

only be used as a guide to coal quality.

Typical Triassic coal in Tasmania ranges in ash content from $\approx 15\%$ to 40% , with the strong likelihood of a continuous spectrum through to $\approx 70\%$ ash, (Figure 4).

This feature, when considered against the decreasing reliability of gamma - gamma density logs with increasing ash, is not conducive to the estimation of absolute values of RD.

Incomplete proximate analyses of the coal at York Plains (Capricorn data), indicate a general similarity to Triassic coals elsewhere in the state.

4. 5. COAL POTENTIAL OF SEQUENCES 1, 2 AND 3

4.5.1. Seam Width Distributions

From the stratigraphic and coal intersection data in the previous sections it is apparent that Sequence 1, 2 and 3 have a range of seam widths.

However, differentiation of these sequences in terms of the objective criterion of $\geq 1.0\text{m}$ seam thickness (with implicit seam continuity), was considered necessary.

Although Sequences 2 and 3 would appear to be deficient in terms of coal seam continuity, an attempt was made to assess which sequence offered the optimum chance of hosting major/significant seams.

The frequency distributions of seam widths (Figure 26) have an approximate log normal distribution appearance, and these models were examined on the plot of the cumulative frequency distributions, as shown on Figure 27.

Although not perfect log normal distributions, the assumption of log normality was made for seam widths in all three sequences.

Based on this assumption, probabilities (P) of seam widths (w) being of given values were then estimated, as follows:

(i) $P(w \geq 0.5)$

Sequence 1: 0.57; Sequence 2: 0.24; Sequence 3: 0.25.