

4.3. COAL SEAM CORRELATION

Coal seam correlation within Sequence 1 was done by a combination of methods , including position within the sequence, sediment association, geophysical character (particularly from LSD, BRD and NN logs), inferred relative densities, inter seam spacing and tuff marker horizons.

Correlation of seams in Sequences 2 and 3 was more complicated due to their interdigitating relationship, and of one (or both ?), with Sequence 4.

Although correlation of Sequence 2 and 3 seams in the York Plains area (section EF, Figure 23), and near Colebrook (sections QR, UV, Figure 25) has been attempted, the status of these correlations is much more tenuous than those made in Sequence 1.

In addition, the discontinuous nature of the coal seams in Sequence 2 and 3 has been intimated in the literature, and broadly confirmed by the present program.

Coal seams correlated in Sequence 1 occur in three areas; York Plains, Petherton-Anstey-Jericho, and Colebrook, as shown in Table 6.

Although a total of 6 seams have been recognised in the Jericho area, only 5 have been tentatively correlated in two or more holes, (i.e. seams A,B,C,D,E).

In the other areas 3 seams are tentatively correlated, seams L, M and N at Colebrook, and seams U, V and W at York Plains.

4.4. COAL QUALITY

In the absence of detailed calibration of wireline log responses with coal quality (ash content), precise evaluation of ash levels was not attempted.

As indicated in section 3.2.5.4., an approximate calibration was made to enable broad classification into coal, heavy dull coal, and carbonaceous mudstone.

Although specific RD values are reported in the logs of the holes, these should