

# NATIONAL COAL CORP

## FORM 10KSB/A (Amended Annual Report (Small Business Issuers))

Filed 12/28/2005 For Period Ending 12/31/2004

Address	8915 GEORGE WILLIAMS ROAD KNOXVILLE, Tennessee 37923
Telephone	865-690-6900
CIK	0001089575
Fiscal Year	12/31

Powered By 

<http://www.edgar-online.com/>

© Copyright 2005. All Rights Reserved.

Distribution and use of this document restricted under EDGAR Online's Terms of Use.

=====

UNITED STATES  
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

AMENDMENT NO. 1  
TO  
FORM 10-KSB/A

Annual Report Under Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act  
of 1934

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2004

Transition Report Pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities  
Exchange Act of 1934

For the transition period from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_.

Commission file number 0-26509

NATIONAL COAL CORP.  
(Exact Name of Small Business Issuer as Specified in its Charter)

FLORIDA  
(State or Other Jurisdiction of  
Incorporation or Organization)

65-0601272  
(I.R.S. Employer  
Identification No.)

8915 GEORGE WILLIAMS ROAD  
KNOXVILLE, TN 37923  
(Address of Principal Executive Offices)

(865) 690-6900  
(Issuer's Telephone Number, Including Area Code)

Securities registered under Section 12(b) of the Exchange Act:

NONE

Securities registered under Section 12(g) of the Exchange Act:

COMMON STOCK, PAR VALUE \$.0001 PER SHARE

Check whether the issuer (1) filed all reports required to be filed by  
Section 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act during the past 12 months (or for such  
shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2)  
has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.

Yes  No

Check if there is no disclosure of delinquent filers in response to  
Item 405 of Regulation S-B is not contained in this form, and no disclosure will  
be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or  
information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-KSB  
of any amendment to this Form 10-KSB.

Issuer's Revenues for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2004 were  
\$16,998,912.

The aggregate market value of the voting and non-voting common equity  
held by non-affiliates computed by reference to the average bid and asked price  
of such common equity, as of March 29, 2005, was \$26,758,271.

As of March 29, 2005, the issuer had 13,676,820 shares of common stock, par value \$.0001 per share, issued and outstanding.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

NONE

Transitional Small Business Disclosure Format (check one):

Yes  No

=====

EXPLANATORY NOTE

We are filing this Amendment No. 1 to Annual Report on Form 10-KSB/A for the year ended December 31, 2004 (the "Amended Annual Report"), to amend our Annual Report on Form 10-KSB for the year ended December 31, 2004 (the "Original Annual Report"), which was originally filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") on March 31, 2005. The Company is filing this Amended Annual Report in response to comments received from the SEC. The following Items amend the Original Annual Report, as permitted by the rules and regulations of the SEC. Unless otherwise stated, all information contained in this Amended Annual Report is as of March 31, 2005. All capitalized terms used herein but not otherwise defined shall have the meanings ascribed to them in the Original Annual Report.

ITEM 1. DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS

CORPORATE OVERVIEW

National Coal Corp. engages principally in the business of mining coal in Eastern Tennessee and Southeastern Kentucky. We own the coal mineral rights to approximately sixty-five thousand (65,000) acres and lease another approximately twelve thousand one hundred (12,100) acres in Tennessee, and own the coal mineral rights to approximately eleven thousand seven hundred (11,700) acres and lease another approximately eighteen thousand two hundred (18,200) acres in Kentucky. We commenced mining coal in July 2003 from a surface mine in Tennessee. At December 31, 2004, we were extracting coal from four deep mines and one surface mine.

We engage in coal production by locating, assembling, leasing, assessing, permitting and developing coal properties in Eastern Tennessee and Southeastern Kentucky. After obtaining permits from the U.S. Department of the Interior, Office of Surface Mining ("OSM") and posting reclamation bonds, we mine our properties for the extraction of coal minerals, and then sell the coal on a per ton basis at previously negotiated rates, primarily to state run utility companies. The reclamation bonds typically take the form of letters of credit or direct cash deposits with OSM. At December 31, 2004, we had \$257,500 on deposit with OSM, had approximately \$4.27 million of cash invested in certificates of deposit, against which irrevocable bank letters of credit are written in favor of OSM and had posted a \$700,000 letter of credit in favor of OSM secured by our executive office building.

We typically sell our coal for a specified tonnage amount and at a negotiated price pursuant to short-term and long term contracts. We also price coal sales on a one-day or one-shipment tonnage amount. The price per ton for

these types of sales typically fluctuates in direct correlation to the price per ton of coal quoted on the New York Mercantile Exchange, referred to as the "spot price." We intend to continue to reduce the price volatility for our coal by entering long-term supply contracts (contracts in excess of one year) for a majority of our coal production, which generally will provide us a fixed price for our coal over the term of the contract. We will continue to use the spot market to sell surplus coal produced above our long-term contract commitments.

We also sell coal that we purchase from third party coal producers on a case by case basis. We only enter into these transactions when the price per ton paid to these third party producers is below the price per ton at which we are able to sell the coal, usually from short term contracts. Additionally, when capacity is available, we charge third party coal producers a negotiated price per ton for their use of our load-out facility located in Turley, TN. This load-out facility allows easy, direct access to load previously mined coal onto rail cars for shipment to their customers. We do not expect the sale of coal purchased from third party producers or the rental to third parties of our load-out facility to represent a material portion of our future business.

During calendar 2004, we made significant advancements towards the realization of our long term business strategy by growing our mining operations through both acquisitions and organic growth. We funded this growth primarily by closing multiple debt and equity financing transactions. As a result

1

of our growth, we had more substantial mining operations as compared to calendar 2003, and as such were able to sign a number of long term contracts with both utility and industrial customers. Our 2004 highlights include:

ACQUISITIONS: We acquired the following assets:

- o In April 2004, we acquired from U.S. Coal, Inc., mining permits, the Smoky Junction preparation plant, the Turley rail load-out facility, and mining equipment for an aggregate purchase price of \$4.2 million plus the assumption of certain liabilities;
- o In May 2004, we acquired land from Cumberland Timber Company, LLC for an aggregate purchase price of \$631,000 payable in cash and stock;
- o In October 2004, we acquired from Robert Clear Coal Corporation, mining assets including mining permits, a crusher and tipple, and surface mining equipment for an aggregate purchase price of \$5.5 million plus the assumption of certain liabilities and the obligation to replace \$3.9 million of the seller's reclamation bonds; and
- o In November 2004, we acquired from Appalachian Fuels, LLC, mining permits, the Brittain (Straight Creek) preparation plant and Viall rail load-out facility, and mining equipment for an aggregate purchase price of \$12.5 million plus the assumption of certain liabilities and the obligation to replace \$6.5 million of the seller's reclamation bonds.

FINANCING ACTIVITIES: We raised the following proceeds from debt and equity financings:

- o In February 2004, we raised gross proceeds of \$2.75 million from the sale of 1,250,000 shares of common stock;
- o In April and May 2004, we raised gross proceeds of \$7.5

- million from the sale of debentures and common stock purchase warrants;
- o In July 2004, we borrowed \$663,300 from a bank;
  - o In August 2004, we issued \$16.0 million of Series A convertible preferred stock and common stock purchase warrants for gross proceeds of \$11.3 million in cash proceeds and the cancellation of \$4.7 million of the debentures issued in April and May 2004;
  - o In August 2004, we raised gross proceeds of \$3.0 million from the sale of debentures convertible into Series A preferred stock;
  - o In November 2004, we obtained a \$21.0 million senior secured credit facility, pursuant to which we immediately borrowed gross proceeds of \$15.0 million; and
  - o In December 2004, we raised gross proceeds of \$3.6 million from the sale of additional Series A convertible preferred stock and common stock purchase warrants upon the exercise of additional purchase rights granted in our August 2004 financing.

LONG-TERM CONTRACTS. During 2004, we signed six supply contracts with terms of at least one year with 3 utility and 3 industrial customers, pursuant to which we have committed to sell 984,000, 660,000, 600,000, and 120,000 tons of coal during calendar years 2005 through 2008, respectively.

The coal industry has been highly competitive with very low margins in the past several years. Recently, the surge in prices for natural gas has made coal more competitive with that alternative energy source which has enabled coal-fired power plants, using the latest clean air compliant scrubber technology, to be price competitive with natural gas-fired plants. We believe this has and will continue to

cause increased demand for coal for the foreseeable future, resulting in higher prices and improved margins for our product. However, the price of coal is volatile, and there can be no assurances that the price of coal will not drop below current levels. To reduce our exposure to fluctuations in the price of coal, we intend to maintain long term contracts with respect to a majority of our coal production.

We estimate that our cost of commencing mining operations at a new mine is approximately \$500,000 to \$750,000, including the cost of reclamation bonds. Presently we do not generate sufficient cash from operations to fund new mine development and our expansion into new mines therefore depends on our ability to raise the required funds through debt or equity offerings. If we are not able to raise additional financing or if such financing is not available on acceptable terms, we may be unable to expand our mining operations beyond current production levels.

Our historical operations prior to April 30, 2003 reflect only the operations of National Coal Corporation, a Tennessee corporation. Prior to April 30, 2003, National Coal Corp., a Florida corporation formerly known as Southern Group International, Inc., was a "blank check" company, which is a company that has no specific business plan or purpose or has indicated that its business plan is to engage in a merger or acquisition with an unidentified company or companies. On April 30, 2003, National Coal Corp. consummated a reorganization in which all of the outstanding shares of National Coal Corporation, a

privately-held Tennessee corporation, were exchanged for 8,549,975 shares of National Coal Corp. a Florida corporation. National Coal Corporation was formed in January 2003, and from inception through June 30, 2003, National Coal Corporation was in the exploration stage with no operating revenue. During the third quarter of 2003, we commenced coal mining operations and, accordingly, are no longer in the exploration stage. As a result of the reorganization of the group and the commencement of operating activities, our results for the eleven months from inception (January 30, 2003) to December 31, 2003 are not comparable to those for the twelve months ended December 31, 2004.

#### COAL INDUSTRY BACKGROUND

Coal is one of the world's most abundant, efficient and affordable natural resources, and is used primarily as fuel for the generation of electricity. According to the Energy Information Administration, or EIA, a division of the Department of Energy, greater than 51% of all electricity consumed in the United States in 2003 was generated using coal.

As the table below indicates, coal fueled more electricity production in the United States in recent years than all other fuel sources combined.

#### ELECTRICITY FUEL SOURCES (BASED ON NET GENERATION):

	1990	1995	2001	2002	2003
Coal .....	52.5%	51.0%	50.9%	50.2%	51.3%
Nuclear .....	19.0	20.1	20.6	20.2	19.8
Hydro .....	9.6	9.3	5.8	6.8	7.1
Natural Gas .....	12.3	14.8	17.1	17.9	16.3
Other .....	6.6	4.8	5.6	4.9	5.5
Total .....	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Department of Energy's Energy Information Administration Monthly Energy Review, June 2004.

The United States is the second largest coal producer in the world, exceeded only by China. Other leading coal producers include Australia, India and South Africa. The United States has the largest coal reserves in the world, with an estimated 250 years of supply based on current usage rates. United States coal reserves are more plentiful than United States oil or natural gas reserves, with coal representing more than 85% of the nation's fossil fuel reserves.

United States coal production has nearly doubled during the past 30 years. Based on statistics reported by EIA, in 2003, total United States coal production was estimated to be 1.07 billion tons.

Approximately 67% of United States coal is produced by surface mining methods, while the remaining 33% is produced by underground mining methods.

The United States coal industry operates under a highly developed regulatory regime that governs all mining and mine safety activities, including land reclamation, which requires mined lands to be restored in accordance with plans submitted by us and approved by OSM.

#### COAL MARKETS

The EIA expects domestic consumption of coal by electric generators to

grow at an annual rate of 1.4% per year from 2001 through 2025, predicated on natural gas price assumptions of \$2.88 per million British Thermal Unit, or Btu, in 2005 and \$3.30 in 2010. Demand from domestic electric generators accounts for more than 92% of domestic coal consumption. The EIA projects annual coal use growth by electric generators of nearly 400 million tons by 2025.

#### U.S. COAL CONSUMPTION BY SECTOR

Coal is the primary resource used in the United States for the generation of electricity. It is also used by steel companies to make products with furnaces, by industrial users for heat and power generation, and a variety of manufacturing and processing facilities such as paper mills, chemical plants and cement manufacturers. The breakdown of coal consumption by major sector for 2003 and 2002 is as follows:

#### U.S. COAL PRODUCTION BY MAJOR SECTOR (IN MILLION TONS):

	2003		2002	
	TONS	% OF TOTAL	TONS	% OF TOTAL
Electric power plants .....	1,004.3	91.7%	977.5	91.2%
Industrial plants .....	86.2	7.9%	84.4	8.4%
Residential/Commercial .....	4.2	0.4%	4.4	0.4%
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>1,094.7</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>1,006.4</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Source: Department of Energy's Energy Information Administration, Annual Coal Report 2003.

#### SOURCES OF COAL DEMAND GROWTH

In the aggregate, coal-fueled plants currently utilize approximately 70% of their capacity, although the optimal sustainable capacity utilization is estimated at 85% for a typical plant, and most plants can run at higher rates for short periods. An increase from 70% capacity utilization to 85% capacity utilization would translate into approximately 200 million tons of additional annual coal consumption.

In addition to expected greater utilization of existing plants, a number of new coal-fueled generating plants have been announced in recent years to meet the United State's needs for inexpensive base-load energy generating capacity.

#### REGIONAL COAL MARKETS

Coal is mined from coalfields throughout the United States, with the major production centers located in the Powder River Basin, Central/Southern Appalachia, Northern Appalachia, the Illinois Basin and in other western coalfields. The breakdown of historical and projected coal production by supply region is as follows:

#### U.S. COAL PRODUCTION BY SUPPLY REGION (IN MILLION TONS):

	HISTORICAL		PROJECTED			
	2001	2003	2005	2010	2015	2020
Powder River Basin .....	408	400	410	509	563	632
Central/Southern Appalachia ....	290	250	272	286	286	280
Northern Appalachia .....	143	125	131	124	120	128
Illinois Basin .....	95	88	103	102	104	107
Other Western US .....	194	206	200	200	205	204
Other .....	9	2	9	9	8	8
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total .....	1,139	1,071	1,125	1,230	1,286	1,359
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====

Source: Energy Information Administration, Annual Energy Outlook 2004.

We operate in the Central/Southern Appalachia region. The Central/Southern Appalachia region contains coalfields in eastern Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, southwestern Virginia, and central and southern West Virginia. Production in Central/Southern Appalachia has decreased from approximately 305 million tons in 1996 to approximately 250 million tons in 2003. Production declined in all major sections of Central/Southern Appalachia except for southern West Virginia, which has grown due to the expansion of more economically attractive surface mines. The region has experienced significant consolidation in the past several years due to modest demand growth and strong competition from western coal. Central/Southern Appalachian operators market approximately 67% of their coal to electric generators, principally in the southeastern United States. Central/Southern Appalachia producers also sell extensively in the export market and to industrial customers. The coal of Central/Southern Appalachia has an average heat content of 12,500 Btu per pound and generally has low sulfur content.

#### COAL CHARACTERISTICS

There are four types of coal: lignite, sub-bituminous, bituminous and anthracite. Each has characteristics that make it more or less suitable for different end uses. In general, coal of all geological composition is characterized by end use as either "steam coal" or "metallurgical coal," sometimes known as "met coal." Steam coal is used by electricity generators and by industrial facilities to produce steam, electricity or both. Metallurgical coal is refined into coking coal, which is used in the production of steel. Heat value and sulfur content, the two most important coal characteristics, determine the best end use of particular types of coal. Our coal is generally characterized as steam coal.

#### HEAT VALUE

The heat value of coal is commonly measured in Btu per pound of coal. Coal found in the eastern and mid-western regions of the United States tends to have a heat content ranging from 10,000 to 15,000 Btu per pound. Most coal found in the western United States ranges from 8,000 to 10,000 Btu per pound. The weight of moisture in coal, as sold, is included in references to Btu per pound of coal in this document, unless otherwise indicated.

#### SULFUR CONTENT

Sulfur content can vary from seam to seam and sometimes within each seam. Coal combustion produces sulfur dioxide, the amount of which varies depending on the chemical composition and the concentration of sulfur in the coal. Low sulfur coal has a variety of definitions, and in this document "low sulfur" is referred to coal with sulfur content of 2.0% or less by weight. Compliance coal refers to coal with a sulfur content of less than 1.2 pounds per million Btu. The strict emissions standards of the Clean Air Act have increased demand for low sulfur coal. We expect continued high demand for low sulfur coal as electric generators meet the current Phase II requirements of the Clean Air

Sub-bituminous coal typically has lower sulfur content than bituminous coal, but some bituminous coal in Colorado, eastern Kentucky, Tennessee, southern West Virginia and Utah also has low sulfur content.

#### OTHER

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

Moisture content of coal varies by the type of coal, the region where it is mined and the location of coal within a seam. In general, high moisture content decreases the heat value and increases the weight of the coal, thereby making it more expensive to transport. Moisture content in coal, as sold, can range from approximately 5% to 30% of the coal's weight.

When some types of coal are super-heated in the absence of oxygen, they form a hard, dry, caking form of coal called "coke". Steel production uses coke as a fuel and reducing agent to smelt iron ore in a blast furnace.

#### COAL MINING TECHNIQUES

Coal mining operations commonly use four distinct techniques to extract coal from the ground, and one relatively new technique. The most appropriate technique is determined by coal seam characteristics such as location and recoverable reserve base. Drill hole data are used initially to define the size, depth and quality of the coal reserve area before committing to a specific extraction technique. All coal-mining techniques rely heavily on technology; consequently, technological improvements have resulted in increased productivity. The four most common mining techniques are continuous mining, longwall mining, truck-and-shovel mining, and dragline mining, and the newer technique is highwall mining. We use continuous mining and truck-and-shovel mining techniques and, subject to our ability to acquire adequate financing, we anticipate implementing highwall mining within the next six months.

**CONTINUOUS MINING.** Continuous mining is an underground mining method in which main airways and transportation entries are developed and remote-controlled mining equipment, referred to as "continuous miners", extract coal from "rooms," leaving "pillars" to support the roof. Shuttle cars transport coal from the face to a conveyor belt for transport to the surface. This method is often used to mine smaller coal blocks or thin seams, and seam recovery is typically approximately 50%. Productivity for continuous mining averages 25 to 50 tons per miner shift.

**TRUCK-AND-SHOVEL MINING.** Truck-and-shovel mining is an open-cast method that uses large electric-powered shovels to remove overburden, which is used to backfill pits after coal removal. Shovels load coal in haul trucks for transportation to the preparation plant or rail load-out. Seam recovery using the truck-and-shovel method is typically 90%. Productivity depends on equipment, geological composition and the ratio of overburden to coal. Productivity varies between 250 to 400 tons per miner shift in the Powder River Basin to thirty to 80 tons per miner shift in Eastern regions of the United States.

**HIGHWALL MINING.** Highwall mining is a method of coal mining in which a continuous mining machine is driven by remote control into the seam exposed by previous open cut operations, or "highwall", which was the result of surface mining operations. A continuous haulage system carries the coal from the miner to an open-air installation for stockpiling and transport. This process forms a

series of parallel, unsupported drives. It is vital that the coal pillars remaining between adjacent drives are capable of supporting the overburden structure.

It is generally easier to mine coal seams that are thick and located close to the surface than thin underground seams. Typically, coal-mining operations will begin at the part of the coal seam that is easiest and most economical to mine. In the coal industry, this characteristic is referred to as "low ratio."

6

As the seam is mined, it becomes more difficult and expensive to mine because the seam either becomes thinner or protrudes more deeply into the earth, requiring removal of more material over the seam, known as the "overburden." For example, many seams of coal in the Midwest are five to ten feet thick and located hundreds of feet below the surface. In contrast, seams in the Powder River Basin of Wyoming may be eighty feet thick and located only fifty feet below the surface.

Once the raw coal is mined, it is often crushed, sized and washed in preparation plants where the product consistency and heat content are improved. This process involves crushing the coal to the required size, removing impurities and, where necessary, blending it with other coal to match customer specifications.

#### TECHNOLOGY

Coal mining technology is continually evolving and improving, among other things, underground mining systems and larger earth-moving equipment for surface mines, as well as highwall mining equipment. For example, longwall mining technology has increased the average recovery of coal from large blocks of underground coal from 50% to 70%. At larger surface mines, haul trucks have capacities of 240 to 400 tons, which is nearly double the maximum capacity of the largest haul trucks used a decade ago. This increase in capacity, along with larger shovels and draglines, has increased overall mine productivity.

#### COAL PRICES

Coal prices vary dramatically by region and are determined by a number of factors. The two principal components of the delivered price of coal are the price of coal at the mine, which is influenced by mine operating costs and coal quality, and the cost of transporting coal from the mine to the point of use. Electric utilities purchase coal on the basis of its delivered cost per million Btu.

**PRICE AT THE MINE.** The price of coal at the mine is influenced by geological characteristics such as seam thickness, overburden ratios and depth of underground reserves. Eastern United States coal is more expensive to mine than western coal, because of thinner coal seams and thicker overburden. Underground mining, prevalent in the eastern United States, has higher labor costs than surface mining including costs for labor benefits and healthcare and high capital costs, including modern mining equipment and construction of extensive ventilation systems.

In addition to the cost of mine operations, the price of coal at the mine is also a function of quality characteristics such as heat value, sulfur, ash and moisture content. Met coal has higher carbon and lower ash content and is usually priced \$4 to \$10 per ton higher than steam coal produced in the same regions. Higher prices are paid for special coking coal with low volatility characteristics.

**TRANSPORTATION COSTS.** Coal used for domestic consumption is generally

sold freight on board, or FOB, at the mine, as described above, and the purchaser normally bears the transportation costs. Export coal, however, is usually sold at the loading port, and coal producers are responsible for shipment to the export coal-loading facility and the buyer pays the ocean freight.

Most electric generators arrange long-term shipping contracts with rail or barge companies to assure stable delivered costs. Transportation can be a large component of the buyer's cost. Although the customer pays the freight, transportation cost is still important to coal mining companies because the customer may choose a supplier largely based on the cost of transportation. According to the National Mining Association, railroads account for nearly two-thirds of total United States coal shipments. Trucks and overland conveyors haul coal over shorter distances, while lake carriers and ocean vessels move coal to export markets. Some domestic coal is shipped over the Great Lakes. Most coal mines are served by a single rail company, but much of the Powder River Basin is served by two competing rail carriers.

#### DEREGULATION OF THE ELECTRICITY GENERATION INDUSTRY

Congress enacted the Energy Policy Act of 1992 to stimulate competition in electricity markets by giving wholesale suppliers access to the transmission lines of United States electricity generators. In April 1996, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission ("FERC") issued the first of a series of orders establishing rules providing for open access to electricity transmission systems. The federal government is currently exploring a number of options concerning utility deregulation. Some individual states are also proceeding with their own deregulation initiatives.

The pace of deregulation differs significantly from state to state. As of September 2003, seventeen states and the District of Columbia had either enacted legislation leading to the deregulation of the electricity market or issued a regulatory order to implement retail access that would allow customers to choose their own supplier of generation. Five states have delayed restructuring and twenty seven are not actively pursuing deregulation. In California, where supply and demand imbalances created electricity supply shortages, the California Public Utilities Commission suspended deregulation.

A possible consequence of deregulation is downward pressure on fuel prices. However, because of coal's cost advantage and because some coal-fueled generating facilities are underutilized in the current regulated electricity market, we believe that additional coal demand would arise as electricity markets are deregulated if the most efficient coal-fueled power plants are operated at greater capacity.

#### MINING OPERATIONS

We currently are mining coal from one surface mine and three underground mines in Eastern Tennessee and one underground mine in Southeastern Kentucky. These mines have been developed at strategic locations in close proximity to our preparation plants and rail shipping facilities. At March 1, 2005, we are pursuing permits to extract coal from four surface mines and seven underground mines on our properties. The following table provides operational information for calendar 2004 about our active mines at December 31, 2004:

MINE DESCRIPTION	LOCATION	2004 TONS PRODUCED	2004 TONS SHIPPED	DATE ESTABLISHED OR ACQUIRED
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Surface mine TN #7	Elk Valley, TN	26,300	25,600	October 2004
Deep mine TN #1...	Devonia, TN	25,700	24,900	August 2004
Deep mine TN #9...	Smoky Junction, TN	131,000	128,200	April 2004
Deep mine TN #11..	Smoky Junction, TN	12,200	9,200	November 2004
Deep mine KY #1...	Straight Creek, KY	15,100	14,300	November 2004
		-----	-----	
Total.....		210,300	202,200	
		=====	=====	

SURFACE MINE TN #7: In late October 2004, we acquired the mining permits and mineral rights to 7,000 acres located in the Elk Valley area of Eastern Tennessee from Robert Clear Coal Corporation and commenced extracting coal. Robert Clear Coal Corporation held these mineral rights pursuant to a lease agreement with Ketchum Properties. Mine #7 is a surface mine operating in the Splint, Braden, Pine Bald, Pioneer and Wind Rock coal seams. This mine utilizes one truck-and-shovel mining spread and is expected to produce 180,000 tons of steam coal per year. During 2005, we intend on adding a second truck-and-shovel spread of mining equipment which should increase capacity to 300,000 tons per year. Mine #7 is operated by the company's non-union employees. Coal produced from this location is typically trucked directly to one customer without processing (i.e., the coal is not sent to a preparation plant prior to delivery to a customer) or trucked to our rail load-out facility in Turley, TN for rail shipment on the Norfolk-Southern railroad.

DEEP MINE TN #1: In August 2004, we began mining operations at mine TN #1 pursuant to a lease agreement with Lexington Coal, LLC. Mine TN #1 is located near Devonia, Tennessee, on part of our New River Tract, and the lease agreement with Lexington Coal was part of the acquisition of those mineral rights. Mine TN #1 is an underground mine operating in the Pee Wee coal seam and utilizes

8

continuous mining equipment. This mine is expected to produce approximately 75,000 tons of steam coal per year. Mine TN #1 is operated by the company's non-union employees. Coal produced from this location is typically trucked to our preparation plant in Smoky Junction, TN and then trucked to our rail load-out facility in Turley, TN where the coal is either trucked directly to one customer or shipped via rail on the Norfolk-Southern railroad.

DEEP MINE TN #9: In mid April 2004, we acquired a mining permit and mineral rights to mine TN #9 located near Smoky Junction, TN, from U.S. Coal, Inc., and commenced extracting coal. Mine TN #9 is an underground mine operating in the Pee Wee coal seam and utilizes continuous mining equipment. This mine is expected to produce approximately 200,000 tons of steam coal per year. Mine TN #9 is operated by the company's non-union employees. Coal produced from this location is typically processed at our Smoky Junction, TN preparation plant and then trucked to our rail load-out facility in Turley, TN where the coal is either trucked directly to one customer or shipped via rail on the Norfolk-Southern railroad.

DEEP MINE TN #11: In mid April 2004, we acquired a mining permit and mineral rights from U.S. Coal, Inc. to Mine TN #11 located near Smoky Junction, Tennessee. U.S. Coal, Inc. held these mineral rights pursuant to a lease agreement with the Tennessee Valley Authority, or TVA. We commenced extracting coal in mid November 2004. This mine is expected to produce approximately 400,000 tons of steam coal per year. Mine TN #11 is an underground mine operating in the Red Ash coal seam and utilizes a continuous mining equipment spread. Mine TN #11 is operated by the company's employees. Coal produced from this location is typically trucked to our Smoky Junction preparation plant and then trucked to our rail load-out facility in Turley, TN where the coal is either trucked directly to one of our customers or shipped via rail on the

Norfolk-Southern railroad.

DEEP MINE KY #1: In late November 2004, we acquired mine KY #1 as part of an acquisition of mining permits and mineral rights from Appalachian Fuels, LLC, located on the Straight Creek and Pine Mountain properties in Southeastern Kentucky, and commenced operating mine KY #1 at the Straight Creek location soon thereafter. Mine KY #1 is an underground mine in the Hazard 8 coal seam and utilizes a continuous mining process to extract steam coal. Mine KY #1 is expected to produce between 180,000 and 360,000 tons of steam coal per year. Coal produced from this location is typically trucked to the Brittain preparation plant, then trucked to the Viall rail load-out facility and shipped via rail on the CSX rail line. Both the Viall rail load-out facility and Brittain preparation plant were assets we acquired from Appalachian Fuels. Mine KY #1 is operated by a third party contractor.

DEEP MINE TN #2: In September 2004, we ceased mining operations at our surface mine TN #2 located in Devonia, TN. This was our first mine at which we commenced mining operations in July 2003.

#### AREAS OF INTEREST

In Eastern Tennessee, we own the coal mineral rights to approximately sixty-five thousand (65,000) acres and lease another approximately twelve thousand one hundred (12,100) acres in Anderson, Campbell and Scott Counties.

The owned mineral rights lie on a contiguous tract of land which is sometimes referred to as the New River Tract mineral rights assemblage, which had previously been mined by Tennessee Mining, Inc., and is located approximately twenty-five miles northwest of Knoxville, Tennessee. Portions of the New River Tract mineral rights extend into Anderson, Campbell and Scott Counties, Tennessee.

We lease from the Tennessee Valley Authority, property which is adjacent to the New River Tract and covers areas on both Cross Mountain and Adkins Mountain, which extend into Anderson, Campbell and Scott Counties, Tennessee. We also lease property in Anderson County, Tennessee from Lexington Coal, LLC, and in the Elk Valley area of Eastern Tennessee pursuant to mineral rights we acquired from Robert Clear Coal Corporation.

9

In Southeastern Kentucky, we own the coal mineral rights to approximately eleven thousand seven hundred (11,700) acres and lease approximately eighteen thousand two hundred (18,200) acres of the Straight Creek and Pine Mountain properties in Bell, Harlan and Leslie Counties. We acquired these mineral rights (both owned and leased) from Appalachian Fuels, LLC in November 2004.

#### TRANSPORTATION

Our Tennessee and Kentucky operations are both within a few miles of major interstate highways, which provide access for trucking transport of our coal. Our Turley, TN rail load-out facility is immediately adjacent to a portion of the Norfolk-Southern rail system, and our Straight Creek, KY rail load-out facility is immediately adjacent to a portion of the CSX rail system.

#### GEOLOGY

Known coal bearing strata on the New River Tract property include coal beds from the Crab Orchard and Crooked Fork groups, and the Slatestone, Indian Bluff, Graves Gap, Red Oak Mountain, Vowell Mountain and Cross Mountain formations. Only coal seams from the Blue Gem coal, located near the top of the Slatestone formation upwards, occur on the New River Tract. Core drilling has

indicated the existence of coal as low as the Wilder coals at the top of the Gizzard Group. The strata that exists above the water drainage level consist mainly of relatively thick shale and siltstone sequences with sandstone layers. Coal seams occur in the shale sequences. There are six coal seams on the New River Tract that we are targeting, and all of these seams are above the water drainage level. There are other coal seams that contain coal, but insufficient information is available to estimate mineability. The northern portion of the New River Tract property has not been explored by core drilling because the terrain generally is more difficult to access and the costs to explore this area are greater than we are willing to expend at this time.

Known coal bearing strata on the Straight Creek, Kentucky property include coal beds in the Hazard 4A,8,9 and 10 and Copeland seams (on Pine Mountain) and Hazard 8 seam (on Straight Creek Mountain). Unlike the New River Tract, we have not had an internal report prepared by outside professional geologists for our Straight Creek property. We do however intend to engage an outside firm within the next twelve months to prepare such information.

#### RAILROAD LOADING AND PREPARATION PLANT FACILITIES

We currently have two active railroad loading facilities; the Turley railroad load-out facility in Turley, Tennessee, and the Viall railroad load-out facility in Straight Creek, Kentucky, and two inactive railroad loading facilities located in Smoky Junction, Tennessee and Pine Mountain, Kentucky. We also have access to the Baldwin railroad facility located at Devonia, Tennessee, where Tennessee Mining, Inc. was active until the spring of 1998. The Baldwin facility is currently idle and requires capital improvements to become operational.

Each railroad load-out facility is in close proximity to a preparation plant. The Smoky Junction, Tennessee preparation plant is fully operational and has a capacity of 720,000 clean tons per year. The Brittain preparation plant in Straight Creek, Kentucky is fully functional and has an estimated annual capacity of 1.8 million clean tons per year. The Brittain preparation plant is operated by a contractor.

The preparation plants in Devonia and Turley, Tennessee, and Pine Mountain, Kentucky, are not currently in use and are in need of capital improvements to become fully operational. We intend, subject to availability of funds, to improve the rail and preparation plant facilities where necessary to serve our growing production needs.

#### PERMITTING

Mining companies must obtain numerous permits that impose strict regulations on various environmental and safety matters in connection with coal mining. These provisions include requirements

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

We must obtain permits from applicable state regulatory authorities before we begin to mine reserves. The mining permit application process is initiated by collecting baseline data to adequately characterize the pre-mine environmental condition of the permit area. This work includes surveys of cultural resources, soils, vegetation, wildlife, assessment of surface and ground water hydrology, climatology and wetlands. In conducting this work, we collect geologic data to define and model the soil and rock structures and coal

that will be mined. We develop mine and reclamation plans by utilizing this geologic data and incorporating elements of the environmental data. The mine and reclamation plans incorporate the provisions of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 (the "SMCRA"), the state programs and the complementary environmental programs that impact coal mining. Also included in the permit application are documents defining ownership and agreements pertaining to coal, minerals, oil and gas, water rights, rights of way, and surface land and documents required of the Office of Surface Mining's Applicant Violator System.

Once a permit application is prepared and submitted to the regulatory agency, it goes through a completeness review, technical review and public notice and comment period before it can be approved. Some SMCRA mine permits can take over a year to prepare, depending on the size and complexity of the mine and often take six months to sometimes two years to receive approval. Regulatory authorities have considerable discretion in the timing of the permit issuance and the public has rights to comment on and otherwise engage in the permitting process, including through intervention in the courts.

We do not believe there are any substantial matters that pose a risk to maintaining our existing mining permits or hinder our ability to acquire future mining permits (except availability of cash for bond deposits). It is our policy to ensure that our operations are in full compliance with the requirements of the SMCRA and the state laws and regulations governing mine reclamation.

#### OUR STRATEGY

Our strategy primarily is to grow our business by expanding our coal producing capabilities by acquiring additional active mines and obtaining permits to open new mines on our existing properties. We intend to submit approximately four to six new permit applications each year to open new mines on our properties, which we intend to fund from operations, and acquire additional mines and related properties on a case by case basis, which we intend to fund from the sale of debt and/or equity securities. Additionally, we intend to obtain greater price certainty for our coal by entering into long-term sales contracts, which we define as contracts with an initial term of one year or greater, for approximately 75% of our coal production.

#### MARKETING AND SALES

Our marketing and sales efforts are based in the corporate office in Knoxville, TN and are led by our Vice President of Sales, who has over twenty-five years of sales experience in the coal industry. Our sales efforts primarily are focused on increasing our customer base of state-run electric utilities primarily in the Southeastern region of the United States. We are also targeting industrial customers. We do not export any of our coal, and do not anticipate exporting any of our production for the foreseeable future.

During the year ended December 31, 2004, we sold over 356,000 tons of coal, 134,000 tons of which were sold in the fourth quarter at an average price of nearly \$47.50 per ton, resulting in approximately \$16.9 million in coal sales. Our top two customers, both state-run utilities, represented approximately 55% of these coal sales.

#### CUSTOMERS

During the twelve months ended December 31, 2004, we generated all of our coal sales revenue from fourteen customers, six of which were electric utilities, six of which were industrial companies, and two of which were coal resellers. All of our sales in 2003 and in the first nine months of 2004 were made pursuant to short term contracts with our electric utility and industrial customers. Sales to coal resellers were made on a spot basis. Most of our coal

sales in the fourth quarter 2004 were derived from long-term contracts. We intend to expand the number of customers we serve as our coal production increases, and to enter into long term contracts for approximately 75% of our coal production to obtain greater price certainty for our coal. At December 31, 2004, we had six contracts of one year or longer. The following table summarizes, as of December 31, 2004, the tons of coal that we are committed to deliver at prices determined under existing long-term contracts, which prices are subject to change under the terms of our contracts, during the calendar years 2005 through 2008:

CALENDAR YEAR	TONS	AVG. \$/ TON	DOLLAR VALUE
2005 .....	984,000	\$ 55.47	\$ 54,581,900
2006 .....	660,000	\$ 53.86	\$ 35,550,000
2007 .....	600,000	\$ 53.40	\$ 32,040,000
2008 .....	120,000	\$ 51.00	\$ 6,120,000
Total .....	2,364,000	\$ 54.27	\$128,291,900

#### COMPETITION

The coal industry is intensely competitive. There are numerous producers in the coal producing regions in which we operate. We compete with several major and a number of smaller coal producers in the Central/Southern Appalachia area. We also compete with producers of other fuels used in electricity generation, including nuclear, natural gas and hydroelectric producers. We compete with other coal producers and producers of other fuels based on a delivered cost per heating value unit basis. In addition to competition from other fuels, coal quality, the marginal cost of producing coal in various regions of the country, and transportation costs are major determinants of the price for which our coal can be sold.

#### REGULATORY MATTERS

Federal, state and local authorities regulate the United States coal mining industry with respect to matters such as employee health and safety, permitting and licensing requirements, air quality standards, water pollution, plant and wildlife protection, the reclamation and restoration of mining properties after mining has been completed, the discharge of materials into the environment, surface subsidence from underground mining, and the effects of mining on groundwater quality and availability. The Mine Safety and Health Administration, or MSHA, is the U.S. Department of Labor agency responsible for the health and safety of miners. The Office of Surface Mining, or OSM, is the Department of the Interior agency which governs the issuance of permits and is responsible for overseeing the reclamation, restoration and other environmental processes for our industry.

In addition, the industry is affected by significant legislation mandating certain benefits for current and retired coal miners. Numerous federal, state and local governmental permits and approvals are required for mining operations. We believe that we have obtained all permits currently required to conduct our present mining operations and are in compliance with all MSHA and OSM regulations pursuant to our operations. We may be required to prepare and present to federal, state or local authorities data pertaining to the effect or impact that a proposed development for, or production of, coal may have on the environment. These requirements could prove costly and time-consuming, and could delay commencing or continuing development or production operations. Future legislation and administrative regulations may emphasize the protection of the environment and, as a consequence, our activities may be more closely regulated. Such legislation and regulations, as well as future interpretations and more rigorous enforcement of existing laws,

may require substantial increases in

equipment and operating costs and delays, interruptions or a termination of operations, the extent of which cannot be predicted.

We endeavor to conduct our mining operations in compliance with all applicable federal, state and local laws and regulations. However, because of extensive and comprehensive regulatory requirements, violations during mining operations occur from time to time in the industry. The majority of any such violations result from natural causes, such as heavy rainfall or diverse temperature conditions, that cause the physical changes to the land surface or water levels then resulting in excess sedimentation in streams or land slides. None of the violations to date or the monetary penalties assessed upon us have been material.

#### MINE SAFETY AND HEALTH

Stringent health and safety standards have been in effect since Congress enacted the Coal Mine Health and Safety Act of 1969. The Federal Mine Safety and Health Act of 1977 significantly expanded the enforcement of safety and health standards and imposed safety and health standards on all aspects of mining operations.

Most of the states, including the states of Tennessee and Kentucky in which we operate, have state programs for mine safety and health regulation and enforcement. Collectively, federal and state safety and health regulation in the coal mining industry is perhaps the most comprehensive and pervasive system for protection of employee health and safety affecting any segment of United States industry. While regulation has a significant effect on our operating costs, our United States competitors are subject to the same degree of regulation.

#### ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS

We are subject to various federal, state and foreign environmental laws. Some of these laws, discussed below, place many requirements on our coal mining operations. Federal and state regulations require regular monitoring of our mines and other facilities to ensure compliance.

#### SURFACE MINING CONTROL AND RECLAMATION ACT

The SMCRA, which is administered by OSM, establishes mining, environmental protection and reclamation standards for all aspects of surface mining as well as many aspects of deep mining. Mine operators must obtain SMCRA permits and permit renewals for mining operations from the OSM. Where state regulatory agencies have adopted federal mining programs under the act, the state becomes the regulatory authority, as in Kentucky where we operate.

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

Before a SMCRA permit is issued, a mine operator must submit a bond or otherwise secure the performance of reclamation obligations. The Abandoned Mine Land Fund, which is part of SMCRA, requires a fee on all coal produced. The proceeds are used to reclaim mine lands closed prior to 1977 and to pay health care benefit costs of orphan beneficiaries of the Combined Fund. The fee, which partially expired on September 30, 2004, is \$0.35 per ton on surface-mined coal and \$0.15 per ton on deep-mined coal. Since that date, a fee is assessed each

year to cover the expected health care benefit costs of the orphan beneficiaries. We are current on all Abandoned Mine Land Fund payments.

SMCRA stipulates compliance with many other major environmental programs. These programs include the Clean Air Act, Clean Water Act, Resource Conservation and Recovery Act ("RCRA"), Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Acts ("CERCLA") superfund and employee right-to-know provisions. Besides OSM, other Federal and State regulatory agencies are

13

involved in monitoring or permitting specific aspects of mining operations. The United States Environmental Protection Agency ("EPA") is the lead agency for States or Tribes with no authorized programs under the Clean Water Act, RCRA and CERCLA. The United States Army Corps of Engineers ("COE") regulates activities affecting navigable waters and the United States Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms ("ATF") regulates the use of explosive blasting.

We do not believe there are any substantial matters that pose a risk to maintaining our existing mining permits or hinder our ability to acquire future mining permits. It is our policy to comply with all requirements of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act and the state laws and regulations governing mine reclamation.

#### CLEAN AIR ACT

The Clean Air Act, the Clean Air Act Amendments and the corresponding state laws that regulate the emissions of materials into the air, affect coal mining operations both directly and indirectly. Direct impacts on coal mining and processing operations may occur through Clean Air Act permitting requirements and/or emission control requirements relating to particulate matter, such as fugitive dust, including future regulation of fine particulate matter measuring 10 micrometers in diameter or smaller. The Clean Air Act indirectly affects coal mining operations by extensively regulating the air emissions of sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, mercury and other compounds emitted by coal-fueled electricity generating plants.

#### CLEAN WATER ACT

The Clean Water Act of 1972 affects coal mining operations by establishing water quality standards and regulating alteration of surface water bodies. Much of the responsibility for standard setting, monitoring, and enforcement is delegated to state agencies, with federal oversight. There are three major aspects in the standard-setting process. First, the states establish use designations for all surface water bodies. Second, scientifically-based water quality criteria (numeric or narrative) are established to be protective of the designated uses. These criteria include total maximum daily load ("TMDL") discharge standards which are monitored and enforced through the National Pollution Discharge Elimination System ("NPDES"). Water discharges from each mine operation are regulated within the NPDES process. The third component is the anti-degradation standard, which establishes characteristics of "high quality streams", and prohibits their degradation. Standards for discharging water from mine sites to high quality streams are very stringent. Upgrading stream designations to "high quality" in the areas in which coal mine operations are located can potentially result in increased water treatment costs that can increase both permitting costs and coal production costs.

#### RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND RECOVERY ACT

The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act ("RCRA"), which was enacted in 1976, affects coal mining operations by establishing requirements for the treatment, storage and disposal of hazardous waste. Coal mine waste, such as overburden and coal cleaning waste, are exempted from hazardous waste

management.

Subtitle C of RCRA exempted fossil fuel combustion wastes from hazardous waste regulation until the EPA completed a report to Congress and made a determination on whether the wastes should be regulated as hazardous. In a 1993 regulatory determination, the EPA addressed some high-volume, low-toxicity coal combustion wastes generated at electric utility and independent power producing facilities. In May 2000, the EPA concluded that coal combustion wastes do not warrant regulation as hazardous under RCRA. The EPA is retaining the hazardous waste exemption for these wastes. However, the EPA has determined that national non-hazardous waste regulations under RCRA Subtitle D are needed for coal combustion wastes disposed in surface impoundments and landfills and used as mine-fill. The agency also concluded beneficial uses of these wastes, other than for mine filling, pose no significant risk and no additional national regulations are needed. As long as this exemption remains in effect, it is not

14

anticipated that regulation of coal combustion waste will have any material effect on the amount of coal used by electricity generators.

#### FEDERAL AND STATE SUPERFUND STATUTES

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

#### GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE

The United States, Australia, and more than 160 other nations are signatories to the 1992 Framework Convention on Climate Change, which is intended to limit emissions of greenhouse gases such as carbon dioxide. In December 1997, in Kyoto, Japan, the signatories to the convention established a binding set of emission targets for developed nations. Although the specific emission targets vary from country to country, the United States would be required to reduce emissions to 93% of 1990 levels over a five-year budget period from 2008 through 2012. Although the United States did not ratify the emission targets and no comprehensive regulations focusing on greenhouse gas emissions are in place, these restrictions, whether through ratification of the emission targets or other efforts to stabilize or reduce greenhouse gas emissions, could adversely affect the price and demand for coal. According to the Energy Information Administration's Emissions of Greenhouse Gases in the United States 2001, coal accounts for 32% of greenhouse gas emissions in the United States, and efforts to control greenhouse gas emissions could result in reduced use of coal if electricity generators switch to lower carbon sources of fuel. In March 2001, President Bush reiterated his opposition to the Kyoto Protocol and further stated that he did not believe that the government should impose mandatory carbon dioxide emission reductions on power plants. In February 2002, President Bush announced a new approach to climate change, confirming the Administration's opposition to the Kyoto Protocol and proposing voluntary actions to reduce the greenhouse gas intensity of the United States. Greenhouse gas intensity measures the ratio of greenhouse gas emissions, such as carbon dioxide, to economic output. The President's climate change initiative calls for a reduction in greenhouse gas intensity over the next ten years, which is approximately equivalent to the reduction that has occurred over each of the past two decades.

#### GLOSSARY OF TERMS

ASH. The impurities consisting of iron, alumina and other incombustible matter contained in coal. Since ash increases the weight of coal, it adds to the

cost of handling and can affect the burning characteristics of coal.

BRITISH THERMAL UNIT OR "BTU." A measure of the thermal energy required to raise the temperature of one pound of pure liquid water one degree Fahrenheit at the temperature at which water has its greatest density (39 degrees Fahrenheit).

CLEAN AIR ACT AMENDMENTS. A comprehensive set of amendments to the federal law governing the nation's air quality adopted in 1990. The Clean Air Act was originally passed in 1970 to address significant air pollution problems in our cities. The 1990 amendments broadened and strengthened the original law to address specific problems such as acid deposition, urban smog, hazardous air pollutants and stratospheric ozone depletion.

COAL SEAM. Coal deposits occur in layers. Each layer is called a "seam."

COMPLIANCE COAL. The coal having a sulfur dioxide content of 1.2 pounds or less per million Btu, as required by Phase II of the Clean Air Act.

15

CONTINUOUS MINING. A form of underground, room-and-pillar mining that uses a continuous mining machine to cut coal from the seam and load it onto conveyors or into shuttle cars in a continuous operation.

DEEP MINE. An underground coal mine.

FOSSIL FUEL. Fuel such as coal, petroleum or natural gas formed from the fossil remains of organic material.

HIGHWALL MINING. Highwall mining is a method of coal mining in which a continuous mining machine is driven by remote control into the seam exposed by previous open cut operations, or "highwall", which was the result of surface mining operations. A continuous haulage system carries the coal from the miner to an open-air installation for stockpiling and transport. This process forms a series of parallel, unsupported drives.

METALLURGICAL COAL. Various grades of coal suitable for carbonization to make coke for steel manufacture. Also known as "met" coal, it possesses four important qualities: volatility, which affects coke yield; the level of impurities, which affects coke quality; composition, which affects coke strength; and basic characteristics, which affect coke oven safety. Met coal has a particularly high Btu, but low ash content.

OVERBURDEN. The layers of earth and rock covering a coal seam. In surface mining operations, overburden is removed prior to coal extraction.

OVERBURDEN RATIO/STRIPPING RATIO. The amount of overburden that must be removed compared to a given quantity of coal. It is commonly expressed in cubic yards per ton of coal or as a ratio comparing the thickness of the overburden with the thickness of the coal bed.

PILLAR. An area of coal left to support the overlying strata in a mine. Pillars are sometimes left permanently to support surface structures.

RECLAMATION. A process of restoring land and the environment to an approved state following mining activities. The process commonly includes "re-contouring" or reshaping the land to its approximate original appearance, restoring topsoil and planting native grass and ground covers. Reclamation operations are usually underway before the mining of a particular site is completed. Reclamation is closely regulated by both state and federal law.

RESERVE. That part of a mineral deposit that could be economically and legally extracted or produced at the time of the reserve determination.

ROOF. A stratum of rock or other mineral above a coal seam or the overhead surface of an underground coal working place. Same as "back" or "top."

ROOM-AND-PILLAR MINING. The most common method of underground mining in which the mine roof is supported mainly by coal pillars left at regular intervals. Rooms are placed where the coal is mined; pillars are areas of coal left between the rooms. Room-and-pillar mining is done either by conventional or continuous mining.

SCRUBBER (FLUE GAS DESULFURIZATION UNIT). Any of several forms of chemical/physical devices which operate to neutralize sulfur compounds formed during coal combustion. These devices combine the sulfur in gaseous emissions with other chemicals to form inert compounds, such as gypsum, that must then be removed for disposal. Although effective in substantially reducing sulfur from combustion gases, scrubbers require about 6% to 7% of a power plant's electrical output and thousands of gallons of water to operate.

16

STEAM COAL. Coal used by power plants and industrial steam boilers to produce electricity or process steam. It generally is lower in Btu heat content and higher in volatile matter than metallurgical coal.

SUB-BITUMINOUS COAL. A dull, black coal that ranks between lignite and bituminous coal. Its moisture content is between 20% and 30% by weight, and its heat content ranges from 7,800 to 9,500 Btu per pound of coal.

SULFUR. One of the elements present in varying quantities in coal that contributes to environmental degradation when coal is burned. Sulfur dioxide is produced as a gaseous by-product of coal combustion.

SULFUR CONTENT. Coal is commonly classified by its sulfur content due to the importance of sulfur in environmental regulations. "Low sulfur" coal has a variety of definitions but typically is used as a classification for coal containing 1.0% or less sulfur.

SURFACE MINE. A coal mine in which the coal lies near the surface and can be extracted by removing the covering layer of soil (see "Overburden"). About 60% of total United States coal production comes from surface mines.

TON. A "short" or net ton is equal to 2,000 pounds. A "long" or British ton is 2,240 pounds; a "metric" ton is approximately 2,205 pounds. The short ton is the unit of measure referred to in this document.

TRUCK-AND-SHOVEL MINING. A form of mining where large shovels are used to remove overburden, which is used to backfill pits after the coal is removed. Smaller shovels load coal in haul trucks for transportation to the preparation plant or rail loading facility.

UNDERGROUND MINE. Also known as a "deep" mine. Usually located several hundred feet below the earth's surface, an underground mine's coal is removed mechanically and transferred by shuttle car or conveyor to the surface. Most underground mines are located east of the Mississippi River and account for about 40% of annual United States coal production.

#### EMPLOYEES

At December 31, 2004, we had 159 full-time employees, of which 136 were engaged in direct mining operations, seven in mining supervision, and sixteen in executive management, sales, legal and general administration. None of our

employees are covered by a collective bargaining agreement. We consider our relationship with our employees to be favorable. We currently utilize the services of one independent consultant in research. The miners and supervisors are based in Eastern Tennessee; the Chief Executive Officer/President, and the General Counsel are based in Knoxville, Tennessee; and the Chief Financial Officer is based in Knoxville, but lives outside of Los Angeles, California.

## ITEM 2. DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY

Our executive offices are located at 8915 George Williams Road, Knoxville, TN 37923; the telephone number is (865) 690-6900 and the facsimile number is (865) 691-9982. We own our corporate office space. The bases of operations for our mining activities are located in Anderson, Campbell and Scott Counties, Tennessee, and Bell, Harlan and Leslie Counties, Kentucky. We also lease storage space in Eastern Tennessee to house our maps and other geological data. We have pledged our corporate office space as collateral to secure a bank letter of credit issued in favor of OSM for a portion of one of our reclamation bonds. Additionally, we have granted our secured lender a security interest in all our owned and leased mining properties.

We decide on a case by case basis whether to obtain a title review from a licensed attorney prior to purchasing or leasing property. In determining whether to conduct a title review, we will consider

17

information we have about the particular property, including, for example, personal knowledge of our employees or consultants, or historical information from the previous owners, or information obtained from surrounding property owners. We have not obtained title insurance in connection with acquisitions of coal reserves, and generally will not do so in future acquisitions. We had a title examination made of the New River Tract when we purchased it from Cumberland Timber Company, LLC. The title review was conducted by a law firm, the principal partner of which was at the time a member of our Board of Directors, and occurred while we were a privately held company. We did not conduct a title review of the Straight Creek Tract we acquired from Appalachian Fuels, LLC.

## COAL RESERVES

We estimate that, as of December 31, 2004, we had total recoverable reserves of approximately 11.8 million tons of proven reserves on active mine sites. We believe there are significant reserves in addition to those being actively mined, but we have not yet completed the necessary procedures to classify them as reserves. "Reserves" are defined by the SEC Industry Guide 7 as that part of a mineral deposit, which could be economically and legally extracted or produced at the time of the reserve determination. "Recoverable" reserves means coal that is economically recoverable using existing equipment and methods under federal and state laws currently in effect. Some of our reserves are classified as proven reserves. "Proven (Measured) Reserves" are defined by the SEC Industry Guide 7 as reserves for which (a) quantity is computed from dimensions revealed in outcrops, trenches, workings or drill holes; grade and/or quality are computed from the results of detailed sampling, and (b) the sites for inspection, sampling and measurement are spaced so closely and the geologic character is so well defined that size, shape, depth and mineral content of reserves are well-established. Information about our reserves consists of estimates based on engineering, economic and geological data assembled and analyzed by our internal engineers, as well as studies prepared by certified professional geologists based upon data provided by us. Reserve estimates are updated periodically using geologic data taken from drill holes,

adjacent mine workings, outcrop prospect openings and other sources. Coal tonnages are categorized according to coal quality, seam thickness, mineability and location relative to existing mines and infrastructure. In accordance with applicable industry standards, proven reserves are those for which reliable data points are spaced 2,700 feet to 7,900 feet apart. Further scrutiny is applied using geological criteria and other factors related to profitable extraction of the coal. These criteria include seam height, roof and floor conditions, yield and marketability.

As with most coal-producing companies in Central Appalachia, a portion of our coal reserves are controlled pursuant to leases from third party landowners. These leases convey mining rights to the coal producer in exchange for a per ton or percentage of gross sales price royalty payment to the lessor. These leases are not scheduled to expire prior to expiration of projected mining activities. Under current mining plans, we expect that all reported leased reserves will be mined out within the period of existing leases or within the time period of assured lease renewals.

Our reported coal reserves are those that can be economically and legally extracted or produced at the time of their determination. In determining whether our reserves meet this standard, we take into account, among other things, mining methods, seam thicknesses, previous mining, outcrop variability, and coal quality. We calculated our reserves by relying on measured seam thicknesses, known coal densities, measured coal acres and anticipated mining methodology minus any previous mining. We limited coal reserve estimates to our active mining operations as of December 31, 2004 due to our size and recent start up activities. We have obtained, or we believe we have a high probability of obtaining, all required permits or government approvals with respect to our reserves.

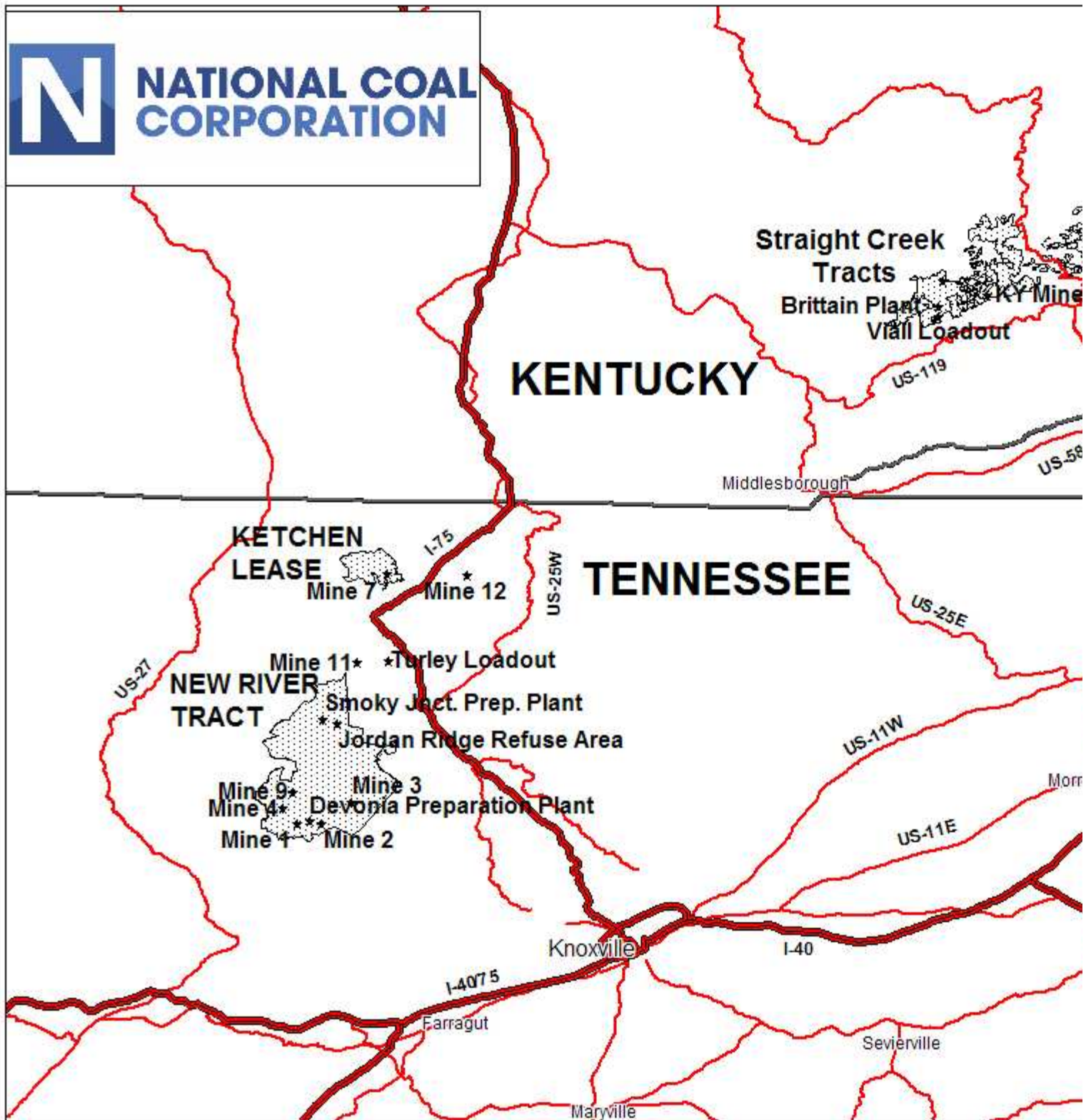
The following table provides proven and probable in-place reserve data by "status" (i.e., location, owned or leased, active or inactive, etc.) which have been assigned to specific mining operations as of December 31, 2004 (in thousands of tons):

MINE	TYPE	PROVEN RESERVES	MINERAL RIGHTS	
			OWNED	LEASED
-----				
ACTIVE MINES:				
TN #7 .....	Surface	6,889	--	6,889
TN #1 .....	Underground	548	548	--
TN #9 .....	Underground	36	36	--
TN #11 .....	Underground	2,459	--	2,459
KY #1, #2 .....	Underground	1,890	--	1,890
-----				
Total Assigned Reserves ..		11,802	584	11,218

The following map shows the locations of National Coal's properties:



**NATIONAL COAL CORPORATION**



ITEM 6. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OR PLAN OF OPERATION

The following discussion and analysis should be read together with the

Consolidated Financial Statements of National Coal Corp. and the "Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements" included elsewhere in this report. This discussion summarizes the significant factors affecting the consolidated operating results, financial condition and liquidity and cash flows of National Coal Corp. for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2003 and 2004. Except for historical information, the matters discussed in this Management's Discussion and Analysis or Plan of Operation are forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties and are based upon judgments concerning various factors that are beyond our control.

#### OVERVIEW

National Coal Corp. engages principally in the business of mining coal in Eastern Tennessee and Southeastern Kentucky. We own the coal mineral rights to approximately sixty-five thousand (65,000) acres and lease another approximately twelve thousand one hundred (12,100) acres in Tennessee, and own the coal mineral rights to approximately eleven thousand seven hundred (11,700) acres and lease another approximately eighteen thousand two hundred (18,200) acres in Kentucky. We commenced mining coal in July 2003 from a surface mine in Tennessee. At December 31, 2004, we were extracting coal from four deep mines and one surface mine.

During calendar 2004, we made significant advancements towards the realization of our long term business strategy by growing our mining operations through both acquisitions and organic growth. We funded this growth primarily by closing multiple debt and equity financing transactions. As a result of our growth, we had more substantial mining operations as compared to calendar 2003, and as such were able to sign a number of long term contracts with both utility and industrial customers. Our 2004 highlights include:

ACQUISITIONS: We acquired the following assets:

- o In April 2004, we acquired from U.S. Coal, Inc., mining permits, the Smoky Junction preparation plant, the Turley rail load-out facility, and mining equipment for an aggregate purchase price of \$4.2 million plus the assumption of certain liabilities;
- o In May 2004, we acquired land from Cumberland Timber Company, LLC for an aggregate purchase price of \$631,000 payable in cash and stock;
- o In October 2004, we acquired from Robert Clear Coal Corporation, mining assets including mining permits, a crusher and tipple, and surface mining equipment for an aggregate purchase price of \$5.5 million plus the assumption of certain liabilities and the obligation to replace \$3.9 million of the seller's reclamation bonds; and
- o In November 2004, we acquired from Appalachian Fuels, LLC, mining permits, the Brittain (Straight Creek) preparation plant and Viall rail load-out facility, and mining equipment for an aggregate purchase price of \$12.5 million plus the assumption of certain liabilities and the obligation to replace \$6.5 million of the seller's reclamation bonds.

FINANCING ACTIVITIES: We raised the following proceeds from debt and equity financings:

- o In February 2004, we raised gross proceeds of \$2.75 million from the sale of 1,250,000 shares of common stock;
- o In April and May 2004, we raised gross proceeds of \$7.5 million from the sale of debentures and common stock purchase warrants;

- o In July 2004, we borrowed \$663,300 from a bank;
- o In August 2004, we issued \$16.0 million of Series A convertible preferred stock and common stock purchase warrants for gross proceeds of \$11.3 million in cash proceeds and the cancellation of \$4.7 million of the debentures issued in April and May 2004;
- o In August 2004, we raised gross proceeds of \$3.0 million from the sale of debentures convertible into Series A preferred stock;
- o In November 2004, we obtained a \$21.0 million senior secured credit facility, pursuant to which we immediately borrowed gross proceeds of \$15.0 million; and
- o In December 2004, we raised gross proceeds of \$3.6 million from the sale of additional Series A convertible preferred stock and common stock purchase warrants upon the exercise of additional purchase rights granted in our August 2004 financing.

LONG-TERM CONTRACTS. During 2004, we signed six supply contracts with terms of at least one year with 3 utility and 3 industrial customers, pursuant to which we have committed to sell 984,000, 660,000, 600,000 and 120,000 tons of coal during calendar years 2005 through 2008, respectively.

Our historical operations prior to April 30, 2003 reflect only the operations of National Coal Corporation, a Tennessee corporation. Prior to April 30, 2003, National Coal Corp., a Florida corporation formerly known as Southern Group International, Inc., was a "blank check" company, which is a company that has no specific business plan or purpose or has indicated that its business plan is to engage in a merger or acquisition with an unidentified company or companies. On April 30, 2003, National Coal Corp. consummated a reorganization in which all of the outstanding shares of National Coal Corporation, a privately-held Tennessee corporation, were exchanged for 8,549,975 shares of National Coal Corp., a Florida corporation. National Coal Corporation was formed in January 2003, and from inception through June 30, 2003, National Coal Corporation was in the exploration stage with no operating revenue. During the third quarter of 2003, we commenced coal mining operations and, accordingly, are no longer in the exploration stage. As a result of the reorganization of the group and the commencement of operating activities, our results for the eleven months from inception (January 30, 2003) to December 31, 2003 are not comparable to those for the twelve months ended December 31, 2004.

#### CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES, JUDGMENTS AND ESTIMATES

The discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations are based upon our consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. The preparation of these financial statements requires us to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses, and related disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. On an on-going basis, we evaluate our estimates, including those related to computing depreciation, depletion, amortization, accretion, reclamation liability, asset impairment, valuation of non-cash transactions, and recovery of receivables. Estimates are then based on historical experience and on various other assumptions that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different

assumptions or conditions. Our use of estimates, however, is limited, as we have adequate time to process and record actual results from operations.

We believe our most critical accounting policies include revenue recognition, the corresponding accounts receivable and the methods of estimating depletion and reclamation expense of actual mining operations in relation to estimated total mineable tonnage on our properties. We believe the following accounting policies affect our more significant judgments and estimates used in preparation of our consolidated financial statements.

21

**REVENUE RECOGNITION.** Under SEC Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 104, "Revenue Recognition," we recognize revenue when all of the following criteria are met: (1) persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, (2) delivery has occurred or services have been rendered, (3) the seller's price to the buyer is fixed or determinable, and (4) collectibility is reasonably assured.

**MINED COAL.** In the case of coal we mine and sell, we negotiate a specific sales contract with each customer, which includes a fixed price per ton, a delivery schedule, and terms for payment. We recognize revenue from sales made pursuant to these contracts at the time of delivery.

**COAL ROYALTIES.** We recognize coal royalty revenues on the basis of tons of coal mined by our lessees. During 2004, we had one source of royalty revenue pursuant to our agreement with Jenco Capital Corporation ("Jenco"). We recognized the final remaining royalties pursuant to our agreement with Jenco in the second calendar quarter of 2004 and do not anticipate any future royalty transactions for the foreseeable future.

**ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE.** Accounts receivable balances are evaluated on a continual basis and allowances, if any, are provided for potentially uncollectible accounts based on management's estimate of the collectibility of customer accounts. If the financial condition of a customer were to deteriorate, resulting in an impairment of its ability to make payments, an additional allowance may be required. Allowance adjustments, if any, are charged to operations in the period in which the facts that give rise to the adjustments become known. To date, we have not had any customer whose payment was considered past due, and as such, have not recorded any reserves for doubtful collectibility.

**COAL RESERVES.** There are numerous uncertainties inherent in estimating quantities and values of economically recoverable coal reserves. Many of these uncertainties are beyond our control. Information about our coal reserves consists of estimates based on engineering, economic and geological data assembled and analyzed by our staff and by outside consultants. Some of the factors and assumptions that impact economically recoverable reserve estimates include: (i) geological conditions; (ii) historical production from similar areas with similar conditions; (iii) the assumed effects of regulations and taxes by governmental agencies; (iv) assumptions governing future prices; and (v) future operating costs. Each of these factors may in fact vary considerably from the assumptions used in estimating reserves. For these reasons, estimates of the economically recoverable quantities of coal attributable to a particular group of properties, and classifications of these reserves based on risk of recovery and estimates of future net cash flows, may vary substantially. Actual production, revenue and expenditures with respect to reserves will likely vary from estimates, and these variances may be material.

**ASSET RETIREMENT OBLIGATION.** The Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 and similar state statutes require that mine properties be restored in accordance with specified standards and an approved reclamation plan. Significant reclamation activities include reclaiming refuse and slurry ponds, reclaiming the pit and support acreage at surface mines, and sealing portals at

deep mines. Reclamation activities that are performed outside of the normal mining process are accounted for as asset retirement obligations in accordance with the provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards, or SFAS, No. 143, "Accounting For Asset Retirement Obligations". We record our reclamation obligations on a mine-by-mine basis based upon current permit requirements and estimated reclamation obligations for such mines as determined by the Office of Surface Mining when we post a predetermined amount of reclamation bonds prior to commencing mining operations. The Office of Surface Mining's estimates of disturbed acreage are determined based on approved mining plans and related engineering data. Cost estimates are based upon estimates approved by OSM based on historical costs. In accordance with SFAS No. 143, we determine the fair value of our asset retirement obligations using a discounted cash flow methodology based on a discount rate related to the rates of US treasury bonds with maturities similar to the expected life of a mine, adjusted for our credit standing.

On at least an annual basis, we review our entire reclamation liability and make necessary adjustments for permit changes granted by state authorities, additional costs resulting from accelerated mine closures, and revisions to cost estimates and productivity assumptions, to reflect current experience.

22

At December 31, 2004, we had recorded asset retirement obligation liabilities of approximately \$2.3 million. While the precise amount of these future costs cannot be determined with certainty, as of December 31, 2004, we estimate that the aggregate undiscounted cost of final mine closure is approximately \$5.2 million.

STOCK-BASED COMPENSATION. We account for stock-based compensation using Accounting Principles Board ("APB") Opinion No. 25, "ACCOUNTING FOR STOCK ISSUED TO EMPLOYEES". Under APB No. 25, compensation expense is recognized for stock options with an exercise price that is less than the market price on the grant date of the option. For stock options granted employees or directors with exercise prices at or above the market value of the stock on the grant date, we have adopted the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") disclosure-only provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123, "ACCOUNTING FOR STOCK-BASED COMPENSATION" ("SFAS No. 123"). Except for the issuance of 1,237,500 options granted to directors and officers in March 2004, we have not recorded any compensation costs for these types of option grants.

BENEFICIAL CONVERSION FEATURE OF DEBT AND PREFERRED STOCK. In accordance with Emerging Issues Task Force No. 98-5, "ACCOUNTING FOR CONVERTIBLE SECURITIES WITH BENEFICIAL CONVERSION FEATURES OR CONTINGENTLY ADJUSTABLE CONVERSION RATIOS," and No. 00-27, "APPLICATION OF ISSUE NO. 98-5 TO CERTAIN CONVERTIBLE INSTRUMENTS," we recognize the value of conversion rights attached to convertible debt and equity instruments. These rights give the instrument holder the immediate ability to convert debt or preferred equity into common stock at a price per share that is less than the trading price of the common stock to the public. The beneficial value is calculated based on the market price of the stock at the commitment date in excess of the conversion rate of the debt and related accruing interest or preferred stock and is recorded as a discount to the related debt or constructive dividend to preferred stockholders and an addition to additional paid-in capital. The debt discount is amortized and recorded as interest expense over the remaining outstanding period of related debt.

#### RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

See Note #2 to Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for a full description of recent accounting pronouncements including the respective expected dates of adoption and effects on results of operations and financial condition.

## RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following table presents consolidated statement of operations data for each of the periods indicated as a percentage of revenues.

	ELEVEN MONTHS ENDED DEC. 31, 2003 -----	TWELVE MONTHS ENDED DEC. 31, 2004 -----
Revenues .....	100%	100%
Operating expenses:		
Cost of sales and selling expenses .....	139.2	94.0
General and administrative .....	157.2	30.8
Exploration costs .....	6.7	2.0
Depreciation and depletion .....	21.0	12.8
Amortization .....	30.8	1.8
Total operating expenses .....	354.9	141.4
Loss from operations .....	(254.9)	(41.4)
Other income (expense):		
Other income (expense), net .....	6.3	(0.2)
Financing fees .....	--	(2.7)
Interest expense .....	(31.3)	(17.0)
Net loss .....	(279.9)%	(61.4)%
	=====	=====

## REVENUES

	ELEVEN MONTHS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2003 -----	TWELVE MONTHS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2004 -----	PERCENT CHANGE -----
Coal sales.....	\$ 1,012,520	\$ 16,871,346	*
Royalties receipts.....	178,123	103,403	(72.3%)
Other revenue.....	--	24,163	--
Total revenues.....	\$ 1,190,643	\$ 16,998,912	*

-----  
\* Not meaningful

We commenced mining coal in July 2003, and therefore had limited coal sales during the eleven months ended December 31, 2003. As such, it is not meaningful to compare sales between the eleven months ended December 31, 2003 and the twelve months ended December 31, 2004. During the twelve months ended December 31, 2004, we generated all of our coal sales from fourteen customers, six of which were electric utilities (73.1% of sales, with our top two representing 54.6% of total coal sales), six of which were industrial companies

(26.3% of sales), and two of which were coal resellers. All of our sales in 2003 and in the first nine months of 2004 were made pursuant to short term contracts with our electric utility and industrial customers. Sales to coal resellers were made on a spot basis. Most of our coal sales in the fourth quarter 2004 were derived from long-term contracts. We intend to expand the number of customers we serve, as our coal production increases, and to enter into long term contracts for approximately 75% of our coal production to obtain greater price certainty for our coal. At December 31, 2004, we had six contracts of one year or longer, pursuant to which we estimate delivering an aggregate of 984,000 tons of coal in calendar 2005. The royalty receipts for the eleven months ended December 31, 2003 and for the twelve months ended December 31, 2004 were the result of the recognition of deferred revenue relating to our sale in August 2003 for \$250,000 of royalty rights relating to coal mined on the Smoky Mountain portion of our New River Tract property. We will not recognize any more royalty revenue pursuant to this transaction. Other revenue for the twelve months ended December 31, 2004 was the result of tipping fees charged to third party operators which leased one of our tiple facilities. We do

not anticipate any future royalty revenues and do not anticipate any meaningful revenues to be derived in the foreseeable future from third party use of our tiple facilities.

OPERATING EXPENSES

COST OF SALES AND SELLING EXPENSES

	ELEVEN MONTHS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2003	TWELVE MONTHS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2004	PERCENT CHANGE
	-----	-----	-----
Cost of sales and selling expenses.....	\$ 1,657,570	\$ 15,978,686	*

\* Not meaningful

There were no cost of sales and selling expenses prior to the second quarter 2003. For the twelve month period ended December 31, 2004, these expenses consisted primarily of salary, benefits, worker's compensation and other compensation costs directly attributable to the employment of miners of approximately \$4.33 million, and direct costs paid to third party vendors whose goods and services were directly used in the process of producing coal inventory, which included coal purchases of approximately \$2.31 million, \$477,000 paid to a contract mining entity, equipment leases and maintenance expenses of \$1.13 million, blasting expenses of \$448,000, fuel costs of \$878,000, parts and supplies of \$1.40 million, hauling costs of \$1.50 million, and royalties and taxes of approximately \$911,000. The gross profit margin for calendar 2004 was approximately 5% which is generally below the operating margins of our competitors. This below average operating margin is mainly attributable to the ramp up phase of our mining operations as we went from operating one mine in 2003 to operating six mines in 2004. We expect our gross profit margins to improve and be more in line with industry averages during 2005.

For the eleven months ended December 31, 2003, our total cost of sales and selling expenses consisted primarily of salary, benefits and other compensation costs directly attributable to the employment of miners of approximately \$441,000, direct costs paid to third party vendors whose goods and

services were directly used in the process of producing coal inventory, which included equipment leases and maintenance expenses of approximately \$470,000, blasting expenses of \$159,000, fuel costs of \$191,000, parts and supplies of \$227,000, hauling costs of \$66,000, and royalties and taxes of approximately \$96,000.

GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

	ELEVEN MONTHS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2003 -----	TWELVE MONTHS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2004 -----	PERCENT CHANGE -----
General and administrative expenses.....	\$ 1,871,414	\$ 5,242,437	180%

General and administrative expenses primarily include salary, benefits and related expenses; executive, financial, and accounting consulting expenses; legal and outside audit professional fees; insurance expenses; and travel and travel related expenses. The increase in general and administrative expenses in the twelve month period ended December 31, 2004 compared to the eleven month period ended December 31, 2003 is primarily attributable to an increase in salaries, benefits and related expenses of \$2.08 million, an increase of \$903,000 related to the non-cash recognition of compensation expense related to the issuance of options with strike prices below market, an increase in insurance fees of \$866,000 partially offset by a decrease in consulting fees of \$456,000. This occurred as we transitioned from our initial start-up phase, which began in the calendar third quarter 2003, during which we used consultants, to on-going operations conducted by employees in 2004.

EXPLORATION COSTS

	ELEVEN MONTHS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2003 -----	TWELVE MONTHS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2004 -----	PERCENT CHANGE -----
Exploration costs.....	\$ 80,367	\$ 343,946	328%

For the twelve month period ended December 31, 2004, we incurred exploration and development costs of \$343,946 for fees paid to professional geological and exploration experts related to the development of mines located on our properties. For the eleven months ended December 31, 2003, we had exploration and development expenses of \$80,367. We expect our exploration costs to increase in 2005 as we increase the number of permits submitted to OSM for approval, as well as conduct further exploration on existing mines. We do expect however that our exploration costs as a percentage of sales will decrease in 2005 and beyond.

DEPRECIATION AND DEPLETION EXPENSE

	ELEVEN MONTHS ENDED	TWELVE MONTHS ENDED	PERCENT
--	------------------------	------------------------	---------

	DECEMBER 31, 2003 -----	DECEMBER 31, 2004 -----	CHANGE -----
Depreciation and depletion expense.....	\$ 250,527	\$ 2,175,133	768%

The increase in depreciation and depletion expense in the twelve month period ended December 31, 2004 compared to the eleven month period ended December 31, 2003 is primarily attributable to the acquisition of fixed assets which resulted in an increase of approximately \$1.28 million in depreciation expenses, an increase of \$504,000 in adjustments and revisions from annual re-costing of our asset retirement obligations as well as an increase in the recognition of estimated depletion expenses of \$115,000. Given that the coal mining business is capital intensive, we expect our depreciation expenses to increase in 2005 and beyond as we increase our capital expenditures for mining and other equipment needed to expand our business.

#### AMORTIZATION EXPENSE

	ELEVEN MONTHS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2003 -----	TWELVE MONTHS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2004 -----	PERCENT CHANGE -----
Amortization expense.....	\$ 366,628	\$ 298,236	(19%)

We record amortization expense for previously capitalized financing fees related to the issuance of debt securities. These expenses are recorded using the interest method over the life of the securities. If the securities are repaid or are converted prior to maturity, the remaining unamortized balance is immediately recognized. We also record amortization expense for mine development costs. For the twelve month period ended December 31, 2004, we recorded \$288,531 related to financing fees, including \$212,000 of fees paid in conjunction with the August 2004 convertible debentures, and \$9,705 attributed to mine development costs. For the eleven month period ended December 31, 2003, the entire \$366,628 amortization expense was for financing fees related to the issuance of debt securities in March 2003. At December 31, 2004, we had \$782,500 of unamortized financing fees which will be amortized using the interest method over 23 months, and approximately \$338,900 of unamortized mine development costs, which is recorded as part of Coal and Mineral Rights and will be amortized on a straight line basis over 45 months.

26

#### OTHER INCOME (EXPENSE)

	ELEVEN MONTHS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2003 -----	TWELVE MONTHS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2004 -----	PERCENT CHANGE -----
Other income (expense), net	\$ 75,437	\$ (40,682)	(154%)
Financing fees.....	--	(458,187)	--
Interest expense.....	(372,458)	(2,890,735)	676%
Total other income (expense).....	\$ (297,021)	\$ (3,389,604)	1,041%

The increase in other income (expense), net, in the twelve month period ended December 31, 2004 compared to the eleven month period ended December 31, 2003 is primarily attributable to an increase in interest expense of approximately \$2,518,000 related to \$1,700,000 of interest expense recorded pursuant to the beneficial conversion feature of the \$3.0 million convertible debentures issued in August 2004, and added borrowings for asset acquisitions made during calendar 2004, an increase of finance fees of \$458,000 related to the April debt offering and fees paid for a second amendment to our senior credit facility, and an increase in property taxes of approximately \$33,000.

#### RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

See "Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions" included elsewhere in this report for a full description of transactions to which we were or will be a party, in which the amount involved exceeds \$60,000, AND in which any director, executive officer, shareholder of more than 5% of our common stock or any member of their immediate family had or will have a direct or indirect material interest.

#### LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

As of December 31, 2004, we had cash and cash equivalents of approximately \$352,000. As of December 31, 2004, we had negative working capital of approximately \$4.0 million. We expect a significant use of cash during fiscal 2005 as we continue to expand our coal mining operations. We anticipate that our current cash reserves plus cash we expect to generate from operations will not be sufficient to fund our operational expenditures for the first six months of 2005, yet we expect to be cash flow positive from operations commencing in the third quarter of 2005. We anticipate the need to acquire additional assets and/or mining operations, and may be required to raise additional funds by issuing additional equity or debt securities, the amount and timing of which will depend in large part on our spending program. In November 2004, we entered into a senior secured credit facility and borrowed \$15 million to facilitate our purchase of assets from Appalachian Fuels, LLC. We borrowed an additional \$1.4 million in January 2005 pursuant to this senior secured credit facility for the deposit on and purchase of a \$5.5 million high wall miner, and borrowed an additional \$5.14 million in a separate transaction to complete the purchase of the high wall miner equipment. We may borrow an additional \$4.6 million, as our senior secured credit facility allows for a maximum of \$21 million to be borrowed.

If additional funds are raised through the issuance of equity securities, the current stockholders may experience dilution. Furthermore, there can be no assurance that additional financings will be available when needed or that if available, such financings will include terms favorable to our stockholders. If such financings are not available when required or are not available on acceptable terms, we may be unable to take advantage of business opportunities or respond to competitive pressures, any of which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

#### CASH FLOWS

We currently satisfy our working capital requirements primarily through cash flows generated from operations and sales of equity and debt securities. For the twelve months ended

December 31, 2004, we had a net increase in cash of approximately \$351,000. Cash flows from operating, financing and investing activities for the eleven months ended December 31, 2003 and the twelve months ended December 31, 2004 are summarized in the following table:

ACTIVITY	ELEVEN MONTHS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2003	TWELVE MONTHS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2004
Operating activities .....	\$ (1,541,409)	\$ (4,342,237)
Investing activities: .....	(1,990,879)	(33,417,661)
Financing activities .....	3,533,171	38,110,713
Net increase (decrease) in cash .....	\$ 883	\$ 350,815

#### OPERATING ACTIVITIES

The net cash used in operating activities of approximately \$4.34 million during the twelve months ended December 31, 2004 was primarily the result of the net loss of approximately \$10.43 million and increases in receivables of approximately \$1.90 million, inventory of approximately \$119,000, deferred revenue of approximately \$179,000, payments for reclamation obligations of approximately \$87,100 and prepaid and other of approximately \$233,500 as we increased coal production during the year, partially offset by an increase in accounts payable and accrued liabilities of approximately \$3.30 million and non-cash expenses of approximately \$5.20 million. The non-cash expenses recorded during the period included \$1,700,000 of interest expense related to the beneficial conversion feature of the \$3.0 million convertible debentures issued in August 2004, \$903,000 of non-cash compensation expense related to the issuance of stock options with an exercise price below the closing price of the Company's common stock on the date of grant, \$227,000 of non-cash compensation expense for the issuance of common stock in consideration of salary, \$165,000 of non-cash interest expense for the issuance of common stock in lieu of interest payments, and \$49,000 of non-cash consulting expense for the Black-Scholes pricing model valuation of warrants issued as consideration for consulting services rendered.

The net cash used in operating activities of approximately \$1.54 million during the eleven months ended December 31, 2003 was primarily the result of the net loss of approximately \$3.33 million and increases in receivables of approximately \$19,000, inventory of approximately \$146,000, deferred revenue of approximately \$179,000 and prepaid and other of approximately \$15,000 as we increased coal production during the year, partially offset by an increase in accounts payable and accrued liabilities of approximately \$829,000 and non-cash expenses of approximately \$962,000, of which \$191,000 was non-cash compensation to a related party, and \$153,500 was non-cash compensation expense for the issuance of common stock for services.

#### INVESTING ACTIVITIES

The approximately \$33.42 million of cash used in investing activities during the twelve months ended December 31, 2004 was due primarily to the purchase of approximately \$17.71 million of property, plant and equipment, \$10.89 million for the purchase of coal and mineral assets, \$4.27 million deposited with a bank as collateral for OSM reclamation requirements, \$150,000 in deposits for a potential purchase of mining rights, and \$392,000 of prepaid royalty in advance of royalties to be paid on property we lease and expect to mine within a few years. To the extent that we make additional asset acquisitions in 2005 similar to our investing activities in 2004, we will need

to raise additional cash from outside sources. If additional funds are raised through the issuance of equity securities, the current stockholders may experience dilution. Furthermore, there can be no assurance that additional financings will be available when needed or that if available, such financings will include terms favorable to our stockholders. If such financings are not available when required or are not available on acceptable terms, we may be unable to take advantage of business opportunities or respond to competitive pressures, any of which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

28

For the eleven months ended December 31, 2003, \$1.99 million of cash used in investing activities resulted primarily from \$1.31 million for the acquisition of coal and mineral rights, \$448,000 for the acquisition of mining equipment offset by the receipt of \$23,000 from the sale of equipment, and \$257,500 paid to OSM for reclamation bonds used for surface mine TN #2.

#### FINANCING ACTIVITIES

The net cash provided by financing activities of approximately \$38.11 million during the twelve months ended December 31, 2004 was primarily the result of \$24.5 million raised from sales of debt securities net of \$1.0 million in fees, and \$17.7 million raised from the sale of common stock and Series A convertible preferred stock net of \$1.0 million in fees, offset primarily by \$3.05 million paid to debt holders, \$950,000 paid pursuant to capital leases and a bank loan, \$560,000 paid on related party debt and \$281,000 paid as a dividend to holders of our Series A preferred stock. The net cash provided by financing activities of approximately \$3.53 million during the eleven months ended December 31, 2003 was primarily the result of \$3.25 million raised from sales of debt from outside parties net of approximately \$412,000 financing fees, \$560,000 from related party debt, and \$287,500 from the sale of equity securities, partially offset by payments of approximately \$543,600 on notes payable and capital leases. As previously stated, to the extent that we make additional asset acquisitions in 2005 similar to our investing activities in 2004, we will need to raise additional cash from the sale of equity or debt securities, which financings may not be available on acceptable terms, if at all, and which may dilute existing stockholders.

#### ISSUANCE OF STOCK UPON THE CONVERSION OF NOTES PAYABLE

During 2003, we raised gross proceeds of \$198,000 pursuant to a series of private placements of unsecured promissory notes to four unrelated parties. Each of the notes had an interest rate of 10% per annum and was due in March 2004. In November 2003, these note holders agreed to extend the term of the notes to November 2004 in consideration of the issuance to them of warrants to purchase an aggregate of 41,250 shares of our common stock. In January 2004, these four unrelated parties converted their entire then outstanding principal and accrued interest into shares of our common stock at a conversion price of \$2.20 per share. We issued 92,099 shares of common stock, 90,000 shares of which were issued in repayment of principal and 2,099 shares of which were issued in repayment of accrued interest.

#### SALE OF COMMON STOCK

In February 2004, we sold an aggregate of 1,250,000 shares of our common stock in a private placement at a price per share of \$2.20. We received net proceeds of \$2,750,000. Crestview Capital Master, LLC, an entity controlled by Crestview Capital Funds, purchased 650,000 shares, and other accredited investors purchased the remaining 600,000 shares.

#### SALES OF SENIOR SECURED PROMISSORY NOTES AND WARRANTS

In April and May 2004, we sold one-year promissory notes in the aggregate principal amount of \$7.5 million and three-year warrants to purchase up to an aggregate of 625,000 shares of our common stock at an exercise price of \$4.00 per share. We sold these securities to institutional investors and individual accredited investors, with the largest investor being Crestview Capital Master, LLC, for an aggregate purchase price to us of \$7.5 million. In August 2004, certain holders of this debt agreed to cancel \$4.725 million of principle in exchange for Series A preferred stock (see below). Also in August 2004, we repaid \$2.775 million from the proceeds raised pursuant to the issuance of our Series A convertible preferred stock and retired the debt.

#### SALES OF PREFERRED STOCK AND WARRANTS

On August 31, 2004, we sold \$16,030,000 of Series A 5% convertible preferred stock and common stock purchase warrants in separate private placement transactions. We issued a total of

29

1,068.67 shares of Series A convertible preferred stock, at \$15,000 per share, for cash consideration of approximately \$11.3 million and cancellation of \$4.725 million of our senior secured promissory notes. Dividends on the preferred stock initially accrue at a rate of five percent (5%) per annum and shall be cumulative from the date of issuance. Until paid, the right to receive dividends on the preferred stock shall accumulate and shall be payable, in cash, on June 30 and December 31 of each year, commencing on December 31, 2004. Each share of Series A convertible preferred stock is convertible into 2,500 shares of our common stock. For each share of Series A convertible preferred stock, the investors also were issued two-year warrants to purchase up to 500 shares of our common stock at an exercise price of \$8.40 per share. On December 31, 2004, we paid approximately \$281,000 in dividends to the holders of our Series A 5% convertible preferred stock.

On August 31, 2004, the closing price of our common stock on the NASDAQ Over-the-Counter Bulletin Board was \$9.40. Since this closing price exceeded the \$6.00 conversion price of the Series A preferred stock, and exceeded the \$8.40 exercise price for the warrants, we recognized non-cash constructive dividends of approximately \$10.76 million pursuant to the calculation of the beneficial conversion value for both the issuance of the preferred stock and the attached warrants with conversion prices below the market price of the common stock. The beneficial conversion value of the warrants was calculated using the Black-Scholes pricing model. During the fourth calendar quarter of 2004, several Series A convertible preferred stockholders exercised their additional purchase right options, which resulted in the recognition of an additional \$7.87 million of non-cash constructive dividends pursuant to the calculation of the beneficial conversion value for both the issuance of the additional preferred stock and the attached warrants with conversion prices below the market price of the common stock. The combined one-time, non-cash constructive dividends to preferred stockholders in 2004 for beneficial conversion features totaled approximately \$18.6 million.

In December 2004, we consummated the sale of an additional 241.33 shares of our Series A convertible preferred stock and warrants to purchase 482,660 shares of our common stock, which securities were sold upon the exercise of additional purchase rights granted in August 2004 to investors who participated in our private placements of the Series A preferred stock and warrants and convertible promissory notes. We received gross proceeds of approximately \$3,620,000 in connection with the sale of these securities.

#### SALES OF CONVERTIBLE PROMISSORY NOTES

On August 31, 2004, we issued \$3,000,000 of convertible promissory notes to Crestview Capital Master LLC, an entity controlled by Crestview Capital

Funds and SDS Capital Group SPC, Ltd. Prior to maturity, the convertible promissory notes may be converted into units consisting of our Series A convertible preferred stock and common stock purchase warrants at a price of \$15,000 per unit. Each unit consists of one share of Series A convertible preferred stock and two-year warrants to purchase up to 500 shares of common stock at an exercise price of \$8.40 per share. In December 2004, both Crestview and SDS exercised their rights and converted their respective promissory notes into units of our Series A convertible preferred stock and common stock purchase warrants.

On August 31, 2004, the closing price of our common stock on the NASDAQ Over-the-Counter Bulletin Board was \$9.40. Since this closing price exceeded the \$6.00 conversion price of the convertible promissory notes, and exceeded the \$8.40 exercise price for the warrants to be issued upon conversion of the notes, we calculated a debt discount of approximately \$1.70 million pursuant to the calculation of the beneficial conversion value for both the issuance of the debt below market prices, and we recognized approximately \$220,000 of interest expense of this debt discount for the quarter ended September 30, 2004. The \$1.70 million beneficial conversion value for the debt was calculated based on the number of common shares issuable upon conversion of the Series A preferred stock issuable upon conversion of the principal amount of the debt, multiplied by the difference between the conversion price and the market price for the common stock, or \$3.40 and was to be amortized on a straight line basis over the nine-month term of the notes. Since the \$3.0 million debt was converted in December 2004, we recognized the remaining \$1.58 million of debt discount as interest expense in the fourth calendar quarter of 2004.

30

#### BANK LOAN

In July 2004, we borrowed approximately \$663,300 from Sevier County Bank in Sevierville, TN with a 24-month term and an interest rate of 7.25%. Proceeds from the loan were used to purchase mining and other vehicles. Payments are made monthly, and at December 31, 2004, the principal remaining balance of the loan was approximately \$532,900.

#### SENIOR SECURED CREDIT FACILITY

On November 26, 2004, our Tennessee subsidiary, National Coal Corporation, in connection with our acquisition of assets from Appalachian Fuels, LLC entered into a credit agreement with D. B. Zwirn Special Opportunities Fund, L.P., as Lender and administrative agent for the Lenders. The company and our subsidiary, NC Transportation, Inc., guaranteed the obligations of National Coal Corporation under the credit agreement. The credit agreement provides for an initial credit facility of \$15 million with a subsequent credit facility not to exceed \$6 million. We exercised our right to borrow \$15 million on November 29, 2004, the proceeds of which were used to pay the remaining \$12,250,000 of acquisition costs related to the acquisition of assets of Appalachian Fuels, LLC, pay transaction costs with respect to the closing of the credit facility and asset purchase, and fund working capital. We borrowed an additional \$1.4 million in January 2005 to fund our acquisition of mining equipment. Borrowings under the credit agreement bear interest at the rate of interest per annum publicly announced from time to time by JPMorgan Chase as its prime rate in effect at its principal office in New York City, plus 5.75%. The obligations under the credit agreement are secured by substantially all of our assets and those of our subsidiaries.

Amounts borrowed under the Credit Agreement are payable in monthly installments of amounts equal to 50% of our Free Cash Flow (as defined in the credit agreement) and become immediately due and payable on their maturity date of November 26, 2006. Under this facility, we are subject to numerous financial covenants, including that:

- o we maintain a specified minimum EBITDA (as defined in credit agreement) for specified periods ending on each calendar quarter during the term of the credit agreement;
- o we do not exceed a specified ratio of debt to EBITDA for specified periods ending on each calendar quarter during the term of the credit agreement;
- o we maintain a specified minimum ratio of EBITDA to interest expense for specified periods ending on each calendar quarter during the term of the credit agreement;
- o we maintain a specified minimum fixed charge coverage ratio for specified periods ending on each calendar quarter during the term of the credit agreement;
- o we meet minimum monthly sales requirements;
- o our general and administrative costs on an annualized basis as of specified periods ending on each calendar quarter during the term of the credit agreement do not exceed a specified percentage of our coal sales for each such period; and
- o we will not make any capital expenditures except in the ordinary course of business in accordance with past practices.

At December 31, 2004, we were not in compliance with our financial covenants related to EBITDA or our minimum monthly sales requirements under the credit agreement. On March 29, 2005, we amended our credit agreement, effective as of December 31, 2004, at a cost of \$120,000, to revise our financial covenants related to EBITDA and minimum monthly sales requirements to bring us back into compliance. The new financial covenants with D. B. Zwirn are effective for the term of the credit agreement and are based on our projections.

#### OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

At December 31, 2004 and December 31, 2003, we did not have any relationships with unconsolidated entities or financial partnerships, such as entities often referred to as structured finance, variable interest or special purpose entities, which would have been established for the purpose of facilitating off-balance sheet arrangements or other contractually narrow or limited purposes. As such, we are not exposed to any financing, liquidity, market or credit risk that could arise if we had engaged in such relationships.

#### CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS

The following summarizes our contractual obligations at December 31, 2004 and the effects such obligations are expected to have on liquidity and cash flow in future periods:

	PAYMENTS DUE BY PERIOD				
	TOTAL	LESS THAN 1 YEAR	1-3 YEARS	3-5 YEARS	AFTER 5 YEARS
Notes payable .....	\$15,532,908	\$ 329,511	\$15,203,397	\$ --	\$ --
Operating leases .....	260,200	160,200	100,000	--	--
Capital leases .....	4,191,200	2,419,300	1,771,900	--	--

Employment obligations	2,246,750	1,649,000	597,750	--	--
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total contractual obligations ..	\$22,231,058	\$ 4,558,011	\$17,673,047	\$ --	\$ --
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====

In November 2004, pursuant to our signed asset purchase agreement with Appalachian Fuels, LLC, we agreed to replace \$6.5 million of their reclamation bonds on the Straight Creek, KY mining operations upon the transfer to us all of the mining permits listed in the asset purchase agreement. To date, Appalachian Fuels has not fulfilled this obligation and has indicated that there are three permits which are still to be transferred. They have indicated to us that final transfer may take a number of months. None of the mining permits to be transferred to us are for mines which are in current production and as such lack of transfer does not impact our current or planned operations.

Our notes payable at December 31, 2004 consisted of the following:

PROMISSORY NOTES	AMOUNT DUE AT DECEMBER 31, 2004
-----	-----
Senior credit facility dated November 26, 2004; interest rate of Prime + 5.75%, payable monthly, with principle reductions also payable monthly based on 50% of Free Cash Flow (as defined in the credit facility).....	\$15,000,000
Bank loan dated July 29, 2004; interest rate of 7.25%, payable monthly.....	532,908
	-----
TOTAL	\$15,532,908
	=====

We rent mining equipment pursuant to operating lease agreements, and made lease payments totaling \$516,600 during the twelve months ended December 31, 2004.

In September 2004, we purchased an office building in Knoxville, Tennessee for \$690,000, which is the new location of our corporate operations. The building has been pledged to satisfy certain OSM bonding requirements.

In April and October 2004, Crestview Capital Master, LLC converted an aggregate of approximately \$3.19 million of two convertible notes into 1,597,451 shares of our common stock.

In December 2004, we repaid Crestview Capital Master, LLC for notes payable they held in the principal amounts of \$75,000 and \$195,314, respectively.

In December 2004, Crestview Capital Master, LLC and SDS Capital Group SPC, Ltd. converted \$3,000,000 of convertible notes payable into 200 shares of Series A convertible preferred stock and warrants to purchase up to 100,000 shares of common stock.

In December 2004, we paid dividends to the holders of our Series A

convertible preferred stock in the aggregate of \$281,117 pursuant to the securities purchase agreement wherein we are required to make semi-annual cash dividend payments on June 30 and December 31.

Subsequent to December 31, 2004, we borrowed an additional approximately \$5.14 million to purchase mining equipment. The note has a maturity of August 10, 2005, is secured by the mining equipment purchased, and has a rate of interest of eighteen percent (18%) per annum calculated from the 61st day until maturity. We paid an origination fee of approximately \$200,000 upon the execution of the loan documents. The lenders were also issued 5-year common stock purchase warrants to purchase up to 140,000 shares of our common stock at an exercise price per share of \$8.50. Crestview Capital Master, LLC participated in this transaction.

#### CAUTIONARY STATEMENTS AND RISK FACTORS

Several of the matters discussed in this document contain forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. Factors associated with the forward-looking statements that could cause actual results to differ materially from those projected or forecast are included in the statements below. In addition to other information contained in this report, readers should carefully consider the following cautionary statements.

#### RISKS RELATED TO OUR BUSINESS

SIGNIFICANT COMPETITION FROM ENTITIES WITH GREATER RESOURCES COULD RESULT IN OUR FAILURE.

We operate in a highly competitive industry with national and international energy resources companies. Some of our competitors have longer operating histories and substantially greater financial and other resources than we do. Our competitors' use of their substantially greater resources could overwhelm our efforts to operate successfully and could cause our failure.

THERE IS NO ASSURANCE THAT OUR LIMITED REVENUES WILL BE SUFFICIENT TO OPERATE PROFITABLY, OR THAT WE WILL GENERATE GREATER REVENUES IN THE FUTURE.

We were formed to create a regional coal producer in Tennessee. We had no revenues from inception until the third quarter 2003 when we began mining operations. We are not profitable and have a limited operating history. We must be regarded as a risky venture with all of the unforeseen costs, expenses, problems, risks and difficulties to which such ventures are subject.

Our coal sales for the calendar 2004 were approximately \$16.9 million. There is no assurance that we can achieve greater sales or generate profitable sales. We expect that many coal producers could produce and sell coal at cheaper prices per ton than our production cost rates, which could adversely affect our revenues and profits, if any. There is no assurance that we will ever operate profitably. There is no assurance that we will generate continued revenues or any profits, or that the market price of our common stock will be increased thereby.

OUR INABILITY TO DIVERSIFY OUR OPERATIONS MAY SUBJECT US TO ECONOMIC FLUCTUATIONS WITHIN OUR INDUSTRY.

Our limited financial resources reduce the likelihood that we will be able to diversify our operations. Our probable inability to diversify our activities into more than one business area will subject us to economic fluctuations within a particular business or industry and therefore increase the risks associated with our operations.

THE LOSS OF, OR CONFLICTS WITH, KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL COULD ADVERSELY AFFECT OUR BUSINESS.

We are heavily dependent upon the skills, talents, and abilities of our executive officers and board of directors, as well as our consultants, to implement our business plan. Given the intense competition for qualified management personnel in our industry, the loss of the services of any key management personnel may significantly and detrimentally affect our business and prospects. There is no assurance that we will be able to retain these personnel, and it may be time consuming and costly to recruit qualified replacement personnel.

Certain conflicts of interest may exist between our officers, directors and us. Although management's time is devoted to our business, some of our officers and directors have other business interests to which they devote their attention, and they may be expected to continue to do so. As a result, conflicts of interest may arise that can be resolved only through the exercise of prudent judgment consistent with such officers' and directors' fiduciary duties to us. We may, from time to time, find that the inability of our directors and other officers to devote their complete attention to our business results in a delay in progress toward implementing our business plan, and detrimentally affects our business.

OUR DIRECTOR AND OFFICER INDEMNIFICATION POLICIES IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE PROVISIONS OF FLORIDA LAW COULD RESULT IN SUBSTANTIAL UN-RECOUPABLE EXPENDITURES AND REDUCED REMEDIES AGAINST DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS.

Florida Revised Statutes provide for the indemnification of our directors, officers, employees, and agents, under certain circumstances, against attorney's fees and other expenses incurred by them in any litigation to which they become a party arising from their association with or activities on our behalf. We will also bear the expenses of such litigation for any of our directors, officers, employees, or agents, upon such person's promise to repay us such amounts, if it is ultimately determined that such person was not entitled to indemnification. This indemnification policy could result in substantial expenditures by us that we will be unable to recoup.

Florida Revised Statutes exclude personal liability of our directors to us and our stockholders for monetary damages for breach of fiduciary duty except in certain specified circumstances. Accordingly, we will have a much more limited right of action against our directors than otherwise would be the case. This provision does not affect the liability of any director under federal or applicable state securities laws.

THERE IS NO ASSURANCE THAT WE WILL FIND PURCHASERS OF OUR PRODUCT AT PROFITABLE PRICES.

If we are unable to achieve supply contracts, or are unable to find buyers willing to purchase our coal at profitable prices, our revenues and operating profits could suffer.

IF TRANSPORTATION FOR OUR COAL BECOMES UNAVAILABLE OR UNECONOMIC FOR OUR CUSTOMERS, OUR ABILITY TO SELL COAL COULD SUFFER.

Transportation costs represent a significant portion of the total cost of delivered coal and, as a result, play a critical role in a customer's purchasing decision. Increases in transportation costs could make our coal less competitive as a source of energy or could make some of our operations less competitive than other sources of coal.

Coal producers depend upon rail, barge, trucking, overland conveyor and other systems to deliver coal to its customers. While U.S. coal customers typically arrange and pay for transportation of coal from the mine to the point of use, disruption of these transportation services because of weather-related problems, strikes, lock-outs or other events could temporarily impair our ability to supply coal to our customers and thus could adversely affect our

results of operations.

RISKS INHERENT TO MINING COULD INCREASE THE COST OF OPERATING OUR BUSINESS.

Our mining operations are subject to conditions beyond our control that can delay coal deliveries or increase the cost of mining at particular mines for varying lengths of time. These conditions include weather and natural disasters, unexpected maintenance problems, key equipment failures, variations in coal seam thickness, variations in the amount of rock and soil overlying the coal deposit, variations in rock and other natural materials and variations in geologic conditions.

THE GOVERNMENT EXTENSIVELY REGULATES OUR MINING OPERATIONS, WHICH IMPOSES SIGNIFICANT COSTS ON US, AND FUTURE REGULATIONS COULD INCREASE THOSE COSTS OR LIMIT OUR ABILITY TO PRODUCE COAL.

Federal, state and local authorities regulate the coal mining industry with respect to matters such as employee health and safety, permitting and licensing requirements, air quality standards, water pollution, plant and wildlife protection, reclamation and restoration of mining properties after mining is completed, the discharge of materials into the environment, surface subsidence from underground mining and the effects that mining has on groundwater quality and availability. In addition, significant legislation mandating specified benefits for retired coal miners affects our industry. Numerous governmental permits and approvals are required for mining operations. We are required to prepare and present to federal, state or local authorities data pertaining to the effect or impact that any proposed exploration for or production of coal may have upon the environment. The costs, liabilities and requirements associated with these regulations may be costly and time-consuming and may delay commencement or continuation of exploration or production operations. The possibility exists that new legislation and/or regulations and orders may be adopted that may materially adversely affect our mining operations, our cost structure and/or our customers' ability to use coal. New legislation or administrative regulations (or judicial interpretations of existing laws and regulations), including proposals related to the protection of the environment that would further regulate and tax the coal industry, may also require us or our customers to change operations significantly or incur increased costs. The majority of our coal supply agreements contain provisions that allow a purchaser to terminate its contract if legislation is passed that either restricts the use or type of coal permissible at the purchaser's plant or results in specified increases in the cost of coal or its use. These factors and legislation, if enacted, could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

In addition, the United States and over 160 other nations are signatories to the 1992 Framework Convention on Climate Change which is intended to limit emissions of greenhouse gases, such as carbon dioxide. In December 1997, in Kyoto, Japan, the signatories to the convention established a binding set of emission targets for developed nations. Although the specific emission targets vary from country to country, the United States would be required to reduce emissions to 93% of 1990 levels over a five-year budget period from 2008 through 2012. Although the United States has not ratified the emission targets and no comprehensive regulations focusing on U.S. greenhouse gas emissions are in place, these restrictions, whether through ratification of the emission targets or other efforts to stabilize or reduce greenhouse gas emissions, could adversely impact the price of and demand for coal. According to the Energy Information Administration's Emissions of Greenhouse Gases in the United States 2001, coal accounts for 32% of greenhouse gas emissions in the United States, and efforts to control greenhouse gas emissions could result in reduced use of coal if electricity generators switch to sources of fuel with lower carbon dioxide emissions. Further developments in connection with regulations or other

limits on carbon dioxide emissions could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition or results of operations.

OUR FUTURE SUCCESS DEPENDS UPON OUR ABILITY TO CONTINUE ACQUIRING AND DEVELOPING COAL RESERVES THAT ARE ECONOMICALLY RECOVERABLE.

Our recoverable reserves will decline as we produce coal. We have not yet applied for the permits required or developed the mines necessary to use all of the coal deposits under our mineral rights. Furthermore, we may not be able to mine all of our coal deposits as profitably as we do at our current operations. Our future success depends upon our conducting successful exploration and development activities and acquiring properties containing economically recoverable coal deposits. Our current

35

strategy includes increasing our coal deposits base through acquisitions of other mineral rights, leases, or producing properties and continuing to use our existing properties. Additionally, the federal government limits the amount of federal land that may be leased by any company to 150,000 acres nationwide. As of December 31, 2004, we leased no acres from the federal government. The limit could restrict our ability to lease significant federal lands.

Our planned development and exploration projects and acquisition activities may not result in the acquisition of significant additional coal deposits and we may not have continuing success developing additional mines. Our mining operations are conducted on mineral rights owned and/or leased by us., If defects in title or boundaries are found to exist after we commence mining, our right to mine may be materially adversely affected. In addition, in order to develop our coal deposits, we must receive various governmental permits. We cannot predict whether we will continue to receive the permits necessary for us to operate profitably in the future.

IF THE COAL INDUSTRY EXPERIENCES OVERCAPACITY IN THE FUTURE, OUR PROFITABILITY COULD BE IMPAIRED.

During the mid-1970s and early 1980s, a growing coal market and increased demand for coal attracted new investors to the coal industry, spurred the development of new mines and resulted in added production capacity throughout the industry, all of which led to increased competition and lower coal prices. Similarly, an increase in future coal prices could encourage the development of expanded capacity by new or existing coal producers. Any overcapacity could reduce coal prices in the future.

OUR OPERATIONS COULD BE ADVERSELY AFFECTED IF WE FAIL TO MAINTAIN REQUIRED BONDS.

Federal and state laws require bonds or cash deposits to secure our obligations to reclaim lands used for mining, to pay federal and state workers' compensation, to secure coal lease obligations and to satisfy other miscellaneous obligations. At December 31, 2004, \$257,500 was on deposit with OSM for reclamation bonds related to our Patterson Mountain mining operations. In addition, we have approximately \$4.27 million of cash invested in certificates of deposit, against which an irrevocable bank letter of credit is written in favor of OSM and have posted a \$700,000 letter of credit secured by our executive office building favor of OSM for the reclamation bonds related to our mine #7, mine #9, and mine #1 operations and other mining permits acquired from U.S. Coal, Inc. Reclamation bonds are typically renewable on a yearly basis if they are not posted with cash. Our failure to maintain, or inability to acquire, bonds that are required by state and federal law would have a material adverse effect on us. That failure could result from a variety of factors including the following:

- o lack of availability, higher expense or unfavorable market terms of new bonds;
- o restrictions on the availability of collateral for current and future third-party bond issuers under the terms of our indenture or new credit facility; and
- o the exercise by third-party bond issuers of their right to refuse to renew the bonds.

TERRORIST ATTACKS AND THREATS, ESCALATION OF MILITARY ACTIVITY IN RESPONSE TO SUCH ATTACKS OR ACTS OF WAR MAY NEGATIVELY AFFECT OUR BUSINESS, FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS.

Terrorist attacks and threats, escalation of military activity in response to such attacks or acts of war may negatively affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. Our business is affected by general economic conditions, fluctuations in consumer confidence and spending, and market liquidity, which can decline as a result of numerous factors outside of our control, such as terrorist attacks and acts of war. Future terrorist attacks against U.S. targets, rumors or threats of war, actual conflicts involving the United States or its allies, or military or trade disruptions affecting our customers may materially adversely affect our operations. As a result, there could be delays or losses in transportation and deliveries of coal to our customers, decreased sales of our coal and extension of time for payment of accounts receivable from our customers. Strategic targets such as energy-related assets may be at greater risk of future terrorist attacks than other targets in the United States. In addition, disruption or significant

36

increases in energy prices could result in government-imposed price controls. It is possible that any, or a combination, of these occurrences could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

OUR ABILITY TO COLLECT PAYMENTS FROM OUR CUSTOMERS COULD BE IMPAIRED DUE TO CREDIT ISSUES.

Our ability to receive payment for coal sold and delivered depends on the continued creditworthiness of our customers. Our customer base may not be highly creditworthy. If deterioration of the creditworthiness of customers or trading counterparties occurs, our business could be adversely affected.

#### RISKS RELATED TO OUR COMMON STOCK

A LIMITED PUBLIC MARKET EXISTS FOR OUR SECURITIES, WHICH MAY RESTRICT OUR SHAREHOLDERS' ABILITY TO TRADE IN OUR STOCK.

There is a limited public market for our common stock on the Over-the-Counter Bulletin Board, and no assurance can be given that a market will continue or that a shareholder will ever be able to liquidate his investment without considerable delay, if at all. Our stock price may be highly volatile. Factors such as those discussed in this section may have a significant impact upon the market price of our securities. Due to the low price of our securities, many brokerage firms may not be willing to effect transactions in our securities. Even if a purchaser finds a broker willing to effect a transaction in our securities, the combination of brokerage commissions, state transfer taxes, if any, and any other selling costs may exceed the selling price. Further, many lending institutions will not permit the use of such securities as collateral for any loans.

THE SALE OF OUR COMMON STOCK ON THE OVER-THE-COUNTER BULLETIN BOARD AND THE

POTENTIAL DESIGNATION OF OUR COMMON STOCK AS A "PENNY STOCK" COULD IMPACT THE TRADING MARKET FOR OUR COMMON STOCK.

Our securities, as traded on the Over-the-Counter Bulletin Board, will be subject to Securities and Exchange Commission rules that impose special sales practice requirements upon broker-dealers who sell such securities to persons other than established customers or accredited investors. For purposes of the rule, the phrase "accredited investors" means, in general terms, institutions with assets in excess of \$5,000,000, or individuals having a net worth in excess of \$1,000,000 or having an annual income that exceeds \$200,000 (or that, when combined with a spouse's income, exceeds \$300,000). For transactions covered by the rule, the broker-dealer must make a special suitability determination for the purchaser and receive the purchaser's written agreement to the transaction prior to the sale. Consequently, the rule may affect the ability of broker-dealers to sell our securities and also may affect the ability of purchasers to sell their securities in any market that might develop therefore.

In addition, the Securities and Exchange Commission has adopted a number of rules to regulate "penny stock." Such rules include Rules 3a51-1, 15g-1, 15g-2, 15g-3, 15g-4, 15g-5, 15g-6, 15g-7, and 15g-9 under the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. Because our securities may constitute "penny stock" within the meaning of the rules, the rules would apply to us and to our securities. The rules may further affect the ability of owners of our common stock to sell our securities in any market that might develop for them.

Shareholders should be aware that, according to Securities and Exchange Commission, the market for penny stocks has suffered in recent years from patterns of fraud and abuse. Such patterns include (i) control of the market for the security by one or a few broker-dealers that are often related to the promoter or issuer; (ii) manipulation of prices through prearranged matching of purchases and sales and false and misleading press releases; (iii) "boiler room" practices involving high-pressure sales tactics and unrealistic price projections by inexperienced sales persons; (iv) excessive and undisclosed bid-ask differentials and markups by selling broker-dealers; and (v) the wholesale dumping of the same securities

37

by promoters and broker-dealers after prices have been manipulated to a desired level, resulting in investor losses. Our management is aware of the abuses that have occurred historically in the penny stock market. Although we do not expect to be in a position to dictate the behavior of the market or of broker-dealers who participate in the market, management will strive within the confines of practical limitations to prevent the described patterns from being established with respect to our securities.

WE DO NOT FORESEE PAYING DIVIDENDS IN THE NEAR FUTURE.

We have not paid dividends on our common stock and do not anticipate paying such dividends in the foreseeable future. We are restricted from making cash dividend payments on our common stock under the terms of our Series A convertible preferred stock.

OUR ISSUANCE OF FURTHER STOCK MAY RESULT IN THE LOSS OF CONTROL BY PRESENT MANAGEMENT AND SHAREHOLDERS.

We may issue further shares as consideration for cash, assets or services out of our authorized but not issued common stock that could, upon issuance, represent a majority of our voting power and equity. The result of such an issuance would be that those new shareholders and management would control us, and unknown persons could replace our management at that time. Such an occurrence would result in a greatly reduced percentage of ownership of us by our current shareholders.

WE OPERATE IN AN INDUSTRY THAT IS SUBJECT TO SIGNIFICANT FLUCTUATIONS IN OPERATING RESULTS FROM QUARTER TO QUARTER THAT MAY RESULT IN UNEXPECTED REDUCTIONS IN REVENUE AND STOCK PRICE VOLATILITY.

Factors that may influence our quarterly operating results include:

- o the worldwide demand for coal;
- o the price of coal;
- o the supply of coal and other competitive factors;
- o the costs to mine and transport coal;
- o the ability to obtain new mining permits;
- o the costs of reclamation of previously mined properties; and
- o industry competition.

Due to these factors, it is possible that in some quarters our operating results may be below our shareholders' expectations and those of public market analysts. If this occurs, the price of our common stock would likely be adversely affected.

OUR STOCK PRICE MAY DECREASE, WHICH COULD ADVERSELY AFFECT OUR BUSINESS AND CAUSE OUR SHAREHOLDERS TO SUFFER SIGNIFICANT LOSSES.

The following factors could cause the market price of our common stock to decrease, perhaps substantially:

- o the failure of our quarterly operating results to meet expectations of investors or securities analysts;
- o adverse developments in the financial markets, the coal and energy industries and the worldwide or regional economies;
- o interest rates;
- o changes in accounting principles;

38

- o sales of common stock by existing security holders;
- o announcements of key developments by our competitors; and
- o the reaction of markets and securities analysts to announcements and developments involving our Company.

IF WE NEED TO SELL OR ISSUE ADDITIONAL SHARES OF COMMON STOCK OR ASSUME ADDITIONAL DEBT TO FINANCE FUTURE GROWTH, OUR SHAREHOLDERS' OWNERSHIP COULD BE DILUTED OR OUR EARNINGS COULD BE ADVERSELY IMPACTED.

Our business strategy may include expansion through internal growth by acquiring complementary businesses or by establishing strategic relationships with targeted customers. In order to do so, or to fund our other activities, we may issue additional equity securities that could dilute our shareholders' stock percentage ownership. We may also assume additional debt and incur impairment losses related to goodwill and other tangible assets if we acquire another company which could negatively impact our results of operations.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS OWN A SIGNIFICANT PORTION OF OUR COMMON STOCK, WHICH COULD LIMIT OUR SHAREHOLDERS' ABILITY TO INFLUENCE THE OUTCOME OF KEY TRANSACTIONS.

As of February 17, 2005, our officers and directors and their affiliates owned approximately 35.3% of our outstanding voting shares. As a result, our officers and directors are able to exert considerable influence over the outcome of any matters submitted to a vote of the holders of our common stock, including the election of our Board of Directors. The voting power of these shareholders could also discourage others from seeking to acquire control of us through the purchase of our common stock which might depress the price of our common stock.

39

ITEM 7. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

INDEX TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

	PAGE
	----
AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS:	
Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm.....	41
Consolidated Balance Sheet at December 31, 2004.....	42
Consolidated Statement of Operations for the Eleven Months Ended December 31, 2003 and the Twelve Months Ended December 31, 2004.....	43
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the Eleven Months Ended December 31, 2003 and the Twelve Months Ended December 31, 2004.....	44
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Stockholders' Equity from Inception (January 30, 2003) to December 31, 2004.....	45
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.....	46

40

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors  
National Coal Corp.  
Knoxville, Tennessee

We have audited the consolidated balance sheet of NATIONAL COAL CORP. as of December 31, 2004, and the related consolidated statements of operations, cash flows and changes in stockholders' equity for the year then ended and the eleven

month period from its inception (January 30, 2003) to December 31, 2003. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. The Company is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform, an audit of its internal control over financial reporting. Our audit included consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of NATIONAL COAL CORP. at December 31, 2004, and the consolidated results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended and the eleven month period from its inception to December 31, 2003, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

/s/ GORDON, HUGHES & BANKS, LLP  
 Greenwood Village, Colorado  
 February 11, 2005, except as to the last  
 four paragraphs of NOTE #9, which date  
 is March 29, 2005.

NATIONAL COAL CORP.  
 CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

	DECEMBER 31, 2004
	-----
ASSETS	
CURRENT ASSETS	
Cash and cash equivalents .....	\$ 351,698
Accounts receivable .....	1,903,734
Inventory .....	264,873
Prepaid and other .....	263,699
	-----
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS .....	2,784,004
	-----
PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT	
Land .....	774,290
Mining equipment .....	13,703,820
Computer equipment and software .....	81,474
Vehicles and mobile equipment .....	3,231,267
Buildings .....	5,875,995

Office equipment and furniture .....	42,517
	-----
	23,709,363
Less: accumulated depreciation .....	(1,716,467)
	-----
TOTAL PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT, NET .....	21,992,896
	-----
Coal and mineral rights, net of \$131,214	
accumulated amortization and depletion .....	13,916,013
Certificates of deposit and reclamation bond .....	4,526,600
Loan acquisition costs, net of \$30,924	
accumulated amortization .....	782,500
Prepaid royalty .....	392,500
Deposits .....	156,000
	-----
TOTAL ASSETS .....	\$ 44,550,513
	=====
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY	
CURRENT LIABILITIES	
Accounts payable and accrued expenses .....	\$ 3,859,327
Short term portion of capital lease obligations .....	2,350,566
Accrued payroll and payroll taxes payable .....	272,269
Current portion of bank loans - vehicles .....	329,511
	-----
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES .....	6,811,673
Senior credit facility .....	15,000,000
Long term portion of capital lease obligations .....	1,840,658
Long term portion of bank loans - vehicles .....	203,397
Long term portion of asset retirement obligations .....	2,093,759
	-----
TOTAL LIABILITIES .....	25,949,487
	-----
STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY	
Series A convertible preferred stock, \$.0001 par value; 5% coupon; 1,611 shares authorized; 1,456.67 shares issued and outstanding .....	--
Common stock, \$.0001 per value; 80 million shares authorized; 13,391,344 shares issued and outstanding .....	1,300
Additional paid-in capital .....	32,361,741
Accumulated deficit .....	(13,762,015)
	-----
TOTAL STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY .....	18,601,026
	-----
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY .....	\$ 44,550,513
	=====

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS

	ELEVEN MONTHS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2003	TWELVE MONTHS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2004
	-----	-----
REVENUES		
Coal sales .....	\$ 1,012,520	\$ 16,871,346
Royalty receipts .....	178,123	103,403
Other revenue .....	--	24,163
	-----	-----
TOTAL REVENUE .....	1,190,643	16,998,912
	-----	-----
EXPENSES		
Cost of sales and selling expenses .....	1,657,570	15,978,686
General and administrative .....	1,871,414	5,242,437
Exploration costs .....	80,367	343,946
Depreciation and depletion .....	250,527	2,175,133
Amortization .....	366,628	298,236
	-----	-----
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES .....	4,226,506	24,038,438
	-----	-----
LOSS FROM OPERATIONS .....	(3,035,863)	(7,039,526)
	-----	-----
OTHER INCOME (EXPENSE)		
Other income (expense), net .....	75,437	(40,682)
Financing fees .....	--	(458,187)
Interest expense .....	(372,459)	(2,890,735)
	-----	-----
TOTAL OTHER INCOME (EXPENSE) .....	(297,022)	(3,389,604)
	-----	-----
NET (LOSS) .....	(3,332,885)	(10,429,130)
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND .....	--	(18,893,509)
	-----	-----
NET (LOSS) ATTRIBUTABLE TO COMMON SHAREHOLDERS .....	\$ (3,332,885)	\$ (29,322,639)
	=====	=====
BASIC AND DILUTED		
NET (LOSS) PER COMMON SHARE .....	\$ (0.36)	\$ (2.60)
	=====	=====
WEIGHTED AVERAGE		
COMMON SHARES .....	9,137,630	11,261,800
	=====	=====

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

	ELEVEN MONTHS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2003 -----	TWEL DECE -----
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Net (loss) .....	\$ (3,332,885)	\$(10
Adjustments to reconcile net (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities		
Depreciation, depletion and accretion .....	250,527	1
Amortization .....	366,628	
Beneficial conversion feature of debt recorded as interest expense .	--	1
Issuance of common stock in lieu of interest payments .....	--	
Issuance of warrants for services .....	--	
Non-cash compensation:		
Non-cash compensation to related party .....	191,000	
Common stock issued in payment of accrued salary .....	--	
Stock option expense .....	--	
Common stock issued for outside services .....	153,500	
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Receivables .....	(19,327)	(1
Inventory .....	(145,863)	
Prepaid and other .....	(15,197)	
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities .....	831,158	3
Deferred revenue .....	179,050	
Asset retirement obligations .....	--	
	-----	-----
Net cash flows (used in) operating activities .....	(1,541,409)	(4
	-----	-----
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Property, plant and equipment purchased .....	(425,462)	(17
Acquisition of coal and mineral rights .....	(1,307,917)	(10
Certificates of deposit and reclamation bond .....	(257,500)	(4
Prepaid royalty .....	--	
Deposits .....	--	
	-----	-----
Net cash flows (used in) investing activities .....	(1,990,879)	(33
	-----	-----
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Net proceeds from issuance of common and preferred stock .....	287,500	16
Proceeds from exercise of warrants .....	--	1
Proceeds from issuance of notes payable .....	3,662,591	25
Loan acquisition costs .....	(412,235)	(1
Payments on notes payable .....	(226,500)	(3
Proceeds from / (payment) of related party debt .....	560,000	
Proceeds from bank loans .....	--	
Payments on bank loans .....	--	
Payments on capital leases .....	(317,112)	
Dividend payments to preferred stockholders .....	--	
Repurchase and cancellation of common stock .....	(21,073)	
	-----	-----
Net cash flows provided by financing activities .....	3,533,171	38
	-----	-----
NET INCREASE IN CASH .....	883	
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS BEGINNING OF PERIOD .....	--	
	-----	-----
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS END OF PERIOD .....	\$ 883	\$
	=====	=====
<b>SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURES</b>		
Interest paid in cash .....	\$ 270,862	\$ 1

Non-cash investing and financing transactions:

Conversion of notes payable to preferred stock .....	--	7
Conversion of notes payable to common stock .....	--	3
Equipment acquired with capital lease obligations .....	775,916	4
Stock issued in partial payment of land .....	--	
Constructive dividend attributable to preferred shareholders .....	--	18
Asset retirement obligations resulting from acquisitions of mining properties .....	57,312	1
Assumption of promissory notes from Strata Coal, LLC:		
Charged to operations .....	191,000	
Partial payment of mining equipment .....	23,000	

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

NATIONAL COAL CORP.  
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN  
STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

	PREFERRED STOCK		COMMON STOCK	
	SHARES	AMOUNT	SHARES	AMOUNT
INCEPTION, JANUARY 30, 2003 .....	--	\$ --	--	\$ --
Reorganization April 2003:				
Net liabilities of the Company .....	--	--	471,844	
Issuance of shares to NCC (TN) shareholders for cash (\$17,500) and services (\$153,500) .....	--	--	8,549,975	8
Sale of stock for cash .....	--	--	337,500	
Repurchase and cancellation .....	--	--	(105,363)	(
Net (loss) .....	--	--		
BALANCE, DECEMBER 31, 2003 .....	--	--	9,253,956	9
Conversion of notes payable and \$4,422 of accrued interest .....	--	--	92,099	
Private placement of common stock .....	--	--	1,250,000	1
Issuance for accrued officer salary .....	--	--	41,958	
Conversion of accrued interest .....	--	--	80,347	
Conversion of Crestview notes payable .....	--	--	1,597,451	1
Issuance to acquire land .....	--	--	75,000	
Cash exercise of warrants .....	--	--	478,061	
Cashless exercise of warrants .....	--	--	389,139	
Sale of preferred stock .....	995.00	--	--	
Conversion of bridge loan .....	315.00	--	--	
Preferred stock issuance costs .....	--	--	--	
Conversion of promissory notes .....	200.00	--	--	
Conversion of preferred stock .....	(53.33)	--	133,333	
Employee option expense .....	--	--	--	
Issuance of warrants for services .....	--	--	--	
Beneficial conversion debt discount .....	--	--	--	
Beneficial conversion features .....	--	--	--	
Preferred stock constructive dividend .....	--	--	--	
Dividends paid on preferred stock .....	--	--	--	
Net (loss) .....	--	--	--	



National Coal Corp. (the "Company") was incorporated in Florida on August 10, 1995. The Company engages principally in the business of mining coal in Eastern Tennessee and Southeastern Kentucky. Its customers are primarily state operated electric utilities and industrial concerns in the immediate and surrounding states.

Historical operations of the Company prior to April 30, 2003 reflect only the operations of National Coal Corporation, a privately-held Tennessee corporation. On April 30, 2003, the Company consummated a reorganization in which all of the outstanding shares of National Coal Corporation, were exchanged for 8,549,975 shares of common stock. From its inception on January 30, 2003 through June 30, 2003, National Coal Corporation was in the exploration stage with no operating revenue. During the third quarter of 2003, the Company commenced coal mining operations and, accordingly, was no longer in the exploration stage. As a result of the reorganization and the commencement of operating activities, the results for the eleven months from inception (January 30, 2003) to December 31, 2003 are not comparable to those for the twelve months ended December 31, 2004.

The Company owns the coal mineral rights to approximately sixty-five thousand (65,000) acres and leases another approximate twelve thousand one hundred (12,100) acres in Tennessee, and owns the coal mineral rights to approximately eleven thousand seven hundred (11,700) acres and leases another approximate eighteen thousand two hundred (18,200) acres in Kentucky. The Company commenced mining coal in July 2003 from a surface mine in Tennessee. At December 31, 2004, the Company was extracting coal from four deep mines, commonly referred to as "mine TN #9" and "mine TN #11" near Smoky Junction, Tennessee, "mine KY #1" on the Straight Creek property in Southeastern Kentucky, and "mine TN #1" near Devonia, Tennessee, and a surface mine, commonly referred to as "mine TN #7", in the Elk Valley area of Eastern Tennessee. The Company commenced mining coal from mine TN #9 in April 2004 upon its purchase of mineral rights from U.S. Coal, Inc., mine TN #1 in August 2004 and mine TN #11 in November 2004 pursuant to lease rights purchased from Lexington Coal, LLC and U.S. Coal respectively, mine TN #7 in October 2004 pursuant to lease rights purchased from Robert Clear Coal Corporation, and mine KY #1 in November 2004 upon its purchase of mineral rights from Appalachian Fuels, LLC.

The Company is seeking additional funding and believes that this will result in improved operating results. There can be no assurance, however, that the Company will be able to secure additional funding, or that if such funding is available, whether the terms or conditions would be acceptable to the Company.

## 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

### PRINCIPLES OF CONSOLIDATION

The accompanying financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly-owned subsidiaries, National Coal Corporation (Tennessee) and NC Transportation, Inc. All intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated in consolidation.

### USE OF ESTIMATES

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States requires management to make estimates and assumptions that materially

affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. Actual results could materially differ from those estimates.

REVENUE RECOGNITION

Under SEC Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 104, "Revenue Recognition," the Company recognizes revenue when all of the following criteria are met: (1) persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, (2) delivery has occurred or services have been rendered, (3) the seller's price to the buyer is fixed or determinable, and (4) collectibility is reasonably assured.

**MINED COAL.** In the case of coal mined and sold, the Company negotiates a specific sales contract with each customer, which includes a fixed price per ton, a delivery schedule, and terms for payment. The Company recognizes revenue from sales made pursuant to these contracts at the time of delivery.

**COAL ROYALTIES.** The Company recognizes coal royalty revenues on the basis of tons of coal mined by a lessee. During 2004, the Company had one source of royalty revenue pursuant to its agreement with Jenco Capital Corporation, a related party (SEE NOTE #7). The Company recognized the final remaining royalties pursuant to its agreement with Jenco in 2004 and does not anticipate any future royalty transactions in the foreseeable future.

**ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE.** Unless cash is paid in advance, accounts receivable are recorded as revenue is earned and are evaluated for collectibility on a continual basis. Allowances, if necessary, are provided for potentially uncollectible accounts based on management's estimate of the collectibility of customer accounts. If the financial condition of a customer were to deteriorate, resulting in an impairment of its ability to make payments, an additional allowance may be required. Allowance adjustments, if any, are charged to operations in the period in which the facts that give rise to the adjustments become known. To date, the Company has not had any customer whose payment was considered past due, and as such, has not recorded any reserves for doubtful collectibility.

COST OF MINING OPERATIONS AND SELLING EXPENSES

Cost of mining operations and selling expenses consists primarily of direct compensation and benefits costs for miners, as well as direct costs such as equipment leases and maintenance, payments to third parties for coal purchases, parts and supplies, blasting, fuel, parts, hauling costs, royalties and taxes, and commissions paid to third party brokers.

EXPLORATION COSTS

Costs related to locating coal deposits and determining the economic mineability of such deposits are expensed as incurred.

RECLAMATION AND ASSET RETIREMENT OBLIGATIONS

The Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 and similar state statutes require that mine properties be restored in accordance with specified standards and an approved reclamation plan. Significant reclamation activities include reclaiming refuse and slurry ponds, reclaiming the pit and support acreage at surface mines, and sealing portals at deep mines. Reclamation activities that are performed outside of the normal mining process are accounted for as asset retirement obligations in accordance with the provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards, or SFAS, No. 143, "ACCOUNTING FOR ASSET RETIREMENT OBLIGATIONS". The Company records its reclamation obligations on a

NATIONAL COAL CORP.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - (CONTINUED)

mine-by-mine basis based upon current permit requirements and estimated reclamation obligations for such mines as determined by the U.S. Department of the Interior, Office of Surface Mining ("OSM") when a predetermined amount of reclamation bonds are posted prior to commencing mining operations. The OSM's estimates of disturbed acreage are determined based on approved mining plans and related engineering data. Cost estimates are based upon estimates approved by OSM based on historical costs. In accordance with SFAS No. 143, the Company determines the fair value of its asset retirement obligation ("ARO") using a discounted cash flow methodology based on a discount rate related to U.S. treasury bonds with maturities similar to the expected life of a mine, adjusted for the Company's credit standing.

On at least an annual basis, the Company reviews its entire reclamation liability and makes necessary adjustments for permit changes granted by state authorities, additional costs resulting from accelerated mine closures, and revisions to cost estimates and productivity assumptions, to reflect current experience. At December 31, 2004, the Company had recorded asset retirement obligation liabilities of approximately \$2.3 million. While the precise amount of these future costs cannot be determined with certainty, as of December 31, 2004, the Company estimates that the aggregate undiscounted cost of final mine closure is approximately \$5.2 million.

SFAS No. 143 requires recognition of expenses for eventual reclamation of disturbed acreage remaining after mining production has been completed. A liability is recorded for the present value of reclamation and mine closing costs with a corresponding increase in the asset carrying value of coal and mineral rights at the time a mine is permitted and commences operations. The ARO asset is amortized proportionate to the estimated total tonnage mined and the ARO liability is accreted to its present value based on the projected spending date. (SEE NOTE #8).

STOCK-BASED COMPENSATION

The Company accounts for stock-based compensation using Accounting Principles Board ("APB") Opinion No. 25, "ACCOUNTING FOR STOCK ISSUED TO EMPLOYEES". Under APB No. 25, compensation expense is recognized for stock options with an exercise price that is less than the market price on the grant date of the option. For stock options granted employees or directors with exercise prices at or above the market value of the stock on the grant date, the Company has adopted the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") disclosure-only provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123, "ACCOUNTING FOR STOCK-BASED COMPENSATION" ("SFAS No. 123"), and accordingly has not recorded any compensation costs for these types of option grants. Except for the issuance of 1,237,500 options granted to directors and officers in March 2004, the Company has not recorded any compensation costs for these types of option grants.

As of December 31, 2004 and since inception, the Company issued 1,448,750 employee stock options to employees and directors, and incurred approximately \$903,000 of non-cash compensation expense in accordance with APB No. 25 for 1,237,500 of these options granted during 2004 with exercise prices below market prices (SEE NOTE #6). There were no options issued in 2003.

If the Company had used the fair value based method of accounting for its stock option plan, as prescribed by SFAS No. 123, additional compensation expenses included in the net (loss) for 2004 would have increased to \$(1,283,927) and \$(0.11) per common share, resulting in a 2004 pro forma net loss attributable to common shareholders of \$(29,703,191) and \$(2.64) per share.

## NATIONAL COAL CORP.

## NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - (CONTINUED)

For purposes of calculating fair value under SFAS No. 123, the fair value of each option grant is estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model with the following weighted average assumptions: no dividend yield, expected volatility rate of approximately 49%; risk free interest rate of between 3.23% and 4.37% and expected lives of 6.25 years. The Company uses the simplified method, as set forth in SAB 107, to estimate the expected option term whereby the expected term is calculated as the average of the vesting term and original contract term.

## BENEFICIAL CONVERSION FEATURE OF DEBT AND PREFERRED STOCK

In accordance with Emerging Issues Task Force No. 98-5, "ACCOUNTING FOR CONVERTIBLE SECURITIES WITH BENEFICIAL CONVERSION FEATURES OR CONTINGENTLY ADJUSTABLE CONVERSION RATIOS," and No. 00-27, "APPLICATION OF ISSUE NO. 98-5 TO CERTAIN CONVERTIBLE INSTRUMENTS," the Company recognizes the value of conversion rights of convertible debt and equity instruments. These rights give the instrument holder the immediate ability to convert debt or preferred equity into common stock at a price per share that is less than the trading price of the common stock to the public. The beneficial conversion value is calculated based on the market price of the stock at the commitment date in excess of the conversion rate of the debt and related accruing interest or preferred stock and is recorded as a discount to the related debt or constructive dividend to preferred stockholders and an addition to Additional Paid-in Capital. The debt discount is amortized and recorded as interest expense over the remaining outstanding period of related debt.

During 2004, the Company recorded beneficial conversion debt discount and preferred stock constructive dividends of \$1,700,000 and \$18,612,392, respectively.

## COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

There are no adjustments necessary to the net loss as presented in the accompanying statement of operations to derive comprehensive income in accordance with Statement of Financial Standards ("SFAS") No. 130, "REPORTING COMPREHENSIVE INCOME."

## SEGMENT REPORTING

In June 1997, SFAS No. 131, "DISCLOSURE ABOUT SEGMENTS OF AN ENTERPRISE AND RELATED INFORMATION," was issued. Operating segments, as defined in the pronouncement, are components of an enterprise about which separate financial information is available and that are evaluated regularly by management in deciding how to allocate resources and assess performance. During the periods presented, the Company had one operating segment, coal mining.

## CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents are stated at cost. Cash equivalents consist of all highly liquid investments with maturities of three months or less when acquired.

## MARKETABLE SECURITIES

The Company has adopted SFAS No. 115, "ACCOUNTING FOR CERTAIN

INVESTMENTS IN DEBT AND EQUITY Securities," in accounting for securities. During 2003, the Company completely liquidated its investment portfolio and recognized a net gain on sales of marketable securities totaling \$73,825. The Company did not own any marketable securities during 2004.

NATIONAL COAL CORP.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - (CONTINUED)

INVENTORY

Inventory consists of extracted coal that is both available for delivery to customers, as well as extracted coal which has been removed from the ground but not yet processed through a wash plant. Coal inventory is valued at the lower of average cost or market. Coal inventory costs include labor and benefits, and all expenditures directly related to the removal of coal.

PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

Property and equipment are stated at cost. Expenditures for significant renewals and improvements that extend estimated lives are capitalized. Replacements costs, and maintenance and repairs which do not improve or extend the life of the respective asset, are expensed as incurred. The Company removes the cost and the related accumulated depreciation from the accounts for assets sold or retired, and the resulting gains or losses are included in the results of operations.

Leased property and equipment meeting certain criteria is capitalized and the present value of the related lease payments is recorded as a liability.

During 2004, the Company acquired two coal processing facilities costing a total of approximately \$872,000 that were idle as of December 31, 2004. Depreciation expense on these assets was recorded during 2004 since the Company expects that their idle status is a temporary condition.

Depreciation is provided using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives or lease life of the assets, ranging up to five years. Depreciation expense recorded for 2003 and 2004 was approximately \$250,000 and \$1.52 million respectively.

COAL AND MINERAL RIGHTS

Significant expenditures incurred to acquire coal and mineral rights are capitalized at cost. These costs represent the investment in mineral rights, including capitalized mine development costs, which are costs incurred in preparation of opening a mine. Depletion and amortization is computed on an actual tonnage mined basis calculated to amortize costs fully based on estimated total tonnage to be mined.

LOAN ACQUISITION

Loan acquisition costs related to notes payable are amortized over the life of the debt using the interest method.

ASSET IMPAIRMENT

If facts and circumstances suggest that a long-lived asset may be impaired, the carrying value is reviewed. If this review indicates that the value of the asset will not be recoverable, as determined based on projected undiscounted cash flows related to the asset over its remaining life, then the

carrying value of the asset is reduced to its estimated fair value based on discounted cash flows.

#### FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The carrying amounts for cash, accounts receivable, accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximate fair value because of their immediate or short-term maturities. The fair value of notes payable approximates fair value because of the market rate of interest on the debt.

50

#### NATIONAL COAL CORP.

#### NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - (CONTINUED)

#### INCOME TAXES

Deferred income taxes are based on temporary differences between the financial statement and tax basis of assets and liabilities existing at each balance sheet date using enacted tax rates for years during which taxes are expected to be paid or recovered.

#### NET LOSS PER COMMON SHARE

The Company computes and presents loss per share in accordance with SFAS No. 128, "EARNINGS PER SHARE". Basic earnings per share are computed based upon the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Warrants, options, convertible debt and convertible preferred stock representing common shares of 2,038,014 and 6,095,415 for 2003 and 2004 respectively, were excluded from the average number of common shares outstanding in the calculation because the effect of inclusion would be anti-dilutive.

All per share amounts reflect the retroactive effect of the April 2003 merger and the 1 for 4 reverse stock split which occurred on January 12, 2005.

#### CONCENTRATION OF CREDIT RISK AND MAJOR CUSTOMERS

SFAS No. 105, "DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION ABOUT FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS WITH OFF-BALANCE-SHEET RISK AND FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS WITH CONCENTRATIONS OF CREDIT RISK" requires disclosure of significant concentrations of credit risk regardless of the degree of such risk.

Financial instruments which potentially subject the Company to concentrations of credit risk consist primarily of cash and accounts receivable. Accounts receivable are from brokers or purchasers of the Company's coal with payment terms that typically do not exceed 20 days. The Company routinely performs credit evaluations of customers purchasing on account and generally does not require collateral.

The Company maintains the majority of its cash deposits in an international and a local bank. The deposits are guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation ("FDIC") up to \$100,000. At December 31, 2004, the Company's combined cash balance at these banks exceeded the FDIC insurance limit by approximately \$1.5 million.

During the twelve months ended December 31, 2004, the Company derived revenue from fourteen customers, six of which were electric utilities, six of which were industrial companies, and two of which were coal resellers. The Company derived revenue in excess of ten-percent (10%) of total coal sales from major customers as follows:

CUSTOMER

		A	B	C	D	E
Year ended December 31:						
2004	.....	28%	27%	16%	*	*
2003	.....	27%	*	*	52%	15%

\* Less than 10%.

At December 31, 2004, the Company had six contracts of one year or longer. The following table summarizes, as of December 31, 2004, the tons of coal that the Company is committed to deliver at prices

51

NATIONAL COAL CORP.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - (CONTINUED)

determined under existing long-term contracts, which prices are subject to change pursuant to the terms of the contracts, during the calendar years 2005 through 2008:

CALENDAR YEAR	TONS	AVG. \$/ TON	DOLLAR VALUE
2005	984,000	\$ 55.47	\$ 54,581,900
2006	660,000	\$ 53.86	\$ 35,550,000
2007	600,000	\$ 53.40	\$ 32,040,000
2008	120,000	\$ 51.00	\$ 6,120,000
Total	2,364,000	\$ 54.27	\$128,291,900

RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

In December 2004, the Financial Accounting Standards Board, or FASB, issued SFAS No. 123R "SHARE-BASED PAYMENT," a revision to FASB No. 123. SFAS No. 123R replaces existing requirements under SFAS No. 123 and APB Opinion No. 25, and requires public companies to recognize the cost of employee services received in exchange for equity instruments, based on the grant-date fair value of those instruments, with limited exceptions. SFAS No. 123R also affects the pattern in which compensation cost is recognized, the accounting for employee share purchase plans, and the accounting for income tax effects of share-based payment transactions. For small-business filers, SFAS No. 123R will be effective for interim periods beginning after December 15, 2005. The Company is currently determining what impact the proposed statement would have on its results of operations and financial position.

The FASB has proposed FASB Staff Position No. SFAS No. 109 a, "APPLICATION OF FASB STATEMENT NO. 109, ACCOUNTING FOR INCOME TAXES, FOR THE TAX DEDUCTION PROVIDED TO U.S. BASED MANUFACTURERS BY THE AMERICAN JOBS CREATION ACT OF 2004." On October 22, 2004, the AMERICAN JOBS CREATION ACT OF 2004 (the "ACT") was signed into law by the President. This Act includes tax relief for domestic manufacturers by providing a tax deduction up to 9 percent (when fully phased-in) of the lesser of (a) "qualified production activities income," as

defined in the Act, or (b) taxable income (after the deduction for the utilization of any net operating loss carry forwards). As a result of this Act, an issue has arisen as to whether this deduction should be accounted for as a special deduction or a tax rate reduction under Statement 109. The FASB staff believes that the domestic manufacturing deduction's characteristics are similar to special deductions because the domestic manufacturing deduction is based on the future performance of specific activities, including the level of wages. Accordingly, the FASB staff believes that the deduction provided for under the Act should be accounted for as a special deduction in accordance with Statement 109 and not as a tax rate reduction. This provision of the Act is not expected to have an impact on the Company's financial statements.

In November 2004, the FASB issued FASB Statement No. 151, which revised ARB No.43, relating to inventory costs. This revision is to clarify the accounting for abnormal amounts of idle facility expense, freight, handling costs and wasted material (spoilage). This Statement requires that these items be recognized as a current period charge regardless of whether they meet the criterion specified in ARB 43. In addition, this Statement requires the allocation of fixed production overheads to the costs of conversion be based on normal capacity of the production facilities. This Statement is effective for financial statements for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2005. Earlier application is permitted for inventory costs incurred during fiscal years beginning after the date this Statement is issued. Management believes this Statement will have no impact on the financial statements of the Company once adopted.

NATIONAL COAL CORP.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - (CONTINUED)

In December 2004, the FASB issued FASB Statement No. 152, which amends FASB Statement No. 66, Accounting for Sales of Real Estate, to reference the financial accounting and reporting guidance for real estate time-sharing transactions that is provided in AICPA Statement of Position ("SOP") 04-2, ACCOUNTING FOR REAL ESTATE TIME-SHARING TRANSACTIONS. This Statement also amends FASB Statement No. 67, ACCOUNTING FOR COSTS AND INITIAL RENTAL OPERATIONS OF REAL ESTATE PROJECTS, to state that the guidance for (a) incidental operations and (b) costs incurred to sell real estate projects does not apply to real-estate time-sharing transactions. The accounting for those operations and costs is subject to the guidance in SOP 04-2. This Statement is effective for financial statements for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2005. Management believes this Statement will have no impact on the financial statements of the Company once adopted.

In December 2004, the FASB issued FASB Statement No. 153. This Statement addresses the measurement of exchanges of nonmonetary assets. The guidance in APB Opinion No. 29, ACCOUNTING FOR NONMONETARY TRANSACTIONS, is based on the principle that exchanges of nonmonetary assets should be measured based on the fair value of the assets exchanged. The guidance in that Opinion, however, included certain exceptions to that principle. This Statement amends Opinion 29 to eliminate the exception for nonmonetary exchanges of similar productive assets and replaces it with a general exception for exchanges of nonmonetary assets that do not have commercial substance. A nonmonetary exchange has commercial substance if the future cash flows of the entity are expected to change significantly as a result of the exchange. This Statement is effective for financial statements for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2005. Earlier application is permitted for nonmonetary asset exchanges incurred during fiscal years beginning after the date of this Statement is issued. Management believes this Statement will have no impact on the financial statements of the Company once adopted.

3. LEASE COMMITMENTS

During the fourth calendar quarter of 2004, the Company entered into multiple capital lease agreements with a local reseller for various mining equipment with a combined estimated fair value of \$4.47 million, which approximates the present value of the minimum lease payments. Payments are made monthly pursuant to the lease agreements and amortization is included in depreciation expense.

Additionally, the Company rents other mining equipment pursuant to operating lease agreements, and made lease payments totaling approximately \$307,500 and \$516,600 during 2003 and 2004.

A summary of future minimum payments under non-cancelable capital and operating lease agreements as of December 31, 2004 follows:

YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31,	CAPITAL LEASES	OPERATING LEASES	TOTAL
2005 .....	\$ 2,749,200	\$ 163,200	\$ 2,912,400
2006 .....	1,989,200	110,000	2,099,200
2007 .....	162,600	--	162,600
Total minimum lease payments ....	4,901,000	273,200	5,174,200
Less imputed interest .....	(709,800)	--	(709,800)
PV of minimum lease payments .....	4,191,200	\$ 273,200	\$ 4,464,400
Current maturities .....	(2,350,600)		
Long term maturities .....	\$ 1,840,600		

NATIONAL COAL CORP.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - (CONTINUED)

4. NOTES PAYABLE

SALE OF SENIOR SECURED PROMISSORY NOTES AND WARRANTS

In April and May 2004, the Company sold one-year promissory notes in the aggregate principal amount of \$7.5 million and three-year warrants to purchase up to an aggregate of 625,000 shares of its common stock at an exercise price of \$4.00 per share. The Company sold these securities to institutional investors and individual accredited investors, with the largest investor being Crestview Capital Master, LLC, for an aggregate purchase price to the Company of \$7.5 million. In August 2004, certain holders of this debt agreed to cancel \$4.725 million of principle in exchange for Series A preferred stock, and the Company repaid the remaining \$2.775 million from the proceeds raised pursuant to the issuance of additional shares of Series A convertible preferred stock (SEE NOTE #6) and retired the debt.

SALE OF CONVERTIBLE PROMISSORY NOTES

On August 31, 2004, the Company issued \$3,000,000 of convertible promissory notes to Crestview Capital Master LLC, an entity controlled by Crestview Capital Funds and SDS Capital Group SPC, Ltd. Prior to maturity, the convertible promissory notes may be converted into units consisting of the Company's Series A convertible preferred stock and common stock purchase warrants at a price of \$15,000 per unit. Each unit consists of one share of Series A convertible preferred stock and two-year warrants to purchase up to 500 shares of common stock at an exercise price of \$8.40 per share. In December 2004, both Crestview and SDS exercised their rights and converted their respective promissory notes into units of the Series A convertible preferred stock and common stock purchase warrants (SEE NOTE #6).

On August 31, 2004, the closing price of the Company's common stock on the NASDAQ Over-the-Counter Bulletin Board exceeded the \$6.00 per share common stock conversion price of the promissory notes. Accordingly, the Company recorded a beneficial conversion debt discount of \$1.7 million for the issuance of the debt below fair value and commenced amortization over the nine-month term of the notes. The amortization of the debt discount is recorded as interest expense. When the \$3.0 million debt was converted to preferred stock in December 2004, the Company amortized the remaining discount, thus recognizing a total of \$1.7 million of non-cash interest expense during 2004.

#### SENIOR SECURED CREDIT FACILITY

On November 26, 2004, the Company's Tennessee subsidiary, National Coal Corporation, in connection with its acquisition of assets from Appalachian Fuels, LLC entered into a credit agreement with D. B. Zwirn Special Opportunities Fund, L.P., as Lender and administrative agent for the Lenders. The Company and its subsidiary, NC Transportation, Inc., a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Tennessee corporation, guaranteed the obligations of National Coal Corporation under the credit agreement. The credit agreement provides for an initial credit facility of \$15 million with a subsequent additional credit facility not to exceed \$6 million. The Company exercised its right to borrow \$15 million on November 29, 2004, the proceeds of which were used to pay the remaining \$12,250,000 of acquisition costs related to the acquisition of assets of Appalachian Fuels, LLC, pay transaction costs with respect to the closing of the credit facility and asset purchase, and fund working capital. The Company borrowed an additional \$1.4 million in January 2005 to fund its acquisition of mining equipment. Borrowings under the credit agreement bear interest at the rate of interest per annum publicly announced from time to time by JPMorgan Chase as its prime rate in effect at its principal office in New York City, plus 5.75%. The

#### NATIONAL COAL CORP.

#### NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - (CONTINUED)

obligations under the credit agreement are secured by substantially all of the Company's assets and those of the Company's subsidiaries.

Amounts borrowed under the credit agreement are payable in monthly installments of amounts equal to 50% of the Company's Free Cash Flow (as defined in the credit agreement) and become immediately due and payable on their maturity date of November 26, 2006. Under this facility, the Company is subject to numerous financial covenants, including that:

- o it maintains a specified minimum earnings before income taxes, depreciation and amortization ("EBITDA," as defined in credit agreement) for specified periods ending on each calendar quarter during the term of the credit agreement;

- o it does not exceed a specified ratio of debt to EBITDA for specified periods ending on each calendar quarter during the term of the credit agreement;
- o it maintains a specified minimum ratio of EBITDA to interest expense for specified periods ending on each calendar quarter during the term of the credit agreement;
- o it maintains a specified minimum fixed charge coverage ratio for specified periods ending on each calendar quarter during the term of the credit agreement;
- o it meets minimum monthly sales requirements;
- o its general and administrative costs on an annualized basis as of specified periods ending on each calendar quarter during the term of the credit agreement does not exceed a specified percentage of its coal sales for each such period; and
- o it will not make any capital expenditures except in the ordinary course of business in accordance with past practices.

These financial covenants have subsequently been amended (SEE NOTE #9).

#### BANK LOAN

In July 2004, the Company borrowed approximately \$663,300 from Sevier County Bank in Sevierville, TN with a 24-month term and an interest rate of 7.25%. Proceeds from the loan were used to purchase mining and other vehicles. Payments are made monthly, and at December 31, 2004, the principal remaining balance of the loan was approximately \$532,900.

The following table summarizes future maturities of interest-bearing debt obligations of the Company, not including capital leases, at December 31, 2004:

	PAYMENTS DUE BY PERIOD				
	TOTAL	LESS THAN 1 YEAR	1-3 YEARS	3-5 YEARS	AFTER 5 YEARS
Senior secured credit facility ..	\$15,000,000	\$ --	\$15,000,000	\$ --	\$ --
Bank loan .....	532,908	329,511	203,397	--	--
Total debt obligations .	\$15,532,908	\$ 329,511	\$15,203,397	\$ --	\$ --

#### NATIONAL COAL CORP.

#### NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - (CONTINUED)

#### 5. INCOME TAXES

At December 31, 2004, the Company had a net operating loss carry

forward of approximately \$9.6 million that may be offset against future taxable income. These carry forwards are subject to review by the Internal Revenue Service and begin to expire in 2023.

The Company has fully reserved the approximately \$3.8 million tax benefit of the operating loss carry forward by a valuation allowance of the same amount because the likelihood of realization of the tax benefit cannot be determined. There was an increase of approximately \$2.6 million in 2004.

Temporary differences between the time of reporting certain items for financial statement and tax reporting purposes consists primarily of beneficial conversion feature interest expense, stock-based compensation, depreciation, depletion and accrued reclamation expenses.

## 6. EQUITY TRANSACTIONS

### ISSUANCE OF STOCK UPON THE CONVERSION OF NOTES PAYABLE AND ACCRUED INTEREST

During 2003, the Company raised gross proceeds of \$198,000 pursuant to a series of private placements of unsecured promissory notes to four unrelated parties. Each of the notes had an interest rate of 10% per annum and was due in March 2004. In November 2003, these note holders agreed to extend the terms of the notes to November 2004 in consideration of the issuance to them of warrants to purchase an aggregate of 41,250 shares of our common stock at a conversion price of \$2.20 per share. In January 2004, these four unrelated parties exercised the warrants by converting their entire then outstanding principal and accrued interest into shares of common stock. The Company issued 92,099 shares of common stock, 90,000 shares of which were issued in repayment of principal, and 2,099 shares of which were issued in repayment of accrued interest.

In February 2004, Crestview Capital Master, LLC, an entity controlled by Crestview Capital Funds, purchased four outstanding notes payable of the Company from an unrelated party in the aggregate principal amount of \$3,465,200. Concurrent with its purchase of these notes, Crestview agreed to extend the maturity date on all four notes to March 25, 2005 and to modify certain provisions. These notes bear interest at an annual rate of 12%. Two of the notes, in the aggregate principal amount of approximately \$3.2 million, are convertible into our common stock at a price of \$2.00 per share. Crestview also purchased common stock purchase warrants from the original debt holder which warrants had been issued by the Company as additional consideration for the convertible notes. The warrants allow Crestview to purchase up to 399,312 shares of our common stock at a price of \$2.20 per share, and expire on March 25, 2005. Two of the notes payable in the aggregate principal amount of \$270,314, were paid in full in December 2004. With respect to the convertible notes:

- o In March 2004, the Company issued Crestview 80,347 shares of common stock upon conversion of \$160,693 of accrued interest;
- o In April 2004, the Company issued Crestview 250,000 shares of common stock upon conversion of \$500,000 of principal; and
- o In October 2004, the Company issued Crestview 1,347,451 shares of common stock upon conversion of the remaining \$2,694,903 of principal of the convertible debentures.

## PRIVATE PLACEMENTS OF COMMON STOCK

In February 2004, the Company sold an aggregate of 1,250,000 shares of its common stock in a private placement at a price of \$2.20 per share to one institutional investor and three accredited investors.

In January and February 2003, a total of 874,997 shares of common stock were sold to individuals for \$17,500 (\$0.04 per share). In June and July 2003, a total of 337,500 shares were sold to investors for \$270,000 (\$0.80 per share).

## AUGUST 2004 PRIVATE PLACEMENTS OF CONVERTIBLE PREFERRED STOCK

On August 31, 2004, the Company sold \$16,030,000 of Series A convertible preferred stock and common stock purchase warrants in separate private placement transactions. The Company issued a total of 1,068.67 shares of Series A convertible preferred stock, at \$15,000 per share, for cash consideration of \$11.305 million and cancellation of \$4.725 million of its senior secured promissory notes issued in April and May 2004. Each share of Series A convertible preferred stock is convertible into 2,500 shares of common stock. For each share of Series A convertible preferred stock, the investors also were issued two-year warrants to purchase 500 shares of common stock at an exercise price of \$8.40 per share.

## CONVERTIBLE DEBT FINANCING

On August 31, 2004, the Company issued \$3,000,000 of convertible promissory notes (SEE NOTE #4). Prior to maturity, the convertible promissory notes may be converted into units consisting of our Series A convertible preferred stock and common stock purchase warrants at a price of \$15,000 per unit. Each unit consists of one share of Series A convertible preferred stock and two-year warrants to purchase up to 500 shares of common stock at an exercise price of \$8.40 per share. In December 2004, the holders of the convertible promissory notes converted the \$3,000,000 principle into 200 shares Series A convertible preferred stock and warrants to purchase up to 100,000 shares of common stock.

## PREFERRED STOCK AND WARRANT PURCHASE RIGHTS

Investors who paid cash consideration in either the Series A convertible preferred stock financing or convertible debt financing also received the right to purchase additional units of Series A convertible preferred stock and common stock purchase warrants. Each of these investors can purchase, at a price of \$15,000 per unit, up to a number of units with an aggregate purchase price equal to 33.33% of the amount invested in the initial financing. Each unit consists of one share of Series A convertible preferred stock and two-year warrants to purchase up to 500 shares of common stock at an exercise price of \$8.40 per share. The purchase rights must be exercised no later than ninety days following January 28, 2005. The holders of convertible promissory notes may exercise this additional purchase right only if they convert their promissory note in full. In December 2004, the Company issued 241.33 shares of its Series A convertible preferred stock and warrants to purchase 482,660 shares of its common stock upon the exercise by certain holders of these purchase rights. The Company received gross proceeds of approximately \$3,620,000 in connection with the sale of these securities.

## REGISTRATION RIGHTS AGREEMENT

In connection with the August 31, 2004 private placement financings, the Company entered into separate registration rights agreements with the investors. Pursuant to the separate registrant rights agreements, the Company agreed to file a registration statement registering the resale by the investors of all of the shares of common stock issuable upon conversion of preferred shares and exercise of warrants, including preferred shares and warrants issuable upon conversion of the convertible promissory notes and exercise of the purchase rights. The Company agreed to keep the registration statement effective until the earlier of the date on which all of the common shares have been sold and the date that all the common shares may be sold by the investors pursuant to Rule 144(k) under the Securities Act of 1933. If the Company does not register these shares for resale within 150 days of the closing date of the financing, the Company must pay each of the investors a fee of 2.0% of the per share purchase price paid by such investor for each preferred share, and following such date, a fee of 1.0% of the per share purchase price paid by such investor for each preferred share for each month that the shares are not registered. Pursuant to the separate registration rights agreements, the Company filed a Form SB-2 on November 1, 2004 with the Securities and Exchange Commission, and such registration statement was declared effective by the SEC on January 28, 2005. Accordingly, no additional percentage fees were paid to any of the investors of the August 2004 financing.

### ISSUANCE OF STOCK PURSUANT TO THE EXERCISE OF WARRANTS

During 2004, the Company issued an aggregate of 867,200 shares of its common stock pursuant to the exercise warrants, of which 389,139 shares were issued pursuant to cashless exercises and 478,061 shares were issued pursuant to the payment of \$1.109 million.

### ISSUANCE OF STOCK FOR LAND

In May 2004, the Company purchased from Cumberland Timber Company, LLC, 1,738 acres of land in Eastern Tennessee for a total purchase price of \$631,000, which consisted of \$280,000 cash and 75,000 shares of common stock. The 75,000 shares were valued at a price per share of \$4.68, which was the closing price of the Company's common stock on May 14, 2004, the date of closing for this transaction.

### ISSUANCE OF STOCK FOR SERVICES

In March 2004, a total of 41,958 shares of common stock were granted to the then Chairman of the Board in lieu of cash compensation for services. The stock was valued at \$226,573 or \$5.40 per share, which was the closing price of the Company's common stock on the date the stock was granted.

In January 2003, a total of 7,674,978 shares of common stock were granted to the four founding officer/directors of the Company for services. The stock was valued at \$153,500 (\$0.04 per share) based on stock transactions for cash with unrelated individuals (see above).

NATIONAL COAL CORP.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - (CONTINUED)

### ISSUANCE OF STOCK PURSUANT TO 2003 REVERSE MERGER

On March 28, 2003, National Coal Corporation (Tennessee) entered into

an Agreement and Plan of Reorganization to acquire 8.55 million shares of the Company's common stock for all of National Coal Corporation (Tennessee)'s outstanding common stock. The shares were exchanged on April 30, 2003. Immediately after the transaction, the former National Coal Corporation (Tennessee) shareholders owned approximately 94.8% of the Company's common stock.

The reorganization was recorded as a recapitalization effected by a reverse merger wherein the Company was treated as the acquiree for accounting purposes, even though it was the legal acquirer. Since the Company was a non-operating entity with limited business activity, goodwill was not recorded.

#### ISSUANCE OF STOCK OPTIONS

In March 2004, the Company adopted and made effective an employee stock option plan (the "2004 Option Plan") which was amended in January 2005. A total of 2,750,000 shares of common stock have been reserved for issuance upon exercise of awards granted under the 2004 Option Plan, and in general, granted options vest over a four-year period. The 2004 Options Plan is administered by the full board of directors, will terminate in March 2014 and allows for the issuance of both incentive stock options that qualify under Section 422 of the Internal Revenue Code and nonqualified stock options to employees, officers, directors, consultants, independent contractors and advisors of the Company or any parent or subsidiary of the Company provided the consultants, independent contractors and advisors render services not in connection with the offer and sale of securities in a capital-raising transaction. Any shares of common stock subject to an award, which for any reason expires or terminates unexercised, are again available for issuance under the 2004 Option Plan.

During 2004, the Company granted a total of 1,448,750 nonqualified stock options to purchase shares of common stock to certain employees at exercise prices ranging from \$2.20 to \$5.60 per share.

Information regarding the Company's employee stock option plan is as follows for the year ended December 31, 2004:

	COMMON SHARES	WEIGHTED AVERAGE PRICE
	-----	-----
Options outstanding at January 1 .....	--	--
Granted .....	1,448,750	\$ 2.65
Exercised .....	--	--
Canceled .....	--	--
	-----	-----
Options outstanding at December 31, 2004 .....	1,448,750	\$ 2.65
	=====	=====
Options available for grant at		
December 31, 2004 .....	1,301,250	
	=====	

On January 1, 2005, 25%, or 362,188, of the issued options were deemed vested. In addition, as of December 31, 2004, there were outstanding warrants to purchase 1,004,998 shares of common stock for an average per share price of \$7.95.

## OTHER

In June 2003, 105,363 shares of the Company's common stock were re-purchased for \$21,073 and cancelled.

## 7. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

On July 1, 2003, the Company sold mineral royalty rights for coal mined on the Patterson Mountain portion of its New River Tract property for \$75,156 to Jenco Capital Corporation ("Jenco"), an entity owned by the Company's Chief Executive Officer and President. The Company was obligated to pay Jenco \$2.00 per mined ton on the property. During 2003 and 2004, the Company paid Jenco \$59,572 and \$15,584, respectively, in accordance with the agreement. The Company has no further obligation to Jenco pursuant to this royalty agreement.

On August 1, 2003, the Company sold its interest in mineral royalty rights that it received from U.S. Coal, Inc. for coal mined on a section of the Smokey Mountain portion of its New River Tract property. The Company sold these royalty rights for \$250,000 to Jenco. The Company recorded the proceeds from the sale as deferred revenue and recognized revenue each month based on U.S. Coal's production. During 2003 and 2004, the Company recognized the royalty revenue, \$146,597 and \$103,403, respectively, and as of December 31, 2004 had no further obligation pursuant to this agreement.

These transactions were completed with Jenco, a related party, because (i) the Company needed a prompt capital infusion to ramp up its coal production, (ii) Jenco had available cash for the transaction, (iii) the Company could not have developed another independent source for the capital without considerable time delay due to lack of a production history, and (iv) the Company had no knowledge of any outside sources for such capital at the time of the transactions. The Company believes that given the time delay to search for capital and the cost of lost opportunity, the terms of these transactions were acceptable because it afforded the Company immediate liquidity for operating purposes.

On June 30, 2003, the Company assigned a ten-year, \$0.25 per ton royalty interest on all the coal sold from its New River Tract property, to both the then Chairman of the Board and its current Chief Executive Officer and President. The agreement provided that in the event any mineral properties were sold prior to the end of the ten-year period, the obligation would be settled by paying 12 1/2% of the sales price to each individual. Pursuant to the sale of mineral property rights to Jenco in July and August 2003, the Company paid both the Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer and President 12 1/2% of the sales price, for an aggregate payment of \$81,289. In February 2004, the Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer and President each agreed to permanently cancel all future royalty payments pursuant to this royalty agreement.

In 2003, the Company acquired mining equipment and certain other intangible mining rights and information from Strata Coal, LLC ("Strata") for \$47,000 (\$7,000 cash and a non-interest bearing promissory note) and assumption of promissory notes payable to unrelated parties totaling \$174,000. The Company also assumed \$14,875 of Strata's accounts payable. Strata is owned by the Chairman of the Board and the CEO/President of the Company. Since the Strata transaction involved related parties, primarily for intangible consideration, the \$205,875 purchase price (exclusive of the mining equipment subsequently sold -see below), was expensed in 2003. Subsequent to March 31, 2003 the promissory notes (totaling \$214,000) were paid and on June 11, 2003 the mining equipment was sold to Jenco for \$30,000.

NATIONAL COAL CORP.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - (CONTINUED)

In March 2003, the Company paid the Chairman of the Board and the CEO/President \$150,000 each for corporate organization and promotion activities.

In October 2003, the Company loaned its current Chief Financial Officer \$15,000 with an annual interest rate of 3 1/2% and a maturity of 1 year. This loan was made to this individual before he became the Company's full time CFO and before he was an officer of the Company. In February 2004, this loan, plus accrued interest, was paid in full.

During 203 and 2004, the Company paid the law firm of Kite, Bowen & Associates, PA, \$45,000 and \$10,000, respectively, for professional services rendered. Mr. Kite was the managing partner of Kite, Bowen & Associates, PA, and previously served on the Company's Board of Directors. In May 2004, Mr. Kite joined the Company on a full time basis as its General Counsel.

The Company borrowed an aggregate of \$305,000 from Jenco from August 2003 through January 2004, and borrowed \$105,000 from the President and CEO in December 2003. Each of these loans were evidenced by a note payable which accrued simple interest at an annual rate of 8% and was payable on demand. These loans were paid in full during the first six months of 2004.

In September 2004, the Company repaid a \$150,000 note payable to the former Chairman. During 2004 the Company paid a total of \$18,833 interest pursuant to the note. This debt was outstanding since February 2003.

In October 2004, the Company borrowed \$10,000 from its Chief Financial Officer and \$40,000 from its Operations Manager, which amounts were repaid in December 2004. These loans accrued simple interest at an annual rate of 8%.

In October 2004, the Company revised the employment contracts of its Chief Executive Officer, its Chief Financial Officer and its Operations Manager such that each individual is entitled to additional monthly compensation in an amount equal to five cents (\$.05) per ton of coal sold each month from coal mined from all of the Company's owned and leased properties.

During 2004, the Company paid RS Holdings, Inc., an entity owned by the Company's Operations Manager, a total of \$6,000 as rental payments for the storage of maps and other mining documents.

8. ASSET RETIREMENT OBLIGATIONS

Since commencing mining activities, the Company has received numerous permits, has deposited \$257,500 in cash with OSM, and has provided bank letters of credit for \$4.97 million for reclamation bonding with OSM. These letters of credit are secured by certificates of deposit totaling \$4.27 million and a \$700,000 pledge of the Company's corporate headquarters.

The following table describes the changes to the Company's asset retirement obligations for 2003 and 2004:

	2003	2004
	-----	-----
Balance at beginning of period .....	\$ --	\$ 64,359
Accretion expense .....	7,047	34,604
Additions resulting from property additions .....	57,312	1,790,179
Adjustments and revisions from annual re-costing ..	--	503,697
Obligations settled .....	--	(87,090)
	-----	-----
Balance at December 31 .....	\$ 64,359	\$ 2,305,749
Current portion included in accrued expenses .....	--	(211,990)
	-----	-----
Long-term liability .....	\$ 64,359	\$ 2,093,759
	=====	=====

9. EVENTS SUBSEQUENT TO DECEMBER 31, 2004

REVERSE STOCK SPLIT

At the close of business on January 12, 2005, the Company affected a 1-for-4 reverse split of its issued and outstanding common stock as previously approved on October 12, 2004 by its board of directors and stockholders. All share and per share amounts have been retroactively restated for all periods presented to reflect the effect of the reverse split.

ADDITIONAL BORROWINGS PURSUANT TO SENIOR CREDIT FACILITY

On January 12, 2005, the Company borrowed an additional \$1.4 million under and pursuant to the terms and conditions of a Credit Agreement entered into with D. B. Zwirn Special Opportunities Fund, L.P. on November 26, 2004 (SEE NOTE #4).

REGISTRATION STATEMENT ON FORM SB-2 DECLARED EFFECTIVE

On January 28, 2005, the Company's previous filed Registration Statement on Form SB-2, as amended, was declared effective by the SEC, registering 17,587,730 shares of common stock for resale by the selling shareholders. The registered shares include shares which may be issued pursuant to the conversion of Series A convertible preferred stock and the exercise stock purchase warrants.

ADDITIONAL BORROWINGS; PURCHASE OF MINING EQUIPMENT

In January 2005, the Company signed an agreement committing the Company to the purchase of a high wall miner for a total purchase price of approximately \$5.5 million, and paid a \$500,000 deposit toward that purchase commitment. In March 2005, the Company borrowed an additional approximately \$5.14 million and completed the purchase of this piece of mining equipment. The note has a maturity of August 10, 2005, is secured by the high wall miner, and has a rate of interest of eighteen percent (18%) per annum calculated from the 61st day until maturity. The Company paid an origination fee of approximately \$200,000 upon the execution of the loan documents. The lenders were also issued 5-year common stock purchase warrants to purchase up to 140,000 shares of the Company's common stock at an exercise price per share of \$8.50. Crestview Capital Master, LLC participated in this transaction.

RESIGNATION AND APPOINTMENT OF AN OFFICER AND A DIRECTOR

On February 8, 2005, Farrald G. Belote, Jr. resigned his position as director of the Company and was replaced on February 16, 2005 by Scott H. Filstrup.

## NATIONAL COAL CORP.

## NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - (CONTINUED)

On March 10, 2005 the Company announced that effective April 1, 2005, Robert Chmiel will resign his positions as Chief Financial Officer and director, and be replaced by Mark Oldham in both capacities.

## REVISED SENIOR CREDIT FACILITY COVENANTS AND WAIVER FOR NON-COMPLIANCE OF COVENANTS

At December 31, 2004, the Company was not in compliance with its financial covenants related to EBITDA or its minimum monthly sales requirements under the Company's credit agreement with D. B. Zwirn. On March 29, 2005, the Company amended its credit agreement, effective as of December 31, 2004, at a cost of \$120,000, to revise its financial covenants related to EBITDA and minimum monthly sales requirements to bring the Company back into compliance. The new financial covenants with D. B. Zwirn are effective for the term of the credit agreement and are based on the Company's projections.

## ITEM 13. EXHIBITS

The following exhibits are filed herewith:

EXHIBIT NUMBER	EXHIBIT TITLE
2.1	Agreement and Plan of Reorganization dated as of April 11, 2003 among Southern Group International, Inc., National Coal Corp., and certain subscribing shareholders of National Coal Corp. (1)
2.2	Share Purchase Agreement dated as of March 28, 2003 among, Surinder Rametra, Southern Group International, Inc., and National Coal Corporation. (1)
3.1	Articles of Incorporation of National Coal Corp. dated August 8, 1995. (2)
3.1.1	Articles of Amendment to the Articles of Incorporation of National Coal Corp. dated August 10, 1995. (2)
3.1.2	Articles of Amendment to the Articles of Incorporation of National Coal Corp. dated January 4, 1996. (2)
3.1.3	Articles of Amendment to the Articles of Incorporation of National Coal Corp. dated July 17, 2003, filed August 4, 2003. (3)
3.1.4	Articles of Amendment to the Articles of Incorporation of National Coal Corp. dated August 27, 2004, filed August 31, 2004. (8)

- 3.1.5 Articles of Amendment to the Articles of Incorporation of National Coal Corp. dated January 10, 2005, filed January 12, 2005. (8)
- 3.2 Amended and Restated Bylaws of National Coal Corp. (8)
- 4.1 Amended and Restated 2004 National Coal Corp. Option Plan. (8)\*
- 10.1 Form of Indemnification Agreement of Registrant. (8)
- 10.2 Asset Purchase and Sale Agreement dated April 15, 2004 by and among U.S. Coal, Inc., New River Processing, Inc. and National Coal Corporation. (5)
- 10.3 Asset Purchase Agreement by and between National Coal Corporation and Robert Clear Coal Corporation dated October 26, 2004. (8)
- 10.4 Coal Supply Agreement by and between National Coal Corporation and East Kentucky Power Cooperative, Incorporated dated October 6, 2004. Portions of this exhibit have been omitted pursuant to a request for confidential treatment and have been filed separately with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission. (7)
- 10.5 Purchase and Sale Agreement by and between Appalachian Fuels LLC and National Coal Corporation dated November 26, 2004. (8)
- 10.6 Credit Agreement by and between National Coal Corporation and D.B. Zwirn Special Opportunities Fund, L.P. as lender, and administrative agent for the lenders dated November 26, 2004. (8)
- 10.7 Mineral Rights Purchase and Sale Agreement by and between National Coal Corporation and The Brimstone Co. dated December 6, 2004. (8)
- 10.8 Form of Note and Warrant Purchase Agreements dated April 15, 2004, including Form of Secured Promissory Note and Form of Common Stock Purchase Warrant attached as exhibits thereto. (5)

EXHIBIT NUMBER	EXHIBIT TITLE
-----	-----
10.9	Security and Pledge Agreement dated April 15, 2004, by and among National Coal Corp., National Coal Corporation and Stewart Flink, as agent for himself and the holders of secured promissory notes. (5)
10.10	Subordination Agreement dated April 15, 2004, made by Crestview Capital Master, LLC in favor of Stewart Flink, as agent for himself and the holders of secured promissory notes. (5)
10.11	Preferred Stock and Warrant Purchase Agreement by and between National Coal Corp. and the persons listed on Schedule I thereto, with respect to Registrant's Series A Cumulative Convertible Preferred Stock and Warrants to Purchase Common

Stock dated August 31, 2004, including Form of Warrant. (8)

- 10.12 Investor Rights Agreement by and between National Coal Corp. and the Purchasers listed on Schedule I thereto, dated August 31, 2004. (8)
- 10.13 Preferred Stock and Warrant Purchase Agreement by and between National Coal Corp. and CD Investment Partners, Ltd., with respect to Registrant's Series A Cumulative Convertible Preferred Stock and Warrants to Purchase Common Stock dated August 31, 2004. (8)
- 10.14 Warrant, dated August 31, 2004, issued by National Coal Corp. to CD Investment Partners, Ltd. pursuant to the Preferred Stock and Warrant Purchase Agreement by and between National Coal Corp. and CD Investment Partners, Ltd., with respect to Registrant's Series A Cumulative Convertible Preferred Stock and Warrants to Purchase Common Stock dated August 31, 2004. (8)
- 10.15 Investor Rights Agreement by and between National Coal Corp. and CD Investment Partners, Ltd. dated August 31, 2004. (8)
- 10.16 Note Purchase Agreement by and between National Coal Corp. and the persons listed on Schedule I thereto, with respect to Registrant's 8% Convertible Promissory Notes dated August 31, 2004, including Form of 8% Convertible Promissory Note and Form of Common Stock Purchase Warrant. (8)
- 10.17 Investor Rights Agreement by and between National Coal Corp. and Crestview Capital Master, LLC and SDS Capital Group SPC, Ltd. dated August 31, 2004. (8)
- 10.18 Amended Employment Agreement by and between National Coal Corporation and Jon E. Nix dated October 1, 2004. (8)\*
- 10.19 Amended Employment Agreement by and between National Coal Corporation and Robert Chmiel dated October 1, 2004. (8)\*
- 10.20 Amended Employment Agreement by and between National Coal Corporation and Charles W. Kite dated September 16, 2004. (8)\*
- 10.21 Amended Employment Agreement by and between National Coal Corporation and Jeanne L. Bowen-Nix dated September 16, 2004. (8)\*
- 10.22 Amended Employment Agreement by and between National Coal Corporation and Joseph A. Davis, Jr. dated September 16, 2004. (8)\*
- 10.23 Amended Employment Agreement by and between National Coal Corporation and William R. Snodgrass dated October 1, 2004. (8)\*

- 10.24 Convertible Promissory Note issued by National Coal Corporation to The Webb Group in the amount of \$1,503,016.67, as amended, dated March 25, 2003. (6)
- 10.25 Convertible Promissory Note issued by National Coal Corporation to The Webb Group in the amount of \$1,691,885.67 dated March 25, 2003. (6)
- 10.26 Promissory Note issued by National Coal Corporation to Webb Group Financial Services, Inc. for \$75,000 dated September 25, 2003. (6)
- 10.27 Promissory Note issued by National Coal Corporation to Webb Group Financial Services, Inc. for \$195,314.30 dated September 30, 2003. (6)
- 10.28 Warrant to purchase 751,500 shares of common stock issued by National Coal Corporation to Webb Financial Group, Inc. dated March 25, 2003. (6)
- 10.29 Warrant to purchase 845,750 shares of common stock issued by National Coal Corporation to Webb Financial Group, Inc. dated March 25, 2003. (6)
- 10.30 Amendment to Warrant to purchase 751,500 shares of common stock issued by National Coal Corporation to Webb Financial Group, Inc. dated February 26, 2004. (6)
- 10.31 Warrant to purchase 845,750 shares of common stock issued by National Coal Corporation to Webb Financial Group, Inc. dated February 26, 2004. (6)
- 14.1 National Coal Corp. Code of Ethical Conduct. (9)
- 21.1 Subsidiaries of National Coal Corp. (8)
- 23.1 Consent of Gordon, Hughes & Banks, LLP.
- 31.1 Certification of Principal Executive Officer pursuant to Securities Exchange Act Rules 13a-14(a) and 15d-14(a) as adopted pursuant to section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
- 31.2 Certification of Principal Financial Officer pursuant to Securities Exchange Act Rules 13a-14(a) and 15d-14(a) as adopted pursuant to section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
- 32.1 Certification of Principal Executive Officer and Principal Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

-----

- (1) Incorporated by reference to our Current Report on Form 8-K (dated April 22, 2003), filed April 29, 2003.
- (2) Incorporated by reference to our Registration Statement on Form 10-SB filed June 25, 1999.
- (3) Incorporated by reference to our Current Report on Form 8-K (dated August 7, 2003) filed August 7, 2003.
- (4) Incorporated by reference to our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the Quarterly Period ending June 30, 2004, filed August 13, 2004.
- (5) Incorporated by reference to our Current Report on Form 8-K (dated April 15, 2004), filed April 29, 2004.

- (6) Incorporated by reference to our Current Report on Form 8-K (dated March 1, 2004), filed March 2, 2004.
- (7) Incorporated by reference to our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the Quarterly Period ending September 30, 2004, filed November 18, 2004.
- (8) Incorporated by reference to our Registration Statement on Form SB-2 (File No. 333-120146).
- (9) Previously filed.
- \* Indicates a management contract or compensatory plan.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

NATIONAL COAL CORP.

Date: December 27, 2005

/s/ T. Michael Love

-----  
 By: T. Michael Love  
 Its: Chief Financial Officer  
 (Principal Financial and  
 Accounting Officer)

POWER OF ATTORNEY

The undersigned directors and officers of National Coal Corp. do hereby constitute and appoint Jon Nix and Mark Oldham, and each of them, with full power of substitution and resubstitution, as their true and lawful attorneys and agents, to do any and all acts and things in our name and behalf in our capacities as directors and officers and to execute any and all instruments for us and in our names in the capacities indicated below, which said attorney and agent, may deem necessary or advisable to enable said corporation to comply with the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended and any rules, regulations and requirements of the Securities and Exchange Commission, in connection with this Annual Report on Form 10-KSB, including specifically but without limitation, power and authority to sign for us or any of us in our names in the capacities indicated below, any and all amendments (including post-effective amendments) hereto, and we do hereby ratify and confirm all that said attorneys and agents, or either of them, shall do or cause to be done by virtue hereof.

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the Registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

NAME -----	TITLE -----	DATE -----
/S/ JON NIX ----- Jon Nix	President and Chief Executive Officer and Director (Principal Executive Officer)	December 27, 2005
/S/ T. MICHAEL LOVE ----- Mark Oldham	Chief Financial Officer and Director (Principal Financial Officer)	December 27, 2005

/S/ SCOTT FILSTRUP ----- Scott Filstrup	Director	December 27, 2005
/S/ ROBERT HEINLEIN ----- Robert Heinlein	Director	December 27, 2005
/S/ KEN SCOTT ----- Ken Scott	Director	December 27, 2005

**EXHIBIT 23.1**

**CONSENT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM**

We consent to the incorporation by reference in the Registration Statements on Form S-8 (File Nos. 333-123184 and 333-115649) and Form S-3 (File No. 333-120146) of NATIONAL COAL CORP. of our report dated February 11, 2005 (except as to the last four paragraphs of Note #9, which date is March 29, 2005), included in this Amendment No. 1 to Annual Report on Form 10-KSB/A of NATIONAL COAL CORP. for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2004.

*/S/ GORDON, HUGHES & BANKS, LLP*  
-----  
*Gordon, Hughes & Banks, LLP*  
  
*Greenwood Village, Colorado*  
*December 27, 2005*

**EXHIBIT 31.1**

Certification of CEO Pursuant to

Securities Exchange Act Rules 13a-14 and 15d-14 as Adopted Pursuant to  
Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

I, Jon Nix, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 10-KSB/A of National Coal Corp.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this annual report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the small business issuer as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The small business issuer's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) for the small business issuer and have:
  - a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the small business issuer, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
  - b) Evaluated the effectiveness of the small business issuer's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
  - c) Disclosed in this report any change in the small business issuer's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the small business issuer's most recent fiscal quarter (the small business issuer's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the small business issuer's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The small business issuer's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the small business issuer's auditors and the audit committee of the small business issuer's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent function):
  - a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the small business issuer's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
  - b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the small business issuer's internal control over financial reporting.

*Date: December 27, 2005*

*/S/ JON NIX*

-----  
*Jon Nix*  
*President and Chief Executive Officer*

**EXHIBIT 31.2**

Certification of CFO Pursuant to

Securities Exchange Act Rules 13a-14 and 15d-14 as Adopted Pursuant to  
Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

I, T. Michael Love, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 10-KSB/A of National Coal Corp.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this annual report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the small business issuer as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The small business issuer's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) for the small business issuer and have:
  - a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the small business issuer, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
  - b) Evaluated the effectiveness of the small business issuer's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
  - c) Disclosed in this report any change in the small business issuer's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the small business issuer's most recent fiscal quarter (the small business issuer's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the small business issuer's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The small business issuer's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the small business issuer's auditors and the audit committee of the small business issuer's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent function):
  - a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the small business issuer's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
  - b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the small business issuer's internal control over financial reporting.

*Date: December 27, 2005*

*/S/ T. MICHAEL LOVE*

-----  
*T. Michael Love*  
*Chief Financial Officer*

**CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO  
18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350  
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO**

SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, in connection with the filing of the Annual Report on Form 10-KSB/A for the Year Ended December 31, 2004 (the "Report") by National Coal Corp. ("Registrant"), each of the undersigned hereby certifies that:

1. to the best of our knowledge, the Report fully complies with the requirements of section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and
2. to the best of our knowledge, the information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of Registrant.

*Date: December 27, 2005*

*/S/ JON NIX*

-----  
*Jon Nix  
President and  
Chief Executive Officer*

*Date: December 27, 2005*

*/S/ T. MICHAEL LOVE*

-----  
*T. Michael Love  
Chief Financial Officer*

---

**End of Filing**

Powered By **EDGAR**Online

© 2005 | **EDGAR Online, Inc.**