



Tasmania Project



EL 44/2007 Rosevale Annual Report

14 May 2010 – 13 May 2011

New Hope Exploration Pty Ltd
3/22 Magnolia Drive, Brookwater QLD 4300
Phone: (07) 3418 0500
Facsimile: (07) 3418 0355
Web: www.newhopecoal.com.au

EL 44/2007 Annual Report 10/2011
Author: Danique Bax – Geologist

Contents

INTRODUCTION	5
EXPLORATION RATIONALE	6
GEOLOGICAL SETTING	6
EXPLORATION COMPLETED 2008-2009	7
REVIEW OF PREVIOUS WORK.....	7
EXPLORATION COMPLETED 2009-2010	8
EXPLORATION COMPLETED 2010-2011	8
GROUND-BASED FIELD INSPECTIONS AND WEATHER MONITORING	8
ONGOING DISCUSSIONS WITH SELECTED SERVICE PROVIDERS	8
<i>Ron Gregory Prospecting</i>	8
<i>Spaulding Drillers</i>	8
<i>AJ Hickey Contractors</i>	9
<i>GDS – Geological Data Services</i>	9
<i>Survey Resources</i>	9
CONTINUED NEGOTIATIONS WITH LANDOWNERS	9
EXPLORATION DRILLING – STRATIGRAPHIC CONFIRMATION OF HISTORICAL DRILLING	10
<i>Drilling</i>	10
RV001	10
Geological Evaluation	11
RV002	12
Geological Evaluation	14
RV003	14
Geological Evaluation	15
RV004	15
8-INCH CORING FOR A BULK SAMPLE FOR COAL TO LIQUIDS ANALYSIS	16
<i>Drilling</i>	16
RV005LC	16
Analysis Results	18
Geological Evaluation	18
GEOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF THE ROSEVALE DEPOSIT	18
ENVIRONMENT	18
REFERENCES	19
KEYWORDS	19

INDEX OF TABLES

Table 1: Summary of Drillhole Locations for Rosevale10
Table 2: Summary of Drilling and Geophysical Details for Rosevale Drillholes11
Table 3: Environmental Disturbance Areas for Rosevale.....18

INDEX OF FIGURES

Figure 1: Location of EL 44/2007 Rosevale 5
Figure 2: Target areas of Rosevale 6
Figure 3: Cressy Graben 7
Figure 4: Location of 2011 Drillholes at Rosevale.....10
Figure 5: R114 to RV001 hole comparison12
Figure 6: R115 to RV002 hole comparison13
Figure 7: C082 to RV003 hole comparison15
Figure 8: C019 to RV004 & RV005LC hole comparison17

Introduction

This report summarises the activities carried out by New Hope Coal Pty Ltd (NHC) on the currently held Exploration Licence (EL) 44/2007, Rosevale for the twelve month period 14th May 2010 to 13th May 2011.

Tenement: EL44/2007
Date Granted: 14th May 2008.
Location: Rosevale (13km NE of Westbury)
Holder: New Hope Coal Pty Ltd
3/22 Magnolia Drive
Brookwater QLD 4300.

EL 44/2007 was granted to New Hope Coal Pty Ltd on 14 May 2008 to explore for coal over 180 square kilometres of land in the Land Districts of Devon and Westmoreland vicinity of Rosevale (Figure 1)

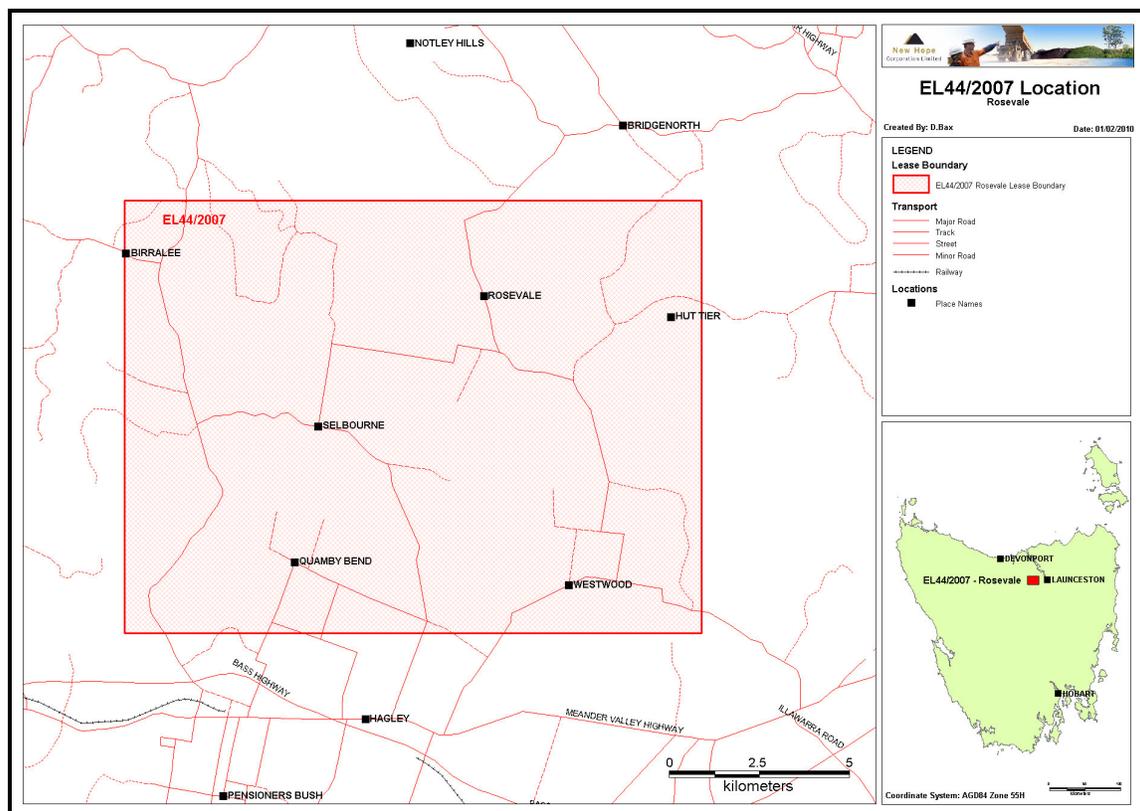


FIGURE 1: LOCATION OF EL 44/2007 ROSEVALE

Exploration Rationale

New Hope Coal Pty Ltd is focusing on over looked Australian coal prospects. By reviewing existing open file historical data and securing prospective tenure we can re-model deposits, and explore areas that have the potential to contain sufficient resources of appropriate qualities to warrant further work. NHE then applies modern end use technologies to establish feasibility.

The aim of the program is to:

- To test coal (brown coal and lignite) seam qualities and their applicability to Coal to Liquids (CTL) technology
- To confirm the extent of the known resource in the lease area.
- And assess if an economic resource exists

Geological Setting

The target resource is the three deposits of Loatta, Piper Lagoon and Selbourne of the Rosevale Coalfield (Figure 2) that lie in the Launceston Basin. The Launceston Basin is subdivided by the Hummocky Hills Horst into a western (Cressy) graben and an eastern (Tamar) graben. The Rosevale Coalfield is located on the eastern edge of the Cressy Graben (Figure 3). The stratigraphy of the Coalfield is Tertiary in age and the predominant lithologies are silt, sand, brown coal and ligneous clay.

During the early Tertiary a series of north to north-west trending grabens formed, into which predominantly non-marine sediments ranging up to 1000m in thickness accumulated. Four main grabens are recognized, and each contains traces of brown coal or carbonaceous material. The northern part of the Midlands graben (Figure 3), known as the Launceston Basin, contains the largest volume of Tertiary sediments in Tasmania, and consequently has the best potential for development of brown coal deposits in the state (Coxhead 1987).

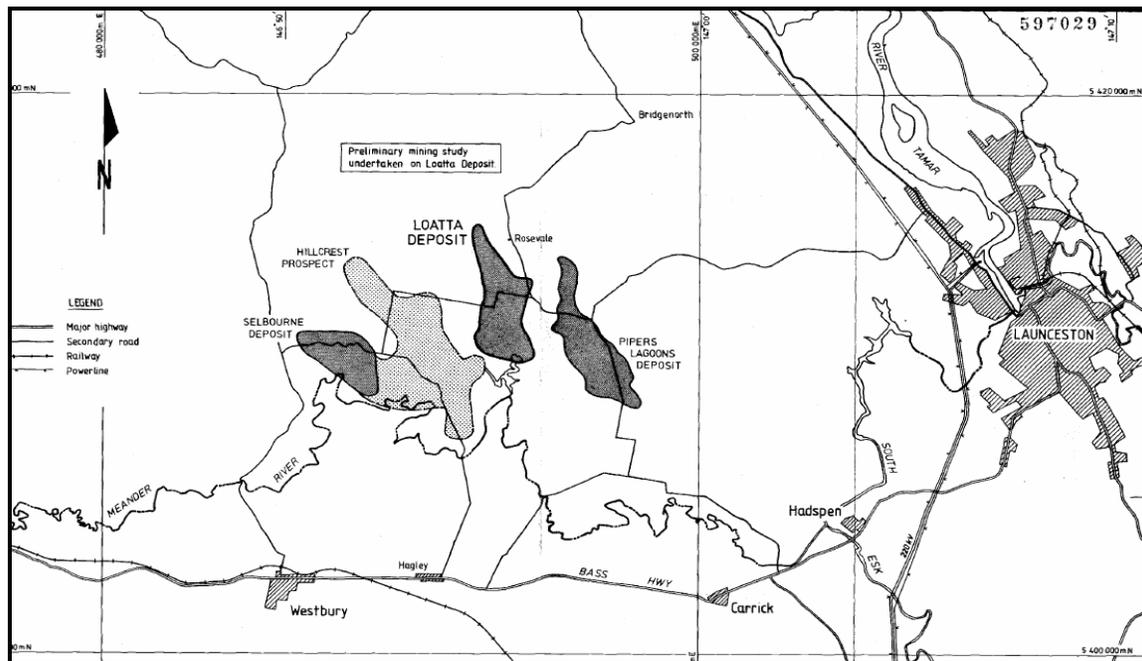


FIGURE 2: TARGET AREAS OF ROSEVALE

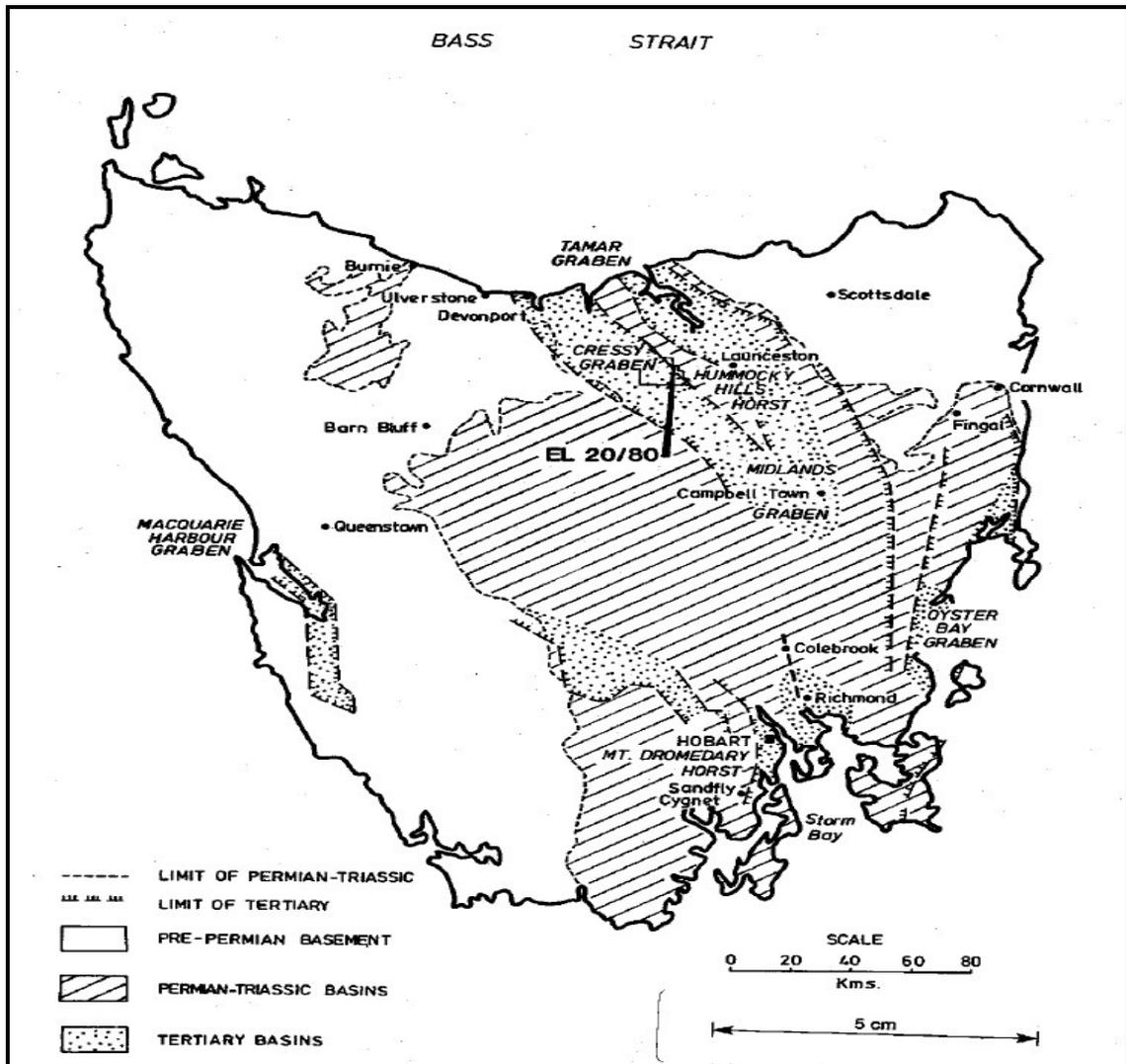


FIGURE 3: CRESSY GRABEN

Exploration Completed 2008-2009

REVIEW OF PREVIOUS WORK

As per the supporting statements for the EL application, New Hope Coal has undertaken a review of the EL areas, historical data and constructed a geological database and model.

This process is underway and the expenditure to date encompasses this work. The documents reviewed as a part of this work are as follows:

EL 20/80 – Launceston 82-1713 Exploration Progress Report Six months ended 19/01/1982
CSR Energy Division

EL 20/80 – Launceston 82-1766 Exploration Progress Report Three months ended
22/05/1982 CSR Energy Division

EL 20/80 – Launceston 82-1809 Exploration Progress Report Six months ended 22/08/1982
CSR Energy Division

EL 20/80 – Launceston 82-1918 Exploration Progress Report Three months ended 22/11/1982 CSR Energy Division

EL 20/80 – Launceston 83-1993 Exploration Progress Report Three months ended 22/05/1983 CSR Energy Division

EL 20/80 – Launceston - Final Report 1987 CSR Energy Division

Additionally, The Coal Resources of Tasmania Bulletin 64, by C.A. Bacon 1991, was also a valuable reference for wider searches and understanding of the Tasmanian Coal fields.

Exploration Completed 2009-2010

During the reporting period the following was undertaken:

- Visited selected drill sites
- Ground-based field inspections and weather monitoring
- Interviews with potential service providers
- Negotiations with landowners

Exploration Completed 2010-2011

During the reporting period the following was undertaken:

- Ground-based field inspections and weather monitoring
- Ongoing discussions with selected service providers
- Continued negotiations with landowners
- Exploration drilling – stratigraphic confirmation of historical drillholes
- 8-inch coring for a bulk sample for Coal to Liquids analysis

GROUND-BASED FIELD INSPECTIONS AND WEATHER MONITORING

Due to unseasonal rain in Tasmania during 2010, the drilling programs were postponed until such time where it was agreed between the landowner, Spaulding Drillers and New Hope Exploration, that access to the drill site would not hinder ground conditions, and cause unnecessary damage to the landowners' property. Several trips to visit landowners were made by representatives of New Hope Coal, or by an appointed Tasmania-based delegate.

ONGOING DISCUSSIONS WITH SELECTED SERVICE PROVIDERS

Ron Gregory Prospecting

Ron Gregory, of Ron Gregory Prospecting, was the Tasmania-based delegate in charge of organising field activities and reporting ground conditions to New Hope Coal. His purpose was also to keep in contact with the landowners to ensure the decisions made were favourable to all parties involved, and do this on a regular basis. At the end of 2010, Ron Gregory was unable to continue this relationship with New Hope Coal due to a growing demand on his business in other areas, and the responsibilities of his role were transferred back in-house, to the Land & Tenures Manager of New Hope Coal.

Spaulding Drillers

Spaulding Drillers were selected to perform all exploration drilling work for the project. Close consultation was kept with Spaulding's throughout the reporting period. Personnel of New Hope's Exploration Drilling team assisted Spaulding's in developing procedures for 8-inch

coring at Spaulding's head office, whilst drilling on the tenure wasn't possible. Spaulding's also ensure that consumables were ordered appropriately for the drilling program, and reporting ground conditions to New Hope Coal in consultation with Ron Gregory.

AJ Hickey Contractors

Due to Ron Gregory's absence in the field organisation role, the task of site preparation and site access clearing was not organised. New Hope reverted this role back to fall in line with standard New Hope field procedures, and tasked AJ Hickey Contractors, of Emerald, Queensland, with this responsibility. AJ Hickey Contractors are used on all of New Hope's Queensland tenements. Andrew Hickey, of AJ Hickey Contractors, was to ensure all sites and access to these sites was adequately prepared in consultation with Spaulding Drillers. To do this work, he contacted several equipment hire companies in Tasmania to locate the required machinery; however, he encountered a lot of resistance from these companies to hire him the equipment for the job. Therefore, he floated his own equipment down from Queensland to carry out the work.

GDS – Geological Data Services

The availability of geophysical logging services in Tasmania is limited, and no contractors were able to service the needs of New Hope's exploration program. New Hope owns and operates its own geophysical logging fleet, however, do not have radiation licenses for Tasmania. GDS contract their services to New Hope's Queensland tenements, and discussions with GDS indicated that were licensed to operate in Tasmania. Therefore, GDS were contracted to carry out the geophysical logging work for Rosevale, and run the dual density (gamma, caliper, density) tool in each drilled borehole.

Survey Resources

Launceston-based survey company, Survey Resources, was contacted on advisement from Ron Gregory to carry out the survey pickup of the borehole collar locations. The group was more than willing to carry out the work, and provided timely responses to all requests, including the collection of collar data on all boreholes.

CONTINUED NEGOTIATIONS WITH LANDOWNERS

New Hope Exploration considers landowners as a valuable step in the process of exploration, and make every attempt to ensure that all landowners and their properties are treated with respect, and as if they were our own. Continuous consultation is an integral part of the exploration process, and this has been upheld for the Tasmania project.

During discussion in the 2009-2010 reporting period with landowners, it was recognised that the majority of landowners were opposed to the construction of a coal mine. Further discussion with landowners reassured them that New Hope Exploration is purely carrying out drilling activities, and the decision to mine the area would not be made for a number of years, if that was to ever eventuate.

The final drill plan was decided upon after this initial landowner contact, and in consultation with Ron Gregory. Specific landowners were much more opposed to the drilling program than others, and it was decided that if the borehole could be removed from their property, then that should happen. However, if that was not possible, a consultation process with the landowners was carried out to discuss where best to drill the hole, within close proximity to the proposed location, so as to not cause unnecessary disturbance.

Once the final drill plan was decided, a trip to all landowners was made to discuss any final considerations. If a borehole was moved from a landowner's property, then these people were visited and thanked for their time with the consultation process, and informed that drill

plan had been amended to consider their views, and to ensure that future contact with these landowners may be pleasant if required in the future.

EXPLORATION DRILLING – STRATIGRAPHIC CONFIRMATION OF HISTORICAL DRILLING

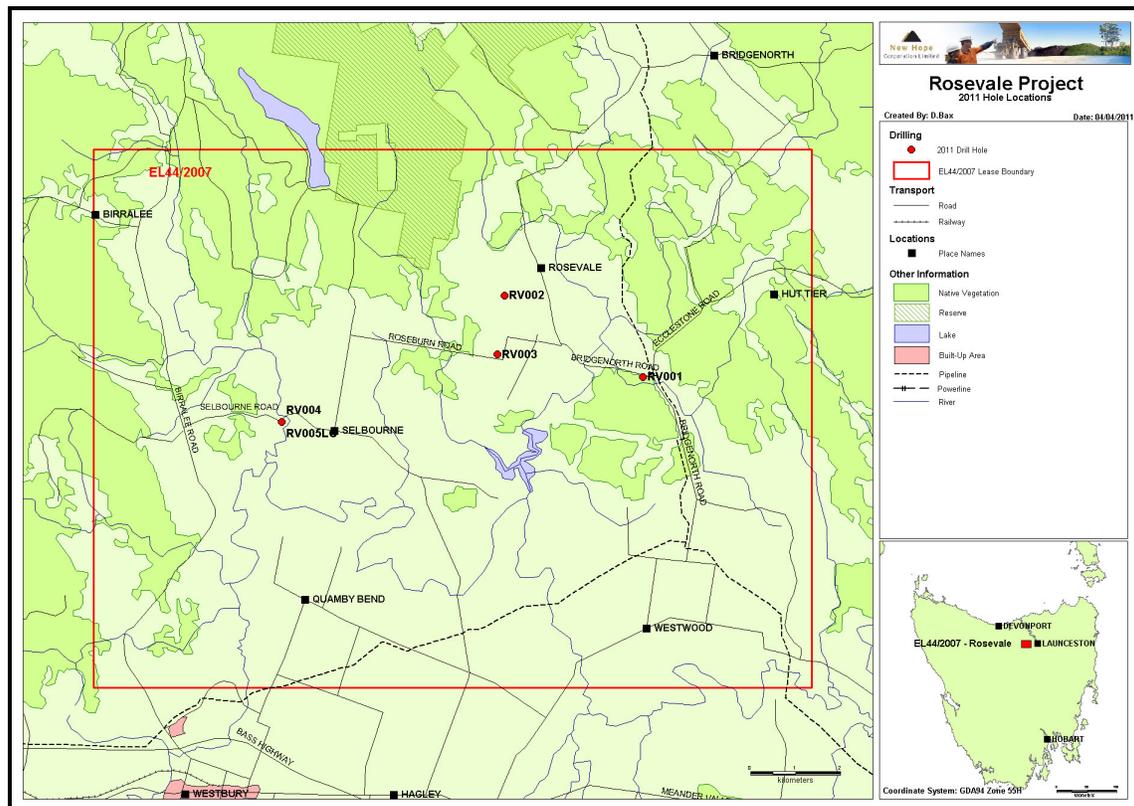


FIGURE 4: LOCATION OF 2011 DRILLHOLES AT ROSEVALE

Drilling

All drillholes drilled at Rosevale were completed by Spaulding Drillers, based in Devonport, Tasmania. The drill crew was made up of Jamie Fielding (driller), Barry Scott and Ian Lamprey (offsiders). Drilling supervisor, Travis Eustace was not required on site. Table 2 below shows a summary of the drilling and geophysical information for the Rosevale holes. All lithology logs and geophysical logs are attached as appendices in this report.

TABLE 1: SUMMARY OF DRILLHOLE LOCATIONS FOR ROSEVALE

Hole Name	Historical Hole Name	Easting GDA94 – Zone 55H	Northing GDA94 – Zone 55H	Elevation (m) AHD	Total Depth (m)
RV001	R114	496343.64	5412113.30	145.039	121.00
RV002	R115	493269.77	5413931.46	159.684	154.00
RV003	C082	493106.52	5412613.29	202.465	161.00
RV004	C019	488299.34	5411115.86	150.296	149.50
RV005LC	C019	488303.61	5411115.41	150.267	53.00

NOTE: Coordinates for drillholes were provided in AGD84, as this is New Hope’s standard for exploration and resource modelling. To report the coordinates in GDA94, they were generated using the Coordinate Extractor tool in MapInfo. All holes have been surveyed by Survey Resources of Launceston, Tasmania.

RV001

RV001 was drilled on a property owned by Helen Birkett and Margaret Langley (Figure 4). The drill site was entirely covered by trees and scrub-type vegetation. The original site for RV001 was on the opposite side of Bridgenorth Road, however, the landowner here did not

welcome the drilling activities, and discussions with Helen Birkett and Margaret Langley were carried out in a more friendly manner.

TABLE 2: SUMMARY OF DRILLING AND GEOPHYSICAL DETAILS FOR ROSEVALE DRILLHOLES

Drilling Details							Geophysics	
Hole Name	Start Date	End Date	Hole Type	Company	Rig No.	Orientation	Logged	Company
RV001	22/02/2011	23/02/2011	7" Chip	Spaulding Drillers	Rig 6	Vertical	Yes	GDS
RV002	24/02/2011	4/03/2011	7" Chip	Spaulding Drillers	Rig 6	Vertical	Yes	GDS
RV003	8/03/2011	9/03/2011	7" Chip	Spaulding Drillers	Rig 6	Vertical	Yes	GDS
RV004	10/03/2011	11/03/2011	7" Chip	Spaulding Drillers	Rig 6	Vertical	Yes	GDS
RV005LC	15/03/2011	18/03/2011	8" Core	Spaulding Drillers	Rig 6	Vertical	Yes	GDS

Before clearing the drill site and access, a Botanical and Threatened Fauna Habitat Survey was carried out by Philip Milner Landscape Consultant Pty Ltd on 13 July 2010 (Appendix 1). The survey concluded that although endangered species did exist in the area, nothing was going to be threatened by the clearing of the small drilling pad (approximately 30m x 40m) and the track to this clearing at the proposed location. Andrew & Brady Hickey of AJ Hickey Contractors cleared the site and access to the drill site on 12 February 2011, removing all scrub and fallen timber from the required area. The rig moved onto the site on 22 February 2011.

Drilling was carried out by Spaulding Drillers, with a dual rotary rig. Adequate amounts of cuttings were returned in most sections, after being diverted into a cyclone which stood in a large skip bin. The cuttings were then laid out on a sheet of black plastic for the geologist to log. In high clay areas, the samples tended to wash away, rather than return as cuttings. Minimal sample was returned in these instances.

At the base of the hole, a solid hard band was hit before moving into a soft clay layer. Below this layer, a large aquifer was struck, which produced approximately 20,000 gallons per hour of water. All of this water was contained in the large skip bins, and vacuum-sucked out of the bins by Veolia Environmental Contractors and transported off site. The target depth of the hole was 150m, however, at 110m, dolerite was intersected and at 121m the hole was completed. The rig was moved off the hole on 23 February 2011.

Because of the high proportion of swelling clays in the borehole, unfortunately it wasn't possible to geophysically log to total depth without risking the radioactive source being stuck down the hole. A depth of 53.03m was achieved with the geophysical tools, of the total 121.00m of the hole. This was sufficient for correcting the majority of the coal seams. However, the bands that were seen at the base of the hole still have an estimated thickness.

All drill cuttings from RV001 were disposed of at one of Tasmania's register disposal sites by Veolia Environmental Contractors.

Geological Evaluation

As seen in Figure 5, without geophysics in R114, it is difficult to determine whether the seam signature matches, and to be sure that the thickness in the hole is the correct thickness of the coal seam. Additionally, the coal seams drilled at the top of RV001 do not exist in R114, and this indicates that perhaps the coordinates for R114 are incorrect. It is unknown whether or not the correct location of R114 will be located. The reason for the difference between the two boreholes could also be geologically structural related, however, there is not enough information to determine if this is the case.

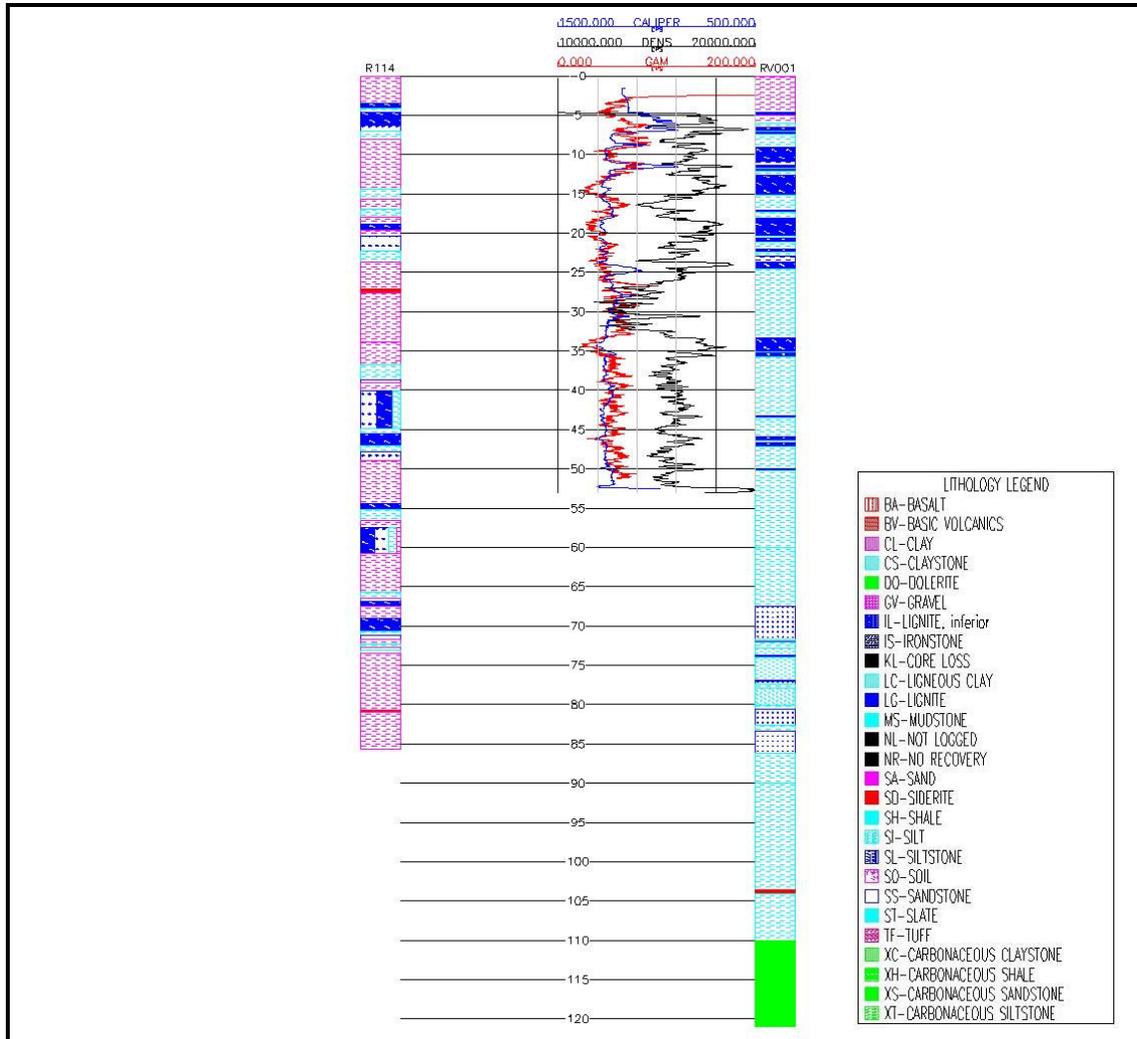


FIGURE 5: R114 TO RV001 HOLE COMPARISON

RV002

RV002 was drilled on a property owned by Tom & Cheryl Hendley (Figure 4). The drill site required minimal site preparation, with slashing being the only task necessary. The original site for RV002 was further to the west, and would have been drilled on a slope, which bought about unnecessary risks of unstable ground. Discussions with Tom and Cheryl Hendley were carried out in a very friendly manner, though they made it known that they were unhappy about the prospect of a mine being constructed in the region. Andrew & Brady Hickey of AJ Hickey Contractors slashed the site on 12 February 2011,. The rig moved onto the site on 24 February 2011.

Drilling was carried out by Spaulding Drillers, with a dual rotary rig. Adequate amounts of cuttings were returned in most sections, after being diverted into a cyclone which stood in a large skip bin. The cuttings were then laid out on a sheet of black plastic for the geologist to log. In high clay areas, the samples tended to wash away, rather than return as cuttings. Minimal sample was returned in these instances.

Several aquifers were struck in this hole, making drilling extremely difficult. At a depth of approximately 70m, the hole looked as though it would have to be abandoned, as approximately 30,000 gallons per hour of water was being generated. There was a risk that drilling operations would have water spilling across the ground, and this was a highly

undesirable outcome. Every meter drilled produced a skip bin full of water and sand, and the vacuum trucks from Veolia Environmental Contractors were not able to keep up with disposing of the water. The rig was on standby during the time where waste was being disposed of, so a second skip bin was bought onsite to try and handle some of the water capacity while the vacuum truck was in transit.

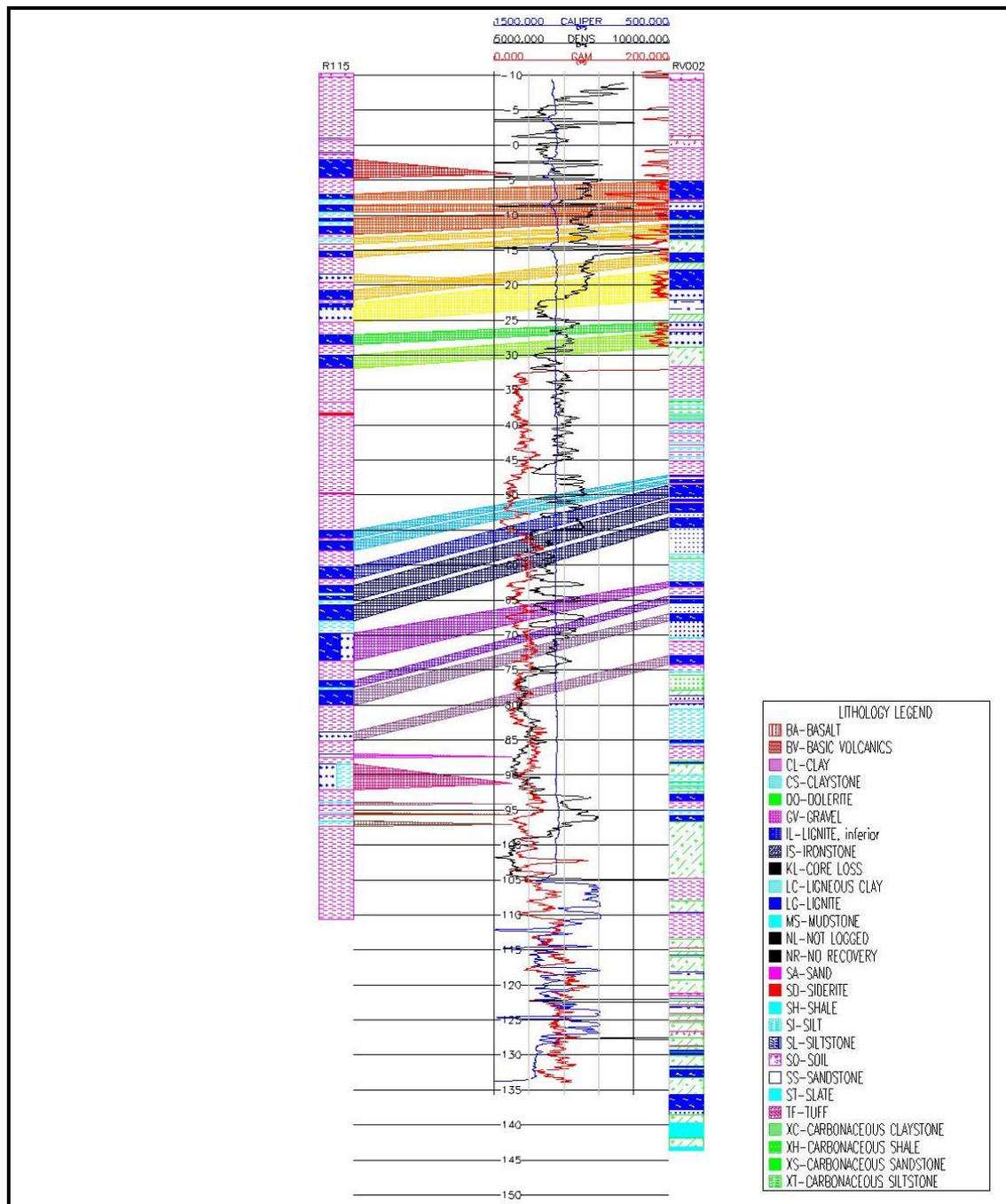


FIGURE 6: R115 TO RV002 HOLE COMPARISON

The large volumes of water and sand meant the hole was very unstable. It was decided to case the entire hole from top to bottom to try and keep the wall of hole stable. The casing operations were very slow, and the problems with water and sand continue during this time. In the end, the hole reached a total depth of 154.00m and lignite bands were still being intersected. With the target being 150m, combined with the significant trouble associated with the casing getting stuck in the hole when it was being pushed in to this depth, the hole

was completed. The rig was moved off the hole after a long and tedious process of casing and drilling in unstable ground, and the retrieving the casing on 4 March 2011.

Because the borehole was entirely cased (except for a few meters at the bottom of the hole where the casing got stuck and couldn't be pushed any further into the hole), 146m of the 154m borehole was geophysically logged. This was sufficient for correcting the majority of the coal seams. However, the bands that were seen at the base of the hole still have an estimated thickness.

All drill cuttings from RV002 were disposed of at one of Tasmania's register disposal sites by Veolia Environmental Contractors.

Geological Evaluation

Without geophysics in R115, it is difficult to determine whether the seam signature matches, and to be sure that the thickness in the hole is the correct thickness of the coal seam (Figure 6). Furthermore, the depth of the hole does not extend deep enough to effectively correlate the coal seams at the base of RV002.

RV003

RV003 was also drilled on a property owned by Tom & Cheryl Hendley (Figure 4). This drill site also required minimal site preparation, with slashing being the only task necessary. The original site for RV003 was further to the west, and would have been drilled in a paddock which had been prepared for cropping. Discussions with Tom and Cheryl Hendley were carried out in a very friendly manner about the relocation of this site, and Tom offered to knock down one of his boundary fences for access to this site. Andrew & Brady Hickey of AJ Hickey Contractors slashed the site on 12 February 2011,. The rig moved onto the site on 8 March 2011.

Drilling was carried out by Spaulding Drillers, with a dual rotary rig. Adequate amounts of cuttings were returned in most sections, after being diverted into a cyclone which stood in a large skip bin. The cuttings were then laid out on a sheet of black plastic for the geologist to log. In high clay areas, the samples tended to wash away, rather than return as cuttings. Minimal sample was returned in these instances.

At the top of the hole, a significant intersection of dolerite was drilled through before recovering coal measure samples. Once again, high water flows in the order of 30,000 gallons per hour were intersected in the hole, and the vacuum trucks from Veolia Environmental Contractors were not able to keep up with disposing of the water. Once again, the rig was on standby during the time where waste was being disposed of, even with the second skip bin on site.

The hole remained relatively stable, even with the high water flows, and reached a total depth of 161.00m. With the target being 150m, the hole was completed at this depth and geophysically logged. The tool reached a depth of 141m, and although this wasn't the bottom of the hole, it was sufficient for correcting the majority of the coal seams. However, any coal bands that were seen at the base of the hole still have an estimated thickness. The rig was moved off the hole on 9 March 2011.

All drill cuttings from RV003 were disposed of at one of Tasmania's register disposal sites by Veolia Environmental Contractors.

Geological Evaluation

Without geophysics in C082, it is difficult to determine whether the seam signature matches, and to be sure that the thickness in the hole is the correct thickness of the coal seam (Figure 7). However, unlike R115, C082 is a core hole, and it can be inferred that the thickness are true, and it is therefore easier to make a correlation between C082 and RV003. Additionally, the depth of the hole does not extend deep enough to effectively correlate the coal seams at the base of RV003.

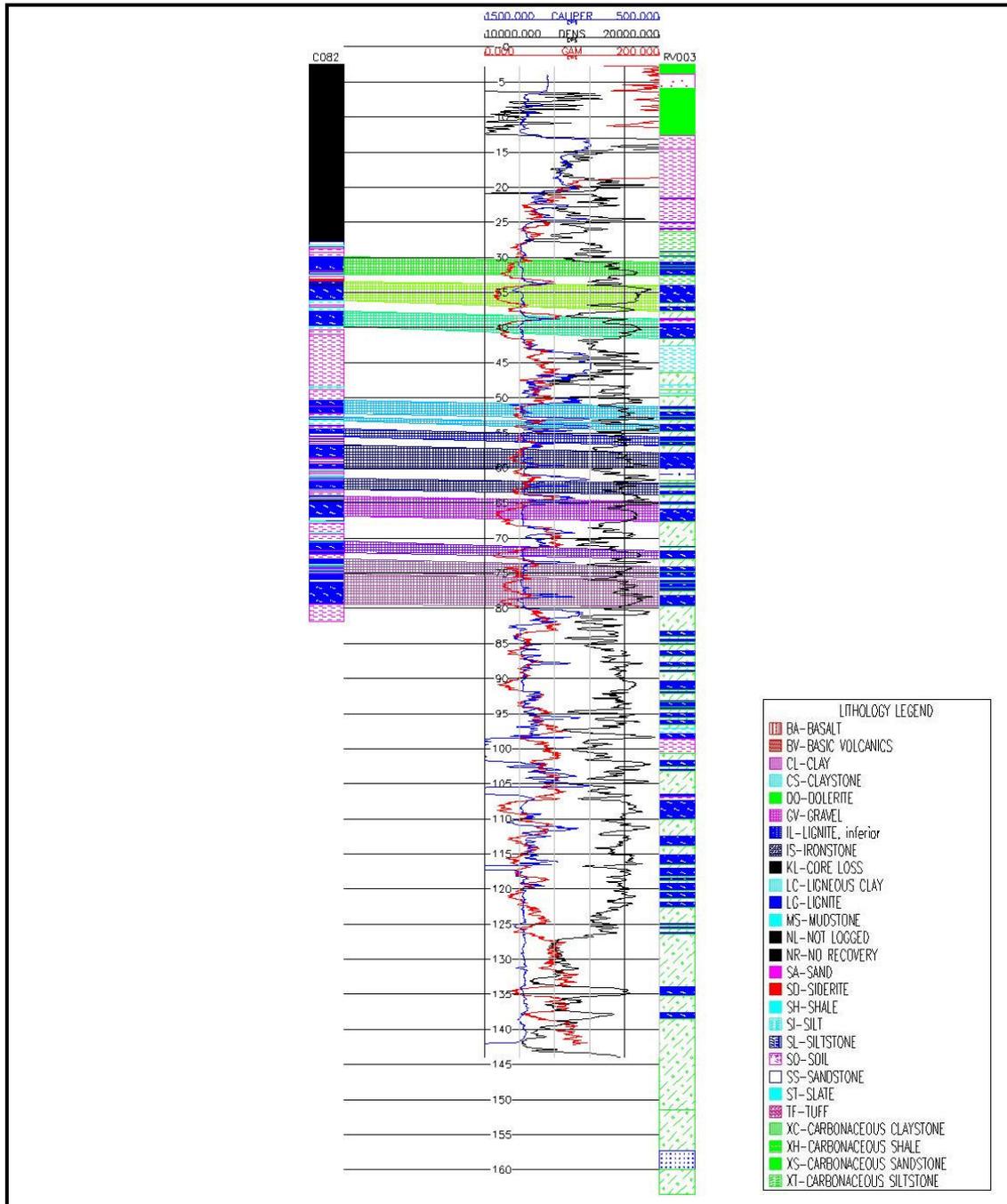


FIGURE 7: C082 TO RV003 HOLE COMPARISON

RV004

RV004 was drilled on a property owned by Peter Eyles (Figure 4). This drill site did not require any site preparation. The original site for RV004 was on the western side of Roseburn Road, however discussions with Peter Eyles were carried out in a friendly manner, and under advisement from Ron Gregory, Peter Eyles' place was decided on for site access purposes. The rig moved onto the site on 10 March 2011.

Drilling was carried out by Spaulding Drillers, with a dual rotary rig. Adequate amounts of cuttings were returned in most sections, after being diverted into a cyclone which stood in a large skip bin. The cuttings were then laid out on a sheet of black plastic for the geologist to log. In high clay areas, the samples tended to wash away, rather than return as cuttings. Minimal sample was returned in these instances.

Drilling conditions in this hole were reported by the driller as being the best of all of the Rosevale sites drilled to date. Good coal was intersected in this hole, and reports from the driller were that the coal felt harder than that of previously drilled holes at Rosevale. Although the hole was producing water, the ground was relatively stable. The vacuum trucks and the second skip bin from Veolia Environmental Contractors remained on site.

The hole remained relatively stable, and reached a total depth of 149.50m. With the target being 150m, the hole was completed at this depth and geophysically logged. The tool reached a depth of 88m due to the existence of swelling clays at this depth, and although this wasn't the bottom of the hole, it was sufficient for correcting the majority of the coal seams. However, any coal bands that were seen at the base of the hole still have an estimated thickness.

This site was then selected as the site where the bulk sample would be taken for Coal to Liquids testing. RV004 was completed on 11 March 2011.

All drill cuttings from RV004 were disposed of at one of Tasmania's register disposal sites by Veolia Environmental Contractors.

8-INCH CORING FOR A BULK SAMPLE FOR COAL TO LIQUIDS ANALYSIS

Drilling

The 8-inch core hole was drilled by the same Spaulding's Drilling crew as the four chip holes drilled for stratigraphic validation. Table 2 shows a summary of the drilling and geophysical information for all Rosevale holes.

All lithology logs and geophysical logs are attached as appendices in this report.

RV005LC

RV005LC was drilled on a property owned by Peter Eyles (Figure 4). This drill site did not require any site preparation as it was the same site used for the drilling of RV004 (which also required no site preparation). The rig was setup over the hole on 15 March 2011.

Drilling was carried out by Spaulding Drillers, with a dual rotary rig. Chip drilling occurred on the top 5.50m of the hole, and adequate amounts of cuttings were returned, after being diverted into a cyclone which stood in a large skip bin. The cuttings were then laid out on a sheet of black plastic for the geologist to log. In high clay areas, the samples tended to wash away, rather than return as cuttings. Minimal sample was returned in these instances, and this occurred mostly at the bottom of the hole after coring operations.

Drilling conditions in this hole were much the same as RV004, however, the coal seams at the top of the hole appear to have washed away, and replaced by a high clay zone. This clay was very difficult to core, and a high amount of core loss occurred, and in a number of cases, the core slipped out of the barrel. After three runs of coring with little sample retrieval, tungsten teeth were welded onto the core catcher to try and ensure the core would remain in the barrel when the core was broken off at the end of a run. These teeth worked for the most part, and grabbed into the harder bands of sediment in the core.

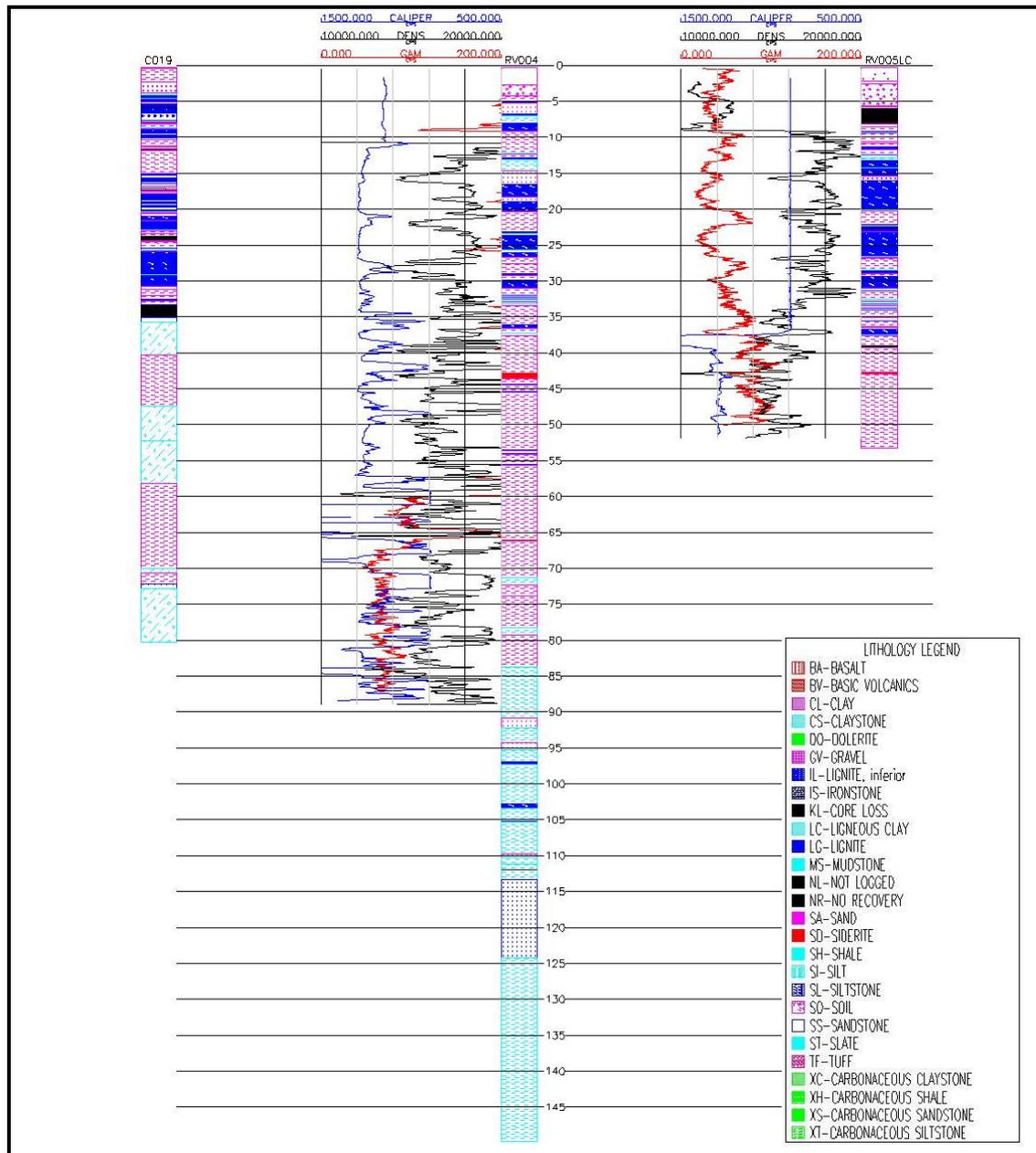


FIGURE 8: C019 TO RV004 & RV005LC HOLE COMPARISON

The vacuum trucks and the second skip bin from Veolia Environmental Contractors remained on site for this hole, but the drilling operations produced very little water on this site. The hole remained stable, and reached a total depth of 53m, when it was completed and geophysically logged. The tool reached a depth of 51.50m, and picked up all of the coal seams in the hole. All coal seams in the hole were sampled and sent to the ALS ACIRL laboratory at Riverview, Queensland, for Coal to Liquids testing. RV005LC was completed on 18 March 2011.

All drill cuttings and remaining core from RV005LC were disposed of at one of Tasmania's register disposal sites by Veolia Environmental Contractors.

Analysis Results

At the time of the report, no analysis results had been completed for RV005LC. This will be reported in the next reporting period.

Geological Evaluation

Without geophysics in C019, it is difficult to determine whether the seam signature matches (Figure 8), and to be sure that the thickness in the hole is the correct thickness of the coal seam. However, like the situation in RV003's case, C082 is a core hole, and it can be inferred that the thickness are true, and it is therefore easier to make a correlation between C019 and RV004 & RV005LC. However, there has been no previous attempt at naming the seams in this hole, and without further information, it is still difficult to apply seam names to RV004 and RV005LC.

Geological Evaluation of the Rosevale Deposit

A geological database has been created in the Minescape GDB module incorporating 57 drill holes with lithological data, and includes the drilling data from the 2011 exploration program.

Due to the nature of the deposit, correlations between all of the boreholes were not able to be produced, and therefore, a cross section across the region was not possible.

Further work is still required to complete the stratigraphic correlations at Rosevale, however it is inferred that given the pod-like nature of the deposit, this will be a difficult task. Work will continue in the next reporting period to ensure a stratigraphic model is produced to further define resource boundaries and additional targets.

Environment

During the 2010-2011 reporting period, drilling operations have been carried out, which require cleared, stable ground. This section outlines the environmental disturbance areas for each site:

Due to rain events, the Rosevale drill sites have not been rehabilitated as yet, however, this work will continue into the next reporting period.

TABLE 3: ENVIRONMENTAL DISTURBANCE AREAS FOR ROSEVALE

Hole	Location	Approximate Size	Approximate Area	Comments
RV001	Drill pad Access Track	40m x 30m 50m x 5m	1200m ² 250m ²	Cleared trees and scrub vegetation
RV002	Drill pad Access Track	40m x 30m -	1200m ² -	Slashed grass
RV003	Drill pad Access Track	40m x 30m -	1200m ² -	Slashed grass
RV004	Drill pad Access Track	40m x 30m -	1200m ² -	No clearing required, however, heavy vehicles were on site
RV005LC	Hole drilled on same site as RV004			
TOTAL			5050m²	

References

COXHEAD, B.A. 1987. EL 20/80 – Launceston Final Report CSR Energy Division

BACON, C.A. 1991. The coal resources of Tasmania. *Bull. geol. Surv. Tasm.*64.

Keywords

Coal, Brown Coal, Lignite, Rosevale Coalfield, Launceston Basin, Coal to Liquids.