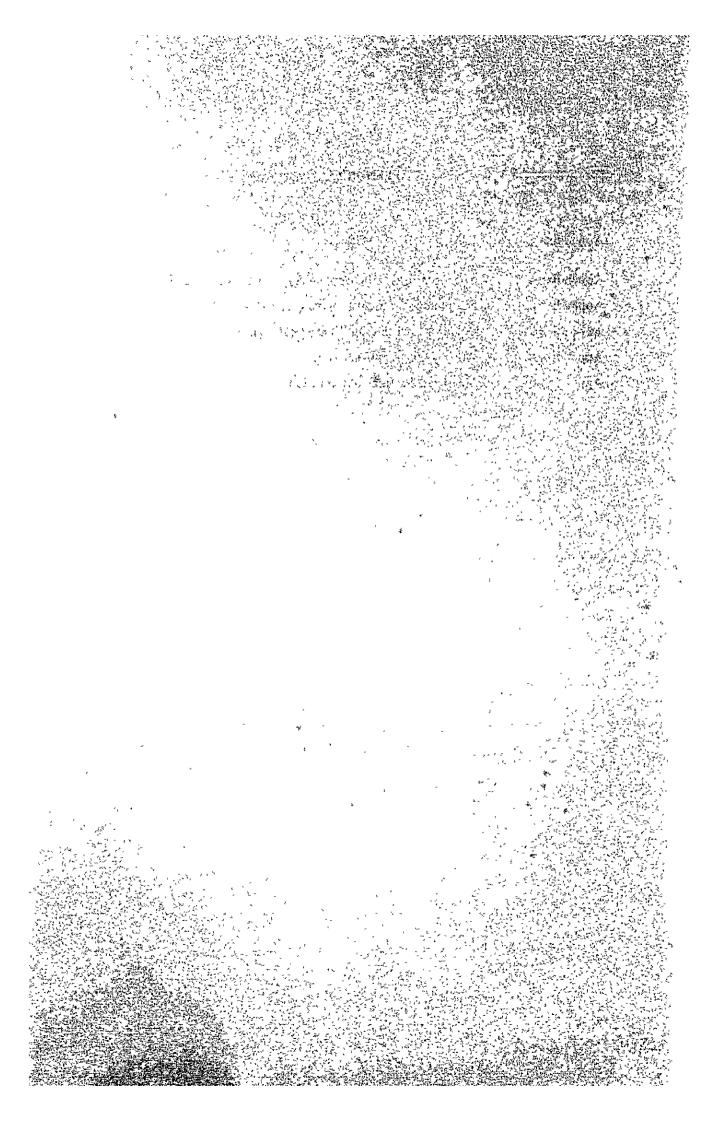
APPENDICES Appendix Title Appendix A Specifications to be Applied for Actual Geological Survey Appendix B Supplement to Coal Reserve Calculation under JIS Appendix C Calculation Table for Theoretical Coal Reserves Appendix D Analysis of Coal Quality Appendix E Measured Sections of Coal Seams NEST 25



APPENDIX A

SPECIFICATIONS TO BE APPLIED FOR ACTUAL GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

The actual geological field survey will consist of the following objects:

- a) Stratigraphy of coal bearing member
- b) Continuity of each coal seam and Correlation of every coal seam
- c) Geological structure
- d) Property of each coal

The description, arrangement, or both of the results should follow the above-mentioned items effectively and adaptively.

[1] DESCRIPTION OF LITHOFACIES

- a) The sedimentary rocks in the field have been classified by grain size. The grain size, and rock followed the classification proposed by F.T. Pettijohon (1948), which has been used most generally throughout the world. The classification is shown in Table A-I.
- b) he characteristics of rocks should be described with respect to the following properties;
 - Color, Hardness, Weathering Condition,
 - Minerals.
 - Fossils,
 - Sedimentary Structure,
 - and other properties.
- c) Thickness of bed should be measured with "metre" in the order of tenth or hundredth in decimals.
- d) The strike and dip of a bed or a fault should be measured at the most representative section to show general structure.
- e) Coal Seams and pyroclastic rock beds should be observed carefully because they might become key beds for interpreting geological sequences and structure.

[2] DESCRIPTION OF COAL SEAM

The following points should be given special attention:

- a) Prior to observation, weathered portions should be removed sufficiently, for more accurate analysis because coal quality at the weathered bed can be estimated worse than the original quality.
- b) The thickness of coal seam should be measured at right angles to the bed as much as possible in order to decrease possible errors in measurement.
- c) The measured coal section will be drawn to a scale of 1 : 20 or 1 : 50 under measuring unit of hundredth.
- d) Coal seam should be described as coal part is separated from such partings as coaly shale, black shale, and shale. The thickness of coal seam should be arranged into the following:

thickness of coal seam

thickness of coal

thickness of workable coal seam

thickness of workable coal

A example of measured coal section is shown in Figure A-I.

[3] ROUTE MAP

In general, results of geological survey will be described on the topographic map drawn to a scale of 1 : 10,000. When more detailed analysis is required, the route map will be drawn to a scale of 1 . 500 or 1 : 1,000 according to the accuracy of survey.

[4] TRENCHING

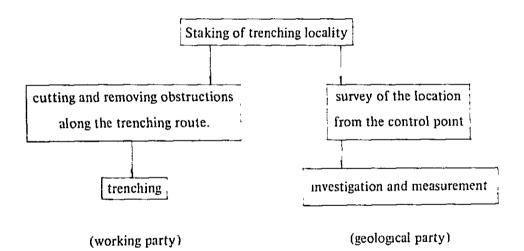
When natural outcrops are insufficiently exposed for establishing stratigraphy and confirming continuity of objective beds coal seams and faults, trench will be required for a observations. The necessary attentions and the manners on operation for "Trenching" are as follows:

(Attentions to be taken)

a) To determine the location of trenching route by considering following conditions as much as possible:

- i) To make trenching by keeping a right angle to the strike of bed.
- ii) To place a trench where the surface soil cover is in a small amount.
- iii) To place a trench where the waste by trenching is treated most easily.
- b) The width of trench shall be 60 cm. at the bottom as a standard. In the worst case, at least 30 cm, will be required to enter into the inside of trench for observation.
- c) It is necessary to investigated weathered rock masses to be removed for exposure of rocks.
- d) In the case of coal seam, it is important to expose itself good enough to observe from the foot wall to the hanging wall because more detailed measurement is required for the coal seam than for the other sedimentary rocks.
- e) The best way of trenching is to continue trenching as long as possible successively. However, it is physically difficult, additional trenching will be made near the main one. In that case, the most important caution is to confirm the mutual correlation between the two trenches by some key beds or particular stratigraphic sequences

(Operation)



[5] CLEANING OURCROP FOR OBSERVATION

Generally natural outcrops will be covered by such obstructive matters as plants, soil, debris, etc., or the altered unfavorably with the quality and feature. It is, therefore, necessary to clean the surface to be able to observe proper feature of outcrop precisely.

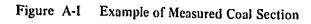
Figure A-II and III show the legend of measured coal section and the geological symbol used for the survey, respectively.

Table A-I. Table of Size Limits of Common Grade and Book Terms in Sediments

(By F. J. Pettijohn, 1948)

Pyroclastic		Aggregate		Volcanic block,	Tuff breccia	Lapilli tuff		99	COARSE TULI				Fine tuff	
đ		Fragment		Block	Bomb	Lapilli			ash			Fine ash		Volcanic dust
	,	Size	(mm)			32-	4				1/4-		1/64-	
	Angular		Aggregate		Rubble (unconsolidated)	Breccia (consolidated)								
	V		rragment	Block				<u>, </u>	- <u></u>					
			P		шекаде	r	<u>, </u>		əuc	og s pu	.eS		əuoq	spnw
Clastic	Subangular	gate	Consolidated	Boulder conglomerate	Cobble conglomerate	Pebble conglomerate	<i>Granule</i> conglomerate	Very coarse sandstone	Coarse sandstone	Medium sandstone	Fine sandstone	Very fine sandstone	Siltstone	Claystone, Shale
<u>c1</u>	Rounded, Subrounded, Subangul		Unconsolidated	Boulder gravel	Cobble gravel	Pebble gravel	Granule gravel	Very coarse sand	Coarse sand	Medium sand	Fine sand	Very fine sand	Silt	Clay
	Roun	4	r ragment	Boulder	Cobble	Pebble	Granule			Sand			silt	Clay
	*	Size	(mm)	256	64					3 / -		-91/1		007/1

(* Wentworth Size Class)



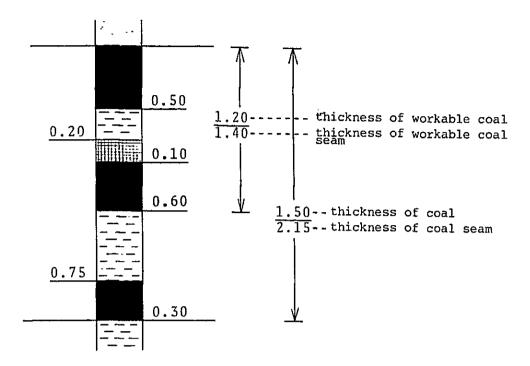


Figure A-II Legend of Measured Coal Section

	bright coal	bt.c.	(C ₁)
	dull coal	d.c.	(C ₂)
	second coal	2nd c.	(C ₃)
-	striated coal	stria.c	:.
	coaly shale	c.sh.	
	ganbai (crushed c.sh.) ganb.	
///:	black shale	bk.sh.	
	shale bearing coal st	riation	
	coal patch and carbon	matter	

	_	-III Geol	ogical Symbol	
(Structı ∞√″	ıre) strike & dip (b. N30	E;20W)	"/ reversed	bed
80 ₆₁ /3,	fault (F. N40E;30W		"/ reversed	
43	anticline axis	,	erfold anticline a	
i		1		
/	syncline axis	•	erioid syncline a	X15
Ē	strike & dip of coal	seam		
[strike & dip of coaly	shale a	and black shale	
	boundary of rocks			
~~~~~	unconformable boundar	у		
	confiremed fault line	,		
<del>*</del>	inferred fault line			
( Fossil	and others ) (	Lithofa	cies )	
×	animal		conglomerate	(red ball)
<b>'</b>	plant			(red point)
$\sim$	bivalves shell	· · · · ·	medium ss.	(orange)
Ð	gastropods shell		fine ss.	(yellow)
රා	foraminifer		laminated ss.	,
ŧ	conifer plant		sandy sh. & silt:	stone
4	broad leaf		sh. & mudstone	(yellow green) (blue)
θ	nodule		alternated sh. &	
\$	sand pipe	<u> </u>	tuff	(pink)
Å	cross lamina		volcanic rocks	(red)
\$	oil scepage	101 7101	debris	(brown)
Ţ	water seepage		alluival	(sky blue)

A--6

### APPENDIX B

## SUPPLEMENT TO COAL RESERVE CALCULATION UNDER JIS

In general, (what is called) the recoverable coal reserves is calculated by multiplying only the proved coal reserves I-A and  $I-B^{(*1)}$  out of the abovementioned theoretically minable reserves by the safety ratio^(*2) and the recovery ratio^(*3), and the probable and the possible reserves are not considered. The recoverable coal reserves thus calculated will directly lead to practical evaluation of the mining at this stage. However, calculation of the recoverable coal reserves was omitted this time, because the projected area was considered to be a virgin coal field which was systematically investigated for the first time and the coal seams occur unstably in the sedimentary environment.

- *1) The proven coal reserves I and II are classified by depth. Reserve I is within the limit of the currently minable depth.
- *2) Safety ratio
  - a) Disadvantages in the course of mining such as unexpected faults, folding, expansion, and contraction of coal seams are practically impossible to foresee in (a limited accuracy of) the survey. Accordingly, actual recoverable coal reserves will be less than the proved reserves I of the theoretically minable coal reserves.
     Namely, possible geological risks derived from the characteristics of the geology and

coal seams as well as from the calculated theoretical proved reserves I. In short, the safety ratio is that which the factors of the natural conditions should be deducted.

- b) The proved reserves I of the theoretically minable coal reserves multiplied by the safety ratio is called the safety reserves, which is actually minable.
- c) The safety ratio will increase as the degree of accuracy of the survey becomes higher and/or as the geology and the coal seams are in stabler and better condition. In general, the safety ratio of the proved reserves I-A is assumed to be 100 - 80 % and that of the proved reserves I-B is assume to be 90 - 60 %. It is lower in an area with many faults or folds or in an area where igneous rocks are observed.
- d) It is extremely difficult to numerically define the safety ratio and the recovery ratio (Refer to *3). The following table shows the factors affecting the safety ratio.

## Safety Ratio Factors

Accuracy of the survey	(A) Investigators	<ul> <li>(1) Survey skill</li> <li>(2) Differences investigators on the basis of subjec- tive difference</li> </ul>
	(B) Kinds & den- sity of the survey	<ol> <li>Underground geological survey</li> <li>Surface geological survey</li> <li>Test drilling survey</li> <li>Geophysical survey</li> </ol>
Geological condition	<ol> <li>(1) Fault</li> <li>(2) Change in the</li> <li>(3) Change in the</li> <li>(4) Change in the</li> <li>(5) Contemporaneou</li> <li>(6) Unconformity</li> <li>(7) Influence of vol</li> <li>(8) Unexpected min</li> <li>(9) Others</li> </ol>	coal thickness coal property s erosion olcanic rocks

## *3) Recovery ratio

The recoverable coal reserve is the actual amount recovered from safety reserves. The recovery ratio is the percentage of the recoverable coal reserve to the safety reserves. (= clean coal reserve)

### Explanation

- a) In mining coal seams, the actual clean coal yield from the coal reserves is much smaller than the safety reserves depending of such as coal quality, the floor and roof beds, the mining methods, and techniques of coal preparation. Namely, the recovery ratio indicates that the preceding factors which affects the safety ratio of mainly aftificial conditions should be deducted from the safety reserves. The safety reserves multiplied by the recovery ratio makes the recoverable reserves, which is the clean coal reserve obtained at the mine.
- b) The safety ratio and the recoverable reserves are calculated only in terms of the proven reserves I. The theoretically minable coal reserves would be calculated in terms of the proven reserve II, and the reserve with more uncertainty (probable and possible reserves).

(Class)	(Coal Thickness)
lst	more than 100 cm
2nd	60 - under 100 cm
3rd	30 - under 60 cm

Classification by Coal Thickness except Partings (JIS)

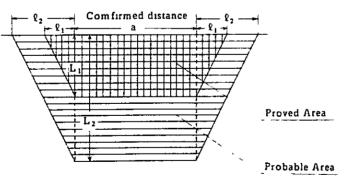
Coal which have coal thickness less than 30 cm and the ratio less than 50 % coalthickness/seam thickness, are not calculated in principle.

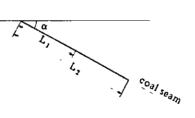
Table B	Calculation Area by Comfirmed Distance
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tion (	S S	Comfirmed distance	less than 1 km.				1 km. to 3 km.				longer over than 3 km.				
Classification (Quality)	kne oal	Area Classification	Proved area		Probable area		Proved area		Proba	Probable area		Proved area		Probable area	
		Limit of distance	Along Slope Dip (L ₁ ) (m)	Along Strike (l1) (m) )	For D1p (L2) (m)	For Strike (l2) (m)	For Dip (L ₁ ) (m)	For Strike (l ₁ ) (m)	For D1p (L2) (m)	For Strike (l2) (m)	For Dip (L ₁ ) (m)	For Strike (l ₁ ) (m)	For D1p (L2) (m)	For Strike (l2) (m)	
D.E	mor	e than 1.0 m.	1/2 a	250	a	500	1/4(a+1,000)	250	1/2(a+1,000)	500	1,000	250	2,000	500	
1	0.6	m. to 1.0 m.	3/8 a	190	3/4 a	380	3/16(a+1,000)	190	3/8(a+1,000)	380	750	190	1,500	380	
A, B, C,		m. to 0.6 m.	1/4 a	125	1/2 a	250	1/8(a+1,000)	125	1/4(a+1,000)	250	500	125	1,000	250	
i i	mor	e than 1.0 m.	1/4 a	125	1/2 a	250	1/8(a+1,000)	125	1/4 (a+1,000)	250	500	125	1,000	250	
<u> </u>	0.6	m. to 1.0 m.	3/16 a	95	3/8 a	190	3/32(a+1,000)	95	3/16(a+1,000)	190	375	95	750	190	
D.E	ļ	e than 1.0 m.	1/4 a x cosec d	250	1/2 a x cosec d	500	1/8(a+1,000) x cosec d	250	1/4(a+1,000) x cosec d	500	500 x cosec d	250	1,000 x cosec d	500	
ι Ο Β	0.6	m. to 1.0 m.	3/16 a x cosec d	190	3/8 a x cosec d	380	3/32(a+1,000) x cosec d	190	3/16(a+1,000) x cosec d	380	375 x cosec d	190	750 x cosec d	380	
, A, E	0.3	m. to 0.6 m.	1/8 a x cosec d	125	1/4 a x cosec d	250	1/16(a+1,000) x cosec d	125	1/8(a+1,000) x cosec d	250	250 x cosec d	125	500 x cosec d	250	
<b></b>	mor	e than 1.0 m.	l/8 a x cosec d	125	1/4 a x cosec d	250	1/16(a+1,000) x cosec d	125	1/8(a+1,000) x cosec d	250	250 x cosec đ	125	500 x cosec d	250	
ţr.	`0 <b>.</b> 6	m. to 1.0 m.	1/32 a x cosec d	95	3/16 a x cosec d	190	3/64(a+1,000) x cosec d	95	1/32(a+1,000) x cosec d	190	190 x cosec d	95	375 x cosec d	190	

Remarks a) Symbols used in the table are shown in the following figure,

b) Classification by coal quality is shown in the smaller table to the right





		Calorific Values (dry, ash free base -cal/	Fuel Kg Ratio	Coking Property	Notes
Anthracite (A)	л1 Л2		more than 9.0 more than 4.0	חסח כסגואט	Natural coke was occur- ied by volcanic rock
Bituminous Coal (B, C)	в1 62	more than 8,400	more than 1.5 less than 1.5	heavy coking	Teo by Vorcanic Fock
	c	less than 6,400 more than 6,100	-	coking	
Subbituminous Cos)	D	less than 8,100 more than 7,800	-	soft coking	
(D, E)	E	less than 7,800 more than 7,300	-	non coking	
Brown Coal(Lignite)	11	less than 7,300 more than 6,800	-		
(۲)	F2	less than 6,000 more than 5,800	-	non coking	

(PLANE)

(PROFILE)

Classificati n by Coal Quality(JIS)

# CALCULATION TABLE FOR THEORETICAL COAL RESERVES

## Seam V-1 (Eastern Block)

(Eastern E	TOCK	·				
	Level(m)	Area(m ² )	Dip(sec.)	Seam Thick- ness(m)	S.G	Reserves(m.t.)
	200-300	15,500	22°(1.08)	1.10	1.5	27,621
Proved Area	100-200	91,000	21°(1.07)	1.10	1.5	160,661
	0-100	93,750	22°(1.08)	1.10	1.5	167,063
Total	<u></u>	200,250	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			355,345
	200-300	38,750	22°(1.08)	1.10	1.5	69,053
Probable	100-200	38,500	<b>21°(1.</b> 07)	1.10	1.5	67,972
Area	0-100	91,250	22°(1.08)	1.10	1.5	162,608
	-100- 0	54,750	14°(1.03)	1.10	1.5	93,048
Total	<u></u>	223,250	• •		:	392,681
	200-300	42,500	22°(1.08)	1.10	1.5	75,735
Possible	100-200	82,500	21°(1.07)	1.10	1.5	145,654
Area	0-100	85,000	22°(1.08)	1.10	'1.5	151,470
	-100- 0	285,000	14°(1.03)	1.10	1.5	484,358
Total		495,000		1	•	857,217
			and the second	to a second s	·	

(Western B	lock)					
	Level(m)	Area(m ² )	Dip(sec.)	Seam Thick- ness(m)	s.G	Reserves(m.t.)
Proved Area	200-300	15,750	29°(1.14)	1.10	1.5	29,626
	+300	840	32°(1.18)	1.10	1.5	1,635
Probable Area	200-300	44,870	29°(1.14)	1.10	1.5	84,400
112.00	100-200	6,540	29°(1.14)	1.10	1.5	12,302
Total		52,250			<u></u>	98,337
••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	+300	6,100	32°(1.18)	1.10	1.5	11,877
Possible Area	200-300	151,400	29°(1.14)	1.10	1.5	284,783
ni cu	100-200	180,500	29°(1.14)	1.10	1.5	339,521
Total		338,000			<u> </u>	636,181

<u>Seam V-7</u> (Eastern Block)

	Level(m)	Area (m ² )	Dip(sec.)	Seam Thick- ness(m)	s.G	Reserves(m.t.)
Proved	+200	4,670	15°(1.04)	1.00	1.5	7,285
Area	100-200	72,080	15°(1.04)	1.00	1.5	112,445
Total		76,750				119,730
Probable	+200	225	15°(1.04)	1.00	1.5	351
Area	100-200	76,225	15°(1.04)	1.00	1.5	118,911
Total	1	76,450				119,262

## (Western Block)

	: Level(m)	Area (m ² )	Dip(sec.)	Seam Thick- ness(m)	s.G	Reserves(m.t.)
Proved Area	100-200	67,750	4°(1.00)	1.00	1.5	101,625
Probable Area	100-200	115,000	4°(1.00)	1.00	1.5	172,500

Seam V-9 (Eastern Block)

	Level(m)	Area (m ² )	Dip(sec.)	Seam Thick- ness(m)	s.G	Reserves(m.t.)
Proved Area	100-200	237,500	6°(1.01)	1.70	1.5	611,681

## (Western Block)

<u></u>	Level(m)	Area(m ² )	Dip(sec.)	Seam Thick- ness(m)	S.G	Reserves(m.t.)
	100-200	92,250	37°(1.25)	1.70	1.5	294,047
Proved Area	0-100	83,250	40°(1.31)	1.70	1.5	278,097
	-0	11,000	40°(1.31)	1.70	1.5	36,746
Total		186,500				608,890

## Seam U-3

	Block	Area(m ³ )	Dip(sec.)	Seam Thick- ness(m)	s.G	Reserves(m.t.)
•	ם	62,500	14°(1.03)	0.80	1.5	77,250
f ·	Е	8,860	14°(1.03)	0.80	1.5	10,951
Proved	F	12,550	15°(1.04)	0.80	1.5	15,662
Area	G	11,070	15°(1.04)	0.80	1.5	13,815
1 5 4	Н	12,300	15°(1.04)	0.80	ì.5	15,350
Total		107,280			† <del></del>	133,028
:	D	76,280	14°(1.03)	0.80	1.5	94,282
•	E	34,450	14°(1.03)	0.80	1.5	42,580
Probable	F	52,530	15°(1.04)	0.80	1.5	65,557
Area	G	51,060	15°(1.04)	0.80	1.5	63,723
	H	49,290	15°(1.04)	0.80	1.5	61,514
' Total		263,610		1	£	327,656
······································	Level(m)	Area(m ³ )	Dip(sec.)	Seam Thick- ness(m)	S.G	Reserves(m.t.)
	200-250	40,000	15°(1.04)	0.80	1.5	49,920
Possible D.E	150-200	50,750	15°(1.04)	0.80	1.5	63,336
Area	100-150	91,250	14°(1.03)	0.80	1.5	112,785
	50-100	245,250	14°(1.03)	0.80	1.5	303,129
Total		427,250		1	· · · ·	529,170
Descilli	+100	32,500	15°(1.04)	0.80	1.5	40,560
Possible F.G.H	· 50-100	152,500	15°(1.04)	0.80	1.5	190,320
Area	0- 50	290,000	15°(1.04)	0.80	1.5	361,920
Total	·•	475,000	:			592,800

Denn D D		Seam	<u>0-6</u>		
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	Block	Area(m ³ )	Dip(sec.)	Seam Thick- ness(m)	s.G	Reserves(m.t.)
	А	12,060	16°(1.04)	0.75	1.5	14,110
Proved Area	В	19,930	15°(1.04)	, 0.75	1.5	23,318
	с	12,970	15°(1.04)	, 0.75	1.5	15,175
Total		44,960				52,603
Probable	AB	107,230	16°(1.04)	0.75	1.5	125,459
Area	С	38,880	15°(1.04)	0.75	1.5	45,490
Total		146,110		1		170,949
• <u> </u>	Level(m)	Area(m ³ )	Dip(sec.)	Seam Thick- ness(m)	s.G	Reserves(m.t.)
Possible	200-250	30,500	15°(1.04)	0.75	1.5	35,685
A.B	150-200	68,500	16°(1.04)	0.75	1.5	80,145
Area	100-150	84,250	16°(1.04)	0.75	1.5	98,573
Total		183,250				214,403
Possible	+100	44,250	15°(1.04)	0.75	1.5	51,773
B.C Area	50-100	75,000	15°(1.04)	0.75	1.5	87,750
Total	·····	119,250	ı		ł	139,523

## APPENDIX D

## ANALYSIS OF COAL QUALITY

Table D-I. * Proximate Analysis * Calorific Value * Total Sulphur * Specific Gravity Table D-II. * Chlorine Content * Ultimate Analysis * Composition of Ash * Non-combustible Sulphur Content * Ash Fusion Temperature * Free Swelling Index * Hard Grove Index Table D-III.* Maceral Analysis Table D-IV. * Component Ratio of Vitrinite Type * Mean Maximam Reflectance Table D-V. * Float and Sink Test (sample T011604) Figure D-I. * Washability Curves (sample T011604) Figure D-II.* Correlation between Ash and Calorific Value Table D-VI. * Calculation Table of Correlation between Ash and Calorific Value Figure D-III., D-IV. and D-V. Measured Sections of Coal Seams

Table D-I.

Seam or	Sample			Analysi	s	Cal.V.	T.S.	S.G.
<u>Area Name</u>	Name	Mt. (%)	Ash(%)	V.M. (%)	F.C. (%)	(kcal/kg)	(१)	<u> 0.u.</u>
<u>B-6</u>	M060502	12.0	36.7	28.8	22.5	2,970	6.93	1.85
V-1	T011915	9.7	11.5	40.5	38.3	5,440	2.70	1.50
	T011910	10.4	15.6	38.7	35.3	4,780	4.29	1.64
	T020447	10.9	26.8	35.5	26.8	4,120	3.50	1.72
V - 5	T011705	11.0	30.7	33.7	24.6	3,830	2.10	1,69
V-7	M012708	11.0	24.6	34.8	29.6	4,540	2.90	1.68
V - 9	T011604	11.0	8.8	42.9	37.3	5,630	0.90	1.45
	" (Մր)	10.2	8.1	42.9	38.8	5,670	1.40	1.47
	'' (Nd)	10.2	10.3	42.0	37.5	5,400	0.50	1.48
	" (Lw)	10.6	10.0	41.9	37.5	5,460	0.70	1.47
	T011607	12.9	11.3	41.1	34.7	5,170	1.56	1.64
	T011612	15.1	9.9	40.7	34.3	5,200	1.20	1.49
S	M021205	12.9	25.1	37.1	24.9	4,230	3.03	1.72
·····	M021710	14.2	18.8	37.4	29.6	4,390	1.49	1.64
U-3	T062012	13.8	11.1	39.4	35.7	5,070	0.72	1.53
	T062110	14.0	13.6	38.9	33.5	4,950	1.56	1.49
U-6	T061711	13.6	17.5	39.0	29.9	4,680	4.13	1.61
	T061915	14.0	18.9	41.2	25.9	4,870	2.60	1.55
D	M030201	12.6	37.1	29.2	21.1	2,850	4.48	1.89
D-4	M061903	11.6	41.6	28.5	18.3	2,530	3.56	1.96

## (Note) Abbreviation in Table

- * Seam or Area Name
  - (B) Rio Bocuares Area
  - (V) Carbón Volio Area
  - (S) Sand Box Area
  - (U) Carbón Uno Area
  - (D) Carbón Dos Area

# * Items of Analysis

- (Mt.) Moisture (T.S.) Total Sulphur
- (V.M.) Volatile Matter (S.G.) Specific Gravity
- (F.C.) Fixed Carbon
- (Cal.V.)Calorific Value
  - D-2.

Table D-II.

Table D-11.						
Seam Name	V-1	V-5	V-7	V-9	U-3	U-6
Sample Name	T011915	T011705	M012708	T011604	T062012	т061915
Chlorine Content (%)	0.002	0.002	0.001	0.004	0.000	0.010
Ultimate Analysis						
Carbon (C) (%)	59.7	43.3	49.6	64.2	61.7	57.0
Hydrogen (H) (%)	5.2	4.4		6		5.1
Nitrogen (N) (%)	1.0				1.3	1.1
Sulfur (S) (%)	3.0					0.6
Oxygen (0) (%)	18.3		1		1	
Ash (%)	12.8				12.9	22.1
Composition of Ash						
SiO ₂ (%)	35.24	49.94	37.09	25.37	27.99	23.27
$Al_2\bar{O}_3$ (%)	30.83	30.61	26.21			12.83
Fe ₂ 0 ₃ (%)	28.94	10.38	15.42		1	
CaÕ (%)	1.46	2.66			17.74	
MgO (%)	0.44	1.43	1.43	2.88	3.40	•
Na ₂ O (%)	0.27	0.35	0.15	0.23	0.66	1
к ₂ 0 (%)	0.25	0.53	0.13	0.27	0.51	0.35
ՏՕ ₃ (%)	1.04	2.46	10.01	18.75	14.29	27.66
TiO ₂ (٤)	1.23	1.50	1.13	1.35	0.78	0.94
₽ ₂ 0 ₅ (%)	0.22	0.10	0.19	0.12	0.14	0.10
MnO (%)	0.03	0.06	0.07	0.20	1.87	0.13
Non-combustible						
Sulfur Content (%)	0.1	0.3	1.1	0.7	0.6	2.1
Ash Fusion Temperature Initial						
Deformation (°C)	1 400	1 470	1 1 10	1 1 220	1 100	1 1 100
1	1,420 1,450				· ·	
Hemispherical (°C) Fluid (°C)	1,450					1 · · ·
						1,230
Free Swelling Index	0	0	0	0	<u>  </u>	<u> </u>
Hard Grove Index	43	52	47	41	41	43

Table D-III.

Se	am Name		V-1	V-5	V <b>-</b> 7	V-9
Sa	mple Name		T011915	T011705	M012708	T011604
	Vitrinite	(%)	79.5	64.2	65.9	76.0
Analysis	Exinite Sporinite Resinite	(%) (%)	2.8	5.5 1.5	4.3 2.1	5.5 2.5
Maceral An	Inertinite Micrinite Sclerotinite Fusinite	(&) (&) (&)	3.6 2.3 2.0	1.8 2.9 0.9	5.3 2.1 2.0	5.2 2.9 2.2
W	Mineral	(%)	8.1	23.2	18.3	5.7

Table D-IV.

Seam Name	V-1	V-5	V-7	V-9
Sample Name	T011915	T011705	M012706	T011604
Component Ratio of Vitrinite Type				
V ₃ (%)	38	40	37	74
V4 (%)	60	60	59	26
V5 (%)	2	0	4	0
Mean Maximam	-			
Reflectance	0.42	0.41	0.42	0.38

Table D-V.

	Sam	ole	- T (	01	16	04
--	-----	-----	-------	----	----	----

	1	1	Flo	a ts	Sir	185
5.G.	Wt 7	Ash%	Wt %	Ash%	Wt %	Ash
- 1.30	27.35	4.1	27.35	4.1	72.65	8.
1.30/1.35	38.53	5.6	65.88	5.0	34.12	12
1.35/1.40	21.40	8.6	87.28	5.9	12.72	19.4
1.40/1.60	11.41	15.8	98.69	7.0	1.31	51.
+ 1.60	1.31	51.2	100	7.6		
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	ļ	<u> </u>	├	┝

Figure D-I.

Washability Curves

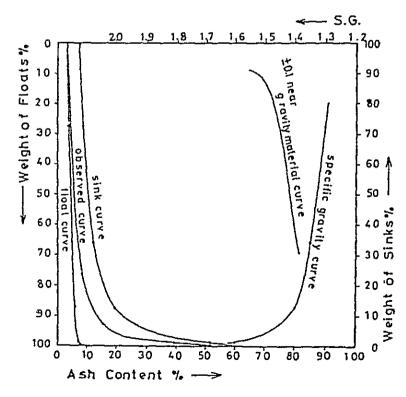
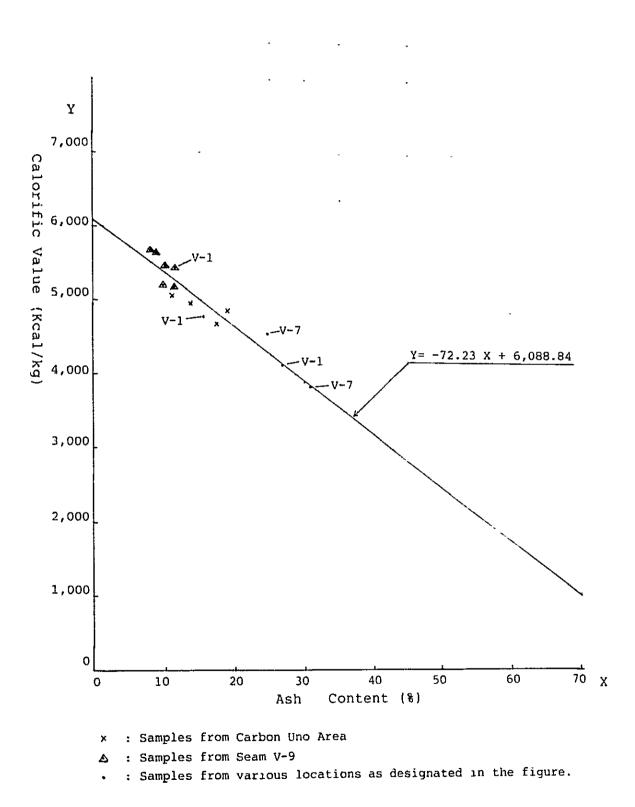




Figure D-II.

Correlation between Ash and Calorific Value



## Table D-VI.

Calculation Table of Correlation between Ash and Calorific Value

S. No.	Ash: X	Cal: Y	(X-X)	(X- <u>Y</u> )	(x-x) ²	(Y- <u>¥</u> 2)	$(X-\overline{X})(Y-\overline{Y})$
To6 2110	13.6	4,950	-1.65	-39.33	2.72	1,394	61.6
2012	11.1	5,070	-4.15	82.67	17.22	6,834	-343.1
1711	17.5	4,680	2.25	-307.33	5.06	94,452	-691.5
1915	18.9	4,870	3.65	<b>-</b> 117.33	13.32	13,766	-428.3
Tol 1910 (V-1)	15.6	4,780	0.35	-207.33	0.12	42,986	-72.6
1915 (V-1)	11.5	5,440	-3 <u>.</u> 75	452.6	14.06	204,910	-1,697.5
To2 0447 (V-1)	26.8	4,120	11.55	-867.33	133.40	752,261	-10,017.7
Tol 1705 (V-5)	30.7	3,830	15.45	-1157.33	238.70	1339,413	-17,880.7
Mol 1708 (V-7)	24.6	4,540	9.35	-447.33	87.42	200,104	-4,182.5
Tol 1604 (V-9)	8.8	5,630	-6.45	642.67	41.60	413,025	-4,145.2
1607 ( " )	11.3	5,170	-3.95	182.67	15.60	33,368	-721.5
1612 ( " )	9.9	5,200	-5.35	212.67	28.62	45,229	-1,137.8
<u>1604–</u> U (")	8.1	5,670	-7 <u>.</u> 15	682.67	51.12	466.038	-4,881.1
-M (")	10.3	5,400	-4.95	412.67	<u>2</u> 4.50	170.299	-2,042.7
-L (")	10.0	5,460	-5-25	472.67	27.56	223,417	-2,481.5
Total	228.7	74,810	-	-	701.02	4,007,496	-50,662.1
Average	15.25	4,987.33					

$$Sx = \sqrt{701.02/15} = 6.84$$

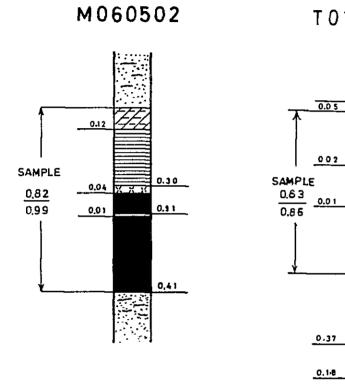
Sy=  $\sqrt{4007,496/15} = 516.88$ 

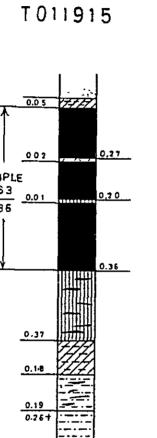
$$\gamma = \frac{-50,662}{\sqrt{701.02 \times 4,007,496}} = \frac{-50,662}{53,003} = -0.95583$$

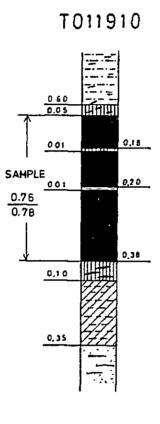
$$Y-4987.33 = (-0.9558) \times \frac{516.88}{6.84} \times (X-15.25)$$

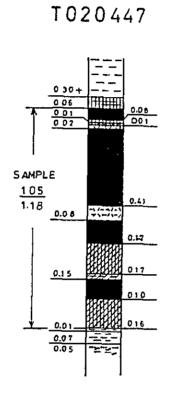
Y = -72.23X + 4,987.33 + 1,101.51Y = -72.23X + 6,088.84

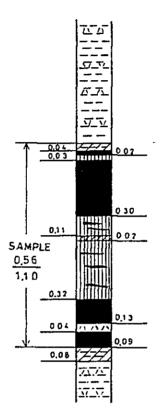
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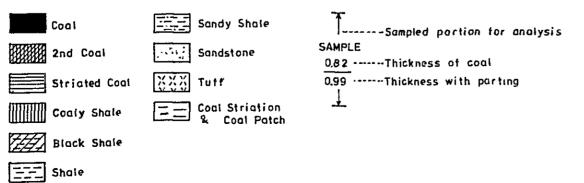




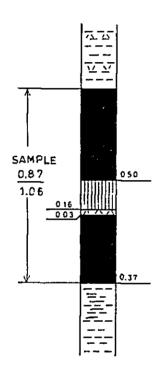


# LEGEND

M060502 : Location number of coal outcrop



M012708



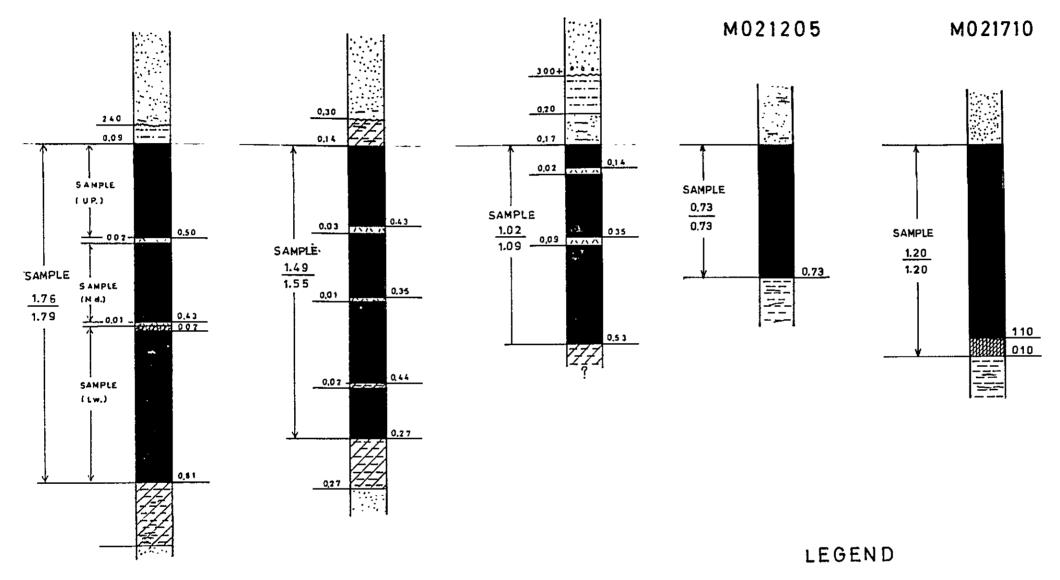


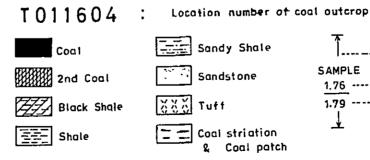


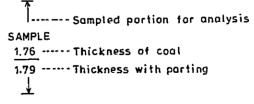
T011604



T011612



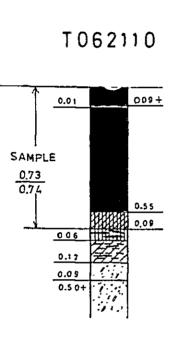


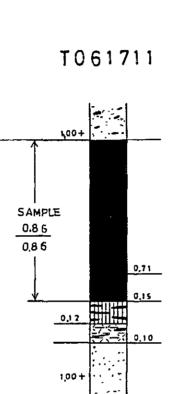


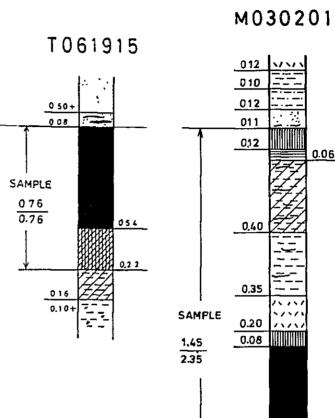
1.79 ----- Thickness with parting

T062012 o 1.00+ 0,15 Ξ. 0,16 0,20 001 SAMPLE  $\frac{0.83}{0.87}$ 0.47 0.01 0.16 0 02 010 -2-

0.25+







7.3-

.__

1.1

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0.02

~0.05

0.06

0.82

0.37

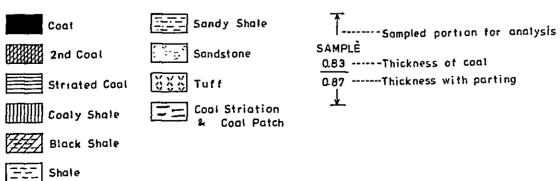
0.20

비린

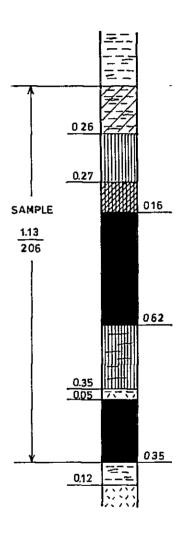




T062012 : Location number of coal outcrop



M061903

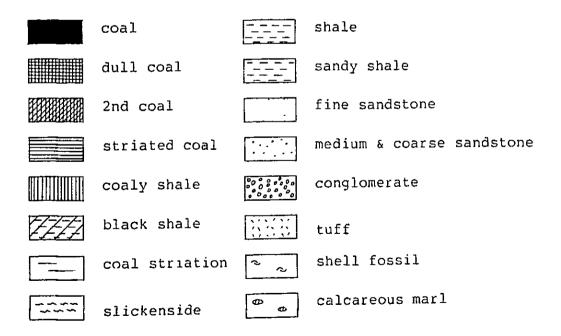


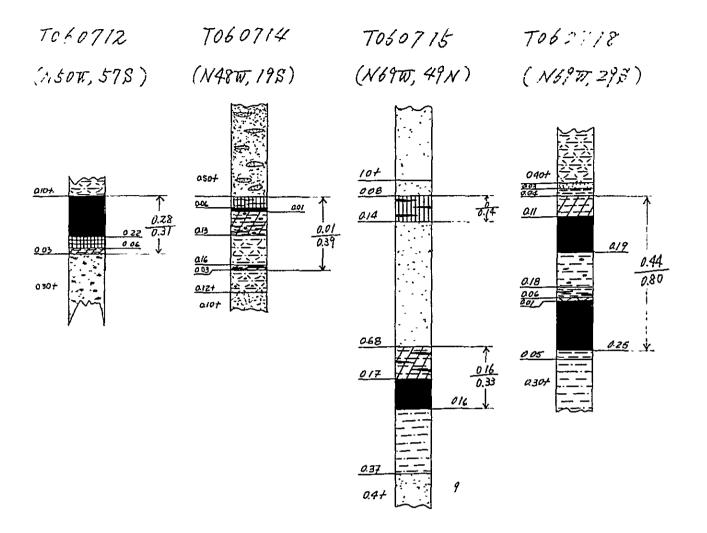
APPENDIX E.

MEASURED SECTIONS OF COAL SEAMS

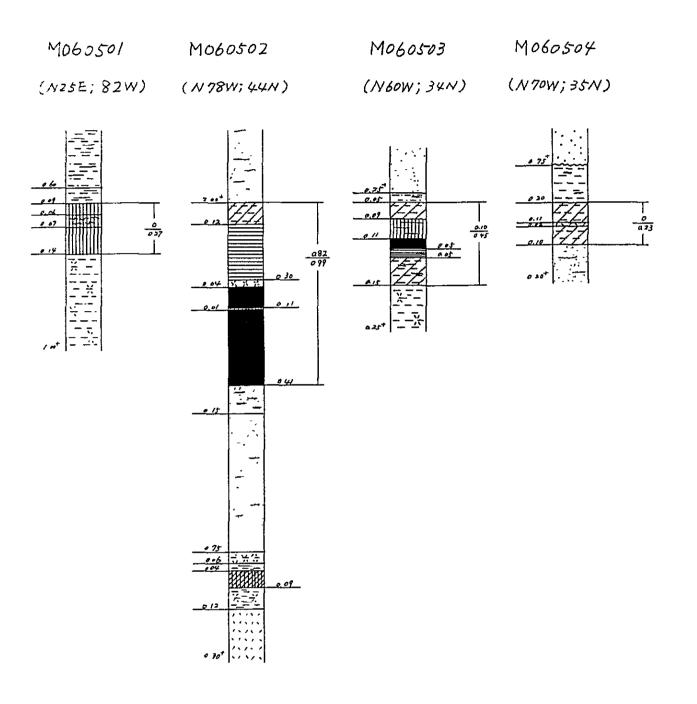
| | Page | |
|--------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Río Bocuares Area | E-2. | to E-8. |
| Far West Area | E-9. | to E-13. |
| Carbon Volio Area | E-14. | to E-45. |
| (Northern Part of Volio II Fau | lt)(E-42. | to E-45.) |
| Sand Box Area | E-46. | to E-55. |
| Carbon Uno Area | E-56. | to E-74. |
| Carbon Dos Area | E-75. | to E-93. |
| Carbon Tres Area | E-94. | to E-96. |
| Rio Tuba Area | E-97. | |
| Fila Carbon Cahuita Area | E-98. | |

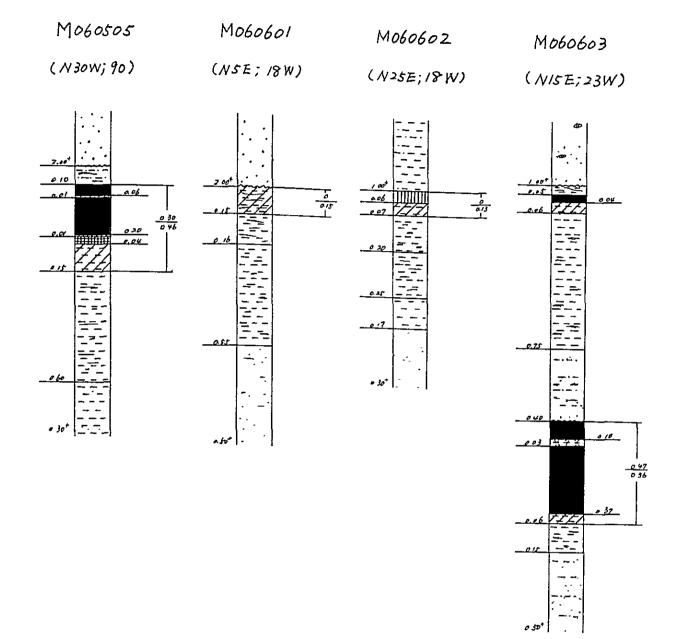
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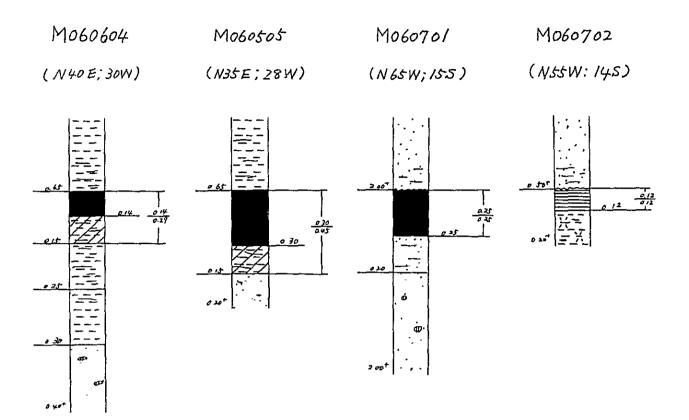




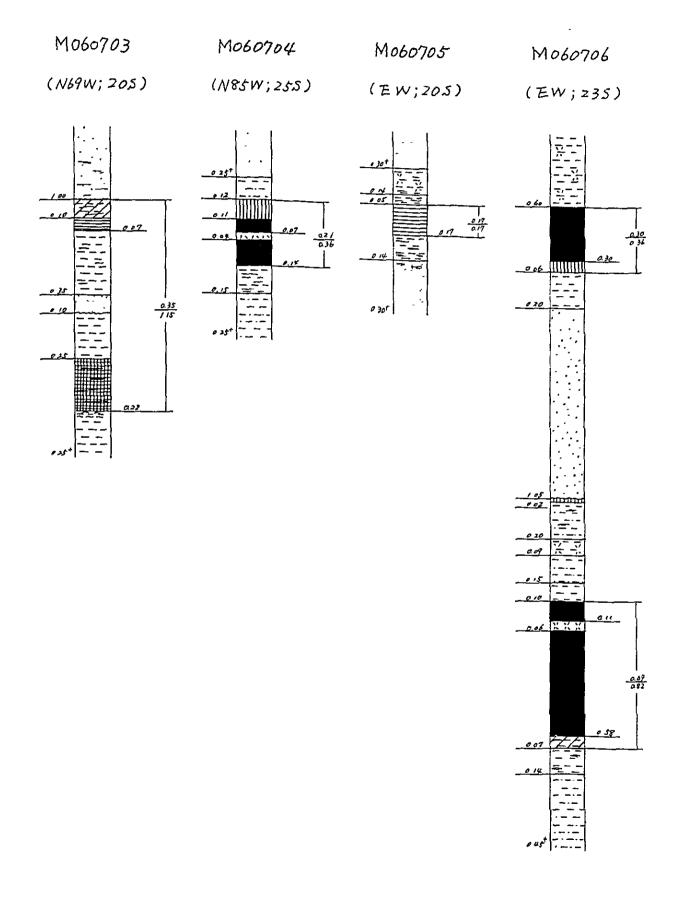
<u>075+</u> +0 0.24 0.35+ 0.44+ 0.35+ 024 009 0.10+ 0.44 015 0.15 0.19 <u>a 35</u> 003 052 0.107

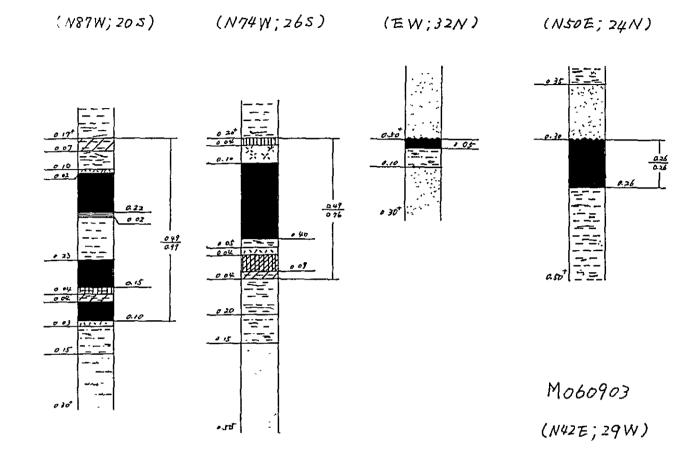






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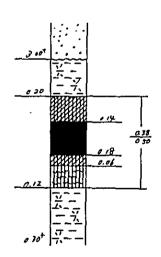




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M060802

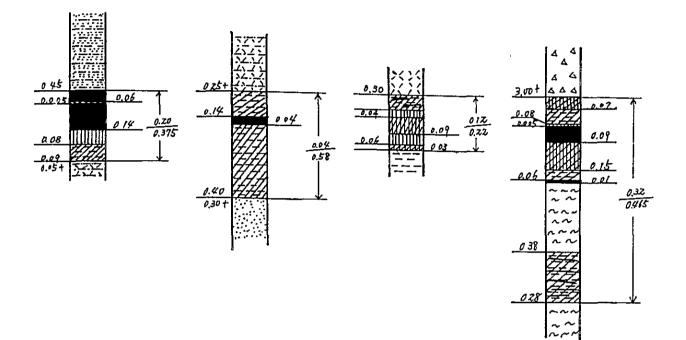
M060801

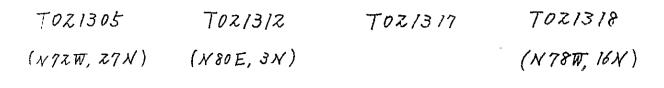


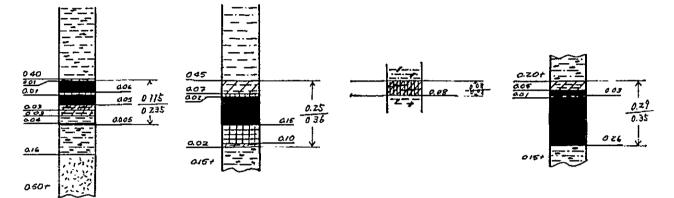
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T021053 TOZ 1175 T021184 (N75W,27E) (N76E,35S) (N30E,25E) (N80E,10S)

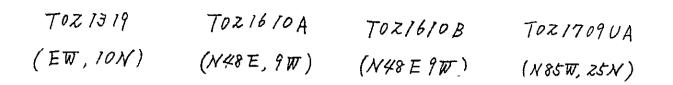
TOZ1179

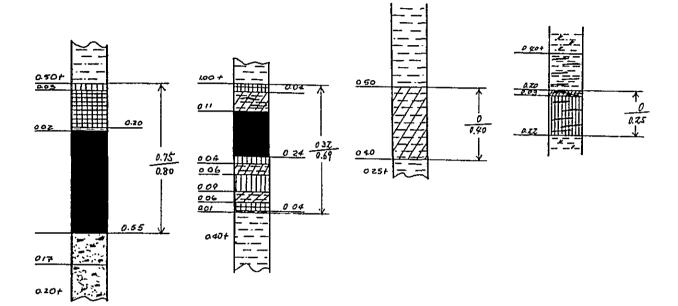




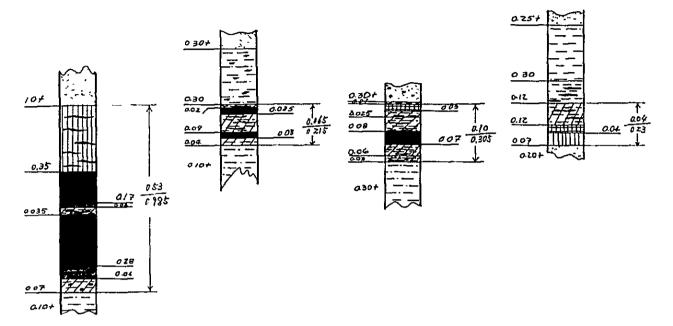


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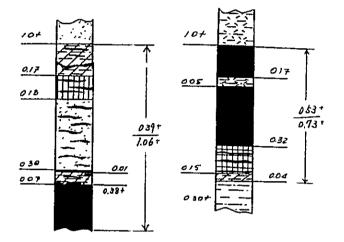




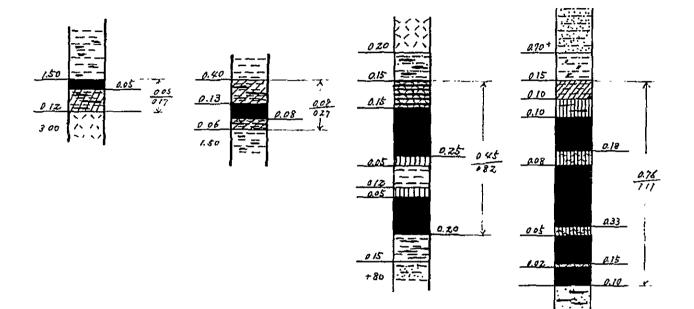
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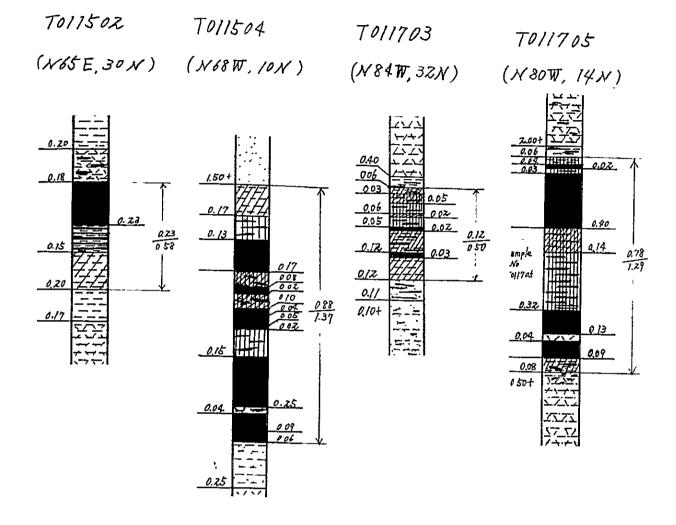


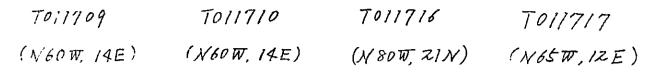
TOZI705 D TOZI706 D (N70E, 16N) (X65E, ZIN)

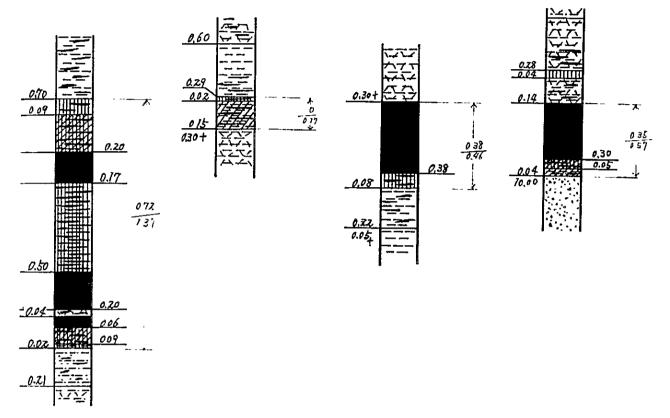


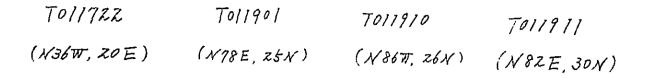
TO11\$\$ 08ATO11\$\$ 08BTO11\$\$ 13TO11\$\$ 22(N1\$\$ E,32N)(N1\$\$ E,32N)(N\$\$\$ N\$\$ 1000,42N)

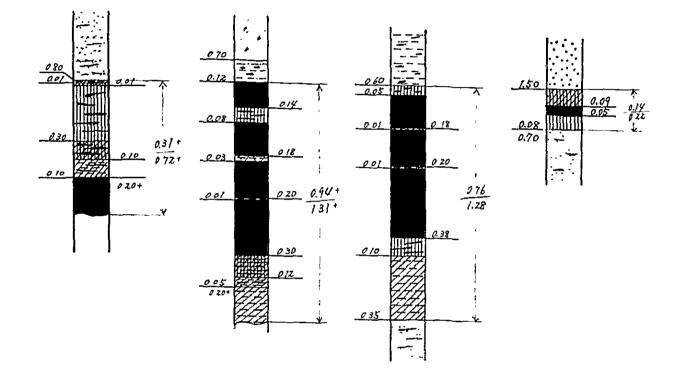






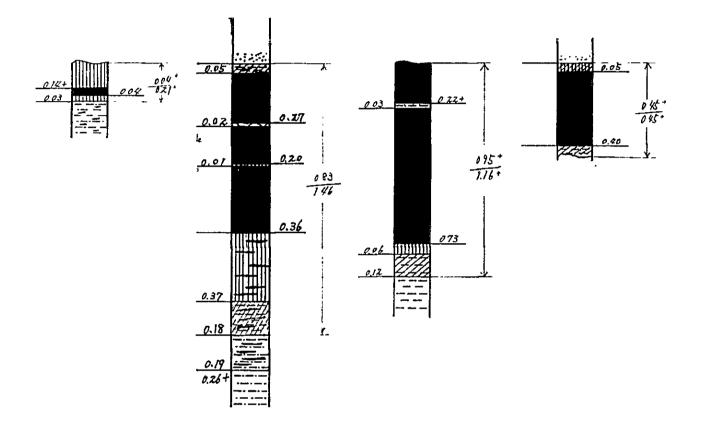


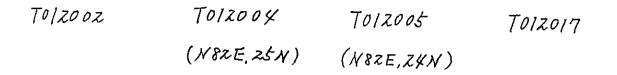


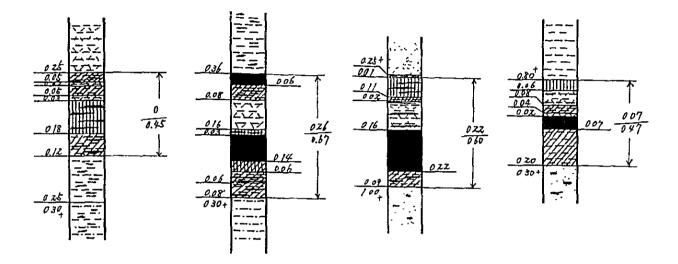


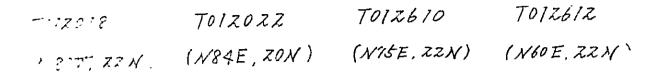
 TO11913
 TO11915
 TO11918
 TO12001

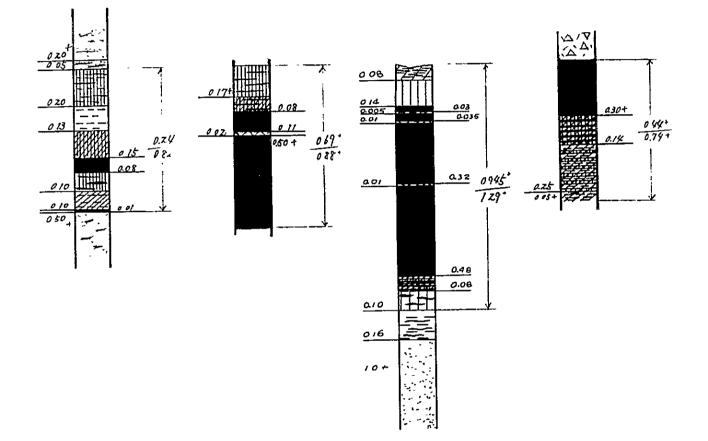
 117477, 18N
 (N86E, 20N)
 (N82E, 16N)
 (N75E, 26N)

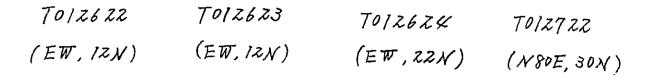


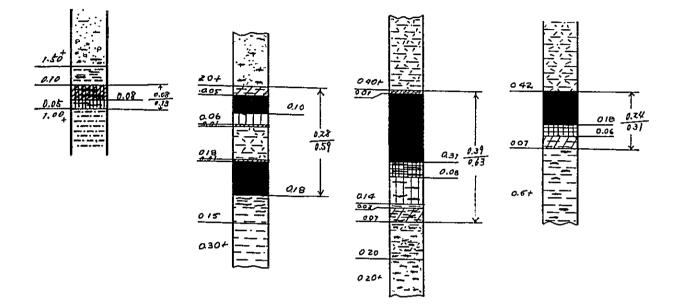




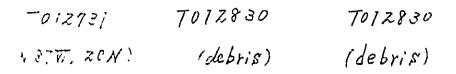


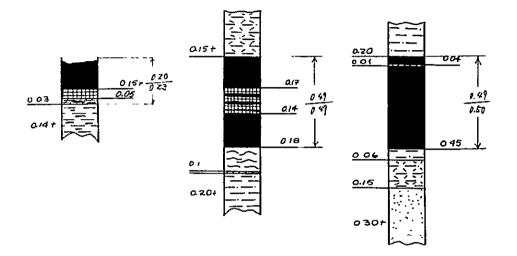




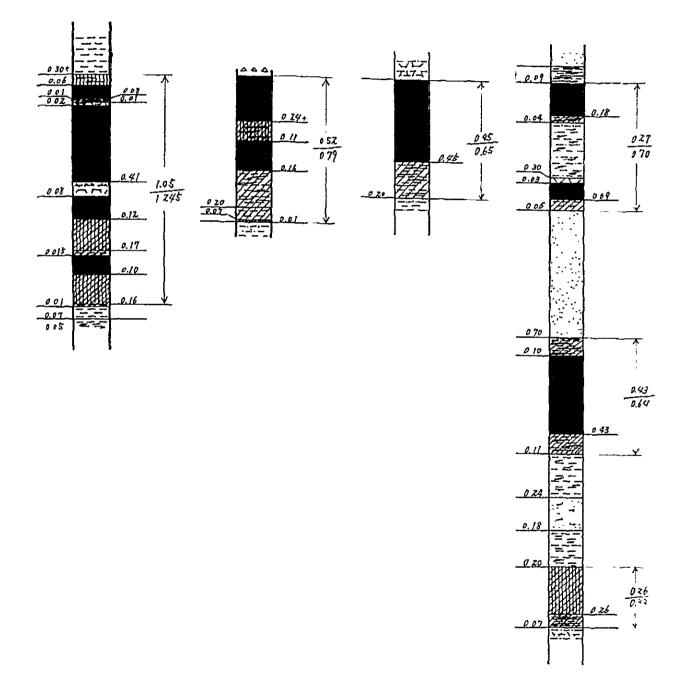


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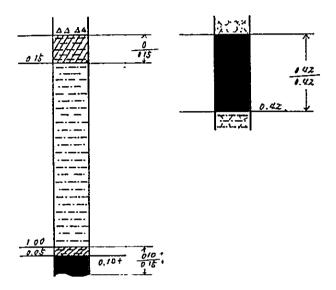




TOZOUUT TOZOUSS TOZISIS TOZISZU (NSOE, 32N) (NSZW, Z7N) (NSSW, Z8N) (N63E, 10W)



TOZ1825 TOZ1830 N80W, Z7N) (N45E, 15W)

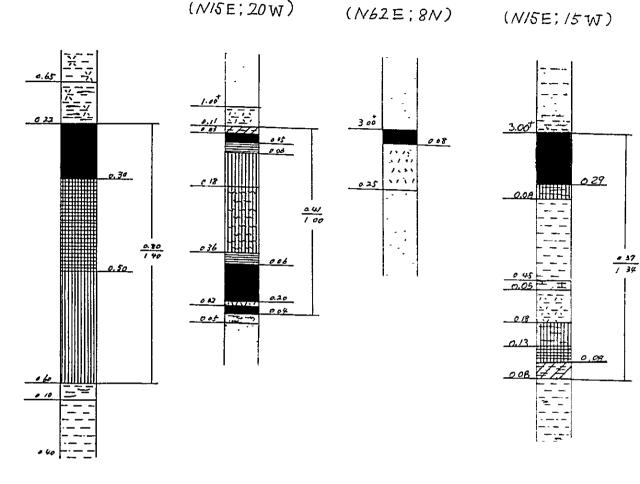


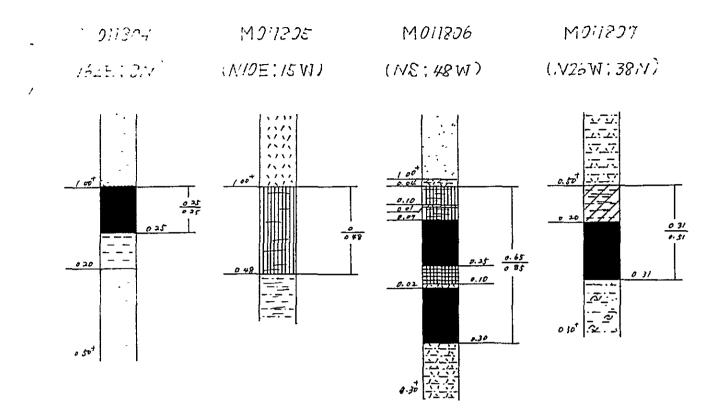
M011701

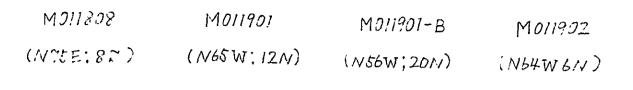
(N/SE;20W)

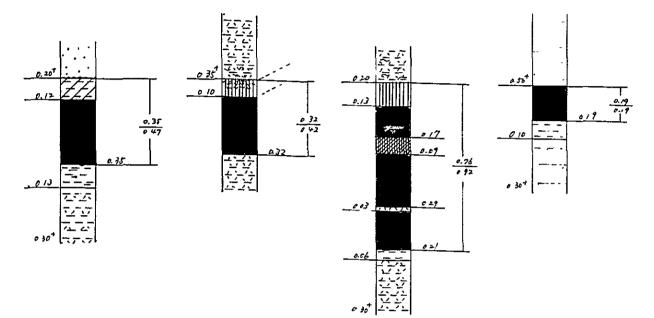
M*011802*

M*01183*3 (NISE; 15W)



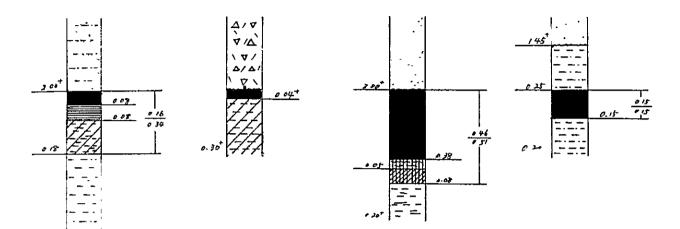


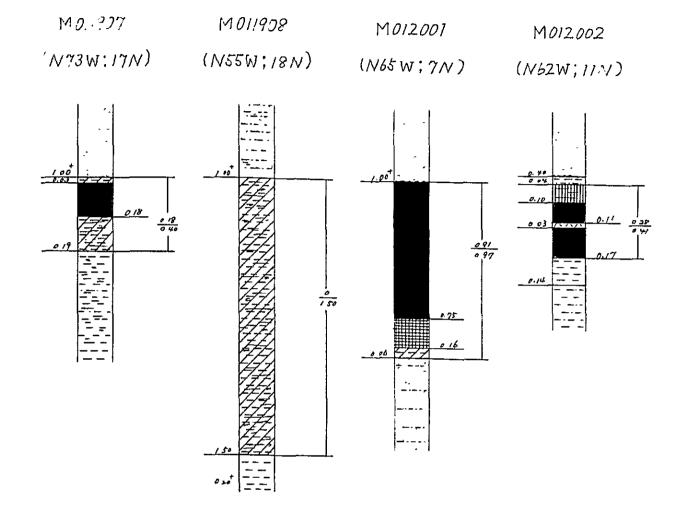


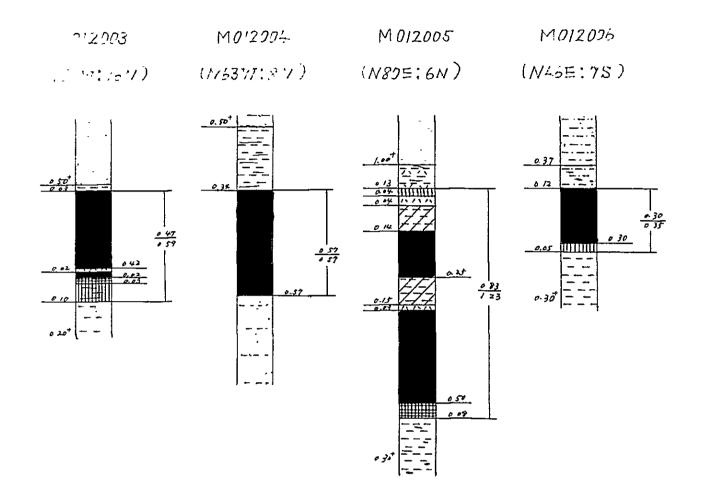


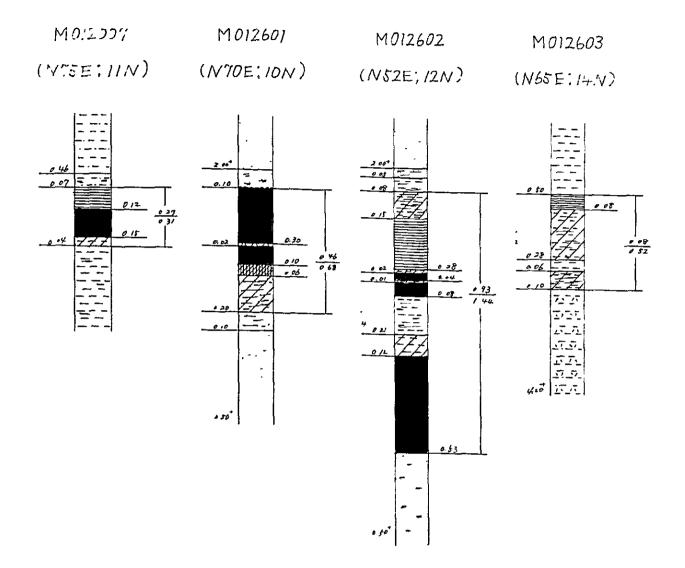
· 211923 140/1924

· J.T. 10/17





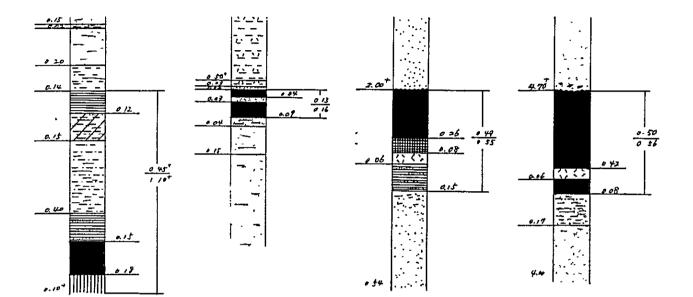


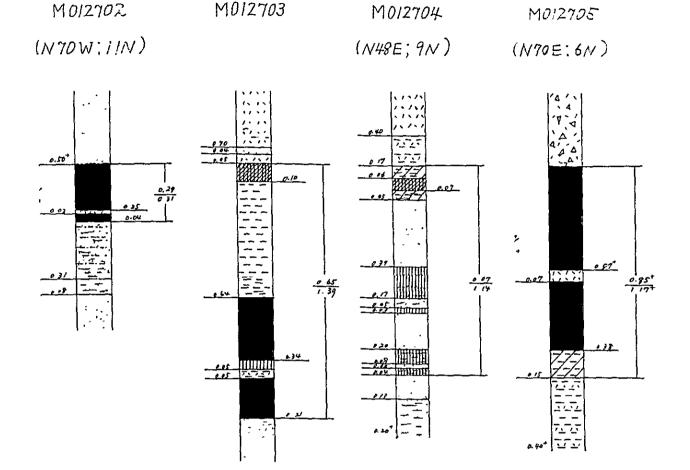


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(ASSE; 18N)

14012701L (N69E; 20N) (N65E; 10N)





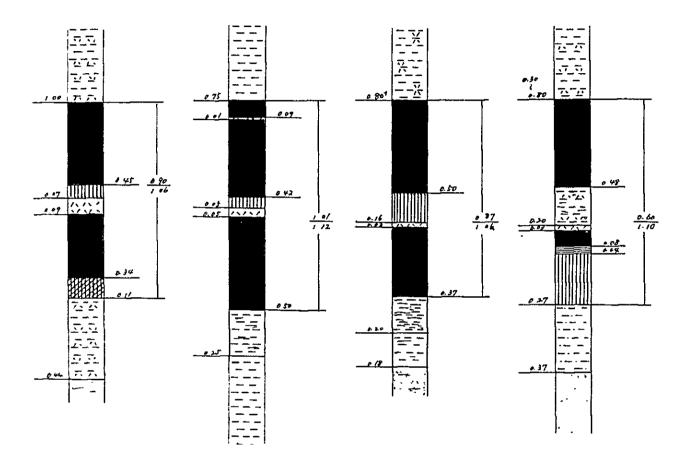
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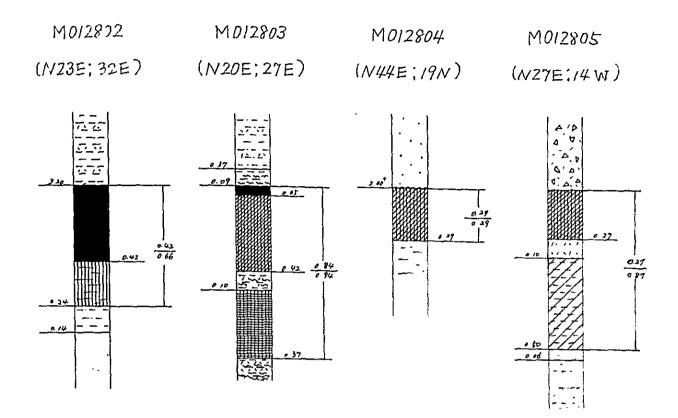
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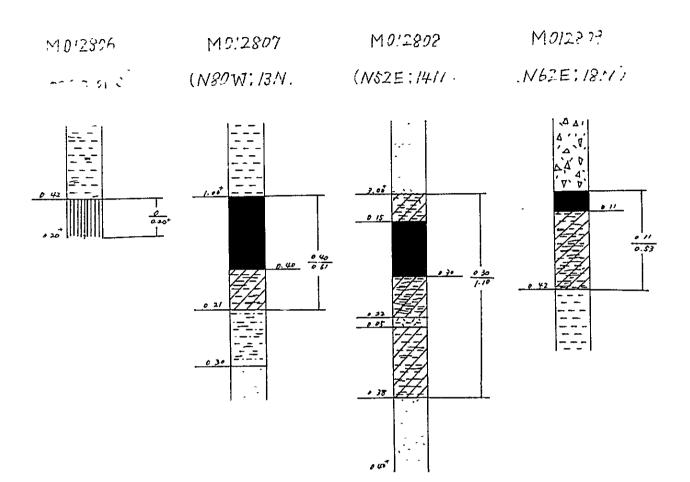
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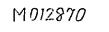
(N68E;10N)

(N72W: 15N)







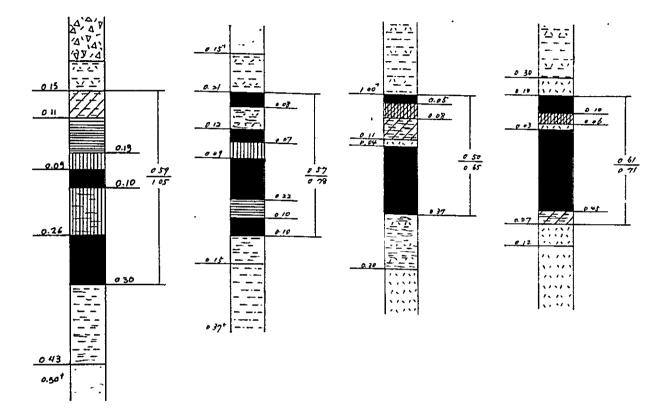


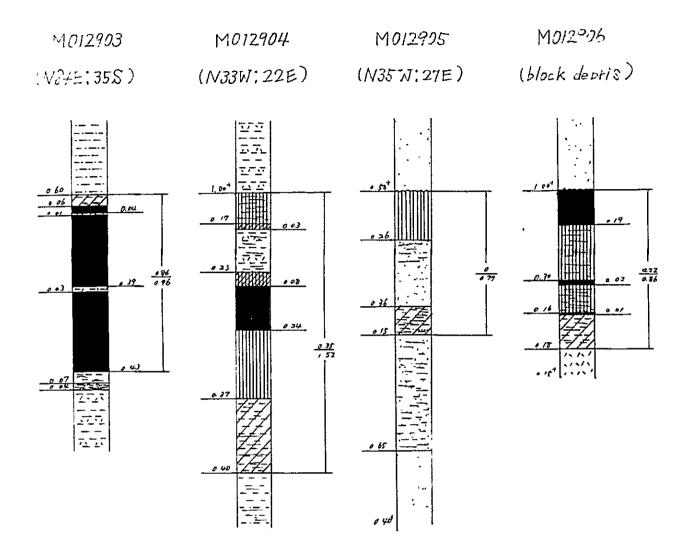
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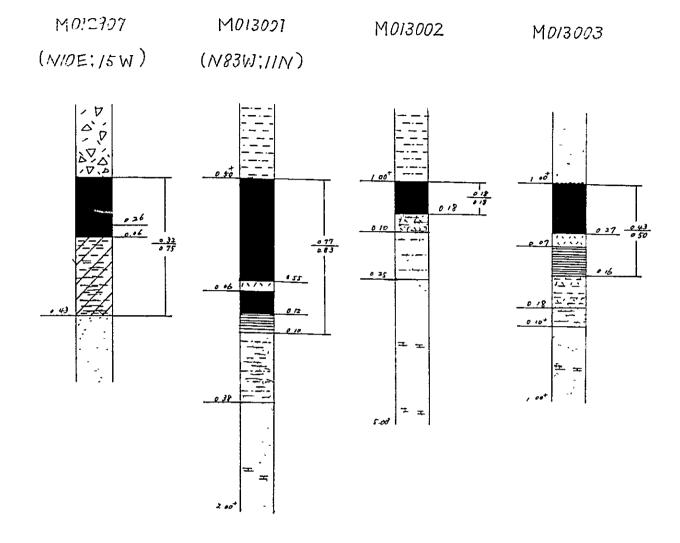
(N63W;14N)

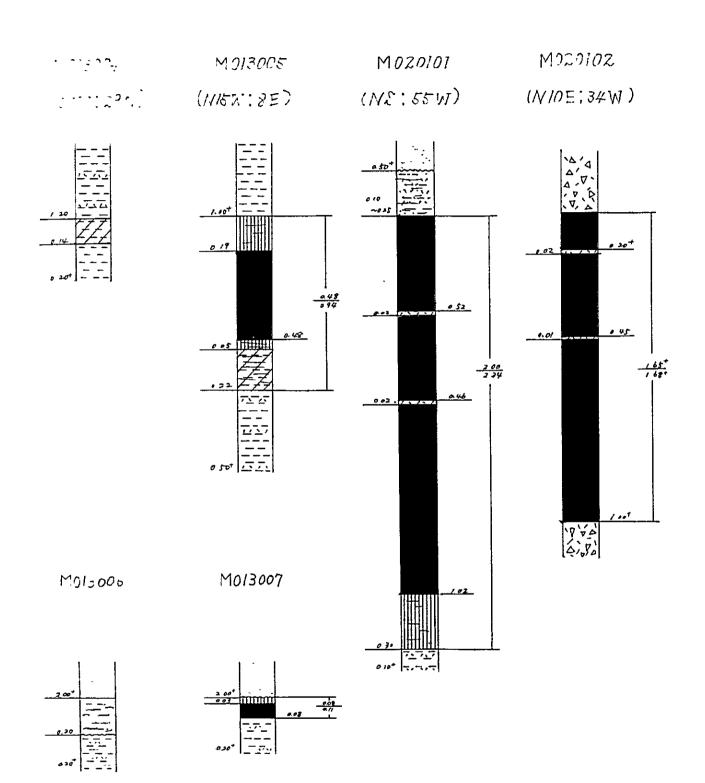
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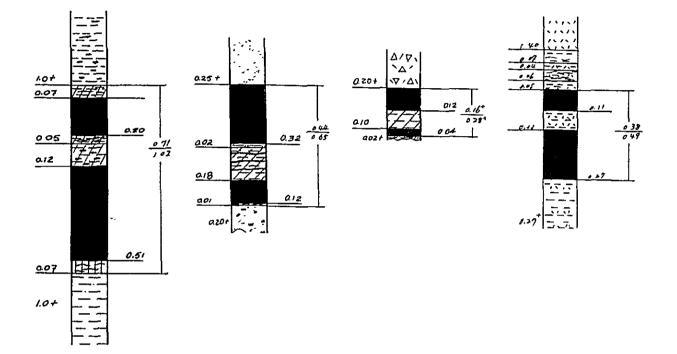


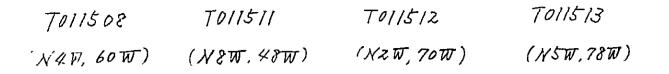
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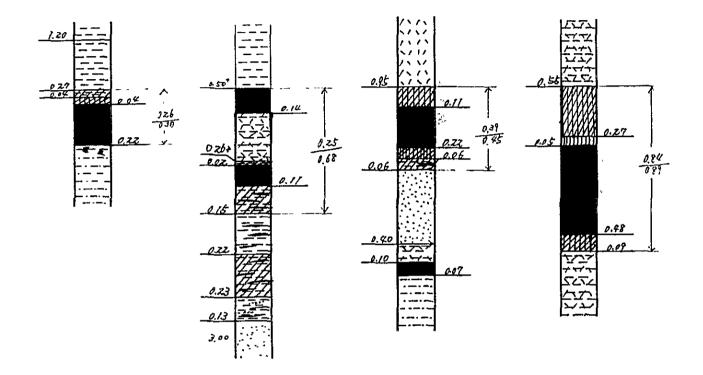
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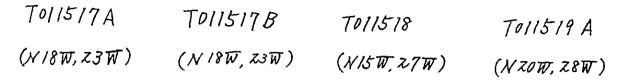
M*020401*

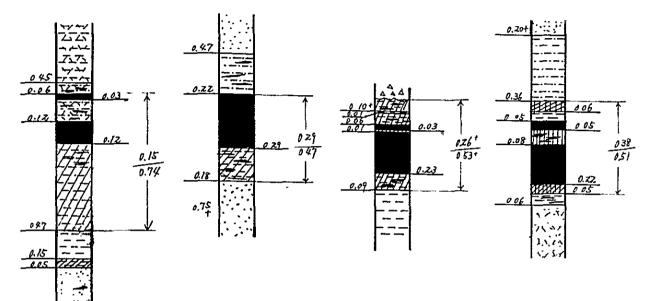
(NIOW; 59W)

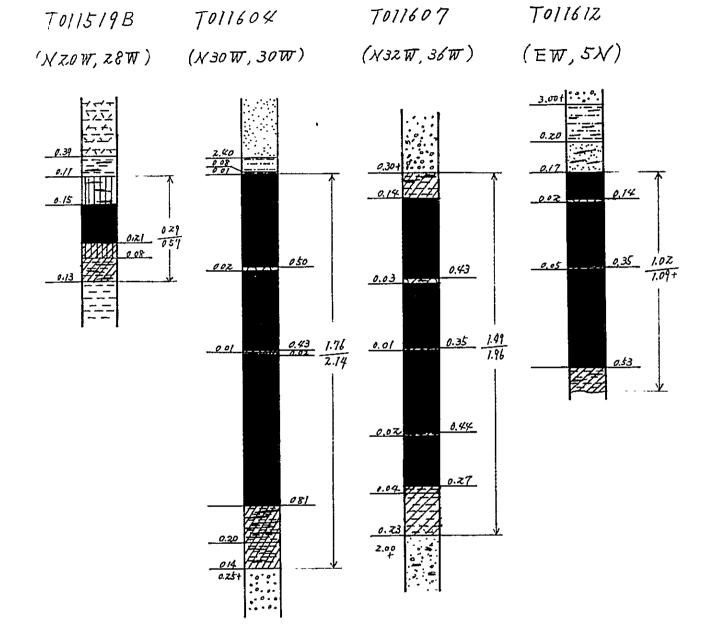


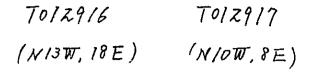




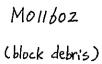


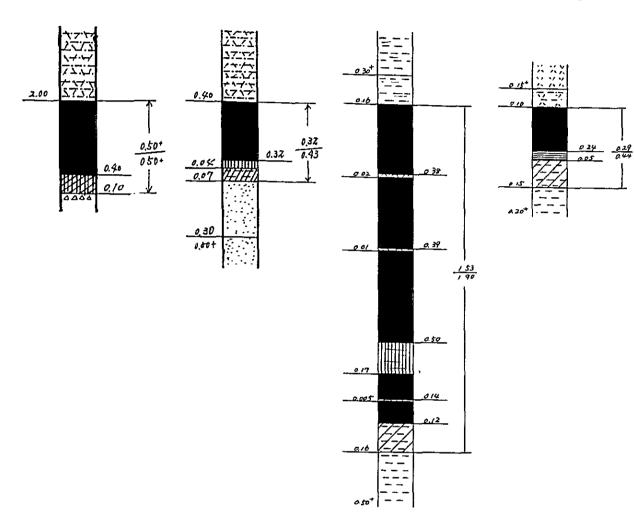


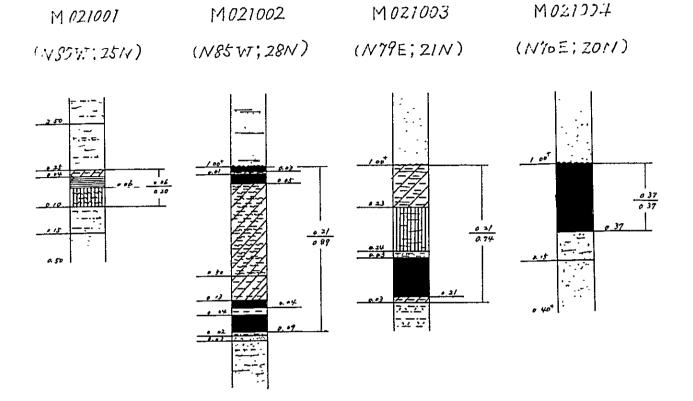


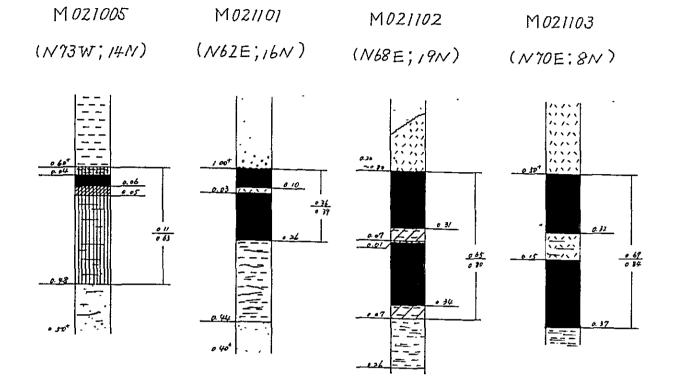


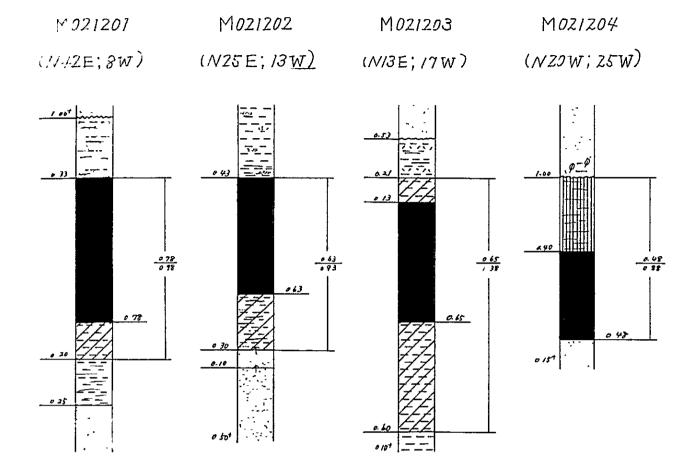
M011601 (N85W; 8N)

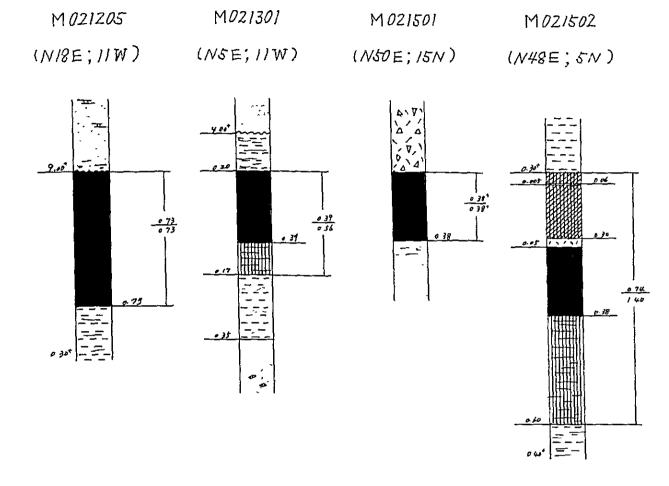


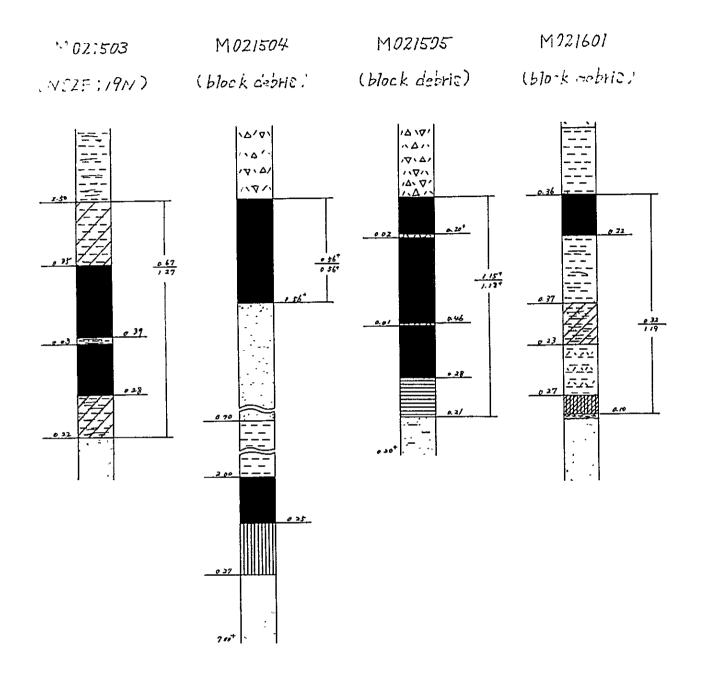


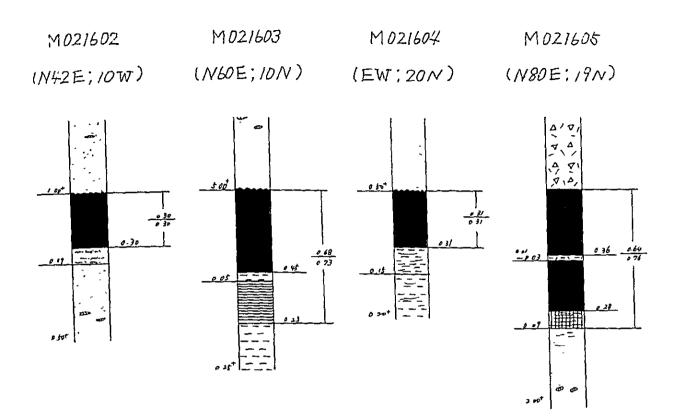


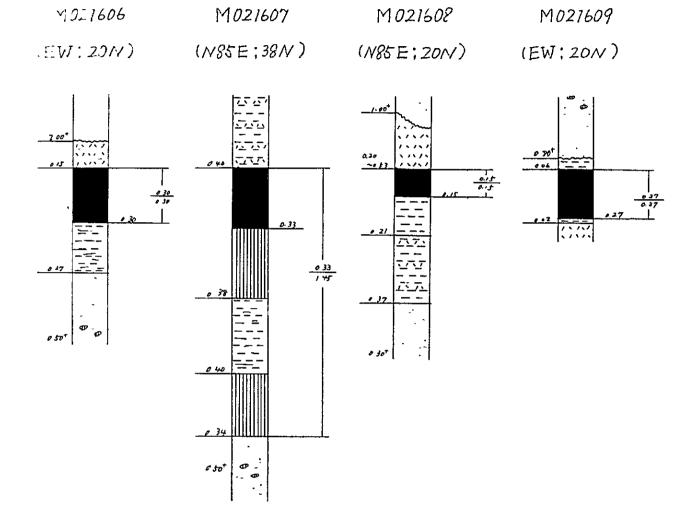


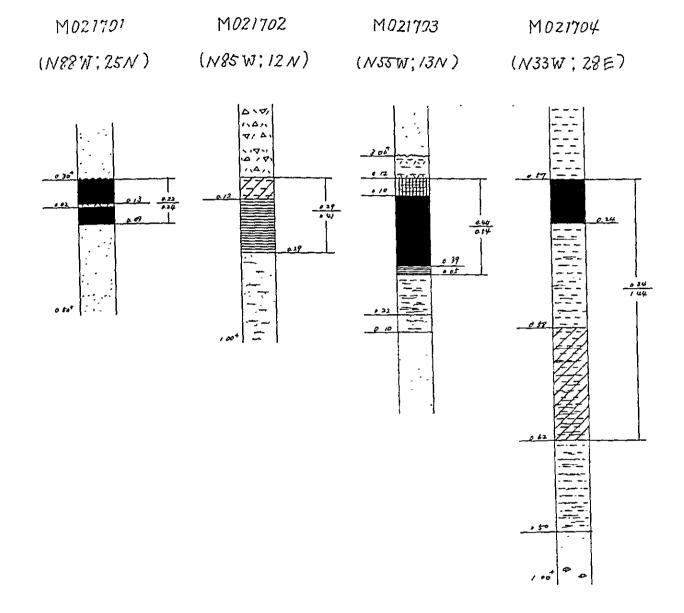


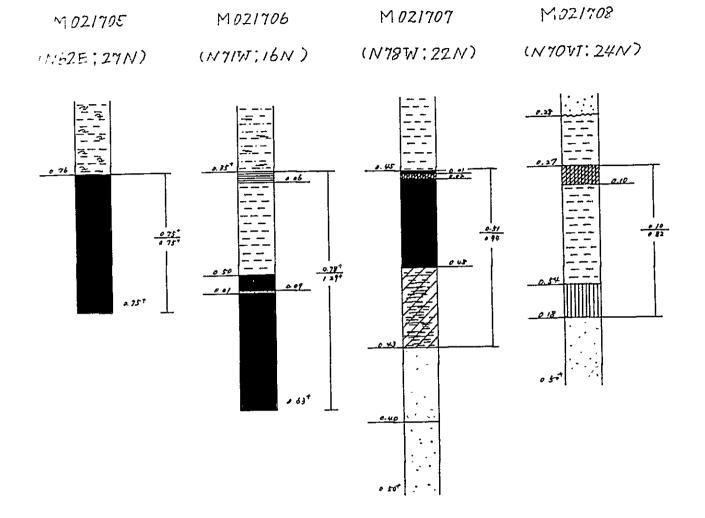






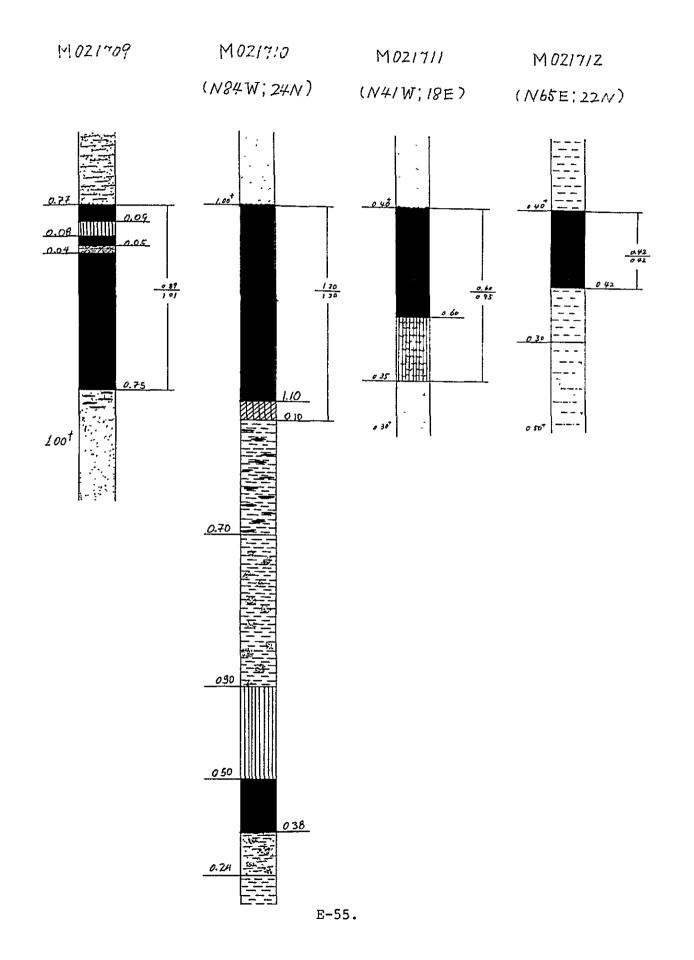


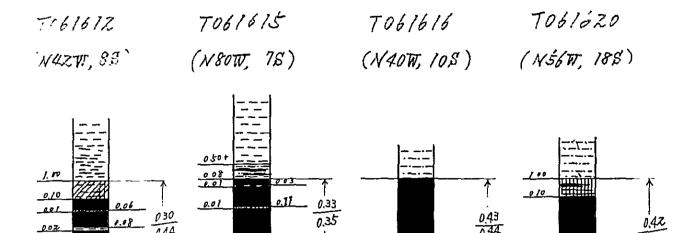




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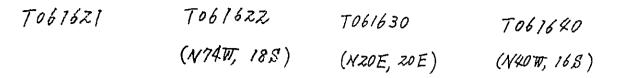
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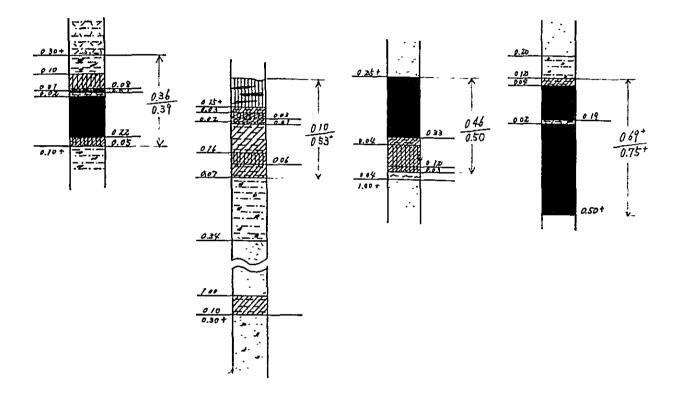
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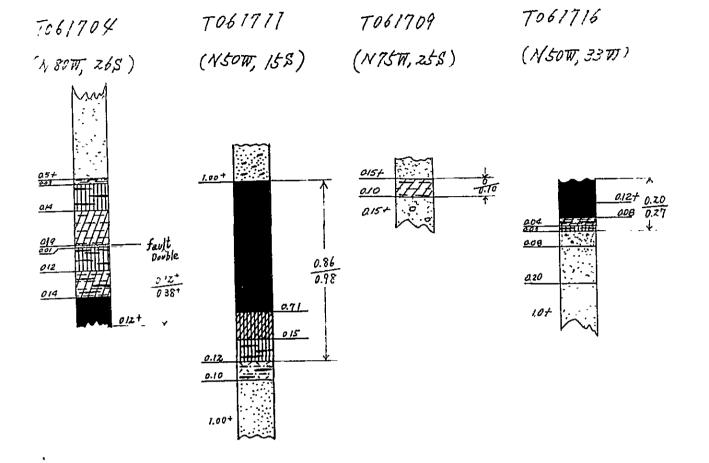
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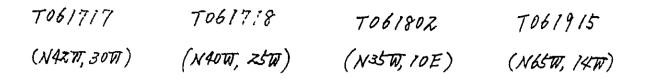
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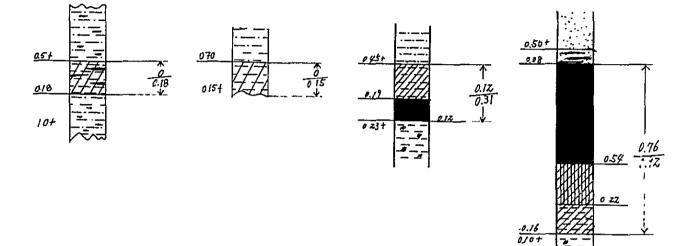




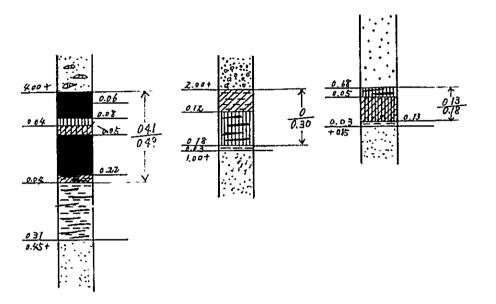


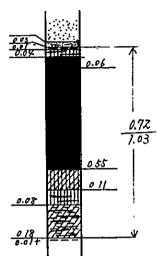


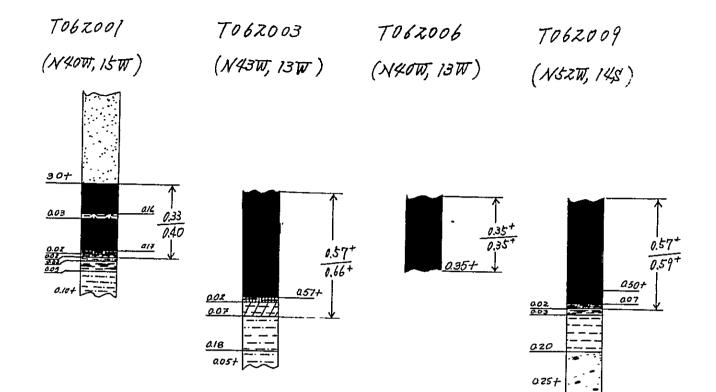


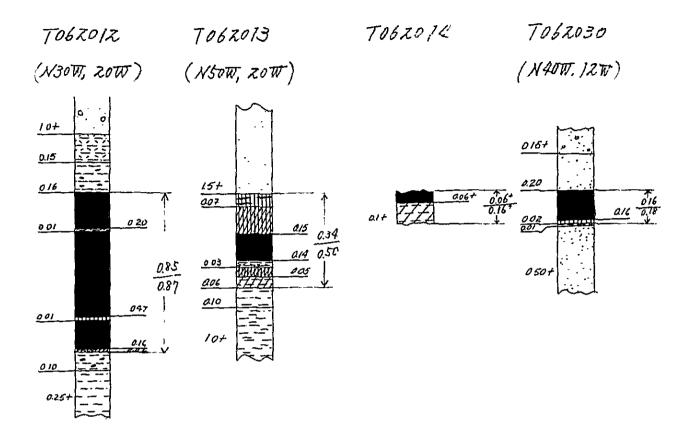


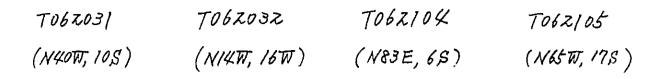
TO 6 19 16TO 6 19 17TO 6 19 24TO 6 19 26(N30W, 10W)(N58W, 1W)(N30W, 6S)(N75W, 14S)

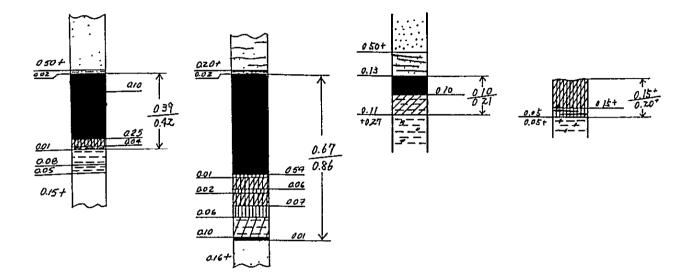


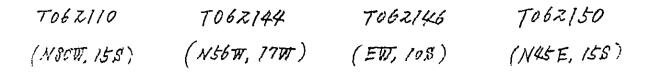


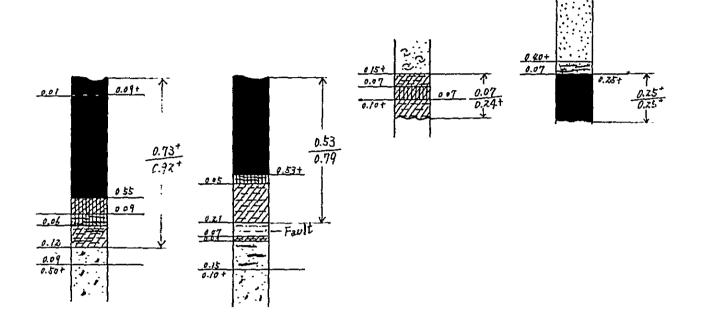




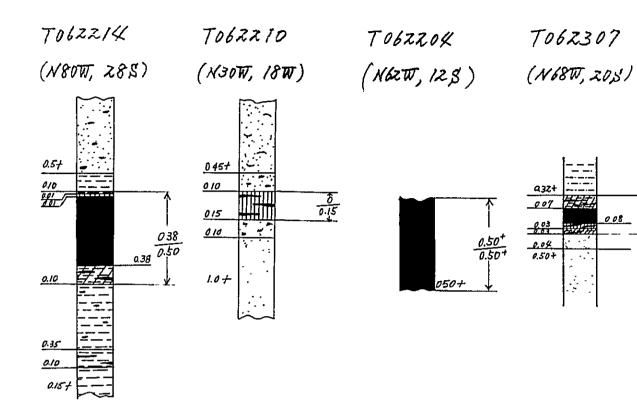




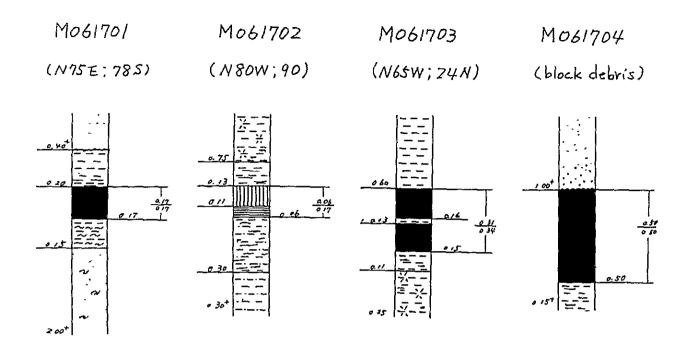




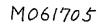
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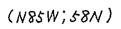
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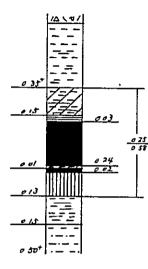
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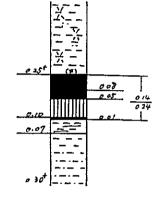


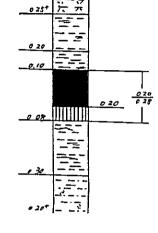
(N65E; 80N)

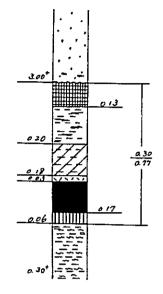
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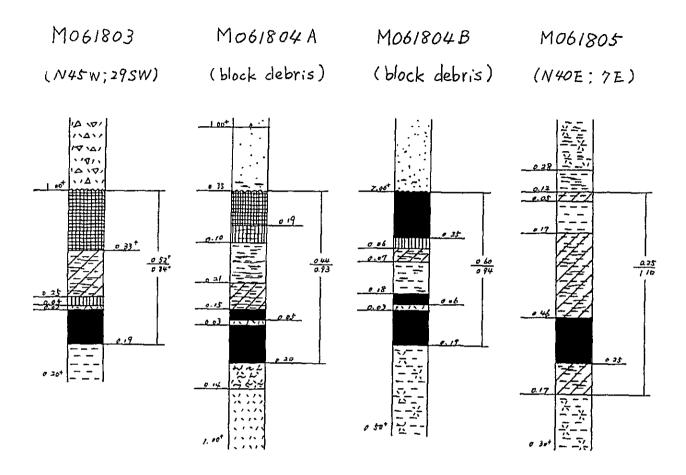
(N15W; 30S)

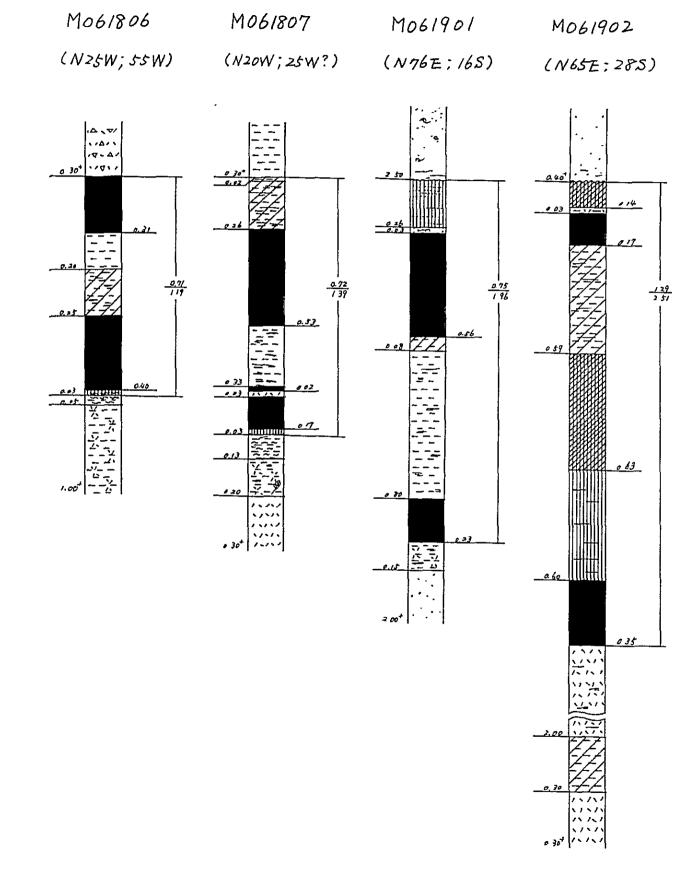












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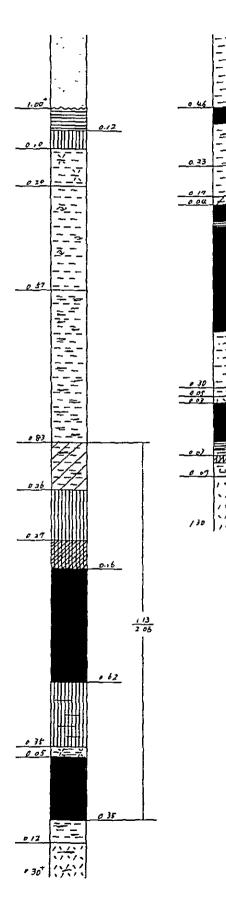
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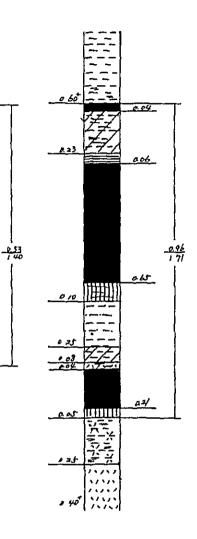
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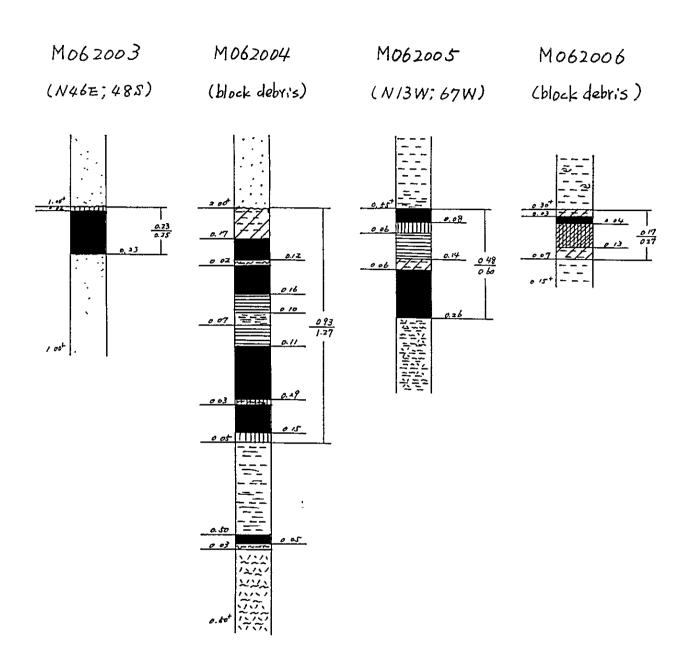
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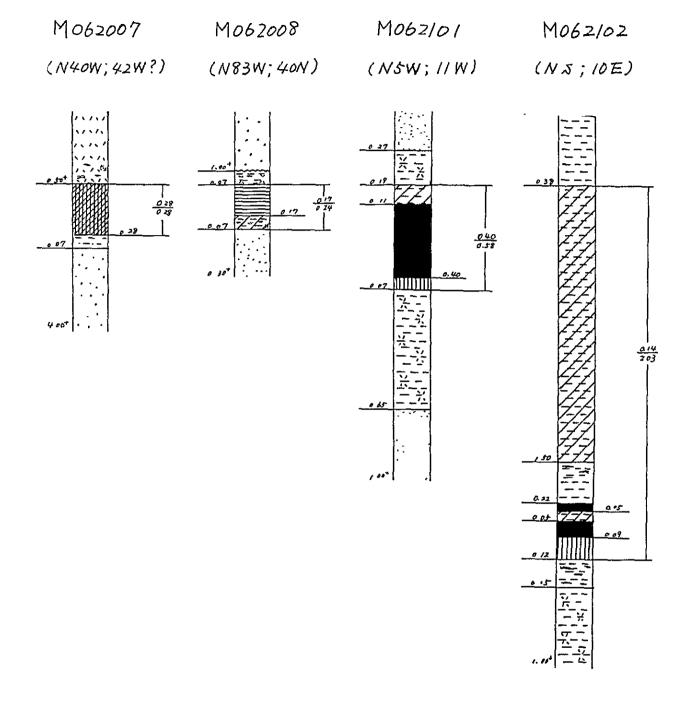
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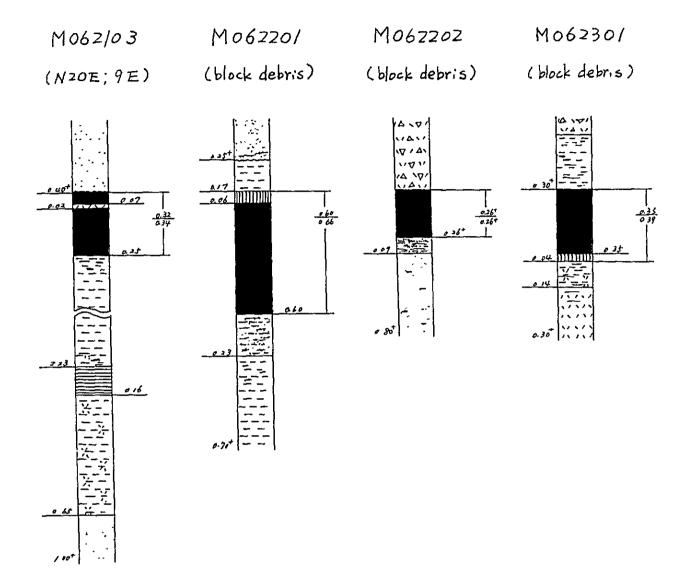
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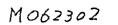








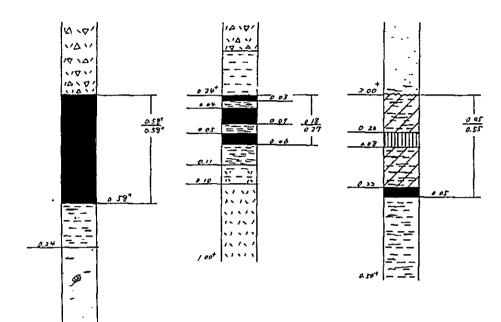


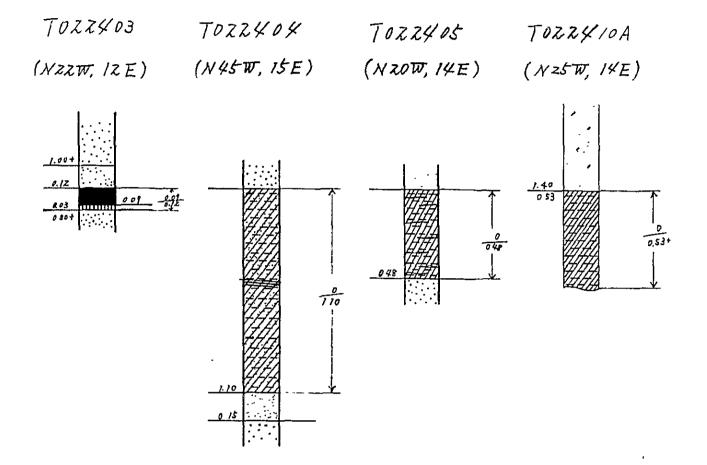


M062402

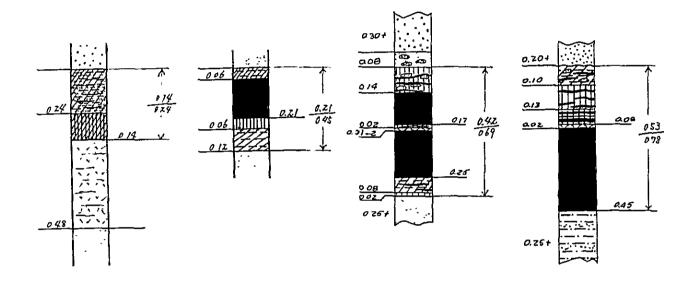
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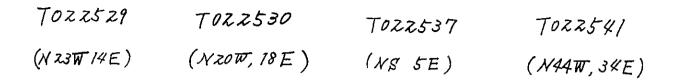
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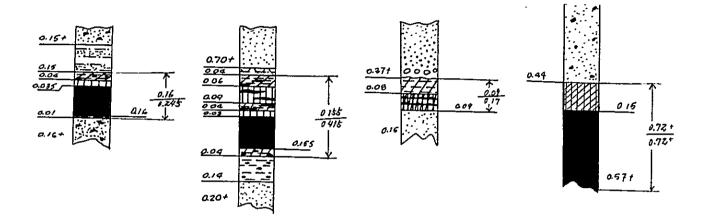


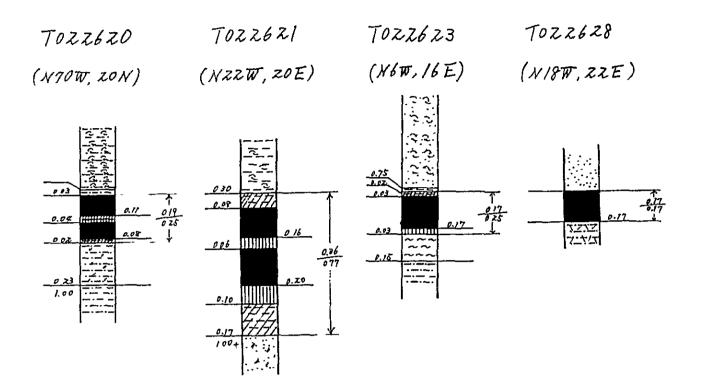


TOZZ410BTOZZ413TOZZ516TOZZ519N80E, 14N)(N15W, 13E)(N55W, 16E)(N30W, 15E)

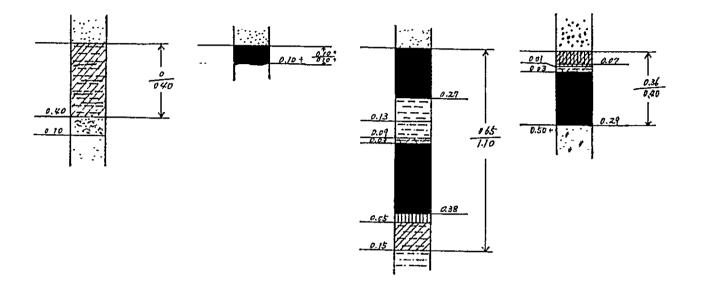




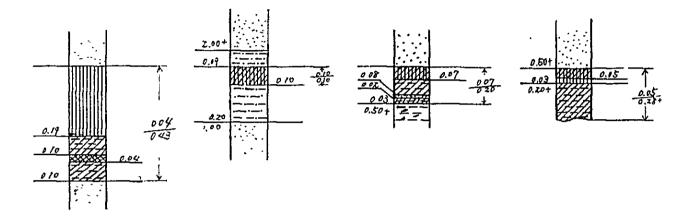


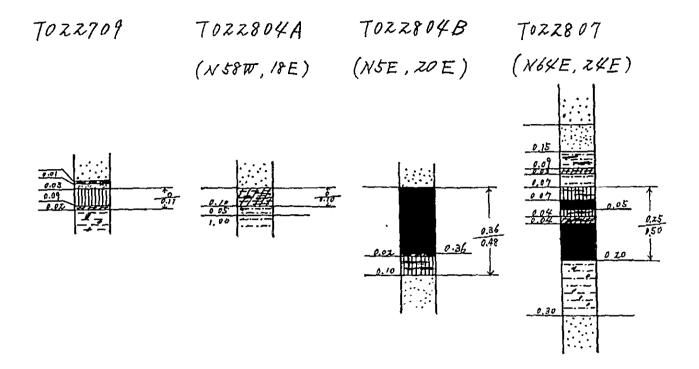


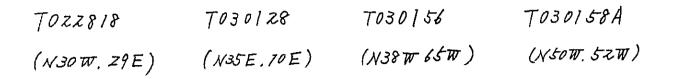
TOZZ634TOZZ638TOZZ641TOZZ645(NZOW, ZOE) · (N30W, 10E)(N35W, 19E)(N40W, Z3E)

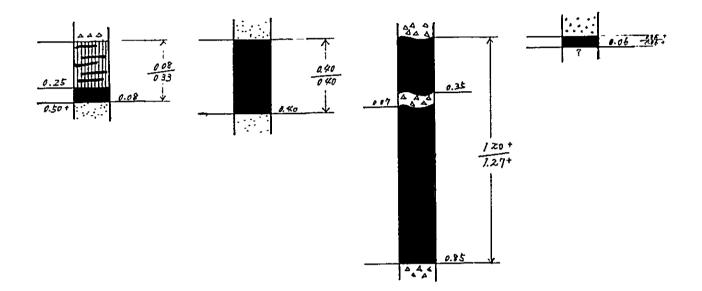


TOZZ700TOZZ702TOZZ703TOZZ706(NS, 15E)(NS, 12E)(NS, 8E)

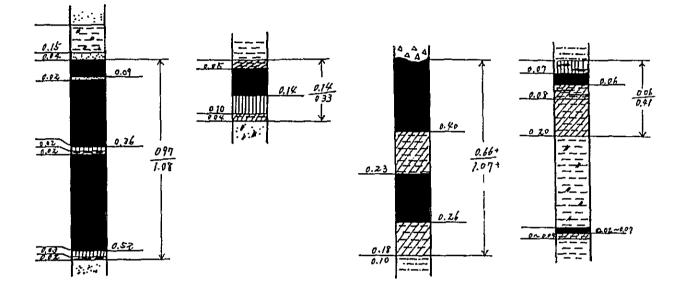




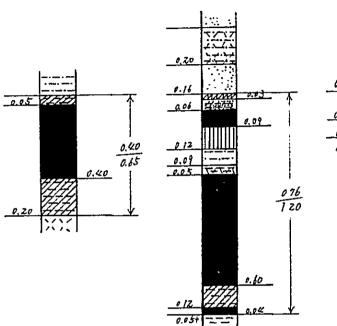


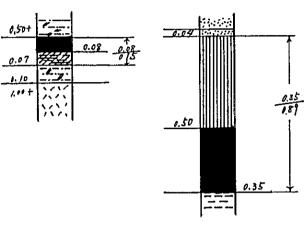


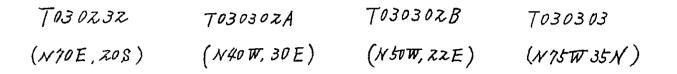
TO30158BTO30203TO30210TO30221(N45W, 65W)(N50W, 12E)(N85E, 15S)(EW, 10N)

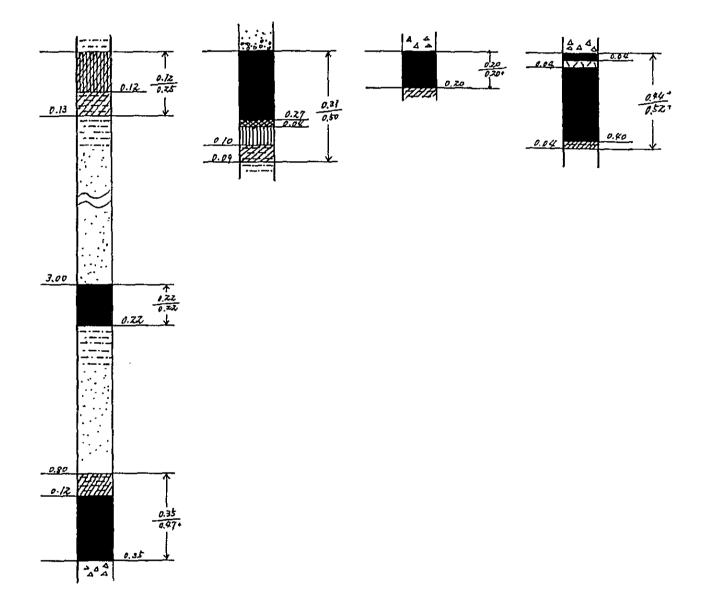


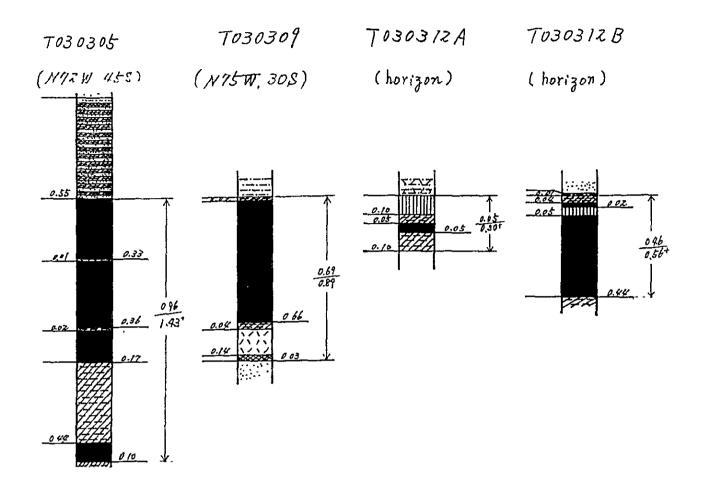
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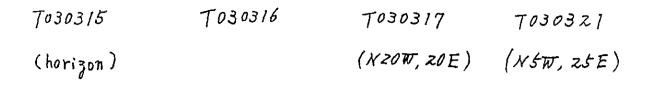


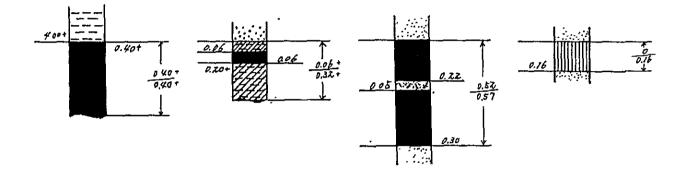




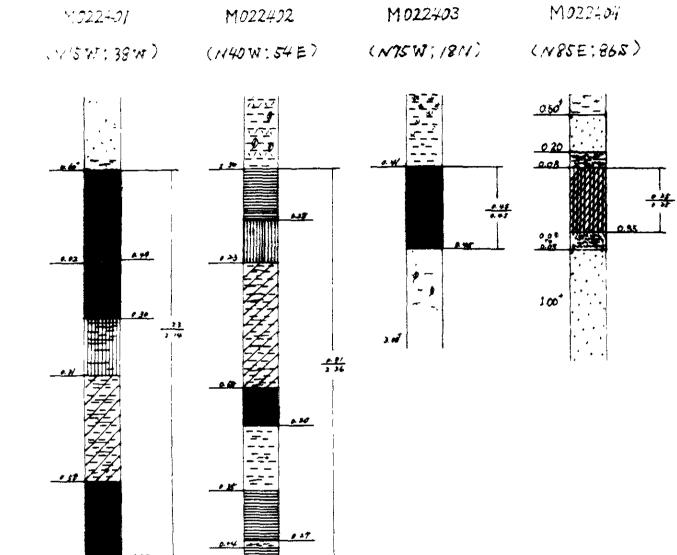








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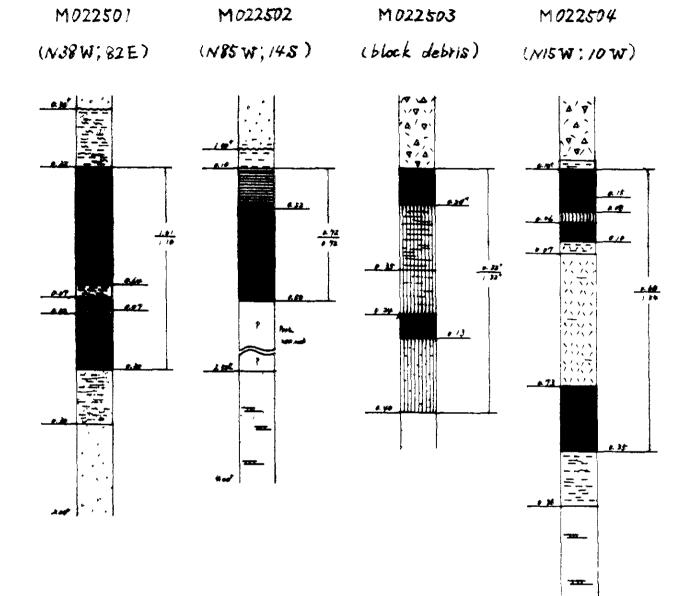


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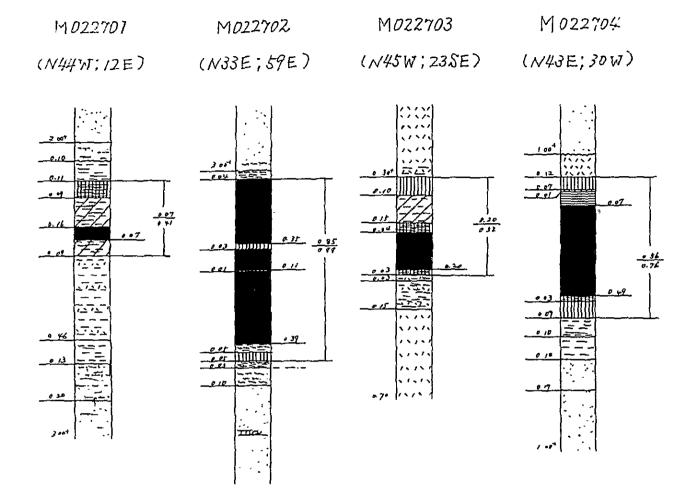
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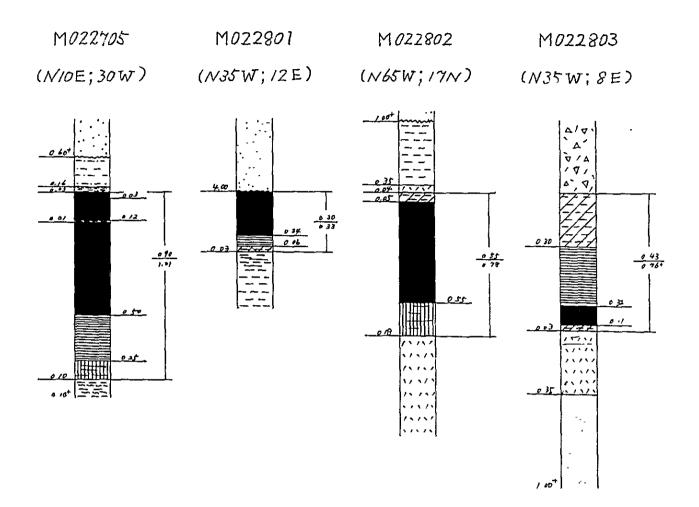
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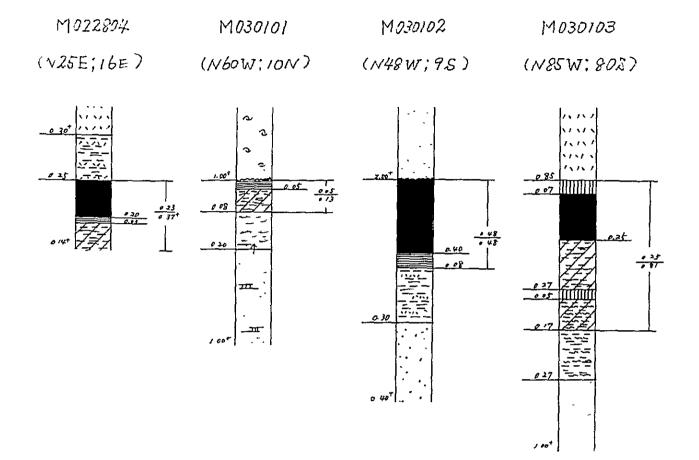


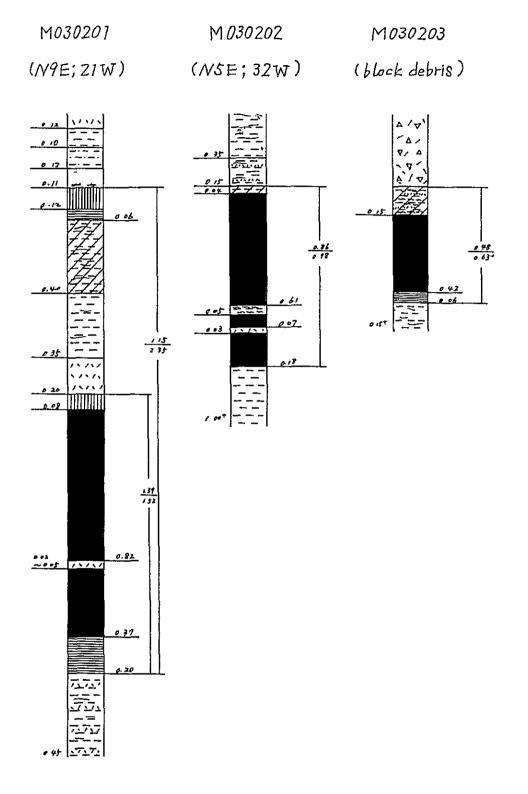
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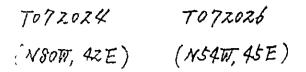
E-89.

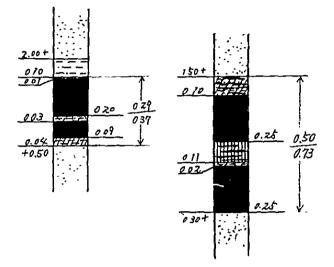




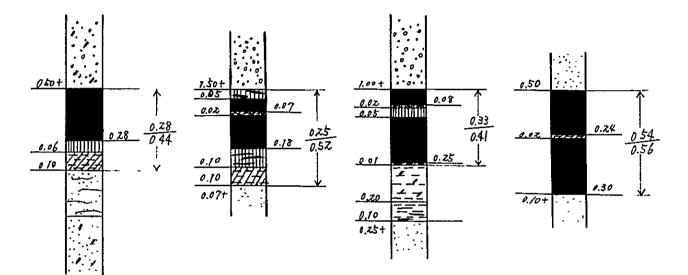


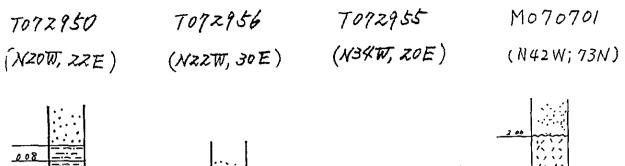


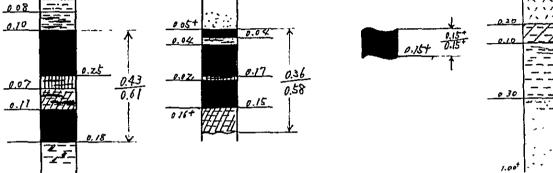


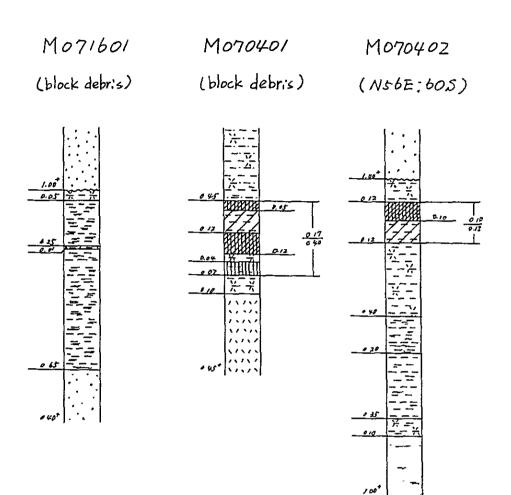


TO72918TO72920TO72938TO72942(N40W, 30E)(N40W, 33E)(N30W, 22E)(N84E, 20\$)











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