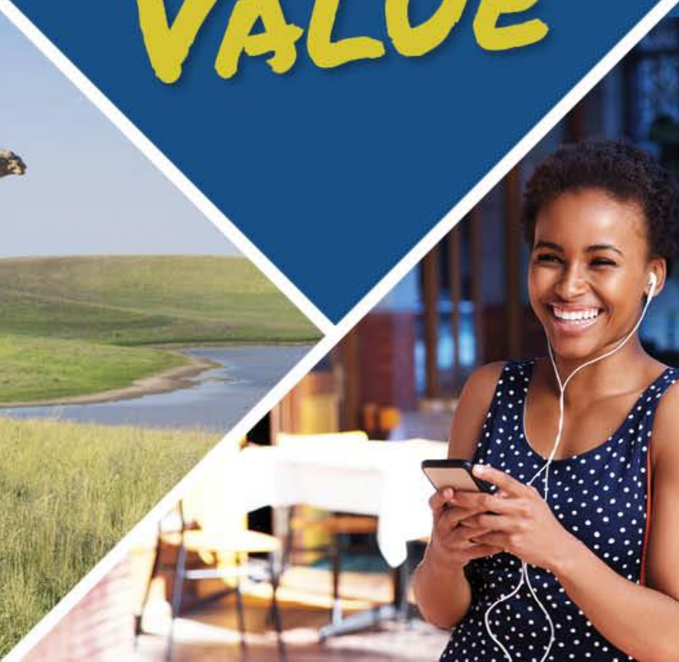
BMO Global Metals and Mining Conference

Delivering **RESULTS**

Generating **VALUE**

Glenn Kellow
President and Chief Executive Officer

February 27, 2018



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Statement on Forward-Looking Information

This presentation contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of the 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 we expect or anticipate will occur in the future are forward-looking statements. They may include estimates of revenues, income, earnings per share, cost savings, capital expenditures, dividends, share repurchases, liquidity, capital structure, market share, industry volume, or other financial items, descriptions of management's plans or objectives for future operations, or descriptions of assumptions underlying any of the above. All forward-looking statements speak only as of the date they are made and reflect the company's good faith beliefs, assumptions and expectations, but they are not guarantees of future performance or events. Furthermore, the company 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 the company's control, that are described in our Annual Report on Form 10-K, as well as additional factors we may describe from time to time in other filings with the SEC. You may get such filings for free at our 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.

BTU Offers Unique Investment Opportunity

Investment Thesis

We're the largest global pure-play coal company, serving power and steel customers in more than 25 countries on 6 continents… We have significant scale, high-quality assets and diversity in geography and products

Financial Approach

1. *Generate Cash*
2. *Maintain Financial Strength*
3. *Invest Wisely*
4. *Return Cash to Shareholders*

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Peabody's Significant Scale Offers Numerous Benefits

- High reserve-to-production ratio allows for optimized mine planning, solid cost structure and expansion optionality
- Benefits customers by providing flexible production and sourcing, improved confidence in reliability of supply, "alternative brand name" for supplier diversification
- Enables sharing of skills, knowledge, equipment, contracts and best practices
- Scalable SG&A and shared trading, administrative and technical services
- Improves access to financial markets

'The Peabody Way'

192

Million tons of coal sales

5.2

Billion tons of proven and probable reserves

23

Operations in 8 states and 2 flagship countries

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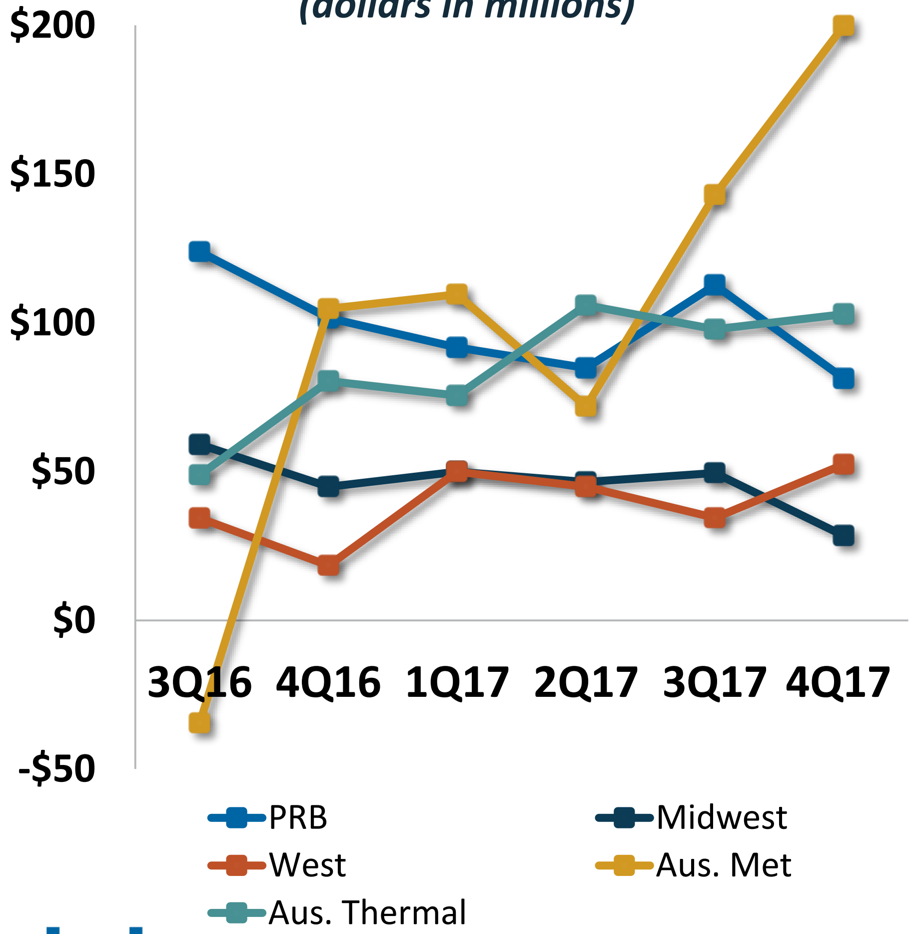
Note: Coal sales and proven and probable reserves as of Dec. 31, 2017. 2017 proven and probable reserves reflect year-end estimates; Final Dec. 31, 2017 proven and probable reserve estimates to be included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Geographic and Product Diversity Targeted to Deliver Maximum Value for Shareholders

Adj. EBITDA Contributions Led by 3 Different Mining Segments in Past 6 Quarters (dollars in millions)



2017 Highlights

- Average 2017 Adjusted EBITDA margins of 30%
- Largest total Adjusted EBITDA contribution in 5 years
- Met platform leads company in Adjusted EBITDA
- PRB margins top competition
- Lowering or largely maintaining costs in all segments in 2018

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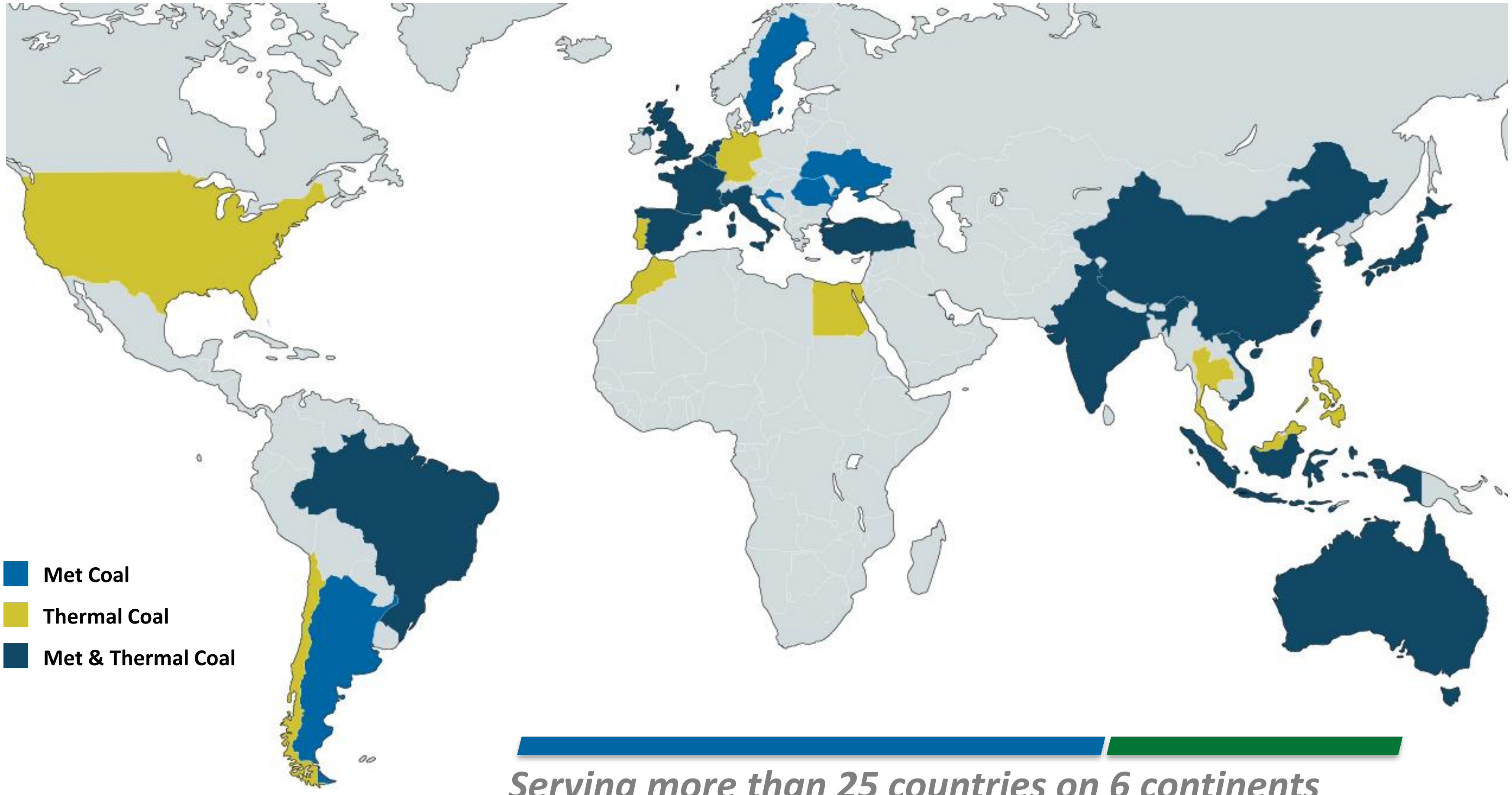
Note: Adjusted EBITDA is a non-GAAP metric. Refer to the reconciliations to the nearest GAAP measures in the appendix.

Company Offers Extensive Diversity of Geography, Customers and Products



Serving more than 25 countries on 6 continents

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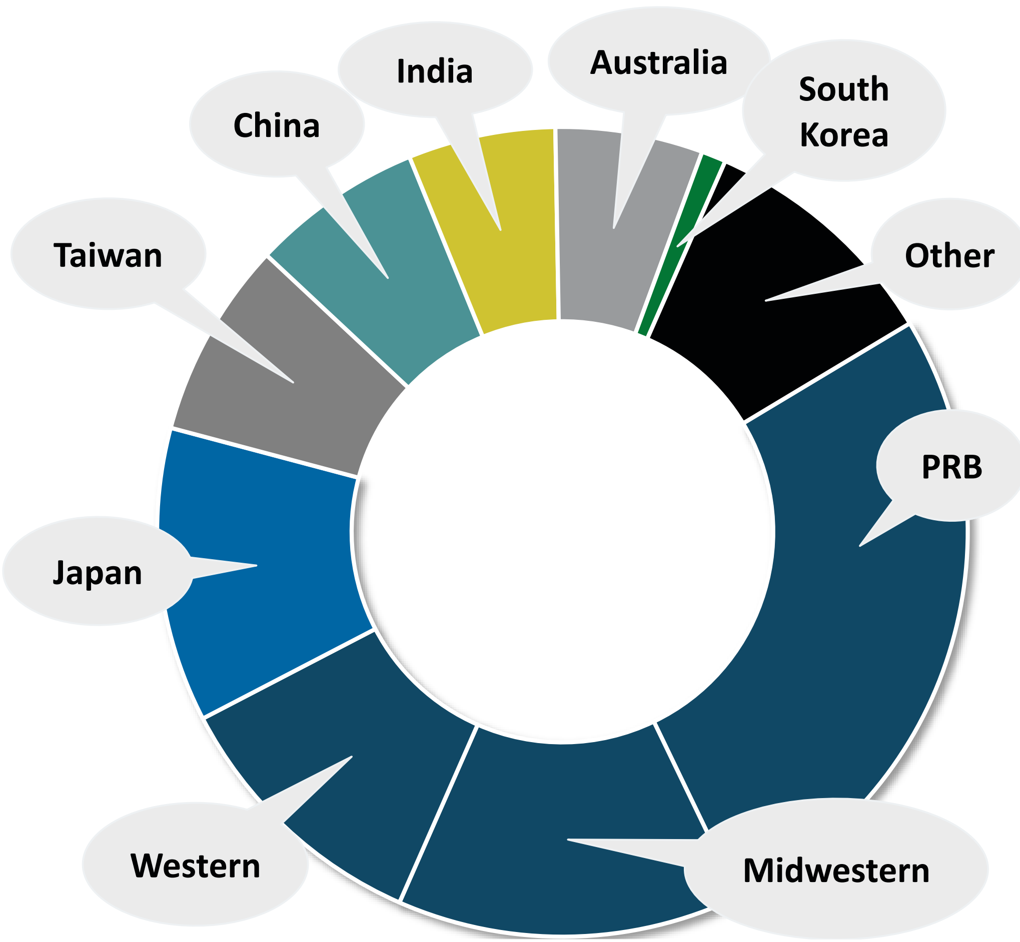
Note: Highlighted countries represent customers served in at least one year between 2015 – 2017.

Diversity Offers Significant Competitive Advantage

Percentage of Total Revenue from Customer Geographic Region in 2017



- Large number of revenue streams
- Multi-regional exposure limits operating, logistics and demand risks
- Increased risk-adjusted returns; non-correlative demand drivers
- Movements in currency and economic fundamentals
- Regulatory, political diversification

Note: The company attributes revenue to individual countries based on the location of the physical delivery of the coal. Revenue percentage for FY 2017.

Global Industry Overview

- Coal remains major part of global energy mix and essential ingredient in steelmaking
- 8 billion tonnes of coal fuels 37% of global electricity and enables continued growth in steel production
- Peabody strategically positioned with seaborne production to meet best demand centers and well-placed, low-cost U.S. assets

37%

Share of global electricity

30%

Share of U.S. electricity

1B

Billion tonne per year global met coal demand

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Source: Industry reports and Peabody Global Analytics. Electricity generation from IEA World Energy Outlook 2017.

Peabody View: Global Coal Industry Undergoing Several Long-Term Trends

- Global coal demand likely marked by modest overall growth
- Increases in Asia demand more than offset declines in U.S. and Europe as demand shifts to Pacific
- Small changes in supply-demand can lead to major shifts in pricing
- Australia expected to continue to drive majority of global seaborne supply growth for both met and thermal
- Coal expected to remain important component of U.S. energy mix

11

Million tons – increase in 2017 global seaborne met coal demand

~50

Million tons of U.S. demand difference between \$2.80 and \$3.20/mmBtu natural gas

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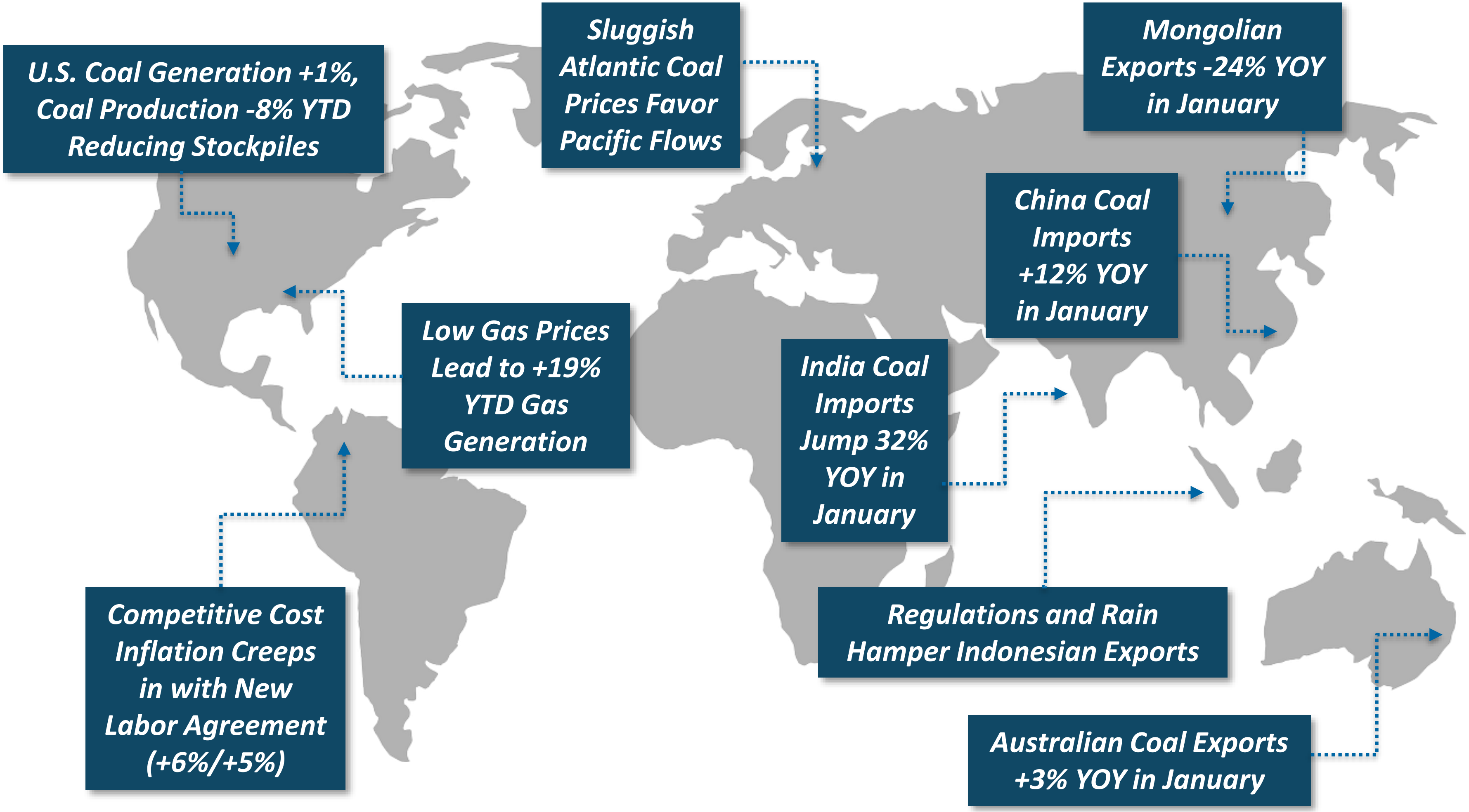
Source: Industry reports and Peabody Global Analytics.

Spotlight: Quick Review of Industry Conditions With Lively Start to 2018



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Source: NMA Weekly Statistical Summary Feb. 16, 2018; Industry reports and Peabody Global Analytics.

IHS Markit: Total Global Coal Generation Capacity to Increase 15% by 2030

- Total world coal-fueled capacity grows 15% by 2,030 to 2,389 GW
- While ROW coal-fueled capacity expected to decline 125 GW from 2017 – 2030, Asia capacity rises 439 GW
- World growth greater than entire U.S. fleet

Dalrymple Bay Coal Terminal

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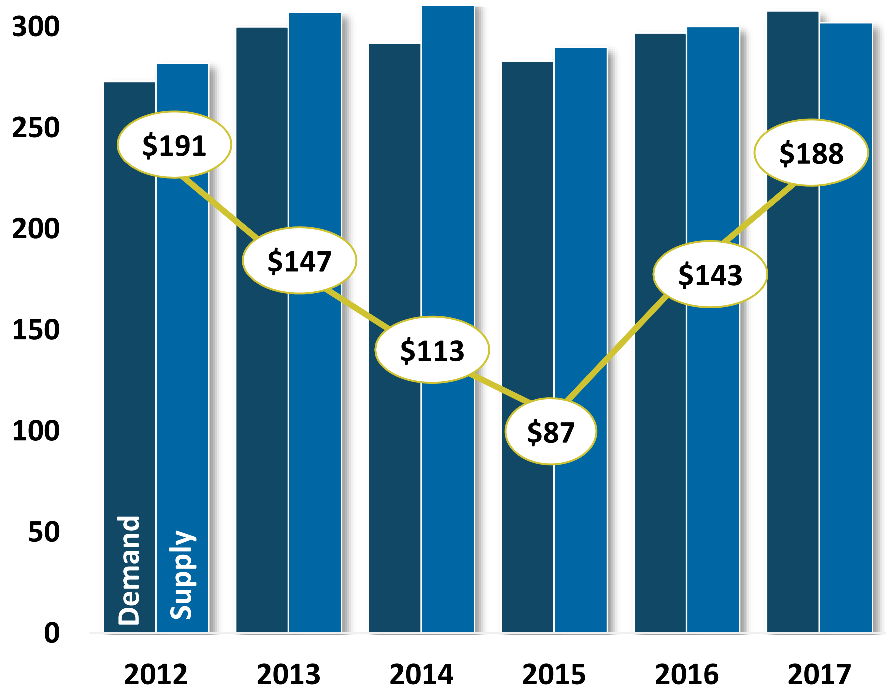
Small Changes in Seaborne Metallurgical Supply and Demand Have Outsized Impact on Pricing

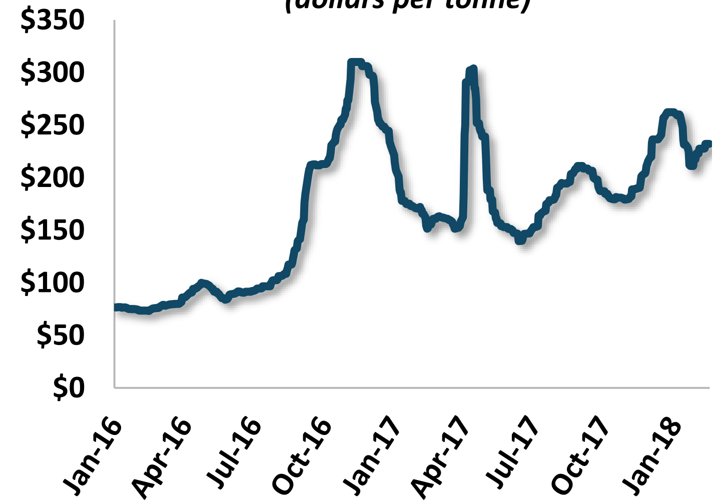
Seaborne Metallurgical Coal Supply & Demand
(tonnes in millions)



Pricing reaches highest level since 2012 on modest demand growth, supply constraints

- Chinese imports increase 10 million tonnes in 2017
  - Chinese net finished steel exports decline 35% in 2017
- Global demand increases 11 million tonnes in 2017; supply grows 4 million tonnes

Spot HCC Pricing
(dollars per tonne)



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Source: Industry reports and Peabody Global Analytics.

U.S. Fundamentals: Secular Decline Expected to Moderate Over Next 5 Years

- Declines in coal use and share of electricity expected to slow as gas prices stabilize from last 5-year period
- Lowest-cost basins most competitive against natural gas
- Retirements expected to drive 15 – 20 million ton-per-year average decline over each of next five years
  - Declines likely front-loaded in period
- U.S. provides meaningful cash flows for Peabody with most operations competitive with natural gas

30%

U.S. share of generation in 2017

27.4%

Third-party avg. of coal's share of U.S. generation in 2022

~40 GW

Expected U.S. coal plant retirements over next 5 years

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Source: Industry reports and Peabody Global Analytics.

Peabody's Strategies:
Strong Foundation for 2018 Priorities

- *A leading position in U.S. PRB and Illinois Basin*
- *Seaborne thermal and metallurgical coal platform to capture higher-growth Asian demand centers*

Operational Excellence
Drive safety, productivity, cost efficiency and reclamation performance.

Financial Strength
Maintain target capital structure that enables sustainable performance through all market cycles and maximize shareholder returns through disciplined capital allocation.

Portfolio Management
Continually enhance the value of our portfolio emphasizing high-quality assets targeting the most attractive demand centers.

Focused Engagement
Support our license to operate and advocate favorable energy policy and advances in generation technology including HELE and CCUS.

Best People
Employ the best people in the industry and align their talents to maximize their full potential.

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Australian Operations: Multiple Benefits to Peabody

1. Australia strategically positioned to serve higher-growth Asia-Pacific demand centers

2. Australian segment strengthens and diversifies Peabody's portfolio

3. Nine mines offer quality export thermal and met coal products to multiple countries

4. Tier-one thermal segment with quality assets structure and strong margins

5. Double-digit met coal volumes for foreseeable future

6. Reserve position and lease development areas offer long-term optionality

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Australia Spotlight: Advancing New Longwall at North Goonyella, Underwriting Double Digit Met Volumes


New CAT Longwall

Payback begins in 2018, nearly a year in advance of commencement

- New longwall expected to replace current longwall system in 2019
- New longwall offers several benefits:
  - Avoids lease payments/buyout
  - Reduces longwall downtime in 2018, 2019
  - Transitioning to higher-quality coal panels in 2019
  - Limits timing, amount of repairs of new longwall once in commission

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U.S. Operations: Multiple Benefits for Peabody

1. Strategically positioned in best U.S. regions serving broad customer base
2. Operates regions as complexes, sharing resources for best value
3. PRB operations routinely deliver margins above other producers
4. Strong cash generator offering meaningful returns
5. Contracting strategy provides long-term revenue visibility
6. Reduced costs even with lower volumes; also lowering 2018 cost guidance for each segment

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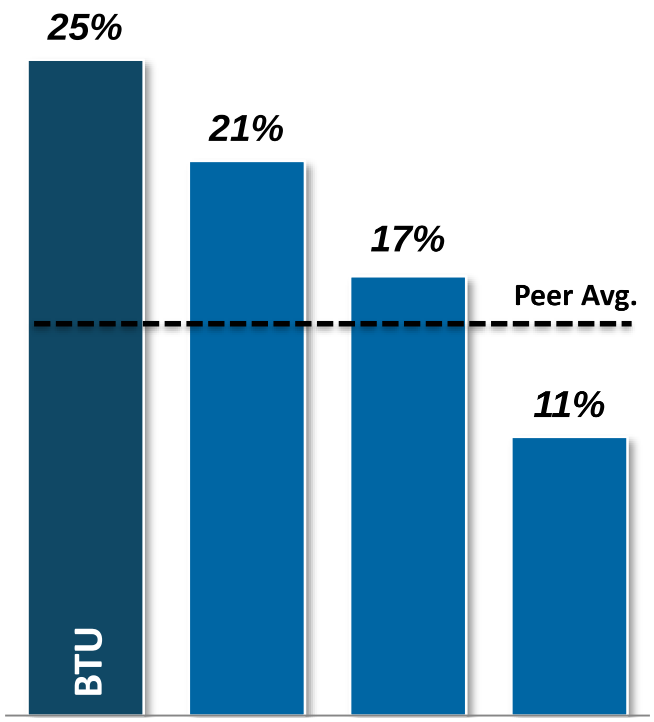
U.S. Operations: PRB Adjusted EBITDA Margins Routinely Superior to Other PRB Coal Companies

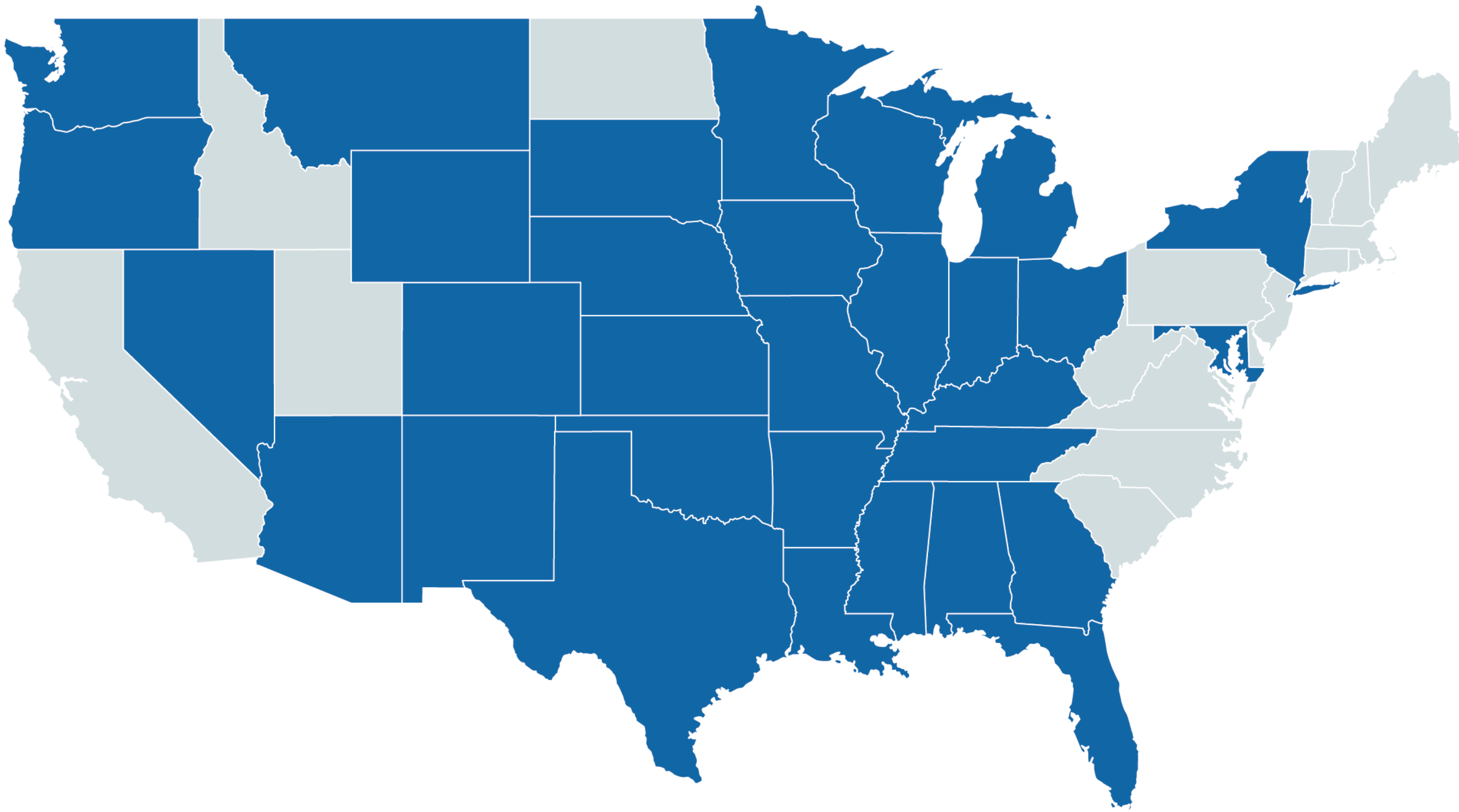
Adjusted EBITDA Margin of PRB Producers
(2014 – 2017 Average)



- Consistently delivers Adjusted EBITDA margins superior to other PRB producers
  - 56% higher Adjusted EBITDA margins than average of other PRB coal producers
  - Lowest-cost producer
- Well-capitalized reserve position through prior reserve acquisitions
  - No new LBAs required for nearly a decade

Source: Public company reports. Other PRB producers include Alpha Natural Resources / Contura (through Sept. 30, 2017), Arch, and Cloud Peak (listed in alphabetical order). Adjusted EBITDA margin is a non-GAAP measure and may not be calculated identically by all companies. Please refer to the appendix for information on this non-GAAP measure. Productivity defined as total production divided by employee hours based on 2017 data.

U.S. Spotlight: Peabody Benefits from Contracting Strategies and Broad Customer Base



Peabody ships to more than 30 states, more than 80 customers and 145+ plants; utilizes multi-source, multi-destination agreements

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Note: Customers served in at least one year between 2015 and 2017.

Strategies Implemented by Aligned and Engaged Employees, Management and Board

Employee Base	Management Team	Board of Directors
• 7,100 globally • Average tenure with company nearly 10 years • All granted shares of BTU as part of emergence • Incentives aligned with key business drivers	• Recent team combines over 150 years of industry experience • Senior posts held on multiple continents with new perspectives • Compensation based on safety, free cash flow per share, EBITDA, ROIC, TSR, environmental performance	• Board reconstituted in April 2017 • Eight of nine directors independent • Experience across mining, energy, equipment, finance and other industries • Focus on good governance, strategy and risk management

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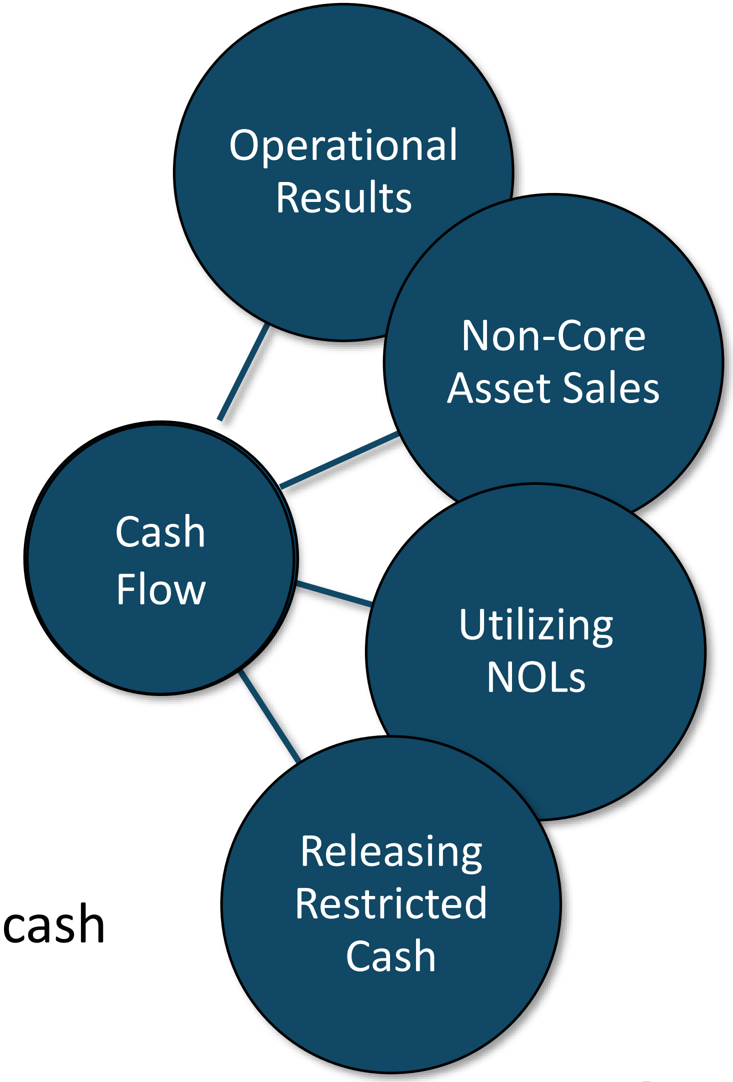
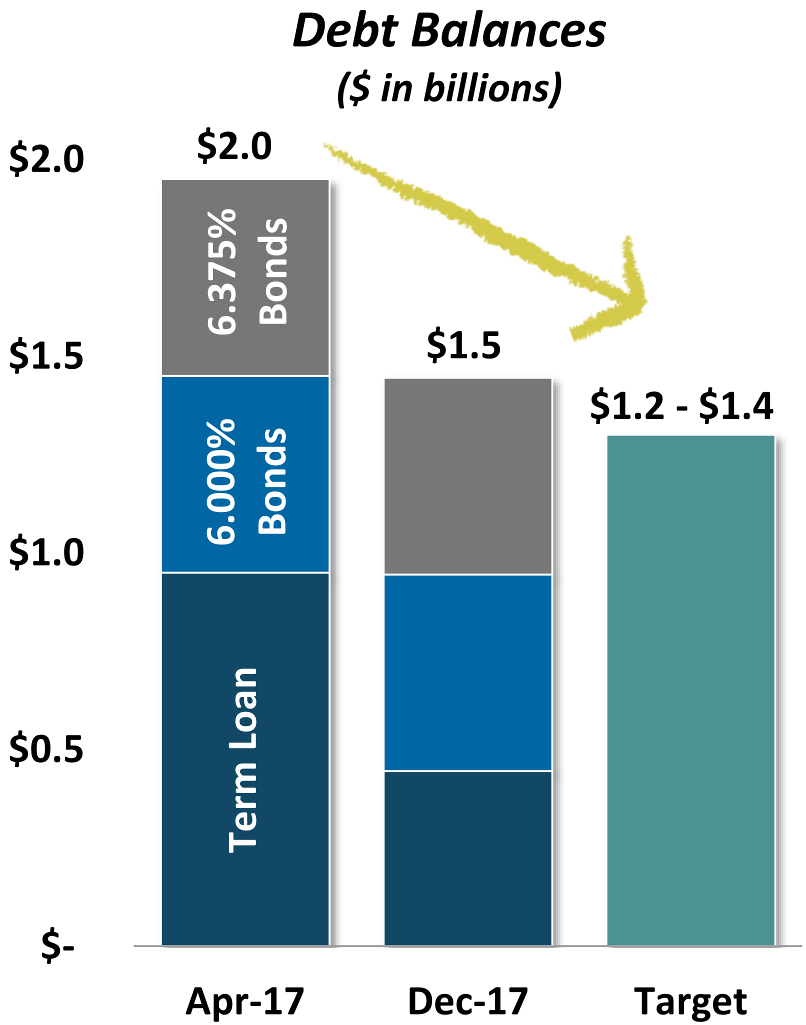
Note: Employee count as of Dec. 31, 2017.

Peabody's Financial Approach: Step One – Generate Cash

- Operational results paramount to strong cash generation
- Non-core asset sales provide incremental cash flows
- Substantial global NOL positions significantly limit future cash taxes for extended time
  - ~$3.6 billion U.S. NOLs; ~70% unlimited by Section 382
  - ~A$3.9 billion Australian NOLs
  - $90 million cash tax refunds in 2018
  - $85 million AMT credits refunded in 2019 and beyond
- Focused on further releasing restricted cash



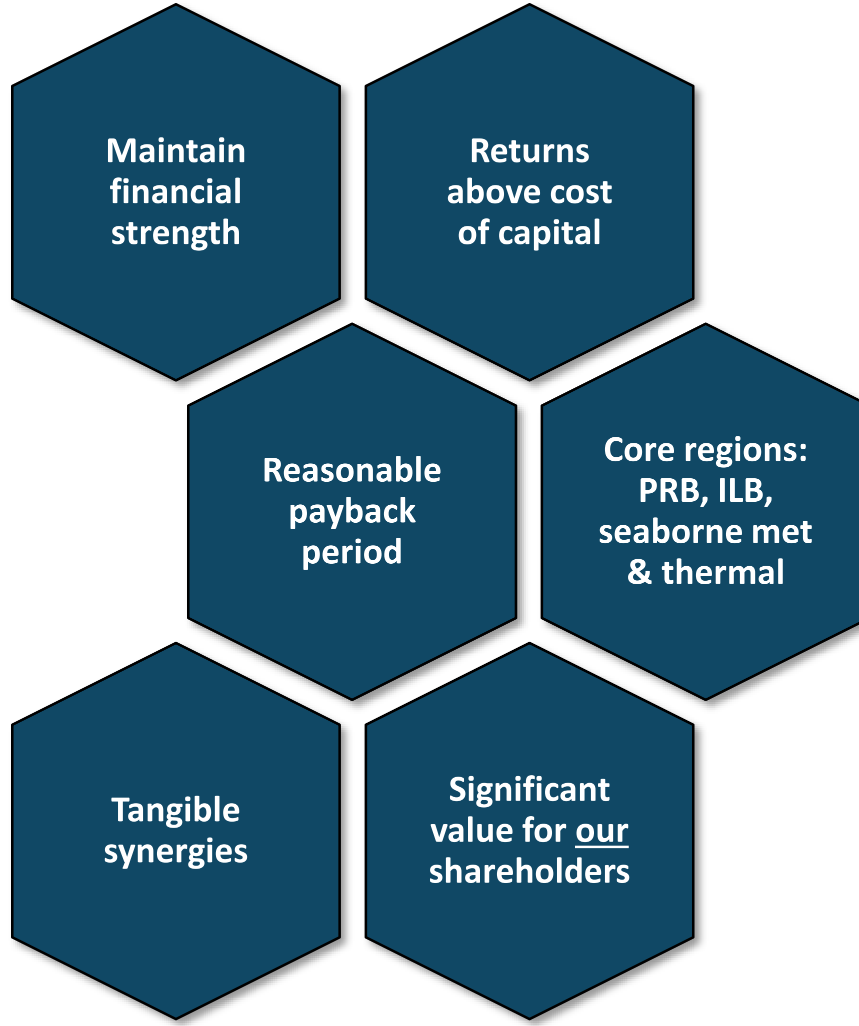
Peabody's Financial Approach: Maintaining Financial Strength



- Taking holistic view of balance sheet to maximize shareholder value
- 25% voluntary debt reduction since April
- Manageable maturity profile
  - Term Loan, 6.000% Bonds due 2022
  - 6.375% Bonds due 2025
- Reducing net pension liability
  - $30 million pension funding payment
  - ~90% funded
- Non-core asset sales provide opportunity to reduce ARO, other obligations
- Ratings agency upgrades recognize financial strength

Peabody's Financial Approach: Invest Wisely; Default Position is to Return Cash to Shareholders

- Particular emphasis on amount and timing of returns
  - Direct correlation between rate of return and shareholder value
- Earned 21% ROIC in 2017, well above WACC of 10 - 11%



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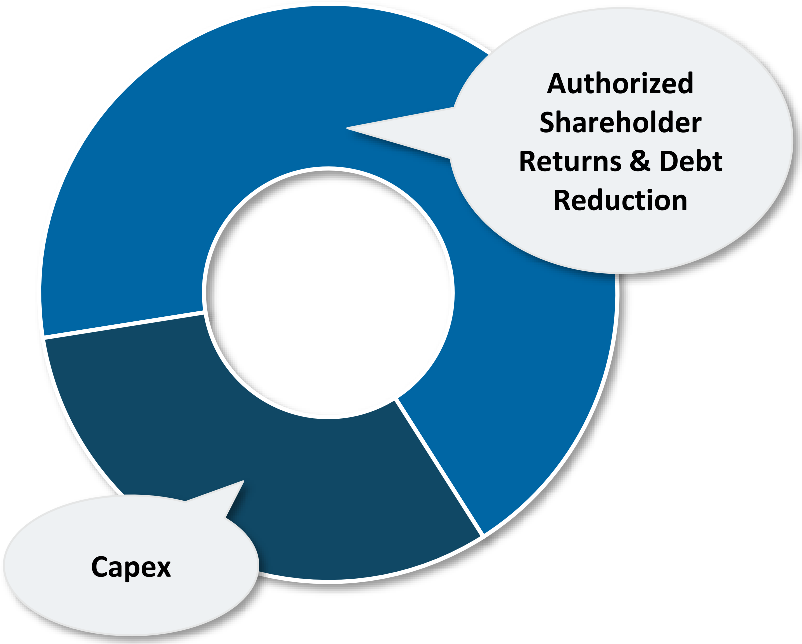
Note: ROIC of 21% reflects Peabody's ROIC post-emergence (2Q – 4Q 2017); ROIC equals Adjusted Net Operating Profit After Tax divided by Average Invested Capital Base.

Peabody's Financial Approach: Return Cash to Shareholders

Post-Emergence Cash Allocation



~70% of discretionary cash allocated to shareholder returns, debt repayments

- Already executed $214 million of share repurchase program
  - 43 percent of program completed
- Targeting completion of share repurchase program in 2018
  - Default position is returning cash to shareholders
  - Unrestricted by debt documents
- Initiated quarterly dividend of $0.115 per share
  - Equates to approximately $15 million a quarter
  - Board will evaluate dividend on a quarterly basis

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Note: Post-Emergence cash allocation reflects cash flows authorized for shareholder returns for 2017 - 2018 share repurchases and dividends, 2017 debt repayments, 2017 – 2018 capital expenditures.

2018 Emphasis on Returning Cash to Shareholders: Anticipate Excellent Earnings to Cash Conversion

2017

Reduce Debt

- ~$285 million restructuring payments
- $500 million voluntary debt reductions
- $30 million pension contributions

Return Cash to Shareholders

- Released ~$175 million trapped cash
- ~$175 million of share repurchases

2018

Maintain Financial Strength

- Continuous liability management

Return Cash to Shareholders

- Release nearly all trapped cash
- ~$90 million cash tax refunds
- Quarterly dividend
- Complete share repurchases

At current price levels, Peabody will generate free cash flow in excess of $1 billion in 2018

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Note: Free cash flow and Adjusted EBITDA are a non-GAAP measures. Refer to the reconciliations to the nearest GAAP metrics in the appendix.

Building on Successes in 2018: Strength Enabling More Strength

- Relists on New York Stock Exchange
- Increases liquidity to $1.24 billion
- Releases ~$220 million of restricted cash since 2016
- Secures $350 million revolving credit facility
- Refinances term loan on more favorable terms, reduces interest rate
- Repays $500 million of debt ahead of target
- Reduces net debt nearly 50% since emergence
- Repurchases ~$175 million in stock
- Achieves record production at North Goonyella
- Reclaims 1.4 acres for every acre disturbed globally
- Earns Best ESG – Global Responsible Mining Company by CFI

Actions in Early 2018

Simplifies capital structure as preferred shares convert to common stock

Issues Australian surety bonds

Targets release of nearly all remaining restricted cash in 2018

Declares quarterly cash dividend

STRENGTH ENABLING MORE STRENGTH IN 2018

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Note: Information as of Dec. 31, 2017.

Peabody: Integrated Approach Creates Maximum Value

- The Peabody team delivered powerful achievements in 2017, and we're not about to stop
- We are committed to outlining approach and then delivering
- We have the right assets, financial strength, people and strategies to succeed
- We are continuing to progress actions that will drive continued valuation uplifts throughout the commodity cycles

NYSE: BTU PeabodyEnergy.com

Appendix

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2018 Guidance Targets

Sales Volumes (Short Tons in millions)

PRB	115 - 125
ILB	18 - 19
Western	13 - 14
Total U.S.	146 - 158
Aus. Metallurgical[1]	11.0 - 12.0
Aus. Export Thermal[2]	11.5 - 12.5
Aus. Domestic Thermal	7 - 8
Total Australia	29.5 - 32.5

U.S. Operations - Revenue per Ton

Total U.S.	\$17.50 - \$18.50

U.S. Operations - Costs Per Ton

PRB	\$9.25 – \$9.75
ILB	\$31.50 – \$33.50
Total U.S.	\$13.50 – \$14.50

Australia Operations - Costs per Ton (USD)[3]

Metallurgical	\$85 – \$95
Thermal	\$32 – \$36
Total Australia	\$52 – \$58

Capital Expenditures	\$275 – \$325 million
SG&A Expense	~\$150 million
Interest Expense	\$143 – \$153 million

Cost Sensitivities[4]

\$0.05 Decrease in A\$ FX Rate[5]	+ ~\$100 million
\$0.05 Increase in A\$ FX Rate[5]	- ~\$70 million
Fuel (+/- \$10/barrel)	+/- ~\$30 million

2018 Priced Position (Avg. Price per Short Ton)

PRB	~\$12.00
ILB	~\$42.00
Australia Export Thermal	~\$74

~90% of Peabody's 2018 U.S. volumes are priced

~40% of Peabody's 2019 U.S. volumes are priced

~4 million short tons of Australia export thermal coal are priced for 2018

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2018 Guidance Targets

[1] Metallurgical coal sales volumes may range from approximately 55%-65% PCI and approximately 35%-45% coking coal (including semi-hard and semi-soft coking coals). Approximately 30% of seaborne coking coal sales may be priced on a spot basis, with the remainder linked to an index. Approximately 30% of seaborne PCI sales may be priced on a spot basis, with the remainder linked to the quarterly LV PCI benchmark. The company also has exposure to approximately 2 million tons of metallurgical coal related to the Middlemount Mine, a 50/50 joint venture accounted for in (Income) Loss from Equity Affiliates.

Peabody's North Goonyella Mine typically receives the PHCC index quoted price and the Coppabella Mine typically sets the LV PCI benchmark, with the remainder of products sold at discounts to these values based on coal qualities and properties. On a weighted-average basis across all metallurgical products, Peabody typically realizes approximately 85% -90% of the PHCC index quoted price for its coking products, and 85%-90% of the LV PCI benchmark price for its PCI products.

[2] A portion of Peabody's seaborne thermal coal products sell at or above the Newcastle index, with the remainder sold at discounts relative to the Newcastle index based on coal qualities and properties. On a weighted-average basis across all seaborne thermal products, Peabody typically realizes approximately 90%-95% of the Newcastle index price.

[3] Assumes 2018 average A$ FX rate of $0.79. Cost ranges include sales-related cost, which will fluctuate based on realized prices.

[4] Sensitivities reflect approximate impacts of changes in variables on financial performance. When realized, actual impacts may differ significantly.

[5] As of Dec. 31, 2017, Peabody had purchased average rate call options in aggregate notional amount of approximately AUD $1.1 billion to manage market price volatility associated with the Australian dollar with strike price levels between $0.79 and $0.83 and settlement dates through September 2018. Sensitivities provided are relative to an assumed average A$ FX exchange rate of $0.79.

Note 1: Peabody classifies its Australian Metallurgical or Thermal Mining segments based on the primary customer base and reserve type. A small portion of the coal mined by the Australian Metallurgical Mining segment is of a thermal grade and vice versa. Peabody may market some of its metallurgical coal products as a thermal product from time to time depending on industry conditions. Per ton metrics presented are non-GAAP 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.

Note 2: A sensitivity to changes in seaborne pricing should consider Peabody's estimated split of PCI and coking coal products, the ratio of LV PCI benchmark to PHCC index quoted price, the weighted average discounts across all products to the applicable PHCC index quoted price or LV PCI benchmark or Newcastle index prices, in addition to impacts on sales-related costs in Australia, and applicable conversions between short tons and metric tonnes as necessary.

Note 3: As of Jan. 31, 2018, on a fully diluted basis, Peabody has approximately 134.2 million shares of common stock outstanding, including approximately 3.5 million shares underlying unvested equity awards under Peabody's long-term incentive plan.

Reconciliation of Non-GAAP Measures

	2017 Successor	2016 Predecessor	2017 Successor	2017 Predecessor	2017 Combined	2016 Predecessor
	Quarter Ended December 31		April 2 through December 31	January 1 through April 1	Year Ended December 31	
	(In Millions)					
Tons Sold						
Powder River Basin Mining Operations	31.8	33.1	94.0	31.0	125.0	113.1
Midwestern U.S. Mining Operations	4.5	4.5	14.0	4.5	18.5	18.3
Western U.S. Mining Operations	4.1	3.7	11.3	3.4	14.7	13.7
Total U.S. Mining Operations	40.4	41.3	119.3	38.9	158.2	145.1
Australian Metallurgical Mining Operations	4.0	3.3	9.5	2.2	11.7	13.4
Australian Thermal Mining Operations	4.8	5.5	14.6	4.6	19.2	21.3
Total Australian Mining Operations	8.8	8.8	24.1	6.8	30.9	34.7
Trading and Brokerage Operations	0.6	1.6	2.0	0.4	2.4	7.0
Total	49.8	51.7	145.4	46.1	191.5	186.8
Revenue Summary						
Powder River Basin Mining Operations	$ 392.4	$ 411.1	$ 1,178.7	$ 394.3	$ 1,573.0	$ 1,473.3
Midwestern U.S. Mining Operations	189.7	192.9	592.3	193.2	785.5	792.5
Western U.S. Mining Operations	159.6	139.0	440.7	149.7	590.4	526.0
Total U.S. Mining Operations	741.7	743.0	2,211.7	737.2	2,948.9	2,791.8
Australian Metallurgical Mining Operations	517.3	407.6	1,221.0	328.9	1,549.9	1,090.4
Australian Thermal Mining Operations	267.5	263.5	772.5	224.8	997.3	824.9
Total Australian Mining Operations	784.8	671.1	1,993.5	553.7	2,547.2	1,915.3
Trading and Brokerage Operations	9.0	12.4	33.6	15.0	48.6	28.9
Other	(18.4)	14.3	13.8	20.3	34.1	(20.7)
Total	$ 1,517.1	$ 1,440.8	$ 4,252.6	$ 1,326.2	$ 5,578.8	$ 4,715.3

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Reconciliation of Non-GAAP Measures

	2017 Successor	2016 Predecessor	2017 Successor	2017 Predecessor	2017 Combined	2016 Predecessor
	Quarter Ended December 31		April 2 through December 31	January 1 through April 1	Year Ended December 31	
	(In Millions, Except Per Ton Data)					
Reconciliation of Non-GAAP Financial Measures						
Income (Loss) from Continuing Operations, Net of Income Taxes	$ 378.0	$ (175.2)	$ 713.1	$ (195.5)	$ 517.6	$ (663.8)
Depreciation, Depletion and Amortization	178.8	119.9	521.6	119.9	641.5	465.4
Asset Retirement Obligation Expenses	18.9	4.5	41.2	14.6	55.8	41.8
Selling and Administrative Expenses Related to Debt Restructuring	-	-	-	-	-	21.5
Net Mark-to-Market Adjustment on Actuarially Determined Liabilities	(45.2)	-	(45.2)	-	(45.2)	-
Asset Impairment	-	230.7	-	30.5	30.5	247.9
Changes in Deferred Tax Asset Valuation Allowance and Amortization of Basis Difference Related to Equity Affiliates	(9.6)	(6.9)	(17.3)	(5.2)	(22.5)	(7.5)
Interest Expense	35.9	54.9	119.7	32.9	152.6	298.6
Loss on Early Debt Extinguishment	8.0	29.5	20.9	-	20.9	29.5
Interest Income	(2.1)	(1.7)	(5.6)	(2.7)	(8.3)	(5.7)
Reorganization Items, Net	-	33.9	-	627.2	627.2	159.0
Gain on Disposal of Reclamation Liability	(31.2)	-	(31.2)	-	(31.2)	-
Gain on Disposal of Burton Mine	(52.2)	-	(52.2)	-	(52.2)	-
Break Fees Related to Terminated Asset Sales	-	-	(28.0)	-	(28.0)	-
Unrealized Losses (Gains) on Economic Hedges	21.6	(9.3)	23.0	(16.6)	6.4	39.8
Unrealized Losses on Non-Coal Trading Derivative Contracts	3.0	-	1.5	-	1.5	-
Coal Inventory Revaluation	-	-	67.3	-	67.3	-
Take-or-Pay Contract-Based Intangible Recognition	(6.1)	-	(22.5)	-	(22.5)	-
Income Tax (Benefit) Provision	(81.6)	13.7	(161.0)	(263.8)	(424.8)	(94.5)
Adjusted EBITDA [1]	$ 416.2	$ 294.0	$ 1,145.3	$ 341.3	$ 1,486.6	$ 532.0
Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Operating Activities	$ 466.9	$ 224.0	$ 797.2	$ 214.0	$ 1,011.2	$ (52.8)
Net Cash (Used in) Provided by Investing Activities	(58.5)	(44.4)	(93.4)	15.1	(78.3)	(244.1)
Free Cash Flow [2]	$ 408.4	$ 179.6	$ 703.8	$ 229.1	$ 932.9	$ (296.9)
Adjusted EBITDA [1]						
Powder River Basin Mining Operations	$ 81.3	$ 101.6	$ 278.8	$ 91.7	$ 370.5	$ 379.9
Midwestern U.S. Mining Operations	28.4	44.9	124.4	50.0	174.4	217.3
Western U.S. Mining Operations	52.4	18.4	131.8	50.0	181.8	101.6
Total U.S. Mining Operations	162.1	164.9	535.0	191.7	726.7	698.8
Australian Metallurgical Mining Operations	199.9	104.7	414.9	109.6	524.5	(16.3)
Australian Thermal Mining Operations	102.9	80.4	306.6	75.6	382.2	217.6
Total Australian Mining Operations	302.8	185.1	721.5	185.2	906.7	201.3
Trading and Brokerage	(4.5)	8.9	(6.9)	8.8	1.9	(32.4)
Selling and Administrative Expenses (Excluding Debt Restructuring)	(37.6)	(38.8)	(105.4)	(37.2)	(142.6)	(131.9)
Other Operating Costs, Net	3.6	17.1	5.5	20.4	25.9	(15.4)
Restructuring Charges	(6.5)	-	(7.6)	-	(7.6)	(15.5)
Gain on UMWA VEBA Settlement	-	-	-	-	-	68.1
Corporate Hedging Results	(3.7)	(43.2)	3.2	(27.6)	(24.4)	(241.0)
Adjusted EBITDA [1]	$ 416.2	$ 294.0	$ 1,145.3	$ 341.3	$ 1,486.6	$ 532.0

Peabody

Note: Refer to definition of Adjusted EBITDA on following slide.

Reconciliation of Non-GAAP Measures: Definitions

[1] Adjusted EBITDA is a non-GAAP measure defined as income (loss) from continuing operations before deducting net interest expense, income taxes, asset retirement obligation expenses, depreciation, depletion and amortization and reorganization items, net. Adjusted EBITDA is also adjusted for the discrete items that management excluded in analyzing the segments' operating performance as displayed in the reconciliation. Adjusted EBITDA is used by management as one of the primary metrics to measure our operating performance. Management also believes non-GAAP performance measures are used by investors to measure our operating performance and lenders to measure our ability to incur and service debt. Adjusted EBITDA is not intended to serve as an alternative to U.S. GAAP measures of performance and may not be comparable to similarly-titled measures presented by other companies.

[2] Free cash flow is a non-GAAP measure defined as net cash provided by operating activities less net cash used in investing activities. 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. Free cash flow is not intended to serve as an alternative to U.S. GAAP measures of performance and may not be comparable to similarly-titled measures presented by other companies.

Historical Seaborne Pricing ($/Tonne)

Time Period	HCC – Settlement	HCC – Spot	LV PCI – Settlement	LV PCI – Spot	NEWC – Spot
Q4 2017	$192	$205	$127	$126	$98
Q3 2017	$170	$189	$115/$127	$117	$93
Q2 2017	$194	$190	$135	$124	$80
Q1 2017	$285	$169	$180	$110	$82
Q4 2016	$200	$266	$133	$159	$94
Q3 2016	$93	$135	$75	$88	$66
Q2 2016	$84	$91	$73	$72	$52

Source: HCC and LV PCI spot prices per Platts; NEWC spot price per ICE Futures; Settlement prices per HIS Markit benchmark history.

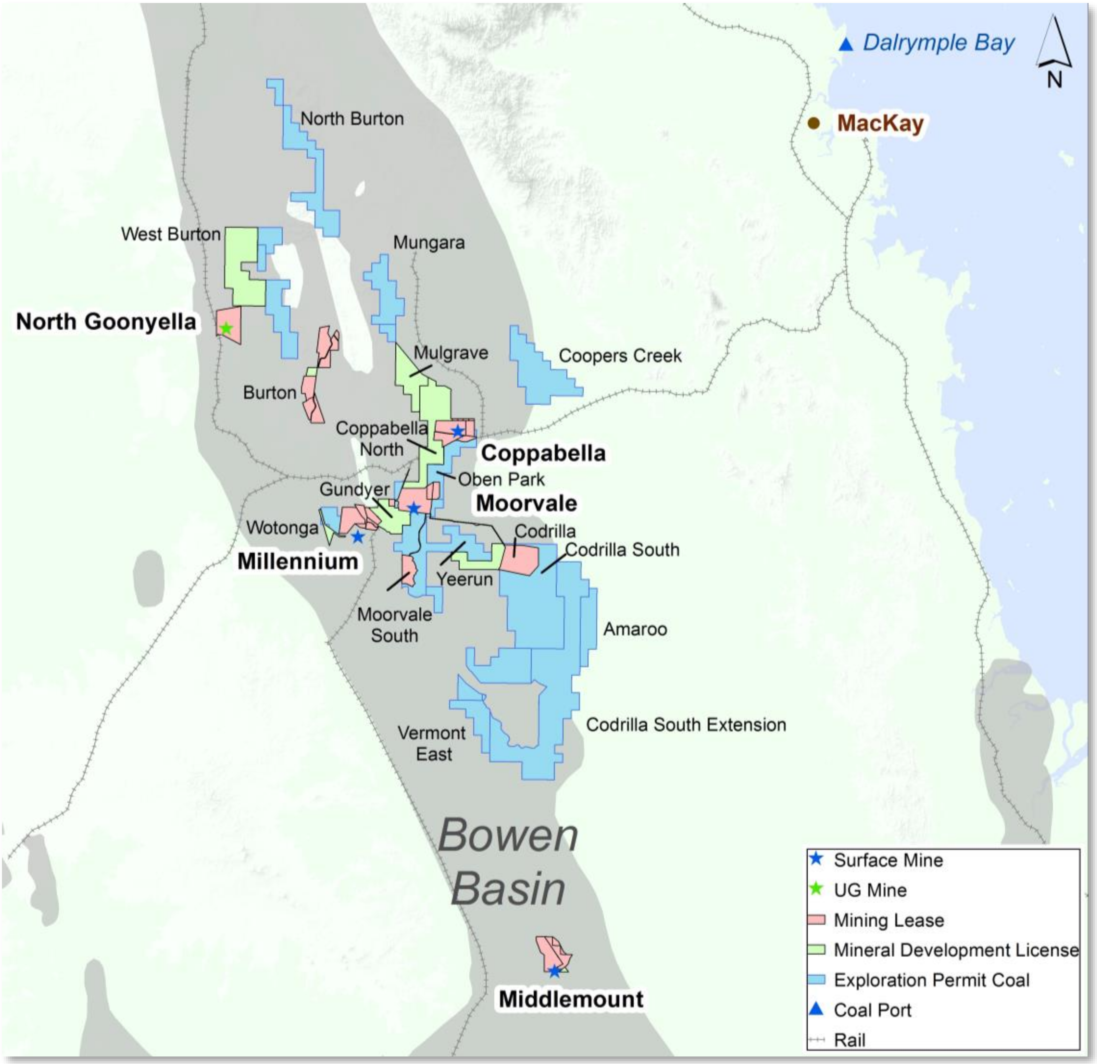
Middlemount Joint Venture Offers Economic Exposure to ~2 Million Met Tons Annually

- Peabody owns 50% equity interest in Middlemount
- Share of operations delivered 2.1 million tons in 2017
  - Mix of semi-hard coking coal, LV PCI
  - Port capacity through Abbot Point, future capacity secured at DBCT
- Earned 2017 Adjusted EBITDA of $43 million, reflecting Peabody's share of Middlemount's net income
  - Peabody collected ~$80 million of loan and other cash repayments in 2017
- Over 10 years of reserves at current production profile


Middlemount Mine

Note: Adjusted EBITDA is a non-GAAP metric. Refer to the reconciliation to the nearest GAAP measure in the appendix. All metrics reflect Peabody's 50% ownership share in Middlemount.

Potential Opportunities for Metallurgical Development and Organic Growth in Bowen Basin Over Time



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Spotlight: North Antelope Rochelle World's Largest Coal Mine

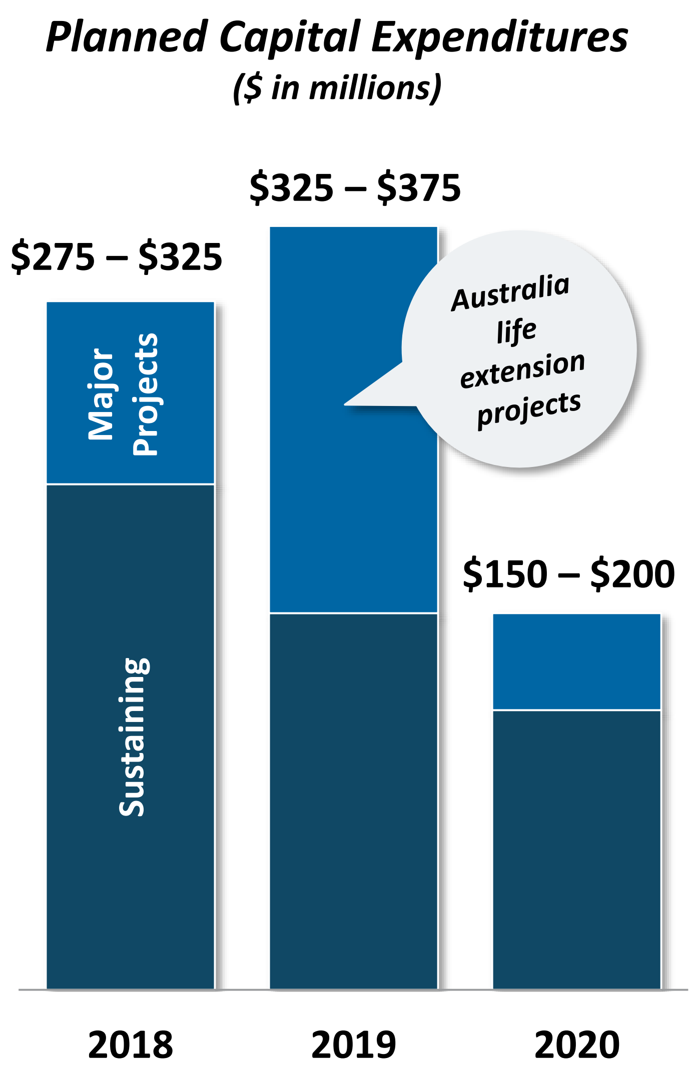
- Offers reliable source of supply to over 50 customers in 21 states, powering ~4.5% of total U.S. electricity generation
- Strategically positioned on rail joint line with multiple entry/exit points for simultaneous arrivals and departures
- Benefits from prior reserve acquisitions and fleet upgrades, resulting in modest sustaining capital levels
- Operates out of 7 – 10 pits of 60 – 80 feet thick coal seams, providing access to lowest-sulfur coal in North America
- Advanced technology reduces costs, drives higher margins

North Antelope Rochelle Mine

Peabody

Peabody's Financial Approach: Invest Wisely

- Moderate maintenance capex required across 3-year plan
  - Includes lease buyouts that lowers opex
- Life extension projects offer multiple benefits:
  - Improves met production profile
  - Allows access to stratified thermal reserves through Wambo JV with Glencore
  - Extends life of lowest-cost, premier Australia thermal mine
- Anticipate average capex of ~$250 – $300 million over next three years



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