

SUMMARY

Triassic age black coal was discovered (or reappraised) principally in three sequences, of which the youngest (Sequence 1) is the most prospective, having the thickest and most continuous coal seams.

Optimum conditions for the growth and preservation of peat swamps (as indicated by coal factors), within Sequence 1 appear to have existed in the eastern portion of EL 20/82, and over most of EL 18/82.

Tertiary faulting reactivated many basement faults and produced horst and graben structures of several orders, of which the later order grabens were instrumental in the preservation of Sequence 1 lithologies.

In situ inferred reserves of coal were estimated for the Petherton - Anstey ($\approx 8 \times 10^6$ tonnes), York Plains ($\approx 42 \times 10^6$ tonnes) Colebrook ($\approx 15 \times 10^6$ tonnes), and Jericho ($\approx 56 \times 10^6$ tonnes) areas, for a combined total of $\approx 120 \times 10^6$ tonnes.

Pending confirmation by further exploration, the coal reserves in the Jericho area appears to satisfy the required resource objectives.