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Howes Marsh, Kempton and Campania. The present area of EL's 18/82, 19/82 and 20/82 (covering a total area of 1498 sqr. km.), is contained within the original boundaries of EL 28/79.

Capricorn engaged in a thorough program of work consisting of geological reconnaissance, drilling of 9 cored holes (totalling \approx 500m), chip and core logging, geophysical logging, and analyses of coal seams.

Reinterpreted logs of these holes are included as Appendix 3.

However, despite detailed lithological logging, there were only limited attempts made to reconcile wireline logs with core logs, recoveries etc.

The distribution of the Capricorn drilling was 1 at Mike Howes Marsh, 1 at Jericho, 2 at Colebrook and 5 at York Plains.

However, coal seams intersected in areas of relatively close spaced drilling (York Plains, Colebrook), were not correlated.

The geophysical logging was done using a SIE T450 portable logger, which could provide a maximum of caliper, long spaced density, natural gamma radiation, and and single point resistance logs. In practise however, a complete suite of logs was only run in 4 of the 9 holes (Refer Table 1 for details).

Proximate analyses of coal seams were done both on an individual ply basis, and as full seams, but a major deficiency in this work was the omission of stone band analyses, thus precluding precise determination of coal quality.

More recently, the Geological Survey of Tasmania, as part of regional ground-water survey of the Midlands, drilled a deep hole near Melton Mowbray (Mt. Vernon No. 1), which encountered several coal seams.

This hole was logged by the author, independently of Bacon (1983), and the log of the upper section is included as Appendix 1.