

8.1. In situ inferred reserves of coal in Sequence 1 were estimated using a minimum seam width of 1.0m, an overburden cover of  $\leq 50m$ , and a tonnage factor of  $1.65T/m^3$ .

8.2. Reserves of coal have been inferred in four areas for a combined total of  $\approx 120 \times 10^6$  tonnes;

Petherton - Anstey area:  $\approx 8 \times 10^6$  tonnes

Colebrook area:  $\approx 15 \times 10^6$  tonnes

York Plains area:  $\approx 42 \times 10^6$  tonnes

Jericho area:  $\approx 56 \times 10^6$  tonnes.

8.3. In accordance with standard terminology, these reserves range from the very small to the small categories.

9.1. Sequence 3 is seen as the "keystone" to understanding the freshwater sediments in EL's 18, 19 and 20/82.

9.2. Lithic and sublithic sandstones (Sequence 4) intertongue with lithic, sublithic and quartz sandstones (Sequence 3), which in turn inter-tongue with lutites and lithic to sub lithic sandstones (Sequence 2). Lithic sandstones (Sequence 1) overlie both Sequences 2 and 3, and represent the complete dominance of a volcanic provenance over a quartz rich provenance in the fluvial system.

Prior to Sequence 1 time, the volcanic lithic component of the sandstone had fluctuated since the first appearance in Sequence 4, (which also appears to have a relatively high ash fall tuff fraction).

9.3. Sequence 3 appears to represent the last influence of the quartzose source area(s), (?Precambrian Tyennan Block), being deposited contemporaneously with material derived from volcanic centres; coincident with the deposition of the multi sourced sandstones in this unit was the first significant development of peat swamps in Triassic time.

9.4. Many factors may be invoked to explain these features, including tectonic (associated with volcanism, fault induced changes to stream systems), and climatic (improved conditions both for the promotion of plant growth, and for the preservation of organic matter in swamps etc.).