal uncovered at a surface mining operation but not yet extracted to be coal inventory (pit inventory). As a result, the adoption of EITF Issue 04-6 caused a write-off of pit inventory which resulted in a decrease of \$0.6 million in our retained earnings, net of tax, as of January 1, 2006.

Effective January 1, 2006, we adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 151, *Inventory Costs an amendment of ARB No. 43, Chapter 4*, (SFAS No. 151). This statement amends the guidance in ARB No. 43, Chapter 4, *Inventory Pricing*, to clarify the accounting for abnormal amounts of idle facility expense, freight, handling costs, and wasted material (spoilage). SFAS No. 151 requires that those items be recognized as current-period charges regardless of whether they meet the criterion of so abnormal. In addition, this statement requires that allocation of fixed production overheads to the cost of conversion be based on the normal capacity of the production facilities. Adoption of this statement did not have a material impact on our consolidated financial position or results of operations.

Table of Contents

Effective January 1, 2006, we adopted SFAS No. 123(R), *Share Based Payments* (SFAS No. 123(R)), using the modified prospective application, to account for stock based awards issued under its equity and performance incentive plan. SFAS No. 123(R) revises SFAS No. 123, *Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation* (SFAS No. 123), and supersedes Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 25, *Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees* (APB No. 25), and its related implementation guidance. This statement establishes standards of accounting for transactions in which an entity exchanges its equity instruments for goods or services. It also addresses transactions in which an entity incurs liabilities in exchange for goods or services that are based on the fair value of the entity's equity instruments or that may be settled by the issuance of those equity instruments. The adoption of SFAS No. 123(R) did not require a cumulative effect adjustment. Prior to January 1, 2006, we applied the provisions of APB No. 25, to account for stock based awards issued under its equity and performance incentive plan. Adoption of SFAS No. 123(R) resulted in additional compensation expense related to stock option awards, which decreased net income before income taxes and minority interest by \$1.0 million for the six months ended on June 30, 2006, and increased net loss by \$0.7 million for the six months ended June 30, 2006. The adoption of this statement did not impact basic earnings per share for the six months ended June 30, 2006, however, diluted earnings per share for the six months ended June 30, 2006 decreased by \$0.01. See Note 12 to our unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements located elsewhere in this prospectus.

CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE

None.

QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES REGARDING MARKET RISK

Commodity price risk. We manage our commodity price risk for coal sales through the use of long-term coal supply agreements rather than through the use of derivative instruments. As of December 31, 2005, we had sales commitments for 82% of our planned 2006 production. Some of the products used in our mining activities, such as diesel fuel, are subject to price volatility. Through our suppliers, we utilize forward contracts to manage the exposure related to this volatility. A hypothetical increase of \$0.10 per gallon for diesel fuel would reduce pre-tax income for the year ended December 31, 2005 by \$2.1 million. A hypothetical increase of 10% in steel prices would result in an increase in roof support costs. This would have reduced pre-tax income for the year ended December 31, 2005 by \$1.2 million.

Interest rate risk. Historically, we have had exposure to changes in interest rates on a portion of our existing level of indebtedness. This exposure had been hedged at 50% of the original term debt for a two year period using pay-fixed, receive-variable interest rate cap. A hypothetical increase or decrease in interest rates by 1% would have changed quarterly interest expense on our term loan facility by \$0.05 million for the year ended December 31, 2005.

In May 2006, we entered into an Interest Rate Collar Agreement, which becomes effective on March 31, 2007 and expires March 31, 2009, to hedge our interest risk on an initial \$100.0 million (increasing to \$200.0 million in March 2008) notional amount of revolving debt. The interest rate collar is designed as a cash flow hedge to offset the impact of changes in the LIBOR interest rate above 5.92% and below 4.8%. This agreement was entered into in conjunction with our renegotiated credit facility dated June 23, 2006 and did not have a material impact on the second quarter of 2006.

Market price risk. We are exposed to market price risk in the normal course of mining and selling coal. As of June 30, 2006, we had 93% of 2006 planned production committed for sale leaving approximately 7% uncommitted for sale. A hypothetical decrease of \$1.00 per ton in the market price for coal would have reduced pre-tax income by \$3.8 million for 2005.

Table of Contents**INDUSTRY****OVERVIEW**

A major contributor to the world energy supply, coal represents over 39% of the world's primary energy consumption according to the World Coal Institute. The primary use for coal is to fuel electric power generation. In 2005, coal-fired plants generated 51% of the electricity produced in the United States, according to the EIA, a statistical agency of the DOE.

The United States is the second largest coal producer in the world, exceeded only by China. Other leading coal producers include India, Australia, South Africa, Columbia and Venezuela. The United States is the largest holder of recoverable coal reserves in the world, with over 250 years supply at current production rates. According to the EIA, the United States produces over one-fifth of the world's coal.

Demand for U.S. Coal Production

Coal produced in the United States is used primarily by utilities to generate electricity, by steel companies to produce coke for use in blast furnaces and by a variety of industrial users to heat and power foundries, cement plants, paper mills, chemical plants and other manufacturing and processing facilities. Significant quantities of coal are also exported from both east and west coast terminals. Coal produced in the United States is also exported, primarily from east coast terminals. The breakdown of 2005 U.S. coal consumption by sector, according to the EIA, is as follows:

End Use	Tons (millions)	% of Total
Electric Power	1,039	92.2%
Other Industrial Plants	61	5.4%
Coke Plants	23	2.0%
Residential & Commercial	5	0.4%
Total	1,128	100.0%

—
Source: EIA

Coal has long been favored as an electricity generating fuel by regulated utilities because of its basic economic advantage. The largest cost component in electricity generation is fuel. According to the National Mining Association, coal is by far the cheapest source of power fuel per million Btu, averaging less than half the price of petroleum and natural gas.

According to the EIA, for a new coal-fired plant built today, fuel costs would represent about one-half of total operating costs, whereas the share for a new natural-gas-fired plant would be almost 90%. Coal used as fuel to generate electricity is commonly referred to as steam coal.

There are factors other than fuel cost that influence each utility's choice of electricity generation mode, including facility construction cost, access to fuel transportation infrastructure, environmental restrictions and other factors. The breakdown of U.S. electricity generation by fuel source in 2004, as estimated by the EIA, is as follows:

Electricity Generation Source	% of Total Electricity Generation
Coal	50%
Nuclear	20%
Natural Gas	18%
Hydro	7%
Petroleum and Other	5%

Total

100%

—

Source: EIA

71

Table of Contents

The EIA projects that generators of electricity will increase their demand for coal as demand for electricity increases. Because coal-fired generation is used in most cases to meet base load (the lowest level of power production) requirements, coal consumption has generally grown at the pace of electricity demand growth. Demand for electricity has historically grown in proportion to U.S. economic growth as measured by gross domestic product. According to the EIA, coal use for electricity generation is expected to increase on average by 1.6% per year from 2003 to 2030.

U.S. Electricity Generation Increasing 1970-2030 Forecasted

Source: EIA

The other major market for coal is the steel industry. The type of coal used in steel making is referred to as metallurgical coal and is distinguished by special quality characteristics that include high carbon content, low expansion pressure, low sulfur content, and various other chemical attributes. Metallurgical coal is also high in heat content (as measured in Btus), and therefore is desirable to utilities as fuel for electricity generation. Consequently, metallurgical coal producers have the ongoing opportunity to select the market that provides maximum revenue. The premium price offered by steel makers for the metallurgical quality attributes is typically higher than the price offered by utility coal buyers that value only the heat content.

U.S. COAL PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION

In 2005, total coal production as estimated by the EIA was 1.1 billion tons. The primary producing regions were Appalachia (35%), Interior (13%) and Western (52%). Most of our coal production comes from the Central Appalachian region. In 2003, approximately 67% of U.S. coal was produced by surface mining methods. The remaining 33% was produced by underground mining methods that include room and pillar mining and longwall mining.

Table of Contents**U.S. Coal Production**

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
	(tons in millions)				
Area:					
Appalachian	431.2	396.2	376.1	389.9	396.4
Interior (includes Illinois Basin)	146.9	146.6	146.0	146.0	149.2
Western	547.9	550.4	548.7	575.2	587.0
Refuse Recovery	1.8	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.7
Total	1,127.7	1,094.3	1,071.8	1,112.1	1,133.3

Source: EIA

Central Appalachia

Central Appalachia, including eastern Kentucky, Virginia and southern West Virginia, produced 20% of the total U.S. coal production in 2005. Coal mined from this region generally has a high heat content of between 12,000 and 14,000 Btus per pound and a low sulfur content ranging from 0.7% to 1.5%. From 2000 to 2005 according to the EIA, the Central Appalachian region experienced a decline in production from 258 million tons to 232 million tons, or a 10% decline, primarily as a result of the depletion of economically attractive reserves, permitting issues and increasing costs of production, which was partially offset by production increases in Southern West Virginia due to the expansion of more economically attractive surface mines.

The structural issues in Central Appalachia have led to exceedingly high barriers to entry. These barriers are likely to prevent large-scale development in the region in both the short and medium term. In addition, alternative fuel sources have limited benefits and eastern utilities are reluctant to invest heavily to switch to PRB coal. Thus, the increasing demand coupled with the supply constraints will likely result in price stabilization at higher levels in Central Appalachia.

INDUSTRY TRENDS

In recent years, the coal industry has experienced several significant trends including:

Significant gains in mining productivity. U.S. coal production more than doubled from 1968 to 1998 due largely to changes in work practices and the introduction of new technologies that have greatly increased mine productivity. According to the EIA, overall coal mine productivity, measured in tons produced per miner shift, has increased from 30.6 tons in 1990 to 55.6 tons in 2003.

Growth in coal consumption. According to EIA, from 1990 to 2005 coal consumption in the United States increased from 895 million tons to 1,128 million tons, or 26%. The largest driver of increased coal consumption during this period was increased demand for electricity. The EIA estimates that coal use for electricity generation is expected to increase on average by 1.6% per year from 2003 to 2025.

Increased utilization of existing capacity of coal-fired power plants. We believe that existing coal-fired plants will supply much of the projected increase in the demand for electricity because they possess excess capacity that can be utilized at low incremental costs. The NETL has identified 106 coal-fired plants, representing 65,000 megawatts of electric generation capacity, that have been proposed and are currently in various stages of development.

Restructuring of Electricity Industry

In October 1992, Congress enacted the Energy Policy Act of 1992, which gave wholesale electricity suppliers access to the transmission lines of U.S. utility companies. In May 1996, the Federal Energy Regulatory

Table of Contents

Commission issued the first of a series of orders establishing rules to promote competition in wholesale electricity markets by providing wholesale electricity suppliers open access to electricity transmission systems. In 1999, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission issued a rule to encourage the establishment of regional transmission organizations. Wholesale competition has resulted in a substantial increase in non-utility generating capacity in the United States.

Increasingly Stringent Air Quality Laws

The coal industry has witnessed a recent shift in demand to low sulfur coal production driven by regulatory restrictions on sulfur dioxide emissions from coal-fired power plants. In 1995, Phase I of the Clean Air Act Acid Rain program required high sulfur coal plants to reduce their emissions of sulfur dioxide to 2.5 pounds or less per million Btu, and in 2000, Phase II of the Clean Air Act tightened these sulfur dioxide restrictions further to 1.2 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million Btu. Currently, electric power generators operating coal-fired plants can comply with these requirements by:

burning lower sulfur coal, either exclusively or mixed with higher sulfur coal;

installing pollution control devices such as scrubbers, which reduce the emissions from high sulfur coal;

reducing electricity generating levels; or

purchasing or trading emission credits to allow them to comply with the sulfur dioxide emission compliance requirements.

However, as new laws and regulations, including the Clean Air Interstate Rule and the Clean Air Mercury Rule require further reductions in emissions, coal-fired utilities may need to install additional pollution control equipment, such as wet scrubbers, to comply. Installation of such additional pollution control equipment could potentially result in a decrease in the demand for low sulfur coal (because sulfur would be removed by the new equipment), potentially driving down prices for low sulfur coal.

RECENT COAL MARKET CONDITIONS

According to traded coal indices and reference prices, U.S. and international coal demand is currently at high levels, and coal pricing remains at high levels compared to historical trends. We believe that strong current fundamentals in the U.S. coal industry are supported primarily by:

stronger industrial demand following a recovery in the U.S. manufacturing sector;

production difficulties and reserve degradation experienced by some U.S. coal producers;

capacity constraints of U.S. nuclear-powered electricity generators;

high current and forward prices for natural gas and oil;

transportation disruptions including constrained rail line capacity and increased costs faced by the trucking industry; and

Edgar Filing: Wolf Run Mining Co. - Form S-4

increased international demand for U.S. coal for electricity generation and steelmaking, driven by global economic growth, high ocean freight rates and the weak U.S. dollar.

Coal prices are influenced by a number of factors and often vary dramatically by region. The following chart illustrates coal spot prices for Central Appalachia low sulfur compliance coal, Illinois Basin high sulfur coal and metallurgical coal.

Table of Contents

Coal Pricing Environment

Sources: Bloomberg L.P. for CAPP and IL prices; EIA for metallurgical coal prices

Table of Contents

BUSINESS

OVERVIEW

We are a leading producer of coal in Northern and Central Appalachia with a broad range of mid to high Btu, low to medium sulfur steam and metallurgical coal. We also have a complementary mining complex of mid to high sulfur steam coal strategically located in the Illinois Basin. We currently own and operate eleven active mining complexes, ten of which are dispersed between Central Appalachia and Northern Appalachia, with the one remaining complex in the Illinois Basin. Our strategic locations give us a prominent position in three of the four largest coal producing regions in the United States, including the Appalachian region, which is the largest coal producing region by revenues in the country. As of March 31, 2006, we control approximately 1.1 billion tons of proven and probable coal reserves. Based on 2005 production rates, this reserve base gives us a reserve life of approximately 72 years, which we believe is more than any other public coal producer in the United States. Additionally, we also own and control approximately 563 million tons of non-reserve coal deposits. For the year ended December 31, 2005, we sold 14.8 million tons of coal, of which approximately 14.7 million tons were steam coal and approximately 0.1 million tons were metallurgical.

We currently market our coal to a diverse customer base of largely investment grade electric utilities, as well as domestic industrial and steel customers. Coupling our primarily high Btu, low sulfur steam and metallurgical quality coal, with the availability of multiple transportation options throughout the Appalachian region, enables us to participate in both the domestic and international coal markets. We are committed to maintaining a reliable and stable revenue base. As of June 30, 2006, we had contracted sales commitments in place for approximately 93% of planned shipments for 2006 and 55% to 60% for 2007.

OUR HISTORY

The Horizon Acquisition

On February 28, 2002, Horizon (at that time operating as AEI Resources Holdings, Inc.) filed a voluntary petition for Chapter 11 and its plan of reorganization became effective on May 8, 2002. However, Horizon's profit margins and cash flows were negatively impacted in fiscal year 2002 by, among other things, the falling price of coal and continued increases in certain operating expenses. Due to capital and permit constraints, Horizon had to mine in areas which produced coal at greatly reduced profit margins thus severely reducing cash flow.

As a result of its continuing financial and operational difficulties, Horizon filed a second voluntary petition for relief under Chapter 11 on November 13, 2002. Horizon obtained a debtor-in-possession financing facility of up to \$350.0 million and was effective in rationalizing its operations, selling non-core assets, paying down outstanding borrowings and generating substantial operating profit. With stabilized operations and a significantly improved coal market, Horizon filed a joint plan of reorganization and a joint plan of liquidation under Chapter 11.

ICG was formed by WLR and other investors in May 2004 to acquire and operate competitive coal mining facilities from Horizon. The Horizon assets were sold through a bankruptcy auction on August 17, 2004 for \$285.0 million in cash plus the assumption of up to \$5.0 million of certain liabilities. ICG also contributed a credit bid of second lien Horizon bonds, and A.T. Massey agreed to pay \$5.0 million in cash to acquire a separate group of assets associated with two Horizon subsidiaries ICG did not acquire. The credit bid included the cancellation of \$482.0 million of certain Horizon bonds in return for shares of ICG common stock for those creditors who participated in an ICG rights offering. The bankruptcy court confirmed the sale on September 16, 2004 as part of the completion of the Horizon bankruptcy proceedings. At closing, ICG increased the purchase price by \$6.25 million, primarily to satisfy increased administrative expenses, and the sale was completed as of September 30, 2004.

The acquisition was financed through equity investments and borrowings under the senior secured credit facility, which we entered into at the closing of the Horizon acquisition.

Table of Contents

The Anker and CoalQuest Acquisitions

On November 18, 2005, we acquired Anker and CoalQuest through stock-for-stock mergers. The stockholders and members of Anker and CoalQuest received 14,840,909 and 9,250,000 shares of our common stock, respectively.

Our Reorganization and Public Offering

On November 18, 2005, we also completed a corporate reorganization. Prior to this reorganization, the top-tier parent holding company for our operations was ICG, Inc. Upon completion of this reorganization, we became the new top-tier parent holding company. In the corporate reorganization, the stockholders of ICG, Inc. received one share of our common stock for each share of ICG, Inc. common stock. On November 21, 2005, our common stock commenced trading on the New York Stock Exchange.

On December 12, 2005, we completed a public offering of 21 million shares of common stock. Net proceeds from the public offering were approximately \$210.5 million. We used the proceeds to retire \$188.7 million of our term loan debt and repay \$21.2 million of borrowings under our current credit facility.

OUR COMPETITIVE STRENGTHS

We believe that the following competitive strengths will enable us to enhance our position as one of the premier coal producers in the United States:

Leading producer of high-quality steam coal with substantial metallurgical coal reserves. We are a leading producer of coal in Northern and Central Appalachia and also have operations and reserves in the Illinois Basin. Our customers are largely investment grade electric utilities, as well as domestic industrial and steel customers that demand a variety of coal products. Our ability to produce a comprehensive range of high Btu steam and metallurgical quality coal allows us to blend coal, which enables us to market differentiated coal products to a variety of customers with different coal quality demands and allows us to benefit from strong pricing dynamics in the current market relative to historical prices.

Diversity of production, reserves and non-reserve coal deposits. Our production, reserves and non-reserve coal deposits are located in three of the four major coal regions in the United States and provide important geographical diversity in terms of markets, transportation and labor. We believe the diversity of our operations and reserves provides us with a significant advantage over competitors with operations located primarily in a single coal producing region as it allows us to source coal from multiple operations to meet the needs of our customers and reduce transportation costs.

Strong base of owned reserves providing significant production flexibility and internal development opportunities. We have approximately 1.1 billion tons of coal reserves comprised of approximately 759 million tons of owned reserves and an additional approximate 301 million tons of controlled reserves through long-term leases. We own or control an additional 563 million tons of non-reserve coal deposits. We have not yet developed approximately 74% (784 million tons) of our owned and controlled reserves. We believe these owned and controlled but as yet undeveloped reserves and non-reserve coal deposits will give us the flexibility to grow without the need to make acquisitions. Further, we believe our high level of owned reserves provides a competitive cost advantage because production from owned reserves does not require a royalty payment to third parties. In addition, the development of our properties in West Virginia for coalbed methane is expected to provide us with additional growth opportunities in this complementary energy market. We began producing in July 2006 with four wells completed while drilling for 13 additional wells continue.

Ability to capitalize on strong coal market dynamics. Our marketing effort is focused on maintaining a balance of longer-term contracts and spot sales. We typically have approximately 50% of our annual production contracted by the early part of the previous year with another 35% contracted by the second

Table of Contents

half of the previous year with the remainder of our annual production used to take advantage of market dynamics and maximize value in the spot market. As of June 30, 2006, we had contracted sales commitments in place for approximately 93% of planned shipments for 2006 and 55% to 60% for 2007.

Minimal level of long-term legacy liabilities. Compared to other publicly traded U.S. coal producers, we have among the lowest long-term legacy liabilities, based on publicly filed information. As of June 30, 2006, we had total accrued workers' compensation liabilities of \$3.3 million, Coal Act liabilities of \$5.7 million, post-retirement employee obligations of \$10.4 million, black lung liabilities of \$18.9 million and reclamation liabilities of \$85.4 million. In addition, our entire workforce is union free, which minimizes employee-related liabilities commonly associated with union-represented mines.

Conservative capital structure provides financial flexibility. As of June 30, 2006, our total debt was \$197.7 million and we had cash and cash equivalents of \$65.8 million and unused borrowing capacity of \$265.1 million, which we believe gives us the ability to execute our growth strategy. In addition, in connection with our amended and restated credit facility, we entered into an interest rate collar that will insulate us from fluctuations in London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR) rates from March 2007 until March 2009.

Highly skilled management team. The members of our senior management team have, on average, 25 years of industry work experience across a variety of mining methods, including longwall mining. We have substantial Appalachian mining experience in increasing productivity, reducing costs, enhancing work safety practices, and maintaining strong customer relationships. In addition, the majority of our senior management team has extensive mine development and expansion experience.

OUR BUSINESS STRATEGY

We believe that our strengths well-position us as a leading coal producer and that we can enhance this position by focusing on the following strategy:

Maximize profitability and cash flow generation through highly efficient and productive mining operations. We are continuing to evaluate and assess our current operations in order to maximize operating efficiency and returns on invested capital. We are focused on maintaining low-cost, highly productive operations by continuing to invest substantial capital in state-of-the-art equipment and advanced technologies. We expect to spend a total of approximately \$214.0 million in capital expenditures in 2006. We are currently reviewing our future capital expenditure plans. Our capital expenditures will be funded with the proceeds from the sale of the outstanding notes, future operating cash flow and borrowings under our amended and restated credit facility.

Leverage owned and controlled reserves to generate substantial internal growth. Our Hillman property, a large undeveloped reserve in Northern Appalachia, contains approximately 194 million tons of high Btu, low to medium sulfur steam and metallurgical quality coal. We currently expect underground longwall mining operations at this reserve to commence within the next three years, which will increase our production level, providing highly valued premium quality coal in an increasingly tight supply market at competitively low costs. In addition, our Beckley and Big Creek properties, two substantial undeveloped reserves in Central Appalachia, contain approximately 29.0 million tons and 27.5 million tons, respectively, of premium metallurgical coal and are expected to be developed over the next two to three years. The substantial reserve position that we own in the Illinois Basin is expected to allow us to benefit from the expected increase in demand for high sulfur coal to generate electricity. We anticipate that the expected increase in installation and utilization of scrubbers over the next several years will further increase the demand for this type of coal. In addition, we have entered into an arrangement with CDX Gas, LLC pursuant to which we have begun to drill well sites for the recovery of coalbed methane from our large undeveloped reserve base in Northern Appalachia. Lastly, we intend to opportunistically acquire new coal reserves and/or coal companies to expand our coal market opportunities and increase shareholder value.

Table of Contents

Capitalize on our market knowledge and experience to continue to achieve increasing coal price realizations. U.S. coal market fundamentals are among the strongest in the last 20 years. We believe this generally favorable pricing environment will persist given systemic changes in market dynamics such as long-term supply constraints and increasing demand, particularly in Central Appalachia and for our metallurgical coal. Furthermore, because of the high quality of our coal, our access to a variety of alternative transportation methods, including truck, rail and barge, and our mix of long-term contract and spot market sales, we will be able to capitalize on the favorable industry dynamics to maximize our revenues and profits. We plan to extend the life of our longer-term contract arrangements in order to lock in margins and enhance our financial stability.

Continue to focus on improving workplace safety and environmental compliance. We strongly value the health and welfare of our employees and the environment and intend to continue to adhere to safety and environmental compliance standards. We continue to implement new safety measures and safety and environmental initiatives that are designed to promote safe operating practices and improved environmental stewardship among our employees. Our ability to maintain a good safety and environmental record improves our productivity and lowers our overall cost structure as well as bolsters employee morale.

COAL MINING METHODS

We produce coal using two mining methods: underground room-and-pillar mining using continuous mining equipment, and surface mining, which are explained as follows:

Underground Mining

Underground mines in the United States are typically operated using one of two different techniques: room-and-pillar mining or longwall mining. As of June 30, 2006, approximately 32% of our produced and processed coal volume came from underground mining operations generally using the room-and-pillar method with continuous mining equipment.

Room-and-pillar mining

In room-and-pillar mining, rooms are cut into the coalbed leaving a series of pillars, or columns of coal, to help support the mine roof and control the flow of air. Continuous mining equipment is used to cut the coal from the mining face. Generally, openings are driven 20 feet wide and the pillars are generally rectangular in shape measuring 35-50 feet wide by 35-80 feet long. As mining advances, a grid-like pattern of entries and pillars is formed. Shuttle cars are used to transport coal to the conveyor belt for transport to the surface. When mining advances to the end of a panel, retreat mining may begin. In retreat mining, as much coal as is feasible is mined from the pillars that were created in advancing the panel, allowing the roof to cave. When retreat mining is completed to the mouth of the panel, the mined panel is abandoned. The room-and-pillar method is often used to mine smaller coal blocks or thinner seams. It is also employed whenever subsidence is prohibited. Seam recovery ranges from 35% to 70%, with higher seam recovery rates applicable where retreat mining is combined with room-and-pillar mining. Productivity for continuous room-and-pillar mining in the United States averages 3.3 tons per employee per hour, according to the EIA.

Longwall mining

The other underground mining method commonly used in the United States is the longwall mining method. We do not currently have any longwall mining operations, but we expect to use this mining method in the development of two of our undeveloped mining properties in West Virginia. In longwall mining, a rotating drum is trammed mechanically across the face of coal and a hydraulic system supports the roof of the mine while it advances through the coal. Chain conveyors then move the loosened coal to an underground mine conveyor system for delivery to the surface.

Table of Contents

Surface Mining

Surface mining is used when coal is found close to the surface. As of June 30, 2006, approximately 68% of our produced and processed coal volume came from surface mines. This method involves the removal of overburden (earth and rock covering the coal) with heavy earth moving equipment and explosives, loading out the coal, replacing the overburden and topsoil after the coal has been excavated and reestablishing vegetation and plant life and frequently making other improvements that have local community and environmental benefit. Overburden is typically removed at our mines using large, rubber-tired diesel loaders. Seam recovery for surface mining is typically between 80% and 90%. Productivity depends on equipment, geological composition and mining ratios and averages 4.2 tons per employee per hour in eastern regions of the United States, according to the EIA.

We use the following three types of surface mining methods.

Truck-and-shovel/loader mining

Truck-and-shovel/loader mining is a surface mining method that uses large shovels or loaders to remove overburden which is used to backfill pits after coal removal. Shovels or loaders load coal into haul trucks for transportation to a preparation plant or unit train loadout facility. Seam recovery using the truck-and-shovel/loader mining method is typically 85% or more.

Dragline mining

Dragline mining is a surface mining method that uses large capacity draglines to remove overburden to expose the coal seams. Shovels or loaders load coal in haul trucks for transportation to a preparation plant or unit train loadout facility. Seam recovery using the dragline method is typically 85% or more and productivity levels are similar to those for truck-and-shovel/loader mining.

Highwall mining

Highwall mining is a surface mining method generally utilized in conjunction with truck-and-shovel/ loader surface mining. At the highwall exposed by the truck-and-shovel/loader operation a modified continuous miner with an attached beltline system cuts horizontal passages from the highwall into a seam. These passages can penetrate to a depth of up to 1,600 feet. This method typically can recover up to 65% of the reserve block penetrated.

Coal Preparation and Blending

Depending on coal quality and customer requirements, raw coal may in some cases be shipped directly from the mine to the customer. Generally, raw coal from surface mines can be shipped in this manner. However, the quality of most underground raw coal does not allow it to be shipped directly to the customer without processing in a preparation plant. Preparation plants separate impurities from coal. This processing upgrades the quality and heating value of the coal by removing or reducing sulfur and ash-producing materials, but entails additional expense and results in some loss of coal. Coals of various sulfur and ash contents can be mixed or blended at a preparation plant or loading facility to meet the specific combustion and environmental needs of customers. Coal blending helps increase profitability by reducing the cost of meeting the quality requirements of specific customer contracts, thereby optimizing contract revenue.

COAL CHARACTERISTICS

In general, coal of all geological composition is characterized by end use as either steam coal or metallurgical coal. Heat value and sulfur content are the most important variables in the profitable marketing and transportation of steam coal, while ash, sulfur and various coking characteristics are important variables in the profitable marketing and transportation of metallurgical coal. We mine, process, market and transport bituminous steam and metallurgical coal, characteristics of which are described below.

Table of Contents

Heat Value

The heat value of coal is commonly measured in Btus per pound of coal. A Btu is the amount of heat needed to raise one pound of water one degree Fahrenheit. Coal found in the Eastern and Midwestern regions of the United States tends to have a heat content ranging from 10,000 to 14,000 Btus per pound, as received. As received Btus per pound includes the weight of moisture in the coal on an as sold basis. Most coal found in the Western United States ranges from 8,000 to 10,000 Btus per pound, as received.

Bituminous Coal

Bituminous coal is a relatively soft black coal with a heat content that ranges from 10,500 to 14,000 Btus per pound. This coal is located primarily in Appalachia, Arizona, Colorado, the Midwest and Utah, and is the type most commonly used for electricity generation in the United States. Bituminous coal is also used for industrial steam purposes by utility and industrial customers, and as metallurgical coal in steel production.

Sulfur Content

Sulfur content can vary from seam to seam and sometimes within each seam. When coal is burned, it produces sulfur dioxide, the amount of which varies depending on the chemical composition and the concentration of sulfur in the coal. Compliance coal is coal which, when burned, emits 1.2 pounds or less of sulfur dioxide per million Btus and complies with the requirements of the Clean Air Act Acid Rain program. Low sulfur coal is coal which, when burned, emits approximately 1.6 pounds or less of sulfur dioxide per million Btus. Mid-sulfur coal is generally characterized as coal which, when burned, emits greater than 1.6 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million Btus but less than 2.5 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million Btus. High sulfur coal is generally characterized as coal which, when burned, emits greater than 2.5 pounds per million Btus.

High sulfur coal can be burned in electric utility plants equipped with sulfur-reduction technology, such as scrubbers, which can reduce sulfur dioxide emissions by at least 90%. Plants without scrubbers can burn high sulfur coal by blending it with lower sulfur coal, or by purchasing emission allowances on the open market. Each emission allowance permits the user to emit a ton of sulfur dioxide. By 2000, 90,000 megawatts of electric generation capacity utilized scrubbing technologies. According to the EIA, by 2025, an additional 27,000 megawatts of electric generation capacity will have installed scrubbers. Additional scrubbing will provide new market opportunities for our medium to high sulfur coal. All new coal-fired electric utility generation plants built in the United States will use clean coal-burning technology.

Other Characteristics

Ash is the inorganic residue remaining after the combustion of coal. As with sulfur content, ash content varies from coal seam to coal seam. Ash content is an important characteristic of coal because it increases transportation costs and electric generating plants must handle and dispose of ash following combustion.

Moisture content of coal varies by the type of coal, the region where it is mined and the location of coal within a seam. In general, high moisture content decreases the heat value per pound of coal, thereby increasing the delivered cost per Btu. Moisture content in coal, as sold, can range from approximately 5% to 30% of the coal's weight.

COAL RESERVES

Reserves are defined by SEC Industry Guide 7 as that part of a mineral deposit which could be economically and legally extracted or produced at the time of the reserve determination. Proven (Measured) Reserves are defined by SEC Industry Guide 7 as reserves for which (1) quantity is computed from dimensions revealed in outcrops, trenches, workings or drill holes; grade and/or quality are computed from the results of detailed sampling and (2) the sites for inspection, sampling and measurement are spaced so closely and the

Table of Contents

geologic character is so well defined that size, shape, depth and mineral content of reserves are well-established. Probable reserves are defined by SEC Industry Guide 7 as reserves for which quantity and grade and/or quality are computed from information similar to that used for proven (measured) reserves, but the sites for inspection, sampling, and measurement are farther apart or are otherwise less adequately spaced. The degree of assurance, although lower than that for proven (measured) reserves, is high enough to assume continuity between points of observation.

We estimate that there are approximately 274 million tons of coal reserves that can be developed by our existing operations which will allow us to maintain current production levels for an extended period of time. ICG Natural Resources, LLC and CoalQuest own and lease all of our reserves that are not currently assigned to or associated with one of our mining operations. These reserves contain approximately 786 million tons of mid to high Btu, low and high sulfur coal located in Kentucky, West Virginia, Maryland, Illinois, Pennsylvania and Virginia. Our multi-region base and flexible product line allows us to adjust to changing market conditions and sustain high sales volume by supplying a wide range of customers.

Table of Contents

Our total coal reserves could support 2005 production rates for more than 72 years. The following table provides the location of our mining operations and the type of coal produced at those operations as of March 31, 2006:

Mining operations	Assigned or Unassigned ⁽¹⁾	Operating (O) or Development (D)	State	Mining method Surface (S) or Underground (UG)	Total proven and probable reserves ⁽²⁾ (in million tons)	Owned proven and probable reserves (in million tons)	Leased proven and probable reserves (in million tons)	Steam proven and probable reserves (in million tons)	Metallurgical ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾ proven and probable reserves (in million tons)
Northern Appalachia									
Vindex Energy Corp.	Assigned	O	MD	S	13.10	3.50	9.60	10.60	2.50
	Unassigned	D	MD	S/UG	6.21	0.47	5.74	0.15	6.06
Total Vindex Energy Corp.					19.31	3.97	15.34	10.75	8.56
Patriot Mining Co. Buckhannon/Spruce Division	Assigned	O	WV	S	0.14	0.14	0.00	0.14	0.00
	Assigned	O	WV	UG	17.21	17.21	0.00	0.00	17.21
	Unassigned	D	WV	UG	30.56	28.76	1.80	1.30	29.26
Total Buckhannon/Spruce Division					47.77	45.97	1.80	1.30	46.47
Sycamore Group Philippi Development Division	Assigned	O	WV	UG	18.05	0.37	17.68	18.05	0.00
	Assigned	O	WV	UG	35.86	32.23	3.63	0.00	35.86
	Unassigned	D	WV	UG	4.94	4.94	0.00	0.00	4.94
Total Philippi Development Division					40.80	37.17	3.63	0.00	40.80
CoalQuest Development LLC (Hillman)	Unassigned	D	WV	UG	194.30	194.30	0.00	32.71	161.59
Northern Appalachia Total					320.37	281.92	38.45	62.95	257.42
Central Appalachia									
ICG-Eastern	Assigned	O	WV	S	20.23	5.26	14.97	20.23	0.00
ICG-Hazard	Assigned	O	KY	S	14.68	0.00	14.68	14.68	0.00
	Unassigned	D	KY	S/UG	20.11	0.00	20.11	20.11	0.00
Total ICG-Hazard					34.79	5.26	34.79	34.79	0.00
Flint Ridge	Assigned	O	KY	S/UG	31.91	0.19	31.72	31.91	0.00
ICG-Knott County	Assigned	O	KY	UG	18.60	4.56	14.04	18.60	0.00
ICG-East Kentucky	Assigned	O	KY	S	0.86	0.00	0.86	0.86	0.00
ICG-Natural Resources (Tioga)	Unassigned	D	WV	S	30.00	0.00	30.00	30.00	0.00
ICG-Natural Resources (Mt. Sterling)	Unassigned	D	KY	S	5.91	4.36	1.55	5.91	0.00
ICG-Natural Resources (Jennie Creek)	Unassigned	D	WV	S/UG	44.90	2.20	42.70	44.90	0.00

Edgar Filing: Wolf Run Mining Co. - Form S-4

ICG Beckley ⁽³⁾	Unassigned	D	WV	UG	28.97	1.28	27.69	0.00	28.97
	(Bay Hill)								
White Wolf Energy, Inc. (f/k/a Anker Virginia Mining Company, Inc.) ⁽³⁾	Unassigned	D	V	UG	27.50	0.00	27.50	0.00	27.50
	(Big Creek)								
Central Appalachia Total					243.67	17.85	225.82	187.20	56.47
<i>Other</i>									
ICG-Illinois	Assigned (Viper)	O	IL	UG	26.70	10.44	16.26	26.70	0.00
ICG-Natural Resources	Unassigned	D	IL	UG	469.26	449.11	20.15	469.26	0.00
Total Other					495.96	459.55	36.41	495.96	0.00
Total Proven and Probable Reserves					1,060.00	759.32	300.68	746.11	313.89

Table of Contents

- (1) The proven and probable reserves indicated for each mine are Assigned. Unassigned proven and probable reserves for each mining complex are shown separately. Assigned reserves means coal which has been committed by the coal company to operating mine shafts, mining equipment, and plant facilities, and all coal which has been leased by ICG to others. Unassigned reserves represent coal which has not been committed, and which would require new mineshafts, mining equipment, or plant facilities before operations could begin in the property. The primary reason for this distinction is to inform investors, which coal reserves will require substantial capital investments before production can begin.
- (2) The proven and probable reserves are reported as recoverable reserves, which is that part of a coal deposit which could be economically and legally extracted or produced at the time of the reserve determination, taking into account mining recovery and preparation plant yield.
- (3) ICG Beckley and White Wolf Energy meet historical metallurgical coal quality specifications.
- (4) Currently, we report selling coal with ash and sulfur contents as high as 10% and 1.5%, respectively into the current metallurgical market from the Vindex Energy, Buckhannon/Spruce and Phillipi Divisions. Similarly, we believe all production from Vindex Division and portions of Hillman could be sold on this metallurgical market when production begins.

The following table provides the quality (average moisture, ash, sulfur and Btu content, sulfur content and ash content per pound) of our coal reserves as of March 31, 2006:

Mining operations	Assigned or Unassigned ⁽¹⁾	As received quality				Lbs. SO ⁽²⁾ / million Btu s	Total reserves >1.2 lbs SO ⁽²⁾	
		% Moisture	% Ash	% Sulfur	Btu/lb.		<1.2 lbs. SO ⁽²⁾ Compliance	non-compliance (in million tons)
<i>Northern Appalachia</i>								
Vindex Energy Corp.	Assigned	6.00	14.15	1.77	12,380	2.86	0.00	13.10
	Unassigned	6.00	9.47	0.86	13,193	1.31	0.00	6.21
Total Vindex Energy Corp.		6.00	12.65	1.48	12,642	2.34	0.00	19.31
Patriot Mining Co.	Assigned	6.00	19.06	2.13	11,240	3.79	0.00	0.14
Buckhannon/Spruce Division	Assigned	6.00	9.54	1.38	13,879	1.99	0.00	17.21
	Unassigned	6.00	8.87	1.11	13,076	1.70	0.00	30.56
Total Buckhannon/Spruce Division		6.00	9.11	1.21	13,365	1.81	0.00	47.77
Sycamore Group	Assigned	6.00	7.20	3.05	13,099	4.66	0.00	18.05
Phillipi Development Division	Assigned	6.00	8.17	1.32	13,299	1.98	0.00	35.86
	Unassigned	6.00	8.04	1.44	13,353	2.15	0.00	4.94
Total Phillipi Development Division		6.00	8.15	1.33	13,306	2.00	0.00	40.80
CoalQuest Development LLC	Unassigned	6.00	9.21	1.15	13,179	1.74	0.00	194.30
	(Hillman)							
Northern Appalachia Total							0.00	320.37

Table of Contents

Mining operations	Assigned or Unassigned ⁽¹⁾	%	As received quality			Lbs. SO ⁽²⁾ /million Btu s	Total reserves >1.2 lbs SO ⁽²⁾	
			Moisture	Ash	Sulfur		<1.2 lbs. SO ⁽²⁾ Compliance (in million tons)	non-compliance
<i>Central Appalachia</i>								
ICG-Eastern	Assigned	6.00	14.42	1.24	11,964	2.07	0.00	20.23
ICG-Hazard	Assigned	6.00	11.25	1.54	11,835	2.60	0.00	14.68
	Unassigned	6.00	12.98	1.63	12,047	2.71	0.00	20.11
Total ICG-Hazard		6.00	12.25	1.59	11,958	2.66	0.00	34.79
Flint Ridge	Assigned	6.00	8.15	1.39	12,768	2.17	0.00	31.91
ICG-Knott County	Assigned	6.00	7.77	1.22	12,916	1.89	2.35	16.25
ICG-East Kentucky	Assigned	4.50	11.59	1.36	12,680	2.14	0.00	0.86
ICG-Natural Resources	Unassigned (Tioga)	6.00	14.42	1.24	11,964	2.07	0.00	30.00
ICG-Natural Resources	Unassigned (Mt. Sterling)	6.00	9.18	0.83	12,430	1.33	0.00	5.91
ICG-Natural Resources	Unassigned (Jennie Creek)	7.00	6.47	1.10	12,935	1.70	0.00	44.90
ICG Beckley ⁽²⁾	Unassigned (Bay Hill)	6.00	4.87	0.70	13,913	1.01	28.97	0.00
<i>White Wolf Energy, Inc. (f/k/a Anker Virginia Mining Company, Inc.)⁽²⁾</i>								
	Unassigned (Big Creek)	6.00	4.00	0.65	14,073	0.92	27.50	0.00
Central Appalachia Total							58.82	184.85
<i>Other</i>								
ICG-Illinois	Assigned (Viper)	16.00	8.80	2.86	10,692	5.35	0.00	26.70
ICG-Natural Resources	Unassigned	10.00	8.99	2.88	11,138	5.17	0.00	469.26
Total Other		10.32	8.98	2.88	11,114	5.18	0.00	495.96
Total Proven and Probable Reserves							58.82	1,001.18

- (1) The proven and probable reserves indicated for each mine are Assigned. Unassigned proven and probable reserves for each mining complex are shown separately. Assigned reserves means coal which has been committed by the coal company to operating mine shafts, mining equipment, and plant facilities, and all coal which has been leased by ICG to others. Unassigned reserves represent coal which has not been committed, and which would require new mine shafts, mining equipment, or plant facilities before operations could begin in the property. The primary reason for this distinction is to inform investors which coal reserves will require substantial capital investments

before production can begin.

- (2) ICG Beckley and White Wolf Energy meet historical metallurgical coal quality specifications.

Table of Contents

Our reserve estimate is based on geological data assembled and analyzed by our staff of geologists and engineers. Reserve estimates are periodically updated to reflect past coal production, new drilling information and other geologic or mining data. Acquisitions or sales of coal properties will also change the reserves. Changes in mining methods may increase or decrease the recovery basis for a coal seam as will plant processing efficiency tests. We maintain reserve information in secure computerized databases, as well as in hard copy. The ability to update and/or modify the reserves is restricted to a few individuals and the modifications are documented.

Actual reserves may vary substantially from the estimates. Estimated minimum recoverable reserves are comprised of coal that is considered to be merchantable and economically recoverable by using mining practices and techniques prevalent in the coal industry at the time of the reserve study, based upon then-current prevailing market prices for coal. We use the mining method that we believe will be most profitable with respect to particular reserves. We believe the volume of our current reserves exceeds the volume of our contractual delivery requirements. Although the reserves shown in the table above include a variety of qualities of coal, we presently blend coal of different qualities to meet contract specifications. See Risk Factors Risks Relating To Our Business.

Periodically, we retain outside experts to independently verify our coal reserves. The most recent review was completed during the first quarter of 2005 and covered all of our reserves. The results verified our reserve estimates, with very minor adjustments, and included an in-depth review of our procedures and controls. As of March 31, 2006, based on an independent evaluation performed on January 1, 2005 and on management's current estimates, we controlled 1.06 billion tons.

We currently own approximately 72% of our coal reserves, with the remainder of our coal reserves subject to leases from third-party landowners. Generally, these leases convey mining rights to the coal producer in exchange for a percentage of gross sales in the form of a royalty payment to the lessor, subject to minimum payments. Leases generally last for the economic life of the reserves. For the period ended June 30, 2006, the average royalties paid by us for coal reserves from our producing properties was \$2.00 per ton sold, representing approximately 4.59% (net of freight and handling) of our coal sales revenue. Consistent with industry practice, we conduct only limited investigations of title to our coal properties prior to leasing. Title to lands and reserves of the lessors or grantors and the boundaries of our leased properties are not completely verified until we prepare to mine those reserves.

NON-RESERVE COAL DEPOSITS

Non-reserve coal deposits are coal-bearing bodies that have been sufficiently sampled and analyzed in trenches, outcrops, drilling, and underground workings to assume continuity between sample points, and therefore warrants further exploration stage work. However, this coal does not qualify as a commercially viable coal reserve as prescribed by SEC standards until a final comprehensive evaluation based on unit cost per ton, recoverability, and other material factors concludes legal and economic feasibility. Non-reserve coal deposits may be classified as such by either limited property control or geologic limitations, or both.

Table of Contents

The following table provides the location of our mining operations and the type and amount of non-reserve coal deposits at those complexes as of March 31, 2006:

Mining operations	Assigned or Unassigned ⁽¹⁾	Operating (O) or Development (D)	State	Mining method Surface (S) or Underground (UG)	Total non-reserve coal deposits	Steam non-reserve coal deposits (in million tons)	Metallurgical ⁽²⁾ non-reserve coal deposits
<i>Northern Appalachia</i>							
Patriot Mining Co.	Assigned	O	WV	S	0.13	0.13	0.00
	Unassigned	D	WV	S	1.77	1.77	0.00
Total Patriot Mining					1.90	1.90	0.00
Buckhannon/Spruce Division	Assigned	O	WV	UG	0.18	0.18	0.00
	Unassigned	D	WV	UG	2.24	2.24	0.00
Total Buckhannon/Spruce Division					2.42	2.42	0.00
Sycamore Group	Assigned	O	WV	UG	1.28	1.28	0.00
	Unassigned	D	WV	UG	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total Sycamore Group					1.28	1.28	0.00
Philippi Development Division	Assigned	O	WV	UG	1.64	1.64	0.00
	Unassigned	D	WV	UG	0.76	0.76	0.00
Total Phillipi Development Division					2.40	2.40	0.00
CoalQuest Development LLC	Unassigned	D	WV	UG	37.04	37.04	0.00
	(Hillman)						
Upshur Property	Unassigned		WV	S	92.96	92.96	0.00
	(Upshur)						
Northern Appalachia Total					138.00	138.00	0.00
<i>Central Appalachia</i>							
ICG-Eastern	Assigned	O	WV	S	0.02	0.02	0.00
ICG-Hazard	Assigned	O	KY	S	0.16	0.16	0.00
Flint Ridge	Assigned	O	KY	S/UG	2.84	2.84	0.00
ICG-Knott County	Assigned	O	KY	UG	0.00	0.00	0.00
ICG-East Kentucky	Assigned	O	KY	S	0.00	0.00	0.00
	(Blackberry)						
ICG-Natural Resources	Unassigned		KY	S/UG	35.60	35.60	0.00

Table of Contents

Mining operations	Assigned or Unassigned ⁽¹⁾	Operating (O) or Development (D)	State	Mining method Surface (S) or Underground (UG)	Total non-reserve coal deposits	Steam non-reserve coal deposits (in million tons)	Metallurgical ⁽²⁾ non-reserve coal deposits
ICG-Natural Resources Wolf Run Mining Company (f/k/a Anker West Virginia Mining Company, Inc.)	Unassigned		WV	UG	18.74	18.74	0.00
	Unassigned	D	WV	S/UG	3.10	3.10	0.00
	(Juliana)						
ICG Beckley ⁽³⁾	Unassigned	D	WV	UG	1.88	0.00	1.88
	(Bay Hill)						
White Wolf Energy, Inc. (f/k/a Anker Virginia Mining Company, Inc.) ⁽³⁾	Unassigned	D	V	UG	2.57	2.57	0.00
	(Big Creek)						
Central Appalachia Total					64.91	63.03	1.88
<i>Other</i>							
ICG-Illinois	Assigned	O	IL	UG	38.47	38.47	0.00
	(Viper)						
ICG-Natural Resources	Unassigned		IL	UG	119.06	119.06	0.00
	(Illinois)						
ICG-Natural Resources	Unassigned		AR	S	39.15	39.15	0.00
	(Arkansas)						
	Unassigned		CA	UG	10.00	10.00	0.00
	(California)						
	Unassigned		OH	UG	98.00	98.00	0.00
	(Ohio)						
	Unassigned		MT	S	12.00	12.00	0.00
	(Montana)						
	Unassigned		WA	S	43.08	43.08	0.00
	(Washington)						
Total Other					359.76	359.76	0.00
Total Non-Reserve Coal Deposits					562.67	560.79	1.88

(1) Assigned non-reserve coal deposits mean coal which has been committed by ICG to operating mine shafts, mining equipment, and plant facilities, and all coal which has been leased by ICG to others. Unassigned non-reserve coal deposits represent coal which has not been

Edgar Filing: Wolf Run Mining Co. - Form S-4

- committed, and which would require new mine shafts, mining equipment, or plant facilities before operations could begin in the property.
- (2) Currently, we report selling coal with ash and sulfur contents as high as 10% and 1.5%, respectively into the current metallurgical market from the Vindex Energy, Buckhannon/Spruce and Philippi Divisions. Similarly, we believe all production from Vindex Division and portions of Hillman can be sold on this metallurgical market.
 - (3) ICG Beckley and White Wolf Energy meet historical metallurgical coal quality specifications.

Table of Contents

The following table provides the quality (average moisture, ash, sulfur and Btu content per pound) of our non-reserve coal deposits as of March 31, 2006:

Mining operations	Assigned or Unassigned ⁽¹⁾	As received quality				Lbs. SO ⁽²⁾ /million Btu s
		% Moisture	% Ash	% Sulfur	Btu/lb.	
<i>Northern Appalachia</i>						
Patriot Mining Co.	Assigned	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Unassigned	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Buckhannon/Spruce Division	Assigned	6.00	9.00	1.20	13,000	1.85
	Unassigned	6.00	9.00	1.20	13,000	1.85
Sycamore Group	Assigned	6.00	7.21	3.05	13,097	4.66
	Unassigned	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Philippi Development Division	Assigned	6.00	8.30	1.40	13,100	2.14
	Unassigned	6.00	8.30	1.40	13,100	2.14
Upshur Property	Unassigned	6.00	43.00	2.00	8,000	5.00
	(Upshur)					
<i>Central Appalachia</i>						
ICG-Eastern	Assigned	6.00	12.20	1.20	12,400	1.94
ICG-Hazard	Assigned	6.00	8.26	1.41	12,732	2.22
Flint Ridge	Assigned	6.00	8.15	1.39	12,768	2.18
ICG-Knott County	Assigned	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
ICG-East Kentucky	Assigned	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	(Blackberry)					
ICG-Natural Resources	Unassigned	6.00	11.63	1.93	11,774	3.28
ICG-Natural Resources	Unassigned	6.00	12.50	1.10	12,000	1.83
Wolf Run Mining Company (f/k/a Anker West Virginia Mining Company, Inc.)	Unassigned	6.00	7.50	0.82	13,100	1.25
	(Juliana)					
ICG Beckley ⁽²⁾	Unassigned	6.00	4.80	0.70	13,800	1.01
	(Bay Hill)					
White Wolf Energy, Inc. (f/k/a Anker Virginia Mining Company, Inc.) ⁽²⁾	Unassigned	6.00	7.40	0.60	13,500	0.89
	(Big Creek)					
<i>Other</i>						
ICG-Illinois	Assigned	16.00	9.50	3.50	10,500	6.67
	(Viper)					
ICG-Natural Resources	Unassigned	13.00	9.00	3.00	11,000	5.45
	(Illinois)					
ICG-Natural Resources	Unassigned	N/A	8.00	0.40	5,650	1.42
	(Arkansas)					
	Unassigned	6.00	13.00	3.50	11,700	5.98
	(California)					
	Unassigned	6.00	8.40	2.50	12,650	3.95
	(Ohio)					
	Unassigned	N/A	8.00	0.30	8,900	0.67

Edgar Filing: Wolf Run Mining Co. - Form S-4

(Montana)						
Unassigned	N/A	8.00	0.50	7,025	1.42	
(Washington)						

-
- (1) Assigned non-reserve coal deposits mean coal which has been committed by ICG to operating mine shafts, mining equipment, and plant facilities, and all coal which has been leased by ICG to others. Unassigned non-reserve coal deposits represent coal which has not been committed, and which would require new mineshafts, mining equipment, or plant facilities before operations could begin in the property.
 - (2) ICG Beckley and White Wolf Energy meet historical metallurgical coal quality specifications.

Table of Contents**OPERATIONS**

As of June 30, 2006, we operated a total of 15 surface and 13 underground coal mines located in Kentucky, Maryland, West Virginia and Illinois. Approximately 68% of our production has come from surface mines, and the remaining production has come from our underground mines. These mining facilities include seven preparations plants, each of which receive, blend, process and ship coal that is produced from one or more of our 28 active mines. Our underground mines generally consist of one or more single or dual continuous miner sections which are made up of the continuous miner, shuttle cars, roof bolters and various ancillary equipment. Our surface mines are a combination of mountain top removal, dragline, highwall contour and cross ridge operations using truck/loader equipment fleets along with large production tractors. Most of our preparation plants are modern heavy media plants that generally have both coarse and fine coal cleaning circuits. We currently own most of the equipment utilized in our mining operations. We employ preventive maintenance and rebuild programs to ensure that our equipment is modern and well maintained. The mobile equipment utilized at our mining operation is scheduled to be replaced on an on-going basis with new, more efficient units during the next five years. Each year we endeavor to replace the oldest units, thereby maintaining productivity while minimizing capital expenditures. The following table provides summary information regarding our principal active operations as of June 30, 2006. The following discussion on our mining operations includes coal reserve and non-reserve coal deposit data as of March 31, 2006.

Mining Complexes ⁽¹⁾	Location	Preparation plant(s)	Number and type of mines			Mining method ⁽²⁾	Transportation	Tons produced in 2005 (in thousands)
			Under-ground	Surface	Total			
ICG Eastern, LLC	Cowen, WV	1	0	1	1	MTR-DL-TSL	Rail	2,766.4
ICG Hazard, LLC	Hazard, KY	0	0	6	6	R&P, HW, MTR, TSL	Rail, Truck	3,432.2
Flint Ridge	Hazard, KY	1	2	1	3	CTR, TSL, R&P, HW	Rail, Truck	906.2
ICG Knott County, LLC	Kite, KY	1	5 ⁽³⁾	0	5 ⁽³⁾	R&P	Rail	1,277.4
ICG East Kentucky, LLC	Pike Co., KY	0	0	1	1	MTR-TSL	Rail	1,441.2
ICG Illinois, LLC	Williamsville, IL	1	1	0	1	R&P	Truck	2,325.4
Vindex Energy Corporation*	Garrett Co., MD	1	0	4	4	CRM, CTR, R&P	Truck, Rail ⁽⁴⁾	649.6
Patriot Mining Company*	Monongalia Co., WV	0	0	2	2	CTR	Barge, Rail, Truck	700.8 ⁽⁵⁾
Buckhannon/Spruce Division*	Upshur Co., WV	1	2	0	2	R&P	Rail, Truck	757.5
Philippi Development Division*	Barbour Co., WV	1 ⁽⁶⁾	1	0	1	R&P	Rail	122.3
Sycamore Group*	Harrison Co., WV	0	2	0	2	R&P	Truck	496.3 ⁽⁷⁾⁽⁸⁾

* Operated by Anker from January 1, 2005 to November 18, 2005 and by us from November 19, 2005 to December 31, 2005. Tons produced reflects all tons in 2005 for both operators.

(1) Does not include two inactive mining complexes: ICG Beckley and Juliana.

(2) CRM = Cross ridge mining; CTR = Contour mining; R&P = Room-and-pillar; LW = Longwall; MTR = Mountain top removal; DL = Dragline; HW = Highwall; TSL = Truck and shovel/loader.

Table of Contents

- (3) Includes initial Raven mining operations.
(4) Utilizing third-party loadout.
(5) Including waste-fuel.
(6) Currently utilizing one circuit.
(7) Mine permitted but undeveloped.
(8) Represents Wolf Run Mining Company's (f/k/a Anker West Virginia Mining Company, Inc.) 50% share in The Sycamore Group LLC plus the Sycamore No. 2 mine, which began production in April 2005.

The following table provides the last three years annual production for each of our mining complexes and our average prices received for our coal.

Mining Complexes	2003		2004		2005	
	Tons Produced	Sales Realizations ⁽¹⁾	Tons Produced	Sales Realizations ⁽¹⁾	Tons Produced	Sales Realizations ⁽¹⁾
ICG Eastern, LLC	2,657,537	\$ 26.16	2,712,067	\$ 34.12	2,766,365	\$ 42.75
ICG Hazard, LLC	4,116,115	\$ 26.46	3,978,038	\$ 32.69	3,432,153	\$ 44.49
Flint Ridge ⁽²⁾					906,207	\$ 46.17
ICG Knott County, LLC	1,333,603	\$ 28.60	1,386,554	\$ 39.44	1,277,438	\$ 46.74
ICG East Kentucky, LLC	1,799,740	\$ 28.99	1,576,345	\$ 40.36	1,441,236	\$ 52.15
ICG Illinois, LLC	2,134,096	\$ 21.93	2,117,567	\$ 22.44	2,325,370	\$ 23.23
Vindex Energy Corporation ^{(3)*}	104,855	\$ 22.63	170,745	\$ 40.70	649,623	\$ 45.00
Patriot Mining Company*	425,638 ⁽⁴⁾	\$ 19.28	423,448 ⁽⁴⁾	\$ 20.46	700,762	\$ 24.26
Sycamore Group*	269,801	\$ 24.12	259,270	\$ 24.89	496,266	\$ 27.48
Buckhannon/Spruce Division*	1,353,896	\$ 30.98	1,213,851	\$ 34.18	757,518	\$ 37.05
Philippi Development Division*	299,167	\$ 27.37	255,439	\$ 45.36	122,343	\$ 51.62
	14,494,448		14,093,324		14,875,281	

* Operated by Anker during 2003, 2004 and through November 18, 2005 and by us from November 19, 2005 to December 31, 2005.

- (1) Excludes freight and handling revenue.
(2) Flint Ridge began production in 2005.
(3) Includes Vindex Division of Wolf Run (formerly referred to as the Mt. Storm Division).
(4) Does not include Patriot's waste fuel.

Table of Contents

MINING OPERATIONS

Northern and Central Appalachia mining operations

Below is a map showing the location and access to our coal properties in Northern and Central Appalachia:

Our Northern and Central Appalachian mining facilities and reserves are strategically located across West Virginia, Kentucky, Maryland, Pennsylvania and Virginia and are used to produce and ship coal to its customers located primarily in the eastern half of the United States. All of our Northern and Central Appalachia mining operations are union free.

Our mines in Central Appalachia produced 9.8 million tons of coal in 2005 and our mines in Northern Appalachia produced 0.3 million tons of coal in 2005. The coal produced in 2005 from our Northern and Central Appalachian mining operations was, on average, 12,087 Btu/lb, 1.2% sulfur and 13.2% ash by content. Shipments to electric utilities, accounted for approximately 80% of the coal shipped by these mines in 2005, compared to 73% of shipments in 2004. Within each mining complex, mines have been developed at strategic locations in proximity to our preparation plants and rail shipping facilities. The mines located in Central Appalachia ship the majority of their coal by the Norfolk Southern and CSX rail lines, although production may also be delivered by truck or barge, depending on the customer. ICG Natural Resources, LLC owns one river dock along the Kanawha River from which we could ship coal to our customers. We recently sold another idled river dock along the Kanawha River.

Table of Contents

As of June 30, 2006, these mines had 1,718 employees.

ICG Eastern, LLC

ICG Eastern, LLC operates the Birch River surface mine, located 60 miles east of Charleston, near Cowen in Webster County, West Virginia. Birch River started operations in 1990 under Shell Mining Company, was purchased by Zeigler Coal Holding Company, or Zeigler, in 1992, and was subsequently acquired by AEI Resources, Inc. from Zeigler in 1998.

Birch River is extracting coal from five distinct coalbeds: (i) Freeport; (ii) Upper Kittanning; (iii) Middle Kittanning; (iv) Upper Clarion; and (v) Lower Clarion. We estimate that Birch River controls 20.2 million tons of coal reserves.

Approximately 74% of the coal reserves are leased, while approximately 26% are owned in fee. Most of the leased reserves are held by four lessors. The leases are retained by annual minimum payments and by tonnage-based royalty payments. All leases can be renewed until all mineable and merchantable coal has been exhausted.

Overburden is removed by a dragline, shovel, front-end loaders, end dumps and bulldozers. Approximately one-third of the total coal sales are run-of-mine, while the other two-thirds are washed at Birch River's preparation plant. Coal is transported by conveyor belt from the preparation plant to Birch River's rail loadout, which is served by CSX.

ICG Hazard, LLC

ICG Hazard, LLC is currently operating six surface mines, a unit train loadout (Kentucky River Loading) and other support facilities in eastern Kentucky, near Hazard. The coal reserves and operations were acquired in late-1997 and 1998 by AEI Resources.

ICG Hazard's six surface mines include: (i) County Line; (ii) Vicco; (iii) Rowdy Gap; (iv) Tip Top; (v) Thunder Ridge; and (vi) East Mac and Nellie. The coal from these mines is being extracted from the Hazard 11, Hazard 10, Hazard 9, Hazard 8, Hazard 7 and Hazard 5A seams. Nearly all of the coal is marketed run-of-mine. We estimate that ICG Hazard controls 34.8 million tons of coal reserves, plus 0.2 million tons of coal that is classified as non-reserve coal deposits. Most of the property has been adequately explored, but additional core drilling will be conducted within specified locations to better define the reserves.

All of ICG Hazard's reserves are leased. Most of the leased reserves are held by five lessors. In several cases, ICG Hazard has multiple leases with each lessor. The leases are retained by annual minimum payments and by tonnage-based royalty payments. Most leases can be renewed until all mineable and merchantable coal has been exhausted.

Overburden is removed by front-end loaders, end dumps, bulldozers and blast casting. Coal is transported from the mines to the Kentucky River Loading rail loadout by on-highway trucks. The loadout is served by CSX. Most of the coal is transported by rail, but some coal is direct shipped to the customer by truck from the mine pits.

ICG Flint Ridge

Flint Ridge is currently operating two underground mine, one surface mine (including a highwall miner) and one preparation plant. We estimate that Flint Ridge controls 31.9 million tons of coal reserves, plus 2.8 million tons classified as non-reserve coal deposits. The Flint Ridge underground operation is a room-and-pillar mine utilizing continuous miners and shuttle cars. The Flint Ridge surface/highwall mine utilizes front-end loaders, end dumps, bulldozers and blast casting for the overburden removal. Once the contour is established and the coal is removed, the highwall miner will then complete the coal extraction from the exposed highwall. Coal from the underground mine and the highwall miner is trucked to the preparation plant, processed, and hauled to the Kentucky River Loading rail loadout by on-highway trucks or directly to the customer. Coal from the contour mining operation is hauled directly to the Kentucky River Loading rail loadout.

Table of Contents

Approximately 99.4% of Flint Ridge's reserves are leased, while 0.6% are owned in fee. The leases are retained by annual minimum payments and by tonnage-based royalty payments.

An existing preparation plant structure was extensively upgraded in June 2005. Since July 2005, it has been processing coal from ICG Hazard and Flint Ridge mining complexes.

ICG Knott County, LLC

ICG Knott County, LLC operates five underground mines (including initial Raven mining operations), the Supreme Energy preparation plant and rail loadout and other facilities necessary to support the mining operations in eastern Kentucky, near Kite. ICG Knott County was acquired by AEI Resources from Zeigler in 1998.

ICG Knott County is producing coal from the Hazard 4, the Elkhorn 3 and the Elkhorn 2 coalbeds. Three mines are operating in the Hazard 4 coalbed: Calvary, Clean Energy and Elk Hollow. The Classic mine is operating in the Elkhorn 3 coalbed. We estimate these properties contain 18.6 million tons of coal reserves including the Elkhorn 2 reserves for the Raven complex. Most of the property has been extensively explored, but additional core drilling will be conducted within specified locations to better define the reserves.

Approximately 25% of ICG Knott County's reserves are owned in fee, while approximately 75% are leased. The leases are retained by annual minimum payments and by tonnage-based royalty payments. The leases can be renewed until all mineable and merchantable coal has been exhausted.

ICG Knott County's four underground mines are room-and-pillar operations, utilizing continuous miners and shuttle cars. Nearly all of the run-of-mine coal is processed at the Supreme Energy preparation plant; some of the Hazard 4 run-of-mine coal is blended with the washed coal.

Nearly all of ICG Knott County's coal is transported by rail. The loadout is served by CSX.

ICG East Kentucky, LLC

ICG East Kentucky, LLC is a surface mining operation located in Pike County, Kentucky, near Phelps. ICG East Kentucky currently operates the Blackberry surface mine and the Phelps Loadout. ICG East Kentucky was acquired by AEI Resources in the second quarter of 1999.

Blackberry is an area surface mine that produces coal from four separate coalbeds: (i) Taylor; (ii) Fireclay; (iii) Lower Fireclay; and (iv) Hamlin. All of the coal is sold run-of-mine.

We estimate that the Blackberry mine controls 0.9 million tons of coal reserves; no additional exploration is required.

After Blackberry is depleted, ICG East Kentucky intends to begin mining the Mount Sterling property, which contains an additional 5.9 million tons of coal reserves. Mount Sterling is located in Martin and Pike Counties, Kentucky near the Tug Fork River. Although Mount Sterling is expected to be mined by ICG East Kentucky, the property is held by ICG Natural Resources, LLC. The leases are retained by annual minimum payments and by tonnage-based royalty payments. Most leases can be renewed until all mineable and merchantable coal has been exhausted.

Overburden at the Blackberry mine is removed by front end loaders, end dumps, bull dozers and blast casting. Coal from the pits is transported by truck to the Phelps Loadout.

Vindex Energy Corporation

Vindex Energy Corporation operates four surface mines, the Island mine, the Douglas mine, the Jackson Mountain mine and the Carlos mine. The Stony River mine was closed in the second quarter of 2006 pending the

Table of Contents

results of drill exploration. In the first quarter of 2006, we commenced operations at a new surface mine, the Carlos Mine, also located in the Potomac Basin in Garrett County, Maryland. The reserves at Vindex are leased primarily from one major landowner. The lease expires in 2010 and is renewable on a year-by-year basis with a minimum annual holding cost. Vindex Energy is a cross-ridge mining operation extracting coal from the Upper Freeport, Bakerstown, Middle Kittanning and Upper Kittanning seams. All surface mines operated by Vindex Energy are truck-and-shovel/loader mining operations utilizing dozers, hydraulic excavators, loaders and trucks. Our underground mine uses the room-and-pillar mining method.

Vindex has been operating its mines at full production since the first quarter 2005. Approximately 20% of the raw coal production is screened at the Island Mine for sales directly to the customers. The remainder of the coal is processed at our preparation plant located near Mount Storm, West Virginia, where the product is shipped to the customer by either truck or rail using a third-party rail loading facility.

In March 2006, Vindex expanded its production by purchasing the assets of Barton Mining Company and George's Creek Land Company, with a surface mining complex located near Frostburg, Maryland and a permitted reserve base of over 3.5 million tons. Vindex is now producing coal from those permitted properties to serve utility customers in close proximity to the mine.

Patriot Mining Company

Patriot Mining Company consists of two active surface mines near Morgantown, West Virginia: Crown No. 2 and New Hill East located in Monongalia County, West Virginia. The majority of the coal and surface is leased under renewable contracts with small annual minimum holding costs. Patriot's mines are extracting coal from the Waynesburg seam using contour mining methods with dozers, loaders and trucks. As mining progresses, reserves are being acquired and permitted for future operations. The coal is shipped to the customer by either rail, truck or barge using our barge loading facility.

Buckhannon/Spruce Division

The Buckhannon/Spruce Division currently consists of two active underground mines: The Sago mine and the Imperial mine located in Upshur County, West Virginia, near the town of Buckhannon. The Sago mine is extracting coal from the Middle Kittanning seam. Nearly all of the reserves in the Buckhannon/Spruce Division are owned by us. The Sago mine, which was originally opened in 1999 as a contract mine, closed in 2002, and then reopened as a captive operation in the first quarter of 2004. The Sago mine neared full production in the fourth quarter of 2005. All of the coal extracted from the Sago mine is processed through the nearby Sawmill Run preparation plant where coal is then primarily shipped by CSX rail with origination by the A&O railroad, a short-line operator, although some coal is trucked to local industrial customers. On January 2, 2006, an explosion occurred at the Sago mine resulting in the death of twelve miners and the critical injury of a thirteenth miner. As a result of the explosion, the Sago mine ceased active production during state and federal investigations into the cause of the explosion. The Sago mine resumed coal production on March 15, 2006.

Sycamore Group

Sycamore Group consists of The Sycamore Group LLC and the Harrison Division. The Sycamore Group LLC is a joint venture between ICG and Emily Gibson Coal Company. The joint venture, through an independent contract miner, operates one underground mine, the Sycamore No. 1 Mine (a/k/a the Fairfax No. 3 Mine), in Harrison County, West Virginia, approximately ten miles west of Clarksburg, where coal is extracted from the Pittsburgh seam by room-and-pillar mining method with continuous miners and shuttle cars for coal extraction.

The majority of the coal is leased with an annual minimum holding cost. It is anticipated that this reserve will be depleted and the mine closed during the first quarter of 2007. Operations are conducted utilizing the

Table of Contents

room-and-pillar mining method. Newly rebuilt mining equipment was recently installed to facilitate the complete extraction of the remaining reserves. All of The Sycamore Group LLC production is sold on a raw basis and shipped to Allegheny Power Service Corporation's Harrison Power Station by truck.

The Harrison Division consists of the Sycamore No. 2 Mine, which is located in Harrison County, West Virginia, approximately ten miles west of Clarksburg. The Sycamore No. 2 Mine began producing coal from the Pittsburgh seam by room-and-pillar mining method with continuous miners and shuttle cars in the second quarter of 2005. As a result of continuing adverse geologic conditions, we idled the Sycamore No. 2 mine in September 2006. We expect to reconfigure the mine and resume operations as a small-scale production unit late in the fourth quarter of 2006 or early in 2007. The reserve is primarily leased from one major landowner with an annual minimum holding cost and an automatic renewal based on an annual minimum production of 250,000 tons.

The coal produced from the Sycamore No. 2 Mine will be sold on a raw basis and shipped to Allegheny Power Service Corporation's Harrison Power Station by truck under a new life of mine, total production coal supply agreement.

Philippi Development Division

The Philippi Development Division operates the Sentinel mine, in Barbour County, West Virginia near the town of Philippi. The mine was acquired by Anker in 1990 and has been operating ever since. Historically, coal was extracted from the Lower Kittanning seam; however, mining is currently conducted in the Upper Kittanning seam by room-and-pillar mining method with a new low-seam continuous miner which was installed in the fourth quarter of 2004. The current operations are expected to be supplemented with a second continuous miner in the first quarter of 2007.

Coal is fed directly from the mine to our preparation plant and loadout facility served by the CSX railroad. The product can be shipped to steam or metallurgical markets.

New Appalachian Mine Developments

Hillman Property

The Hillman property, located in Northern Appalachia, includes approximately 194 million tons of deep coal reserves of both steam and metallurgical quality coal in the Lower Kittanning seam covering approximately 65,000-acres located predominantly in Taylor County, West Virginia, near Grafton. The reserve extends into parts of Barbour, Marion, and Harrison Counties as well. ICG owns the Hillman coal reserve in addition to nearly 4,000 acres of surface property to accommodate the development of two projected mining operations. In addition to the Lower Kittanning reserves, we also own significant non-reserve coal deposits in the Kittanning, Freeport, Clarion and Mercer seams on the Hillman property.

The Hillman reserves are expected to be permitted for the development of two longwall mining operations. Production from the first complex is projected to begin in 2008.

Big Creek Property

Our Big Creek reserve, located in Central Appalachia, covers 10,000 acres of leased coal lands located north of the town of Richlands in Tazewell County, Virginia. Total recoverable reserves are 27.5 million tons in the Jawbone, Greasy Creek and War Creek seams. The Big Creek reserve is all leased from Southern Regional Industrial Realty. Production from the permitted War Creek Mine is expected to begin in 2008 utilizing the room-and-pillar mining method with continuous haulage. The coalbed methane at Big Creek is currently leased to and being produced by Pocahontas Gas Partnership with an overriding royalty paid to us.

Beckley Property

The Beckley reserve (formerly referred to as the Bay Hill reserve), located in Central Appalachia, is a 29 million-ton deep reserve of high quality low-vol metallurgical coal in the Pocahontas No. 3 seam in Raleigh

Table of Contents

County west of Beckley, West Virginia. The southwest portion of the reserve underlies part of the recently closed BayBeck Mine in the Beckley seam. Most of the 16,800 acre Beckley reserve is leased from three land companies: Western Pocahontas Properties, Crab Orchard Coal Company and Beaver Coal Company. We have permitted a portion of the Beckley reserve for deep mine development and have begun development on shaft and slope facilities. Site preparation for the mine portals commenced in the first quarter of 2006. We plan to market the coal produced from the Beckley reserve for export and to domestic steel producers.

Juliana Complex

Mining on the Juliana property, located in Central Appalachia, in Webster County, West Virginia, began in 1979 and was stopped in December 1999. Contour and mountain top removal stripping methods were utilized to produce coal from the Kittanning and Upper Freeport seams. In addition, a substantial amount of deep-mined coal was produced from the Middle Kittanning seam. A 500 TPH preparation facility with 100,000 tons of raw and clean coal storage and a unit-train loadout was used to process and load coal on the CSX railroad.

Currently at Juliana, there are two Kittanning deep mine permits and one surface mine permit in place. Permitted deep and surface non-reserve coal deposits are 1.2 million tons and 1.9 million tons, respectively. The ratio for the surface reserve is 17.3 to 1 bulk cubic yard per clean ton.

Jennie Creek Property

The Jennie Creek reserve, located in Mingo County, West Virginia, is a 44.9 million ton reserve of surface and deep mineable steam coal. Permitting is now in progress for a surface mine and preparation plant complex that is planned for production in 2007 on this Central Appalachian property. The development of the Jennie Creek reserve is subject to the resolution of certain disputes with lessors arising out of the Horizon bankruptcy proceedings. These disputes are the subject of pending litigation in the bankruptcy court. This property is expected to contain 14.7 million tons of surface mineable, low sulfur coal reserves. The coal will be produced by contouring, highwall mining, and area mining. A deep reserve in the high Btu, mid-sulfur Alma seam constitutes the largest block of coal at 30.2 million tons.

Raven Complex

ICG Knott County acquired the Raven complex in 2005 and will include a new preparation plant and two underground mines when at full production. Coal at the Raven complex is produced from the Elkhorn 2 coalbed and its 5,600 acres complex are leased from Penn Virginia and contain approximately 13.0 million tons of reserves. This complex is a room-and-pillar operation, utilizing continuous miners and shuttle cars. The Raven complex intends to operate a new preparation plant to be constructed during 2006 in conjunction with Loadout, LLC, and affiliate of Penn Virginia Resources Partners, L.P. First production started in February 2006 and plant start-up is expected in September 2006. The complex currently has 23 employees.

Upshur Property

The Upshur Property, located in Northern Appalachia, contains approximately 93 million tons of non-reserve coal deposits owned or controlled by us in the Middle and Lower Kittanning seams. The non-reserve coal deposits are surface mineable at a ratio of slightly greater than 2 to 1. The low product heat content limits the distance over which the fuel can be transported and sold; however, the low mining cost makes Upshur an attractive location for an on-site power plant. Some preliminary research, including air quality monitoring, has been completed in association with the future construction of a circulating fluidized bed power plant at Upshur. We are working to identify a partner to establish a power plant at the site.

Table of Contents

Illinois Basin Mining Operations

Below is a map showing the location and access to our coal operations in the Illinois Basin:

ICG Illinois, LLC operates one large underground coal mine, the Viper mine, in central Illinois. Viper commenced mining operations in 1982 as a union free operation for Shell Oil Company. Viper was acquired by Ziegler in 1992 and subsequently acquired by AEI Resources in 1998.

The Viper Mine is mining the Illinois No. 5 Seam, also referred to as the Springfield Seam, with all raw coal production washed at Viper's preparation plant. We estimate that Viper controls approximately 26.7 million tons of coal reserves, plus an additional 38.5 million tons of non-reserve coal deposits. On April 8, 2006, the Viper Mine suffered a fire in its production shaft that has idled the mine and necessitated the replacement of its high angle conveyor belt. No one was injured in the incident. Existing inventory at the time of the incident was sufficient to avoid any significant supply interruptions to customers. Repairs have been completed and the mine resumed full operation on May 8, 2006.

Approximately 61% of the coal reserves are leased, while 39% is owned in fee. The leases are retained by annual minimum payments and by tonnage-based royalty payments. The leases can be renewed until all mineable and merchantable coal has been exhausted.

The Viper mine is a room-and-pillar operation, utilizing continuous miners and shuttle cars. Management believes that ICG Illinois is one of the lowest cost and highest productivity mines in the Illinois Basin. All of the

Table of Contents

raw coal is processed at Viper's preparation plant. The clean coal is transported to the customers by on-highway trucks. A major rail line is located within a short distance from the plant, giving Viper the option of constructing a rail loadout, should economic valuations warrant.

ICG Illinois ships by independent trucking companies to utility and industrial customers located in North Central Illinois. Shipments to electric utilities account for approximately 70% of total coal shipments for the year ended December 31, 2005.

The underground equipment, infrastructure and preparation plant are well maintained. The majority of underground equipment will be replaced or rebuilt over the next five years.

OTHER OPERATIONS

Coal Sales

In addition to the coal we mine, from time to time we also opportunistically secure coal purchase agreements with other coal producers to take advantage of differences in market prices.

ICG ADDCAR Systems, LLC

In our highwall mining business, we have six systems available for operations or lease using our patented ADDCAR highwall mining system and intend to build additional ADDCAR systems as required. ADDCAR[®] is the registered trademark of ICG. The ADDCAR highwall mining system is an innovative and efficient mining system. The system is often deployed at reserves that cannot be economically mined by other methods.

In a typical ADDCAR highwall mining system, there is a launch vehicle, continuous miner, conveyor cars, a stacker conveyor, diesel generator, water tanker for cooling and dust suppression and a wheel loader with forklift attachment.

An eight person crew operates the entire ADDCAR highwall mining system with control of the continuous miner being performed remotely by one person from the climate-controlled cab located at the rear of the launch vehicle. Our system utilizes a navigational package to provide horizontal guidance, which helps to control rib width and thus roof stability. Also, the system provides vertical guidance for control out of seam dilutions. The ADDCAR highwall mining system is also equipped with high-quality video monitors to provide the operator with visual displays of the mining process from inside each entry being mined.

The mining cycle begins by aligning the ADDCAR highwall mining system onto the desired heading and starting the entry. As the remotely controlled continuous miner penetrates the coal seam, ADDCAR conveyor cars are added behind it, forming a continuous cascading conveyor train. This continues until the entry is at the planned full depths of up to approximately 1,200 to 1,600 feet. After retraction, the launch vehicle is moved to the next entry, leaving a support pillar of coal between entries. This process recovers as much as 65% of the reserves while keeping all personnel outside the coal seam in a safe working environment. A wide range of seam heights can be mined with high production in seams as low as 3 feet and as high as 15 feet in a single pass. If the seam height is greater than 15 feet, then multi lifts can be mined to create an unlimited entry height. The navigational features on the ADDCAR highwall mining system allow for multi lift mining while ensuring that the designed pillar width is maintained.

During the mining cycle, in addition to the tractive effort provided by the crawler drive of the continuous miner the ADDCAR highwall mining system bolsters the cutting capability of the machine through an additional pumping force provided by hydraulic cylinders which transmit thrust to the back of the miner through blocks mounted on the side of the conveyor cars. This additional energy allows the continuous miner to achieve maximum cutting and loading rates as it moves forward into the seam.

We currently have the exclusive North American distribution rights for the ADDCAR highwall mining system.

Table of Contents

Coalbed Methane

CoalQuest has entered into a joint operating agreement pursuant to which it will seek to produce coalbed methane, which is pipeline quality gas that resides in coal seams, from its properties in Barbour, Harrison and Taylor counties in West Virginia. We began producing in July 2006 with four wells completed while drilling for 13 additional wells continue. In the eastern United States, conventional natural gas fields are typically located in various sedimentary formations at depths ranging from 2,000 to 15,000 feet. Exploration companies often put capital at risk by searching for gas in commercially exploitable quantities at these depths. By contrast, the coal seams from which we anticipate recovering coalbed methane are typically less than 1,000 feet deep and are usually better defined than deeper formations. We believe that this contributes to lower exploration costs than those incurred by producers that operate in deeper, less defined formations. We believe this project will be part of the first application of proprietary horizontal drilling technology for coalbed methane in northern West Virginia coalfields. We have not filed reserve estimates with any federal agency.

CUSTOMERS AND COAL CONTRACTS

Customers

Our primary customers are primarily investment grade electric utility companies primarily in the eastern half of the United States. The majority of our customers purchase coal for terms of one year or longer, but we also supply coal on a spot basis for some of our customers. Our three largest customers for the year ended December 31, 2005 and the six months ended June 30, 2006 were Georgia Power Company, Carolina Power & Light Company and Duke Energy and we derived approximately 65% and 61%, respectively, of our coal revenues from sales to our five largest customers. Revenues from sales to Georgia Power Company, Duke Energy and Carolina Power & Light Company each accounted for more than 10% of coal revenues in 2005 and the six months ended June 30, 2006.

Long-Term Coal Supply Agreements

As is customary in the coal industry, we enter into long-term supply contracts (exceeding one year in duration) with many of our customers when market conditions are appropriate. These contracts allow customers to secure a supply for their future needs and provides us with greater predictability of sales volume and sales price. For the year ended December 31, 2005 and the six months ended June 30, 2006, approximately 77% and 78%, respectively, of our revenues were derived from long-term supply contracts. We sell the remainder of our coal through short-term contracts and on the spot market. We have also entered into certain brokered transactions to purchase certain amounts of coal to meet our sales commitments. These purchase coal contracts expire between 2006 and 2010 and are expected to provide us a minimum of approximately 7.2 million tons of coal through the remaining lives of the contracts.

As a result of the Horizon bankruptcy process, we were able to renegotiate certain contracts at significantly higher prices that reflected the current pricing environment and not purchase unfavorable contracts. However, we do have certain contracts which are set below current market rates because Anker entered into these contracts before the recent rise in the coal prices. As the net costs associated with producing coal have increased due to higher energy, transportation and steel prices, the price adjustment mechanisms within several of our long-term contracts do not reflect current market prices. This has resulted in certain counterparties to these contracts benefiting from below market prices for our coal.

The terms of our coal supply agreements result from competitive bidding and extensive negotiations with customers. Consequently, the terms of these contracts vary significantly by customer, including price adjustment features, price reopener terms, coal quality requirements, quantity adjustment mechanisms, permitted sources of supply, future regulatory changes, extension options, force majeure provisions and termination and assignment provisions.

Some of our long-term contracts provide for a pre-determined adjustment to the stipulated base price at times specified in the agreement or at other periodic intervals to account for changes due to inflation or deflation.

Table of Contents

In addition, most of our contracts contain provisions to adjust the base price due to new statutes, ordinances or regulations that impact our costs related to performance of the agreement. Also, some of our contracts contain provisions that allow for the recovery of costs impacted by modifications or changes in the interpretations or application of any applicable government statutes.

Price reopener provisions are present in many of our long-term contracts. These price reopener provisions may automatically set a new price based on prevailing market price or, in some instances, require the parties to agree on a new price, sometimes within a specified range of prices. In a limited number of agreements, failure of the parties to agree on a price under a price reopener provision can lead to termination of the contract. Under some of our contracts, we have the right to match lower prices offered to our customers by other suppliers. These price reopener provisions have enabled us to negotiate higher selling prices in several contracts over the last several months.

Quality and volumes for the coal are stipulated in coal supply agreements, and in some instances buyers have the option to vary annual or monthly volumes. Most of our coal supply agreements contain provisions requiring us to deliver coal within certain ranges for specific coal characteristics such as heat content, sulfur, ash, hardness and ash fusion temperature. Failure to meet these specifications can result in economic penalties, suspension or cancellation of shipments or termination of the contracts. Assuming steady or increasing coal prices over the near-term, we expect to renew many of our expiring sales contracts at significantly higher prices.

Transportation/Logistics

We ship coal to our customers by rail, truck or barge. We typically pay the transportation costs for our coal to be delivered to the barge or rail loadout facility, where the coal is then loaded for final delivery. Once the coal is loaded in the barge or railcar, our customer is typically responsible for the freight costs to the ultimate destination. Transportation costs vary greatly based on the customer's proximity to the mine and our proximity to the loadout facilities. We use a variety of independent companies for our transportation needs and typically enter into multiple non-contract agreements with trucking companies throughout the year.

In 2005, approximately 94% of our coal (both produced and purchased) from our Central Appalachian operations was delivered to our customers by rail on either the Norfolk Southern or CSX rail lines, with the remaining 6% delivered by truck or barge. For our Illinois Basin operations, all of our coal was delivered by truck to customers, generally within an 80 mile radius of our Illinois mine.

We believe we enjoy good relationships with rail carriers and barge companies due, in part, to our modern coal-loading facilities and the experience of our transportation and distribution employees.

SUPPLIERS

In 2005, we spent more than \$221 million to procure goods and services in support of our business activities, excluding capital expenditures. Principal commodities include maintenance and repair parts and services, electricity, fuel, roof control and support items, explosives, tires, conveyance structure, ventilation supplies and lubricants. Our outside suppliers perform a significant portion of our equipment rebuilds and repairs both on- and off-site, as well as construction and reclamation activities.

Each of our regional mining operations has developed its own supplier base consistent with local needs. We have a centralized sourcing group for major supplier contract negotiation and administration, for the negotiation and purchase of major capital goods and to support the business units. The supplier base has been relatively stable for many years, but there has been some consolidation. We are not dependent on any one supplier in any region. We promote competition between suppliers and seek to develop relationships with those suppliers whose focus is on lowering our costs. We seek suppliers who identify and concentrate on implementing continuous improvement opportunities within their area of expertise.

Table of Contents

COMPETITION

The coal industry is intensely competitive. Our main competitors are Massey Energy Company and Alpha Natural Resources. As we develop additional reserves and expand our operations into Central and Northern West Virginia, we will face additional competition from Northern Appalachia coal producers, including Consol Energy and Foundation Coal Holdings. The most important factors on which we compete are coal price at the mine, coal quality and characteristics, transportation costs and the reliability of supply. Demand for coal and the prices that we will be able to obtain for our coal are closely linked to coal consumption patterns of the domestic electric generation industry, which has accounted for approximately 92% of domestic coal consumption in recent years. These coal consumption patterns are influenced by factors beyond our control, including the demand for electricity which is significantly dependent upon economic activity and summer and winter temperatures in the United States, government regulation, technological developments and the location, availability, quality and price of competing sources of coal, alternative fuels such as natural gas, oil and nuclear and alternative energy sources such as hydroelectric power.

EMPLOYEES

As of June 30, 2006, we had 2,218 employees of which 22% were salaried and 78% were hourly. We believe our relationship with our employees is good. Our entire workforce is union free.

RECLAMATION

Reclamation expenses are a significant part of any coal mining operation. Prior to commencing mining operations, a company is required to apply for numerous permits in the state where the mining is to occur. Before a state will approve and issue these permits, it typically requires the mine operator to present a reclamation plan which meets regulatory criteria and to secure a surety bond to guarantee performance of reclamation in an amount determined under state law. These bonding companies, in turn, require that we backstop the surety bonds with cash and/or letters of credit. While bonds are issued against reclamation liability for a particular permit at a particular site, collateral posted in support of the bond is not allocated to a specific bond, but instead is part of a collateral pool supporting all bonds issued by that particular insurer. Bonds are released in phases as reclamation is completed in a particular area.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

From time to time, we are involved in legal proceedings arising in the ordinary course of business. In the opinion of management we have recorded adequate reserves for these liabilities and there is no individual case or group of related cases pending that is likely to have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

Sago Mine Litigation

On January 2, 2006, an explosion occurred at our Sago mine in Tallmansville, West Virginia. The Sago mine is operated by our subsidiary, Wolf Run Mining Company. The explosion tragically resulted in twelve fatalities and the critical injury of another miner. On March 14, 2006, we announced our initial findings from the investigation, including that the explosion was ignited by lightning and fueled by methane that naturally accumulated in an abandoned area of the mine that had been recently sealed. The precise route by which the lightning electrical charge traveled from a surface strike location to the sealed area remains under investigation, and the seals, constructed of Omega block under a plan approved by federal authorities and designed to withstand forces of 20 pounds per square inch, were essentially obliterated by the explosion. On July 19, 2006, J. Davitt McAteer, special advisor to West Virginia Governor Joe Manchin III, released a preliminary report relating to the accident that came to a similar conclusion. Final results of the investigations will not be known until federal and state safety officials conclude their investigations and issue their reports. We are fully cooperating with the state and federal investigations into the cause of the explosion and will continue to review and test to verify our findings. We resumed operations at the Sago mine on March 15, 2006, a week after federal and state safety officials provided approval.

Table of Contents

On August 23, 2006, three separate lawsuits were filed in the Circuit Court of Kanawha County, West Virginia, in connection with the Sago mine explosion. One of the lawsuits was filed by Randal McCloy, Jr., the surviving miner, and his family, and the other two lawsuits were filed by the surviving families of Alva Martin Bennett and James A. Bennett, respectively. The complaints allege that ICG and our subsidiary Wolf Run were negligent, provided unsafe working conditions, improperly constructed the seals that were destroyed in the explosion and violated various safety standards. The complaints filed by each of the Bennett families also assert claims for tort damages related to the alleged miscommunication in which the families believed erroneously for more than two hours that their family members were alive. Each of the lawsuits also named CSE Corporation (the manufacturer of self-contained self-rescuers), Burrell Mining Products, Inc. (the manufacturer of Omega block used in seal construction), Raleigh Mine and Industrial Supply, Inc. (the distributor of Omega block), and GMS Mine Repair and Maintenance, Inc. (a contractor whose workers helped construct the seals) as defendants. All three complaints seek an unspecified amount of compensatory and punitive damages and Mr. McCloy's complaint also alleges that Wolf Run should be liable for the damages beyond amounts receivable in respect of Mr. McCloy's claim for worker's compensation benefits. The two wrongful death lawsuits also seek an injunction requiring us and Wolf Run to implement all safety recommendations contained in the preliminary report on the explosion prepared by J. Davitt McAteer, special advisor to West Virginia Governor Joe Manchin III, whether or not these recommendations are enacted into law. While the outcome of this litigation is subject to uncertainties, based on our preliminary evaluation of the issues and the potential impact on us, we believe this matter will be resolved without a material adverse effect on our financial condition or results of operations or liquidity.

Massey Energy Litigation

On November 18, 2005, we sued Massey Coal Sales Company, Inc., d/b/a Massey Utility Sales Company, or MUS, a subsidiary of Massey Energy Company, or Massey, in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Kentucky, seeking declaratory relief and compensatory and punitive damages due to MUS's failure to deliver coal and related matters. On January 9, 2006, Massey filed a motion to dismiss the complaint. On August 2, 2006, the federal court ruled that we may proceed with our breach of primary contract claims and dismissed three other claims that were ancillary to our primary claims. We believe that the dismissal of these three counts does not affect our position with respect to the remaining breach of contract claims. After receiving the court's order, on August 14, 2006, MUS filed an answer denying our claims and asserting a counterclaim seeking damages in excess of \$50.0 million alleging that we breached the coal supply agreement, that the contract has been and should be declared to be terminated, and that Massey's continued performance has led to ICG becoming unjustly enriched. Massey also asserted that we breached our duty of good faith and fair dealing. We believe that we have valid defenses to Massey's counterclaim and intend to vigorously oppose the counterclaim.

Table of Contents

ENVIRONMENTAL AND OTHER REGULATORY MATTERS

Federal, state and local authorities regulate the U.S. coal mining industry with respect to matters such as permitting and licensing requirements, employee health and safety, air quality standards, water pollution, plant and wildlife protection, the reclamation and restoration of mining properties after mining has been completed, the discharge of materials into the environment, surface subsidence from underground mining, and the effects of mining on groundwater quality and availability. These laws and regulations have had and will continue to have a significant effect on our costs of production and competitive position. Future legislation, regulations or orders may be adopted or become effective which may adversely affect our mining operations, cost structure or the ability of our customers to use coal. For instance, new legislation, regulations or orders, as well as future interpretations and more rigorous enforcement of existing laws, may require substantial increases in equipment and operating costs to us and delays, interruptions, or a termination of operations, the extent of which we cannot predict. Future legislation, regulations or orders may also cause coal to become a less attractive fuel source, resulting in a reduction in coal's share of the market for fuels used to generate electricity.

We endeavor to conduct our mining operations in compliance with all applicable federal, state and local laws and regulations. Failure to comply with these regulations may result in the assessment of administrative, civil and criminal penalties, the imposition of cleanup and site restoration costs and liens, the issuance of injunctions to limit or cease operations and the suspension or revocation of permits and other enforcement measures that could have the effect of limiting production from our operations.

Future laws, regulations or orders, as well as new interpretations or more rigorous enforcement of existing laws, may require substantial increases in equipment and operating costs to us and delays, interruptions, or a termination of operations, the extent of which we cannot predict. Future laws, regulations or orders may also cause coal to become a less attractive fuel source, resulting in a reduction in coal's share of the market for fuels used to generate electricity.

MINING PERMITS AND APPROVALS

Numerous governmental permits or approvals are required for mining operations. In connection with obtaining these permits and approvals, we may be required to prepare and present to federal, state or local authorities data pertaining to the effect or impact that any proposed production or processing of coal may have upon the environment. Among other things, we must submit a reclamation plan for restoring, upon the completion of mining operations, the mined property to the approved post-mining use. The requirements imposed by any of these authorities may be costly and time consuming and may delay commencement or continuation of mining operations. Regulations also provide that a mining permit or modification can be delayed, refused or revoked if an officer, director or a stockholder with a 10% or greater interest in the entity is affiliated with or is in a position to control another entity that has outstanding permit violations. Thus, past or ongoing violations of federal and state mining laws or regulations could provide a basis to revoke existing permits and to deny the issuance of additional permits.

In order to obtain mining permits and approvals from state regulatory authorities, mine operators must submit a reclamation plan for restoring, upon the completion of mining operations, the mined property to its prior condition, productive use or other permitted condition. Typically, we submit our necessary mining permit applications several months before we plan to begin mining a new area. In our experience, mining permit approvals generally require 12 to 18 months after initial submission.

SURFACE MINING CONTROL AND RECLAMATION ACT

The Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977, or SMCRA, which is administered by the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement, or OSM, establishes mining, environmental protection and reclamation standards for all aspects of surface mining as well as many aspects of deep mining. Mine operators

Table of Contents

must obtain SMCRA permits and permit renewals from the OSM or the appropriate state regulatory agency for authorization of certain mining operations that result in a disturbance of the surface. If a state regulatory agency adopts federal mining programs under SMCRA, the state becomes the regulatory authority. States in which we have active mining operations have achieved primary control of enforcement through federal authorization.

SMCRA permit provisions include requirements for coal prospecting, mine plan development, topsoil removal, storage and replacement, selective handling of overburden materials, mine pit backfilling and grading, protection of the hydrologic balance, subsidence control for underground mines, surface drainage control, mine drainage and mine discharge control and treatment and revegetation.

These requirements seek to limit the adverse impacts of coal mining and more restrictive requirements may be adopted from time to time. An example is the proposed amendment to the Stream Buffer Rule issued by the OSM on January 7, 2004. This proposal seeks to further minimize the adverse environmental effects from construction of excess spoil fills and to clarify when excess spoil fills may be constructed within 100 feet of a perennial or intermittent stream. On June 16, 2005, the OSM asked for public comment on the preparation of an environmental impact statement with respect to this proposal.

The mining permit application process is initiated by collecting baseline data to adequately characterize the pre-mine environmental condition of the permit area. This work includes surveys of cultural resources, soils, vegetation, wildlife, assessment of surface and ground water hydrology, climatology and wetlands. In conducting this work, we collect geologic data to define and model the soil and rock structures and coal that it will mine. We develop mine and reclamation plans by utilizing this geologic data and incorporating elements of the environmental data. The mine and reclamation plan incorporates the provisions of SMCRA, the state programs and the complementary environmental programs that impact coal mining.

Also included in the permit application are documents defining ownership and agreements pertaining to coal, minerals, oil and gas, water rights, rights of way and surface land, and documents required by the OSM's Applicant Violator System, including the mining and compliance history of officers, directors and principal owners of the entity.

Once a permit application is prepared and submitted to the regulatory agency, it goes through a completeness review and technical review. Public notice and opportunity for public comment on a proposed permit is required before a permit can be issued. Some SMCRA mine permits take over a year to prepare, depending on the size and complexity of the mine and may take six months to two years or even longer to be issued. Regulatory authorities have considerable discretion in the timing of the permit issuance and the public has rights to comment on and otherwise engage in the permitting process including through intervention in the courts.

Before a SMCRA permit is issued, a mine operator must submit a bond or otherwise secure the performance of reclamation obligations. The Abandoned Mine Land Fund, which is part of SMCRA, requires a fee on all coal produced. The proceeds are used to reclaim mine lands closed or abandoned prior to 1977. This program is currently set to expire September 30, 2007, and Congress is considering various reauthorization proposals.

SMCRA stipulates compliance with many other major environmental statutes, including: the Clean Air Act, the Clean Water Act, the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, or RCRA, and the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act, or either CERCLA or Superfund.

SURETY BONDS

Federal and state laws require us to obtain surety bonds to secure payment of certain long-term obligations including mine closure or reclamation costs, federal and state workers' compensation costs, coal leases and other miscellaneous obligations. Many of these bonds are renewable on a yearly basis.

Table of Contents

Surety bond costs have increased in recent years while the market terms of such bonds have generally become more unfavorable. In addition, the number of companies willing to issue surety bonds has decreased.

CLEAN AIR ACT

The federal Clean Air Act, and comparable state laws that regulate air emissions, directly affect coal mining operations, but have a far greater indirect affect. Direct impacts on coal mining and processing operations may occur through permitting requirements and/or emission control requirements relating to particulate matter, such as fugitive dust or fine particulate matter measuring 2.5 micrometers in diameter or smaller. The Clean Air Act indirectly affects coal mining operations by extensively regulating the air emissions of sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, mercury and other compounds emitted by coal-fired electricity generating plants and coke ovens. The general effect of such extensive regulation of emissions from coal-fired power plants could be to reduce demand for coal.

Clean Air Act requirements that may directly or indirectly affect our operations include the following:

Acid Rain

Title IV of the Clean Air Act required a two-phase reduction of sulfur dioxide emissions by electric utilities. Phase II became effective in 2000 and extended the Title IV requirements to all coal-fired power plants with generating capacity greater than 25 Megawatts. The affected electricity generators have sought to meet these requirements by, among other compliance methods, switching to lower sulfur fuels, installing pollution control devices, reducing electricity generating levels or purchasing sulfur dioxide emission allowances. We cannot accurately predict the effect of these provisions of the Clean Air Act on us in future years. At this time, we believe that implementation of Phase II has resulted in an upward pressure on the price of lower sulfur coals, as coal-fired power plants continue to comply with the more stringent restrictions of Title IV.

Fine Particulate Matter

The Clean Air Act requires the EPA to set standards, referred to as National Ambient Air Quality Standards, or NAAQS, for certain pollutants. Areas that are not in compliance (referred to as nonattainment areas) with these standards must take steps to reduce emissions levels. There currently is a National Ambient Air Quality Standard for particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to 10 microns, or PM10, and fine particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to 2.5 microns, or PM2.5. The EPA designated all or part of 225 counties in 20 states, as well as the District of Columbia as nonattainment for PM2.5. Individual states must identify the sources of emissions and develop emission reduction plans for nonattainment areas. These plans may be state-specific or regional in scope. Under the Clean Air Act, individual states have up to twelve years from the date of designation to secure emissions reductions from sources contributing to the problem. Meeting the new PM2.5 standard may require reductions of nitrogen oxide and sulfur dioxide emissions. Future regulation and enforcement of the PM2.5 standards will affect many power plants, especially coal-fired plants and all plants in nonattainment areas. Meeting the new PM2.5 standard may require reductions of nitrogen oxide and sulfur dioxide emissions. Future regulation and enforcement of the PM2.5 standards will affect many power plants, especially coal-fired plants and all plants in nonattainment areas.

Ozone

Significant additional emissions control expenditures will be required at coal-fired power plants to meet the current National Ambient Air Quality Standard for ozone. Nitrogen oxides, which are a by-product of coal combustion, can lead to the creation of ozone. Accordingly, emissions control requirements for new and expanded coal-fired power plants and industrial boilers will continue to become more demanding in the years ahead. For example, the EPA is in the process of replacing the existing standards with more stringent ones. On April 15, 2004, the EPA announced that counties in 32 states fail to meet the new eight-hour standard for ozone.

Table of Contents

These states will have until June 2007 to develop plans for pollution control measures that allow them to come into compliance with the standards. The EPA's implementation of this rule has been challenged by an environmental group.

NOx SIP Call

The NOx SIP Call program was established by the EPA in October of 1998 to reduce the transport of ozone on prevailing winds from the Midwest and South to states in the Northeast, which said they could not meet federal air quality standards because of migrating pollution. Under Phase I of the program, the EPA is requiring 900,000 tons of nitrogen oxides reductions from power plants in 22 states east of the Mississippi River and the District of Columbia. Phase II of the rule requires a further reduction of about 100,000 tons of nitrogen oxides per year by May 1, 2007. Installation of additional control measures, such as selective catalytic reduction devices, required under the final rules will make it more costly to operate coal-fired electricity generating plants, thereby making coal a less attractive fuel.

Clear Skies Initiative

The Bush Administration has proposed new legislation, commonly referred to as the Clear Skies Initiative, that could require dramatic reductions in nitrous oxide, sulfur dioxide, and mercury emissions by power plants through cap-and-trade programs similar to the existing acid rain regulations and current NOx budget programs. Congress has also considered several competing bills. It is not possible to predict with certainty what, if any, impact these potential changes could have on coal-buying decisions in the future.

Interstate Air Quality Rule

The Clean Air Interstate Rule calls for power plants in 29 eastern states and the District of Columbia to reduce emission levels of sulfur dioxide and nitrous oxide. The rule regulates these pollutants under a cap and trade program similar to the system now in effect for acid deposition control and to that proposed by the Clear Skies Initiative. The stringency of the cap may require many coal-fired sources to install additional pollution control equipment, such as wet scrubbers. This increased sulfur emission removal capability caused by the rule could result in decreased demand for low sulfur coal, potentially driving down prices for low sulfur coal. Emissions would be permanently capped and could not increase. The rule seeks to cut sulfur dioxide emissions by 45% in 2010, and by 57% in 2015. The rule is subject to judicial challenge, which makes it difficult to determine its precise impact. In March 2006, the EPA denied petitions to reconsider the Clean Air Interstate Rule and promulgated federal implementation plans for this rule, which are subject to judicial challenge.

Clean Air Mercury Rule

On March 15, 2005, the EPA issued the Clean Air Mercury Rule to control mercury emissions from power plants. The rule sets a mandatory, declining cap on the total mercury emissions allowed from coal-fired power plants nationwide. This approach, which allows emissions trading, seeks to reduce mercury emissions by nearly 70 percent from current levels once facilities reach a final mercury cap which takes effect in 2018. The rule is subject to judicial challenge, which makes it difficult to determine its precise impact. Many of the challengers seek to impose more stringent rules. In addition, there have been efforts in Congress to legislatively disapprove the rule. Also subject to judicial challenge is the EPA's decision, which was announced concurrently with the rule, not to pursue regulation of mercury and other pollutants from coal-fired power plants under the Clean Air Act hazardous air pollutant program.

Some states, including Georgia and North Carolina, are adopting or proposing to adopt more stringent restrictions on mercury emissions than those contained in the Clean Air Mercury Rule.

Table of Contents

Regional Haze

The EPA has initiated a regional haze program designed to protect and to improve visibility at and around national parks, national wilderness areas and international parks. This program restricts the construction of new coal-fired power plants whose operation may impair visibility at and around federally protected areas. Moreover, this program may require certain existing coal-fired power plants to install additional control measures designed to limit haze-causing emissions, such as sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, volatile organic chemicals and particulate matter. These limitations could affect the future market for coal. On July 6, 2005, the EPA issued regulations revising its regional haze program. On May 2, 2006, the EPA published for public comment a settlement to a judicial challenge to the regulations brought by electric utilities.

Legal Challenges to Existing regulations

The EPA's regulation of certain pollutants under the Clean Air Act, and its failure to regulate other pollutants, is being challenged by various lawsuits brought by both individual state attorney generals and environmental groups. If these lawsuits result in new or more stringent emission limits, it could reduce the amount of coal our customers purchase from us.

CLEAN WATER ACT

The federal Clean Water Act, or CWA, and corresponding state laws, affect coal mining operations by imposing restrictions of the discharge of certain pollutants into water and on dredging and filling wetlands. The CWA establishes in-stream water quality standards and treatment standards for wastewater discharge through the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System, or NPDES. Regular monitoring, as well as compliance with reporting requirements and performance standards, are preconditions for the issuance and renewal of NPDES permits that govern the discharge of pollutants into water.

Permits under Section 404 of the CWA are required for coal companies to conduct dredging or filling activities in jurisdictional waters for the purpose of conducting any instream activities, including installing culverts, creating water impoundments, constructing refuse areas, placing valley fills or performing other mining activities. Jurisdictional waters typically include intermittent and perennial streams and may in certain instances include man-made conveyances that have a hydrologic connection to a stream or wetland.

In particular, permits under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act are required for coal companies to conduct dredging or filling activities in jurisdictional waters for the purpose of creating slurry ponds, water impoundments, refuse areas, or valley fills or other mining activities. The Army Corps of Engineers, or ACOE, is empowered to issue nationwide permits for specific categories of filling activity that are determined to have minimal environmental adverse effects in order to save the cost and time of issuing individual permits under Section 404. Nationwide Permit 21 authorizes the disposal of dredge-and-fill material from mining activities into the waters of the United States. Lawsuits challenging the ACOE's authority to issue Nationwide Permit 21 have been instituted by environmental groups. The Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals, rejected one such lawsuit, that was originally filed in West Virginia, concluding that the ACOE complied with the Clean Water Act in promulgating Nationwide Permit 21. A similar lawsuit filed in the United States Court for the Eastern District of Kentucky by a number of environmental groups is still pending. This suit also seeks, among other things, an injunction preventing ACOE from authorizing pursuant to Nationwide Permit 21, further discharges of mining rock, dirt or coal refuse into valley fills or surface impoundments associated with certain specific mining permits, including permits issued to some of our mines in Kentucky. Granting of such relief would interfere with the further operation of these mines.

Total Maximum Daily Load, or TMDL, regulations established a process by which states designate these stream segments considered to be impaired (i.e., not meeting present water quality standards). Industrial dischargers, including coal mines, will be required to meet new TMDL effluent standards for these stream segments.

Table of Contents

Under the Clean Water Act, states must conduct an anti-degradation review before approving permits for the discharge of pollutants to waters that have been designated as high quality beyond prescribed limits. A state's anti-degradation regulations prohibit the diminution of water quality in these streams. Several environmental groups and individuals recently challenged, and in part successfully, West Virginia's anti-degradation policy. In general, waters discharged from coal mines to high quality streams will be required to meet or exceed new high quality standards. This could cause increases in the costs, time and difficulty associated with obtaining and complying with NPDES permits, and could adversely affect our coal production.

MINE SAFETY AND HEALTH

Stringent health and safety standards have been in effect since Congress enacted the Coal Mine Health and Safety Act of 1969. The Federal Mine Safety and Health Act of 1977 significantly expanded the enforcement of safety and health standards and imposed safety and health standards on all aspects of mining operations. All of the states in which we operate have state programs for mine safety and health regulation and enforcement. In January 2006, West Virginia enacted a new law mandating additional safety precautions. Collectively, federal and state safety and health regulation in the coal mining industry is perhaps the most comprehensive and pervasive system for protection of employee health and safety affecting any segment of U.S. industry.

Penalties for violating health and safety standards can include significant civil penalties and closure of mines, as well as criminal charges. For instance, the Federal Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA), which monitors compliance with these federal laws and regulations, can impose civil penalties as well as closure of the mine. In June 2006, President Bush signed legislation raising the maximum civil penalty for certain violations of federal mine safety regulations to \$220,000 from \$60,000. This new legislation will also require, among other things, additional oxygen supplies and communication and tracking devices. In addition, the legislation directs MSHA to issue new standards relating to sealing off abandoned sections of mines. We are not certain of the impact these new and proposed changes will have on our operating costs. Although health and safety regulations have had, and we anticipate they will continue to have, a significant effect on our operating costs, our competitors are subject to the same degree of regulation.

Under the Black Lung Benefits Revenue Act of 1977 and the Black Lung Benefits Reform Act of 1977, as amended in 1981, each coal mine operator must secure payment of federal black lung benefits to claimants who are current and former employees and to a trust fund for the payment of benefits and medical expenses to claimants who last worked in the coal industry prior to July 1, 1973. The trust fund is funded by an excise tax on production of up to \$1.10 per ton for underground coal and up to \$0.55 per ton for surface-mined coal, neither amount to exceed 4.4% of the gross sales price. The excise tax does not apply to coal shipped outside the United States. In 2005, we recorded \$8.5 million of expense related to this excise tax.

RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND RECOVERY ACT

RCRA affects coal mining operations by establishing requirements for the treatment, storage, and disposal of hazardous wastes. Certain coal mine wastes, such as overburden and coal cleaning wastes, are exempted from hazardous waste management.

Subtitle C of RCRA exempted fossil fuel combustion wastes from hazardous waste regulation until the EPA completed a report to Congress and, in 1993, made a determination on whether the wastes should be regulated as hazardous. In the 1993 regulatory determination, the EPA addressed some high volume-low toxicity coal combustion wastes generated at electric utility and independent power producing facilities, such as coal ash.

In May 2000, the EPA concluded that coal combustion wastes do not warrant regulation as hazardous under RCRA and that the hazardous waste exemption for these wastes. However, the EPA has determined that national non-hazardous waste regulations under RCRA Subtitle D are needed for coal combustion wastes disposed in surface impoundments and landfills and used as mine-fill. The agency also concluded beneficial uses of these

Table of Contents

wastes, other than for mine-filling, pose no significant risk and no additional national regulations are needed. As long as this exemption remains in effect, it is not anticipated that regulation of coal combustion waste will have any material effect on the amount of coal used by electricity generators. Most state hazardous waste laws also exempt coal combustion waste, and instead treat it as either a solid waste or a special waste. Any costs associated with handling or disposal of coal combustion wastes would increase our customers' operating costs and potentially reduce their coal purchases. In addition, contamination caused by the past disposal of ash can lead to material liability.

Due to the hazardous waste exemption for coal combustion waste such as ash, much coal combustion waste is currently put to beneficial use. For example, in one Pennsylvania mine from which we have the right to receive coal, ICG has used some ash as mine fill. The ash used for this purpose is mixed with lime and serves to help alleviate the potential for acid mine drainage.

FEDERAL AND STATE SUPERFUND STATUTES

Superfund and similar state laws affect coal mining and hard rock operations by creating liability for investigation and remediation in response to releases of hazardous substances into the environment and for damages to natural resources caused by such releases. Under Superfund, joint and several liability may be imposed on waste generators, site owners or operators and others regardless of fault. In addition, mining operations may have reporting obligations under these laws.

CLIMATE CHANGE

One major by-product of burning coal is carbon dioxide, which is considered a greenhouse gas and is a major source of concern with respect to global warming. The Kyoto Protocol to the 1992 Framework Convention on Global Climate Change, which establishes a binding set of emission targets for greenhouse gases, became binding on ratifying countries on February 16, 2005. Four industrialized nations have refused to ratify the Kyoto Protocol—Australia, Liechtenstein, Monaco and the United States. Although the targets vary from country to country, if the United States were to ratify the Kyoto Protocol, our nation would be required to reduce greenhouse gas emissions to 93% of 1990 levels in a series of phased reductions from 2008 to 2012.

Future regulation of greenhouse gases in the United States could occur pursuant to future U.S. treaty obligations, statutory or regulatory changes under the Clean Air Act, or otherwise. The Bush Administration has proposed a package of voluntary emission reductions for greenhouse gases reduction targets which provide for certain incentives if targets are met. Some states, such as Massachusetts, have already issued regulations regulating greenhouse gas emissions from large power plants.

Seven northeastern U.S. states have entered into a Memorandum of Understanding, to create a regional initiative to establish a cap-and-trade greenhouse gas program for electric generators, referred to as Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative (RGGI). The model rule caps carbon dioxide emissions from electric generators on January 1, 2009 at projected 2009 levels until 2015, and then requires a 10 percent reduction in the greenhouse gas emissions between 2015 and 2019. There are still a number of uncertainties regarding this initiative. The model rule, which was issued August 15, 2006, requires each state to formally implement the requirements of the model rule either through legislation or through its regulatory process.

COAL INDUSTRY RETIREE HEALTH BENEFIT ACT OF 1992

Unlike many companies in the coal business, we do not have significant liabilities under the Coal Industry Retiree Health Benefit Act of 1992 (the Coal Act), which requires the payment of substantial sums to provide lifetime health benefits to union-represented miners (and their dependents) who retired before 1992, because liabilities under the Coal Act that had been imposed on our predecessor or acquired companies were retained by the sellers and, if applicable, their parent companies, in the applicable acquisition agreements except for Anker.

Table of Contents

We should not be liable for these liabilities retained by the sellers unless they and, if applicable, their parent companies, fail to satisfy their obligations with respect to Coal Act claims and retained liabilities covered by the acquisition agreements. Upon the consummation of the business combination with Anker, we assumed Anker's Coal Act liabilities, which were estimated to be \$6.3 million at December 31, 2005.

ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT

The federal Endangered Species Act and counterpart state legislation protect species threatened with possible extinction. Protection of threatened and endangered species may have the effect of prohibiting or delaying us from obtaining mining permits and may include restrictions on timber harvesting, road building and other mining or agricultural activities in areas containing the affected species or their habitats. A number of species indigenous to our properties are protected under the Endangered Species Act. Based on the species that have been identified to date and the current application of applicable laws and regulations, however, we do not believe there are any species protected under the Endangered Species Act that would materially and adversely affect our ability to mine coal from our properties in accordance with current mining plans.

Table of Contents**MANAGEMENT****DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVE OFFICERS**

The following table sets forth information with respect to our directors and executive officers.

Name	Age	Position(s)
Wilbur L. Ross, Jr.	68	Non-Executive Chairman and Director
Bennett K. Hatfield	49	President, Chief Executive Officer and Director
Bradley W. Harris	46	Vice President and Chief Financial Officer
William D. Campbell	58	Vice President, Treasurer and Assistant Secretary
Roger L. Nicholson	46	Senior Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary
Samuel R. Kitts	44	Senior Vice President, West Virginia and Maryland Operations
William Scott Perkins	51	Senior Vice President, Kentucky and Illinois Operations
Phillip Michael Hardesty	43	Senior Vice President, Sales and Marketing
Oren Eugene Kitts	51	Senior Vice President, Mining Services
Charles G. Snavely	50	Vice President, Planning and Acquisitions
Cynthia B. Bezik	53	Director
Maurice E. Carino, Jr.	61	Director
William J. Catacosinos	76	Director
Stanley N. Gaines	71	Director
Wendy L. Teramoto	32	Director

Our board of directors is comprised of three classes. The members of each class are elected annually to serve staggered three-year terms as follows:

Class I directors include Maurice E. Carino, Jr. and Stanley N. Gaines, who have been elected to hold office until the annual meeting to be held in 2009;

Class II directors include Cynthia B. Bezik and William J. Catacosinos, who have been elected to hold office until the annual meeting to be held in 2007; and

Class III directors include Bennett K. Hatfield, Wilbur L. Ross, Jr. and Wendy L. Teramoto, who have been elected to hold office until the annual meeting to be held in 2008.

Each executive officer serves at the discretion of our board of directors and holds office until his or her successor is elected and qualified or until his or her earlier resignation or removal. We have undertaken a search to hire a chief financial officer. There are no family relationships among any of our directors or executive officers other than among two of our executive officers, Samuel R. Kitts and Oren Eugene Kitts, who are brothers.

Set forth below is certain background information relating to our executive officers and directors as of the date of this prospectus.

Wilbur R. Ross, Jr. Non-Executive Chairman

Mr. Ross has served as the Non-Executive Chairman of our Board of Directors since April 2005 and has served in the same capacity at ICG, Inc. since October 2004. Mr. Ross is the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of WL Ross & Co. LLC, a merchant banking firm, a position he has held since April 2000. Mr. Ross is also the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of WLR Recovery Fund L.P., WLR Recovery Fund II L.P., WLR Recovery Fund III L.P., Asia Recovery Fund, Asia Recovery Fund Co-Investment, Nippon Investment Partners and Absolute Recovery Hedge Fund, each of which is an investment advisory firm. Mr. Ross is also Chairman of International Textile Group, Inc., a provider of global textile solutions and distinguished market brands to apparel and interior furnishings customers worldwide, Nano-Tex, LLC, a fabric innovations company located in the United States, Safety Components International Inc., a manufacturer of automobile airbag, fabrics and cushions,

Table of Contents

IPE-Ross, an investment partnership investing in middle market European buyouts, and International Auto Components, a joint venture company with interests in automotive interior plastics. Mr. Ross is a board member of Mittal Steel Company, N.V., a global steel producer (which recently acquired International Steel Group, Inc.) in the Netherlands, Insuratex, Ltd., an insurance company in Bermuda, Nikko Electric Industry Co. Ltd., an electrical equipment company, Ohizumi Manufacturing Company, an electrical equipment company in Japan, Tong Yang Life Insurance Co. in Korea, Syms Corp., an off-price apparel retailer, Clarent Hospital Corp., an operator of acute care hospitals and related healthcare businesses, Phoenix International Holding Co., and VTG, a rail logistics company based in Germany. Mr. Ross is also a member of the Business Roundtable. Previously, Mr. Ross served as the Executive Managing Director at Rothschild Inc., an investment banking firm, from October 1974 to March 2000. Mr. Ross was also formerly Chairman of the Smithsonian Institution National Board and currently is a board member of the Japan Society and the Yale University School of Management. He holds an A.B. from Yale University and an M.B.A., with distinction, from Harvard University.

Bennett K. Hatfield President, Chief Executive Officer and Director

Mr. Hatfield has been our President and Chief Executive Officer since March 2005. Prior to joining us, Mr. Hatfield served as President, Eastern Operations of Arch Coal, Inc., a producer of coal in the eastern and western United States, from March 2003 until March 2005. Prior to joining Arch Coal, Inc., Mr. Hatfield was Executive Vice President of El Paso Energy's Coastal Coal Company, a Central Appalachian coal producer, from December 2001 through February 2003. That assignment was preceded by a lengthy career with Massey Energy Company, a Central Appalachian coal producer, where he last served as Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer from June 1998 through December 2001. Mr. Hatfield has a B.S. in mining engineering from Virginia Polytechnic Institute and University.

Bradley W. Harris Vice President and Chief Financial Officer

Mr. Harris has been our Vice President and Chief Financial Officer since September 2006. Prior to joining us, Mr. Harris was Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of GMH Communities Trust, a self-advised, self-managed, specialty housing company, or GMH, where he was responsible for financial reporting, accounting, information technology and human resources from August 2004 through March 2006. From April 2004 through July 2004, Mr. Harris served as a consultant for GMH Associates, Inc. and GMH on accounting matters. In July 2004, Mr. Harris was appointed Senior Vice President and Chief Accounting Officer of GMH, and was appointed Chief Financial Officer in August 2004. From September 1999 through March 2004, Mr. Harris served as Vice President and Chief Accounting Officer of Brandywine Realty Trust, an office property REIT. Prior to that time, Mr. Harris served as the Controller of Envirosource, Inc., a service provider to the steel industry, from 1996 through 1999, and as an Audit Senior Manager for Ernst & Young LLP, specializing in real estate, from 1981 through 1996. Mr. Harris received a B.S. in accounting in 1981 and an M.B.A. in 1986, both from Lehigh University.

William D. Campbell Vice President, Treasurer and Assistant Secretary

Mr. Campbell has been our Vice President and Treasurer since March 2005, our Secretary from April 2005 until February 2006 and Assistant Secretary since February 2006. Mr. Campbell was a Vice President and Treasurer of ICG, Inc. since October 2004. Prior to his employment with us, Mr. Campbell held various positions with our predecessor. From November 2003 until September 2004, Mr. Campbell was Horizon's Vice President and Controller and Vice President, Planning and Budgets from June 2002 until October 2003. From 1998 until June 2002, Mr. Campbell was Assistant Controller Operations/Budget/Forecasts at AEI Resources, Inc. Mr. Campbell received his B.S. in accounting from Brescia College.

Roger L. Nicholson Senior Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary

Mr. Nicholson has been our Senior Vice President and General Counsel since April 2005 and our Secretary since February 2006. Prior to joining us, Mr. Nicholson was a member at the law firm of Jackson Kelly, PLLC

Table of Contents

from April 2002 to April 2005. His practice focused on energy and natural resources, mergers and acquisitions and commercial and mineral real estate. Before joining Jackson Kelly, PLLC, Mr. Nicholson served as Vice President, Secretary and General Counsel of Massey Energy Company, a Central Appalachian coal producer, from February 2000 to April 2002. From June 1995 to February 2000, Mr. Nicholson was assistant general counsel of Massey Energy Company. He earned a B.S. in economics from Georgetown College and a J.D. from the University of Kentucky.

Samuel R. Kitts Senior Vice President, West Virginia and Maryland Operations

Mr. Kitts has been our Senior Vice President, West Virginia Operations since April 2005. Prior to his employment with us, Mr. Kitts was the Vice President of Alpha Natural Resources Services from April 2004 to April 2005 and the President of Brooks Run Mining Co., LLC, a Central Appalachian coal producer, from February 2003 to April 2005. From March 2002 to February 2003, Mr. Kitts was the President of Brooks Run Coal Company. Prior to that time, Mr. Kitts held various management positions at Massey Energy Company from December 1986 to March 2002. Mr. Kitts received both a B.S. in geology and an M.B.A. from Marshall University.

William Scott Perkins Senior Vice President, Kentucky and Illinois Operations

Mr. Perkins has been our Senior Vice President, Eastern Operations since April 2005 and held the same positions at ICG, Inc. since January 2005. Prior to his employment with us, Mr. Perkins held various positions with our predecessors. From July 2003 through January 2005, Mr. Perkins was the Vice President and General Manager of the Evergreen Mining Company Division of Horizon, the Vice President and General Manager of Horizon's Kentucky Division Union Free Horizon Natural Resources from October 2001 until June 2003 and the Vice President Appalachian region Union Free Surface Operations of AEI Resources from May 1999 until September 2001. Mr. Perkins received his B.S. in geology from Kent State University.

Phillip Michael Hardesty Senior Vice President, Sales and Marketing

Mr. Hardesty has been our Senior Vice President, Sales and Marketing since April 2005. Previously, Mr. Hardesty held various positions with Arch Coal, Inc., a producer of coal in the eastern and western United States. Mr. Hardesty was (i) Vice President, Commercial Optimization from January 2005 through April 2005 (ii) Vice President, Marketing Services from July 2002 through January 2005 and (iii) Director of Marketing Services from August 1998 until July 2002. Mr. Hardesty received his B.S. in accounting from University of Kentucky.

Oren Eugene Kitts Senior Vice President, Mining Services

Mr. Kitts has been our Senior Vice President, Mining Services since May 2005. Prior to his employment with us, Mr. Kitts was most recently Vice President, Environmental & Technical Affairs for Eastern Operations at Arch Coal, Inc. from May 2003 until joining us. Prior to Arch, Mr. Kitts was a partner in Summit Engineering Company, a Central Appalachian regional mining and civil engineering company, from May 1996 until May 2003. Prior to March 1996, Mr. Kitts spent over twelve years with Massey Coal, a Central Appalachian coal producer, in a variety of technical and management assignments, including president of Massey Coal Services. Mr. Kitts initially worked for Pickands Mather & Company, an iron ore mining and shipping company, as the environmental engineer for their coal mining operations in southern West Virginia and eastern Kentucky. Mr. Kitts has a B.S. in civil engineering from West Virginia University.

Charles G. Snavelly Vice President, Planning and Acquisitions

Mr. Snavelly has been our Vice President, Planning and Acquisitions since July 2005. Prior to his employment with us, Mr. Snavelly was most recently President of Bell County Coal Corporation at James River Coal Company, a Central Appalachia coal producer, from February 1995 until joining us. While at Bell County

Table of Contents

Coal, Mr. Snavelly was also the President of Bledsoe Coal Corporation, Bledsoe Coal Leasing Corporation and Shamrock Coal Company, all subsidiaries of James River Coal Company, from February 2003 until joining us. Mr. Snavelly has a B.S. in mining engineering from Virginia Tech University.

Cynthia B. Bezik Director

Ms. Bezik has been a Director since April 2005 and a Director of ICG, Inc. since December 2004. Ms. Bezik has over thirty years of financial management experience. Since May 2004, Ms. Bezik has been a financial consultant to the \$300 million Senior Secured Noteholders in the WCI Steel, Inc. bankruptcy proceedings. Effective May 1, 2006, she became the Chief Financial Officer of WCI Steel, Inc. She was Senior Vice President Finance and Chief Financial Officer at Cleveland-Cliffs Inc, from November 1997 through July 2003. Prior to that, she was the Treasurer at Cleveland-Cliffs from October 1994 through October 2003. Cleveland-Cliffs Inc, a NYSE-listed company, is a major supplier to the steel industry. Earlier in her career, she was on the audit staff of Ernst & Young, LLP, a professional services organization, and worked for AM International, a large manufacturing concern. In September 2005, Ms. Bezik joined the Board of Managers of Cadence Innovation LLC, (f/k/a New Venture Holdings, LLC) a privately held, tier-one automotive supplier, and in October 2005, was appointed Chair of its Audit Committee. From February through September 2004, Ms. Bezik was a Director and Chair of the Audit Committee of Oxford Automotive, Inc., a privately held, tier-one automotive supplier, prior to its filing for reorganization in 2004. In addition, she is on the Board of Trustees and the Executive Committee and serves as Treasurer of the Achievement Centers for Children, a non-profit organization serving special needs children in Northeastern Ohio. Ms. Bezik is a CMA (Certified Management Accountant) and holds an M.B.A. from Case Western Reserve University.

Maurice E. Carino, Jr. Director

Mr. Carino, Jr. was elected to our Board of Directors on May 26, 2006. Since April 2003, Mr. Carino has owned and operated a small family business. From May 2003 to May 2005, Mr. Carino was also a consultant to International Steel Group Inc., representing the company on Capitol Hill on a wide range of legislative issues, including international trade, taxes and healthcare. Beginning in 1985 until 2003, Mr. Carino held various positions with Bethlehem Steel Corporation, including Manager of Federal Government Affairs, Vice President of Federal Government affairs. While at Bethlehem Steel, Mr. Carino also (i) served as Bethlehem Steel's Washington representative to the Business Roundtable, (ii) was a member of President George W. Bush's Industry Sector Advisory Committee for steel related issues, and (iii) served as a chairman of the American Iron and Steel Institute's Federal Government Affairs Committee, as well as a member of its Energy, Environment and Tax. Prior to joining Bethlehem Steel in 1985, Mr. Carino was employed by the Electric Power Research Institute as Regional Manager of Member Services and worked for General Electric in various industry segments for over 15 years. Mr. Carino was also a founding member of the Washington Coal Club. He has a B.S. in Engineering Management from Boston University and an M.B.A. from University of Santa Clara.

Dr. William J. Catacosinos Director

Dr. Catacosinos has been a Director since April 2005 and a Director of ICG, Inc. since December 2004. Since November 1998, Dr. Catacosinos has served as Managing Partner of Laurel Hill Capital Partners, a private equity investment firm. Until the end of 2005, Dr. Catacosinos served as the Chairman, President and CEO of TNP Enterprises, Inc., the parent of Texas-New Mexico Power, an electric utility located in Fort Worth, Texas. Dr. Catacosinos was Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Long Island Lighting Company, a non-profit electric utility, from January 1984 to July 1998. He earned a B.S. degree, an M.B.A. and a Ph.D. in Economics from New York University.

Table of Contents

Stanley N. Gaines Director

Mr. Gaines was elected to our Board of Directors on May 26, 2006. Since August 2000, Mr. Gaines, has served as a director and member of the audit committee of ModTech Holdings, Inc., a national designer and manufacturer of modular buildings. Mr. Gaines served as the Chairman and CEO of GNB Inc., an automotive and industrial battery company, from 1982 to 1988. Prior to GNB, Inc., Mr. Gaines was Senior Vice President, International from 1981 through 1983 and Group Vice President, Batteries from 1971 through 1981 for Gould Inc., an international and diversified manufacturer. In addition, Mr. Gaines serves as a director of the Battery Council International and as a director and an executive committee member of Students in Free Enterprise. Mr. Gaines attended the University of Virginia and the Harvard Business School Advanced Management Program.

Wendy L. Teramoto Director

Ms. Teramoto has been a Director since October 2004 and was Secretary of ICG, Inc. from October 2004 until April 2005. Additionally, Ms. Teramoto served as director of Anker Coal Group, Inc. from September 2003 to December 2005 and as Manager of CoalQuest Development LLC from December 2003 to February 2006. Currently, Ms. Teramoto is a Senior Vice President and Officer at WL Ross & Co. LLC. Prior to this position, Ms. Teramoto was a Vice President at WL Ross & Co. from April 2000 through July 2005. Prior to joining WL Ross & Co., Ms. Teramoto worked at Rothschild Inc., an investment banking firm. Ms. Teramoto received a B.S. in accounting and finance from the University of Colorado.

COMPOSITION OF THE BOARD

Our board of directors currently consists of seven directors, six of whom meet the independence standards of the New York Stock Exchange.

Classified Board of Directors

Our amended and restated certificate of incorporation provides that our board of directors be divided into three classes of directors, as nearly equal in number as possible, serving staggered terms. Approximately one-third of our board will be elected each year. At any meeting of stockholders at which directors are to be elected, the number of directors elected may not exceed the greatest number of directors then in office in any class of directors. Under Section 141 of the General Corporation Law of Delaware, directors serving on a classified board can only be removed for cause. The provision for our classified board may be amended, altered or repealed only upon the affirmative vote of the holders of 80% of our outstanding voting stock.

The provision for a classified board could prevent a party that acquires control of a majority of the outstanding voting stock from obtaining control of our board until the second annual stockholders meeting following the date the acquiror obtains the controlling stock interest. The classified board provision could have the effect of discouraging a potential acquiror from making a tender offer for our shares or otherwise attempting to obtain control of us and could increase the likelihood that our incumbent directors will retain their positions.

We believe that a classified board helps to assure the continuity and stability of our board and our business strategies and policies as determined by our board, because a majority of the directors at any given time will have prior experience on our board. The classified board provision also helps to ensure that our board, if confronted with an unsolicited proposal from a third party that has acquired a block of our voting stock will have sufficient time to review the proposal and appropriate alternatives and to seek the best available result for all stockholders.

Number of Directors; Removal; Vacancies

Our amended and restated certificate of incorporation and bylaws provide that the number of directors be set by resolution adopted by the affirmative vote of a majority of the total number of directors that we would have if there were no vacancies on our board. This provision regarding the size of our board may not be amended, altered, changed or repealed in any respect without the affirmative vote of 80% of our outstanding voting stock.

Table of Contents

Pursuant to our amended and restated certificate of incorporation, each director serves until his or her successor is duly elected and qualified, unless he or she dies, resigns, retires, becomes disqualified or is removed. Our amended and restated certificate of incorporation also provides that, subject to the rights of the holders of any series of preferred stock, directors may be removed, but only for cause by the affirmative vote of the holders of at least 80% of our voting stock.

Our amended and restated certificate of incorporation further provides that newly created directorships in our board may only be filled by a resolution approved by a majority of our board, provided a quorum is present, and any other vacancies in our board may be filled by a resolution approved by a majority of our board then in office, even if less than a quorum, or by a sole remaining director. Any director chosen to fill a newly created directorship will hold office for a term that will coincide with the remaining term of that class. For other vacancies, the chosen director will hold office for the remaining term as that of his or her predecessor.

COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Our board of directors has a standing audit committee, compensation committee and a nominating and corporate governance committee.

Audit Committee

Our audit committee currently consists of Cynthia B. Bezik, William J. Catacosinos and Stanley N. Gaines, all of whom meet the relevant New York Stock Exchange independence requirements. In addition, Cynthia B. Bezik meets the New York Stock Exchange standard of possessing accounting or related financial management expertise. The audit committee oversees the engagement of independent public accountants, reviews our annual financial statements and the scope of annual audits and considers matters relating to accounting policies and internal controls.

The board of directors has approved and adopted a Code of Business Conduct and Ethics for all directors, officers and employees, a copy of which is available on our website and upon written request by our stockholders at no cost.

Compensation Committee

Our compensation committee currently consists of Cynthia B. Bezik, Maurice E. Carino, Jr. and Stanley N. Gaines, all of whom meet the relevant New York Stock Exchange requirements. The compensation committee reviews, approves and makes recommendations to our board of directors concerning our compensation practices, policies and procedures for our executive officers. The compensation committee's duties include the administration of our stock option plans, equity incentive plans and compensation arrangements for our executives.

Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee

Our nominating and corporate governance committee currently consists of Maurice E. Carino, Jr. and William J. Catacosinos, both of whom meet the relevant New York Stock Exchange requirements. The duties of the nominating and corporate governance committee include, among other things, identifying individuals qualified to become members of our board of directors, recommending candidates to fill vacancies and newly-created positions on our board of directors, recommending whether incumbent directors should be nominated for re-election to our board of directors and developing and recommending corporate governance principles applicable to our board of directors and our employees. We intend to comply with the recently enacted New York Stock Exchange corporate governance rules with respect to nominating and corporate governance committees.

Table of Contents**DIRECTOR COMPENSATION**

We compensate our non-employee directors in the amount of \$50,000 per year and \$1,600 per meeting. Non-employee and employee directors also receive reimbursement for travel and other expenses incurred in connection with their service.

COMPENSATION COMMITTEE INTERLOCKS AND INSIDER PARTICIPATION

None of our executive officers serves or has served as a member of the board of directors, compensation committee or other board committee performing equivalent functions of any entity that has one or more executive officers serving as one of our directors or on our compensation committee.

SUMMARY COMPENSATION TABLE

The following table sets forth information concerning the compensation of our chief executive officer and its other four most highly compensated executive officers serving as such as of December 31, 2005.

Name and principal position	Year	Annual compensation			Long-Term Compensation Awards		
		Salary	Bonus ⁽¹⁾	Other annual compensation	Restricted Stock Award(s)	Securities Underlying Options	All other compensation
		(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$) ⁽²⁾	(#) ⁽³⁾	(\$) ⁽⁴⁾
Bennett K. Hatfield, President and Chief Executive Officer	2005 2004	365,384 ⁽⁵⁾	608,311 ⁽⁶⁾	3,883,141 ⁽⁷⁾	2,681,250	319,052	20,720
William D. Campbell, Vice President, Treasurer and Assistant Secretary	2005 2004	265,000 195,769	106,000 52,800 ⁽⁸⁾	486,000 ⁽⁹⁾	639,000	45,000	20,974 12,553
William Scott Perkins, Senior Vice President Kentucky and Illinois Operations	2005 2004	276,154 196,923	110,000 66,000 ⁽⁸⁾	540,000 ⁽⁹⁾	710,000	50,000	20,776 12,449
Roger L. Nicholson, Senior Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary	2005 2004	170,000 ⁽¹⁰⁾	124,000 ⁽¹¹⁾	717,500 ⁽¹²⁾	532,500	50,000	15,620
Samuel R. Kitts, Senior Vice President, West Virginia and Maryland Operations	2005 2004	167,308 ⁽¹³⁾	100,000	540,000 ⁽⁹⁾	710,000	50,000	7,064

(1) Year-end bonuses for 2005 were paid in 2006.

(2) The amounts shown in this column represent the dollar value of the grant of restricted stock based on the fair market value of our common stock on the date of grant. All grants of restricted stock were made pursuant to our 2005 Equity and Performance Incentive Plan, except in the case of Mr. Hatfield whose restricted stock awards were made pursuant to his employment agreement. Each of the named executive officers is entitled to receive dividends on shares of vested and unvested restricted stock when we pay dividends on shares of our common stock. Amounts shown do not include dividends. No above-market or preferential dividends were paid with respect to any restricted shares.

The named executive officers were awarded the following restricted shares during 2005:

Mr. Hatfield: 206,250 restricted shares on March 22, 2005 under the terms of his employment agreement. The restrictions on 68,750 shares lapsed on March 14, 2006 and the restrictions on the remaining 137,500 shares lapse in two equal annual installments on March 14, 2007 and 2008.

Mr. Campbell: 45,000 restricted shares on April 25, 2005. The restrictions on 11,250 shares lapsed on the date of grant and the restrictions on the remaining 33,750 shares lapse in three equal annual installments on April 25, 2006, 2007 and 2008.

Edgar Filing: Wolf Run Mining Co. - Form S-4

Mr. Perkins: 50,000 restricted shares on April 25, 2005. The restrictions on 12,500 shares lapsed on the date of grant and the restrictions on the remaining 37,500 shares lapse in three equal annual installments on April 25, 2006, 2007 and 2008.

Mr. Nicholson: 37,500 restricted shares on April 25, 2005. The restrictions on these shares lapse in three equal annual installment on April 25, 2006, 2007 and 2008.

Table of Contents

Mr. S. Kitts: 50,000 restricted shares on April 25, 2005. The restrictions on 12,500 shares lapsed on the date of grant and the restrictions on the remaining 37,500 shares lapse in three equal annual installments on April 25, 2006, 2007 and 2008.

- (3) All option grants vested 25% upon grant, with the remaining vesting ratably over three years.
- (4) Includes matching contributions our 401(k) plan, life insurance premiums, the value of a company-owned vehicle and, in the case of Mr. Perkins in 2005 and 2004, relocation expenses.
- (5) Mr. Hatfield's employment commenced on March 14, 2005 and his compensation is reported from the start date to year end.
- (6) Includes a \$108,311 signing bonus as well as a year-end bonus of \$500,000.
- (7) Other annual compensation for 2005 for Mr. Hatfield includes \$172,500 representing the difference of the price paid for 25,000 shares of common stock in September 2005 and the fair market value of such shares on that date, \$893,750 representing the value of the 68,750 shares of unrestricted stock granted to Mr. Hatfield pursuant to his employment agreement and \$2,816,891 tax gross-up payments relating to Mr. Hatfield's 206,250 shares of restricted stock and 93,750 shares of unrestricted stock.
- (8) Represents a retention bonus paid to Mr. Campbell and Mr. Perkins for their continued employment at Horizon through its Chapter 11 proceeding.
- (9) Other annual compensation for 2005 represents tax gross-up payments.
- (10) Mr. Nicholson's employment commenced on April 25, 2005 and his compensation is reported from the start date to year end.
- (11) Includes a \$20,000 signing bonus as well as year-end bonus of \$104,000.
- (12) Other annual compensation for 2005 for Mr. Nicholson includes \$177,500 representing the value of 12,500 shares of unrestricted stock granted to Mr. Nicholson pursuant to his employment agreement and \$540,000 of tax gross-up payments relating to Mr. Nicholson's 12,500 shares of unrestricted stock and 37,500 shares of restricted stock.
- (13) Mr. Kitts' employment commenced on April 25, 2005 and his compensation is reported from the start date to year end.

2005 Equity and Performance Incentive Plan

The Board of Directors has adopted the 2005 Equity and Performance Incentive Plan which is designed to assist us in attracting and retaining key employees, directors and consultants of outstanding ability and to motivate such employees, directors and consultants to exert their best efforts on our behalf by providing compensation and incentives through the granting of awards. The plan permits us to grant to its key employees, directors and consultants stock options, restricted shares, stock appreciation rights, restricted share units, performance shares or performance units. In connection with the plan, we have entered into stock option and restricted stock agreements with Messrs. Campbell, Hardesty, S. Kitts, O. Kitts, Nicholson, Perkins and Snaveley.

Administration. The Board of Directors has delegated its authority to administer the 2005 Equity and Performance Incentive Plan to the compensation committee. The compensation committee determines who will receive awards under the 2005 Equity and Performance Incentive Plan, as well as the form of the awards, the number of shares underlying the awards, and the terms and conditions of the awards consistent with the terms of the plan. The Board of Directors is authorized to interpret the 2005 Equity and Performance Incentive Plan, to establish, amend and rescind any rules and regulations relating to the 2005 Equity and Performance Incentive Plan, and to make any other determinations that it deems necessary or desirable for the administration of the plan. The Board of Directors may correct any defect or supply any omission or reconcile any inconsistency in the 2005 Equity and Performance Incentive Plan in the manner and to the extent they deem necessary or desirable.

Shares Reserved for Awards, Limits on Awards and Shares Outstanding. The total number of shares of our common stock initially reserved for issuance or delivery under the 2005 Equity and Performance Incentive Plan is 8,000,000 shares. As of June 30, 2006, the total number of shares that may be issued under the plan upon the exercise of the stock options was 901,360, which are issuable at a weighted-average exercise price of \$13.85 per share. As of June 30, 2006, 306,590 were exercisable at a weighted-average exercise price of \$10.24 per share. As of June 30, 2006, there were 696,740 shares of restricted common stock outstanding; the restrictions on 246,060 shares had lapsed since the date of issuance. In addition to the stock options and restricted stock granted under our 2005 Equity and Performance Incentive Plan, we have made grants of stock options and restricted stock to certain of its executive officers pursuant to their employment agreements. We have granted Mr. Hatfield, our President and Chief Executive Officer, (i) stock options to purchase 319,052 shares of common stock issuable at an exercise price of \$10.97 per share, 159,526 of which were exercisable as of June 30, 2006, (ii) 206,250 restricted shares, of which the restrictions on 68,750 shares have lapsed as of June 30, 2006, and (iii) 68,750 unrestricted shares of common stock. We have also granted Mr. Nicholson, its Senior Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary, 12,500 unrestricted shares of common stock.

Table of Contents

In the event of any other stock dividend or split, reorganization, recapitalization, merger, share exchange or any other similar transaction or event having an effect to any of the foregoing, the compensation committee pursuant to the authority delegated to it by the Board of Directors may adjust (i) the number or kind of shares or other securities that may be issued or reserved for issuance pursuant to the 2005 Equity and Performance Incentive Plan or pursuant to any outstanding awards and/or (ii) the option price or exercise price.

Stock Options. The 2005 Equity and Performance Incentive Plan permits the compensation committee pursuant to the authority delegated to it by the Board of Directors to grant participants incentive stock options, which qualify for special tax treatment in the United States, as well as nonqualified stock options. The Board of Directors establishes the duration of each option at the time it is granted, with a maximum ten-year duration. The compensation committee pursuant to the authority delegated to it by the Board of Directors may establish vesting and performance requirements that must be met prior to the exercise of options.

Stock option grants may include provisions that permit the option holder to exercise all or part of the holder's vested options by tendering shares of common stock already owned by the option holder for at least six months with a fair market value equal to the exercise price. Stock option grants may also include provisions that permit the option holder to exercise all or part of the holder's vested options through an exercise procedure, which requires the delivery of irrevocable instructions to a broker to sell the shares obtained upon exercise of the option and deliver promptly to us the proceeds of the sale equal to the aggregate exercise price of the common stock being purchased.

Restricted Shares. The compensation committee pursuant to the authority delegated to it by the Board of Directors may also grant restricted shares of our common stock, which constitute an immediate transfer of ownership in consideration of the performance of services and entitle the recipient to voting, dividend and other ownership rights. The restricted shares generally are subject to a risk of forfeiture dependent on the completion of periods of service and to restrictions or prohibitions on their transferability. The compensation committee pursuant to the authority delegated to it by the Board of Directors, however, may determine that a portion of the shares covered by an award will be immediately vested upon grant. Grants may also specify performance goals that, if achieved, will result in the termination or early termination of the restrictions applicable to such shares.

Other Stock-Based Awards. The 2005 Equity and Performance Incentive Plan permits the compensation committee pursuant to the authority delegated to it by the Board of Directors to grant awards that are valued by reference to, or otherwise based on, the fair market value of our common stock, including appreciation rights, restricted share units and performance shares. The 2005 Equity and Performance Incentive Plan also permits the compensation committee pursuant to the authority delegated to it by the Board of Directors to grant performance units. These awards will be in such form and subject to such conditions as the compensation committee pursuant to the authority delegated to it by the Board of Directors may determine, including the satisfaction of performance goals, the completion of periods of service or the occurrence of certain events.

Change of Control Provisions. The compensation committee pursuant to the authority delegated to it by the Board of Directors may, in the event of a change of control, provide that any outstanding awards that are unexercisable or otherwise unvested will become fully vested and immediately exercisable. In addition, the compensation committee pursuant to the authority delegated to it by the Board of Directors may, in its discretion, provide for the termination of an award upon the consummation of the change of control and the payment of a cash amount in exchange for the cancellation of an award, and/or the issuance of substitute awards that will substantially preserve the otherwise applicable terms of any affected award.

Amendment and Termination. The Board of Directors may amend or terminate the 2005 Equity and Performance Incentive Plan at any time, provided that no amendment or termination will be made that diminishes the rights of the holder of any award. The Board of Directors may amend the plan in such manner as it deems necessary to permit awards to meet the requirements of applicable laws.

Table of Contents**Option Grants in Last Fiscal Year**

This table shows stock options granted to the named executive officers during the 2005 fiscal year. All stock options listed below were granted to executive officers under the 2005 Equity and Performance Incentive Plan, except those options granted to Mr. Hatfield.

Name	Individual Grants		Exercise or Base Price (\$/Sh)	Expiration Date	Grant Date Present Value (\$)(²)
	Number of Securities Underlying Options Granted ⁽¹⁾	% Of Total Options Granted to Employees in Fiscal 2005			
William D. Campbell	45,000	6.9%	\$ 11.00	4/25/15	234,474
Phillip Michael Hardesty	40,000	6.2%	\$ 11.00	4/25/15	208,422
Bennett K. Hatfield	319,052	49.5%	\$ 10.97	3/22/15	1,999,842
Oren Eugene Kitts	50,000	7.8%	\$ 11.00	5/9/15	260,527
Samuel R. Kitts	50,000	7.8%	\$ 11.00	4/25/15	260,527
Roger L. Nicholson	50,000	7.8%	\$ 11.00	4/25/15	260,527
William Scott Perkins	50,000	7.8%	\$ 11.00	4/25/15	260,527
Charles G. Snavelly	40,000	6.2%	\$ 11.00	6/29/15	208,422

(1) All option grants vested 25% upon grant, with the remaining vesting ratably over three years.

(2) The Black-Scholes option pricing model was used to calculate the estimated fair value of the options at the date of grant using the following assumptions: expected lives of 5 years, expected volatility of 41% and 48% and risk-free interest rates of 4.3% and 4.4%. The Black-Scholes option pricing model was developed for use in estimating the fair value of traded options that have no vesting restrictions and are fully transferable. In addition, option pricing models require the use of highly subjective assumptions, including the expected stock price volatility. Because our employee stock options have characteristics significantly different from those of traded options, and because changes in the subjective assumptions can materially affect the fair value estimates, the Black-Scholes model does not necessarily provide a reliable single measure of the fair value of our employee stock option. The amount realized from the exercise of an employee stock option ultimately depends on the market value of the common shares on the date of exercise.

Stock Options Exercised in 2005 and Year-End Option Values

This table shows the value of unexercised stock options held by each named executive officer as of December 31, 2005. None of the named executive officers exercised any options in 2005.

Name	Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options at Fiscal Year End		Value of Unexercised In the Money Options At Fiscal Year End (\$)(¹)	
	Exercisable	Unexercisable	Exercisable	Unexercisable
William D. Campbell	11,250	33,750		
Phillip Michael Hardesty	10,000	30,000		
Bennett K. Hatfield	79,763	239,289		
Oren Eugene Kitts	12,500	37,500		
Samuel R. Kitts	12,500	37,500		
Roger L. Nicholson	12,500	37,500		
William Scott Perkins	12,500	37,500		
Charles G. Snavelly	10,000	30,000		

(1) As of December 31, 2005, there were no unexercised in the money options as the closing price of our common stock as reported on the NYSE, was \$9.50.

Employment Agreements

We currently have an employment agreement with Mr. Hatfield, its President and Chief Executive Officer, and Mr. Nicholson, our Senior Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary.

Table of Contents*Bennett K. Hatfield*

On March 14, 2005, we entered into an employment agreement with Mr. Hatfield to serve as its President, Chief Executive Officer and as a member of the Board of Directors. The initial term of Mr. Hatfield's employment agreement ends on March 31, 2008, unless extended in one-year increments beginning on March 31, 2007. The employment agreement provides a base salary to Mr. Hatfield of \$500,000 per year, subject to annual review by the Board of Directors. In addition, Mr. Hatfield is entitled to receive an annual bonus based upon the achievement of certain results measured by us meeting certain EBITDA, earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization, targets. For 2005 and 2006, Mr. Hatfield's bonus will not be less than \$500,000 per year. Under the terms of the employment agreement, Mr. Hatfield will receive term life insurance in the amount of \$3.0 million for a period of 120 months owned by a designee of Mr. Hatfield, and is eligible to participate in employee benefit plans and programs we adopted for executive level employees.

Pursuant to his employment agreement, Mr. Hatfield has been granted (i) \$3.5 million of stock options (representing 319,052 shares), which vest 25% on the date of grant and 25% annually on each March 14, 2006, 2007 and 2008, (ii) 206,250 restricted shares of common stock, which vest in three equal installments annually on each March 14, 2006, 2007 and 2008, and (iii) 68,750 shares of common stock. Pursuant to his employment agreement, Mr. Hatfield also purchased 25,000 shares of common stock of ICG, Inc. in September 2005 at \$8.00 per share. Should certain events occur, such as an underwritten public offering that meets certain criteria, a change of control or the termination of Mr. Hatfield's employment for cause or for good reason (as such terms are defined in the employment agreement), all of the restricted shares and options will immediately vest and the options will become immediately exercisable. Pursuant to his agreement, Mr. Hatfield made a timely election under Section 83(b) of the Internal Revenue Code to include the restricted shares in gross income for 2005, and, as a result, we paid Mr. Hatfield an income tax gross-up payment to make Mr. Hatfield whole for the income tax impact of the restricted and unrestricted shares of common stock received by Mr. Hatfield.

We may terminate Mr. Hatfield's employment at any time and for any reason and Mr. Hatfield may resign at any time and for any reason. If Mr. Hatfield's employment is terminated by us without cause or if Mr. Hatfield resigns for good reason (as such terms are defined in the employment agreement), we will be required to pay Mr. Hatfield (i) his accrued but unpaid salary and bonus compensation through the date of termination, (ii) the bonus compensation for the year of termination, prorated to the amount of time actually employed during such year and (iii) subject to Mr. Hatfield's compliance with the non-solicitation provisions, a severance payment of three times base salary and three times annual bonus compensation (measured using the previous year's bonus payment), along with coverage under our welfare benefit programs for a period not to exceed two years. Such severance compensation will be paid quarterly over the two-year period following the date of Mr. Hatfield's termination of employment. In the event that the severance payments or benefits would subject Mr. Hatfield to an excise tax because such payments or benefits are deemed to be excess parachute payments within the meaning of Section 280G of the Internal Revenue Code, then Mr. Hatfield would be entitled to a tax gross-up payment to restore Mr. Hatfield to the same after-tax position that he would have been in if the excise tax had not been imposed.

Under the terms of the employment agreement, Mr. Hatfield may not disclose any confidential information or data concerning us or our business during the term of Mr. Hatfield's employment and thereafter. In addition, during Mr. Hatfield's term of employment and for a period of two years following the date Mr. Hatfield ceases to be employed by us, Mr. Hatfield may neither solicit certain of our employees to leave our employment nor solicit its customers or business associates to cease doing business with us.

Roger L. Nicholson

We entered into an employment agreement with Mr. Nicholson, effective as of April 25, 2005, to serve as Senior Vice President and General Counsel. The initial term of Mr. Nicholson's employment agreement ends on March 31, 2008. The employment agreement provides a base salary to Mr. Nicholson of \$260,000 per year, subject to annual review by the Board of Directors. Mr. Nicholson received a signing bonus payment of \$20,000

Table of Contents

as compensation for certain unvested benefits lost by virtue of his resignation of employment from his prior employer. In addition, Mr. Nicholson is entitled to receive an annual bonus based upon the achievement of certain results measured by us meeting certain EBITDA, earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization, targets. For 2005, Mr. Nicholson's bonus will not be less than \$104,000. Under the terms of the employment agreement, Mr. Nicholson is eligible to participate in employee benefit plans and programs adopted by us for executive level employees.

Pursuant to the employment agreement and the terms of the 2005 Equity and Performance Incentive Plan, Mr. Nicholson has been granted (i) options to purchase 50,000 shares of common stock, 25% of which vested on the date of grant and 25% which will vest annually on each April 25, 2006, 2007 and 2008, (ii) 37,500 restricted shares of common stock, which will vest in three equal installments annually on each April 25, 2006, 2007 and 2008, and (iii) 12,500 unrestricted shares of common stock.

We may terminate Mr. Nicholson's employment at any time and for any reason and Mr. Nicholson may resign at any time and for any reason. If Mr. Nicholson's employment is terminated by us without cause or if Mr. Nicholson resigns for good reason (as such terms are defined in the employment agreement), we will be required to pay Mr. Nicholson (i) his accrued but unpaid salary and bonus compensation through the date of termination, (ii) the bonus compensation for the year of termination, prorated to the amount of time actually employed during such year and (iii) subject to Mr. Nicholson's compliance with the non-solicitation provisions, a severance payment of three times base salary and three times annual bonus compensation (measured using the previous year's bonus payment), along with coverage under our medical and dental programs for a period not to exceed two years. Such severance compensation will be paid quarterly over the two-year period following the date of Mr. Nicholson's termination of employment.

Under the terms of the employment agreement, Mr. Nicholson may not disclose any confidential information or data concerning us or our business during the term of Mr. Nicholson's employment and thereafter. In addition, during Mr. Nicholson's term of employment and for a period of two years following the date Mr. Nicholson ceases to be employed by us, Mr. Nicholson may neither solicit certain of our employees to leave our employment nor solicit our customers or business associates to cease doing business with us.

Related matters

On April 5, 2006, Bradley W. Harris, our vice president and chief financial officer, was named as a defendant in a class action complaint filed against Mr. Harris' former employer, GMH Communities Trust, in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. The complaint also names GMH Communities Trust and certain other executive officers as defendants. The complaint states that the plaintiff has filed a federal class action on behalf of purchasers of the publicly traded securities of GMH Communities Trust between October 28, 2004 and March 10, 2006, or the class period, seeking to pursue remedies under the Securities Act and the Exchange Act. Plaintiff alleges that the defendants issued a series of false and misleading financial results regarding GMH Communities Trust to the market during the class period. Mr. Harris believes he has valid defenses to these claims and intends to vigorously defend these claims.

Table of Contents**PRINCIPAL STOCKHOLDERS**

The following table and accompanying footnotes show information regarding the beneficial ownership of our common stock as of September 12, 2006:

each person who is known by us to own beneficially more than 5% of our common stock;

each member of our board of directors and each of our named executive officers; and

all members of our board of directors and our executive officers as a group.

We have determined beneficial ownership in accordance with the rules of the SEC. We believe that each stockholder named in the table has sole voting and dispositive power for the shares shown as beneficially owned by them.

The number of shares and percentages of beneficial ownership are based on 152,910,148 shares of our common stock issued and outstanding as of September 12, 2006.

Name and address of beneficial owner	Number of Shares Beneficially Owned ⁽¹⁾	Right to Acquire ⁽²⁾	Total	Percentage
Contrarian Capital Management, LLC ⁽³⁾	10,822,865		10,822,865	6.17%
WL Ross & Co. LLC ⁽⁴⁾	24,537,423		24,537,423	16.05%
Wilbur L. Ross, Jr. ⁽⁴⁾	24,537,523		24,537,523	16.05%
Bennett K. Hatfield ⁽⁵⁾	381,000	159,526	540,526	*
Bradley W. Harris ⁽⁶⁾	40,000		40,000	*
William D. Campbell ⁽⁷⁾	51,000	22,500	73,500	*
Phillip Michael Hardesty ⁽⁸⁾	50,200	20,000	70,200	*
Oren Eugene Kitts ⁽⁹⁾	57,000	25,000	82,000	*
Samuel R. Kitts ⁽¹⁰⁾	57,000	25,000	82,000	*
Roger L. Nicholson ⁽¹¹⁾	57,000	25,000	82,000	*
William Scott Perkins ⁽¹²⁾	31,000	25,000	56,000	*
Charles G. Snavely ⁽¹³⁾	46,000	20,000	66,000	*
Cynthia B. Bezik				
Maurice E. Carino, Jr.				
William J. Cacosinos				
Stanley N. Gaines	10,000		10,000	*
Wendy L. Teramoto				
All directors and executive officers as a group (15 persons)	25,317,723	322,026	25,639,749	16.77%

* Less than 1%.

- (1) The shares of common stock beneficially owned are reported on the basis of regulations of the SEC governing the determination of beneficial ownership of securities. Under the rules of the SEC, a person is deemed to be a beneficial owner of a security if that person has or shares voting power, which includes the power to vote or direct the voting of such security, or investment power, which includes the power to dispose of or to direct the disposition of such security. A person is also deemed to be a beneficial owner of any securities of which that person has a right to acquire beneficial ownership within 60 days. Securities that can be so acquired are deemed to be outstanding for purposes of computing such person's ownership percentage, but not for purposes of computing any other person's percentage. Under these rules, more than one person may be deemed beneficial owner of the same securities and a person may be deemed to be a beneficial owner of securities as to which such person has no economic interest. Except as otherwise indicated in these footnotes, all information with respect to beneficial ownership has been furnished to us by our respective stockholders, and each of the beneficial owners has, to our knowledge, sole voting and investment power with respect to the indicated shares of common stock.
- (2) Represents shares that may be acquired through the exercise of options within 60 days of September 12, 2006

Table of Contents

- (3) Ownership information obtained from the Schedule 13G filed with the SEC on June 6, 2006 on behalf of Contrarian Capital Management, LLC. The address for Contrarian Capital Management LLC is 411 West Putnam Avenue, Suite 225, Greenwich, CT, 06830, Attn: Michael J. Restifo.
- (4) Represents 5,719,848 shares held directly by WLR Recovery Fund L.P., 15,268,575 shares held directly by WLR Recovery Fund II, L.P., 3,549,000 shares held directly by WLR Recovery Fund III, L.P. and 100 shares held directly by Wilbur L. Ross, Jr. Wilbur L. Ross, Jr. is the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of WL Ross & Co. LLC and the managing member of each of WLR Recovery Associates LLC and WLR Recovery Associates II LLC. WLR Recovery Associates LLC is the general partner, and WL Ross & Co. LLC is the investment manager, of WLR Recovery Fund L.P. WLR Recovery Associates II LLC is the general partner, and WL Ross & Co. LLC is the investment manager, of WLR Recovery Fund II, L.P. Similarly, WLR Recovery Associates III LLC is the general partner, and WL Ross & Co. LLC is the investment manager, of WLR Recovery Fund III, L.P. Accordingly, WL Ross & Co., LLC, WLR Recovery Associates LLC, WLR Recovery Associates II LLC, WLR Recovery Associates III, LLC and Wilbur L. Ross, Jr. can be deemed to share voting and dispositive power over the shares held directly by WLR Recovery Fund L.P., WLR Recovery Fund II, L.P. and WLR Recovery Fund III, L.P. The address for WL Ross & Co. LLC and Mr. Ross is 101 East 52nd Street, 19th Floor, New York, NY, 10022, Attn: Wendy L. Teramoto.
- (5) Includes restricted stock grants of (a) 26,000 shares of common stock, the restrictions on such shares which lapse in equal installments of 6,500 shares on June 30, 2007, 2008, 2009 and 2010, and (b) 206,250 shares of common stock, the restrictions on which 68,750 shares have lapsed and the restrictions on which the remaining 137,500 shares will lapse in equal installments of 68,750 shares on March 14, 2007 and 2008.
- (6) Includes restricted stock grant of 40,000 shares of common stock, the restrictions on such shares which lapse in equal installments of 10,000 shares on June 30, 2007, 2008, 2009 and 2010.
- (7) Includes restricted stock grants of (a) 6,000 shares of common stock, the restrictions on such shares which lapse in equal installments of 1,500 shares on June 30, 2007, 2008, 2009 and 2010, and (b) 45,000 shares of common stock, the restrictions on which 22,500 shares have lapsed and the restrictions on which the remaining shares of common stock will lapse in equal installments of 11,250 shares on April 25, 2007 and 2008.
- (8) Includes restricted stock grants of (a) 6,000 shares of common stock, the restrictions on such shares which lapse in equal installments of 1,500 shares on June 30, 2007, 2008, 2009 and 2010, and (b) 40,000 shares of common stock, the restrictions on which 20,000 shares have lapsed and the restrictions on which the remaining 20,000 shares lapse in equal installments on April 25, 2007 and 2008.
- (9) Includes restricted stock grants of (a) 6,000 shares of common stock, the restrictions on such shares which lapse in equal installments of 1,500 shares on June 30, 2007, 2008, 2009 and 2010, and (b) 50,000 shares of common stock, the restrictions on which 25,000 shares have lapsed and the restrictions on which the remaining 25,000 shares lapse in equal installments on May 9, 2007 and 2008.
- (10) Includes restricted stock grants of (a) 6,000 shares of common stock, the restrictions on such shares which lapse in equal installments of 1,500 shares on June 30, 2007, 2008, 2009 and 2010, and (b) 50,000 shares of common stock, the restrictions on which 25,000 shares have lapsed and the restrictions on which the remaining 25,000 shares lapse in equal installments on April 25, 2007 and 2008.
- (11) Includes restricted stock grants of (a) 6,000 shares of common stock, the restrictions on such shares which lapse in equal installments of 1,500 shares on June 30, 2007, 2008, 2009 and 2010, and (b) 37,500 shares of common stock, the restrictions on which 12,500 shares have lapsed and the restrictions on which the remaining 25,000 shares lapse in equal installments on April 25, 2007 and 2008.
- (12) Includes restricted stock grants of (a) 6,000 shares of common stock, the restrictions on such shares which lapse in equal installments of 1,500 shares on June 30, 2007, 2008, 2009 and 2010, and (b) 50,000 shares of common stock, the restrictions on which 25,000 shares have lapsed and the restrictions on which the remaining 25,000 shares lapse in equal installments on April 25, 2007 and 2008.
- (13) Includes restricted stock grants of (a) 6,000 shares of common stock, the restrictions on such shares which lapse in equal installments of 1,500 shares on June 30, 2007, 2008, 2009 and 2010, and (b) 40,000 shares of common stock, the restrictions on which 20,000 shares have lapsed and the restrictions on which the remaining 20,000 shares lapse in equal installments on June 29, 2007 and 2008.

Table of Contents

CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Under the Advisory Services Agreement, dated as of October 1, 2004 between ICG, Inc. and WLR, WLR has agreed to provide advisory services to us (consisting of consulting and advisory services in connection with strategic and financial planning, investment management and administration and other matters relating to our business and operation of a type customarily provided by sponsors of U.S. private equity firms to companies in which they have substantial investments, including any consulting or advisory services which the Board of Directors reasonably requests). WLR is to be paid a quarterly fee of \$500,000 and reimbursed for any reasonable out of pocket expenses (including expenses of third-party advisors retained by WLR).

The advisory services agreement is for a term until the earlier of (i) the entry of a final non-appealable judgment that WLR is in breach of its obligation under the agreement or in breach of its duty of loyalty to us as an equity holder; (ii) the seventh anniversary of the effective date; or (iii) the 30th day after receipt by WLR of a termination payment (as defined in the agreement). We also have the right to terminate the agreement upon written notice to WLR following (i) the 90th day after which WLR and its affiliated entities cease to own at least 25% of the our equity beneficially owned by them on the effective date of the agreement or (ii) the 30th day after which Wilbur L. Ross, Jr. is no longer affiliated with or involved in the business of WLR.

Table of Contents

DESCRIPTION OF OTHER INDEBTEDNESS

The following summary describes the material terms of our amended and restated credit facility. However, it may not contain all of the information that is important to you. This summary is therefore subject and qualified in its entirety by reference to all of the provisions of the agreements governing our outstanding debt, copies of which will be made available upon request as described in [Where You Can Find Additional Information](#).

OUR AMENDED AND RESTATED CREDIT FACILITY

Simultaneous with the consummation of the sale of the outstanding notes, our wholly-owned subsidiary, ICG, LLC, entered into an amended and restated credit facility, which, among other things, is used by us and our subsidiaries for working capital and other general corporate purposes. The amended and restated credit facility consists of a revolving credit facility of \$325.0 million, of which up to a maximum of \$125.0 million may be utilized for letters of credit. The total amount of debt that can be borrowed under this facility can be increased up to \$425.0 million. The facility has a five-year term and matures in June 2011. Borrowings under the amended and restated credit facility will bear interest, at our option, at either LIBOR (adjusted for statutory reserves) plus a margin ranging from 1.75% to 2.25% per annum or the alternate base rate plus a margin ranging from 0.75% to 1.25% per annum.

Borrowings under the amended and restated credit facility are secured by substantially all of our assets and the assets of all of our subsidiaries, as well as by a pledge of all of the stock of our subsidiaries. In addition, we and each of our other non-borrower subsidiaries has guaranteed all of the indebtedness under the credit facility.

Our amended and restated credit facility contains customary affirmative and negative covenants for senior credit facilities of this type, including, but not limited to, limitations on the incurrence of indebtedness, asset dispositions, acquisitions, investments, dividends and other restricted payments, liens and transactions with affiliates. The amended and restated credit facility also requires us to meet certain financial tests, including a maximum leverage ratio, a minimum interest coverage ratio, and a limit on capital expenditures.

Our amended and restated credit facility contains customary events of default, including, but not limited to, failure to pay principal or interest, breach of covenants or representations and warranties, cross-default to other indebtedness, judgment default and insolvency. If an event of default occurs under the amended and restated credit facility, the lenders under the amended and restated credit facility are entitled to take various actions, including demanding payment for all amounts outstanding thereunder and foreclosing on any collateral.

OTHER INDEBTEDNESS

Caterpillar Equipment Revolving Credit Facility

On June 22, 2006, ICG, LLC, entered into a \$50.0 million equipment revolving credit facility with Caterpillar Financial Services Corporation. This facility is expected to expire on April 30, 2007 but will be subject to annual renewal thereafter. Under the Caterpillar facility, we have guaranteed the obligations of ICG, LLC. The Caterpillar facility is being used to finance new Caterpillar equipment for use at our various mining complexes. Advances that finance equipment acquisitions accrue interest at interest rates between 2.75% and 7.26% and are for terms of 12 to 60 months, depending on the terms chosen by us. The Caterpillar facility does not contain any financial or negative covenants, but contains customary events of default, including non-payment of amounts due under the facility, default by ICG, LLC relating to certain of its other obligations, breach of covenants set forth in the facility, the existence of certain unstayed or undischarged judgments against ICG, LLC, the making of materially false or misleading representations or warranties under the facility, and the commencement of reorganization, bankruptcy, insolvency or similar proceedings involving ICG, LLC.

Table of Contents

DESCRIPTION OF NOTES

The following description is meant to be only a summary of the material provisions of the indenture. This description does not restate all of the terms of the indenture in their entirety. The form and terms of the exchange notes are the same as the form and terms of the outstanding notes in all material respects except that:

the exchange notes have been registered under the Securities Act and therefore will not bear legends restricting their transfer and will not contain provisions relating to an increase in the interest rate that were included in the terms of the outstanding notes in circumstances relating to the timing of the exchange offer; and

the holders of the exchange notes will not be entitled to all of the rights of the holders of the outstanding notes under the registration rights agreement, which terminates upon the completion of the exchange offer.

You can find the definitions of certain terms used in this description under the subheading **Certain Definitions**. In this description, the term **ICG** refers only to International Coal Group, Inc. and not to any of its Subsidiaries.

On June 23, 2006, ICG issued the outstanding notes under an indenture among ICG, the Guarantors and The Bank of New York Trust Company, N.A., as trustee, in a private transaction that is not subject to the registration requirements of the Securities Act. The terms of the outstanding notes include those stated in the indenture and those made part of the indenture by reference to the Trust Indenture Act of 1939, as amended.

We urge you to read the indenture because it, and not this description, defines your rights as holders of the notes. Copies of the indenture are available as set forth below under **Additional Information**. Certain defined terms used in this description but not defined below under **Certain Definitions** have the meanings assigned to them in the indenture.

The registered holder of a note will be treated as the owner of it for all purposes. Only registered holders have rights under the indenture.

Brief Description of the Notes and the Note Guarantees

The Notes

The notes:

are general unsecured obligations of ICG;

are *pari passu* in right of payment with all existing and future unsecured senior Indebtedness of ICG;

are senior in right of payment to any future subordinated Indebtedness of ICG; and

are unconditionally guaranteed, jointly and severally, by the Guarantors.

Substantially all of the personal property and all other material assets of ICG and the Guarantors have been pledged to secure our obligations to our secured creditors, including our obligations under our amended and restated credit facility. In the event our secured creditors exercise their rights with respect to their pledged assets, our secured lenders would be entitled to be repaid in full from the liquidation of those assets before those assets would be available for distribution to our other creditors, including holders of the notes. See **Risk Factors** **Risks Related To The Notes**. The notes and the guarantees are unsecured and therefore effectively subordinated to our and the guarantors' secured debt.

The Note Guarantees

Edgar Filing: Wolf Run Mining Co. - Form S-4

The notes are guaranteed by all of ICG's wholly-owned Domestic Subsidiaries that are also Material Subsidiaries or that guarantee Indebtedness under the Credit Agreement.

Table of Contents

Each guarantee of the notes:

is a general unsecured obligation of the Guarantor;

is *pari passu* in right of payment with all existing and future unsecured senior Indebtedness of that Guarantor; and

is senior in right of payment to any future subordinated Indebtedness of that Guarantor.

As of the date of this prospectus, all of our Subsidiaries are Restricted Subsidiaries. However, under the circumstances described below under the caption Certain Covenants Designation of Restricted and Unrestricted Subsidiaries, we will be permitted to designate certain of our Subsidiaries as Unrestricted Subsidiaries. Our Unrestricted Subsidiaries will not be subject to the restrictive covenants in the indenture. Our Unrestricted Subsidiaries do not guarantee the notes, and if we designate any Restricted Subsidiary as an Unrestricted Subsidiary in accordance with the indenture, the Guarantee of such Subsidiary will be released.

Principal, Maturity and Interest

ICG issued \$175.0 million in aggregate principal amount of notes on June 23, 2006 and will issue up to an equal aggregate principal of exchange notes on this exchange offer. ICG may issue an unlimited amount of additional notes under the indenture from time to time after this offering.

Any issuance of additional notes is subject to all of the covenants in the indenture, including the covenant described below under the caption Certain Covenants Incurrence of Indebtedness and Issuance of Preferred Equity. The notes and any additional notes subsequently issued under the indenture will be treated as a single class for all purposes under the indenture, including, without limitation, waivers, amendments, redemptions and offers to purchase. ICG will issue notes in denominations of \$2,000 and integral multiples of \$1,000 in excess of \$2,000. The notes will mature on July 15, 2014.

Interest on the notes accrues at the rate of 10.25% per annum and is payable semi-annually in arrears on July 15 and January 15, commencing on January 15, 2007. ICG will make each interest payment to the holders of record on the immediately preceding July 1 and January 1.

Interest on the notes accrues from the date of original issuance or, if interest has already been paid, from the date it was most recently paid. Interest is computed on the basis of a 360-day year comprised of twelve 30-day months.

Methods of Receiving Payments on the Notes

If a holder of notes has given wire transfer instructions to ICG, ICG will pay all principal, interest and premium and Additional Interest, if any, on that holder's notes in accordance with those instructions. All other payments on the notes will be made at the office or agency of the paying agent and registrar within the City and State of New York unless ICG elects to make interest payments by check mailed to the noteholders at their address set forth in the register of holders.

Paying Agent and Registrar for the Notes

The trustee will initially act as paying agent and registrar. ICG may change the paying agent or registrar without prior notice to the holders of the notes, and ICG or any of its Subsidiaries, may act as paying agent or registrar.

Transfer and Exchange

A holder may transfer or exchange notes in accordance with the provisions of the indenture. The registrar and the trustee may require a holder, among other things, to furnish appropriate endorsements and transfer documents in connection with a transfer of notes. Holders will be required to pay all taxes due on transfer. ICG

Table of Contents

will not be required to transfer or exchange any note selected for redemption. Also, ICG will not be required to transfer or exchange any note for a period of 15 days before a selection of notes to be redeemed.

Note Guarantees

The notes are unconditionally guaranteed by each of ICG's current and future wholly-owned Domestic Subsidiaries that are also Material Subsidiaries or that guarantee Indebtedness under the Credit Agreement. These Note Guarantees are joint and several obligations of the Guarantors. The obligations of each Guarantor under its Note Guarantee are limited as necessary to prevent that Note Guarantee from constituting a fraudulent conveyance under applicable law. See Risk Factors Risks Related To The Notes Federal and state statutes allow courts, under specific circumstances, to void guarantees and require note holders to return payments received from guarantors.

A Guarantor may not sell or otherwise dispose of all or substantially all of its assets to, or consolidate with or merge with or into (whether or not such Guarantor is the surviving Person) another Person, other than ICG or another Guarantor, unless:

(1) immediately after giving effect to that transaction, no Default or Event of Default exists; and

(2) either:

(a) the Person acquiring the property in any such sale or disposition or the Person formed by or surviving any such consolidation or merger assumes all the obligations of that Guarantor under the indenture, its Note Guarantee and the registration rights agreement pursuant to a supplemental indenture reasonably satisfactory to the trustee; or

(b) the Net Proceeds of such sale or other disposition are applied in accordance with the applicable provisions of the indenture.

The Note Guarantee of a Guarantor will be released:

(1) in connection with any sale or other disposition of all or substantially all of the assets of that Guarantor (including by way of merger or consolidation) to a Person that is not (either before or after giving effect to such transaction) ICG or a Restricted Subsidiary of ICG, if the sale or other disposition does not violate the Asset Sale provisions of the indenture;

(2) in connection with any sale or other disposition of all of the Capital Stock of that Guarantor to a Person that is not (either before or after giving effect to such transaction) ICG or a Restricted Subsidiary of ICG, if the sale or other disposition does not violate the Asset Sale provisions of the indenture;

(3) if ICG designates any Restricted Subsidiary that is a Guarantor to be an Unrestricted Subsidiary in accordance with the applicable provisions of the indenture;

(4) upon legal defeasance or satisfaction and discharge of the indenture as provided below under the captions Legal Defeasance and Covenant Defeasance and Satisfaction and Discharge; or

(5) upon the release of such Guarantors' guarantee under the Credit Agreement.

Optional Redemption

At any time, prior to July 15, 2009, ICG may on any one or more occasions redeem up to 35% of the aggregate principal amount of notes issued under the indenture (including any additional notes issued after the issue date) at a redemption price of 110.25% of the principal amount, plus accrued and unpaid interest and Additional Interest, if any, to, but not including, the redemption date, with the net cash proceeds of one or more Public Equity Offerings; *provided that*:

(1) at least 65% of the aggregate principal amount of notes issued under the indenture (excluding notes held by ICG and its Subsidiaries) remains outstanding immediately after the occurrence of such redemption; and

(2) the redemption occurs within 180 days of the date of the closing of such Public Equity Offering.

Table of Contents

Except pursuant to the preceding paragraph or as otherwise set forth below, the notes will not be redeemable at ICG's option prior to July 15, 2010. We are not, however, prohibited from acquiring the notes by means other than a redemption, whether pursuant to a tender offer, open market purchase or otherwise, so long as the acquisition does not violate the terms of the indenture.

On or after July 15, 2010, ICG may redeem all or a part of the notes upon not less than 30 nor more than 60 days' notice, at the redemption prices (expressed as percentages of principal amount) set forth below plus accrued and unpaid interest and Additional Interest, if any, on the notes redeemed, to, but not including, the applicable redemption date, if redeemed during the twelve-month period beginning on July 15 of the years indicated below, subject to the rights of holders of notes on the relevant record date to receive interest on the relevant interest payment date:

Year	Percentage
2010	105.125%
2011	102.563%
2012 and thereafter	100.000%

Unless ICG defaults in the payment of the redemption price, interest will cease to accrue on the notes or portions thereof called for redemption on the applicable redemption date.

At any time prior to July 15, 2010, ICG may also redeem all or a part of the notes, upon not less than 30 nor more than 60 days' prior notice mailed by first-class mail to each holder's registered address, at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount of notes redeemed plus the Applicable Premium as of, and accrued and unpaid interest and Additional Interest, if any, to, but not including, the date of redemption (the *Redemption Date*), subject to the rights of holders of notes on the relevant record date to receive interest due on the relevant interest payment date.

Mandatory Redemption

ICG is not required to make mandatory redemption or sinking fund payments with respect to the notes.

Repurchase at the Option of Holders***Change of Control***

If a Change of Control occurs, each holder of notes will have the right to require ICG to repurchase all or any part (equal to \$2,000 or in an integral multiple of \$1,000 in excess of \$2,000) of that holder's notes pursuant to a Change of Control Offer on the terms set forth in the indenture. In the Change of Control Offer, ICG will offer a Change of Control Payment in cash equal to 101% of the aggregate principal amount of notes repurchased plus accrued and unpaid interest and Additional Interest, if any, on the notes repurchased to, but not including, the date of purchase, subject to the rights of holders of notes on the relevant record date to receive interest due on the relevant interest payment date. Within 30 days following any Change of Control, ICG will mail a notice to each holder describing the transaction or transactions that constitute the Change of Control and offering to repurchase notes on the Change of Control Payment Date specified in the notice, which date will be no earlier than 30 days and no later than 60 days from the date such notice is mailed, pursuant to the procedures required by the indenture and described in such notice. ICG will comply with the requirements of Rule 14e-1 under the Exchange Act and any other securities laws and regulations thereunder to the extent those laws and regulations are applicable in connection with the repurchase of the notes as a result of a Change of Control. To the extent that the provisions of any securities laws or regulations conflict with the Change of Control provisions of the indenture, ICG will comply with the applicable securities laws and regulations and will not be deemed to have breached its obligations under the Change of Control provisions of the indenture by virtue of such compliance.

On the Change of Control Payment Date, ICG will, to the extent lawful:

- (1) accept for payment all notes or portions of notes properly tendered pursuant to the Change of Control Offer;

Table of Contents

(2) deposit with the paying agent an amount equal to the Change of Control Payment in respect of all notes or portions of notes properly tendered; and

(3) deliver or cause to be delivered to the trustee the notes properly accepted together with an officers certificate stating the aggregate principal amount of notes or portions of notes being purchased by ICG.

The paying agent will promptly mail to each holder of notes properly tendered the Change of Control Payment for such notes, and the trustee will promptly authenticate and mail (or cause to be transferred by book entry) to each holder a new note equal in principal amount to any unpurchased portion of the notes surrendered, if any; provided, that each new note will be in a principal amount of \$2,000 and in integral multiples of \$1,000 in excess of \$2,000. ICG will publicly announce the results of the Change of Control Offer on or as soon as reasonably practicable after the Change of Control Payment Date.

The provisions described above that require ICG to make a Change of Control Offer following a Change of Control will be applicable whether or not any other provisions of the indenture are applicable. Except as described above with respect to a Change of Control, the indenture does not contain provisions that permit the holders of the notes to require that ICG repurchase or redeem the notes in the event of a takeover, recapitalization or similar transaction.

ICG will not be required to make a Change of Control Offer upon a Change of Control if (1) a third party makes the Change of Control Offer in the manner, at the times and otherwise in compliance with the requirements set forth in the indenture applicable to a Change of Control Offer made by ICG and purchases all notes properly tendered and not withdrawn under the Change of Control Offer, or (2) notice of redemption has been given pursuant to the indenture as described above under the caption *Optional Redemption*, unless and until there is a default in payment of the applicable redemption price.

The definition of Change of Control includes a phrase relating to the direct or indirect sale, lease, transfer, conveyance or other disposition of all or substantially all of the properties or assets of ICG and its Subsidiaries taken as a whole. Although there is a limited body of case law interpreting the phrase *substantially all*, there is no precise established definition of the phrase under applicable law. Accordingly, the ability of a holder of notes to require ICG to repurchase its notes as a result of a sale, lease, transfer, conveyance or other disposition of less than all of the assets of ICG and its Subsidiaries taken as a whole to another Person or group may be uncertain. In such a case, holders of the notes may not be able to resolve this uncertainty without resorting to legal action.

Asset Sales

ICG will not, and will not permit any of its Restricted Subsidiaries to, consummate an Asset Sale unless:

(1) ICG (or the Restricted Subsidiary, as the case may be) receives consideration at the time of the Asset Sale at least equal to the Fair Market Value of the assets or Equity Interests issued or sold or otherwise disposed of; and

(2) at least 75% of the consideration received in the Asset Sale by ICG or such Restricted Subsidiary is in the form of cash, Cash Equivalents or Marketable Securities. For purposes of this provision, each of the following will be deemed to be cash:

(a) any liabilities of ICG or any Restricted Subsidiary (other than contingent liabilities and liabilities that are by their terms subordinated to the notes or any Note Guarantee) that are assumed by the transferee of any such assets and as a result of which, ICG or such Restricted Subsidiary is released from further liability;

(b) any securities, notes, other obligations or assets received by ICG or any such Restricted Subsidiary from such transferee that are converted by ICG or such Restricted Subsidiary into cash or Cash Equivalents within 180 days of the receipt thereof, to the extent of the cash or Cash Equivalents received in that conversion;

Table of Contents

(c) any Designated Non-cash Consideration received by ICG or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries in such Asset Sale; provided that the aggregate Fair Market Value of such Designated Non-cash Consideration, taken together with the Fair Market Value at the time of receipt of all other Designated Non-cash Consideration received pursuant to this clause (c) less the amount of Net Proceeds previously realized in cash from prior Designated Non-cash Consideration is less than the greater of (x) 2% of Total Tangible Assets at the time of the receipt of such Designated Non-cash Consideration (with the Fair Market Value of each item of Designated Non-cash Consideration being measured at the time received and without giving effect to subsequent changes in value), and (y) \$15.0 million; and

(d) any Capital Stock or assets of the kind referred to in clauses (2) or (4) of the next paragraph of this covenant.

Within 365 days after the receipt of any Net Proceeds from an Asset Sale, ICG (or the applicable Restricted Subsidiary, as the case may be) may:

(a) apply such Net Proceeds, at its option:

(1) to repay (w) Indebtedness and other Obligations under a Credit Facility, (x) any Indebtedness that was secured by the assets sold in such Asset Sale, (y) other *pari passu* Indebtedness (*provided*, that ICG shall also equally and ratably reduce Indebtedness under the notes by making an offer (in accordance with the procedures set forth below for an Asset Sale) to all holders to purchase at a purchase price equal to 100% of the principal amount thereof, plus accrued and unpaid interest and Additional Interest, if any, the pro rata principal amount of notes), and/or (z) Indebtedness of a Restricted Subsidiary that is not a Guarantor, in each case other than Indebtedness owed to ICG or an Affiliate of ICG;

(2) to acquire all or substantially all of the assets of, or any Capital Stock of, another Permitted Business; *provided*, that in the case of any such acquisition of Capital Stock, the Permitted Business is or becomes a Restricted Subsidiary of ICG;

(3) to make a capital expenditure; and/or

(4) to acquire other assets that are not classified as current assets under GAAP and that are used or useful in a Permitted Business; and/or

(b) enter into a binding commitment to apply the Net Proceeds pursuant to clauses (a)(2), (3) or (4) above, provided that such binding commitment shall be treated as a permitted application of the Net Proceeds from the date of such commitment until the earlier of (x) the date on which such acquisition or expenditure is consummated, and (y) the 180th day following the expiration of the aforementioned 365-day period.

Pending the final application of any Net Proceeds, ICG may temporarily reduce revolving credit borrowings or otherwise invest the Net Proceeds in any manner that is not prohibited by the indenture.

Any Net Proceeds from Asset Sales that are not applied or invested as provided in the second paragraph of this covenant will constitute *Excess Proceeds*. When the aggregate amount of Excess Proceeds exceeds \$15.0 million, within 15 Business Days thereof, ICG will make an Asset Sale Offer to all holders of notes and all holders of other Indebtedness that is *pari passu* with the notes containing provisions similar to those set forth in the indenture with respect to offers to purchase or redeem with the proceeds of sales of assets to purchase the maximum principal amount of notes and such other *pari passu* Indebtedness that may be purchased out of the Excess Proceeds. The offer price in any Asset Sale Offer will be equal to 100% of the principal amount plus accrued and unpaid interest and Additional Interest, if any, to, but excluding, the date of purchase and will be payable in cash. If any Excess Proceeds remain after consummation of an Asset Sale Offer, ICG may use those Excess Proceeds for any purpose not otherwise prohibited by the indenture. If the aggregate principal amount of notes and other *pari passu* Indebtedness tendered into such Asset Sale Offer exceeds the amount of Excess Proceeds, the trustee will select the notes and such other *pari passu* Indebtedness to be purchased on a *pro rata* basis. Upon completion of each Asset Sale Offer, the amount of Excess Proceeds will be reset at zero.

Table of Contents

ICG will comply with the requirements of Rule 14e-1 under the Exchange Act and any other securities laws and regulations thereunder to the extent those laws and regulations are applicable in connection with each repurchase of notes pursuant to an Asset Sale Offer. To the extent that the provisions of any securities laws or regulations conflict with the Asset Sale provisions of the indenture, ICG will comply with the applicable securities laws and regulations and will not be deemed to have breached its obligations under the Asset Sale provisions of the indenture by virtue of such compliance.

The agreements governing ICG's other Indebtedness, including the amended and restated credit facility, contain, and future agreements may contain, prohibitions of certain events, including events that would constitute a Change of Control or an Asset Sale and including repurchases of or other prepayments in respect of the notes. The exercise by the holders of notes of their right to require ICG to repurchase the notes upon a Change of Control or an Asset Sale could cause a default under these other agreements, even if the Change of Control or Asset Sale itself does not, due to the financial effect of such repurchases on ICG. In the event a Change of Control or Asset Sale occurs at a time when ICG is prohibited from purchasing notes, ICG could seek the consent of their senior lenders to the purchase of notes or could attempt to refinance the borrowings that contain such prohibition. If ICG does not obtain a consent or repay those borrowings, ICG will remain prohibited from purchasing notes. In that case, ICG's failure to purchase tendered notes would constitute an Event of Default under the indenture which could, in turn, constitute a default under the other indebtedness. Finally, ICG's ability to pay cash to the holders of notes upon a repurchase may be limited by ICG's then existing financial resources. See **Risk Factors** **Risks Related To The Notes** We may not be able to repurchase the notes upon a change of control as required by the indenture.

Selection and Notice

If less than all of the notes are to be redeemed at any time, the trustee will select notes for redemption as follows:

- (1) if the notes are listed on any national securities exchange, in compliance with the requirements of the principal national securities exchange on which the notes are listed; or
- (2) if the notes are not listed on any national securities exchange, on a *pro rata* basis.

No notes of \$2,000 or less can be redeemed in part. Notices of redemption will be mailed by first class mail at least 30 but not more than 60 days before the redemption date to each holder of notes to be redeemed at its registered address, except that redemption notices may be mailed more than 60 days prior to a redemption date if the notice is issued in connection with a defeasance of the notes or a satisfaction and discharge of the indenture. Notices of redemption may not be conditional.

If any note is to be redeemed in part only, the notice of redemption that relates to that note will state the portion of the principal amount of that note that is to be redeemed. A new note in principal amount equal to the unredeemed portion of the original note will be issued in the name of the holder of notes upon cancellation of the original note. Notes called for redemption become due on the date fixed for redemption. On and after the redemption date, interest ceases to accrue on notes or portions of notes called for redemption.

Certain Covenants

Changes in Covenants when notes Rated Investment Grade

If on any date following the date of the indenture:

- (1) the notes are assigned an Investment Grade Rating from both of the Rating Agencies; and
- (2) no Default or Event of Default shall have occurred and be continuing,

then, beginning on that day, the covenants specifically listed under the following captions in this prospectus will be terminated:

- (1) Repurchase at the Option of Holders Asset Sales;

Table of Contents

- (2) Restricted Payments;
- (3) Incurrence of Indebtedness and Issuance of Preferred Equity;
- (4) Dividend and Other Payment Restrictions Affecting Subsidiaries;
- (5) Designation of Restricted and Unrestricted Subsidiaries;
- (6) Transactions with Affiliates;
- (7) clause (4) of the covenant described below under the caption Merger, Consolidation or Sale of Assets;
- (8) clauses (1)(a) and (2) of the covenant described below under the caption Sale and Leaseback Transactions; and
- (9) Business Activities.

Restricted Payments

ICG will not, and will not permit any of its Restricted Subsidiaries to, directly or indirectly:

(1) declare or pay any dividend or make any other payment or distribution on account of ICG's or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries' Equity Interests (including, without limitation, any payment in connection with any merger or consolidation involving ICG or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries) or to the direct or indirect holders of ICG's or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries' Equity Interests in their capacity as such (other than dividends or distributions payable in Equity Interests (other than Disqualified Stock) of ICG and other than dividends or distributions payable to ICG or a Restricted Subsidiary of ICG);

(2) purchase, redeem or otherwise acquire or retire for value (including, without limitation, in connection with any merger or consolidation involving ICG) any Equity Interests of ICG or any direct or indirect parent of ICG;

(3) make any payment on or with respect to, or purchase, redeem, defease or otherwise acquire or retire for value any Indebtedness of ICG or any Guarantor that is contractually subordinated to the notes or to any Note Guarantee (excluding any intercompany Indebtedness between or among ICG and any of its Restricted Subsidiaries), except a payment of interest at the Stated Maturity thereof or a payment of principal at or within one year of the Stated Maturity thereof; or

(4) make any Restricted Investment;

(all such payments and other actions set forth in these clauses (1) through (4) above being collectively referred to as *Restricted Payments*),

unless, at the time of and after giving effect to such Restricted Payment:

(1) no Default or Event of Default has occurred and is continuing or would occur as a consequence of such Restricted Payment;

(2) ICG would, after giving pro forma effect thereto as if such Restricted Payment had been made at the beginning of the applicable four-quarter period, have been permitted to incur at least \$1.00 of additional Indebtedness pursuant to the Fixed Charge Coverage Ratio test set forth in the first paragraph of the covenant described below under the caption Incurrence of Indebtedness and Issuance of Preferred Equity; and

(3) such Restricted Payment, together with the aggregate amount of all other Restricted Payments made by ICG and its Restricted Subsidiaries since the date of the indenture (excluding Restricted Payments permitted by clauses (2), (3), (4), (5), (6), (8), (10), (11), (12) and (14) of the next succeeding paragraph), is less than the sum, without duplication, of:

(a) 50% of the Consolidated Net Income of ICG for the period (taken as one accounting period) from the beginning of the first fiscal quarter commencing after the date of the indenture to the end of

Table of Contents

ICG's most recently ended fiscal quarter for which internal financial statements are available at the time of such Restricted Payment (or, if such Consolidated Net Income for such period is a deficit, less 100% of such deficit); *plus*

(b) 100% of the aggregate net proceeds, including cash and the Fair Market Value of property other than cash, received by ICG since the date of the indenture (x) as a contribution to its common equity capital or (y) from the issue or sale of Equity Interests of ICG (other than Disqualified Stock, Designated Preferred Stock and Excluded Contributions) or from the issue or sale of convertible or exchangeable Disqualified Stock or convertible or exchangeable debt securities of ICG that have been converted into or exchanged for such Equity Interests (other than Equity Interests (or Disqualified Stock or debt securities) sold to a Subsidiary of ICG); *plus*

(c) to the extent that any Restricted Investment that was made after the date of the indenture is sold for cash, Cash Equivalents or Marketable Securities or otherwise liquidated or repaid for cash, 100% of the aggregate amount received in cash and the Fair Market Value of property other than cash received; *plus*

(d) to the extent that any Unrestricted Subsidiary of ICG designated as such after the date of the indenture is redesignated as a Restricted Subsidiary after the date of the indenture or has been merged into, consolidated or amalgamated with or into, or transfers or conveys its assets to, ICG or a Restricted Subsidiary of ICG, 100% of the Fair Market Value of ICG's Investment in such Subsidiary as of the date of such redesignation, combination or transfer (or of the assets transferred or conveyed, as applicable); *plus*

(e) 100% of any dividends or distributions received by ICG or a Restricted Subsidiary of ICG after the date of the indenture from an Unrestricted Subsidiary of ICG, to the extent that such dividends or distributions were not otherwise included in the Consolidated Net Income of ICG for such period.

The preceding provisions will not prohibit:

(1) the payment of any dividend or distribution or the consummation of any redemption within 60 days after the date of declaration of the dividend or distribution or giving of the redemption notice, as the case may be, if at the date of declaration or notice, the dividend, distribution or redemption payment would have complied with the provisions of the indenture;

(2) the making of any Restricted Payment in exchange for, or out of the net cash proceeds of the substantially concurrent sale (other than to a Subsidiary of ICG) of, Equity Interests of ICG (other than Disqualified Stock) or from the substantially concurrent contribution of common equity capital to ICG; *provided* that the amount of any such net cash proceeds that are utilized for any such Restricted Payment will be excluded from clause (3)(b) of the preceding paragraph;

(3) the repurchase, redemption, defeasance or other acquisition or retirement for value of Indebtedness of ICG or any Restricted Subsidiary that is contractually subordinated to the notes or to any Note Guarantee with the net cash proceeds from a substantially concurrent incurrence of Permitted Refinancing Indebtedness;

(4) the declaration or payment of any dividend (or, in the case of any partnership or limited liability company, any similar distribution) by a Restricted Subsidiary of ICG to the holders of its Equity Interests on a *pro rata* basis;

(5) the repurchase, redemption or other acquisition or retirement for value of any Equity Interests of ICG or any Restricted Subsidiary of ICG held by any current or former officer, director or employee (and their respective permitted transferees under the applicable benefit plan, if any, under which such Equity Interests were issued) of ICG or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries pursuant to any equity subscription agreement, stock option agreement, shareholders' or members' agreement or similar agreement, plan or arrangement; *provided* that the aggregate price paid for all such repurchased, redeemed, acquired or retired Equity Interests may not exceed \$5.0 million in any calendar year (with unused amounts in any calendar

Table of Contents

year being permitted to be carried over for the two succeeding calendar years); *provided further*, that the amount in any calendar year may be increased by an amount not to exceed:

(a) the cash proceeds received by ICG or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries from the sale of Equity Interests (other than Disqualified Stock) of ICG to members of management, directors or consultants of ICG and its Restricted Subsidiaries that occurs after the date of the indenture (*provided* that the amount of such cash proceeds utilized for any such repurchase, retirement, other acquisition, or dividend or distribution will not increase the amount available for Restricted Payments under clause (3) of the immediately preceding paragraph); *plus*

(b) the cash proceeds of key man life insurance policies received by ICG (to the extent contributed to ICG) and its Restricted Subsidiaries after the date of the indenture;

(6) repurchases of Equity Interests deemed to occur upon (a) the exercise of stock options to the extent such Equity Interests represent a portion of the exercise price of those stock options; or (b) the withholding of a portion of the Equity Interests granted or awarded to an employee to pay for the taxes payable by such employee upon such grant or award;

(7) the declaration and payment of regularly scheduled or accrued dividends or distributions to holders of any class or series of Disqualified Stock of ICG or any Restricted Subsidiary of ICG issued on or after the date of the indenture in accordance with the Fixed Charge Coverage Ratio test described below under the caption Incurrence of Indebtedness and Issuance of Preferred Equity;

(8) purchases of receivables pursuant to a Receivables Repurchase Obligation in connection with a Qualified Receivables Financing;

(9) the declaration and payment of dividends or distributions to holders of any class or series of Designated Preferred Stock (other than Disqualified Stock) issued after the date of the indenture and the declaration and payment of dividends to any direct or indirect parent company of ICG, the proceeds or which will be used to fund the payment of dividends or distributions to holders of any class or series of Designated Preferred Stock (other than Disqualified Stock) of any direct or indirect parent company of ICG issued after the date of the indenture; *provided, however*, that (A) for the most recently ended four full fiscal quarters for which internal financial statements are available immediately preceding the date of issuance of such Designated Preferred Stock, after giving effect to such issuance (and the payment of dividends or distributions) on a pro forma basis, ICG could incur an additional \$1.00 of Indebtedness pursuant to the Fixed Charge Coverage Ratio, and (B) the aggregate amount of dividends declared and paid pursuant to this clause (9) does not exceed the net cash proceeds actually received by ICG (including any such proceeds contributed to ICG by any direct or indirect parent company of ICG) from any such sale of Designated Preferred Stock (other than Disqualified Stock) issued after the date of the indenture; *provided further*, that at the time of, and after giving effect to, any Restricted Payment permitted under this clause (9), no Default or Event of Default shall have occurred and be continuing or would occur as a consequence thereof;

(10) Investments that are made with Excluded Contributions;

(11) the satisfaction of change of control obligations once ICG has fulfilled its obligations under the indenture with respect to a Change of Control;

(12) the repayment of intercompany debt that was permitted to be incurred under the indenture;

(13) so long as no Default or Event of Default has occurred and is continuing, the payment of consulting, monitoring and advisory fees and related expenses, under the Advisory Services Agreement, or any amendment thereto, not to exceed \$5.0 million in the aggregate for any fiscal year; *provided, however*, that during the occurrence and continuation of a Default or an Event of Default, the amount of any payment that would have otherwise been permitted under this clause (13) will continue to accrue and the amount of any such accrual will be payable upon the cure of such Default or Event of Default;

(14) cash payments in lieu of fractional shares in connection with the exercise of warrants, options or other securities convertible into or exchangeable into capital stock of ICG;

Table of Contents

(15) the payment of dividends or distributions on ICG's common equity of in an aggregate amount not to exceed 5.0% per calendar year of the net proceeds received by ICG from any Public Equity Offering consummated after the date of the Indenture; *provided, however* that the amount of any such net cash proceeds that are utilized for any such Restricted Payment will be excluded from clause (3)(b) of the preceding paragraph; *provided further, however*, that at the time of, and after giving effect to, any Restricted Payment permitted under this clauses (15), no Default or Event of Default shall have occurred and be continuing or would occur as a consequence thereof; and

(16) other Restricted Payments in an aggregate amount not to exceed \$25.0 million since the date of the indenture.

The amount of all Restricted Payments (other than cash) will be the Fair Market Value on the date of the Restricted Payment of the asset(s) or securities proposed to be transferred or issued by ICG or such Restricted Subsidiary, as the case may be, pursuant to the Restricted Payment.

Incurrence of Indebtedness and Issuance of Preferred Equity

ICG will not, and will not permit any of its Restricted Subsidiaries to, directly or indirectly, create, incur, issue, assume, guarantee or otherwise become directly or indirectly liable, contingently or otherwise, with respect to (collectively, *incur*) any Indebtedness (including Acquired Debt), and ICG will not issue any Disqualified Stock and will not permit any of its Restricted Subsidiaries to issue any shares of preferred equity; *provided, however*, that ICG may incur Indebtedness (including Acquired Debt) or issue Disqualified Stock, and the Restricted Subsidiaries may incur Indebtedness (including Acquired Debt) or issue preferred equity, if the Fixed Charge Coverage Ratio for ICG's most recently ended four full fiscal quarters for which internal financial statements are available immediately preceding the date on which such additional Indebtedness is incurred or such Disqualified Stock or such preferred equity is issued, as the case may be, would have been at least 2.25 to 1, determined on a pro forma basis (including a pro forma application of the net proceeds therefrom), as if the additional Indebtedness had been incurred or the Disqualified Stock or the preferred equity had been issued, as the case may be, at the beginning of such four-quarter period.

The first paragraph of this covenant will not prohibit the incurrence of any of the following items of Indebtedness (collectively, *Permitted Debt*):

(1) the incurrence by ICG or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries of additional Indebtedness and letters of credit and bankers' acceptances thereunder under Credit Facilities in an aggregate principal amount at any one time outstanding under this clause (1) (with letters of credit being deemed to have a principal amount equal to the maximum potential liability of ICG and its Restricted Subsidiaries thereunder) not to exceed \$450.0 million *less* the aggregate amount of all Net Proceeds of Asset Sales applied by ICG or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries since the date of the indenture to repay any term Indebtedness under a Credit Facility or to repay any revolving credit Indebtedness under a Credit Facility and effect a corresponding commitment reduction thereunder pursuant to the covenant described above under the caption "Repurchase at the Option of Holders - Asset Sales";

(2) the incurrence by ICG and its Restricted Subsidiaries of Indebtedness to the extent outstanding on the date of the indenture;

(3) the incurrence by ICG and the Guarantors (including any future Guarantor) of Indebtedness represented by the notes and the related Note Guarantees to be issued on the date of the indenture and the exchange notes and the related Note Guarantees to be issued pursuant to the registration rights agreement;

(4) the incurrence by ICG or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries of Indebtedness represented by Capital Lease Obligations, mortgage financings, industrial revenue bonds or purchase money obligations, synthetic lease obligations, or the Attributable Debt with respect to sale and leaseback transactions, in each case, incurred for the purpose of financing all or any part of the purchase price or cost of design, development, construction, installation or improvement of property (real or personal and including Capital Stock), plant or

Table of Contents

equipment used in the business of ICG or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries (in each case, whether through the direct purchase of such assets or the Equity Interests of any Person owning such assets), in an aggregate principal amount, not to exceed at any time outstanding the greater of (x) \$50.0 million and (y) 6.5% of Total Tangible Assets;

(5) the incurrence by ICG or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries of Permitted Refinancing Indebtedness in exchange for, or the net proceeds of which are used to renew, refund, refinance, replace, defease or discharge any Indebtedness (other than intercompany Indebtedness) that was permitted by the indenture to be incurred under the first paragraph of this covenant or clauses (2), (3), (4), (5), (12), (15), (16) or (17) of this paragraph;

(6) the incurrence by ICG or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries of intercompany Indebtedness between or among ICG and any of its Restricted Subsidiaries; *provided, however*, that:

(a) if ICG or any Guarantor is the obligor on such Indebtedness and the payee is not ICG or a Guarantor, such Indebtedness must be expressly subordinated to the prior payment in full in cash of all Obligations then due with respect to the notes, in the case of ICG, or the Note Guarantee, in the case of a Guarantor; and

(b) (i) any subsequent issuance or transfer of Equity Interests that results in any such Indebtedness being held by a Person other than ICG or a Restricted Subsidiary of ICG, and (ii) any sale or other transfer of any such Indebtedness to a Person that is not either ICG or a Restricted Subsidiary of ICG, will be deemed, in each case, to constitute an incurrence of such Indebtedness by ICG or such Restricted Subsidiary, as the case may be, that was not permitted by this clause (6);

(7) the issuance by any of ICG's Restricted Subsidiaries to ICG or to any of its Restricted Subsidiaries of shares of preferred equity; *provided, however*, that:

(a) any subsequent issuance or transfer of Equity Interests that results in any such preferred equity being held by a Person other than ICG or a Restricted Subsidiary of ICG, and

(b) any sale or other transfer of any such preferred equity to a Person that is not either ICG or a Restricted Subsidiary of ICG,

will be deemed, in each case, to constitute an issuance of such preferred equity by such Restricted Subsidiary that was not permitted by this clause (7);

(8) the incurrence by ICG or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries of Hedging Obligations in the ordinary course of business;

(9) the guarantee by ICG or any of the Restricted Subsidiaries of Indebtedness of ICG or a Restricted Subsidiary of ICG that was permitted to be incurred by another provision of this covenant (including the first paragraph hereof); *provided* that if the Indebtedness being guaranteed is subordinated to or *pari passu* with the notes, then the Guarantee shall be subordinated or *pari passu*, as applicable, to the same extent as the Indebtedness guaranteed;

(10) the incurrence by ICG or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries of Indebtedness in respect of workers' compensation claims, payment obligations in connection with health or other types of social security benefits, unemployment or other insurance or self-insurance obligations, reclamation, statutory obligations, bankers' acceptances, performance, surety or similar bonds and letters of credit or completion or performance guarantees (including without limitation, performance guarantees pursuant to coal supply agreements or equipment leases), or other similar obligations in the ordinary course of business;

(11) the incurrence by ICG or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries of Indebtedness arising from the honoring by a bank or other financial institution of a check, draft or similar instrument inadvertently drawn against insufficient funds;

(12) Indebtedness or Disqualified Stock of Persons that are acquired by ICG or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries or merged into a Restricted Subsidiary in accordance with the terms of the indenture; *provided*,

Table of Contents

however, that such Indebtedness or Disqualified Stock is not incurred in contemplation of such acquisition or merger or to provide all or a portion of the funds or credit support required to consummate such acquisition or merger; *provided further, however*, that, for any such indebtedness outstanding under this clause (12) in excess of \$25.0 million on the date such Person is acquired by ICG or a Restricted Subsidiary, after giving effect to such acquisition and the incurrence of such Indebtedness either:

(a) ICG would be permitted to incur at least \$1.00 of additional Indebtedness pursuant to the Fixed Charge Coverage Ratio test set forth in the first sentence of this covenant; or

(b) the Fixed Charge Coverage Ratio would not be less than immediately prior to such acquisition;

(13) Indebtedness incurred by a Receivables Subsidiary in a Qualified Receivables Financing that is not recourse to ICG or any Restricted Subsidiary of ICG other than a Receivables Subsidiary (except for Standard Securitization Undertakings);

(14) the incurrence of Indebtedness arising from agreements of ICG or a Restricted Subsidiary providing for indemnification, adjustment of purchase price, earn outs, or similar obligations, in each case, incurred or assumed in connection with the disposition or acquisition of any business, assets or a Subsidiary in accordance with the terms of the indenture, other than guarantees of Indebtedness incurred or assumed by any Person acquiring all or any portion of such business, assets or Subsidiary for the purpose of financing such acquisition;

(15) the incurrence by ICG or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries of additional Indebtedness or the issuance of Disqualified Stock in an aggregate principal amount (or accreted value, as applicable) or having an aggregate liquidation preference at any time outstanding not to exceed \$25.0 million (it being understood that any Indebtedness or Disqualified Stock incurred pursuant to this clause (15) shall cease to be deemed incurred or outstanding for purposes of this covenant from and after the date on which ICG, or the Restricted Subsidiary, as the case may be, could have incurred such Indebtedness or Disqualified Stock under the first paragraph of this covenant without reliance upon this clause (15));

(16) Contribution Indebtedness; and

(17) the incurrence by ICG or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries of Indebtedness under the Caterpillar Financing Agreement in an aggregate principal amount at any time outstanding pursuant to this clause (17), including all Permitted Refinancing Indebtedness incurred to renew, refund, refinance, replace, defease or discharge any Indebtedness incurred pursuant to this clause (17), not to exceed \$50.0 million.

ICG will not incur, and will not permit any Guarantor to incur, any Indebtedness (including Permitted Debt) that is contractually subordinated in right of payment to any other Indebtedness of ICG or such Guarantor unless such Indebtedness is also contractually subordinated in right of payment to the notes and the applicable Note Guarantee on substantially identical terms; *provided, however*, that no Indebtedness will be deemed to be contractually subordinated in right of payment to any other Indebtedness of ICG solely by virtue of being unsecured or by virtue of being secured on a first or junior Lien basis.

For purposes of determining compliance with this Incurrence of Indebtedness and Issuance of Preferred Equity covenant, in the event that an item of proposed Indebtedness meets the criteria of more than one of the categories of Permitted Debt described in clauses (1) through (17) above, or is entitled to be incurred pursuant to the first paragraph of this covenant, ICG will be permitted to classify such item of Indebtedness on the date of its incurrence and will only be required to include the amount and type of such Indebtedness in one of the above clauses, although ICG may divide and classify an item of Indebtedness in one or more of the types of Indebtedness and may later reclassify all or a portion of such item of Indebtedness, in any manner that complies with this covenant. The accrual of interest, the accretion or amortization of original issue discount, the payment of interest on any Indebtedness in the form of additional Indebtedness with the same terms, the reclassification of preferred equity as Indebtedness due to a change in accounting principles, and the payment of dividends on Disqualified Stock in the form of additional shares of the same class of Disqualified Stock will not be deemed to be an incurrence of Indebtedness or an issuance of Disqualified Stock for purposes of this covenant; *provided, in*

Table of Contents

each such case, that the amount of any such accrual, accretion or payment is included in Fixed Charges of ICG as accrued. Notwithstanding any other provision of this covenant, the maximum amount of Indebtedness that ICG or any Restricted Subsidiary may incur pursuant to this covenant shall not be deemed to be exceeded solely as a result of fluctuations in exchange rates or currency values.

The amount of any Indebtedness outstanding as of any date will be:

- (1) the accreted value of the Indebtedness, in the case of any Indebtedness issued with original issue discount;
- (2) the principal amount of the Indebtedness, in the case of any other Indebtedness; and
- (3) in respect of Indebtedness of another Person secured by a Lien on the assets of the specified Person, the lesser of:
 - (a) the Fair Market Value of such assets at the date of determination; and
 - (b) the amount of the Indebtedness of the other Person.

Liens

ICG will not, and will not permit any of its Restricted Subsidiaries to, create, incur, assume or otherwise cause or suffer to exist or become effective any Lien of any kind (other than Permitted Liens) upon any of their property or assets, now owned or hereafter acquired, unless all payments due under the indenture and the notes are secured on an equal and ratable basis with the obligations so secured until such time as such obligations are no longer secured by a Lien.

Sale and Leaseback Transactions

ICG will not, and will not permit any of its Restricted Subsidiaries to, enter into any sale and leaseback transaction; *provided* that ICG or any Restricted Subsidiary may enter into a sale and leaseback transaction if:

- (1) after giving *pro forma* effect to the application of the proceeds from such transaction, ICG or that Restricted Subsidiary, as applicable, could have (a) incurred Indebtedness in an amount equal to the Attributable Debt relating to such sale and leaseback transaction under the covenant described above under the caption **Incurrence of Indebtedness and Issuance of Preferred Equity** and (b) incurred a Lien to secure such Indebtedness pursuant to the covenant described above under the caption **Liens**; and
- (2) the transfer of assets in that sale and leaseback transaction is permitted by, and ICG applies the proceeds of such transaction in compliance with, the covenant described above under the caption **Repurchase at the Option of Holders Asset Sales**.

Notwithstanding the preceding, a sale of real property by ICG or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries to a Person that is not an Affiliate of ICG in connection with a lease by ICG or a Restricted Subsidiary of all or part of the related coal reserves and mining rights related to such property will not be subject to the provisions of the indenture described above under the caption **Sale and Leaseback Transactions** if such transaction otherwise complies with clause (2) above.

Dividend and Other Payment Restrictions Affecting Subsidiaries

ICG will not, and will not permit any of its Restricted Subsidiaries to, directly or indirectly, create or permit to exist or become effective any consensual encumbrance or restriction on the ability of any Restricted Subsidiary to:

- (a) pay dividends or make any other distributions on its Capital Stock to ICG or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries, or with respect to any other interest or participation in, or measured by, its profits, or pay any Indebtedness owed to ICG or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries;

Table of Contents

(b) make loans or advances to ICG or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries; or

(c) sell, lease or transfer any of its properties or assets to ICG or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries.

However, the preceding restrictions will not apply to encumbrances or restrictions existing under or by reason of:

(1) agreements governing Indebtedness outstanding on the issue date, the Credit Agreement and Credit Facilities as in effect on the date of the indenture and any amendments, restatements, modifications, renewals, supplements, refundings, replacements or refinancings of those agreements; *provided* that the amendments, restatements, modifications, renewals, supplements, refundings, replacements or refinancings are not materially more restrictive, taken as a whole, with respect to such dividend and other payment restrictions than those contained in those agreements on the date of the indenture;

(2) the indenture, the notes (including the exchange notes) and the Note Guarantees;

(3) applicable law, rule, regulation, order, approval, license, permit or similar restriction;

(4) any instrument governing Indebtedness or Capital Stock of a Person acquired by ICG or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries as in effect at the time of such acquisition (except to the extent such Indebtedness or Capital Stock was incurred in connection with or in contemplation of such acquisition), which encumbrance or restriction is not applicable to any Person, or the properties or assets of any Person, other than the Person, or the property or assets of the Person, so acquired; *provided* that, in the case of Indebtedness, such Indebtedness was permitted by the terms of the indenture to be incurred;

(5) non-assignment provisions or subletting restrictions in contracts, leases and licenses entered into in the ordinary course of business;

(6) purchase money obligations for property (including Capital Stock) acquired in the ordinary course of business and Capital Lease Obligations that impose restrictions on the property purchased or leased of the nature described in clause (c) of the preceding paragraph;

(7) any agreement for the sale or other disposition of the Capital Stock or assets of a Restricted Subsidiary that restricts distributions by that Restricted Subsidiary pending closing of the sale or other disposition;

(8) Permitted Refinancing Indebtedness; *provided* that the restrictions contained in the agreements governing such Permitted Refinancing Indebtedness are not materially more restrictive, taken as a whole, than those contained in the agreements governing the Indebtedness being refinanced;

(9) Liens permitted to be incurred under the provisions of the covenant described above under the caption **Liens** that limits the right of the debtor to dispose of the assets securing such Indebtedness;

(10) provisions limiting the disposition (including by sale, lease or other transfer) or distribution of assets or property or transfer of Capital Stock in joint venture agreements, asset sale agreements, sale-leaseback agreements, stock sale agreements, limited liability company organizational documents, and other similar agreements entered into with the approval of ICG's Board of Directors, which limitation is applicable only to the assets, property or Capital Stock that are the subject of such agreements;

(11) any encumbrance or restriction of a Receivables Subsidiary effected in connection with a Qualified Receivables Financing; *provided*, however, that such restrictions apply only to such Receivables Subsidiary;

(12) restrictions on cash, Cash Equivalents, Marketable Securities or other deposits or net worth imposed by customers or lessors under contracts or leases entered into in the ordinary course of business;

(13) other Indebtedness of Restricted Subsidiaries that are Guarantors that is incurred subsequent to the date of the indenture pursuant to the first paragraph of the covenant described under **Incurrence of Indebtedness and Issuance of Preferred Equity**;

Table of Contents

(14) encumbrances on property that exist at the time the property was acquired by ICG or a Restricted Subsidiary;

(15) Contractual encumbrances or restrictions in effect on the issue date, and any amendments, restatements, modifications, renewals, supplements, refundings, replacements or refinancings of those agreements; *provided* that the amendments, restatements, modifications, renewals, supplements, refundings, replacements or refinancings are not materially more restrictive, taken as a whole, with respect to such dividend and other payment restrictions than those contained in those agreements on the date of the indenture; or