



Fig 1. Clearing of slash and stumps from sample site



Fig 2 Use of rock breaker to extract shale from test pit.

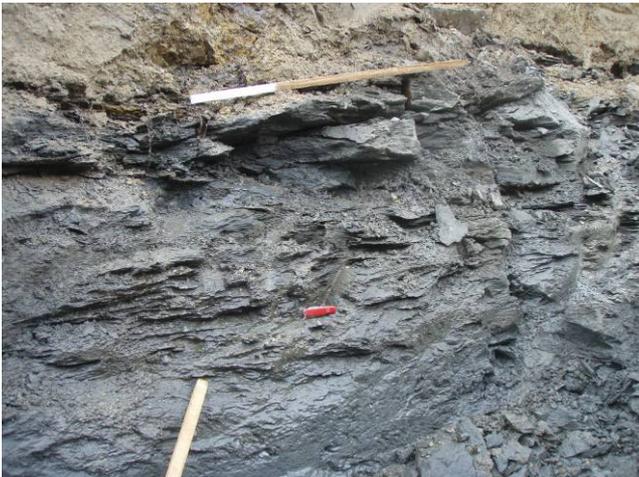


Fig 3. Thickness of shale horizon found to be 1 metre. Clay overburden of 1-2m with 1 m. shale horizon marked by grid pegs



Fig 4. Brownish grey high grade oil shale hand sample.



Fig 5. Shale horizon found to pinch out sharply in one test pit.



Fig 6. Test pits currently open are fenced with high visibility mesh for safety.



Fig 1. Stream crossing currently corded. Culvert to be installed with screening for heavy truck crossings.



Fig 2. Initial cut showing offsets in shale horizon in foreground.



Fig 3. Fault visible in pit floor.



Fig 4. Initial area of overburden clearing. Ramped at far end of pit where the shale is 0.5m below surface.



Fig 5. View of area of overburden clearing on first cut with overburden stockpile on left. Final dimension to be 20 x 25m.



Fig 6. View from access road showing overburden stockpile centre right, and topsoil stockpile on left



Fig 1. Shale sample in extraction process.



Fig 2. Cut taken to bottom of shale horizon. 0.5m cut still to be taken beneath bottom of shale pile on left.



Fig 3. Old log landing area next to road to be used for stockpiling of shale sample.



Fig 4. alternate view of cleared log landing area



Fig 5. View from landing area to shale sample site showing truck haul route as straight run



Fig 1. Excavation of phase one pit almost complete before carting of shale commenced.



Fig 2. Moving mulch to enable enlargement of stockpile area.



Fig 3. Access through waterway.



Fig 4. Pumping water from phase one pit.



Fig 5. Installing pipe into culvert through natural waterway.



Fig 6. Culvert complete.



Fig 1 Loading shale from phase one pit.



Fig 2 Loading shale from phase one pit.



Fig 3. Shale stockpile. Thirty-six loads of shale (approximately 470t) were stockpiled by end of day. Carting was hampered by poor track conditions due to 28mm of rain the previous weekend and made it necessary to bring in numerous loads of gravel to upgrade the track and stockpile area.



Fig 1. Phase two pit stripped down to top of shale and ready for rock-breaker.



Fig 2. Breaking rock in phase two pit from partially backfilled phase one pit.



Fig 3. View of rock-breaker from northern end of phase two pit. Broken shale in foreground.



Fig 4. View of rock-breaker from southern end of pits. Final pit dimension approximately 22 x 30m averaging 2.2m depth.



Fig 5. Shale stockpile. A total of seventy-six loads of shale (approximately 990t) was stockpiled



Fig 6. Shale stockpile.



Fig 1. Backfilled pit area



Fig 2. Initial backfill material was rolled and contoured before application of final topsoil and mulch layers.



Fig 3. Pumping water from pit to natural waterway prior to backfilling.



Fig 4. View of water drained into natural waterway



Fig 1. Completed rehabilitation of pit site with topsoil and mulch in place.



Fig 2. view of rehabilitated site



Fig 3. Track rehabilitation looking towards stockpile. The culvert pipe was removed and the channel was landscaped



Fig 4. Stockpile and crushed shale pile (approximately 26t in foreground).



Fig 5. Drums (12) of crushed shale filled and ready for storage before dispatch for analysis (pending return of Mike Blake). Crushed shale has a general size between 20 and 100mm.