

15.

The typical drilling practice was to drill up to two metres with 6 3/4" or 5 5/8" diameter bits using compressed air to return cuttings. A conductor pipe and T-piece were then set in the hole. The bits were changed to 4 3/4" or 4 1/2" diameter and the circulating medium changed to water. Cuttings were then flumed from the stand pipe onto a (1/32" - 1/4") screen, from which samples were taken every metre. A detailed account of drilling procedures is included as Appendix 7.

A summary of exploration statistics for the three drilling programmes March-April 1981, October to December 1981 and March-April 1982 are contained in Table 5 while details of drill hole statistics are contained in Appendix 1. The location of drillholes in EL20/80 Launceston is shown in Figures 2 and 4.

5.2.3 Geophysical Logging

Thirty-seven of the thirty-nine holes drilled during the March-April 1982 exploration programme were geophysically logged. The logging was undertaken by Century Geophysical Corporation of Australia. The following suite of logs were run: Gamma, Self Potential, Resistivity, Neutron Density and Caliper. Three separate density-caliper probes were run with source to detector spacings of 45cm, 20cm and 10cm. A digital recording was made onto cartridge tape, and a printout of the logs was supplied in the field.

Copies of geophysical logs from the 1981 exploration programme and the March-April 1982 exploration programme are included under a separate cover as Appendix 5.

5.2.4 Rotary Chip Hole Logging.

During rotary chip drilling, cuttings were flumed onto a mesh screen and logged onto the CSR borehole log sheets. Samples were taken every metre. Contamination during drilling was minimal because the hole was flushed after every metre of penetration.

All borehole information is currently being encoded onto the CSR computer based Coalbar system. Detailed english and graphic logs of the drill holes will be included in the next six monthly report.

5.2.5 Core Drilling

Five sites were chosen within the Loatta, Pipers Lagoons and Selbourne sub-basins to cut 100mm diameter cores (KMLC) of significant brown coal seams. A Triefus triple tube type core barrel was used. These drill holes were usually chipped to one metre above the coal, and the full brown coal section of the strata was cored.