PEABODY ENERGY CORPORATION

701 Market Street, St. Louis, Missouri 63101-1826
(314) 342-3400

Check the appropriate box below if the Form 8-K filing is intended to simultaneously satisfy the filing obligation of the registrant under any of the following provisions:

☐ Written communications pursuant to Rule 425 under the Securities Act (17 CFR 230.425)
☐ Soliciting material pursuant to Rule 14a-12 under the Exchange Act (17 CFR 240.14a-12)
☐ Pre-commencement communications pursuant to Rule 14d-2(b) under the Exchange Act (17 CFR 240.14d-2(b))
☐ Pre-commencement communications pursuant to Rule 13e-4(c) under the Exchange Act (17 CFR 240.13e-4(c))

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title of each class</th>
<th>Trading Symbol(s)</th>
<th>Name of each exchange on which registered</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Common Stock, par value $0.01 per share</td>
<td>BTU</td>
<td>New York Stock Exchange</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is an emerging growth company as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act of 1933 (§230.405 of this chapter) or Rule 12b-2 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (§240.12b-2 of this chapter).

Emerging growth company ☐

If an emerging growth company, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act. ☐
Item 7.01. Regulation FD Disclosure.

Peabody Energy Corporation (the “Company”) is holding an investor day on Thursday, November 17, 2022 with members of its executive leadership team, including the Company’s President and Chief Executive Officer, James C. Grech, and Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer, Mark A. Spurbeck. The executives intend to share an overview of the Company’s strategic focus, business developments, and recent trends. A copy of the slides that will be discussed during the investor day is attached as Exhibit 99.1 to this Current Report on Form 8-K and is incorporated herein by reference. These presentation materials should be read together with the information included in the Company’s other filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission, including the Company’s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021 and Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2022.

The information set forth in and incorporated into this Item 7.01 of this Current Report on Form 8-K is being furnished pursuant to Item 7.01 of Form 8-K and shall not be deemed “filed” for purposes of Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”), or otherwise subject to the liabilities of that section, nor shall it be deemed incorporated by reference into any of the Company’s filings under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Exchange Act, whether made before or after the date hereof and regardless of any general incorporation language in such filings, except to the extent expressly set forth by specific reference in such a filing. The filing of this Item 7.01 of this Current Report on Form 8-K shall not be deemed an admission as to the materiality of any information herein that is required to be disclosed solely by reason of Regulation FD.

Item 9.01. Financial Statements and Exhibits.

(d) Exhibits.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Exhibit No.</th>
<th>Description of Exhibit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>99.1</td>
<td>Investor Presentation, dated November 17, 2022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>104</td>
<td>Cover Page Interactive Data File (embedded within the Inline XBRL document)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned hereunto duly authorized.

PEABODY ENERGY CORPORATION

November 17, 2022

By: /s/ Scott T. Jarboe

Name: Scott T. Jarboe

Title: Chief Administrative Officer and Corporate Secretary
Safety Contact

- At Peabody, safety is a core value that is integrated in all areas of our business
- We start all our meetings with a safety contact
- Today’s safety contact is on procedures in the event of an emergency
Disclosure Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

This presentation contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of applicable securities laws. Forward-looking statements can be identified by the fact that they do not relate strictly to historical or current facts. They often include words or variation of words such as "expects," "anticipates," "intends," "plans," "believes," "seeks," "estimates," "projects," "forecasts," "targets," "would," "will," "should," "goal," "could" or "may" or other similar expressions. Forward-looking statements provide management's current expectations or predictions of future conditions, events or results. All statements that address operating performance, events, or developments that Peabody expects will occur in the future are forward-looking statements. They may include estimates of sales and other operating performance targets, cost savings, capital expenditures, other expense items, actions relating to strategic initiatives, demand for the company's products, liquidity, capital structure, market share, industry volume, other financial items, descriptions of management's plans or objectives for future operations and descriptions of assumptions underly any of the above. All forward-looking statements speak only as of the date they are made and reflect Peabody's good faith beliefs, assumptions and expectations, but they are not guarantees of future performance or events. Furthermore, Peabody disclaims any obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statement, except as required by law. By their nature, forward-looking statements are subject to risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those suggested by the forward-looking statements. Factors that might cause such differences include, but are not limited to, a variety of economic, competitive and regulatory factors, many of which are beyond Peabody's control, including the ongoing impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and factors that are described in Peabody's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended Dec. 31, 2021, and other factors that Peabody may describe from time to time in other filings with the SEC. You may get such filings for free at Peabody's website at www.peabodyenergy.com. You should understand that it is not possible to predict or identify all such factors and, consequently, you should not consider any such list to be a complete set of all potential risks or uncertainties.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Speaker</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coal Producer of Choice</td>
<td>Jim Grech</td>
<td>President &amp; Chief Executive Officer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portfolio Diversity</td>
<td>Pat Forkin</td>
<td>Chief Development Officer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operational Excellence</td>
<td>Darren Yeates</td>
<td>EVP &amp; Chief Operating Officer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Market and Operations Q&amp;A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Future of Coal</td>
<td>Dr. Richard Axelbaum</td>
<td>Washington University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Break</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESG Focus</td>
<td>Scott Jarboe</td>
<td>Chief Admin Officer &amp; Corporate Secretary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial Strength</td>
<td>Mark Spurbeck</td>
<td>EVP &amp; Chief Financial Officer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Closing Remarks</td>
<td>Jim Grech</td>
<td>President &amp; Chief Executive Officer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q&amp;A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Hour</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Meet the new Peabody Team

From Left:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pat Forkin</td>
<td>Chief Development Officer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scott Jarboe</td>
<td>Chief Administrative Officer and Corporate Secretary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Darren Yeates</td>
<td>Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jim Grech</td>
<td>President and Chief Executive Officer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marc Hathhorn</td>
<td>President – U.S. Operations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jamie Frankcombe</td>
<td>President – Australia Operations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mark Spurbeck</td>
<td>Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
What it Means to be the Coal Producer of Choice

The Coal Producer of Choice

Resilient in All Cycles
Growing Shareholder Value
Portfolio Diversity
Operational Excellence
ESG Focus
Financial Strength

BUILDING BRIGHTER FUTURES
## A Compelling Opportunity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Exposed to growing global demand through our met and thermal seaborne segments, while our low-cost US thermal segments produce strong cash flows at attractive margins throughout market cycles</th>
<th>Our global scale and diversification enable us to target the most attractive market segments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Diversified portfolio of operations in an industry with high barriers to entry</td>
<td>Best organic metallurgical coal growth project in the world – North Goonyella mine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proven performance as a safe, regulatory compliant producer on two continents with a focus on using existing assets to develop renewable projects makes us a unique producer in the coal space</td>
<td>ESG initiatives support business and financial objectives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clearly defined path to instituting a 2023 shareholder distribution program</td>
<td>Supported by a “bullet proof” balance sheet and funded sureties program – all in progress</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Portfolio Diversity
## Portfolio Diversity
Makes Peabody Unique

**Significant scale, offering diversity in markets, geography and products**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Seaborne Thermal</th>
<th>Seaborne Met</th>
<th>U.S. Thermal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coal delivered primarily to Asia Pacific market</td>
<td>Coal delivered to Asia Pacific and Atlantic markets</td>
<td>Coal delivered to U.S. customers in 20+ states</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australian operations anchored by low cost Wilpinjong Mine</td>
<td>Diversity of supply and sourcing from U.S. and Australia</td>
<td>Lowest cost in PRB &amp; Other U.S. mines serving large regions where coal leads power generation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consistently high margins throughout price cycle</td>
<td>Positioned to benefit across price cycles with sustainable cost structure</td>
<td>Maximizing cash generation from baseload demand; consistent positive cash flows</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2022 Adjusted EBITDA Estimate of $630 million</td>
<td>2022 Adjusted EBITDA Estimate of $790 million</td>
<td>2022 Adjusted EBITDA Estimate of $315 million</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Note: Adjusted EBITDA is a non-GAAP financial measure. Refer to the definitions in the appendix. The estimates of Adjusted EBITDA presented above are forward-looking measures. Due to the volatility and variability of certain items needed to reconcile these measures to their nearest GAAP measure, a reconciliation can be provided without unreasonable cost or effort.
Attractive Market Fundamentals
Coal – The Viable and Reliable Choice

- 70% of the world’s steel production relies on coal. It is the backbone of both the steel and cement industries.

- Thermal coal is the largest source of global electricity today and is projected to maintain that lead role in 2025 at a 28% share.

- Not only is coal the affordable and reliable choice for energy in many markets, but it remains the only viable choice for critical industries.

Source: World Coal Institute
2022 has seen extreme supply shortages across the energy complex while demand continues to increase.

Supply response challenged by lack of capital investment and ever-increasing barriers to entry.

Rainfall records in the southern hemisphere, labor shortages, and domestic market obligations have challenged supply.

Russia/Ukraine conflict has redefined trade flows.

Fundamental demand profile and supply constraints favor prices staying higher than historical levels.

Peabody’s global scale and diversified portfolio is well positioned to continue to benefit from attractive market dynamics and pricing in both seaborne met and seaborne thermal.

Source: Platts and ICE Futures.
Long Term – The World Needs Steel, Steel Needs Metallurgical Coal

In 2020, the number of buildings in the world over 200 meters high was 1,725 – a 557% increase since 2000. The higher the building, the higher the steel intensity required.

Steel is crucial for rail transport; there are clear environmental benefits to rail transport over alternatives.

A wind turbine is comprised of between 84% to 90% iron and steel materials. A typical onshore turbine requires between 300 – 600 tonnes of steel.

Total Global Crude Steel Production (Bt)

- Developing world will be reliant on metallurgical coal and the blast furnace process for decades to come as steel production continues to grow
- EAF process is often prohibitively expensive and requires an established large scrap base, which doesn’t exist in newly urbanized economies

Source: World Steel Association; The graph was obtained from Wood Mackenzie Long Term Outlook (Apr 2022)
China's rapid urbanization drove met coal consumption growth the last 15-years, India is projected to drive the next ~25-years.

Australia projected to continue to dominate seaborne met coal supply, advantaged by high-quality products, low-cost operations, and proximity to demand centers.

Most new met coal supply projections are from restarts and expansions. Greenfield projects face ongoing challenges.

Peabody's existing met coal portfolio positioned to capture value from demand growth. The restart of North Goonyella significantly increases Peabody's premium HCC value generation profile.
Global electricity demand expected to grow by 2.6% between 2020 and 2025

Coal is forecasted to remain the largest source of electricity generation through 2025

On average, ~70 GW of global coal generation capacity has been added annually between 2010 and 2020, and another ~140 GW of new coal generation capacity is currently under construction

Seaborne thermal coal demand expected to hold steady over the next several years, coupled with potential supply reductions supports elevated price projections when compared to historical levels

Source: BP Energy Outlook, SNP Capital 1Q World Electric Power Markets Sep 2022
U.S. Thermal Coal Remains #1 Electricity Source in Major Regions Served by Peabody

MISO - Midcontinent Independent System Operator – 34% of Peabody's sales
- Manages electricity flow across 15 U.S. States and Canadian province of Manitoba
- Serves 42 million customers
- Generation Capacity ~ 190,000 MW
- Connects 72,000 miles of transmission lines to 6,852 generation units
- Coal: #1 Fuel Choice for Electricity Generation
- Coal picks up slack when wind generation not available

SPP - Southwest Power Pool – 22% of Peabody’s sales
- Oversees bulk electric grid and wholesale power market in 17 U.S. States
- Serves 19 million customers
- Generation Capacity ~ 105,000 MW
- Connects ~70,000 miles of transmission lines to 949 generation units
- Coal: #1 Fuel Choice for Electricity Generation
- Coal picks up slack when wind generation not available

ERCOT - Electricity Reliability Council of Texas – 16% of Peabody’s sales
- Manages electricity flow across 26+ million TX customers
- Represents ~90% of the state’s electric load
- Generation Capacity ~ 75,000 MW
- Connects ~53,000 miles of transmission lines to 1,030 generation units
- Coal: #3 Fuel Choice for Electricity Generation

Sources: MISO, ERCOT, SPP
Peabody is the largest producer in the PRB and is committed to serve customers' long-term needs – a differentiator.

Peabody has a unique ability to supply low-cost products out of the PRB with various qualities ranging from 8,200 Btu up to >8,900 Btu with ultra low sulfur (<0.50 lbs SO2) and low ash.

Peabody's ILB mines have the ability to meet customer requests as they change quality needs.

Twentymile accepted in the Atlantic seaborne thermal market as quality is comparable to Russia, Colombia, and South Africa coals with less political/execution risk.

El Segundo’s location an advantage to Southwestern U.S. plants with high demand.

Source: MSHA - 2022 data annualized based on Q1-Q3 data. The PRB vs Henry Hub graph was obtained from Wood Mackenzie Short Term Outlook (Oct 2022).
Operational Excellence
Operational Excellence Drives Operating Strategy

- Commitment to **Safe, Sustainable operations** drives all activities
  - 1st to achieve CoreSafety Certification
  - Award winning Mine Rescue teams
  - 2 operations won Sentinels of Safety Award in 2021
  - 1.02 TRIFR(1) vs industry average of 2.86

- Operate **cost-competitive mines** by driving operational efficiencies through application of continuous improvement and technology-driven solutions

- Risk-informed, investment optimal, **strategic plans** provide operational flexibility and ensure resiliency against uncertain coal price and demand cycles

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1. Total Recordable Incident Frequency Rate ("TRIFR") equals recordable incidents per 200,000 hours worked; Peabody YTD Sept 30, 2022 TRIFR of 1.02; MSHA reported total U.S. TRIFR for 2021 of 2.86.
## Peabody's Business Segments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mines</th>
<th>Full Year 2022 Estimate*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Seaborne Thermal</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wilpinjong</td>
<td>15.8 Tons Sold (millions)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wambo Underground</td>
<td>$85.00 Revenue per Ton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wambo OC JV</td>
<td>$45.00 Costs per Ton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$40.00 Margin per Ton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Seaborne Metallurgical</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shoa Creek</td>
<td>6.7 Tons Sold (millions)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metropolitan</td>
<td>$245.00 Revenue per Ton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coppabella / Moorvale (CMJV)</td>
<td>$120.00 Costs per Ton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$125.00 Margin per Ton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Powder River Basin</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Antelope Rochelle</td>
<td>85 Tons Sold (millions)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caballo</td>
<td>$12.80 Revenue per Ton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rawhide</td>
<td>$11.63 Costs per Ton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$1.18 Margin per Ton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Other U.S. Thermal</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bear Run</td>
<td>18.0 Tons Sold (millions)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Francisco Underground</td>
<td>$51.00 Revenue per Ton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wild Boar</td>
<td>$39.00 Costs per Ton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gateway North</td>
<td>$12.00 Margin per Ton</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note: Revenue per Ton, Costs per Ton and Adjusted EBITDA Margin per Ton are non-GAAP operating/statistical measures. Revenue per Ton and Adjusted EBITDA Margin per Ton are equal to revenue by segment and Adjusted EBITDA by segment, respectively, divided by segment tons sold. Costs per Ton is equal to Revenue per Ton less Adjusted EBITDA Margin per Ton. All figures are mid-point of guidance provided and are forward-looking measures. Due to the volatility and variability of certain items needed to reconcile these measures to their related GAAP measures, no reconciliation can be provided without unreasonable cost.
Seaborne Thermal Business Segment
Operations Overview

Strategic Advantage:
High margin operations positioned to serve Asia Pacific market

Wilpinjong Mine
Volume: 4.7 / 7.7 million tons (export / domestic)
Reserves: 76 million tons
Type: Surface – Dozer/Cast, Truck/Shovel
Product: Export (5,000-6,000 kcal/kg NAR)
Port: Newcastle Coal Infrastructure Group (NCIG) and Port Waratah Coal Services (PWCS)
Location: New South Wales, Australia

Wambo Open-Cut
Volume: 2.3 million tons
Reserves: 30 million tons
Type: Surface - Truck/Shovel
Product: Premium Export (~6000 kcal/kg NAR)
Port: NCIG and PWCS
Location: New South Wales, Australia

Wambo Underground
Volume: 1.1 million tons
Reserves: 2 million tons
Type: Underground - Longwall
Product: Premium Export (~6000 kcal/kg NAR)
Port: NCIG and PWCS
Location: New South Wales, Australia

Note: Volumes are estimated amounts for full year 2022. Reserves are shown as of December 31, 2021.
2022 costs impacted by inflationary pressures, sales price sensitive costs, Wambo UG extension, and unprecedented rain events

• Wambo complex, with a ~4-million-ton run-rate, offers Newcastle benchmark quality products

• Wilpinjong export coal, with a ~5-million-ton run-rate, is a ~24% ash product which prices at a 5-20% discount to the API-5 index, while Wilpinjong domestic coal prices in reference to production cost
Seaborne Met Business Segment Operations Overview

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mine/Location</th>
<th>Volume (2021)</th>
<th>Reserves (as of 2021)</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Metropolitan Mine</td>
<td>2.1 million tons</td>
<td>16 million tons</td>
<td>Underground - Longwall</td>
<td>Semi-hard (65%), PCI (25%), Thermal (10%)</td>
<td>Port Kembla Coal Terminal (PKCT)</td>
<td>New South Wales, Australia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shoal Creek Mine</td>
<td>0.9 million tons</td>
<td>18 million tons</td>
<td>Underground - LW</td>
<td>Coking – High Vol A</td>
<td>Barge coal to McDuffie Terminal (Mobile, AL)</td>
<td>Alabama</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CMJV (Coppabella Mine and Moorvale Mine)</td>
<td>3.7 million tons</td>
<td>20 million tons</td>
<td>Surface - Dragline, Dozer/Cast, Truck/Shovel</td>
<td>Premium Low Volatile PCI</td>
<td>Dalrymple Bay Coal Terminal (DBCT)</td>
<td>Queensland, Australia</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Volumes are estimated amounts for full year 2022. Reserves are shown as of December 31, 2021.

Strategic Advantage: Multiple locations and products, positioned to serve Asia Pacific and Atlantic market.
2022 cost increases due to inflation pressures, sales price sensitive costs, and Shoal Creek ramp-up

Total seaborne met production is comprised of 10% high-vol A (HVA), 20% semi-hard coking coal (SHCC), 60% pulverized coking coal (PCI), and 10% thermal

On average the seaborne met segment prices at a 20-25% discount to the premium hard-coking coal index price

Not included is 50% ownership in the Middlemount JV which provides exposure to an additional two million tons of PCI coal
PRB Business Segment
Operations Overview

North Antelope Rochelle Mine (NARM)
Volume: 61.5 million tons
Reserves: 1,484 million tons
Type: Surface – Dragline, Dozer/Cast, Truck/Shovel
Product: Sub-Bit Thermal (~8,800 BTU/lb, <0.50 lbs SO2)
Rail: BNSF and UP
Location: Wyoming

Strategic Advantage:
Low-cost operations,
largest producer,
significant reserves,
shared resources,
technologies

Caballo Mine
Volume: 13.0 million tons
Reserves: 318 million tons
Type: Surface – Dozer/Cast, Truck/Shovel
Product: Sub-Bit Thermal (~8,500 BTU/lb, 0.82 lbs SO2)
Rail: BNSF and UP
Location: Wyoming

Rawhide Mine
Volume: 10.5 million tons
Reserves: 127 million tons
Type: Surface – Dozer/Cast, Truck/Shovel
Product: Sub-Bit Thermal (~8,200-8,300 BTU/lb, 0.85 lbs SO2)
Rail: BNSF
Location: Wyoming

Note: Volumes are estimated averages for full year 2022. Reserves are shown as of December 31, 2021.

BUILDING BRIGHTER FUTURES
2022 cost increases due to inflation pressures, sales price sensitive costs, and poor rail performance and related lower volumes

Strong book of forward sales contracts with 82 million tons priced for 2023 at an average price of $13.25 per ton
Other U.S. Thermal Business Segment Operations Overview

**Bear Run Mine**
- Volume: 6.5 million tons
- Reserves: 137 million tons
- Type: Surface - Dragline, Dozer/Cast, Truck/Shovel
- Product: Thermal ~11,000 Btu/lb, 4.5 lbs. SO2
- Rail: Indiana Railroad to Indiana Southern / NS and CSX
- Location: Indiana

**Wild Boar Mine**
- Volume: 2.4 million tons
- Reserves: 19 million tons
- Type: Surface - Dragline, Dozer/Cast, Truck/Shovel
- Product: Thermal ~11,000 Btu/lb, 5.0 lbs. SO2
- Rail: NS or Indiana Southern
- Location: Indiana

**Francisco Underground**
- Volume: 1.8 million tons
- Reserves: 8 million tons
- Type: Underground – Continuous Miner
- Product: Thermal ~11,500 Btu/lb, 6.0 lbs. SO2
- Rail: NS
- Location: Indiana

Note: Volumes are estimated amounts for full year 2022. Reserves are shown as of December 31, 2021.
Other U.S. Thermal Business Segment Operations Overview (continued)

- **Gateway North Mine**
  - Volume: 2.4 million tons
  - Reserves: 41 million tons
  - Type: Underground – Continuous Miner
  - Product: Thermal ~11,000 Btu/lb, 5.4 lbs SO2
  - Rail: UP
  - Location: Illinois

- **Twentymile Mine**
  - Volume: 1.5 million tons
  - Reserves: 8 million tons
  - Type: Underground – Longwall
  - Product: Thermal ~11,200 Btu/lb, 0.80 lbs SO2
  - Rail: UP
  - Location: Colorado

- **El Segundo / Lee Ranch Mine**
  - Volume: 3.4 million tons
  - Reserves: 17 million tons
  - Type: Surface - Dragline, Dozer/Cast, Truck/Shovel
  - Product: Thermal ~9,250 Btu/lb, 2.0 lbs SO2
  - Rail: BNSF
  - Location: New Mexico

Note: Volumes are estimated amounts for full year 2022. Reserves are shown as of December 31, 2021.
30 • 2022 cost increases due to inflation pressures, sales price sensitive costs, and costs associated with incremental volumes.

- Increased production volume to meet increased customer demand.

- Strong book of forward sales contracts with 18.6 million tons priced for 2023 at an average price of $50.70 per ton.

Other U.S. Thermal Business Segment Operations Overview

Other U.S. Thermal Costs per Ton

- 2022 cost increases due to inflation pressures, sales price sensitive costs, and costs associated with incremental volumes.
- Increased production volume to meet increased customer demand.
- Strong book of forward sales contracts with 18.6 million tons priced for 2023 at an average price of $50.70 per ton.

* Note: Revenue per Ton, Costs per Ton and Adjusted EBITDA Margin per Ton are non-GAAP operating/statistical measures. Revenue per Ton and Adjusted EBITDA Margin per Ton are equal to revenue by segment and Adjusted EBITDA by segment, respectively, divided by segment tons sold. Costs per Ton is equal to Revenue per Ton less Adjusted EBITDA Margin per Ton. Refer to the reconciliations to the nearest GAAP measures in the appendix. 2022 YTD at September 30, 2022.
Unique Organic Growth Opportunity:
North Goonyella Redevelopment Takeaways

Redevelopment utilizing existing infrastructure and equipment in place

Premium grade hard coking coal, considered the cornerstone of coking coal feedstocks globally

Proximity advantage to supply India and wider Asia. Regions with strong demand growth forecasts

Staged redevelopment for initial 20 million tons delivers attractive financial returns of approximately 25 percent IRR
North Goonyella Redevelopment
World-Class Infrastructure in Place

- Brownfield redevelopment benefits from significant infrastructure with replacement cost estimated at more than $1 billion
- Infrastructure includes:
  - Coal Handling Prep Plant (CHPP) with successful history
  - Dedicated accommodation village for over 400 workers
  - New CAT longwall system on the surface
  - Dedicated rail loop connected to Goonyella rail system
North Goonyella Redevelopment Project Stages Map

- Stage 1 capital of $140 million anticipated to be completed in early 2024.
- Stage 2 capital of $240 million, over two years, to complete development and allow longwall mining of 20 million tons beginning in 2026.
- The only approval needed from regulators is to re-enter Zone B.
- Various options for extension and/or expansions:
  - Goonyella lower seam (GLB2) reserves (~50 million tons – company controlled), directly below Goonyella middle seam (pictured).
The Future of Coal
Break

Peabody
ESG Focus
ESG Focus
To Be the Coal Producer of Choice

We differentiate ourselves to make Peabody the partner of choice in the coal space

- We want to make it as easy as possible for counterparties to do business with us.
  - Improved reporting and keystone projects like R3 Renewables are opening doors previously closed to us

by seeking dual-purpose ESG initiatives (both ESG and financial benefits), and

- Our ESG initiatives must be in support of our business and financial objectives.
  - Compete for capital just like any other initiative
  - Value on the revenue side and/or by pushing our assets down the cost curve

by being transparent and objective about our efforts and goals.

- We meet skepticism with objective data and transparent reporting.
  - Robust and durable ESG data collection processes
  - Measurable, objective ESG goals coupled with transparent reporting
Opportunities to Accomplish ESG Goals
Leveraging Our Existing Assets

- **Land:** 185,000+ acres in US alone
  - Opportunity to develop wind and solar projects in US and AUS
  - Commercial scale or to reduce site energy costs
- **Water:** 38 million gallons managed per day
  - Opportunity for pump-hydro energy storage
  - Potential sale of water
- **Methane Gas:** 60,000+ tons per year
  - Opportunity to capture and sell or use Methane from underground facilities
  - Opportunity to generate carbon credits
- **Operational Efficiencies:**
  - Reduce fuel usage
  - Optimize material haulage
  - Electrify equipment
  - Utilize onsite power generation
  - Utilize hybrid motors on equipment
Emphasis on ESG for Stakeholder Engagement

**Environmental**
- Responsible coal mining, reducing impact from operations and making best use of natural resources while creating economic value
- Targets for greenhouse gas reduction and land reclamation
- Collaborating with stakeholders on a pipeline of projects aimed at reducing emissions and creating future carbon offsets
- Supporting research and innovation to position our industry for the future

**Social**
- Safety is our first value and leading measure of excellence
- Strive for diversity of backgrounds, thoughts and experiences by emphasizing inclusive hiring practices and workplaces
- Active engagement with indigenous stakeholders on cultural heritage issues
- Significant contributions to regions through taxes, fees and royalties
- Member of U.N. Global Compact and signatory to CEO Action for Diversity & Inclusion pledge

**Governance**
- Focus on good governance, strategy and management, with integrity a driving value
- Independent Board Chair and committees
- Executive compensation designed to align management with stockholders, and incorporates measurable ESG metrics
ESG Pipeline Highlight: R3 Renewables Reclaim, Reimagine, Repower

- Creates value while utilizing Peabody’s core competencies, in addition to monetizing existing Midwest land assets
- Ability to serve customer ESG ambitions and demand for renewables by potentially delivering credits with coal supply contracts to achieve net-zero emissions
- Joint venture partners bring expertise in renewable project development and capital market capabilities

Joint venture in collaboration with Riverstone Holdings and Summit Partners

Pursue development of up to 3.3 GW of utility-scale solar PV and 1.6 GW of battery storage

Six potential sites on large tracts of land on or near previous coal mining operations in Indiana and Illinois
Financial Strength
Financial Strategy

Free Cash Flow Generation
• Generate cash in excess of liquidity and capital requirements

Balance Sheet Optimization
• Eliminate secured debt, currently ~$545 million
• Establish asset retirement obligation (ARO) funding mechanism for final reclamation expenditures
• Other debt-like obligations include legacy retiree healthcare and black lung liabilities

Shareholder Returns & Strategic Investments
• Establish shareholder return program once restrictions from secured debt and surety agreement are lifted
• Organic investments with primary focus on robust organic project pipeline (e.g., North Goonyella)
Secured Debt Reduction

- Retirement of remaining senior secured debt (~$545 million)
  - Offers pending to repurchase the remaining $196 million of PIC AU (Wilpinjong) debt (substantially all has been tendered)
  - PEC 2025 Term Loan is fully prepayable at par
  - PEC 2025 Secured Notes are callable at 101.59%

*As of September 30, 2022.
Reclamation Bonding Requirements

- Reclamation surety bonds:
  ~$1.2 billion
  - Regulatory mandated financial insurance for final reclamation obligations
  - Historically partially collateralized with off-balance sheet letters of credit

- Asset retirement obligation liability:
  ~$725 million
  - End of mine life reclamation cost estimate for asset retirement obligations (ARO) recorded on balance sheet

- Collateral supporting surety bonds:
  ~$475 million
  - Currently at approximately 65% of ARO GAAP liability
  - Includes cash pre-funding of $150 million


Note: Cash collateral represents cash and cash backed letters of credit.
Future Surety Framework

• Existing surety agreement includes
  - Formulaic approach to increasing collateral based on Free Cash Flow
  - Prohibition on shareholder returns

• Seeking amendments to 2020 Surety Agreement
  - Eliminate LC facility and cash back reclamation expenditures
  - Pre-fund to fully defease the liability
  - Annual true-up of funding level based on reclamation completed and change in laws or requirements
  - Eliminate restrictions on shareholder returns after funding requirements are met
# Strong Free Cash Flow Potential

## Table: Free Cash Flow Potential

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2022 Estimate</th>
<th>2022 with 2023 Indicative Pricing (1)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Forward (2)</td>
<td>Spot (2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Seaborne Thermal</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volume: 15.8Mt</td>
<td>$85</td>
<td>$93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost per ton: $345</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revenue per ton Assumption</td>
<td>$530</td>
<td>$760</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjusted EBITDA</td>
<td></td>
<td>$900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Seaborne Met</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volume: 6.7Mt</td>
<td>$245</td>
<td>$207</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost per ton: $120</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revenue per ton Assumption</td>
<td>$790</td>
<td>$580</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjusted EBITDA</td>
<td></td>
<td>$750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PRB</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volume: 95Mt</td>
<td>$12.90</td>
<td>$13.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost per ton: $11.63</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revenue per ton Assumption</td>
<td>$90</td>
<td>$150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjusted EBITDA</td>
<td></td>
<td>$150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Other U.S. Thermal</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volume: 18.0Mt</td>
<td>$51</td>
<td>$51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost per ton: $39</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revenue per ton Assumption</td>
<td>$225</td>
<td>$225</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjusted EBITDA</td>
<td></td>
<td>$225</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Operating Segment Adjusted EBITDA</strong></td>
<td>$1,735</td>
<td>$1,715</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. 2022 operating performance with forward or spot pricing and 2023 priced volume.
2. Forward pricing and spot pricing as of November 4, 2022.
3. Cash Margin on 2023 Hedges (3)

Note: Free Cash Flow is a non-GAAP financial measure defined as net cash provided by operating activities plus net cash used in investing activities and excludes cash outflows related to business combinations. Free Cash Flow is used by management as a measure of our financial performance and our ability to generate excess cash flow from our business operations. The estimates presented above are forward-looking measures. Due to the volatility and variability of certain items related to reconcile these measures to their related GAAP measures, no reconciliation can be provided without unreasonable cost or effort.
## Significantly Undervalued Free Cash Flow Potential

### Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2022 Estimate</th>
<th>2022 with 2023 Indicative Pricing (1)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Forward (2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indicative Adjusted Free Cash Flow</td>
<td>$1,125</td>
<td>$1,505</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indicative December 31, 2022 Cash Balance (4)</td>
<td>$1,915</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Market Cap (5)</td>
<td>$3,900</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FCF Yield</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Market Cap - Net Cash (4)</td>
<td>$2,850</td>
<td>$2,850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjusted FCF Yield</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>53%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

1) 2022 operating performance with forward or spot pricing and 2023 forecast volume.
2) Forward pricing, spot pricing and Market Cap as of November 4, 2022.
3) Indicative December 31, 2022 Cash Balance does not include potential Q4-2022 debt refinancings.
4) Net Cash equals indicative December 31, 2022 cash balance less debt as of September 30, 2022.
Returning Value to Shareholders

• A de-risked balance sheet and strong cash flow projections allow us to deliver shareholder returns AND reinvest in the portfolio with high-return projects

• Developing shareholder return program
  - Proportionate to free cash flow generation
  - Flexible to include dividends and share buybacks
  - Variable based on prevailing market conditions

• Continue to invest in select high-return projects that create long-term shareholder value
  - Maintain asset portfolio
  - Reweight towards seaborne markets
  - Project pipeline of extensions/expansions at Wilpinjong, the CMJV, Metropolitan, and North Goonyella
Our Financial Outlook is Bright

**Bullet Proof Balance Sheet**
- Repay remaining secured debt
- Complete pre-funding of final reclamation
- Maximize value from a de-risked balance sheet

**Free Cash Flow Generation**
- Maximize cash generation from price volatility and careful control of costs and capital

**Returning Value to Shareholders**

---

**Shareholder Returns**
- Flexible / potential for variable dividends and share buybacks

**Portfolio Reinvestment**
- High return project portfolio
Growing Shareholder Value
What it Means to be the Coal Producer of Choice

The Coal Producer of Choice

Resilient in All Cycles
Growing Shareholder Value
Portfolio Diversity
Operational Excellence
ESG Focus
Financial Strength
Coal Producer of Choice – Building Brighter Futures

✓ Our financial strength has us proceeding down a clearly defined path to instituting a 2023 shareholder distribution plan

✓ Our diverse asset base is serving a geographically diverse customer base – unique portfolio that’s hard to duplicate

✓ Our ESG initiatives are complimentary to our business and financial objectives; not in competition with them

Note: Adjusted EBITDA is a non-GAAP financial measure. Refer to the definition and reconciliation to the nearest GAAP measure for actual results in the appendix. The estimates presented above are forward-looking measures. Due to the volatility and variability of certain items needed to reconcile these measures to their nearest GAAP measure, no reconciliation can be provided without unreasonable cost or effort.
Appendix Materials
### 2022 Guidance Table

#### Segment Performance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Segment</th>
<th>Total Volume (millions of short tons)</th>
<th>Priced Volume (millions of short tons)</th>
<th>Priced Volume Pricing per Short Ton</th>
<th>Average Cost per Short Ton</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PRB - Total</td>
<td>40 - 50</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>$45.00</td>
<td>$18.00 - $22.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other U.S. Thermal - Total</td>
<td>17.5 - 35.0</td>
<td>18.0</td>
<td>$40.00</td>
<td>$20.00 - $40.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seaborne Thermal (Export)</td>
<td>7.0 - 8.2</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>$244.00</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seaborne Thermal - Total</td>
<td>15.6 - 16.0</td>
<td>14.6</td>
<td>$38.75</td>
<td>$43.00 - $47.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seaborne Metallurgical - Total</td>
<td>5.5 - 6.0</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>$320.00</td>
<td>$115.00 - $120.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Weather Performance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Weather Region</th>
<th>Total Volume (millions of short tons)</th>
<th>Priced Volume (millions of short tons)</th>
<th>Priced Volume Pricing per Short Ton</th>
<th>Average Cost per Short Ton</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wyong (Export)</td>
<td>13.0 - 16.0</td>
<td>13.0</td>
<td>$20.00</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wyong (Domestic)</td>
<td>7.7 - 7.8</td>
<td>7.8</td>
<td>$20.50</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wyong - Total</td>
<td>13.7 - 17.8</td>
<td>13.8</td>
<td>$20.00</td>
<td>$13.00 - $13.50</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Other Annual Financial Metrics (in millions)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metric</th>
<th>2022 Full Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SG&amp;A</td>
<td>$86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Cash Interest Payments</td>
<td>$130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major Project/Debt Capital Expenditures</td>
<td>$100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Capital Expenditures</td>
<td>$100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARO Cash Spend</td>
<td>$60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Debit)/Credit (net cash spend)</td>
<td>$25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Supplemental Information

- **PRB and Other U.S. Thermal**: PRB and Other U.S. Thermal volume reflects volume priced as of October 2022. Weighted average quality for the PRB segment 2022 volume is approximately 8,700 BTU.
- **Seaborne Thermal**: Seaborne Thermal volume reflects volume priced as of October 2022, including Annual priced volume. Residual seaborne thermal export pricing values based on sales timing and product quality as well as optimization strategies. In general, the Wambo unpriced products for the fourth quarter of 2022 are expected to price with reference to Global coal “NEWC” levels and Wyong, with a higher ash content, anticipated to price principally in line with AP1 & Asia levels given current coal quality and market conditions.
- **Seaborne Metallurgical**: On average, Peabody’s total metallurgical sales are anticipated to price at 20-25% discounts to the premium hard-coking coal index (FOB Australia). Peabody’s total metallurgical sales for the fourth quarter of 2022 are expected to be comprised of ~60% HIv coal and ~40% PCI/SHCC Thermal coal.

---

Certain forward-looking measures and metrics presented are non-GAAP financial and operating/statistical measures. Due to the volatility and variability of certain items needed to reconcile these measures to their nearest GAAP measure, no reconciliation can be provided without unreasonable cost or effort.
### Reconciliation of Non-GAAP Measures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Year Ended</th>
<th>Nine Months Ended</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dec. 31, 2023</td>
<td>Sept. 30, 2022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tons Sold (in Millions)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seaborne Thermal Mining Operations</td>
<td>17.3</td>
<td>11.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seaborne Metallurgical Mining Operations</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>4.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Powder River Basin Mining Operations</td>
<td>80.4</td>
<td>51.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other U.S. Thermal Mining Operations</td>
<td>10.9</td>
<td>13.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total U.S. Thermal Mining Operations</td>
<td>105.3</td>
<td>74.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corporate and Other</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>107.3</td>
<td>75.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revenue Summary (in Millions)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seaborne Thermal Mining Operations</td>
<td>$ 940.0</td>
<td>$ 959.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seaborne Metallurgical Mining Operations</td>
<td>727.7</td>
<td>1,165.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Powder River Basin Mining Operations</td>
<td>971.3</td>
<td>711.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other U.S. Thermal Mining Operations</td>
<td>680.3</td>
<td>580.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total U.S. Thermal Mining Operations</td>
<td>1,660.3</td>
<td>1,460.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corporate and Other</td>
<td>$ (57)</td>
<td>$ (520.1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$ 3,318.3</td>
<td>$ 3,355.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Reporting Segment Costs Summary (in Millions)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seaborne Thermal Mining Operations</td>
<td>$ 580.0</td>
<td>$ 520.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seaborne Metallurgical Mining Operations</td>
<td>545.5</td>
<td>573.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Powder River Basin Mining Operations</td>
<td>836.5</td>
<td>727.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other U.S. Thermal Mining Operations</td>
<td>524.9</td>
<td>504.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total U.S. Thermal Mining Operations</td>
<td>1,356.2</td>
<td>1,223.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>Corporate and Other</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>13.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$ 2,331.6</td>
<td>$ 2,234.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjusted EBITDA (in Millions)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seaborne Thermal Mining Operations</td>
<td>$ 353.1</td>
<td>$ 438.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seaborne Metallurgical Mining Operations</td>
<td>179.2</td>
<td>555.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Powder River Basin Mining Operations</td>
<td>134.0</td>
<td>43.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other U.S. Thermal Mining Operations</td>
<td>165.2</td>
<td>184.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total U.S. Thermal Mining Operations</td>
<td>299.1</td>
<td>226.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Middlemount (1)</td>
<td>48.2</td>
<td>123.9</td>
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<tr>
<td>Resource Management Results (2)</td>
<td>6.9</td>
<td>23.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Selling and Administrative Expenses</td>
<td>(84.9)</td>
<td>(64.5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Operating Costs, Net (6)</td>
<td>116.1</td>
<td>3.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjusted EBITDA (3)</td>
<td>$ 916.7</td>
<td>$ 1,344.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Refer to definitions and footnotes on slide 58.
### Reconciliation of Non-GAAP Financial Measures

#### Income from Continuing Operations, Net of Income Taxes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Dec. 31, 2021</th>
<th>Sept. 30, 2022</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Income from Continuing Operations</td>
<td>$347.4</td>
<td>$675.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depreciation, Depletion and Amortization</td>
<td>308.7</td>
<td>227.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asset Retirement Obligation Expenses</td>
<td>44.7</td>
<td>40.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restructuring Charges</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest Expense</td>
<td>183.4</td>
<td>110.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net (Gain) Loss on Early Debt Extinguishment</td>
<td>(33.2)</td>
<td>34.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest Income</td>
<td>(6.5)</td>
<td>(6.3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Mark-to-Market Adjustment on Actuarially Determined Liabilities</td>
<td>(43.4)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unrealized Losses on Foreign Currency Option Contracts</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>4.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Take-or-Pay Contract-Based Intangible Recognition</td>
<td>(4.3)</td>
<td>(2.2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income Tax Provision</td>
<td>22.8</td>
<td>21.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Adjusted EBITDA</strong></td>
<td><strong>$916.7</strong></td>
<td><strong>$1,344.2</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Operating Costs and Expenses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Dec. 31, 2021</th>
<th>Sept. 30, 2022</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unrealized Losses on Foreign Currency Option Contracts</td>
<td>(7.5)</td>
<td>(4.4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Take-or-Pay Contract-Based Intangible Recognition</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Periodic Benefit Credit, Excluding Service Cost</td>
<td>(38.3)</td>
<td>(36.7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Reporting Segment Costs</strong></td>
<td><strong>$2,511.6</strong></td>
<td><strong>$2,174.1</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Refer to definitions and footnotes on slide 58.
Reconciliation of Non-GAAP Measures:
Definitions

Note: Management believes that non-GAAP performance measures are used by investors to measure our operating performance and lenders to measure our ability to incur and service debt. These measures are not intended to serve as alternatives to U.S. GAAP measures of performance and may not be comparable to similarly-titled measures presented by other companies.

(1) Includes net losses related to unrealized mark-to-market adjustments on derivatives related to forecasted sales.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year Ended</th>
<th>Net unrealized loss</th>
<th>(In Millions)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dec. 31, 2021</td>
<td>$ (115.1)</td>
<td>$ (235.1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sept. 30, 2022</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(2) Total Reporting Segment Costs is defined as operating costs and expenses adjusted for the discrete items that management excluded in analyzing each of our segments' operating performance as displayed in the reconciliation above. Total Reporting Segment Costs is used by management as a component of a metric to measure each of our segment's operating performance.

(3) Adjusted EBITDA is defined as (loss) income from continuing operations before deducting net interest expense, income taxes, asset retirement obligation expenses, and depreciation, depletion and amortization. Adjusted EBITDA is also adjusted for the discrete items that management excluded in analyzing each of our segment's operating performance as displayed in the reconciliation above. Adjusted EBITDA is used by management as the primary metric to measure each of our segment's operating performance and allocate resources.

(4) We account for our 50% equity interest in Middlemount Coal Pty Ltd. (Middlemount), which owns the Middlemount Mine, under the equity method. Middlemount's standalone results exclude the impact of related changes in deferred tax asset valuation allowance and reserves and amortization of basis difference recorded by the Company in applying the equity method. Middlemount's standalone results include (on a 50% attributable basis):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year Ended</th>
<th>Tons sold</th>
<th>(In Millions)</th>
<th>Depreciation, depletion and amortization and asset retirement obligation expenses</th>
<th>Insurance settlement attributable to 2019 business interruption and property damage claim</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dec. 31, 2021</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>$ 10.4</td>
<td>$ 12.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sept. 30, 2022</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>$ 6.7</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(5) Includes gains (losses) on certain surplus coal reserve and surface land sales and property management costs and revenue.

(6) Includes trading and brokerage activities, costs associated with post-mining activities, minimum charges on certain transportation-related contracts, costs associated with suspended operations including the North Goonyella Mine and the Q3 2021 gain of $26.1 million recognized on the sale of the Millennium Mine.