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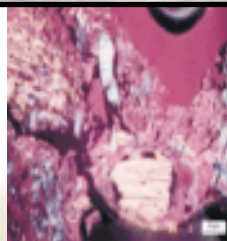
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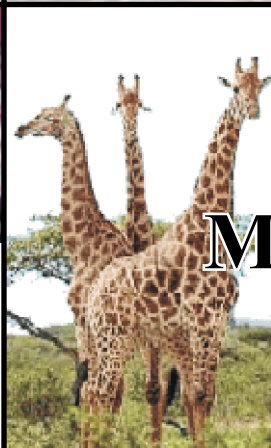
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No 27 November 2002

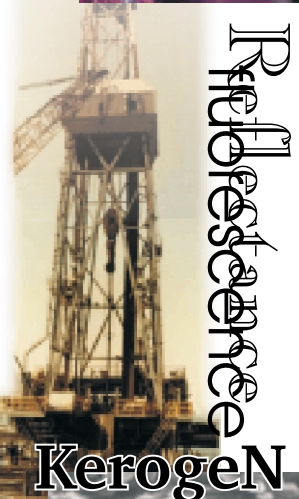
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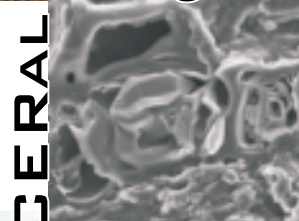
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54th ICCP Meeting Maputo - Pretoria Mozambique - South Africa



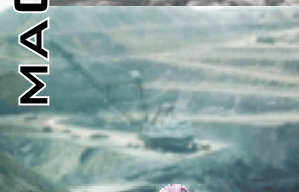
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From the Editor

It is with real sadness that I read the reports of the meeting in southern Africa. Sadness because I was unable to attend the meeting. It is very clear that the event was highly successful, both scientifically and socially. The organisers are clearly to be congratulated.

It is also with delight that I read of nine new members of ICCP and offer a warm welcome to :

Dr Prodromos Antoniadis (Greece)

Mrs Stella Maria Abatzi (Greece)

Mr Antonis Bouzinos (Greece)

Prof. Dr Peng Chen (China)

Mr Alfonso Dela Cruz (Australia)

Ms Cândida Garcia Neto (Portugal)

Mr Andreas Iordanidis (Greece)

Dr Alok Singh (India)

Ms Loraine Watson (Australia)

I am sure that these new members will all be able to make valuable contributions to ICCP activities over the coming years. Congratulations are also in order for

Dr Mohinudeen Faiz, Australia

Mr Stavros P. Kalaitzidis, Greece

Mr Stephanos Papazisimou, Greece

Dr Slawomira Pusz, Poland

on their becoming full members of ICCP.

The minutes of the meeting indicate a number of significant new directions are being undertaken by ICCP e.g. the development of the accreditation programme for coal blends; the possibility of ICCP becoming an (in part) registered organisation etc. It is also pleasing to read of the progress made by the working groups e.g. the nearing completion of the brown coal maceral nomenclature; as well as the introduction of new working groups e.g. for degradinite. Clearly a very successful meeting.

Again I will end with my usual plea for submission of material for the next ICCP News. Remember, the quality of the newsletter depends on your contributions.

Cheers, Peter

ICCP Editor - <mailto:Peter.Crosdale@jcu.edu.au>

Prof. Dr Oldrich Malán, Csc. from Plzen in the Czech Republic passed away on November 5, 2002 at the age of 74. Prof. Dr Malán was a long standing member of ICCP and made valuable contributions in the petrology of low rank coals (especially from Bohemia) and low rank oil shales. He contributed to the ICCP by several proposals for the definition and subdivision of low rank organic matter. He attended several ICCP meetings although this became difficult during the existence of the communist government.

From the President

Maputo to Pretoria - on the way to Utrecht

The 54th meeting of ICCP was held at Maputo and Pretoria - as far as we know the first time it has been held in two countries. This made for a complex meeting and a considerable amount of travelling. The complexities were, of course, greatest for the hosts and they are to be complimented for the work well in advance with planning and the "normal" work that precedes a meeting. This had been so good that, as a delegate, it appeared that the whole thing went according to plan, but no doubt behind the serene progress of the meeting, there was much "paddling" that we never got to know about. As the minutes relate, there were in effect three separate meetings with Commission I being held in Maputo, Commission II in Kruger National Park and Commission III in Pretoria. In between, there was a fair bit of travel but in a most comfortable bus, well provided with food and drink and other "facilities". All the participants know a good deal more about that corner of Africa than we did before the meeting. Meeting in Kruger National Park was certainly a contrast to dinner in the Tivoli Gardens last year!

The meeting itself went very well, and the Officers of the Commissions and the Convenors of the WGs who made presentation are also to be complimented on their very professional contributions. The General Assembly meeting in the first Plenary Session took a decision to ask members about registering the Accreditation part of ICCP, probably as an NGO. Papers dealing with this will be sent to all members later in the year when we have been able to prepare suitable information setting out the requirements and the advantages and disadvantages. This is a matter of considerable importance. Commission III agreed to proceed with setting up an Accreditation Program for Blend Analysis with Isabel Suárez Ruiz as Convener.

After the closing Plenary Session, some of the members went to Vivien du Cann's laboratory for a microscope session and this was most successful. The main excursion was to the Grootegeluk coal mine and associated power station. Both are most impressive, with the key to the successful operation of the mine being the coal preparation system.

One of the side-benefits of having a meeting split between two countries was that we had two Conference dinners. Both had spectacular displays of dancing. The dinner in South Africa was graced by the presence of Professor Snyman, Rosemary Falcon and Willem Smith. Many old friendships were renewed at the dinners. At the dinner near Pretoria, we had a post dinner session being taught how to play a drum. I am sure that there are many photographs that will be treasured or used in evidence resulting from that session. The organizers

were thanked at each of the dinners, but I would like to record our appreciation here in print to the organizers, their assistants and the numerous sponsors who did so much to ensure the success of the meeting.

Summary minutes of the Council meetings are again included with the main minutes and at the closing Plenary Session, I gave a short summary of Council discussions and decisions. I am most grateful to members of Council for the excellent progress that we made at the 2002 meetings and it is worth noting that we completed consideration of a very large and complex agenda.

Maputo, Kruger Park and Pretoria presented fascinating contrasts. Maputo is coastal and a very relaxed town and Mozambique looks to be potentially at the threshold of major changes that hopefully will bring about improvements. Nights in Maputo were most relaxing and the restaurants excellent and cheap. At Kruger Park you have to be more careful than usual with the neighbours - there was a moderate sized croc in the pool just down from Berg en Dal. Pretoria is a beautiful city but we were just too early to see the superabundant Jacaranda trees in flower. Again restaurants were excellent and cheap, but security precautions are, well, tight! The service from the hotel I stayed at in Pretoria was at a level I have never experienced anywhere. If you could have gone and did not, well you missed a wonderful 10 days.

Again, soon after our return there was a major terrorist attack. It appears that we will have to organize our future meetings on the basis that such events will be ongoing. The success of the Maputo/Pretoria meeting shows that we can still meet effectively in what may be seen as a new era. When I wrote at this time last year, I noted that "our colleagues in Mozambique and South Africa are working hard to prepare for the next meeting, and I hope that we can all assist in making that meeting a success." I know how hard Petra David and her committee have been working to organize the Utrecht meeting and again, I hope we will assist in making that meeting a success. At the closing Plenary Session, John Vleeskens gave a fascinating presentation about the Recent history of Holland showing how the coast and peatlands have evolved.

A major advance that occurred during the year is that Elsevier agreed that we can reserve copyright on material from ICCP. Thus, provided we meet editorial requirements, we will be able to publish the liptinite sheets in an Elsevier journal but reserve the copyright to be able to use the material in ICCP publications. With the agreement reached at the Copenhagen meeting on authorship of publications arising from the work of Working Groups, this marks a major advance in the way in which material can be made available. We are able to have the breadth of exposure that publication with a commercial journal provides and still collect material for our own publications such as the new Handbook. It

is worth noting again that ICCP members can subscribe to International Journal of Coal Geology at a special rate of USD80 for a personal subscription.

Council also resolved that where a charge is made for publications we will, in future, have a lower rate for members than for non-members. This is consistent with the charging policy that we already have for the existing Accreditation Program. Council also agreed to offer members rates to members of other relevant organizations where they offer similar and reciprocal rights to ICCP members.

Professor Lemos de Sousa indicated to Council members before the 2002 meeting and to the closing Plenary Session at the 2002 Meeting that he will organize a Symposium to pay tribute to Marie Th. Mackowsky during the course of the 2003 meeting in Utrecht. Mackowsky was a tireless worker for ICCP so the arrangement of a Symposium in memory of her work and her contributions is timely.

On an entirely different matter, I recently read through a set of abstracts from another organization and noted that while some of the contributions do follow ICCP nomenclature, many do not. For some of the abstracts, it is easy to work out what the authors are describing, but this is not always the case. ICCP has had major successes in that the use of the maceral groups is now universal - although perhaps not always in ways that as a group we had envisaged. At the more detailed level of classification, it appears that acceptance of our nomenclature is less than universal and less than we might consider to be desirable.

Two conclusions might be drawn from this observation. Firstly, we are not getting our message as widely disseminated as is desirable. Secondly, our nomenclature may not be as easy to use or as useful as we intend. There may well be other reasons and my guesses as to why ICCP terminology is not followed as much as we would like, could well be wrong. Whatever turns out to be the case, we need to examine ways in which this situation can be addressed.

As I noted above, the workshop held in Vivien du Cann's laboratory in Pretoria was most successful and I am sure that all who participated found it some of the most valuable time that they spent during the whole of the 2002 meeting. Just about every sample that was examined provoked a lively discussion. However, I think that most (perhaps) all who were there would agree that their work would benefit from more such discussions with colleagues from other countries around a "live microscope". The discussions in WGs that are based on photographs focus on a very small part of the topic being considered. I believe that we should try to incorporate more workshop type activities into the annual meetings, preferably with multiple viewing (with a TV camera) being possible. In the early days of the establishment of ICCP nomenclature, many round robin analyses were conducted. It was clear from examination

of the results that those laboratories where there had been interchange at the practical level obtained much closer agreement compared with laboratories where the petrologists had not had an opportunity to work with the major "schools" of petrologists - at that time mainly the German, British and French groups and their direct "disciples". We need to encourage greater collaborative work to ensure that we agree to a greater extent at the microscope and not just in the more theoretical

discussions that occur during the Commission meetings. Regional meetings offer one way of doing this, but I would like to see a greater emphasis on practical work at the annual meetings.

Suggestions, questions and comments please contact me at acc@ozemail.com.au

Alan Cook Thursday, 24 October 2002

MINUTES OF THE 54th MEETING OF THE ICCP HELD IN MAPUTO (MOZAMBIQUE) AND PRETORIA (SOUTH AFRICA) SEPTEMBER 23-29, 2002

General Course of the Meeting

For the first time since the founding of ICCP a meeting was held in Africa. The 54th meeting of the ICCP took place in Maputo (Mozambique) and Pretoria (South Africa). The meeting was very well organised by the Department of Geology of Eduardo Mondlane University (Mozambique) and by Coal & Mineral Technologies (Pty) Ltd. (South Africa) from September 23-29, 2002. 32 Members of the ICCP and 12 guests attended the meeting representing a total of 16 countries (Appendix I).

The audience was welcomed by the co-Chairman of the Organising Committee, Lopo Vasconcelos, by the Rector of the Eduardo Mondlane University, Maputo, Mozambique, Brazão Mazula (Appendix II) and by the Minister for Mineral Resources and Energy of Mozambique, Castigo Langa (Appendix III). The National Director for Coal and Hydrocarbons, Arsénio Mabote, gave a presentation on Coal and Hydrocarbons in Mozambique.

After the opening addresses the first Plenary Session started under the direction of the President Alan Cook.

1. Apologies and Other Attendance Matters

Apologies for non-attendance have been received from the following members:

Aihara, B. Alpern, M. Bustin, P. Crosdale, A. Davis, A. Depers, C. Dumitrescu, M.M. Faiz, L. Gurba, W. Hiltmann, J. Koch, K. Kommeren, K. Kruschewska, F. Laggoun-Défarge, P. Lyons, M. Marques, M. Masterlerz, H. K. Mishra, D.G. Murchison, H.S. Pareek, H. Petersen, J. Prado, G. Predeanu, P. Rosenberg, R. Schaefer, N.R. Sherwood, A.H.V. Smith, G.H. Taylor, Wan H.A., C.R. Ward, R. Wartmann, M. Wolf, E. Wolff-Fischer, H. Veld.

2. Minutes of the Copenhagen Meeting

The President asked the Plenary Session for confirmation of the minutes of the 53rd ICCP Meeting held in Copenhagen, Denmark, August 12-18, 2001. The minutes as published in the ICCP News were approved as an accurate record of the meeting.

3. Results of Elections

No elections have been held in 2001.

4. Future Meetings

The 55th meeting of ICCP will be held in Utrecht, the Netherlands from 10 to 16 August 2003. The meeting is associated to the XVth International Congress of Carboniferous and Permian Stratigraphy. Both meetings will be organised by the Netherlands Institute of Applied Geoscience TNO - National Geological Survey (TNO-NITG) and the Faculty of Earth Science of the Utrecht University. John Vleeskens and Petra David gave a presentation on the forthcoming meeting at the closing Plenary Session. For more information see the website of the XVth ICCP (<http://www.nitg.tno.nl/eng/iccp.shtml>) and the 55th ICCP website (<http://www.nitg.tno.nl/eng/55iccp.shtml>) or contact:

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Tel. +31 30 256 46 48
Fax. + 31 30 256 4605
<mailto:p.david@nitg.tno.nl>

The Geological Institute of Hungary and the Hungarian Geological Society will host the 56th ICCP meeting in

Budapest, Hungary, in connection with the 2004 International Geological Congress, which is being held in Florence and Vienna. Dr. Mária Hamór-Vidó will organize the meeting.

An invitation has been received for the 57th meeting of ICCP in 2005 to be held in Patras, Greece. The meeting will be supported by the University of Patras through the Department of Geology and probably also by the Greek Public Power Corporation. The meeting can be held between the second and the fourth week of September 2005 at the Conference and Cultural Center (C.C.C.) of the University of Patras. The building is located within the University Campus. Dr. Kimon Christanis will organise the meeting.

The President agreed to explore with Indonesian members the possibility of holding a meeting in 2006 in Bandung, Indonesia. It was noted that some Indonesian members had expressed interest in hosting a meeting, and that Bandung would form a low cost location and that security is relatively good in Bandung. Also, Indonesia should represent a much lower cost destination from Europe compared with Australia or New Zealand.

5. Membership

5.1 Associate Membership

The following colleagues were elected to Associate Membership of the ICCP:

Dr Prodromos *Antoniadis*, Greece
Mrs Stella Maria *Abatzi*, Greece
Mr Antonis *Bouzinis*, Greece
Prof. Dr Peng *Chen*, China
Mr Alfonso *Dela Cruz*, Australia
Ms Cândida Maria Pinto da Silva Faria *Garcia Neto*, Portugal
Mr Andreas *Jordanidis*, Greece
Dr Alok *Singh*, India
Ms Loraine *Watson*, Australia

5.2 Full Membership

The following Associate Members were elected to Full Membership of the ICCP:

Dr Mohinudeen *Faiz*, Australia
Mr Stavros P. *Kalaitzidis*, Greece
Mr Stephanos *Papazisimou*, Greece
Dr Slawomira *Pusz*, Poland

5.3 Honorary Membership

Acknowledgements of the receipt of the certificates for Honorary Membership awarded in 2001 were received from Karl *Ottenjahn*, Monika *Wolf*, Eva *Wolff-Fischer* and Peter *Hacquebard*. These members feel very honoured and thank the ICCP. No persons were recommended by council for admission to Honorary Membership of ICCP for 2002.

5.4 Resignations

The following members submitted resignations during the year:

Dr. J.M.A. *Buiskool-Toxopeus*
Dr Eric *Thomsen*

6. Forthcoming Elections

For the next year, elections are called for the positions of:

President
Vice President
Chair of Commission II
Secretary of Commission II
Chair of Commission III

President :

Alan C. Cook
Wolfgang Kalkreuth

Vice-President :

Lopo Vasconcelos
Kimon Christanis
Isabel Suárez Ruiz

Chair of Commission II :

Ángeles Gómez Borrego

Secretary of Commission II :

Mária Hamór-Vidó
Adrian C. Hutton

Chair of Commission III :

Rosa Menéndez

No other names were proposed from the floor for the positions of Chair of Commission II and Chair of Commission III. The elections for the positions with just one candidate were conducted during the plenary session and the following candidates were elected:

Chair of Commission II

Ángeles Gómez Borrego

Chair of Commission III

Rosa Menéndez

Elections for the council positions will be held before the next ICCP meeting.

7. Status of ICCP

This issue has already been referred to in short minutes of Council for the Copenhagen meeting and was the subject of discussion at the Rio meeting. Discussion of the issue has also been invited at the Plenary Session. The President summarised the main issues of the status of ICCP. More detailed description is given in the short minutes from council. Following the outline, a discussion took place whether or not ICCP should become a registered organisation.

The General Assembly meeting in Plenary Session resolves to put the following question to the membership accompanied by suitable material that would explain the problems associated both with formal Registration and with continuing the present status of ICCP.

“That ICCP becomes a registered organization in relation to activities such as the Accreditation Program (or Programs) but that the main organization remain in the present form.”

It was agreed that a vote should be taken after suitable papers have been prepared. It was suggested that for the preparation of these papers a professional experienced in the issues associated with the registration of an organisation should be consulted for advice.

8. Treasurer's Report

The Treasurer of the ICCP, Dr. Rudolf Schwab, presented a Financial Report covering 12 months from 1st July 2001 to 30th June 2002. A summary of the Treasurer's Report is presented in Appendix IV. The accounting records have been submitted for an independent examination to the Honorary Auditor of ICCP, Dr. Alan Davis. The Auditors report is presented in Appendix V.

Council resolved that all payments to ICCP be made to the Treasurer. That is, in addition to membership subscriptions, fees for Accreditation, payments for copies of the Glossary and payments for items produced by the Editor (such as compact disks) be consolidated within a single payment system.

Previously, payments have been made separately in relation to a number of ICCP activities. It is both simpler and better practice to have all payments made to a single main account. With the advent of payment by credit cards, there are additional advantages in simplifying the payment system.

9. ICCP Award for Postgraduate Students

A revised text regarding the Young Scientist Award has been sent by W. Kalkreuth. Following some discussion of the issue, Council decided to defer further discussion until members had had more opportunity to discuss the proposal and the modifications tabled during the meeting.

Additionally, the possibility of making an award to younger scientists with a track record of research, rather than to current or recently graduated students was also discussed. A provisional title for such an award is the Organic Petrology Award and it would be similar in general form to the Rheinhardt Thiessen Medal, but

would represent an award to be made at an earlier stage in the career of Organic Petrologists compared with the Thiessen Medal. The possibility of making an award jointly with TSOP was discussed; some favouring the concept and some opposing joint awards.

It was emphasised that a discussion on the details and form of the award should take place within the year and a decision should be taken before the next meeting in Utrecht.

10. Report From the Commission Meetings

Reports of the meetings of the Commissions were presented during the final plenary session on September 29, by Walter Pickel (Chair of Commission 1), Ángeles Gómez Borrego (Secretary of Commission 2) and Rosa Menéndez (Chair of Commission 3). The minutes of the Commissions are presented in Appendices VI, VII and VIII.

The President congratulated the Officers of the Commissions and the Convenors of the WGs who made presentations on their very professional contributions.

11. Report from the Council Meetings

The President summarized the council discussions and decisions. A summary of the council minutes is given in Appendix IX.

12. Thiessen Award

The Thiessen Medal was awarded this year to Prof. Dr. Marc Bustin. Professor Lemos de Sousa, on behalf of the Award Committee, read the Laudatio and the President presented the Medal on behalf of ICCP. In the absence of Dr. Bustin, Dr. Jack Burgess read his reply. The full text of the Laudatio and the reply are published in this issue of ICCP News.

13. Thiessen Medals

New Thiessen Medals have been produced in the Netherlands. The new medals are made from bronze. The design remains that of the original medals but is modified to permit inscription of the name of the person to whom the award is made and the date of the award. The new medal has been shown to the general assembly

14. Editor's Report

A summary of the Editor's Report is presented in Appendix X.

In the absence of the Editor, the General Secretary read the Editor's report. A short discussion took place

on the selling of material from WGs. However, it was noted that the majority of council and the plenary session are in favour of charging for material from working groups.

15. Field trip and Social Programme

Since the meeting was organised in two countries, it seemed that it was one big field trip. Commission I met in Maputo, Commission II in Berg en Dal in Kruger Park and Commission III in Pretoria. The ice-breaker was held in Maputo at the Fortaleza de Nossa Senhora da Conceição. Tasty drinks were served while music of a.o. Koffi Olomidi and Oliver Mtzuku was played. Two conference dinners were organised and both were spectacular. In Maputo the dinner took place at the Kaya Kwanga restaurant. Members were entertained by music of the CARLOS E ZAIDA CHONGO and performances of beautiful dancers of the dancing group MIDZI who showed dances from different parts of Mozambique. After the meetings of Commission I on Monday and Tuesday we had to leave Maputo on Wednesday. On our way to Kruger Park we visited the foreshore near Maputo and then the coal terminal in Matola City NW of Maputo and drove out past a major aluminium smelter MOZAL. We had lunch at a wonderful place where we could relax from the morning travelling.

Just before dawn we arrived in Berg en Dal, Kruger Park. We stayed in rather big huts and had to find our way in the dark to the barbeque dinner (finding the way in almost total darkness was for some of us a major effort!). Commission II met in a morning session in Kruger Park. At about 3 pm we left for a tour through Kruger Park. Although it actually was too early to see the 'Big Five', we managed to see at least 2 (and some of us 3) of them: elephants, rhinos, giraffes, impalas, hyenas

On Thursday morning we left for Secunda, the home of Sasol II and Sasol III. After a short lunch, different presentations were given about mine geology, twistdraai and gasification. After that we had a tour of the actual plant. At 8 pm on Friday night we arrived at our hotels in Pretoria. On Saturday, Commission III met at the University of Pretoria. At 4 pm we left for the Farewell Dinner held at the Lesedi Cultural Village. We were invited to attend a dance performance of Zulu. After the dinner, members were invited to a drumming session, which was very much enjoyed by all participants.

Thanks to the brilliant organisation both in Maputo and Pretoria. The technical sessions, as well as the social part of the meeting, were a great success.

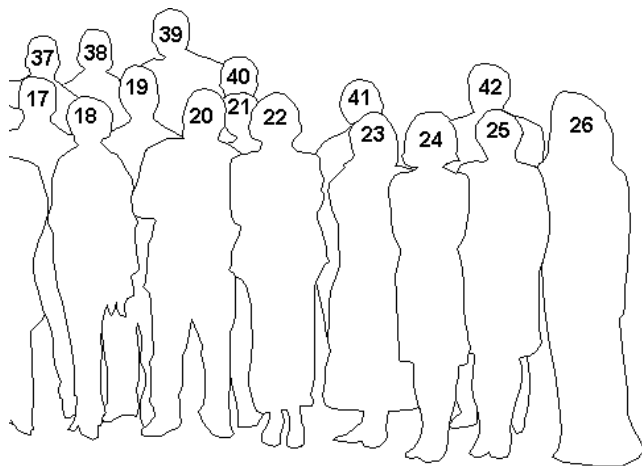
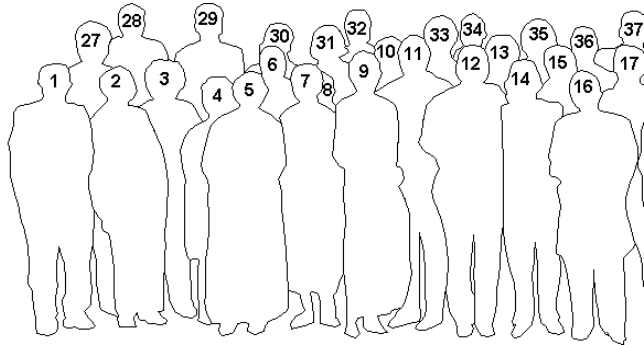
Utrecht, November 2002
Petra David
General Secretary

Appendix I - List of Delegates

Delegate	Country	Photo No.
Araújo, Carla Viviane	Brazil	24
Bouzinis, Antonios	Greece	37
Burgess, Jack	USA	6
Christanis, Kimon	Greece	19
Cook, Alan	Australia	11
David, Petra	The Netherlands	7
Du Cann, Vivien	South Africa	3
Fernández-Escandón, Alfredo	Spain	38
Flores, Deolinda	Portugal	25
Garcia, Cândida	Portugal	23
Gómez-Borrego, Maria Angeles	Spain	31
Hutton, Adrian	Australia	42
Janhsen, Urban	Germany	39
Kwieceńska, Barbara	Poland	5
Mabote, Arsénio	Mozambique	n.a.
Magos, Maria Manuela	Mozambique	n.a.
Menéndez, Rosa	Spain	22
Mpanju, Flora	Tanzania	n.a.
Mugabe, João Alberto	Mozambique	n.a.
Newman, Jane	New Zealand	35
Newman, Nigel	New Zealand	15
Ocuane, Nelson	Mozambique	36
Papazisimou, Stefanos	Greece	17
Pickel, Walter	Australia	27
Pinheiro, Henrique	South Africa	29
Pusz, Slawomira	Poland	4
Ratanasthien, Benjavun	Thailand	2
Read, Harold	Australia	1
Rodrigues, Cristina	Portugal	26
Roux, Hennie	South Africa	28
Saeze, Humberto	Mozambique	34
Schwab, Rudi	Great Britain	32
Suárez Ruiz, Isabel	Spain	18
Sýkorová, Ivana	Czech Republic	21
Tokarska-Schwab, Krystyna	Great Britain	16
Vasconcelos, Lopo	Mozambique	12
Vieth, Angelika	Germany	8
Vleeskens, John	The Netherlands	20
Wagner, Nikki (Nicola)	South Africa	30
Zacarias, Carlos	Mozambique	n.a.

Accompanying Persons in Photo

Angel Gallegos, Miguel	Spain	41
David, Kirsten	The Netherlands	10
Neves, Fernanda	Mozambique	14
Newman, Rowena	New Zealand	13
Newman, Tim	New Zealand	33
Sikora, Miroslav	Czech Republic	40



The exploration of these and other resources that the countries of the region and Mozambique possess is the fundamental basis for their social and economic progress in benefit of our people and countries, having as ultimate aim the consolidation of democracy and of peace in the region and in the world.

Hence the need of all our Countries to exchange experiences amongst us, and of knowing the realities of each other. The realisation of this ICCP in Maputo will be the first step for all of you to have first contact with our reality. Not everything is bad in Africa, as propagated in the mass media. Beautiful things are also done; some of them may even be unique in the World.

The UEM, in its Strategic Plan, considers the development of international cooperation a key strategic issue, aiming at its integration in the region and in the world, and placing it as a reference university. Therefore, we consider this event as one more step in that direction.

The Department of Geology, during the last years, has been taking initiatives aiming at its qualitative and quantitative growth. I want to register here its dynamic attitude, and to congratulate for the organisation of this event, in coordination with the National Directorate for Coal and Hydrocarbons.

Our thanks go to all sponsors that were ready to finance this activity. I refer here to National Directorate of Coal and Hydrocarbons, Rio Tinto, Ernst & Young, Petromoc, Mining Development Fund, Sasol Temane, and National Company of Hydrocarbons.

Being aware of the budgetary constraints that face our institution, these sponsorships are even more welcome, as without them this event could not take place.

To conclude, I would like to wish you all, on my behalf and on behalf of UEM, a good stay in our city, in the hope that you feel at home.

Thank you very much.

Prof. Dr. Brazão Mazula
Rector, Eduardo Mondlane University

Appendix II - Rector's Welcoming Address

Maputo, 23rd September 2002.

Ladies and Gentlemen

It is with great pleasure that I welcome all participants to this event, especially those coming from beyond our borders to discuss with us issues dealing with the science of coal and hydrocarbon.

It is known to all that Southern African countries are rich in mineral resources. Here I emphasise coal, of which Mozambique has large deposits yet to be explored and exploited. I also make reference to the hydrocarbons, that His Excellency the Minister of Mineral Resources has already mentioned.

Appendix III - Minister's Welcoming Address

Ladies and Gentlemen

Allow me to start my intervention by wishing you a warm welcome to Maputo, the capital of our beautiful Mozambique. It is with great pleasure that we receive you and have you amongst us. We know that for some of you this is the first time in Africa; our most sincere wishes for a good stay and we trust that you will leave Maputo willing to return one day!

For Mozambique it is a great honour to host the 54th Annual Meeting of the ICCP, the first to be held in Africa. This honour is shared certainly by our brothers

from neighbouring South Africa, who, jointly with us, accepted the challenge of organising this event.

We are also honoured to be the pioneers of the organisation of a trans-border meeting. In fact, of the 54 meetings that have taken place since 1950, this is the first one organised by two countries.

This is an initiative that is only possible due to the new spirit created in the region by the fall of the apartheid regime. Today, Mozambique and South Africa share privileged and excellent friendship and relationship of cooperation that continue to consolidate through the realisation of activities, which are of benefit to the people of both countries.

We consider the choice of our Country to organise this event, as a privileged opportunity to divulge the enormous existing potential of our coal resources. In fact Mozambique is a country with significant proven and probable reserves. Besides Moatize Coal Basin in Tete Province, to date the only one being exploited, there are other promising basins, namely Mucanha-Vúzi, Sanângoè-Mefidzi, Minjova and Nkondezi, all in Tete Province. Mention should also be made to Metangula, in Niassa Province, further north. Unfortunately the tight agenda of the ICCP does not allow a quick visit to Moatize, which is about 1700 km from Maputo.

Despite the enormous potential, the lack of infrastructures has made it impossible for coal exploitation. In fact, all these basins are located in areas without roads or railways.

Although Moatize Coal Basin shows great potential, presently it only produces some thousands of tonnes that are hauled by truck, due to the destruction of the 600 km railway line to Beira Harbour, during the war that ended in 1992.

Our Government continues to make concerted efforts to rehabilitate the Sena Rail line that will allow for transporting coal and to foster the development of the wealthy Zambezi River Valley. In this way, it will contribute to the eradication of poverty, whilst contributing to wealth creation for Mozambique and its people.

Dear delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen
In the field of hydrocarbons, Mozambique also manifests enormous great potential. Pande and Temane, in Inhambane Province, are the most evident examples, where the reserves have proven to be commercial. A little further North, in Sofala Province, we have the Búzi deposit, where, despite the confirmation of gas, the reserves have yet to be verified and confirmed.

The Temane and Pande deposits have 2.6 trillion cubic feet of proven gas reserves. It is expected that they will provide 120 million Giga Joules per year, through an 865 km pipeline with 26 inches in diameter.

This gas pipeline is presently under construction and will be operational by June 2004.

Our Government is doing whatever possible to place

all available resources for the development of the country. For many years, Mozambique never knew peace: following the liberation armed struggle, our Country faced the aggression and destabilisation war that lasted until 1992. This last war, besides causing a great number of deaths, was also responsible for the destruction of national infrastructures.

Whilst conscious that it is not possible to develop the Country without infrastructures, our Government is engaged in its rehabilitation. In doing so, in the last few years, legislation has been created and approved encouraging the private sector to join in the reconstruction from all facets.

We are pleased to mention here that, besides the generous support the received from the international community, Mozambique is a preferred destination for direct foreign investment.

We hope we can continue to deserve this confidence. To ensure this, the Government embarked on a reform program aimed at increasing investment confidence, as well as the efficiency of the public sector, by also fighting corruption, whilst consolidating our democracy and rule of law.

The coming 4th of October is the 10th anniversary of peace and tranquillity in our territory. We are proud to have kept away the threat of war and maintained the political and social stability for all these years.

Dear delegates, Ladies and Gentleman.

You will leave Mozambique on the 25th September, a national holiday for the Mozambicans. It was on this day that, 38 years ago, we began the Armed Struggle for our National Liberation. The struggle had the objective of achieving National Independence, a fundamental condition for the betterment of the life of all Mozambicans. Due to several circumstances, mainly that of the war of destabilisation initiated outside our borders, the quality of life of the majority of the population continues to be far from acceptable standards.

For this reason, the struggle that began on September 25th 1964 continues to this day. The Mozambican people will only be satisfied when these objectives are achieved.

Ladies and Gentlemen

The realisation of the 54th Meeting of the ICCP in Maputo stands as one more contribution and encouragement to the Mozambican struggle for a Better Future.

We wish you a fruitful and pleasant meeting, and we trust that you will feel at home.

Thank you!

Appendix IV - Summary of Treasurer's Report 2001 - 2002

1. Introduction

This Financial Report covers a period of twelve months from 1st July 2001 to 30th June 2002. The accounting records have been submitted for an independent examination to the Honorary Auditor of ICCP, Professor Alan Davis.

Financial operations of ICCP are primarily handled through the principal accounts which are held in British pounds sterling at Lloyds TSB Bank in the United Kingdom. As in previous years, the balances include the sales records for ICCP publications which are dealt with through an account held in Euros at Postbank in The Netherlands.

Following recommendations made by the Honorary Auditor, the finances of the Accreditation Programme have now also been incorporated and are handled through the general accounts in the UK so that for the first time the balances in the Treasurer's Report consider all capital assets and financial affairs of ICCP.

2. Summary

The accounts show again that the financial position of ICCP remains in a very healthy state. Income exceeded expenditure by £2,430. With a very substantial cash reserve of £26,956 (approximately 41,800 US dollars) on deposit there are ample funds for any innovatory developments which the Committee may wish to take to return money to the science, and also for substantial improvements of services provided to members.

3. Summarised Financial Information

Total balance for all ICCP accounts and a summarised breakdown of receipts and expenditure are given below. All data are in British pounds sterling (1 British pound = approximately 1.55 US dollars).

	2001 / 2002	2000 / 2001
Opening Balance	£24,526.08	<i>£23,261.02</i>
Add: Receipts	£3,892.67	<i>£3,005.84</i>
Less: Expenditure	£1,462.82	<i>£1,740.78</i>
Retained Surplus	£2,429.85	<i>£1,265.06</i>
Closing Balance	£26,955.93	<i>£24,526.08</i>

Opening and closing balances include donations earmarked for the ICCP Friendship Scheme: £748.12 on 01.08.2000, £846.03 on 30.06.2001 and £899.43 on 30.06.2002.

General	
Receipts	£3,102.16
Expenditure	£1,058.70
Retained Surplus	£2,043.46
Accreditation Programme	
Receipts	£671.17
Expenditure	£397.55
Retained Surplus	£273.62
Handbook and Publications	
Receipts	£119.34
Expenditure	£6.57
Retained Surplus	£112.77
ICCP Total	
Receipts	£3,892.67
Expenditure	£1,462.82
Retained Surplus	£2,429.85

4. Receipts

GBP	Particulars
£2,595.66	Net Membership dues (gross £2,691.49; charges £95.83)
£671.17	Net Accreditation fees (gross £682.29; charges £11.12)
£407.78	Net credit interest (gross £508.76; tax paid £100.98)
£98.68	Sale of ICCP Handbook supplements
£20.66	Sale of 1 set CDs "Work in Progress"
£53.40	Donations (Friendship Scheme)
£45.32	Miscellaneous (Currency adjustments)
£3,892.67	Total Receipts

4.1 Membership Subscriptions

Net income from membership subscriptions was £2,596, an increase of 15% over £2,240 in 2000/2001. However, many members have paid for two years in advance so that for the next year a decline to previous levels is foreseen.

Difficulties in receiving subscription payments from members are as they always were. To avoid repetition, I refer to Section 6.1 of last year's Treasurer's Report (ICCP News 25, page 11). The problem remains that members who are no longer interested in ICCP do very often not inform us and submit their resignation, but simply discontinue replying to letters and paying their dues. In view of our very large capital reserves, urging members to pay their dues has therefore to some extent become a means of establishing who is still concerned with ICCP, rather than being a financial imperative.

The trend of declining membership is continuing, although at a lower pace than in previous years. The number of members now stands at 158, compared to 166 in 2001 and 191 in 2000. Note that at the peak in 1997, 268 members were listed, but this number

included individuals who had not paid subscriptions for a number of years, had clearly lost interest in ICCP and were eventually removed from the records.

Action is needed to encourage young scientists to join ICCP. For example, promoting the admission of students graduating in the field of organic petrology had been suggested at the Plenary Session at the Copenhagen Meeting. I will propose to the General Assembly in Maputo-Pretoria introduction of student membership at a discounted fee of £10 p.a.

4.2 ICCP Friendship Scheme

A donation of £53 was received for the ICCP Friendship Scheme. Funds reserved for the Scheme have now reached the sum of £899.

The Friendship Scheme had been set up in 1999 in the acute awareness that membership fees are sufficiently expensive to exclude some potential members from being active in ICCP. Under the Scheme new members who may have difficulties in meeting current membership costs can be sponsored for a defined period during which their dues are paid from the fund.

The aim of the Scheme is to allow young scientists to become actively involved in ICCP activities. It had also been hoped that ICCP would be able through this scheme to increase membership as well as to make it more representative of persons undertaking organic petrological work in a wider spectrum of countries. Applications for funding through the Scheme will be treated by the Treasurer as strictly confidential.

The existence of the Friendship Scheme appears to be widely unknown amongst members and must be more actively advertised.

4.3 Capital Interest

Interests rates worldwide continue to be extremely low. For this reason net investment income from bank interest (after deduction of 20% tax at source) dropped to £408, equivalent to 20 nominal membership subscriptions.

5. Expenditure

GBP	Particulars
£588.81	Printing and postage of ICCP News no's 24 and 25
£397.55	Accreditation Programme running costs
£101.38	Purchase for Commission I: "COAL PROPERTIES DATABASE"
£228.69	Lloyds TSB Cardnet charges
£101.19	General Secretary expenses (Copenhagen Meeting and postage)
£38.63	Treasurer expenses (£23.20 invoices & receipts; £15.43 audit documentation)
£6.57	Bank charges Handbook Account
£1,462.82	Total Expenditure

6. ICCP Handbook and Publications

Sales of the Handbook and other publications, if any, are dealt with through an account held in Euros in the Netherlands and administered by Petra David. The account has been rather static since a number of years. Only a small portion of the costs which in 1991-1993 were incurred for printing the third and last supplement have since been recovered (Appendix). Net sales of Handbook supplements (including £21 for the sale of one set of CD-ROMs "Work in Progress") was £113 which is 3% of total ICCP income.

Current arrangements now enable sales of publications to be settled by credit card directly through the general ICCP accounts with Lloyds TSB Bank in the UK.

7. Accreditation Programme

The financial affairs of the ICCP Accreditation Programme, previously operated through the accounting system of the University of Wollongong, Australia are now principally handled through the general accounts in the United Kingdom. This centralisation has a number of logistical and administrative advantages. Financial management, including budgeting will however remain fully in the responsibility of the Organizer, Aivars Depers whose substantial efforts have made the programme a great success for ICCP. An Accreditation bank account in Australian dollars will be opened by Aivars to operate the day-to-day business.

Expenditure was £398, including an outstanding debt of £255 incurred by the AP through the University of Wollongong, ICCP-Accreditation Programme account in 2000/2001. Accreditation fees of £671 were received, ending this financial year with a balance of £274. Note that sample preparation was directly paid out of a grant of AU\$1,200 received from Sustainable Energy Research Centre (SERC). Details on the financial position of the Accreditation Programme are contained in the Summary Report 2001-2002 submitted by Aivars Depers.

8. Conclusion and Recommendations

The longer term trend of ICCP financial position has been repeatedly reviewed in previous reports, and reference is therefore made to the summary of the 2000-2001 Treasurer's Report in ICCP News no.25, page 12.

Largely as a result of substantial reductions in administrative costs, cash reserves have been rising year after year since 1997 and have now reached a peak of £26,956 (approximately 41,800 US dollars), see Appendix.

The availability of substantial cash reserves however must not lead to any complacency. One of my major concerns remains be the continuing decline in membership numbers which, if it continues, will also quite necessarily lead to lower levels of income in

future years. We must therefore be prudent to make sure that activities are within budget, and that expenditure which is not directly in pursuance of the scientific objects of ICCP will not lead to negative balances.

Chester, England 31st August 2002
Dr. Rudolf M. Schwab
Honorary Treasurer

Appendix

Period		General					Handbook			Accreditation Programme			ICCP Total			Balance ultimo	
Date primo	Date ultimo	Membership Fees	Net Credit Interest	Donations	Miscellan.	Expenditure	Surplus/ Deficit	Receipts	Expenditure	Surplus/ Deficit	Receipts	Expenditure	Surplus/ Deficit	Receipts	Expenditure	Surplus/ Deficit	Balance ultimo
12.09.85																	13,479.80
13.09.85	29.08.86	1,621.12	1,513.11	0.00	0.00	558.21	2,576.02	656.74	1,374.04	-717.30	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3,790.97	1,932.25	1,858.72	15,338.52
30.08.86	29.08.87	2,442.20	1,010.27	0.00	0.00	2,186.13	1,266.34	489.59	266.18	223.41	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3,942.06	2,452.31	1,489.75	16,828.27
30.08.87	22.08.88	520.00	1,231.59	0.00	0.00	1,032.69	718.90	373.69	50.00	323.69	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2,125.28	1,082.69	1,042.59	17,870.86
23.08.88	31.01.90	2,725.89	3,674.64	0.00	0.00	967.17	5,433.36	376.12	15.00	361.12	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	6,776.65	982.17	5,794.48	23,665.34
01.02.90	14.08.91	1,173.26	3,156.46	0.00	0.00	1,102.49	3,227.23	113.85	718.09	-604.24	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	4,443.57	1,820.58	2,622.99	26,288.33
15.08.91	30.06.92	1,114.08	1,169.33	0.00	0.00	1,185.81	1,097.60	0.00	1,432.81	-1,432.81	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2,283.41	2,618.62	-335.21	25,953.12
01.07.92	10.08.93	1,782.60	1,074.08	0.00	0.00	3,469.37	-612.69	0.00	1,723.25	-1,723.25	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2,856.68	5,192.62	-2,335.94	23,617.18
11.08.93	23.08.94	625.03	441.31	0.00	0.00	4,541.45	-3,475.11	357.97	238.47	119.50	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,424.31	4,779.92	-3,355.61	20,261.57
24.08.94	31.07.95	627.67	421.56	0.00	0.00	3,189.59	-2,140.36	0.00	27.50	-27.50	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,049.23	3,217.09	-2,167.86	18,093.71
01.08.95	30.08.96	1,808.91	484.44	0.00	0.00	5,818.68	-3,625.33	0.00	10.00	-10.00				2,293.35	5,928.68	-3,635.33	14,458.38
31.08.96	13.10.97	4,322.22	505.34	0.00	0.00	2,886.56	1,941.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				4,827.56	2,886.56	1,941.00	16,399.38
14.10.97	31.08.98	4,317.01	519.56	0.00	0.00	3,350.46	1,486.11	148.43	96.93	51.50				4,985.00	3,447.39	1,537.61	17,936.99
01.09.98	31.08.99	3,134.35	506.05	561.46	1,502.98	2,729.02	2,975.82	196.14	19.39	176.75				5,900.98	2,748.41	3,152.57	21,089.56
01.09.99	31.07.00	2,131.33	485.86	186.66	0.00	632.39	2,171.46	0.00	0.00	0.00				2,803.85	632.39	2,171.46	23,261.02
01.08.00	30.06.01	2,240.20	533.34	97.91	11.38	1,733.67	1,149.16	123.01	7.11	115.90				3,005.84	1,740.78	1,265.06	24,526.08
01.07.01	30.06.02	2,595.66	407.78	53.40	45.32	1,058.70	2,043.46	119.34	6.57	112.77				3,892.67	1,462.82	2,429.85	26,955.93
														671.17	397.55	273.62	

Appendix: Receipts, Expenditure and Balances 1985-2002

Data in British pounds sterling; 1 pound sterling = 1.55 U.S dollars approximately.

From 1995 to 2001 accounts of the Accreditation Programme were operated independent of the ICCP general accounts. Balances are not included in the ICCP totals. There was a current liability of £255.40 as at 30.06.01.

Designated funds: The total balances include donations earmarked for the ICCP Friendship Scheme: £561.46 on 31.08.99, £748.12 on 31.07.00, £846.03 on 30.06.01 and £899.43 on 30.06.02.

Appendix V - Auditor's Report

Honorary Auditor's Report for 2001-2002

To the Members of the International Committee for Coal and Organic Petrology,

I have audited the balance sheets and the related financial records and bank statements of the ICCP covering the period July 1, 2001 to June 30, 2002. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Honorary Treasurer of the ICCP. My responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on my audit. Members should be aware that my examination does not have the status of an audit performed by an external Chartered Accountant.

I conducted my audit in accordance with what I judge to be an acceptable auditing standard. I planned and performed the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used by the Treasurer, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. I believe that my audit provides a reasonable basis for my opinion.

For the first time the accounts submitted for audit included details of the account which is maintained for the ICCP's Accreditation program. The audit also covers details of the Handbook account. In my opinion the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material aspects, the financial position of the ICCP as of June 30, 2002, and its cash flows for the period examined then ended in conformity with reasonable accounting principles.

September 9, 2002

ALAN DAVIS, ICCP Honorary Auditor

Appendix VI - Commission I Minutes

Minutes of Commission I - General Coal and Organic Petrology

54th ICCP Meeting, Maputo, 23 and 24/09/2002

Chair: Walter Pickel

Secretary: Deolinda Flores

Opening Remarks

The commission I meeting was held on Monday afternoon and Tuesday all-day and attended by 23 and 20 members and 7 and 2 guests respectively. The Chairman outlined the programme for the sessions and

presented the opening remarks. The working groups and items presented and discussed in the meeting were:

- Accreditation Programme
- ICCP Reflectance Standard
- Review of new methodologies and techniques in Organic Petrology
- Standardization Working Group
- Temporal variation of coal
- Handbook Editorial Groups
 1. Copyright - Handbook
 2. Huminite
 3. Liptinite
 4. Graphite, Semi-Graphite and Natural Coke
- New Working Group: Degradinite
- Microscope session

The Minutes of the previous meeting were accepted as published in the ICCP Newsletter. Some uncertainty occurred in relation to Accreditation - see there for details.

Accreditation Programme - Aivars Depers

Walter Pickel presented a report from the convenor summarising the 2001-2002 activities. Since last meeting, the ICCP website was updated especially the pages concerning "General information" and "Accredited Petrographers". The Accreditation program is no longer conducted through the University of Wollongong. A special e-mail address has been established through a commercial ISP (iccpap@ozemail.com.au). Aivars Depers still has an email address at the University but the University address should not be used in relation to ICCP business. Certificates and final assessments for the 2001 round of analyses were mailed to all petrographers in early 2002.

The 2002 Exercise is progressing. To date, 68 petrographers, from 36 laboratories, were contacted and 58 have indicated that they will participate. Five petrographers joined the Accreditation Programme for the first time.

Two new samples were prepared, one of Permian age and the other from the Carboniferous of Europe. There were two mail outs of samples in February and August 2002, the results returned by the 31st August and due by the 14th October respectively.

Two motions were submitted:

- To consider extending the range of the vitrinite content of the samples.
- analysts should be encouraged by the convenor to report vitrinite reflectance data for the accreditation with three decimals. This suggestion is at variance with the ISO Standards, that form the general basis of the methods used in the analytical program for Accreditation. When doing the analysis and in a regular analysis report giving a reflectance result to three decimal places would overstate the degree of accuracy. For the

accreditation program, the amounts involved in the rounding calculation (up to 0.0049%) have become significant in relation to the standard deviations. They now represent up to 0.18 standard deviations and this could represent the difference between an analyst having an average of under a mean of under 1.5 and one over this value. As the results are compared with the mean of all the previous analyses of a sample, reporting results to three decimals removes the likelihood that round-offs errors can affect the assessment.

Further decisions regarding the accreditation programme were made in the council meeting - see council meeting minutes.

The necessity to have a regular backup of all data was noted. Walter had already talked to Aivars and both had agreed to have this happening. In the following council meeting this agreement was further detailed to have the back-ups sent to the ICCP archive.

The motions submitted to the commission were accepted with 19 votes in favour and on vote against (Note: all motions accepted in commission I were accepted to be submitted to the General Assembly. All motions forwarded from com. 1 this year were accepted by the plenary).

Three other motions were discussed. As the status of these motions is uncertain it has been agreed with the proposer to have them recommitted at the Utrecht meeting. However, in the meantime it is assumed that the suggested policy applies. The motions are:

1. That the term Re-accreditation be used internally only and be reserved for members who either have dropped out for a period, or who have failed at some stage and need to commence again. The term should not appear on lists of Accredited petrologists.
2. That consideration be given to appending a date to Accredited petrologists to show the date of first Accreditation, or where Re-accreditation in the sense of the previous motion has occurred, the date of Re-accreditation.
3. That a review is undertaken of the accreditation guidelines.

New ICCP Reflectance Standard - Walter Pickel and Dave Pearson

Walter Pickel reported that two reflectance standards (R=0.89) were purchased and calibrated against the results of the standard round robin. The standards will be made available to interested laboratories. One standard will be sent out on request, the convenors will keep the other and analysts/laboratories are asked to send one of their standards in to get them calibrated.

Both services, due to a decision already made in Copenhagen, are available for US-\$ 50 (+ a US-\$ 500

bond + postage, if the standard is mailed to the lab). However, for ICCP member, this service is free of charge.

Review of New Methodologies and Techniques in Organic Petrology - Lila Gurba

The chairman of the Commission presented a progress report of the working group on behalf of Lila Gurba. The main objective of the WG is to review new methods and techniques related to Coal and Organic Petrology.

The first version of a White Paper, with a description of several methods and techniques, was presented at the ICCP meeting in Copenhagen. A copy is available from the ICCP web-site. The White Paper is open to further contributions. It will be updated twice a year. The next update is due by end of January 2003. The Convenors wishes to encourage everybody who is working on or developing something new related to organic petrology, to submit an extended abstract, short communication or paper as a contribution to the White Paper. The deadline for submission is the end of November 2002. Interested members should send the abstract to Lila Gurba or the chair/secretary of commission I.

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Standardization Working Group - Harold Read

A report on the 2002 round robin was presented by the Convenor:

INTRODUCTION

The exercise had several objectives:

- maceral group reproducibility - as guide for ISO revision
- information to aid better distinction between inertinite macerals, in particular fusinite/semifusinite
- vitrinite reflectance reproducibility.

An inertinite-rich coal was selected, carefully subdivided using a small rotary sample splitter and riffle; then 35 grainmounts prepared.

23 ICCP members present at the Copenhagen meeting indicated their interest in participating, however only six (including Pickel & Read) actually analysed the sample; an additional nine Australian petrographers participated. Not all petrographers carried out all requested analyses, probably because of unclear instructions.

RESULTS

Results are compiled in three tables:

- maceral groups
- vitrinite reflectance
- fusinite/semifusinite; structure & brightness

ICCP 2002 Standardisation Exercise

GM No	V (%)	L (%)	I (%)	M (%)	\bar{R}_{o_r} (%)	$\bar{R}_{o_{max}}$ (%)
14	26	1	65	8	1.19	1.26
23	34	-	59	7		
10P	24	1	66	9	1.23	
10F	23	T	68	9		
21R	26	T	64	10		
21D	27	T	67	6		1.29
21W	29	-	65	6	1.22	1.30
13B	31	1	60	8	1.22	
13O	30	1	60	9	1.23	
32	29	T	61	10		
30	28	T	64	8		
29R	33	-	58	9		
29S	27	T	66	7		
22	24	1	65	10	1.26	
15					1.21	
18					1.23	
28						1.29

V = Vitrinite; L = Liptinite; I = Inertinite; M = Minerals.

COMMENTS

Maceral groups and vitrinite reflectance are considered satisfactory, with generally fair to good reproducibility. However, as shown in the tabulated data, there is very poor agreement regarding what is fusinite and semifusinite. (Other problems eg telo- detrovitrinite; macrinite & inertodetrinite also exist)

PROPOSED 2003 PROGRAMME.

It is intended to repeat the exercise (with the same coal sample) but with clearer instructions that the maceral analysis is to be carried out according to ICCP guidelines, ie as described in the recent ICCP vitrinite and inertinite classifications.

Participants in the previous 2002 exercise will be contacted, also others who may be interested are invited to take part. [end of Harold's report]

The chairman thanked Harold for this report. In the discussion that followed, it was pointed out that the lack of agreement in the results could possibly be explained by different criteria used by different analysts and/or the complexity of the sample. However, it was considered

to be useful to collect more data. Therefore the convenor asked the members, who already have the samples to either carry out the analysis again or in the cases where no results had been returned to do so now. To avoid further confusion the analysts are asked to strictly follow the ICCP vitrinite and inertinite classifications. Members who want to join the group are welcome and can request the sample from Harold.

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The chairman suggested that in his role as convener of the Standardization Working Group Harold might also want to accept the position to monitor constantly the existing maceral systems and their applicability. This would allow the ICCP to have a continuous record of possible problems with ICCP systems and enable it to decide when and to which degree changes are being necessary. The commission agreed to have such a position and Harold accepted it. He will report annually on problems he envisages with the existing systems.

Temporal Variation of Coal - Lopo Vasconcelos

A report of the second year activities was presented by the Convenor. During this year the WG did not very much progress, mainly due to Lopo's commitment to organise the meeting. Mike Frank, for personal reason could not no longer contribute to the WG. I. Sykorova sent data from the Czech Republic, Poland, Germany, UK, Spain and Byelorussia. She started building a database with these data, also using the data provided by Lopo and M. Frank. Walter Pickel sent also a microfilm of the publication H.J. Harrington & al. (1989) Permian Coals of the Eastern Australia, Bureau of Mineral Resources Bulletin 231. However, the convenor was not able to read microfilms. Until now, a total of 1580 data were collected.

Activities for the next year will include the homogenisation of the data tables layout, complete blank fields of data tables collected until now, find more participants to join the working group and start working with the data and trying to define some patterns.

As you know, this WG is active since the Rio de Janeiro Meeting, with the objectives of studying the petrographic variations of coals world-wide according to age, environments, etc.

Although the WG is in possession of ca. 7000 VLI data, these do not include coals from all countries, and from some countries the number of data is very low. In

that sense, we ask all interested people to send data of coals (all ages) of the following countries:

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antarctica, Argentina, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Cambodia, Cameroon, Chile, Colombia, Congo (RD), Costa Rica, Dominican Rep., Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Ethiopia, Georgia, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Korea N, Korea S, Laos, Lebanon, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Norway, Oman, Panama, Papua N.-Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Puerto Rico, Romania, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Svalbard (Spitzbergen), Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Tanzania, Thailand, Trinidad & Tobago, Turkey, Uruguay, Vietnam, Yemen, Yugoslavia (ex), Zambia, Zimbabwe

The data should be addressed to:

Lopo Vasconcelos (convenor)
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Universidade Eduardo Mondlane
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ICCP Publications

W.P. summarized the new copyright agreement with Elsevier that Alan Cook had achieved and that had been accepted by Council in the previous council meeting. This agreement allows publishing approved ICCP material in Elsevier Journals without Elsevier maintaining the exclusive copyright on these publications. Thus they can be additionally published in different formats (like a handbook) by the ICCP. It was agreed that these publications would be published in one of the following formats:

Authors: ICCP, XYZ, ZYX, (20yx): Title

Or: Authors: (20xy): The ICCP

A standard paragraph has to be included into these publications explaining the ICCP approval process.

The commission approved the decision with all in favour.

A discussion followed, if material should be exclusively being published with Elsevier but a strong motion was brought forward by Petra David to publish a complete new handbook edition by the ICCP as soon as possible. Petra volunteered to organise this edition and report significant progress by next year's meeting. The handbook structure as already agreed on in Porto and presented in Rio and Copenhagen and was accepted as the basis for Petra's work.

It was also mentioned that all material approved will be included in the ICCP webpage. It was decided to add

material from former handbook editions that need no or minor changes will be added to this handbook. Adrian Hutton noted that the term 'kerogen' should not be included. Concerning the material to be included in the handbook, namely the microphotographs of the already published inertinite and vitrinite. Walter Pickel will try to find them and send them to Petra to be scanned. With reference to „Maceral analysis" and „Reflectance analysis" Angeles pointed out that it is only necessary to prepare an introduction and a short description of the methods and to the corresponding standards. Angeles, Nikki, Harold, Adrian and Barbara offered to help Petra. Petra will ask the Editor to join the group.

Graphite, Semi-graphite and Natural Coke - Barbara Kwiecinska

The final drafts on graphite and natural coke were presented and minor editorial changes applied. A first draft on semi-graphite was also discussed and additional information and/or comments were included. The presentation was supported by an excellent set of microphotographs. The Commission approved all three sheets and the corresponding photographs with 19 votes in favour. The convenor was encouraged to publish the approved sheets in an international journal as Fuel or other relevant journal. The sheets will also be placed on the ICCP web-site and included in the New Handbook edition.

Liptinite - Walter Pickel

The Liptinite sheets are ready and were approved by the Commission and the Plenary Session in 1998. However, due to bad timing by the convener and the -unsuccessful- attempt to motivate other members to submit microphotographs for the sheets delayed the finalisation considerably. The sheets will be published in the Fuel and the New Handbook as organised by Petra. However there is a last chance for everybody to send additional microphotographs.

Huminite - Ivana Sykorova, Monika Wolf, Walter Pickel, Kimon Christanis, Harold Read

During this year, the Huminite sheets as well as a set of microphotographs were placed on the ICCP webpage. The sheets had been prepared in this version by I. Sykorova, M. Wolf, L. Borecka and I. Cermak. Changes were made by members of the group namely by Walter Pickel and Kimon Christanis. These were mainly changes with regard to a recent request by ISO. ISO is going to cover all coal ranks in the future in contrast to the former and recent restriction on hard coals. This required firstly a fast finalisation of the huminite sheet as the ICCP relation to ISO is of great importance for the ICCP and its role to be basically considered to be

responsible for the standard definitions. Secondly it is necessary that this sheet corresponds as far as possible and useful to the vitrinite system of 1994. To which degree this could be achieved was the topic of various discussions over the last year. **The two systems are now compatible down to the maceral sub-group level and allow for different macerals and maceral varieties (see tables) for the two groups.** Huminite macerals are significantly different from higher rank macerals and the option to distinguish between both by the use of two different systems was strongly supported by most working group members. As they are however precursors of the vitrinite macerals they can in this sense be seen as part of one bigger (and more complex) system. After some discussion the Commission approved the new sheets.

I. Sykorova presented the microphotographs, which are also available with her report on the ICCP web page. Deolinda Flores also presented a set of microphotographs which were considered to significantly enrich the selection already available from Ivana.. Both sets were approved by the commission to be published with the sheets.

The new Huminite system, huminite terminology bold, the corresponding vitrinite in normal font.

Maceral group	Maceral Subgroup
Huminite /Vitrinite	Telohuminite/ Telovitrinite
	Detrohuminite/ Detrovitrinite
	Gelohuminite/ Gelovitrinite

The macerals in the new Huminite system

Maceral Subgroup	Maceral
Telohuminite	Textinite Uminite
Detrohuminite	Attrinite Densinite
Gelohuminite	Corpogelinite Gelinite

The Huminite sheets were approved by the Commission and will be published in the Fuel under the new copyright agreement immediately.

Proposal for New Working Group to Investigate the Status of Degradinite - Peter Crosdale

A new working group was proposed by Peter Crosdale concerning as to whether or not the term degradinite and its associated microlithotype hydrite as described in the 1963 Handbook edition, should be

formally re-instated into an ICCP classification system/publication. The activities proposed are:

- search the ICCP archives and published literature for relevant material;
- provide coal samples (one Australian Jurassic and one SE Asia Tertiary) to identify degradinite and its petrographic and chemical properties;
- provide an opinion as to the origin of the degradinite
- prepare sheets for the Handbook and publish the research in an international journal.

Commission accepted the new working group and A. Hutton and J. Newman joined Peter to participate in this new W.G. Further involvement/participation of members, who had not been able to come to the meeting is strongly encouraged.

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Microscopy Sessions

Two microscopy sessions took place: one in Maputo using a portable microscope that was kindly brought to Maputo by Harold Read. Unfortunately the immersion oil bottle had leaked on the long trip to Maputo and consequently the session was run either with air objectives or with the oil immersion objective using brake fluid. (This solution is highly recommended for similar emergencies and the commission is grateful to Ricki, whose brilliant suggestion the use of the brake fluid was.). A second microscopy session with 10 participants took place in Pretoria in Vivien du Cann's lab at Coal and Mineral Technologies (Pty) Ltd. on Sunday afternoon. Various samples were looked at and discussed concerning semifusinite, pseudovitrinite and reactive inertinite. A Yallourn lignite (Gippsland Basin, Victoria), the Standardization round robin sample (German Creek) and a sample supplied by Peter in relation to the new degradinite working group as well as various examples of South African coals were also looked at and vividly discussed.

Thanks to Vivien and Coal and Mineral Technologies for this unique opportunity to visit her great laboratory and to use it for this essential session. Thanks as well to Harold for transporting his microscope and we hope to see him with his microscope again at the next ICCP Meeting

The addresses of all conveners are available from the ICCP directory. However, you can send any request or material to the chair/secretary of commission 1:

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Appendix VII - Commission II Minutes

Minutes of Commission II - Application of Coal and
Organic Petrology to Geology
including the Prospecting for Oil and Gas
54th ICCP Meeting, Berg en Dal, 26/09/2002
Chair : Prof. Dr. Wolfgang Kalkreuth
(Acting Chair : Dr. M. Ángeles Gómez Borrego)
Secretary : Dr. M. Ángeles Gómez Borrego
(Acting Secretary : Dr Jane Newman)

The sessions commenced at 8.35 and were attended
by 35 members.

As the Chairman was absent Angeles G. Borrego
was acting as chair person and Jane Newman as
secretary.

The chairman sent letter apologizing for non
attendance and thanked colleagues for progress made,
including convenors, participants in round robins and so
on.

8.40am Classification of DOM Working Group -*Jack Burgess and Adrian Hutton*

Jack presented the TSOP-ICCP Classification of
DOM as a table, analogous to the coal classification in
many aspects. The name bituminite/amorphinite is not
yet decided and possibly will be divided into fluorescent
and non fluorescent constituents (names). The system
also includes various classes for zooclasts and also for
secondary products. This year the aim has been to
depict visually the different DOM constituents. Adrian
Hutton presented some examples of the proposed
descriptive format for the CD illustrating the
classification system that has been prepared by Lavern
Stasiuk in the Geological Survey in Calgary. Most input
is from samples provided by Jack Burgess. The intended
Layout includes a section of written and numerical
information, and illustrations in white light and
fluorescence mode, both reflected light and

transmission. The written includes Formation, Age,
Location, %TOC, HI, OI, and a list of the macerals
shown on the page. Some samples were strewn mounts,
and others whole rock.

Some discussion arose about the need of having a
single system to acquire the images. It was accepted to
keep a single system in the main body of illustrating
material but also other images could be included in the
CD as additional training material. Some additional
information appears to be required as it is Tmax from
Rock-eval, vitrinite reflectance of the sample and the
sets of filters used to take the fluorescence images. It
would be also convenient to have at the beginning of the
atlas some examples of fluorescence illumination using
different sets of filters.

It was also noted that most of the illustrations shown
were of demineralised samples, with few of whole rocks
and that not always the same field was shown in the
different plates - e.g., transmitted light white vs
fluorescence. There was a consensus that in the final
version the same field should be shown and that the
final set of illustrations should include
white/fluorescence pairs for transmitted and incident of
strewn slides, and white/fluorescence pairs for whole
rock. This would mean 6 pictures per page, or three
pages with links.

Summarising Format is a good start and with few
additions will be acceptable. Once a comprehensive set
of images is collected it will be ready for discussing the
identification. Jack is happy to receive suggestions for
additional samples to be included.

Discussion of the foregoing ended at 9.40am.

Environmental Applications of Organic Petrology - *Maria Mastalerz*

Maria Mastalerz was absent but sent a report on the
working group activities. The main activity of the year
focused on compilation of images for an atlas of
classification of anthropogenic particles in relation to
source (combustion, carbonisation, etc), and with
respect to site of deposition (soil, water, etc). There
were a large number of images from combustion origin,
but relatively few from carbonisation and in soil.

Activities proposed for 02/03 are to complete the
collection of photomicrographs, and create a CD. It
would be desirable to have a more balanced
representation of the particles from different
anthropogenic sources and participants are encouraged
to contact Maria for images supply. Isabel offered many
pictures which she already has.

The question of why this WG is in commission II arose
and it was mentioned that it is more a matter of tradition
or time schedule of commission II that any other sound
reason.

Discussion ended 9.50am.

Qualifying System for Reflectance Analysis Working Group - *Angeles Gómez Borrego*

A letter was circulated inviting members to take part in the Round Robin. 22 positive answers were received out of which 17 people performed the exercise. Participants were asked to rank vitrinite particles based on size in relation to the measurement area, polish, etc. The quality ranges from 1 = very good, to 5 = very bad. 5 includes suppressed, oxidised, altered etc.

Samples were from a variety of locations and maturities, and included some used in previous working groups and some provided by Vern Stasiuk. 193 images were classified. The scale and measuring field were shown. Participants graded each image, and provided comments, on a response page. The particles were from Type I, II and III, in roughly equal proportions and of different maturities. The results were that relatively few participants produced results similar to the modal value for most of the particles. This means that there is not good agreement about what is good or bad in terms of reliability.

Reasons for low agreement may be diverse but are not clearly linked to the quality of the surface nor to the kerogen type. There were concerns stated about polishing and vitrinite identification, the possible existence of suppression or weathering, reworking, etc. It must be stressed that the exercise assumes that the identification is correct, and is asking only about the qualifying criteria of polish, and size and proximity to minerals.

The suggestions of different participants including a simplified classification system proposed by Kees Kommeren were discussed. It was decided to stay at least one year more with the five groups improving the distinction between qualifiers 3 and 4, which appears the most problematic. Also, subjective features such as suppression, oxidation, alteration, reworked, should be avoided. Since "good", "bad" and "common" appear to be rather unfortunate labels in future "best quality" to "lowest quality" will be used in the future.

If possible the images will be available from the website as reclaim but still the CD distribution procedure will be maintained.

Discussion ended 10.50pm. Break for coffee.

Recommenced at 11.20am

Thermal Indices - *Carla Araújo*

Carla summarised the achievements of the working group in the last years including rather satisfactory results and three publications. The round robin exercise of this year, back in the former objectives of the WG,

was based on the analysis of the Alpha sample and participants were asked to report as many maturity parameters as possible. Four labs performed the exercise.

Significant discrepancies were found between various fluorescence maturity parameters based on Lambda max, VRF and FMM, which yielded vitrinite reflectance equivalence ranging between 0.30 and 0.52%. Rock Eval results were provided by 2 laboratories, with different results attributed to the use of different equipment (Tmax of 445 and 450 respectively). Two laboratories reported geochemical analysis, which indicated that the Aliphatic HC distribution shows a strong odd/even predominance with high and similar CPI values for both laboratories. Good agreement was found in the hopane and sterane based maturity parameters and also in the source based sterane ratios. The results indicate the sample is very immature. The equivalent alpha coal has Ro random c. 0.45% on average of the labs.

The conclusions are that there is generally good agreement between the geochemistry of the laboratories. Rock Eval disagrees with the other parameters in indicating peak oil generation whereas other parameters indicate immaturity.

It is evident that there are by far more laboratories involved in the geochemistry of source rocks than those which have taken part in the exercise. It was proposed to close the working group and re-direct the work to a more microscope-based exercise. In the subsequent discussion it became clear that although the results were very good the working group has not accomplished the extensive objectives proposed by Sentfle and that there is still a lot of work to perform. The way to encourage people to participate was discussed and it became clear that after three years focussed on fluorescence measurements the WG objectives have to be clearly stated to avoid any confusion. For the next year Carla will circulate to all the members of commission II a letter summarising the main achievements of this exercise, the short term objectives of the WG and a working plan for the next couple of years that could be to analyse two samples of different maturity of each kerogen type. Carla and also Alan Cook will search for samples appropriate to perform a successful exercise.

Coal Facies Working Group - *Mária Hámor-Vidó*

The work of this group essentially finished last year and Jim Hower was approached concerning publication. An introduction is to be prepared, and other contributions will follow this as separate papers. The key person involved is back at home base and progress is expected this year.

Coalbed Methane Working Group - Peter Crosdale and Lila Gurba

Peter Crosdale and Lila Gurba were absent. It was remembered that this WG had in the past participation problems. It was tried again with a broader scope including petrology, but not much progress has been made. The convenors have sent some questions about the future objectives. Since sequestration of CO₂ in coal seams is recognised to aid methane recovery they have suggested CO₂ sequestration as a possible topic. They will circulate a questionnaire to members of commission II to ask what could be done on this topic, and how it might relate to the earlier objectives.

Pseudovitrinite Working Group - Lila Gurba

The activities of the WG were briefly reviewed and the situation is that Lila has approached Jim Hower about publication of results from pseudovitrinite working group exercises. A special volume will be published that will include a couple of papers with results and achievements of the WG in the past and from 1996 on and then a number of individual contributions on pseudovitrinite related matters. Anyone interested to contribute something on pseudovitrinite is free to do so as the deadline for contributions has not closed.

Meeting ended 12.30pm

Appendix VIII - Commission III Minutes

Minutes of Commission III - Application of Coal Petrology to Utilisation
54th ICCP Meeting, Pretoria, 28/09/2002
Chair: Rosa Menendez
Secretary: Henrik I. Petersen
(Acting Secretary: Nikki Wagner)

The session of Commission III was held in Pretoria on Saturday the 28th September from 8:30-12:45 and was attended by 31 persons.

Opening Remarks

The chair outlined the objectives of the Commission and the programme for the session. The working groups presented and items discussed along the meeting include:

- Coal blends
- Coke Petrography
- Automation
- Combustion
- Application of Reflectance to Estimate Structural Order

- A new approach to Study the Coal Cleat System by Image Analysis (Proposal for a new WG)

Coke Petrography- No convenor

Due to the fact that only a few people from the WG were present, the Chair will propose and ask the members of the WG for agreement on a new convenor. It is intended that the new convenor prepares a review on the state of the art of coke petrography in literature and ICCP previous activities for next meeting, in order to reorganize the activities of the WG. It is also planned to make two presentations about the activities on coke research carried out at Thyssenkrupp Stahl and INCAR by Urban Janhsen and María Díez, respectively, with the aim to highlight the most relevant aspects of coke petrography from both industrial and scientific viewpoints. The preparation of the handbook will be reconsidered afterwards.

Application of Reflectance to Estimate Structural Order - Slawomira Pusz

The convenor made a well documented presentation about the relationship between the structure of coal and carbon materials and their optical properties, which are well represented by the three dimensional ellipsoid-reflectance indicating surface (RIS). It has been shown that a modification of Kilby method for studying heterogeneous coals and carbon materials makes possible to determine different textural classes co-existing in the sample. The RIS parameters and heterogeneity coefficients allow to differentiate the chemical structure of the basic structural units and their mutual spatial arrangements (texture of the material). Full presentation is available in the ICCP website.

After the presentation the convenor proposed the activities for the WG, which include the preparation of a series of samples by thermal treatment, in an inert atmosphere, of DONBASS (Ukraine) meta-anthracite (R_{max} 6.6 %, R_{min} 5.06 %), in a range of temperatures between 400 - 2200 °C. Sample will be crushed to 0.8-1.2 mm. After some discussions, it was agreed to determine, in a first stage, R_{max} and R_{min} on 300 points in four samples. These samples include: parent meta-anthracite, and those treated at 400, 700 and 1000 °C. RIS parameters, the number of structural classes and heterogeneity coefficients will be determined. To verify optical microscopy results, samples will be also characterized by XRD (INCAR) and TEM (Technical University of Krakov).

In a second stage, samples produced in the range of temperatures between 1000-2200 °C will be studied.

Coal Blends - Isabel Suárez Ruiz

The convenor highlighted the objective of the WG, which is to estimate the efficiency of microscopic

methods for estimating the composition of coal blends. This year exercise was performed on a coal blend made up of three Permian bituminous coals and participants were asked to determine: the composition of the blend in terms of percentages of low, medium and high rank coals, and the mean random reflectance values of each coal in the blend.

18 participants replied, 17 used manual conventional microscopic methods and 1 an automated system.

In general, the results of the exercise were considered by the convenor as good and accurate, both random reflectances of each component of the blend and composition obtained by reflectance determinations and point-counting analysis, and have improved with respect to those from previous year exercise. Standard deviation were in both cases high.

The results from automated analysis substantially differed from manual ones.

The convenor showed the main difficulties found, which relate to the complexity of the blend itself, the close rank of the coals and the assignment of vitrinites with similar reflectance values to the different coals of the blend.

On the light of the results obtained, it has been concluded that classical petrographic methods allow the determination of the composition of complex coal blends, in terms of low, medium and high rank coals.

After some discussions, it has been decided to organize a programme for the accreditation of coal blends, which will continue with Isabel as convenor. As a preliminary step, a new exercise will be performed on a blend of three coals of different rank. At the same time it is intended to prepare an extended final report with all the activities of the working group and to write a paper. The accreditation programme was approved by the plenary session.

Combustion - Edward Lester and Diego Alvarez

In the absence of the convenors, John Vleeskens presented a report prepared by Diego Alvarez (available at the ICCP website). This included a critical review of the activities and achievements of the WG in the last 6 years and a final suggestion (recommendation) to leave the char morphological studies and to move into the study of tracing coal behaviour from the fly-ashes back into the coal, through plasticity changes. Diego expressed his willingness to leave his activities as convenor of the WG, but to continue participating in the activities of the group.

It has been agreed, according to the recommendations of the convenor, to complete the CD and to prepare a publication on the results obtained by the WG. Also to send Edward Lester opinions on the possibility to re-orientate the activities of the WG, possibly leaving char morphology studies. This has

being considered as a matter for discussion with the convenor in the next ICCP meeting.

Automation - David Pearson

The convenor, who apologises for not being able to attend the meeting, asked the chair to request names of those interested to participate in the analysis of a coal blend. However, it was agreed that before performing any analysis it would be necessary to know details, and possibly to discuss, the future activities of the WG. Any overlapping or duplication of those carried out by the coal blends WG should be avoided. The convenor will be asked to present the programme in the next meeting.

A New Approach to Study the Coal Cleat System by Image Analysis (Proposal for a new WG) - Cristina Rodrigues

In the Copenhagen meeting it was agreed to search on the possibilities of the use of improved image analysis systems for new applications, and Maria Mastalerz and Cristina Rodrigues volunteered to carry out this work. At this meeting, Cristina gave a detailed presentation of the activities performed in Porto and the difficulties derived from the use of current technologies (the full presentation is available at the ICCP website). After some discussions about whether this work was complementary or overlapped with that of the coal bed methane WG, it was clarified that the aims of the two WGs are different and Cristina will prepare for the next ICCP meeting a detailed programme for discussion.

Appendix IX - Summary Council Minutes

Minutes for the Council Meeting - 54th ICCP Meeting Maputo and South Africa 2002

[eds note : the appendices referred to in the Short Council Minutes relate to Appendices attached to the Full Council Minutes]

Items 1 to 6 are either formal items or contained material substantially brought forward to the Plenary Sessions.

7. ICCP Award for postgraduate students.

A revised text regarding the Young Scientist Award has been sent by W. Kalkreuth. The proposal is attached in Appendix V.

Resolved ICCPC02/7 Following some discussion of the issue, Council decided to defer further discussion until

members had had more opportunity to discuss the proposal and the modifications tabled during the meeting.

Additionally, the possibility of making an award to younger scientists with a track record of research, rather than to current or recently graduated students was discussed.

8. Financial matters

8.1 Treasurers Report

The report from the Treasurer is attached in Appendix VI.

8.2 Financial procedures

8.3 Budget 2002/2003

Resolved ICCPC02/8/2/1. Council resolved that all payments to ICCP be made to the Treasurer. That is, in addition to membership subscriptions, fees for Accreditation, payments for copies of the Glossary and payments for items produced by the Editor (such as compact disks) be consolidated within a single payment system.

Previously, payments have been made separately in relation to a number of ICCP activities. It is both simpler and better practice to have all payments made to a single main account. With the advent of payment by credit cards, there are additional advantages in simplifying the payment system.

Resolved ICCPC02/8/2/2. Council resolved to receive the report of the Treasurer, noted that the Honorary Auditor had agreed that the report represents a fair statement of the financial affairs of ICCP and recorded its thanks to the Hon Treasurer and the Hon Auditor for their work on behalf of ICCP.

9. Editor

The Editor's report was available.

Resolved ICCPC02/9/1/1. Council received the report of the Editor and congratulated him on the presentation of the Newsletter.

Resolved ICCPC02/9/1/2. Council notes that the editor may wish to undertake other publishing projects and approves of them provided they are in pursuance of the objects of ICCP and that the Treasurer is consulted if significant expenses are expected.

Resolved ICCPC02/9/2/1. Council considered the use of colour for the outside covers of the ICCP News but did not approve this change at this time. Note, the Editor had recorded his vote against the use of colour in the printed version of the Newsletter.

Resolved ICCPC02/9/2/2. Council approves the budget submitted by the Editor based in the production of the ICCP Newsletter in black and white

Resolved ICCPC02/9/2/3. Council recommends the following charging practices for publications issued in CD form.

i) Where the CD forms part of a compilation, and is not part of minutes or the results of a working group, a price shall be fixed by Council on advice from the Editor this advice shall have regard to the real costs of production

ii) Material issued as part of the work of a working group shall in principle be free to those contributing to the work on which the report or reports are based.

iii) Where members wish to obtain working group material, but have not contributed to the working group, they should normally pay the cost of preparation for such materials.

Resolved ICCPC02/9/2/4. Council notes that as a consequence of resolution ICCPC02/9/2/3, the convenors of working groups will have a greater responsibility for recording those who contribute to the work of a working group, but also notes that this practice will reduce distribution costs and that convenors will have discretion in deciding those who have contributed to any specific work reported.

Note: if these resolutions are accepted, it would be possible for Council to permit the Editor to set prices within general guidelines or it could request the Editor to bring each request to it. The former approach is recommended and could be the subject of a specific resolution.

Resolved ICCPC02/9/2/5. Council put to the plenary session a recommendation for the continued availability of CD ROMs from Working Groups and other ICCP activities at a rate of not less than \$15US for ICCP members and not less than \$30US for non-members of ICCP, noting that special publications (e.g. Handbooks) may be more expensive.

Resolved ICCPC02/9/2/6. That the Council / Plenary Session approve discounting of ICCP publications to a rate equivalent to ICCP Members to those members of Societies / Organisations whose objectives are similar to ICCP.

Resolved ICCPC 02/9/2/7. That the Council and Plenary Session be asked to approve Resolution ICCPC 02/9/2/6 subject to a reciprocal offer being received from the Society / Organisation where appropriate.

Resolved ICCPC 02/9/2/8. That Council accept the terms given by Elsevier with respect to copyright

retention and non-exclusive publishing (Attachment I in Appendix VI)

Resolved ICCPC 02/9/2/9. That ICCP adopts a principle of publishing suitable material in Elsevier journals normally with reserved copyright, with the copyright being reserved to ICCP

10. Website

Resolved ICCPC02/10/1. Council notes with approval the performance of the Website operated by Dr Pearson and records its thanks to him and his staff for their work.

11. New Handbook

This item was considered by Commission I.

12. Elections

13. UN Relations

A proposal was made in 1998 that ICCP affiliate with UNESCO. The forms that were available did not require any major changes to the ICCP as an organization. Later forms showed that affiliation would be with ECOSOC and that prior to application, ICCP would have to make a number of fundamental changes to its nature prior to making an application. In order to apply for affiliation with ECOSOC, ICCP would have to be formally registered either as a non-profit organization or as a company and even after registration a three year waiting period is now required.

Resolved ICCPC02/13/1. The issue of affiliation with ECOSOC be deferred until

- i) Council can be officially advised more fully of the advantages and disadvantages of such affiliation; and*
- ii) Council decides a policy on the status of ICCP with respect to registration or the formation of a company structure for ICCP.*

14. Status of ICCP

This issue has already been referred to in short minutes of Council for the Copenhagen meeting and was the subject of discussion at the Rio meeting, discussion of the issue has also been invited at the Plenary Session.

For affiliation with ECOSOC (UNESCO organization) ICCP would need to be registered as either a company or as an NGO. It may be desirable for a number of other reasons to become a formally registered organization. These other reasons including

some associated with running the current Accreditation Program and Public Liability insurance.

Additional to the requirements of ECOSOC, it may be desirable to change ICCP into a more formal organization because of the Accreditation Program. An item that is partly correlated with the Accreditation Program is Public Liability Insurance. Such insurance is not optional if ICCP is to become registered. It would also be difficult to obtain such insurance if ICCP was not so registered. It is also noted that since September 2001, insurance rates for Public Liability have risen VERY sharply. Most national scientific societies are registered in one form or another. It might be possible to obtain similar facilities by affiliating with IUGS but in 2000, the minimum cost of doing this was USD 5000 per annum - a sum that is beyond our means without major rises in membership dues and even this sum may not provide insurance (the material on the IUGS web site was not clear on the matter).

A number of issues arise. *Inter alia* these include:

- A. A possible wish by members to remain a relatively informal organization.
- B. The identification of ICCP with a specific country following registration.
- C. The costs associated with Registration including the costs of Public Liability Insurance and the redrafting of the Statutes.
- D. The potential costs and dangers of not having Public Liability Insurance.

It is clear that the membership must be consulted before any changes are made.

Resolved ICCPC02/14/1. In order to continue the development of the role of ICCP, Council resolves to put the following question to the membership accompanied by suitable material (compiled after consultation with a lawyer having suitable expertise) that would explain the problems associated both with formal Registration and with continuing the present status of all or part of ICCP.

That ICCP become a registered organization in relation to activities such as the Accreditation Program (or Programs) but that the main organization remain in the present form.

This motion was taken to the closing Plenary Session where it was agreed that a vote should be taken after suitable papers have been prepared.

First Council Meeting adjourned at 17.55, 22 September 2002.

**Council Meeting resumed at 09.15 in the
Conference Centre SABS, Pretoria, RSA, on
29 September 2002.**

15. Administration of Accreditation Program

During the meetings of Commission III it was agreed to commence an Accreditation Program for coal blends, with Isabel Suárez Ruiz as Convenor. The current Accreditation Program is run by Aivars Depers as Convenor who it is intended, reports through an Accreditation sub-committee to the President. It is noted that none of these arrangements are formalised within the Statutes.

The amount of work associated with a second Accreditation Program is too large to place carriage of it in the existing Convenor. It was agreed that a second convenor be appointed to the Blend Accreditation Program and Council accepted the nomination by Commission III of Isabel Suárez Ruiz.

The existing Accreditation Sub-committee grew out of work from Commission I. The current structure would be inappropriate if a new type of accreditation program were introduced. It was proposed that the Accreditation Sub-Committee comprise:

The Chair of Commission I (normally the Chair of the Sub-committee)

The Chairs of any other Commissions contributing Accreditation programs

One additional member drawn from outside Council.

The convenors shall report initially to the Accreditation Sub-Committee and through it to the President.

An additional problem has become apparent during the past 2 years - ICCP as a body has no direct way to access the records and materials of the Accreditation Program should it need to do so. We do not have a system where the Accreditation Program is backed up to a separate location in case of emergencies be they personal, institutional or of an accidental nature.

Resolution ICCPC02/15/1. Noting a) that the Accreditation Program has been a technical success, b) that the workload imposed on the present convenor is considerable, c) that additional types of accreditation programs may be added, Council resolves that the accreditation programs of ICCP be administered with the following structure.

- i) Each program shall have a separate Convenor*
- ii) The Convenors shall report to the President through an Accreditation Sub-Committee*
- iii) The Accreditation Sub-Committee shall consist of the Chair of Commission I, the Chair(s) of other Commissions currently contributing to the overall set of Accreditation programs and one member who is currently accredited under at least one of the*

programs and is not an Officer of Council of ICCP, but is appointed by Council.

- iv) Where a Chair is unavailable, the Secretary of the relevant Commission shall act pro-temporare until the Chair is available.*
- v) The chair of the Accreditation Sub-committee shall normally be the Chair of Commission I.*
- vi) The Accreditation Sub-committee shall report through its Chair to Council of ICCP at each annual meeting and at such other times as may be required.*
- vii) Administration of the Accreditation Programs shall be by the President through the Accreditation Sub-Committee to the Convenors.*
- viii) The President shall be kept informed at all times of any material developments in an Accreditation Program.*
- ix) A suitably protected copy of the material associated with the Accreditation Programs be lodged with the General Secretary and the Archives.*

16. Revision of the Statutes

The paper discussing the Statutes and available as an attachment has been provided by Peter Crosdale. Comment was received in 2001 from the following members:

Petra David, Barbara Kwiecinska, Angeles Gómez Borrego, Walter Pickel, Alan Cook

Having considered the paper from Peter Crosdale, Council resolves as follows:

Resolved ICCPC02/16/1. Revision of the Statutes is required and in view of the wide range of matters raised, Council agrees to a full revision rather than of a small number of items.

The four following motions were discussed and accepted as being tabled for further discussion at the 2003 meeting.

Resolution ICCPC02/16/2. A committee of three reporting through the General Secretary to the President be established to undertake the revision.

Resolution ICCPC02/16/3. The timetable for revision shall have regard to other issues such as Registration that could result in a need for additional changes.

Resolution ICCPC02/16/4. Following completion of a revised draft, this shall be put to Council and an agreed revision shall then be subject to a vote of Full Members.

Resolution ICCPC02/16/5. Pending completion of the Review, the existing Statutes shall continue to be used.

As Resolution 16/1 was agreed, the matter was reported to the Plenary Session and Peter Crosdale's paper will be made available to all members for comment.

17.* Standards for acquittal of ICCP funds

The Treasurer had sent a paper on this topic to the General Secretary and it had been circulated to members of Council. Comment had been received from Peter Crosdale but some members had not had sufficient time to consider the paper fully. It was agreed that further comments should be sent to the General Secretary and where necessary revision could be made.

Resolved ICCPC02/17/1. Council thanks the Treasurer for his paper on procedures for submission of claims against expenditures on behalf of ICCP, notes the document prepared by the Treasurer, and requests comments and suggestions be sent to the General Secretary to be forwarded to the Treasurer with these to be sent to the General Secretary by 1 December 2002.

18. Feedback from members

In the ICCP News column "From The President" members have been invited to give comments and suggestions concerning a number of topics. It was noted that none of the letters received by the President from members were suitable for tabling under this item.

The General Secretary and the President had received a letter from Harold Read with COMMENTS ON ICCP FOR POSSIBLE DISCUSSION BY COUNCIL. This letter was attached as Appendix VIII to the Council Agenda.

Resolved ICCPC02/18/1 To circulate the suggestions from Harold Read to members either for discussion during the year or for placing on the agenda for the meetings in 2003. It was noted that the intention to solicit an invitation from Indonesia to host a future meeting arose from Harold Read's suggestions.

19*. Budget for 2002/2003

Resolved ICCPC02/19/1. Council noted that a draft budget had been tabled and that a revised version will be sent out by the end of October 2002 and requests that submissions be made so that the budget can be finalised by 1 December 2002.

Meeting Closed at 10.05 am 29 September 2002

Friday, 4 October 2002

Appendix X - Summary Editor's Report

1. ICCP News

The main outlet for ICCP activities in 2001 - 2002 remained ICCP News, whose mainstays continue to be minutes of the annual meeting and advertising the next meeting. The contents are continually evolving, with the latest edition including photographs of council members. Also introduced has been a regular segment "Know your coal petrologist" which is a humorous look at better known people in the coal petrologic community. Contributions from members remain disappointingly few : with one book review and one obituary to add to the usual fare, which the editor has tried to supplement this as much as possible. The "Web Extra" section has proven unpopular and will not be continued.

Two issues of ICCP News were made during 2001 - 2002, namely No. 25 March 2002 and No. 26 July 2002. Numbers of newsletters posted and their distribution by region are indicated on Table 1. In addition, one copy of ICCP News is deposited with the National Library of Australia, in keeping with the requirements of ISSN registration, and advice is sent to Peter Henn (International Journal of Coal Geology) when the pdf version is available.

Table 1 Postage by region [pdf file only, hard copy not requested]

Region	ICCP News 26		ICCP News 25	
	No.	%	No.	%
Africa	6 [0]	4	6	3
Asia	22 [0]	13	22	13
Australasia	29 [3]	17	28	16
Europe	82 [7]	48	85	49
North America	24 [3]	14	24	14
South America	7 [2]	4	7	4
Total	170 [15]	100	172	100

Expenses incurred in production and distribution of ICCP News during 2000 - 2001 are detailed in Table 2. The range of average total cost per page for the past 5 ICCP Newses is 0.15 to 0.21 AUD. About half the total cost is in postage and the other half in printing.

Table 2 ICCP News Costs (in Australian Dollars - to approximate US dollars, divide by 2)

Year	2002	2001
Newsletter No.	26	25
No. Pages	24	36
No. Copies printed	175	180
Printing	326.70	433.00
Postage - international	303.59	424.46
Postage - domestic	24.50	23.50
Stationery - envelopes	0.00	0.00
Stationery - labels	25.28	0.00
Total	680.07	880.96

2. ICCP 1963 Handbook on CD ROM

As foreshadowed in 2001, A CD ROM of the 1963 2nd edition handbook has been completed and is available for sale. The CD is reviewed in the International Journal of Coal Geology (vol. 51, pp 263 - 264) which should raise general awareness of its availability.

3. ICCP Work in progress series

Some CD's were distributed and purchased at the 2001 meeting in Copenhagen but no further CD's made during 2001 - 2002.

4. Revision of ICCP Statutes

No progress has been made on this issue since the last meeting.

5. Copyright

Thanks largely to the efforts of the President (Alan Cook), copyright proposals (a 'non-exclusive licence agreement') have been received from Elsevier that largely address concerns previously raised. The procedure would be for ICCP to contact Helen Wilson :

Helen Wilson
Rights Manager, Science & Technology
Elsevier Science Ltd

Tel: + 44 1865 843317

Fax: +44 1865 853333

E-mail: h.wilson@elsevier.com

once the usual copyright form was received. She would then send out the licence agreement to replace the usual copyright form and tell the Production department how to proceed.

The main points of the licence agreement are that :

1) Elsevier would have non-exclusive worldwide rights in terms of publishing and distribution in any language or medium i.e. ICCP would also be able to publish the material if it so wished in any language or medium

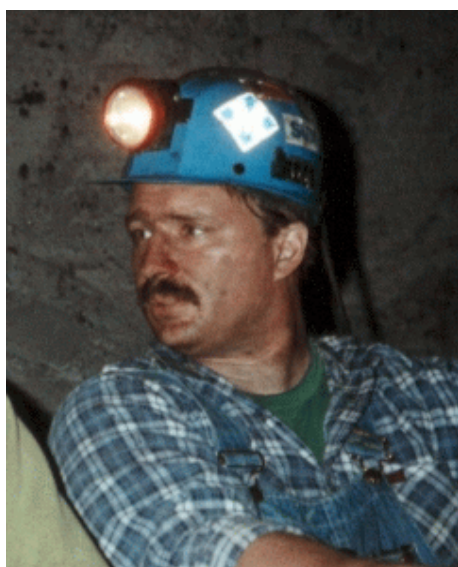
2) ICCP would retain copyright.

6. Revenue

Potential revenue avenues exist through advertising in ICCP News. To date, no revenue has been obtained. Other revenue generating items (e.g. 1963 Handbook CD ROM) which have been produced by the editor are maintained by other officers.

Peter Crosdale
ICCP Editor

Know Your Coal Petrologist #3



Who is this coal petrologist at work but not at a microscope! Answer page 30.

ICCP 2002 - the inside story

The 2002 meeting was unusual for ICCP in that there were dual hosts. This resulted in probably the most complex meeting we have had and this is the excuse for setting out an idiosyncratic account as a record of the proceedings. Luckily the minutes are not available at the time of writing, so nobody has the least idea what actually happened. We are, therefore, completely free to tell you just that, what really happened. We note that any relationship between descriptions in this document and what is reported in the minutes is unfortunate and the authors apologise profusely for any such unintended similarities.

The organizers produced before the meeting probably the most comprehensive sets of instructions we have had to date. They were needed, as the meeting was indeed complex. But just getting to the starting post with the program was an achievement in itself.

To get to Maputo in Mozambique most had to fly first to Johannesburg. This was where most of us would end up after meeting but it was only a way-station to Maputo. A survey of participants showed that various strategies were adopted to get to Johannesburg. These ranged from just flying (from the point of origin) more or less south, to zigzagging across the US as a preliminary, going via the pack ice round the Antarctic to clever bookings that were able to turn a 12 hour trip

into a 23 hour one. Some arrived at Maputo with visas and some without. Those with a visa went through immigration and those without were taken by a lovely lady to await the results of a mysterious process that resulted in their being let out with one could say was rather less than the usual fuss at customs. A minibus drive then followed to the hotels.

Some members had obviously heard previously of the delights of Maputo and had taken the precaution of getting there three (3) days early. They used the time wisely in acquainting themselves both with the local traffic rules and with the results of failing to follow them. Local contacts appear to be the most successful way of avoiding the consequences of this type of infraction. An attempt is now to be made to develop (through Commission I) a standard so that members can be fully conversant with the method of dealing with the local gendarmerie.

Maputo is near tropical and lies on the coast of the Indian Ocean (look on the RHS of Africa). The climate is warm and in September only a little humid with fine weather. The sun is powerful, but being in low latitudes once it sets it is a bit like the light going out. But not to worry, there are plenty of bars and sitting out in the evening was like summer evenings in higher latitudes are supposed to be but seldom are. The buildings tend to be in the tropical colonial style. The roads are well planned and are generally good in town and a bit better than the pavements. Vehicles drive on the left of the roads.

The Icebreaker Party was a great success and the front page of the last ICCP Newsletter came to life (minus the giraffes). We all met colleagues and friends again and won a very flash Conference bag that contained a formidable amount of reading matter including a comprehensive geological guide to the route to be taken as we went by bus to Pretoria. Next morning the Opening session was held in the Faculty of Medicine at the University of Eduardo Mondlane, either take the bus, or walk up to Salvatore Allende and turn right at the restaurant - taking careful note of the location of the restaurant. The conference was welcomed to the University by the Rector, Prof. Brazão Mazula, and to Mozambique by the Minister for Mineral Resources and Energy Eng. Castigo Langa. Then, Mr. Arsénio Mabote, National Director for Coal and Hydrocarbons, gave a keynote address on the coal and hydrocarbons resources of Mozambique. Following this, Lopo provided updates on arrangements for the meeting and then it was into the opening Plenary Session and so to morning coffee!

Commission I then got underway so we could make progress toward lunch - remember that restaurant, excellent. Well you can read all that stuff in the minutes so we will not trouble you any more with that except for one matter that is worth reporting. The intrepid Harold Read had brought with him a portable microscope and this was wheeled out - figuratively speaking as it had feet rather than wheels - to help demonstrate some of the finer points of Commission's I work. By a mishap

the immersion oil had leaked away, but the ever-resourceful Ricky produced some brake fluid. We suppose he does not use the brakes much so this commodity would have been spare, and lo and behold, it worked, well sort of. Certainly the images were enough to raise the usual level of argumentation so they must have been OK. The Commission I proceedings finished during the Tuesday afternoon leaving us time to prepare for the first of the two Conference dinners on the Tuesday evening. We took a bus out to the dinner location and had a splendid evening with dinner at the Kaya Kwanga restaurant. Entertainment was provided by some African dancers, and a few dancers from ICCP too. However, Shaelagh, one of the assistants to the Conference turned out to be the most talented of all the dancers. Suffice to say there are probably some amazing videos in various places of some of the events that attended this festivity. Presentations were made to members of the Organizing Committee in Maputo and to their assistants. They had all done a fantastic job and it was hard to come to grips with the fact that we were about to move on the next day. It had been all too short a four, five or, for the better prepared, a seven day stay. Some members learned some of the mysteries of the capulana (mysterious although it is not known if any member has yet figured out how to put one on).

Early on the Wednesday, we rolled out in the bus to travel to Kruger National Park in South Africa but first we visited the foreshore near Maputo and then the coal terminal NW of Maputo. This was close to the end of the dry season so there was a fair bit of coal dust every time a wagon was tipped. The terminal is fairly old technology but works. Then we drove out past a major aluminium smelter (MOZAL) - currently Mozambique's major exports are electricity both as power to South Africa or solidified as aluminium ingots.

Outside Maputo we met the bush, relatively flat country, very dry at that time of year and grey to brown rather than obviously green with sandy poor soils. And just when we thought we had left the Maputo mob behind we turned off to a superb lunch at a complex you would not have expected to find in the middle of the bush. So we got to have some more farewells. Then to the border. Here nothing appeared to happen except that Ricky and Lopo kept appearing and disappearing with piles of passports and nothing much else could be done. Getting out of Mozambique turned out to be as mysterious as the process for getting in - but it was less expensive to get out. Also getting out involved sitting down, whereas getting in meant standing up.

Now on to the Kruger National Park. As we got into South Africa, the landscape became transformed - irrigation. Huge fields of irrigated sugar cane, mangoes and oranges stretched into the distance. The water seems to come both from the rivers but also from underground aquifers. We not only had the geological guide but much better than that, Gavin Whitfield gave us a running commentary about the geology and other points of interest.

After we entered the Park, there were some elephants standing in a clump off in the distance. Somehow they did not seem quite real. The bush was no richer and looked as if a small rabbit would have been hard put to survive, but there were the larger animals somehow keeping body and soul together, well they do until something bitey comes along. Berg en Dal turned out to be a huge sprawling complex and we wandered off to our "huts". They turned out to be large, cool and very well equipped. The only problem turned out to be finding your way to the restaurant in the dark. You could either go along the roads, which were designed by a modern city designer, that is finding your way was slightly more difficult than negotiating the average maze. Or you could walk along the (inside of) the boundary fence. This was a "no brainer" in terms of directions, but a bit off-putting in relation to the large skulls marking the route (rhino, buffalo and other little friends) and a sombre black memorial stone noting where a naturalist had lost a short battle with a leopard that had dropped out of a nearby tree. That was enough to sober you up each time you saw it.

In the middle of all this bush and beasties, Angeles managed to get the Commission II show on the road and we had an excellent session cut short only by the need to get out and see beasties. Facilities in Kruger were excellent, perhaps all meetings should be there, then again, the malarial mossies are a bit off-putting.

At some extraordinary hour of the next morning (my watch does not have anything marked before 08.00 am so I don't know when it was) we piled into the bus again and took a leisurely drive out with more geological commentary on the way and stops to see where an elephant had tried to finish off a moderate sized tree and some kudu, speculate about the possible location of two lions, either that or two lumps of Precambrian gneiss. As we came out of the Park we crossed the Crocodile River and stopped to view a croc hauled out on a sandbar in the middle, presumably waiting until lunch came along.

Then west again to the West margin of the Lowveld, passing Kruger's old house, and then up the slope to reach the Highveld with more geological commentary. Aspect of the fascinating geology of the Precambrian shield and the Bushveld Complex were pointed out to us as we headed on west and soon we were in the coalfields associated with the Karroo with the huge power stations looming out of the undulating plateau. There were numerous prosperous looking regional towns, and when route finding proved a little difficult, we were able to view one of them from a number of different aspects, coming and going as it were. We passed many mines, large, small, open pit and underground as we ploughed on single-mindedly to our destination. We were headed for Secunda, the home of Sasol II and Sasol III. These were areas of high security and no go areas for cameras, so there are no happy snaps, but honest, we were allowed in. We were give a formidable address about the realities of mining sufficient cheap coal to keep the Sasol plants not only

going but also making a profit. As best we could work out, petrol and diesel prices lies somewhere in the middle to lower part of the World range, certainly not as expensive as most of Europe but Sasol, now under private ownership, makes a profit although the staff stated that most of the profit comes from specialist chemicals made as by-products of the processes. Then we had a tour of the actual plant and from a distance saw the Lurgi gasifiers - banks of them - and the synthesis units. It appears that there is a constant process of updating plant and that some of the secrets are in the catalysts and promoters that are used. The F-TS process is simple enough on paper, but we were able to see that the practice is anything but simple. And, there were pipes large, small and medium, going up, down and sideways and everywhere. In a strange twist, some of the coal feed will soon be substituted by natural gas piped in from Mozambique from a field not far off the road on which we had travelled from Maputo to Kruger National Park. And security was so tight that persons on the bus were not allowed to warn the guides when two members were left in er, the ladies facilities. And don't say that petrologists cannot run when they need to.

From Secunda it was on to Pretoria and stops at the various hotels starting with the Holiday Inn - which event woke up a number of slumbering members. Pretoria looks very prosperous and has the residence of the President of the RSA. The streets are, for the most part, lined with jacaranda trees that were not yet in bloom. The locals seem to have a love hate relationship with this tree, they love its flowers and hate its thirsty, shallow and spreading roots. By now, it had matured to the Friday, but who was counting. We were duly collected the next morning for an 8.30 am start to Commission III and got a chance to look at Pretoria in daylight.

After lectures from hotel staffs about security, most members limited the amount of exploration they did on foot, even in daylight hours. Some did, however, provide minibuses to take us to some of the excellent and cheap restaurants in the City. Among other dishes, they served the most delicious steaks as well as some more local offerings such as kudu and ostrich (hopefully not the ones we had seen in Kruger and near Secunda).

Saturday night had the second of the two dinners. This took place at the Lesedi Cultural Village, located "in the area that has (to quote - moderately accurately - a respected authority on these things) been 'baptized' as the cradle of humankind for all the right and wrong reasons!!". There was a preliminary entertainment from a dance troupe. We also received a formal welcome from Eugene Julies of SABS and Johan Bekker of Coal and Mineral Technologies and a welcome address from Rod Crompton of the Department of Minerals and Energy. Presentations were made by ICCP to the SA organizing committee, and this was followed by dinner. At the dinner we were joined by Professor Snyman and by members who were active in ICCP mainly in the '80s, Rosemary Falcon and Willem Smith. The South

African members made a presentation to these stalwarts of coal science and many reminiscences were exchanged, perhaps the most memorable being Rosemary's account of her arrival at an airport somewhere where she was mistaken for Margaret Thatcher (the famous British PM) to the point where the British Embassy was being rung to send a car. The general consensus was that she should have accepted the offer, but evidently she did not. As the dinner was drawing to a close, a surprise was in store as we were taken back out to the place where the dancers had entertained us and were provided with drums. Then we were given some lessons in how to play the drum, African style. Some proved better than others and one of the putative musos ended up with badly bruised hands.

On the Sunday - shock horror - the closing Plenary Session, delayed an hour while that Council lot finished off their business. What they had been doing for the past week is hard to understand! After the Plenary Session some (perhaps fearfully keen, lost for something to do or wanting a reality check) went off to Vivien DuCann's lab for a microscopy session. We were asked to bring our passports in case security was difficult, but did not need them. It turned out to be an excellent session - the minute takers would have had a field day. It looks like X, no it doesn't, more like Y, oh no definitely Z, where X, Y and Z are totally different macerals. But then out of differences, progress arises. All rooms in the building we visited have the identity of the owner clearly stated, but we never got to meet T Room. Some members who operate on built-in reflexes waited outside impatiently.

Again an early start saw us head NW to the Grootegeluk mine of ISCOR and the nearby Matimba power station. Basically the mine excavates a whole coal measures sequence. We inspected the working face of the B seam, the second down in the sequence and it was hard to find the coal. From the introduction we gathered that the yield from this seam was less than 30% and the product was a coking coal. Certainly the RSA coal industry is different from that in most other countries. The power station is evidently the largest air-cooled anywhere. The result is that the huge structure has none of the characteristic clouds overhanging it - must be an intense disappointment to TV stations and film makers looking for a good shot of how the greenhouse effect is caused! The power station is immense, with extremely tall exhaust stacks.

Some members had departed after the arrival in Pretoria, a few more after the closing Plenary Session, but most departed at intervals after the excursion. We had been introduced during the trip from Kruger to a series of geological tours that encompassed things such as a gold mine allowing access to the Rand gold reefs, the surface installations at the Premier diamond mine (source of the Cullinan diamond of crown jewels fame) and the Bushveld Complex. A number of members went on several of these tours over the next few days and as far as is known all returned safely from them.

ICCP 2002 was certainly unusual, the preparations were excellent and it was well worth attending.

An anonymous contribution

Paul Lyons has a limited number of copies of the Memorial to Marlies Teichmüller that is included in Vol. 32 of the Geological Society of America Memorials. Since most ICCP members are not members of GSA, Paul will do his best to send out copies to those who would like one. Contact Paul
mailto:Paulusgs@aol.com

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Answer to “Know your Coal Petrologist”

Jim Hower is pretty sure that he is in a mine in Western Kentucky while studying the No. 9 coal.

Erratum

ICCP News No.26, p22 : Instead of “R. Rakesh Shukla and Dr. H.S. Pareek (Research Fellow in Coal Petrology)” read

“R. Rakesh Shukla (Dr. H.S. Pareek Research Fellow in Coal Petrology)”

Apologies to both R. Rakesh Shulka and Dr Pareek for any misunderstandings or embarrassment caused.

**DEADLINE FOR NEXT
ICCP NEWS :
FEBRUARY 18, 2003**

Thiessen Medal



Laudation for Marc Bustin on the Award of The Reinhardt Thiessen Medal in 2002

Following a recommendation from the Reinhardt Thiessen Award Committee, the ICCP Council has agreed that the 2002 Award should be presented to Professor Marc Bustin.

Marc Bustin graduated from The University of Calgary in Geology in 1975, taking a Masters degree from that university in 1977 and a PhD from The University of British Columbia in 1980. He worked in the oil industry during his degree studies for a period of two years. Since 1979 he has been on the Faculty of The University of British Columbia, becoming a full professor in 1990.

He has published very widely over a wide range of topics in a number of international and national journals. These topics have included general and coal geology, the structure and sedimentation of coal measures, coal petrology and coal chemistry, maturation and rank changes. Within petroleum geology applications, his publications relate to exploration and development including source rock characterization, and studies of reservoir characteristics. Marc has also published extensively on coal bed methane.

He has made regional studies of a number of sedimentary basins both on levels of maturation or coalification and on organic matter type in potential source rocks. These studies have included work on the coalification of high rank coals, including studies on vitrinite anisotropy. He has undertaken work on artificial coalification involving high rank coals, especially studies on the effects of shear forces. Work on modern peats has included both high latitude and tropical peats. This has been extended into research on the origin of inertinite and a study of the use of maceral analyses and maceral ratios in reconstructions of depositional environments. With a number of his students he has developed some advanced analytical techniques, such as FTIR and electron probe analysis of elements of low atomic weight. At the interface between coal and petroleum geology, he has examined the relation of coal bed methane to rank, type and fracture characteristics.

Marc's work has been notable for its integration of organic petrology with other types of geological studies, bringing work on organic petrology into many mainstream geological studies. The text "Coal Petrology: Application, Methods and Procedures" (prepared in collaboration with Cameron, Grieve and Kalkreuth) in 1983 was especially influential. A number of other reviews have been important in spreading a knowledge and understanding of organic petrology.

Marc Bustin has developed a strong post-graduate school and nine PhD and eighteen Masters students have completed programs under his supervision. He has been a focus for the development of organic petrology in Universities within Canada. He has spent study periods on sabbatical leave in Australia and France, where his influence has also been strong. He has received invitations to present his research at a wide range of institutions in many parts of the world. His research has been backed by the award of grants from a wide range of sources.

Marc Bustin is a member of TSOP and ICCP and is active on the editorial boards of the International Journal of Coal Geology and the Canadian Society for Petroleum and Sedimentary Geology.

For his contributions as an innovative researcher in organic petrology and in applying organic petrological studies to general geology, coal geology and petroleum geology, and for his influence in developing organic petrology within Canada, the Council of the ICCP is pleased to announce that he is the recipient of the 2002 Reinhardt Thiessen Award.



Response

I am honoured to accept the Reinhardt Thiessen Award. I am deeply grateful and humbled that the Thiessen Award committee has selected me to receive this award. To be considered in the same category as the past 25 recipients of this award it truly a privilege.

I believe I am one of the few recent recipients of the Thiessen award who has no formal training in coal petrology. As a graduate student working in the Canadian Arctic Islands I became fascinated with coal and taught myself coal petrology by reading many of the publications of past Thiessen award winners and thumbing through a worn borrowed copy of the ICCP handbook. I am not sure if not having a mentor in

organic petrology was good or bad but it did provide me the opportunity to explore the fascinating subject of organic petrology unencumbered and to follow what ever avenue that met my fancy.

Many of the accomplishments in my career that has alluded to in the laudation have to be shared with the outstanding graduate students and post-doctoral fellows who have worked with me since 1980, all of which who have gone on to successful careers in the earth sciences and engineering. Few people have the opportunity to spend their career pursuing their curiosities and being paid for it. Those who are so fortunate need to remember those who make this possible. To this end I acknowledge and thank the tax payers of Canada for their financial support through the Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council of Canada.

As organic petrologists we face some daunting new challenges and responsibilities in the 21st century. Pragmatically, the energy stored in coal and other fossil fuels must be utilized as a future energy source for lack of currently recognizable alternatives. To do so in a way that is compatible with the real or perceived dangers to the environment will require leadership from organizations such as the ICCP. I look forward to working with my ICCP colleagues to meet these challenges.

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