UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, DC 20549

FORM 8-K

CURRENT REPORT
Pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d)
of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

Date of report (Date of earliest event reported): November 30, 2022 (November 30, 2022)

Arch Resources, Inc.
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware	1-13105	43-0921172
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation)	(Commission File Number)	(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

CityPlace One
One CityPlace Drive, Suite 300
St. Louis, Missouri 63141
(Address, including zip code, of principal executive offices)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (314) 994-2700

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

Title of each class:	Trading Symbol(s)	Name of each exchange on which registered:
Common Stock, $.01 par value	ARCH	New York Stock Exchange

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))

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

Emerging growth company ☐

If an emerging growth company, indicated 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.

On November 30, 2022, Mr. Paul A. Lang, Chief Executive Officer and President of Arch Resources, Inc., will present at Citi's 2022 Basic Materials Conference. The slides associated with his presentation are attached as Exhibit 99.1 hereto and are hereby incorporated by reference.

The information contained in Item 7.01 and the exhibits attached hereto 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 they be deemed incorporated by reference in any filing under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act") or the Exchange Act, except as shall be expressly set forth by specific reference in such a filing.

Item 9.01 Financial Statements and Exhibits.

(d) Exhibits

The following exhibits are attached hereto and filed herewith.

Exhibit No.	Description
99.1	Arch Resources, Inc. Presentation Slides for Citi's 2022 Basic Materials Conference.
104	Cover Page Interactive Data File (formatted as Inline XBRL and contained in Exhibit 101)

Signatures

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.

Dated: November 30, 2022

Arch Resources, Inc.

By: /s/ Rosemary L. Klein
Rosemary L. Klein
Senior Vice President – Law, General Counsel and Secretary

Exhibit 99.1

ARCH

Citi's 2022 Basic Materials Conference

NOVEMBER 30, 2022

Paul A. Lang
CEO and President

Forward-Looking Information

Forward-Looking Statements: This presentation contains "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended – that is, statements related to future, not past, events. In this context, forward-looking statements often address our expected future business and financial performance, and future plans, and often contain words such as "should," "could," "appears," "estimates," "projects," "targets," "expects," "plans," "predicts," "believes," "will" or variations of such words or similar words. Actual results or outcomes may vary significantly, and adversely, from those anticipated due to many factors, including: impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic; changes in coal prices, which may be caused by numerous factors beyond our control, including changes in the domestic and foreign supply of and demand for coal and the domestic and foreign demand for steel and electricity; volatile economic and market conditions; operating risks beyond our control, including risks related to mining conditions, mining, processing and plant equipment failures or maintenance problems; weather and natural disasters; the unavailability of raw materials, equipment or other critical supplies, mining accidents, and other inherent risks of coal mining that are beyond our control; loss of availability, reliability and cost-effectiveness of transportation facilities and fluctuations in transportation costs; inflationary pressures and availability and price of mining and other industrial supplies; the effects of foreign and domestic trade policies, actions or disputes on the level of trade among the countries and regions in which we operate, the competitiveness of our exports, or our ability to export; competition, both within our industry and with producers of competing energy sources, including the effects from any current or future legislation or regulations designed to support, promote or mandate renewable energy sources; alternative steel production technologies that may reduce demand for our coal; the loss of key personnel or the failure to attract additional qualified personnel and the availability of skilled employees and other workforce factors; our ability to secure new coal supply arrangements or to renew existing coal supply arrangements; the loss of, or significant reduction in, purchases by our largest customers; disruptions in the supply of coal from third parties; risks related to our international growth; our relationships with, and other conditions affecting our customers and our ability to collect payments from our customers; the availability and cost of surety bonds, including potential collateral requirements; additional demands for credit support by third parties and decisions by banks, surety bond providers, or other counterparties to reduce or eliminate their exposure to the coal industry; inaccuracies in our estimates of our coal reserves; defects in title or the loss of a leasehold interest; losses as a result of certain marketing and asset optimization strategies; cyber-attacks or other security breaches that disrupt our operations, or that result in the unauthorized release of proprietary, confidential or personally identifiable information; our ability to acquire or develop coal reserves in an economically feasible manner; our ability to comply with the restrictions imposed by our term loan debt facility and other financing arrangements; our ability to service our outstanding indebtedness and raise funds necessary to repurchase our convertible notes for cash following a fundamental change or to pay any cash amounts due upon conversion; existing and future legislation and regulations affecting both our coal mining operations and our customers' coal usage; governmental policies and taxes, including those aimed at reducing emissions of elements such as mercury, sulfur dioxides, nitrogen oxides, particulate matter or greenhouse gases; increased pressure from political and regulatory authorities, along with environmental and climate change activist groups, and lending and investment policies adopted by financial institutions and insurance companies to address concerns about the environmental impacts of coal combustion; increased attention to environmental, social or governance matters; our ability to obtain and renew various permits necessary for our mining operations; risks related to regulatory agencies ordering certain of our mines to be temporarily or permanently closed under certain circumstances; risks related to extensive environmental regulations that impose significant costs on our mining operations, and could result in litigation or material liabilities; the accuracy of our estimates of reclamation and other mine closure obligations; the existence of hazardous substances or other environmental contamination on property owned or used by us; risks related to tax legislation and our ability to use net operating losses and certain tax credits; and our ability to pay base or variable dividends in accordance with our announced capital return program. All forward-looking statements in this presentation, as well as all other written and oral forward-looking statements attributable to us or persons acting on our behalf, are expressly qualified in their entirety by the cautionary statements contained in this section and elsewhere in this presentation. These factors are not necessarily all of the important factors that could cause actual results or outcomes to vary significantly, and adversely, from those anticipated at the time such statements were first made. These risks and uncertainties, as well as other risks of which we are not aware or which we currently do not believe to be material, may cause our actual future results and outcomes to be materially, and adversely, different than those expressed in our forward-looking statements. For these reasons, readers should not place undue reliance on any such forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements speak only as of the date on which such statements were made, and we do not undertake, and expressly disclaim, any duty to update our forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, except as may be required by the federal securities laws. For a description of some of the risks and uncertainties that may affect our future results, you should see the risk factors described from time to time in the reports we file with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

This presentation includes certain non-GAAP financial measures, including, Free Cash Flow, Adjusted EBITDA, Discretionary Cash Flow and Net Cash. These non-GAAP financial measures are not measures of financial performance in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and may exclude items that are significant in understanding and assessing our financial results. Therefore, these measures should not be considered in isolation or as an alternative to net income from operations, cash flows from operations, earnings per fully-diluted share or other measures of profitability, liquidity or performance under generally accepted accounting principles. You should be aware that our presentation of these measures may not be comparable to similarly-titled measures used by other companies. A reconciliation of these financial measures to the most comparable measures presented in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles has been included at the end of this presentation.

Arch Resources In Brief

Arch is a premier U.S. producer of high-quality metallurgical coals and a leading global supplier of premium High-Vol A coking coal

- We operate large, modern coking coal mines that operate at the low end of the U.S. cost curve
- Approximately 80 percent of our product slate is High-Vol A coal, which typically earns a premium in the marketplace
- We have exceptional, long-lived reserves that provide significant and valuable optionality for long-term growth

Arch's strong coking coal position is supplemented by a top-tier thermal franchise

- We operate highly competitive thermal mines in the Powder River Basin and Colorado
- Our thermal mines have modest capital needs and generate significant levels of free cash in a wide range of market conditions

Arch is a recognized leader in critical areas of ESG-related performance and compliance, including safety and environmental stewardship

Arch has cultivated strong, longstanding relationships and excellent brand awareness with many of the world's leading steelmakers

Arch has one of the industry's strongest balance sheets and recently relaunched a robust, multi-faceted capital return program

Arch at a Glance

MINES BY SEGMENT

METALLURGICAL

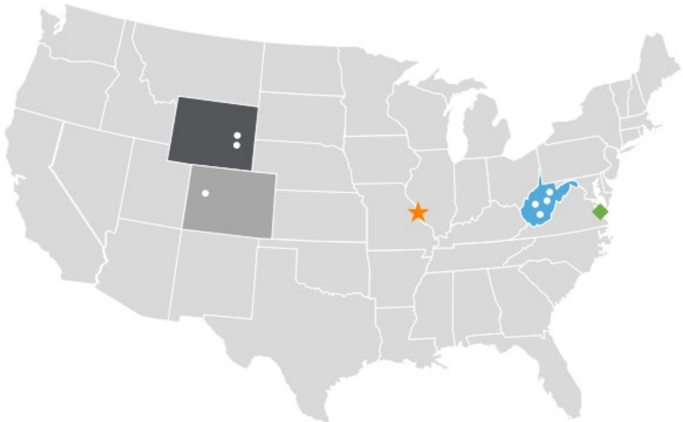
- LEER
- LEER SOUTH
- BECKLEY
- MOUNTAIN LAUREL

THERMAL

- BLACK THUNDER
- COAL CREEK

- WEST ELK

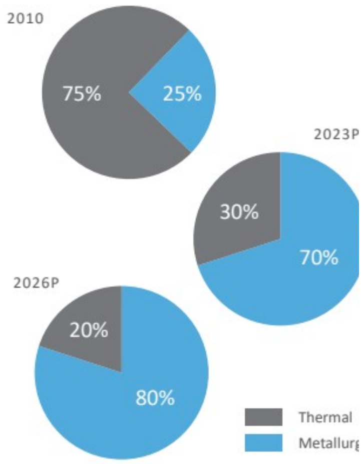
Arch is a premier U.S. producer of high-quality metallurgical coal – a position that is supplemented by a highly competitive legacy thermal segment that generates robust amounts of free cash flow



★ HEADQUARTERS
◆ DTA (Equity Investment in Port)

Arch is in the midst of a strategic pivot towards steel and metallurgical markets

Segment Adjusted EBITDA



ARCH

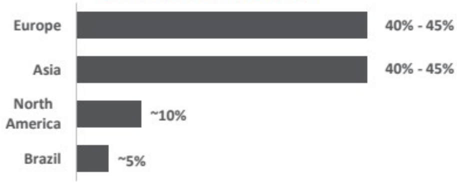

ARCH RESOURCES
Arch's Premier
Metallurgical Franchise
5
ARCH

Global Penetration

Arch plans to ship more than 85 percent of its 2022 coking coal output into the 330-million-metric-ton-per-year global seaborne metallurgical marketplace

- Arch has strong, longstanding relationships with many of the world's largest steelmakers
- Arch has rail and terminal agreements – as well as a 35-percent-interest in the DTA facility in Newport News, Virginia – to facilitate export moves
- Arch also has rail and terminal agreements in place to facilitate the movement of a small but at times highly profitable percentage of its thermal output into international markets

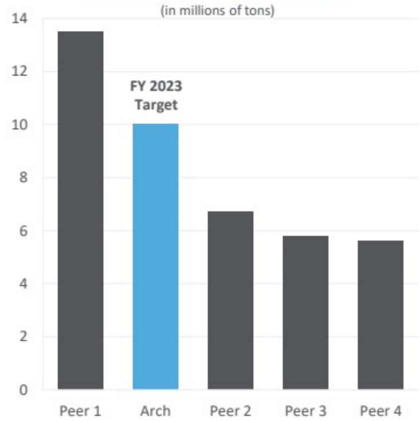
ARCH'S PROJECTED 2022 METALLURGICAL SHIPMENTS BY REGION



Arch is a low-cost coking coal producer with the world's largest and most valuable High-Vol A coking coal franchise

ESTIMATED U.S. COKING COAL OUTPUT BY PRODUCER, 2021

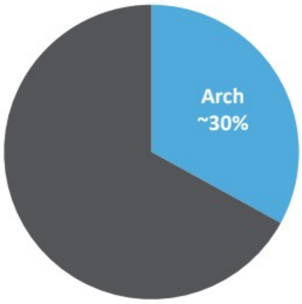
(in millions of tons)



Source: Public Information, MSHA, Internal; peer group = Alpha, Blackhawk, Coronado, Warrior (listed here alphabetically)

ARCH'S SHARE OF GLOBAL HIGH-VOL A MARKET

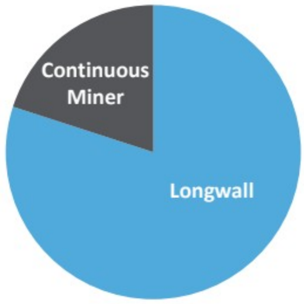
(estimate based on projected 2023 sales)



Arch supplies roughly 30% of the world's High-Vol A coking coal, which has tremendous value-in-use as a blending agent with lesser-quality coals

ARCH'S COKING COAL OUTPUT BY TECHNOLOGY

(percentage of expected 2023 sales)



Roughly 80% of Arch's coking coal output comes from low-cost longwall operations, versus an average of ~30% for the U.S. industry as a whole

Arch has built a highly competitive metallurgical franchise with a full slate of high-quality coking coal products

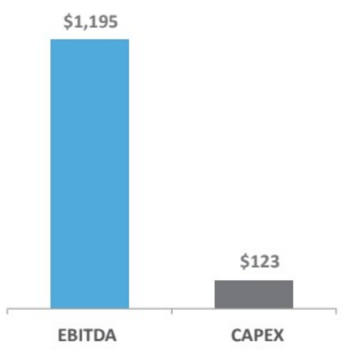
	Leer	Leer South	Beckley	Mountain Laurel
Mine life	~ 20 Years	~ 20 Years	~ 20 Years	~ 20 Years
Mining technique	Longwall	Longwall	Continuous Miner	Continuous Miner
Seam	Lower Kittanning	Lower Kittanning	Pocahontas 3	Alma / No. 2 Gas
Annual met output	~ 4 million tons	~ 4 million tons	~ 1 million tons	~ 1 million tons
Product quality	High-Vol A	High-Vol A	Low-Vol	High-Vol B
Projected cash cost	Lowest Quartile	Lowest Quartile	50^{th} Percentile	50^{th} Percentile
Export facilities	Baltimore / DTA	Baltimore / DTA	DTA	DTA

THERMAL

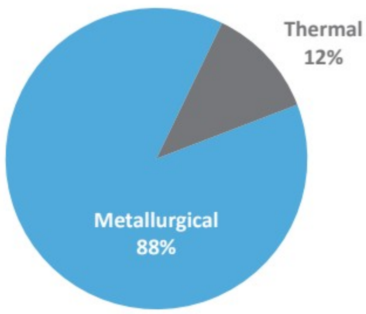
Arch’s Competitive Thermal Franchise

Arch's thermal franchise generates significant levels of cash, and is expected to continue to do so in 2022 and beyond

THERMAL SEGMENT ADJUSTED EBITDA VERSUS CAPEX SINCE Q4 2016
(in millions of dollars)



ARCH CAPITAL SPENDING
(percentage by segment, since Q4 2016)



Arch will continue to direct the vast majority of its capital budget to its core metallurgical segment in future periods

10x

Thermal segment Adjusted EBITDA has exceeded capital spending by nearly ten-fold since Q4 2016, and that factor could increase further in coming quarters given Arch's locked-in book of advantageously priced thermal business

Arch has built a substantial and profitable book of future contract business for its legacy thermal segment

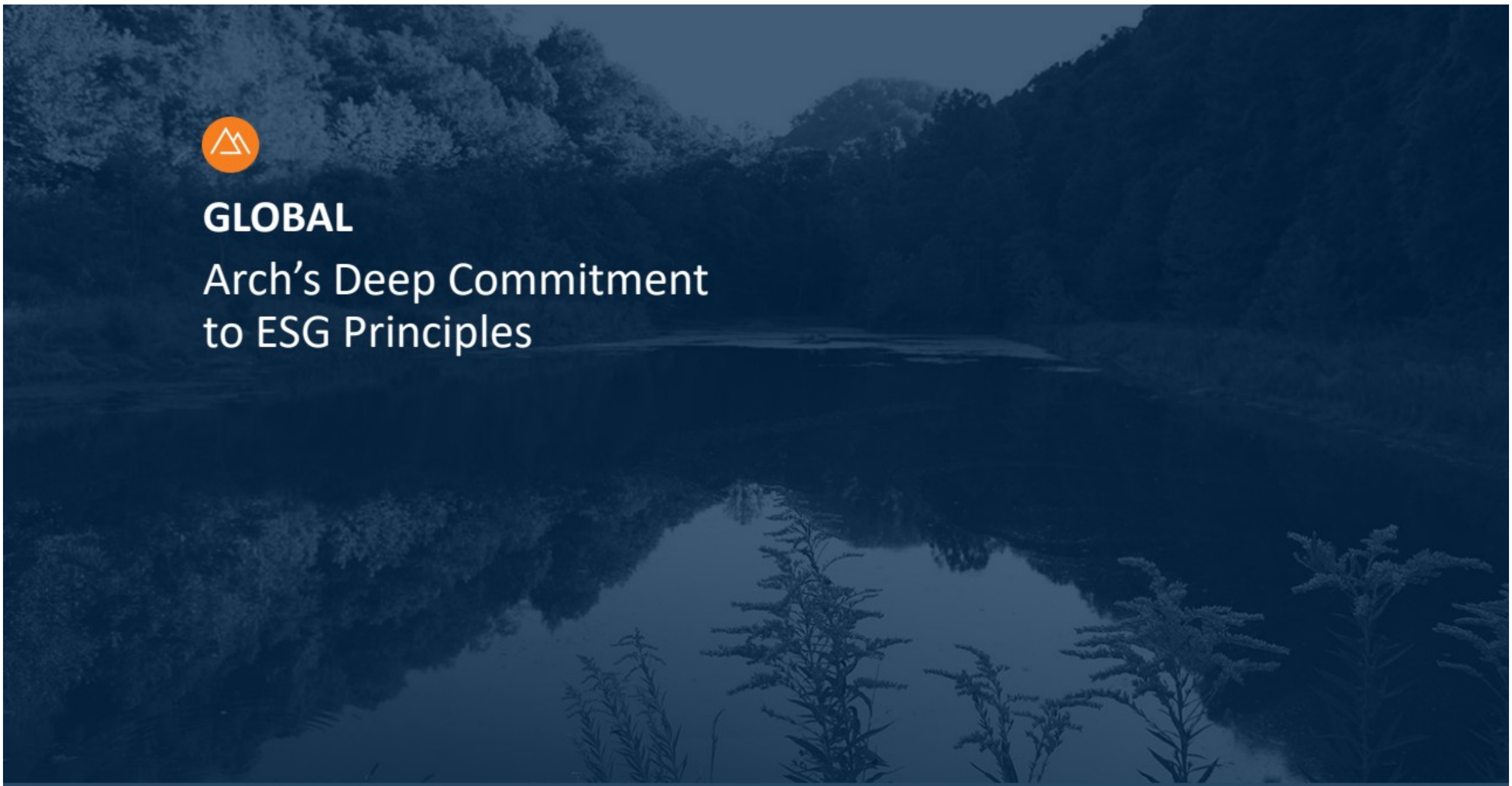
Arch has already committed in excess of 120 million tons of Powder River Basin volumes for delivery in 2023 through 2026

- Arch has priced ~ 90 percent of its 2023 volumes based on projected 2022 production levels, at prices well above historical levels

Arch has sold forward nearly all of the projected 2023 and 2024 domestic sales volumes for the West Elk mine in Colorado, at prices that will provide a very solid and profitable baseload of business

- West Elk has rail and terminal agreements in place that should facilitate nearly 2 million tons of exports in 2023
- West Elk has already locked in pricing for 300,000 tons of export business to a European generator at a highly attractive price

While Arch will continue to explore the potential monetization of its thermal assets, the company's success in contracting substantial volumes at highly attractive prices – along with the pre-funding of its final mine closure obligations – has greatly enhanced their value in the marketplace



GLOBAL

Arch's Deep Commitment to ESG Principles

ARCH

Arch's metallurgical products are essential to the production of new steel, which in turn is essential to the construction of a new economy

Iron ore and metallurgical coal are essential companions in the production of new steel

That new steel is critical to the construction of a new economy

- Such steel is required for sustainable urban design, infrastructure replacement, and key decarbonization tools such as mass transit systems, wind turbines and electric vehicles

Metallurgical coal will be needed for the production of new steel through at least mid-century, according to most forecasts

Our value creation strategy and ESG commitment are well-aligned

We are in the midst of a fundamental strategic shift towards global steel and metallurgical markets and away from domestic power and thermal markets

- In the past decade, we have transformed Arch into a premier producer of high-value metallurgical coal for steel producers

We are the sole U.S. coking coal producer to join ResponsibleSteel™, which is the first global, multi-disciplinary, ESG-driven, steel industry certification initiative

- We believe it's essential to align ourselves with our steel customers and to support their long-term decarbonization efforts
- Our goal is to become a supplier of choice to the world's largest and most successful steel producers
- We are already moving ahead quickly to position Arch as an ESG-focused and ResponsibleSteel-certified supplier

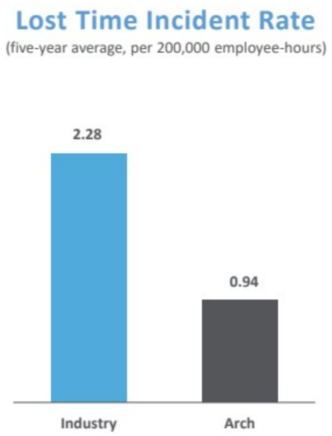
Arch continues to harvest significant value from its highly competitive legacy thermal platform while systematically reducing its operating footprint and pre-funding its final mine closure obligations

With this transition, our Scope 1 and Scope 2 CO_2e emissions have declined by an estimated 56 percent since 2013; our Scope 3 emissions have declined markedly in accordance with our reduced thermal sales volumes; and we are aggressively pursuing further reductions

Arch is a demonstrated leader in both safety and environmental stewardship

Zero

SMCRA violations in 2021, and only one in each of the previous four years, versus a five-year average of 16 apiece by our 10 largest competitors, according to publicly available data



100%

compliance rate for water discharges in 2021, versus 134,000 parameters measured, improving upon our 2020 compliance rate of 99.999%, which constituted 1 minor exceedance over 168,000 measurements taken

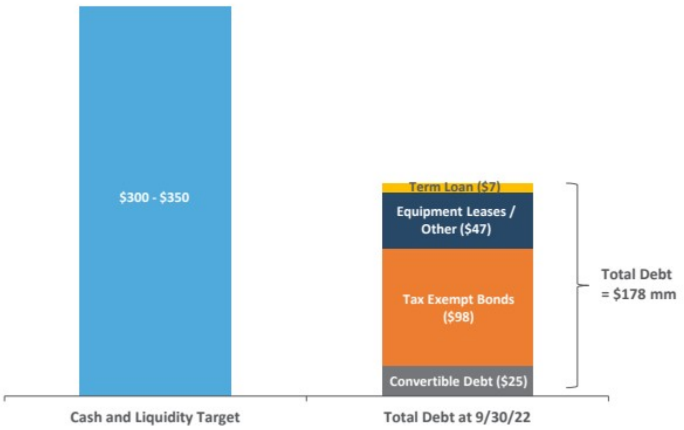
FINANCE

Strong Financial Position and Capital Allocation Priorities

ARCH

CASH AND LIQUIDITY TARGET VERSUS TOTAL DEBT

(at 9/30/22, in millions)



Fortifying the balance sheet

Arch successfully restored its balance sheet to pre-pandemic strength within months of completing the build-out of the transformational Leer South growth project

In paying down nearly its entire term loan since December 2021 – along with 84 percent of its convertible debt securities – Arch has returned to a net cash positive position and largely eliminated refinancing risk

Arch has also largely defeased its Powder River Basin asset retirement obligation via the creation of an industry-first thermal mine reclamation fund

- Arch has built the balance in this new fund to $130 million – equivalent to the estimated asset retirement obligation of the Black Thunder mine, which represents the vast majority of Arch's estimated long-term mine closure obligation

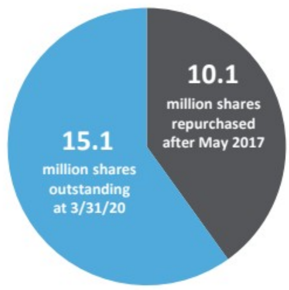
At September 30, 2022, Arch had a net positive cash position of $323.4 million*

* At Sept. 30, 2022, Arch had cash and short-term investments of $501.0 million and total debt of $177.6 million

In Phase 1 of its capital return program, Arch returned $921 million of capital to shareholders in less than three years

CAPITAL RETURNED TO SHAREHOLDERS
(in millions)

CHANGE IN SHARES OUTSTANDING
(in millions)



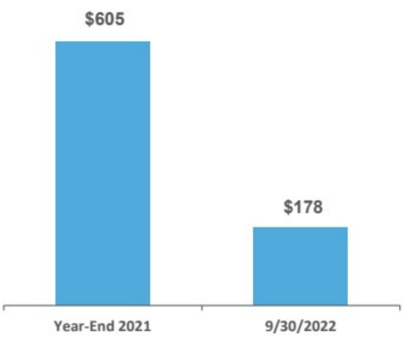
Arch bought back 40% of its shares outstanding over a period of less than three years

$921 million

returned to shareholders (at 3/31/20) before suspending capital return program in April 2020

Since the beginning of 2022, Arch has laid the foundation for – and successfully launched – Phase 2 of its capital return program

TOTAL DEBT*
(in millions)



* Represents the principal amount outstanding

THERMAL MINE RECLAMATION FUND
(funding status, as a percent of target)

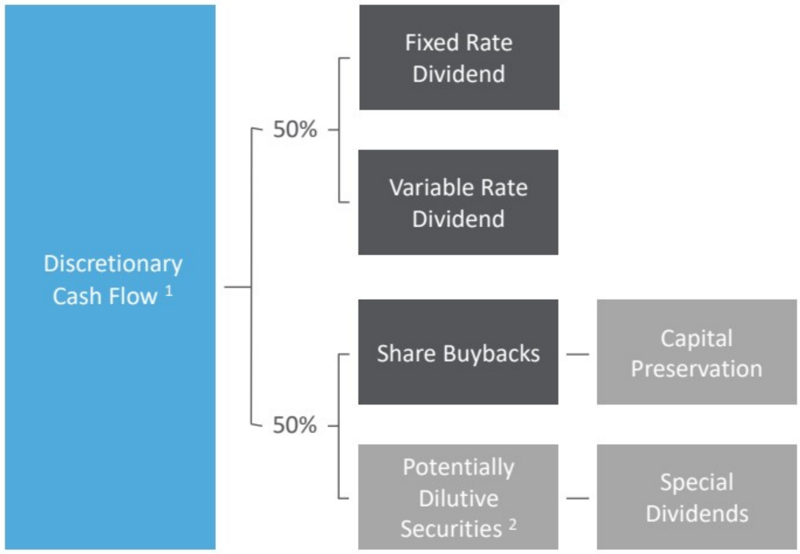
100%

Arch has built the balance in its industry-first thermal mine reclamation fund to $130 million, or 100% of target, since establishing this valuable asset in Q4 2021

$678 million

Arch has already deployed $678 million in the capital return program (at 9/30/22) – inclusive of the recently announced December dividend – since launching Phase 2 earlier this year

In Phase 2, Arch is employing a capital allocation model it views as balanced, durable and well-aligned with stockholder interests and preferences



- Arch plans to return 100% of its discretionary cash flow to shareholders via the indicated channels
- Arch has repurchased approximately 84 percent of the principal amount of its convertible debt securities, and plans to address the remainder opportunistically
- The board recently indicated that it views share buybacks as an effective means of returning capital and views Arch's stock as an attractive investment option
- Arch had $442.5 million of remaining authorization (at 9/30/22) under its existing $500.0 million share repurchase program

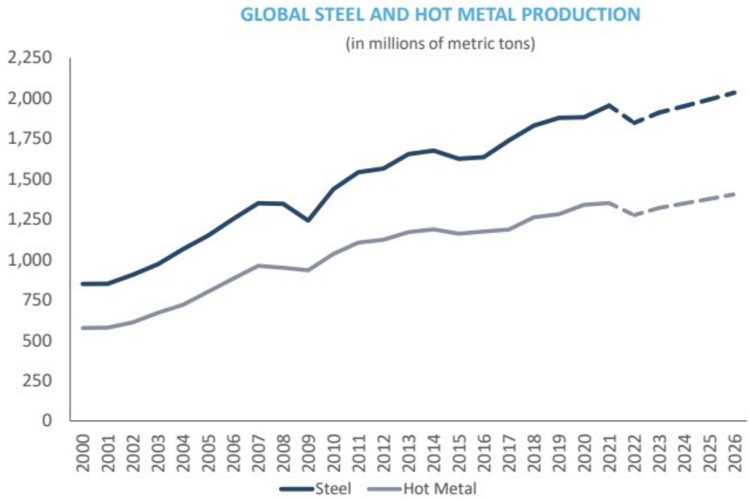
1 Cash flow from operating activities after contributions to the thermal mine reclamation fund and less capital expenditures
2 "Potentially dilutive securities" includes remaining convertible debt securities and warrants

ARCH RESOURCES

Steel and Metallurgical Coal Markets

ARCH

Global steel demand is expected to continue to climb, and should be supported by growth in India and Southeast Asia in the coming decade



Source: World Steel Association, Internal

Global steel demand is projected to grow steadily over the next five years, even with a projected dip in 2022

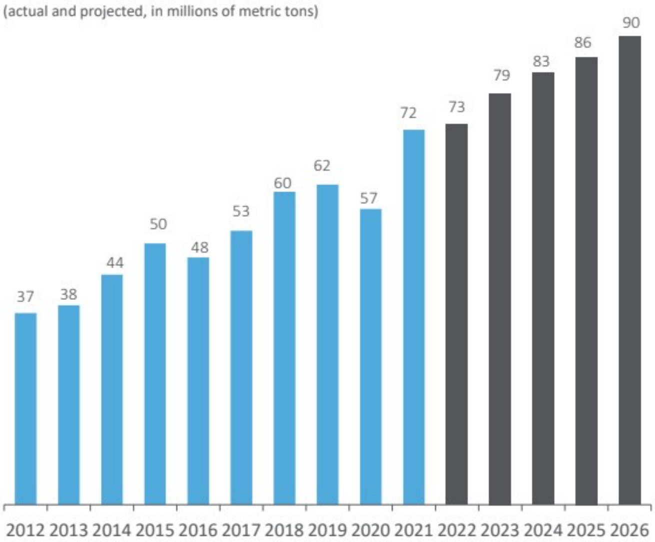
- We expect global hot metal production to continue to climb as well, supported by significant, new integrated steelmaking capacity additions in India and Southeast Asia
- While electric arc furnaces are projected to continue to gain incremental share in North America – and to begin to do the same in Europe in the second half of the decade – the new steel capacity coming online in Southeast Asia is largely integrated (BF/BOF)
- As a result, we project that integrated steel production market share losses in the Atlantic basin will be offset by gains in the Pacific

ARCH

Indian coking coal imports appear poised to continue their upward momentum, supported by steel capacity additions

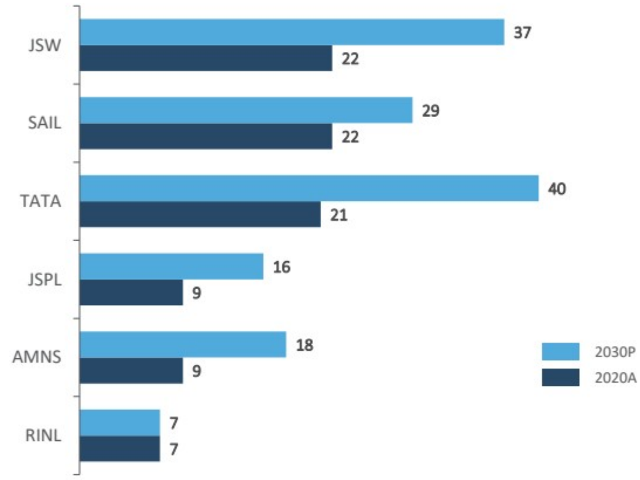
INDIAN COKING COAL IMPORTS

(actual and projected, in millions of metric tons)



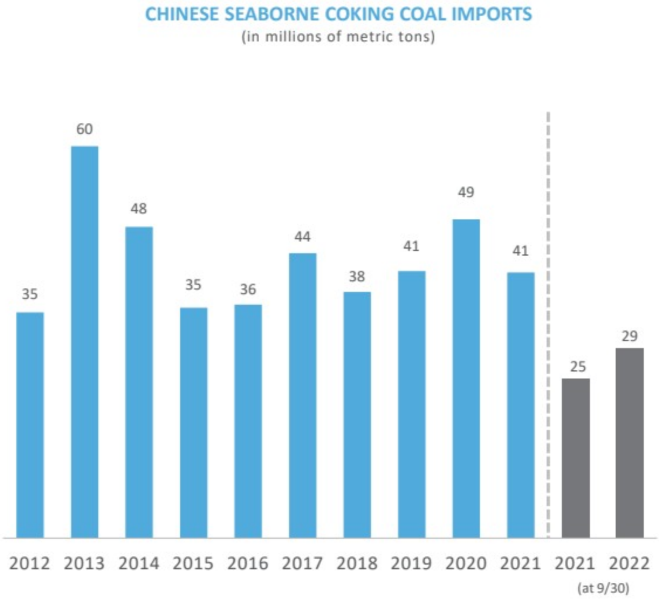
PLANNED INDIAN BF/BOF CAPACITY ADDITIONS

(in millions of metric tons)



Source: McCloskey, India Customs Data, Public Information and Company Filings

ARCH



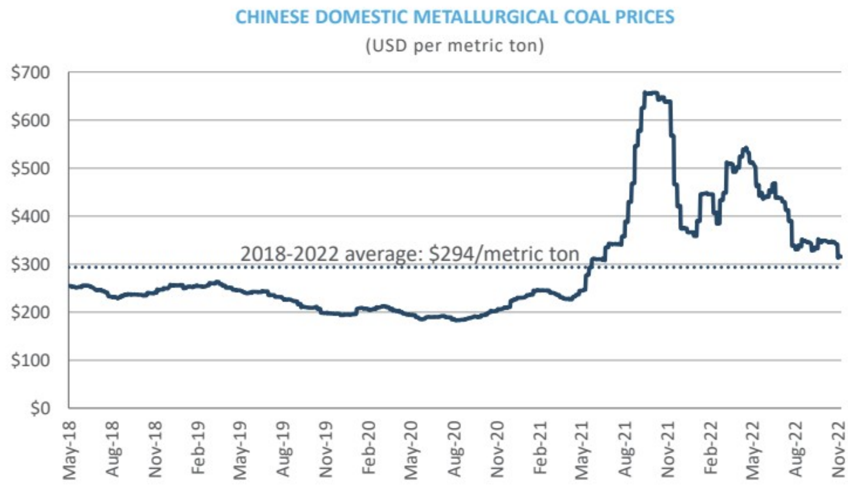
Source: China Trade Data, Internal

China

Chinese seaborne coking coal imports have increased significantly YTD in 2022

- Chinese seaborne coking coal imports are up nearly 20 percent through September 2022 versus the same period last year
- While Chinese imports of Russian coking coal are up markedly, shifting trade patterns are creating opportunities elsewhere in the market
- While the Chinese government has sought to limit steel production growth in recent years, it is also expected to increase infrastructure spending and seek to buoy property markets in an effort to boost economic growth
- Arch expects China to remain a significant player in the seaborne metallurgical market even after the steel intensity of its economy begins to decline, due to a lack of high-quality indigenous material, rising production costs, and logistical advantages associated with an increasingly coastal steel mill fleet

Chinese domestic metallurgical coal prices remain elevated compared to historical levels



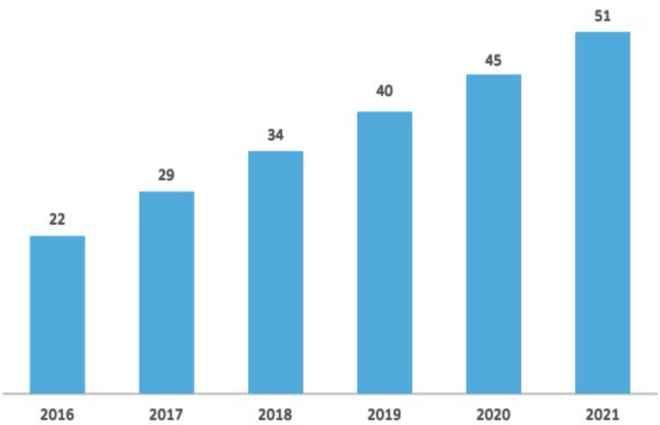
Source: Platts, Internal
Note: Chinese domestic prices are quoted in CNY/metric ton and were converted to USD/metric ton

China's domestic metallurgical prices have averaged just under $300 per metric ton over the past four years, and are still well above the historical average despite the recent correction

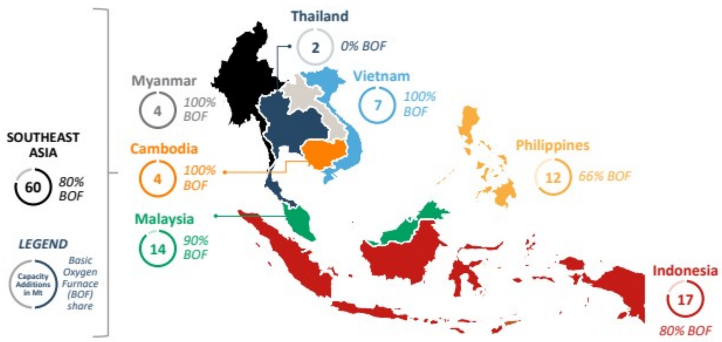
- We view these high prices as indicative of the increasing scarcity of high-quality indigenous coking coals and a production cost curve that is shifting up and to the right
- In addition, China's intensifying focus on building new, modern mega-mills near the coast – and operating those mills at high capacity factors – should support the continued importation of high-quality seaborne material

ARCH

Near and intermediate term steel production growth in Southeast Asia is projected to be largely integrated



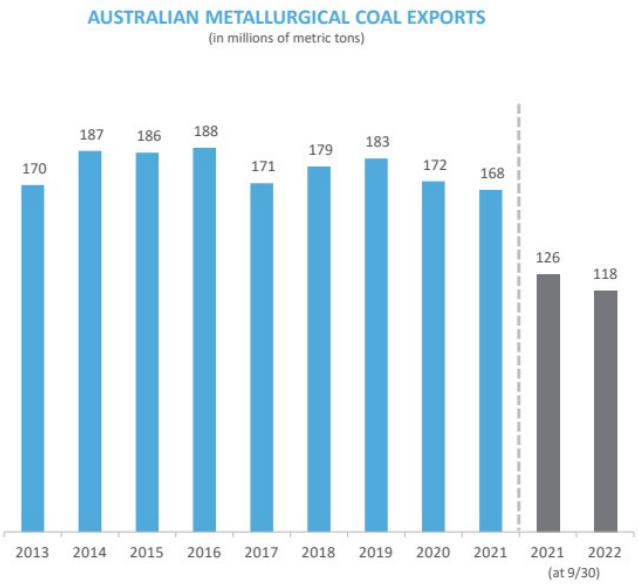
Source: WSA, Wood Mackenzie, Internal
Note: Southeast Asia is defined here as Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam



Wood Mackenzie projects that Southeast Asia's steel production will grow by more than 70 percent by 2030 – from 51 million tons to 87 million tons

Source: SEAISI, OCED, Wood Mackenzie

ARCH



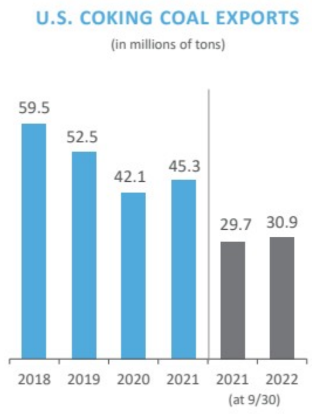
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Internal

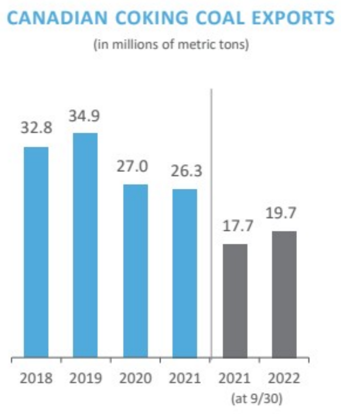
Australia

Australian export volumes have eroded in recent years

- Australian coking coal exports were down 11 percent in 2021 when compared to the peak year of 2016, and are trending down again in 2022
- At the current pace, 2022 will be the third straight year of declining coking coal exports
- The biggest source of downward pressure, in Arch's view, is years of underinvestment in production as well as rail and port capacity
  - Most of the growth capex for the large, diversified miners is being directed to "transition minerals"
- Increasing regulatory and permitting pressures – along with typical depletion rates – are further constraining supply
  - The new royalty structure in Queensland is just the latest indication of an increasingly challenging regulatory regime

Coking coal output also remains muted in the United States and Canada, the No. 2 and No. 3 global producers of high-quality coking coal



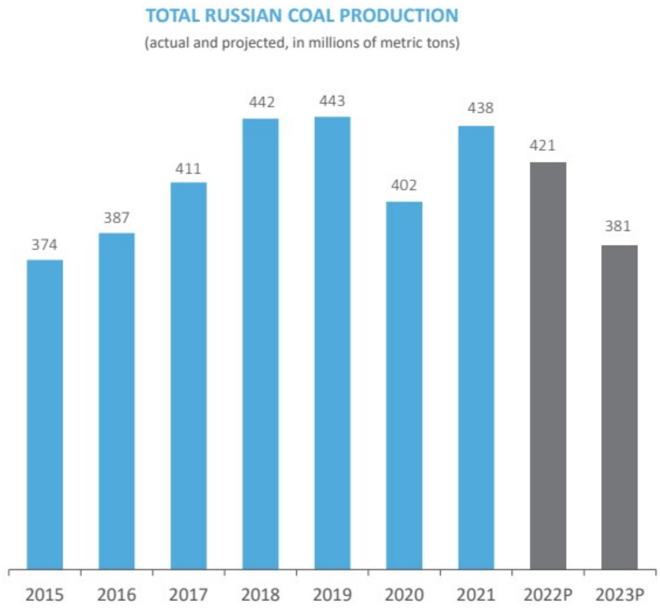


U.S. coking coal exports continue to lag pre-pandemic levels, and are up only slightly versus 2021 despite an exceptional pricing environment

Canadian coking coal exports are down significantly versus pre-pandemic output levels, but up modestly YTD versus 2021

Degradation and depletion of the reserve base, lack of capital availability, and intensifying regulatory pressures are acting to constrain new investment

Source: MSHA, Customs Data, Internal



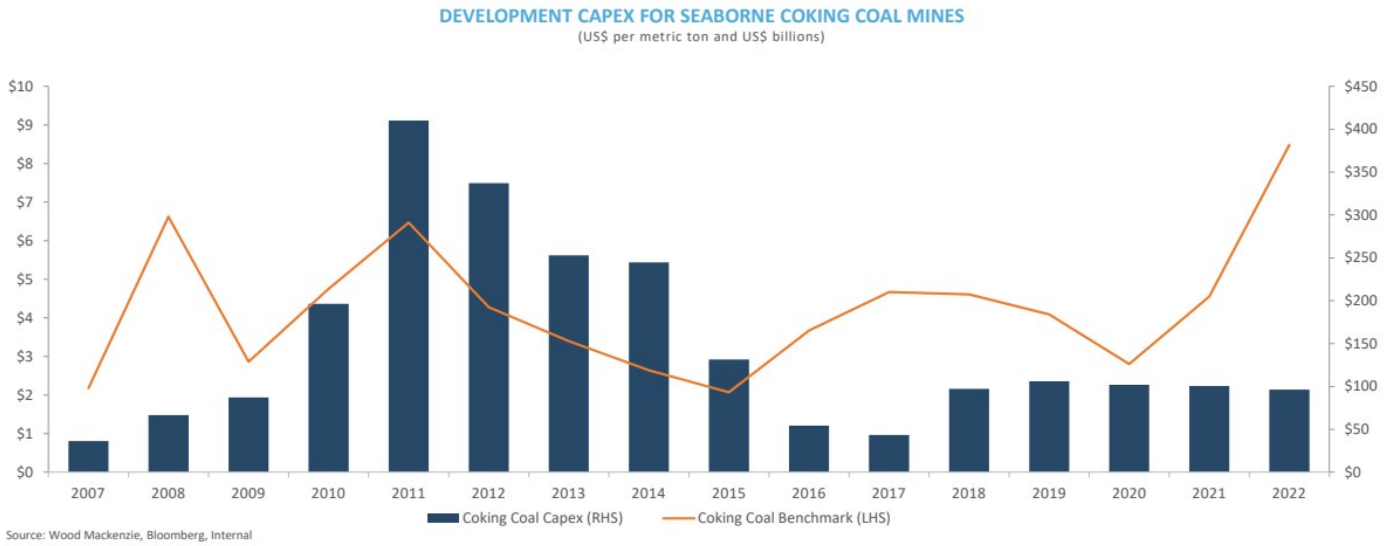
Source: Argus, Russian Ministry of Economic Development

Russia

Russia is a major supplier of seaborne metallurgical coals, and import bans are likely to affect both export volumes and export destinations

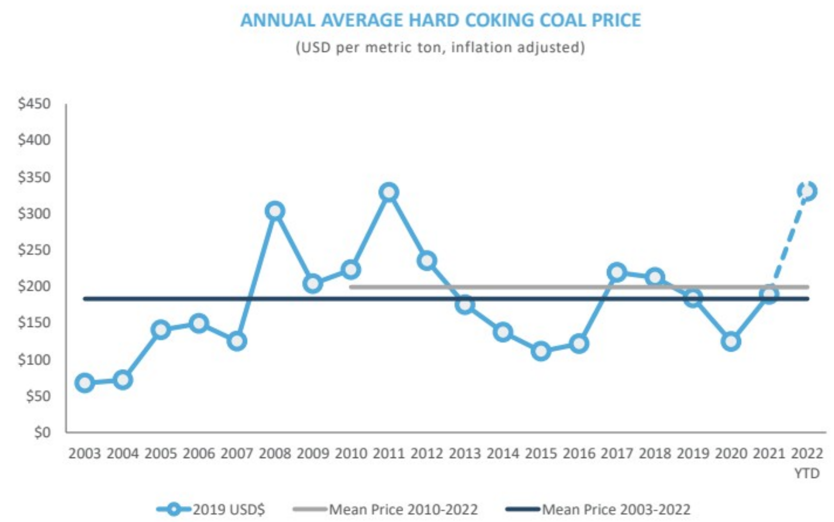
- In 2021, Russia supplied ~15% of globally traded metallurgical coals – and roughly the same percentage of globally traded thermal coals
- Russian coal production is expected to fall ~4% percent in 2022, according to the Russian Ministry of Economic Development, and by an incremental ~10 percent in 2023
- Production and export declines are largely due to continuing bans on Russian coal and logistical challenges associated with redirecting shutout volumes to still-open eastern markets such as China and India
- Total Russian coal exports through the first seven months of 2022 were down 8.6%, according to the Russian Energy Ministry
- Russia exported 50 million tons of thermal and coking coal to Europe in 2021, and expects to redirect half those tons to eastern markets
- The government has signaled plans to impose a duty on exported coal starting on 1/1/23; increase the mineral extraction tax on Russian-produced coal; and raise the rail tariff on coal movements

Underinvestment in global coal supply continues, even in the wake of two significant upcycles in the past six years



Source: Wood Mackenzie, Bloomberg, Internal
Note: 2022 benchmark is YTD average

Long-Run Metallurgical Coal Pricing



Source: Bloomberg, Public Information, BLS, Internal

Note: 2022 is the average of Jan 1 – Nov 9, 2022

The average long-run coking coal price continues to shift higher in the face of limited new investment and other supply pressures

- The coking coal benchmark has averaged $183 per metric ton on an inflation-adjusted basis since 2003
- Since 2010, the average price has been $199 per metric ton
- Arch expects volatility to continue, but with an upward bias as mining costs increase over time due to ongoing under-investment coupled with reserve degradation and depletion

ARCH

Highlights

- Premier U.S. metallurgical producer with low-cost, high-quality, long-lived asset base
- Large-scale, first-quartile metallurgical franchise anchored by world-class Leer and Leer South longwall mines
- Leading global producer of High-Vol A products that earn a premium in the marketplace
- Diverse, highly-rated steel industry customer base across the globe
- Competitive thermal franchise that contributes robust, supplemental free cash flow while simultaneously pre-funding its own final reclamation requirements
- Strong balance sheet with more cash than debt, no near-term debt maturities, and significant liquidity
- Proven commitment to capital returns via a robust, multi-faceted capital return program
- Experienced management team with proven track record on safety, environmental stewardship, operational excellence and fiscal prudence

ARCH

Citi's 2022 Basic Materials Conference

NOVEMBER 30, 2022

Paul A. Lang
CEO and President

Reconciliation of Non-GAAP measures

Included in this presentation, we have disclosed certain non-GAAP measures as defined by Regulation G. The following reconciles these items to net income and cash flows as reported under GAAP. Adjusted EBITDA is defined as net income attributable to the Company before the effect of net interest expense, income taxes, depreciation, depletion and amortization, accretion on asset retirement obligations, amortization of sales contracts and non-operating expenses. Adjusted EBITDA may also be adjusted for items that may not reflect the trend of future results by excluding transactions that are not indicative of the Company's core operating performance.

Adjusted EBITDA is not a measure of financial performance in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and items excluded from Adjusted EBITDA are significant in understanding and assessing our financial condition. Therefore, Adjusted EBITDA should not be considered in isolation, nor as an alternative to net income, income from operations, cash flows from operations or as a measure of our profitability, liquidity or performance under generally accepted accounting principles. The Company uses Adjusted EBITDA to measure the operating performance of its segments and allocate resources to the segments. Furthermore, analogous measures are used by industry analysts and investors to evaluate our operating performance. Investors should be aware that our presentation of Adjusted EBITDA may not be comparable to similarly titled measures used by other companies. The table below shows how we calculate Adjusted EBITDA.

(In thousands)	YTD September 30, 2022	Year Ended December 31, 2021	Year Ended December 31, 2020	Year Ended December 31, 2019	Year Ended December 31, 2018	Year Ended December 31, 2017	Period from October 2 through December 31, 2016
Net income (loss)	$ 860,443	$ 337,573	$ (344,615)	$ 233,799	$ 312,577	$ 238,450	$ 33,449
Income tax (benefit) provision	1,424	1,874	(7)	248	(52,476)	(35,255)	1,156
Interest expense, net	13,469	23,344	10,624	6,794	13,689	24,256	10,754
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	98,948	120,327	121,552	111,621	130,670	176,449	33,401
Accretion on asset retirement obligations	13,290	21,748	19,887	20,548	27,970	30,209	7,633
Asset Impairment and restructuring	-	-	221,380	-	-	-	-
Gain on property insurance recovery related to Mountain Laurel longwall	-	-	(23,518)	-	-	-	-
Loss (Gain) on divestitures	-	24,225	(1,505)	13,312	-	(21,297)	-
Net loss resulting from early retirement of debt and debt restructuring	14,143	-	-	-	485	2,547	-
Non-service related postretirement benefit costs	2,189	4,339	3,884	2,053	3,202	1,940	(32)
Reorganization items, net	-	-	(26)	(24)	1,661	2,398	759
Costs associated with proposed joint venture with Peabody Energy	-	-	16,087	13,816	-	-	-
Preference Rights Lease Application settlement income	-	-	-	(39,000)	-	-	-
Fresh start coal inventory fair value adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,345
Adjusted EBITDA	1,003,906	533,430	23,743	363,167	437,778	419,697	94,465
EBITDA from idled or otherwise disposed operations	9,972	2,469	15,858	12,926	2,492	3,253	1,596
Selling, general and administrative expenses	79,271	92,342	82,397	95,781	100,300	87,952	23,193
Other	8,114	(9,702)	3,359	(14,488)	4,099	(6,398)	(1,511)
Reported segment Adjusted EBITDA from coal operations	$ 1,101,263	$ 618,539	$ 125,357	$ 457,386	$ 544,669	$ 504,504	$ 117,743

Segment Adjusted EBITDA	MET	Thermal	Corporate and Other	Consolidated
(In Thousands)				
YTD September 30, 2022	$ 810,615	$ 290,648	$ (97,357)	$ 1,003,906
Year Ended December 31, 2021	442,830	175,709	(85,109)	533,430
Year Ended December 31, 2020	91,322	34,035	(101,614)	23,743
Year Ended December 31, 2019	305,363	152,023	(94,219)	363,167
Year Ended December 31, 2018	349,524	195,145	(106,891)	437,778
Year Ended December 31, 2017	243,616	260,888	(84,807)	419,697
October 2 through December 31, 2016	30,819	86,924	(23,278)	94,465
Since Emergence	$ 2,274,089	$ 1,195,372	$ (593,275)	$ 2,876,186