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Approximately 20m of clay separates the B seam interval from a variably split D seam interval 6 - 50m thick and averaging about 30m. This D - zone persists areally over the greater part of the deposit, although it has been subject to erosion in certain areas. In the south of Loatta, a lower seam group, F, 7 - 25m thick, occurs 20 - 30m below the D seam interval.

With the assistance of geophysical log information, coal horizons, and most individual coal plies, can now be reasonably positively correlated between data points 200 - 500m apart. Correlations are less certain in the south-western sector of the deposit where borehole separation exceeds 500m. Considerable stratigraphic and lateral variation of working sections within the correlatable coal horizons is in evidence.

35 individual seams within the B, D, and F intervals have been shown to be correlatable between two or more boreholes. Of these, 25 are sufficiently developed to have been included in the computer reserves model. Seam designations are listed in Table 4.3. Isopach plots, masked off at a minimum seam thickness of 0.5m and maximum dry basis ash estimate of 50%, and interburden maps, have been created and are included with this report as Figures 4.3.2 - 4.3.55. New in situ reserve estimates based on the revised model, are given in Section 5.1.

East-west cross-sections, and a longitudinal tie-line, have been provided previously. From the seam isopach plots it can be seen that the majority of seams as defined are very limited in their distribution, significantly affecting the mineability of the deposit and reducing the gross tonnage of recoverable coal available. Individual seams range in thickness from 0.5m (the cut off limit) to about 9m, averaging perhaps 1.5 - 2.5m. Interburden thicknesses appear somewhat erratic, primarily as a matter of definition through the inclusion of high ash coal material with the interburden.