

as Appendix 3, and graphic details are shown on sections AB, CD, GH, MN, ST and UV. (Figures 23, 24 and 25).

4.2.4. C.R.A.E. Pty. Ltd.

The current program of work, consisting of 31 open holes, encountered coal in 19 holes; however, 8 holes were abandoned (5 in dolerite, 2 in Tertiary sediments, 1 in Quaternary gravel), so that only 23 holes may be regarded as successfully testing their targets. The implied "coal strike rate" of 83% includes seams in Sequences 1, 2, 3 and 4 as follows:

Sequence 1: 43 intersections
 Sequence 2: 15 intersections
 Sequence 3: 10 intersections
 Sequence 4: 3 intersections.

Full details of intersections are shown in Table 5, logs of the holes are included as Appendix 4, and shown graphically on Figures 5 to 22, and on sections CD, EF, IJ, KL, MN, OP, QR, ST and UV (Figures 23, 24 and 25).

Coal seam widths have been arbitrarily classified as significant ($\geq 2.0\text{m}$), major (1.0 - 2.0m), medium (0.5 - 1.0m), and minor ($< 0.5\text{m}$).

Criteria for defining coal seams (coal and heavy dull coal) are:

- (i) Coal cuttings from drilling, generally confirmed by wireline logs (where applicable) with the appropriate calibration and corrections;
- (ii) The inclusion of stone bands $\leq 30\text{cm}$ wide in the seams.

The drilling program was successful in achieving 3 significant, 13 major, 22 medium and 33 minor seam intersections as follows:

Sequence 1: 3 significant, 9 major, 15 medium, 16 minor;
 Sequence 2: 3 major, 5 medium, 7 minor;
 Sequence 3: 1 major, 1 medium, 8 minor;
 Sequence 4: 1 medium, 2 minor.

The relevance of this distribution of seam widths is discussed under section 4.5.1.