Founded 1953

On Line ISSN 1445-4858

ICCP News

http://www.iccop.org

No 36 November 2005

57th ICCP Meeting Patras, Greece

HELLENIC PETROLEUM

LARCO G.M.M.S.A.

S&B Βιομηχανικά Ορυκτά Α.Ε.
S&B Industrial Minerals S.A.

inside this issue

Council of the International Committee for Coal and Organic Petrology (ICCP)

President (1999 - 2007)
Dr. Alan C. Cook
Keiraville Konsultants Pty. Ltd.
7 Dallas Street
Keiraville, NSW 2500
AUSTRALIA
Tel : +61-2-4229 9843
Fax : +61-2-4229 9624
mailto:alanccook@iccopozemail.com.au
Note: 'iccop' should be *removed* from ISP name to use this address

Commission II Chair
(2003 - 2007)
Dr. M. Ángeles Gómez Borrego
mailto:angeles@incar.csic.es

Commission II Secretary
(2003 - 2007)
Dr. Mária Hámor-Vidó
mailto:vido@mafi.hu

Vice-president
(2003-2007)
Prof. Dr. Lopo Vasconcelos
mailto:lopo@uninet.co.mz

General Secretary
(2000 - 2008)
Dr. Petra David
mailto:petra.david@tno.nl

Commission III Chair
(1999 - 2007)
Dr. Rosa Menéndez
mailto:rosmenen@incar.csic.es

Commission III Secretary
(2004 - 2008)
Dr. Georgeta Predeanu
mailto:gpredeanu@metal.icem.ro

Treasurer
(1997 -)
Dr. Rudolf M. Schwab
mailto:rudi.schwab@btinternet.com

Editor
(2000 - 2008)
Dr. Peter J. Crosdale
mailto:peter.crosdale@energyrc.com.au

Commission I Chair
(2000 - 2008)
Dr. Walter Pickel
mailto:walter.pickel@organicpetrology.com

Commission I Secretary
(2000 - 2008)
Dr. Deolinda Flores
mailto:dflores@fc.up.pt

Past President
Manuel João Lemos de Sousa . . . . . mailto:mlsousa@fc.up.pt
Returning Officer
Harold Smith . . . . . mailto:a.h.smith@sheffield.ac.uk
Honorary Auditor
Alan Davis . . . . . mailto:docadavis@worldnet.att.net
Reinhardt Thiessen Award Committee
Chair Marc Bustin . . . . . mailto:mbustin@eos.ubc.ca
Organic Petrology Award Committee
Chair Marc Bustin . . . . . mailto:mbustin@eos.ubc.ca
Young Scientist Award Committee
Chair Alan Cook . . . . . email address as above
Webmaster (http://www.iccop.org)
David E. Pearson . . . . . mailto:dpearson@coalpetrography.com
Archives
Faculdade de Ciências, Universidade do Porto
Dr Deolinda Flores . . . . . mailto:dflores@fc.up.pt
Handbook Administration
Petra David . . . . . mailto:petra.david@tno.nl

Membership Enquiries
Dr. Petra David
TNO Built Environment and Geosciences
Division of Geo-energy
P.O. Box 80015
3508 TA Utrecht
THE NETHERLANDS
Ph. +31 30 256 4648 Fax +31 30 256 4605
Email : . . . . . mailto:petra.david@tno.nl
OR visit our web site . . . . . http://www.iccop.org

From the Editor

Another successful annual meeting has transpired and too much praise cannot be given to Kimon and the Patras team. Well planned, well organised and just the right mix of scientific and social functions. In some ways the meeting was too successful, and there is much to report on - resulting in an ICCP News of 64 pages.

There are always many pleasant items to report about from the meeting and I always take much joy in welcoming new members to ICCP. So a warm welcome to Ali Ihsan Karayiğit (Turkey), Giorgos Siavalas (Greece), Peter Warwick (USA) and Dragana Životić (Serbia and Montenegro). Since the last meeting in Budapest, a total of seven new members have been admitted to ICCP. Membership numbers have now been relatively steady at around 175 since at least 2001. This is highly commendable given the somewhat difficult employment prospects for organic petrologists.

Associate members are reminded that they must apply for full membership - Council does not ask for applications (see 'from the General Secretary' on page 6). Associate members have restricted voting and other privileges (e.g. they are not eligible for a Council position) so apply now if you are eligible.

A number of issues regarding council were put to me at Patras by some members. In particular, new members seem to be under a misapprehension that ICCP funds are used to by Council members to attend the meetings. This is not the case and Councillors must find their own support to attend, in the same manner as other registrants. It is also clear from the accounts (pages 21-23) that this sort of expenditure does not occur.

The work of Council also seems to be underestimated. Council meetings tend to be long and, despite the publishing of the agenda and condensed minutes, many wonder what on earth goes on. To illustrate the work of Council, the apparently simple decision to publish a new directory next year is supported by a 6 page document, which considers the need for a new directory, layout, contents, format, costs, timing, production method and distribution. An additional 6 pages of appendices contain potential layouts in different formats and written quotes for various costs. So the apparently simple decision of Council to produce a new directory is supported by a detailed analysis i.e. Council knows exactly what, how and how much. Quite a lot of work in my opinion for a relatively minor matter. At its 2005 meetings, Council approved 49 resolutions and these are documented in minutes that run to 14 A4 pages, some of the resolutions being formal but many quite complex, most of the more complex resolutions are reported in the short council minutes published in this newsletter

cheers and happy reading (there is a lot of it!)

Peter (ICCP Ed.)

From the President

The Patras meeting lived up to the excellent presentations given to us by Kimon in 2004. The meetings were held in a well laid out and comfortable conference centre. Coffee breaks and lunch were in the spacious foyer. The microscope session was held in the Geology Department. Attendance was good and the Commissions worked well, with the smooth operation showing the benefits of the large inputs from the Secretaries and Chairs of the commissions and the WG conveners. Kimon and his committee are to be congratulated on the meticulous organization that ensured a most successful meeting. A notable feature was the harmonious teamwork shown by the committee. They also responded brilliantly to a number of near impossible demands that I made on them. The meeting was also notable in that we welcomed back the Hon Treasurer.

The revisions of the ISO standards were discussed during the meeting, both at a meeting of the ISO sub-committee and within Commission I. This last was a most welcome development and we thank Harold Read and Walter Pickel for making that possible. It was an important opportunity for direct ICCP input to these standards. The old ones certainly showed their age, sometimes it appears that the progress of organic petrology is glacial, but when you look at old standards you suddenly realize that there has indeed been a great deal of change - hopefully progress.

A mid-conference excursion took us to a bauxite mine, which managed to contain a thin coal at an unconformity at the top of the bauxite. The mine has been set up as a display mine and the various displays took us through a range of advances in mining techniques. We also visited Delphi, and had a most informative tour (probably a relative of Melina Mercouri) of the surprisingly large site. No oracles seemed to be in residence although we did pick up on an argument as to whether the oracles received any form of inspiration. The balance of opinion seemed to be yes, they were artificially inspired, with the main doubt being whether the agents were hydrocarbons from a gas seep, or your common or garden ethanol. So it seemed to be a choice between gases seeping up or ethanol seeping down. The steep slope over the whole site (perched on the side of a cliff would have been close to a site description) indicated that you probably had to be fairly fit if you wanted to consult the oracles. You

could also have used the slope to support the ethanol seeping down argument.

I missed the pre-conference excursion where the participants met up in Athens, but I was able to see the movie - courtesy of Paddy. Not being on that trip meant following the very precise travel information taking the bus from the Airport to Patras. The taxi to the hotel from the Patras bus station reached over 110 kph within about 300 m of starting out along the waterfront but, while fast, the taxi driver seemed to possess more than adequate skills and we got to the hotel very quickly. It was a good introduction to the Greek mode of driving. I think there might have been other and better "white-knuckle" stories - send them to the Editor. He loves stories like that.

The commissions got through a great amount of work as the minutes of the meeting show. Presentations in many cases are now relatively formal and convey a considerable amount of information within a short time. It is to be hoped that formality does not eventually prevent intense discussions from developing. Once again, it seems that members who were unable to be present sent in very few contributions. I hope that the subjects for discussion are now known sufficiently in advance for discussion to be possible. Is there something I am missing in this? We do want to be able to include input from those unable to attend.

The status of the ICCP was discussed at the first Plenary Session. You will by now have received notes on these discussions. It was disappointing that some at the Patras meeting had not read the equivalent newsletter from this time last year. The strictures of Harold Smith (1998) on p37 of his contribution to "*THE 50th ICCP MEETING - A Commemorative Book*" are worth remembering. He commented, "meetings are now globally sited with the result that fewer members are able to attend every meeting and discussion tends to be repeated and decisions revised or even rescinded at a later meeting". With the excellence of this Newsletter as a document of record, this pertinent observation should not still have the force that it evidently does.

However, we did get extensive discussion even if many contributions were about secondary issues rather than the primary one - should we become registered or formally associated with another scientific organization. I think the arguments for independence are strong; only if the costs aspects are very attractive should we become attached to another organization. In the eighties, we kicked free of our long association with the Carboniferous Congress. For those who have forgotten, that association meant that we had to follow their meeting locations AND we tended to end up with too short a time being allocated for our meetings compared with what we thought we needed as well as relatively expensive meetings. I think most members who remember the Carboniferous Congress days think that being independent is an advantage. It is worth noting that the Utrecht 2003 meeting was an exception, but special representations had to be made for a degree of independence. Probably the main positives for the earlier association was that we were forced to go to Urbana (1979) and Beijing (1987) which meant that it was easier to visit other non-European locations for many later meetings - five meetings outside Europe since the Beijing meeting and mostly in the Southern Hemisphere.

Apart from the arguments for remaining independent, I believe that the other arguments for registration are strong. There are many things we will be able to do if we are registered. The main demands are likely to be an increased formality rather than the financial ones some members were so worried about. Most jurisdictions will permit ICCP to be run much as it is now with no restrictions over the membership of council, or the nationality of the officers of ICCP. Usually, a public officer will have to be designated and this officer has to be resident in the jurisdiction. Normally, the public officer would be the auditor and he or she does not have to be an ICCP member. Changes in formalities will mainly affect Council. The increase in formality would be minor but we would need to comply with certain rules. Our statutes already impose a considerable degree of formality, the difference being that currently there is no enforcing agency. The advantages of really being able to own things like our logo and our publications would represent a major advance in our abilities. Interest income should be considerably greater and tax-free.

But the most important thing is that you vote. The closing date is not long after this newsletter will hit the website or your letterbox.

Council now gets through large amounts of business and is able to report at the closing Plenary Session. Short Council Minutes are published in this issue of the Newsletter. This is ***your*** Council and we make decisions that are important for ***your*** ICCP. Also remember that Council meetings ***are***

open to non-council members (apart from the items relating to membership and awards). You are invited to attend. We also ask for more input by way of letters with comment. I know that Peter Crosdale is waiting with bated breath for a letter to the editor. It would really make his day if a correspondence went on so long that he had to write, *"this correspondence is now closed"*.

Our meetings are firm now to the end of the decade. Next year (2006) the meeting will be in Bandung and their committee is busily preparing for ICCP. A number of ICCP members expressed anxiety about the journey from Jakarta to Bandung. It is possible to travel by road, train or air, but each of these methods has a degree of complexity. The Bandung committee is organizing to meet members at the Jakarta international airport Cengkarang (CGK) at designated times from Friday 1 September 2006 to Sunday 3 September 2006. Members, who are met in this way, will be driven either by car or minibus to Bandung (approximately a three hour drive on the new toll road) straight to their hotels. In order to establish a schedule for meeting members it would be helpful if you can let me or the Bandung committee (Heroe herudiyanto mailto:heroe.d@lycos.com) know as early as possible the day and time of arrival of your flight. Details of the Bandung meeting will soon be made available with the first circular. A symposium on Low Rank Coals will be held in association with the ICCP meeting in Bandung. These coals are of special importance in relation to the energy future of Indonesia and their use has wider implications throughout SE Asia.

The 2007 meeting will be in Victoria, on the west coast of Canada. Vern Stasiuk made a fine presentation on progress for this meeting.

Just before the Patras meeting, the sad news of the passing of Peter Hacquebard was announced. He was a major contributor in the earlier phases of ICCP and is justly remembered for establishing organic petrology in Canada thus giving rise to one of the most thriving branches of our science.

And as I started to prepare this, I was told of the loss of Werner Pfisterer. Werner's contributions were mainly low key, but have had a most profound influence on the progress of ICCP. In particular, when the issue of accreditation arose in the mid-eighties, recourse was immediately made to his long-running program of standardization of petrographic analyses of coals. It seemed clear from the data that he had collected, that an accreditation program was a feasible activity. So Dr Kutzner's early runs for the accreditation program were essentially built on the work of Werner. The gradual development of those ideas to the present accreditation activities shows that we continue to benefit from the thorough and meticulous work done by Werner Pfisterer.

We will miss the contributions of both of these fine scientists, but their work should be an inspiration to us all. It is a matter for regret, that the ways in which ICCP work was documented in the years of their contributions means that records of their work are much less easily available than they would have been after the Newsletter was developed and improved to the point where it now provides a near instant record of most of what we do. We intend to have full articles on the work of these members in the next edition of the Newsletter.

ACC 3 November 2005
mailto:alanccook@iccopozemail.com.au
Note: 'iccop' should be removed from ISP name to use this address

†

Diplom-Geologe
Dr Werner Pfisterer
2 October 1941 -
28 October 2005

†

Dr Peter Hacquebard
09 April 1918 -
07 September 2005

From the Vice-president

Dear All,

First of all I would like to congratulate Kimon and his incredible staff for the wonderful meeting they managed to organize for all of us in Patras-Rio: sessions, buses, ice-breaker and diner. Everything was done to run on wheels. Καλοψημένος! (at least this is what the dictionary says for well done!)

I believe that the President is going to do a detailed report on the meeting, as he usually does. I leave this job for him.

One issue that rose some arguing in Patras was the Registration of ICCP. I believe this is an important issue for our organization. I'm often approached by some people asking me where the headquarters of ICCP are. I respond that the President is in Australia, the Vice-President in Mozambique, the General Secretary in Holland, the Treasurer in UK, etc. This gives me the feeling of a ghost organization. The voting on the principle of registering or not is decisive for our future. So, I think all of us should and must vote, so that the final decision represents the will of the majority of members.

As the end of the year is slowly approaching, I would like to wish you all a 2006 full of improvements of your personal and professional lives, and good achievements for the ICCP.

Lopo Vasconcelos
VP, ICCP

From the General Secretary

Dear Colleagues,

at the meeting I realised that there seem to be some misunderstandings in relation to the procedure **how and when one can apply for Advancement to Full Membership**. ICCP statutes state that

> *'FULL MEMBERS shall be experts in organic petrology with long-standing experience and participation in ICCP activities. A minimum of five years experience in organic petrology shall be required before an Associate Member may be elected to Full Membership' . In order to 'attain Full Membership candidates must demonstrate their level of experience by sending to the General Secretary a curriculum vitae comprising a candidature letter, a list of their publications and the name of one sponsoring Full Member'.*

So if you are an Associate Member and are actively working in organic petrology for a substantial period, you can apply for Full Membership of ICCP. You can contact me (mailto:petra.david@tno.nl) if you wish to receive an application form. After sending the required documentation, ICCP Council shall consider the proposal together with sponsor's statement, and then, on behalf of the General Assembly, determine whether it is to be accepted or rejected.

Please keep in mind that it is **important to apply for Advancement to Full Membership, if you are actively participating in ICCP activities,** since only Full Members are eligible to vote in elections for the offices of President, Vice President, General Secretary, Treasurer and Editor. Furthermore, only Full Members can be elected for a council position. With best wishes

Petra David
ICCP General Secretary

Know Your Coal Petrologist #17

Greek dancing proved to be one of the lesser known skills of this eminent member of ICCP (centre) until he was enticed by the music, the wine and the song at the Patras dinner. Answer page 62.

Minutes of 57th Annual Meeting of the International Committee for Coal and Organic Petrology - ICCP Patras (Greece), 18-23 September 2005

GENERAL COURSE OF THE MEETING

The 57th meeting of the ICCP took place in Patras (Greece) from 18-23 September 2005. It was perfectly organised by the Department of Geology of the University of Patras. The meeting took place at the Conference and Cultural Center (C.C.C.) of the University of Patras. The building is located within the University Campus. 52 Members of ICCP and 28 guests attended the meeting representing a total of 22 countries (**Appendix 1**). 44 poster presentations were permanently exhibited (**Appendix 2**). The abstracts have been published in a separate volume.

The audience was welcomed by the Chair of the Organising Committee, Dr. Kimon Christanis, followed by an opening address by the Rector of the University of Patras, Prof. C. Chadzitheodorou. The audience was also welcomed by Prof. G. Koukis, Head of the Department of Geology. A series of interesting key note presentations were given in the opening session. Prof. C.E. Tsoutrelis, President of the Institute of Geology and Mineral Exploration (I.G.M.E), presented a view of the fossil fuel based energy system of Greece and its future. This was followed by a presentation by Prof. C. Kavouridis, Advisor to the Chief Execute Officer and past General Director of Mines Division of Public Power Corporation S.A., Assoc. Professor of the Technical University of Greece on PPC's activities on the lignite subject objectives - results - perspectives. Dr. N. Rigakis, Senior Geochemist at Hellenic Petroleum S.A., Athens informed the audience about Exploration and exploitation of hydrocarbons in Greece: Prospects and perspectives. The key note session was closed with a presentation of Prof. A. E. Foscolos, Professor Emeritus, Department of Mineral Resources Engineering, Technical University of Crete, Chania, Crete, and Emeritus Research Scientist, Geological Survey of Canada-Calgary, Alberta, Canada: Oil, gas and coal reserves and demands throughout the world. Implications for cheap power generation (see abstract page 42).

After the coffee break, the first Plenary Session opened with the President Alan Cook in the Chair.

At the closing Plenary Session on Friday, the Organizing Committee presented to Monika Wolf the official present of the University of Patras (the icon of Saint Andrew on the cross, engraved on glass) in recognition of her long-lasting contribution to the ICCP, especially for the initiation of the Greek core of the ICCP members (see photo page 62).

1. APOLOGIES AND OTHER ATTENDANCE MATTERS

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

Elvira Barcelona, Australia; *Kathy Benfell*, Australia; *Marc Bustin*, Canada; *Alfonso de la Cruz*, Australia; *Alan Davis*, USA; *Aivars Depers*, Australia; *Elizabeth Gawronski*, Australia; *Helmut Jacob*, Germany; *Werner Hiltmann*, Germany; *Krystyna Kruszewska*, Poland; *Atul Kumar Varma*, India; *Ed Lester*, UK; *Manuel Lemos de Sousa*, Portugal; *Duncan Murchison*, UK; *Ricky Pinheiro*, South Africa; *Hennie Roux*, South Africa; *Isabel Suárez Ruiz*, Spain; *Harold Smith*, UK; *John Vleeskens*, The Netherlands; *Rolf Wartmann*, Germany

2. MINUTES OF THE BUDAPEST MEETING

The President asked the Plenary Session for confirmation of the minutes of the 56th ICCP Meeting held in Budapest, Hungary, September 12-18, 2004. The minutes as published in the ICCP News No. 33 were approved as an accurate record of the meeting.

3. FUTURE MEETINGS

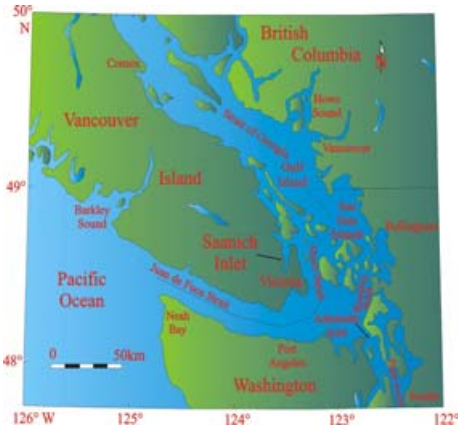
2006, Indonesia

An invitation for hosting the 58th meeting of ICCP in 2006 has been received from Dr. Hadiyanto of the Directorate General of the Geology and Mineral Resources - Directorate of Mineral Resources Inventory - Coal Division in Bandung, Indonesia. More information on this information can be found in Appendix VII (Short minutes of the council). Alan Cook made a short presentation on behalf of Ir Herudiyanto from the Indonesian organizing committee who was unable to be present. Details of the current proposals are given in **Appendix 3** and include the general timetable, a proposal for a two

day symposium on low rank coals for the Friday and Saturday prior to a three day field visit to the Miocene coals in the Bukit Asam mines in South Sumatra.

2007 Victoria, Canada
Vern Stasiuk made a presentation on arrangements for this meeting. The meeting will take place from 18-25 August 2006 in Victoria, Canada (at the University of Victoria Conference Centre).

It will be a joint TSOP/ICCP meeting. It is planned to have three days of ICCP Commission meetings and 2 days of TSOP and ICCP technical sessions. A two day field trip will be organised to North Vancouver Island (Comox Mine) to examine Cretaceous coal measures of Nanaimo and Comox Group. Some local geology and tourist highlights will also been shown. The field trip will be led by B.C. Energy and Mines Team.



The following invitations to host ICCP have been received:

2008 Oviedo, Spain
2009 Porto Alegre, Brazil
2010 Belgrade, Serbia and Montenegro

4. ELECTIONS

No elections were held between the meetings.

5. MEMBERSHIP

5.1 Associate membership

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

Ferenc Fedor, Hungary (A 1, 2) (already introduced in Newsletter #35)
Paul Hackley, U.S.A (A 1,2) (already introduced in Newsletter #35)
Rachel Walker, U.S.A (A 1, 3) (already introduced in Newsletter #35)
Ali Ihsan Karayiğit, Turkey (A1,2,3)
Giorgos Siavalas, Greece (1,2,3)
Peter Warwick, U.S.A (A 1, 2,.3)
Dragana Životić, Serbia and Montenegro (A 1, 2)

A short introduction of the new associate members based on their applications and CV's was given to the audience. Ferenc, Paul and Rachel have already been introduced in ICCP Newsletter 35. A summary of the four members which have not previously introduced is given in Appendix 4.

5.2 Full membership

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

5.3.5 Dr Atul Kumar Varma, India (F 1, 2, 3)
5.3.6 Dr. Magdalena Misz, Poland (F 1,3)

5.3 Honorary Membership

The following members were elected to Honorary Membership of ICCP:

Manuel Lemos de Sousa, Portugal
Barbara Kwiecińska, Poland

Certificates for Honorary membership were presented to Barbara and to Lopo Vasconcelos on behalf of Manuel.

5.4 Resignations

Per Rosenberg, Denmark (as already mentioned in ICCP News # 33

Two ICCP members passed away during the year:

Martin Reinhardt, Germany (as already mentioned in ICCP News # 34)
Peter Hacquebard, Canada

Prof. Dr Manuel Lemos de Sousa (left) and Prof. Dr. hab. inż. Barbara K. Kwiecińska (right) both of whom were made honorary members

5.5 Membership Directory

A new membership directory was produced by Peter Crosdale in August 2004 in conjunction with the General Secretary and the Treasurer. A feature of the directory was the inclusion of member's photos. Currently 70% have photos on file for use in future membership directories.

A new directory is to be produced in 2006, with a deadline for inclusions of May 31, 2006. It is planned to produce the new membership directory before the next ICCP meeting in Bandung. The membership directory will be distributed with ICCP News No. 38.

6. MEDALS

6.1 Thiessen Medal Award

The recommendation received from Marc Bustin, Chair of the Thiessen Medal Award Committee, was approved by Council and the medal was awarded to Dr. Fari Goodarzi, Canada. Alan Cook read the Laudatio. Both the laudation and the response can be found on page 48 in this edition of the newsletter.

6.2 Organic Petrology award

No recommendation for the Organic Petrology award was received for this year in accordance with the Council resolution ICCPC03/7/3/2.

6.4 Young Scientist Award

The Young Scientist Award for 2005 has been awarded to Dr Katharine Benfell, Australia. An abstract of her work is given on page 45 in this newsletter.

7. WEBSITE

Illness has slowed down the introduction of the new website layout that Dr Prinz presented in Budapest. However, a secure site has been developed. The Chairs of the Commissions will take the lead in revising the commission pages and the General Secretary will take the lead for the general sections. It is expected that the new website will be operative by the end of the year. Members will be notified when the new website is operational.

8. STATUS OF ICCP

It was resolved at the Budapest meeting that:

Resolved ICCPC04/12/1. In order to continue the development of the role of ICCP, Council resolves to put the question of registration to the membership in the following terms:

(i) Council of ICCP be requested to submit plans to permit registration of ICCP as a formal organization to a vote of members prior to the 2005 meeting of the General Assembly; and

(ii) finalization of the material sent to members be the responsibility of the Executive of ICCP (President, General Secretary and Honorary Treasurer) and that it be based on the material given in Appendix VI (at the end of this document)

This material, together with the proposed voting form, was made available in ICCP Newsletter #33.

Prior to the meeting voting papers have been sent out to all ICCP members. Members were asked to give their comments in written from to the General Secretary and discuss this item at the Patras meeting, before sending the ballot to the returning officer.

A summary of the feedback from members and the discussion at the Patras meeting have been sent out to all members.

9. REVISION OF STATUTES

A paper discussing the Statutes was provided by Peter Crosdale as an attachment for the Copenhagen meeting. During the year 2004, Lopo Vasconcelos agreed to coordinate further consideration of changes and has prepared a document that was circulated during the year. It was noted that noting that any revision would require coordination with item 8, Status of ICCP. It was agreed that Peter Crosdale and another person to be nominated would assist the Vice President with further work on the Statutes.

10. TREASURER'S REPORT

The Treasurer's Summary Report is attached as **Appendix 5**.

11. EDITOR'S REPORT

The Editors's Summary Report is given in **Appendix 6**.

12. REPORT FROM THE COMMISSION MEETINGS

Reports of the meetings of the Commissions were presented during the Closing Plenary Session on August 15, by Walter Pickel (Chair of Commission I), Angeles Gomez Borrego (Chair of Commission II) and Georgeta Predeanu (Secretary of Commission III). The minutes of the Commissions are presented in **Appendix 7**.

13. REPORT FROM THE COUNCIL MEETINGS

The President summarised the council discussions and decisions. A summary of the council minutes is given in **Appendix 8**.

14. RELATIONS WITH TSOP

No new developments have occurred in relation to this matter during the year.

Resolution ICCPC05/16/1. ICCP will continue to encourage interaction with TSOP in so far as such interaction benefits ICCP activities and the ICCP membership.

During the closing Plenary Session some controversy arose about whether a request had been received from TSOP. It is noted for the record that the only letter received by the President from TSOP in 2005 on this matter was from two members of TSOP not identified as representing the President of TSOP. As a result of this letter, an offer was sent to TSOP offering information, but a reply was received stating that these members had arranged for an ICCP member to make a presentation to the TSOP meeting. Isabel Suárez Ruiz had been invited to make a presentation on behalf of ICCP. It is reported that she presented an excellent account that is reported to have been well received. It should, however, remain the prerogative of ICCP to nominate who will speak for the ICCP.

The President of ICCP has contacted the TSOP President and it has been agreed that the arrangements should continue but that invitations should come from the Presidents of the respective organizations.

Note: A motion was put to the closing Plenary Session by Wolfgang Kalkreuth requesting a policy of having alternate ICCP meetings joint with TSOP. It was noted that while the 2007 and 2008 meetings would be joint with TSOP, having a formal policy of that sort would require one or both organizations to alter their previous patterns of meeting locations.

15. OTHER BUSINESS

The **ICCP logo** has been registered and the trademark symbol has been added. This official logo must be used in all applications. The General Secretary can be contacted if a digital version of the logo is required.

Archives. The President should write to Prof M. Lemos de Sousa thanking him for looking after the archives and for his suggestion of handing them on to Dr Flores.

Paul Lyons has raised again the issue of renaming the **Organic Petrology Award** in honour of Marlies Teichmüller. The President was directed to write stating that the name would not be changed as the current name was intended to honour a range of workers and a Teichmüller award would conflict with existing awards in Germany that were set up a result of requests by Dr Teichmüller.

16. SOCIAL PROGRAM AND FIELD TRIP

A two day pre-meeting field trip has been organised. A contribution has been received from Paddy Ranasinghe and is published elsewhere in this issue.

The ice breaker party took place on Sunday, 18 September in the garden of the Achaia Beach Hotel. From here it is possible to have a beautiful view of the illuminated Rio-Antirio Bridge.

The vision of connecting Peleponnese and Central Greece has been existing for 125 years already (Charilaos Trikoupis, prime minister of Greece in 1880). This project was technically feasible only recently and the project of the Rio-Antirio Bridge, which started at the end of 1997 was completed in summer 2004.

The bridge is widely considered to be an engineering masterpiece. French and Greek companies have collaborated to design the high tech project. The cable stayed bridge is built to withstand a collision of 180,000 tons tanker, wind speed of 250 km per hour and over 7 Richter scale earthquakes.

On Wednesday 21 September a field trip took place. By bus we crossed the huge Rio-Antirio Bridge and toured though a beautiful landscape. The first stop was the Vagonetto Mining Park, a former underground bauxite mine. We experienced a very interesting and educational visit about bauxite excavation. In a small train we travelled inside tunnels where the history and excavation process is depicted. As we walked through the gallery, we discovered the history of bauxite mining and through special effects, and experienced the typical day of the thousands of men that have worked in the mine. We even were able to listen to a translation of their daily conversations as they worked side by side.

We had a light lunch at the small Vagonetto Cafe and afterwards went on to Delphi. As it says in the excursion guide, according to the Greek mythology was Delphi the point, where two eagles which had been released by Zeus from the two ends of the world had met again after their flight across the sky. At this point Zeus threw the Sacred Stone and Delphi became known as the centre of the world.

Delphi became also known for the oracular powers of Pythia--the priestess who sat on a tripod, inhaled (as they say) ethylene gasses, and muttered incomprehensible words that foretold the future. The ancient people of the Mediterranean had such faith in Pythia's view of the future that no major decision was made without consulting the Oracle of Delphi first. Greek and foreign dignitaries, heads of state, and common folk made the pilgrimage to the Delphi sanctuary, and paid great sums for Pythia's oracles. Since the sanctuary only served the public a few days over nine months out of the year, great sums were paid by the more affluent ones in order to bypass the long line of pilgrims.

Tour of the Delphi site

The tour through the Delphi Museum, lead by a very dynamic lady, was extraordinary, as well the visit of the site itself. On our way back to Patras we had marvellous dinner in a small restaurant (named DERVENIS) in Galaxidi.

The remarkable conference dinner took place on Thursday, 22 September at ΠΟΛΙΤΕΙΑ (POLITEIA) - Dancing started already before the delicious dinner was served and went on until 2 am in the morning. The music band named EARINI ZYGIA was excellent and the dancers belonging to the DANCING GROUP of the UNIVERSITY OF PATRAS CULTURAL GROUPS were so inspiring that they got almost everybody of the audience to dance (only those who were 'injured' or handicapped had to stay at their places). It was told that the wine was sold out shortly before we left! Nevertheless there was plenty of locally brewed beer as well. It was a wonderful dinner.

Kimon and his team organised an excellent meeting.

Both scientific and social part of the meeting were perfectly organised and everything went extremely smoothly. **ευχαριστώ ton Kimon and 'the team'.**

1 November 2005
Petra David
General Secretary

Appendix 1
List of Attendees

No.	Participant	Country	e-mail address
1	Mrs. Aspasia **Antonelou**	Greece	antonelou_aspasia@hotmail.com
2	Prof. Prodromos **Antoniadis**	Greece	antoniad@metal.ntua.gr
3	Mrs. Carla Viviane **Araujo**	Brazil	carla@petrobras.com.br
4	Mr. Gerd **Bieg**	Germany	gbieg@onlinehome.de
5	Dr. Antonis **Bouzinos**	Greece	a.mpouzinos@upatras.gr
6	Prof. Zuleika **Carretta Corrêa da Silva**	Brazil	zcarretta@uol.com.br
7	Mrs. Adamantia **Chatziapostolou**	Greece	achatzia@upatras.gr
8	Dr. Kimon **Christanis**	Greece	christan@upatras.gr
9	Mr. Costas **Chronopoulos**	Greece	
10	Dr. Alan C. **Cook**	Australia	see inside front cover
11	Dr. Peter **Crosdale**	Australia	peter.crosdale@energyrc.com.au
12	Dr. Petra **David**	The Netherlands	petra.david@tno.nl
13	Mr. Bob **Davis**	Australia	bob.davis@woodside.com.au
14	Ms. Heike **Eickhoff**	Germany	heike.eickhoff@thyssenKrupp.com
15	Prof. Marco **Ercegovac**	Serbia and Montenegro	merc@ptt.yu
16	Dr. Deolinda **Flores**	Portugal	dflores@fc.up.pt
17	Prof. Antonios **Foscolos**	Greece	foscolos@mred.tuc.gr
18	Prof. Andreas **Georgakopoulos**	Greece	ageorgak@geo.auth.gr
19	Dr. Maria Ángeles **Gómez Borrego**	Spain	angeles@incar.csic.es
20	Prof. Fariborz **Goodarzi**	Canada	fgoodarz@NRCan.gc.ca
21	Dr. Lila Wanda **Gurba**	Australia	Lila.Gurba@ccsd.biz
22	Mr. Paul C. **Hackley**	USA	phackley@usgs.gov
23	Dr. Mária **Hámor-Vidó**	Hungary	vido@mafi.hu
24	Mr. Carl Horst **Hilgers**	Germany	info@hilgers.com
25	Dr. Andreas **Iordanidis**	Greece	aiordanidis@yahoo.co.uk
26	Mr. Stavros **Kalaitzidis**	Greece	s.kalaitzidis@upatras.gr
27	Prof. Wolfgang **Kalkreuth**	Brazil	wolfgang.kalkreuth@ufrgs.br
28	Mrs. Athina **Kapatsolou**	Greece	
29	Prof. Ali Ihsan **Karayiğit**	Turkey	aik@hacettepe.edu.tr
30	Dr. Constantinos **Kavouridis**	Greece	mbu@hellasnet.gr
31	Dr. Victoria **Kolomenskaya**	Russia	victoire3-10@mail.ru
32	Mr. Kees **Kommeren**	The Netherlands	kees.kommeren@shell.com
33	Dr. Irena **Kostova**	Bulgaria	irenko@gea.uni-sofia.bg
34	Mrs. Jolanta **Kus**	Germany	J.Kus@bgr.de
35	Prof. Barbara K. **Kwiecińska**	Poland	kwiecin@uci.agh.edu.pl

No.	Participant	Country	e-mail address
36	Mr. Georgios **Makrodimitras**	Greece	gmakrodimitras@yahoo.gr
37	Dr. Marek **Marcisz**	Poland	marek.marcisz@polsl.pl
38	Dr. Luis Manuel **Martinez Flotte**	Mexico	lflotte@msn.com
39	Dr. Maria **Mastalerz**	USA	mmastale@indiana.edu
40	Mrs. Evangelia **Mavridou**	Greece	lmavridou@yahoo.com
41	Dr. Rosa **Menéndez**	Spain	rosmenen@incar.csic.es
42	Dr. Magdalena **Misz**	Poland	mamisz@poczta.onet.pl
43	Dr. Rafal **Morga**	Poland	rmorga@poczta.onet.pl
44	Mr. Spyros **Mpoumpoukas**	Greece	sbouboux@yahoo.gr
45	Dr. Grzegorz J. **Nowak**	Poland	Grzegorz.Nowak@pgi.gov.pl
46	Mr. Ioannis **Oikonomopoulos**	Greece	ieconomopoulos@yahoo.gr
47	Prof. Cornelia **Panaitescu**	Romania	cpanaitescu@b.astral.ro
48	Mrs. Christina **Papachristou**	Greece	meteora_krania@hotmail.com
49	Dr. Cassiani **Papanicolaou**	Greece	cassipapani@igme.gr
50	Dr. Stefanos **Papazisimou**	Greece	s.papazisimou@upatras.gr
51	Dr. David E. **Pearson**	Canada	dpearson@coalpetrography.com
52	Mrs. Jennifer Sarah **Pearson**	Australia	jen@coalpetrography.com
53	Dr. Walter **Pickel**	Australia	walter.pickel@organicpetrology.com; walter.pickel@ozemail.com.au
54	Dr. Georgeta **Predeanu**	Romania	gpredeanu@metal.icem.ro
55	Prof. Krystian **Probierz**	Poland	krystian.probierz@polsl.pl
56	Dr. Natalia **Pronina**	Russia	nvproncl@geol.msu.ru
57	Mr. Padmasiri **Ranasinghe**	Australia	Paddy.Ranasinghe@defence.gov.au
58	Mr. Harold W. **Read**	Australia	harold.read@organicpetrology.com
59	Dr. Nikolaos **Rigakis**	Greece	nrigakis@hellenic-petroleum.gr
60	Dr. Cristina **Rodrigues**	Portugal	cfrodrig@fc.up.pt
61	Dr. Hamed **Sanei**	Canada	hsanei@nrcan.gc.ca
62	Dr. Regina **Schäfer**	France	r_c_schaefer@yahoo.de
63	Dr. Rudolf M. **Schwab**	UK	rudi.schwab@btinternet.com
64	Mr. George **Siavalas**	Greece	gsiavalas@in.gr
65	Mr. Angelos **Soulintzis**	Greece	
66	Mr. Darko **Španić**	Croatia	darko.spanic@ina.hr
67	Dr. Lavern Darsy **Stasiuk**	Canada	lstasiuk@nrcan.gc.ca
68	Prof. Maya **Stefanova**	Bulgaria	maia@orgchm.bas.bg
69	Dr. Irina E. **Stukalova**	Russia	stukalova@ginras.ru
70	Dr. Ivana **Sýkorová**	Czech Republic	sykorova@irsm.cas.cz
71	Dr. Krystyna **Tokarska**	UK	krystyna.tokarska@btinternet.com
72	Mrs. Maria A. **Tomica**	Canada	matomica@nrcan.gc.ca
73	Mrs. Tamara **Troskot-Čorbić**	Croatia	tamara.troskot-corbic@ina.hr

No.	Participant	Country	e-mail address
74	Prof. Charalambos **Tsoutrelis**	Greece	president@igme.gr
75	Prof. Lopo de Sousa e **Vasconcelos**	Mozambique	lopo@uninet.co.mz
76	Mrs. Angelika **Vieth**	Germany	angelika.vieth@gd.nrw.de
77	Dr. Ida B. **Volkova**	Russia	vlnvolkov@vv5808.spb.edu
78	Prof. Monika **Wolf**	Germany	beckersc@uni-duesseldorf.de
79	Dr. Avraam **Zelilidis**	Greece	A.Zelilidis@upatras.gr
80	Mrs. Dragana **Životić**	Serbia and Montenegro	draganar@rgf.bg.ac.yu

Country	No. Participants	Country	No. Participants
Australia	8	Mozambique	1
Brazil	3	Poland	6
Bulgaria	2	Portugal	2
Canada	5	Romania	2
Croatia	2	Russia	4
Czech Republic	1	Serbia and Montenegro	2
France	1	Spain	2
Germany	6	The Netherlands	2
Greece	24	Turkey	1
Hungary	1	UK	2
Mexico	1	USA	2

Appendix 2
Poster Presentations

1. **VASCONCELOS L., SIQUELA E.** Variation of rank of World coals with age
2. **JELONEK I., KRUSZEWSKA K., FILIPIAK P.** Liptinite as an indicator of environ-mental changes during coal seam formation as based on the seam no 207 profile (Upper Silesia, Poland)
3. **ZDRAVKOV A., KOSTOVA I., KORTENSKI J.** Coal properties and depositional environment of the Neogene Elhovo lignite, Bulgaria
4. **HACKLEY P., MARTÍNEZ M.** Organic petrology of Paleocene Marcelina formation coals, Paso Diablo Mine, Western Venezuela
5. **İNANER H., NAKOMAN E.** Properties of lignite deposits in western Turkey
6. **KARAYIĞIT A. I.** Petrography and facies analysis of the Miocene Soma coals, Manisa-Turkey
7. **NADER E., OPLUŠTIL S., SÝKOROVÁ I.** Coal Facies and depositional environ-ments of the 9th and 10th overlying coals of the Žacléř group (Duck-mantian, Intra-Sudetic Basin, Czech Republic)
8. **MAVRIDOU E., OIKONOMOPOULOS I., ANTONIADIS P.** Reflectivity Measure-ments in Lignite Deposits from Ptolemais Region (N. Greece)
9. **PAPAZISIMOU S., KALAITZIDIS S., CHATZIAPOSTOLOU A., SIAVALAS G., CHRISTANIS K., VAGIAS, D.** Coal-petrographic characteristics of the Pellana lignites (cores KP7 and KP13), Lakonia, Greece
10. **CUKALLA M., SERJANI A.** Coals of Albania and new aspects of development
11. **STEFANOVA M., MARINOV S.P., STAMENOVA V., GONSALVESH L., ZDRAVKOV A.** Preliminary observation on biomarker composition of Neogene Lom lignite, Bulgaria
12. **KOSTOVA I., ZDRAVKOV A.** Organic petrology and mineralogy of coals from

Maritza-West Basin, Bulgaria

13. **PRONINA N. V., FADEEVA N. P.** Different types of organic matter from Anadyr basin (North-East Russia)
14. **SÝKOROVÁ I., MACHOVIČ V., MIZERA J., HAVELCOVÁ M., VAŠÍČEK M.** Petrological and geochemical characteristics of peat from the Krásno peat bog, Czech Republic
15. **ŽIVOTIĆ D., LORENZ H., GRZETIĆ I., ERCEGOVAC M., SIMIĆ V.** Some geoche-mical characteristics of Soko Banja low rank coal, Eastern Serbia
16. **VARMA A. K., MISHRA S.** Geological and petrographic characterisation for pho-sphorous distribution in some coal seams of Jharia coalfield, Jharkhand, India
17. **KALKREUTH W., WILLETT J., FINKELMAN R., BURGER H., HOLZ M., KERN M., MACHADO G., MEXIAS A., SILVA M.** Petrology, chemistry and statistical evaluation of major and trace element distribution in Permian Coals from the Paraná Basin: Santa Terezinha, Leão-Butiá and Candiota Coalfields, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil
18. **HÁMOR-VIDÓ M., HÁMOR T.** Petrography and isotope geochemistry of Hunga-rian power supply coals
19. **GOODARZI F.** Can mercury be reduced in feed coal and stack emission? Role of organic matter - A Canadian example
20. **RASULOV A.** Compositional differences in diagenetic carbonates from coal-bearing deposits of the Pechora Basin, Russia
21. **HÁMOR-VIDÓ M., CSERNY T., KUTI L.** Tracing anthropogenic impacts in association with environmental changes in Lake Balaton sediments using organic petrology
22. **STUKALOVA I. E., RUSINOVA O. V.** Thermal alteration of coals in the Khasyn coalfield (Magadan Region, Russia)
23. **MORGA R., KOMOREK J.** Internal structure of thermally altered vitrinite in the view of FTIR and Raman spectroscopy examination
24. **KOMOREK J., MORGA R.** Optical properties of sporinite and semifusinite subjected to thermal treatment
25. **SANEI H., STASIUK L. D., GOODARZI F.** Organic petrology of recent lacustrine sediments during thermal alteration by Rock-Eval Pyrolysis
26. **MISZ M., FABIAŃSKA M., ĆMIEL S.** Petrographic and chromatographic investigations on organic components in thermally altered coal waste
27. **STEFANOVA M.** Pyrolytic behavior of some Thracian lignite lithotypes, Bulgaria
28. **PROBIERZ K., MARCISZ M.** Changes in the quality of coal - From in-situ coal through processing, to commercial coal
29. **MISZ M., SÝKOROVÁ I., MACHOVIČ V.** Slag and fly ash deriving from the combustion of lignite in PF boilers at the Bełchatów Power Station (Poland)
30. **ALVAREZ D., FERNÁNDEZ DOMINGUEZ I., BORREGO A. G.** Coal combustion under oxy-fuel conditions. Comparison of the petrographic characteristics of coal chars obtained under O_2/N_2 and O_2/CO_2 atmospheres
31. **STOJILJKOVIĆ D., ERCEGOVAC M., RADOVANOVIĆ M.** Micropetrographic characteristics of the char types from low rank coal combustion of Serbia
32. **ERCEGOVAC M., ALEKSIC B. R., CVETKOVIC O. G., ALEKSIC B. D., ŽIVOTIĆ D., VITOROVIC D.** Micropetrographic characteristics of solid residues after catalytic hydrogenation of the Serbian low rank coals
33. **MASTALERZ M., DROBNIAK A., RUPP J., STRAPOC D.** Influence of petrographic composition of coal on desorption and adsorption capacity of carbon dioxide and methane; Examples from Indiana, USA
34. **PREDEANU G., PANAITESCU C.** Non-conventional method to determine the structure of the activated carbon
35. **PANAITESCU C., PREDEANU G.** Research on microstructural characteristics of the TI and QI from the coal tar, coal pitch and their cokes
36. **KWIECIŃSKA B., PUSZ S., KRZESIŃSKA M., PILAWA B.** Physical studies of shungite
37. **RANASINGHE P., COOK A. C.** Combining petrological and chemical approaches to source rock evaluation - a follow up on an early study
38. **KERN M., PACHECO R., ENGELKE V., KALKREUTH W., MACHADO G., MEXIAS A., VARGAS T., COSTA J.** Geochemical and petrographical characterization of black shales from Irati and Ponta Grossa formations, Paraná Basin, Brazil
39. **NOWAK G. J.** Microscopic identification, classification and comparison of organic matter composition of the Late Palaeozoic black shales of SW Poland
40. **AVRAMIDIS P., ZELILIDIS A.** Organic

geochemistry, potential source rocks and thermal maturation in southern depocenter (Kipourio – Grevena) of Mesohellenic Basin, Central Greece

41. **NOWAK G. J., GÓRECKA-NOWAK A., KWIECIŃSKA B.** The research problems of organic matter dispersed in the Carboniferous-Permian lacustrine black shales from the Sudetic Basins (SW Poland)
42. **TROSKOT-ČORBIĆ T., ŠPANIĆ D., RUMENJAK L J., MARIČIĆ M., STANKOVIĆ I.** Organic petrology and geochemistry of Jurassic carbonates of the Karst Dinarides (Croatia)
43. **ŠPANIĆ D., TROSKOT-ČORBIĆ T., ČULJAK V., MARIČIĆ M., RUMENJAK L. J., STANKOVIĆ I.** Organic petrology and geochemistry of the Cretaceous carbonates of the Karst Dinarides (Croatia)
44. **IORDANIDIS A., BUCKMAN J., TRIANTAFYLLOU A. G., ASVESTA A.** Bioaerosols in Kozani area, northern Greece as viewed by Environmental Scanning Electron Microscopy

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Appendix 3
First Announcement and Call for Papers

58th Annual Meeting of the International Committee for Coal and Organic Petrology - ICCP
3rd - 9th September 2006, Bandung

Including a two-days symposium of

"International symposium of lower rank coals in the future energy pattern"

The President of the International Committee for Coal and Organic Petrology (ICCP) and the host organisations of the meeting, Directorate of Mineral Resources Inventory (DIM), Ikatan Ahli Geologi Indonesia (IAGI) and Indonesian Coal Mining Association (ICMA), have the honour to invite all interested experts to the 58th Meeting of the International Committee for Coal and Organic Petrology in Bandung. All the three main Working Group Commissions of the ICCP are going to convene and hold sessions for four days of the conference. On 13th and 14th September a two-day Symposium with the title "Lower rank coals in the future energy pattern" will be held in conjunction with the ICCP meeting. A post-conference field trip will be held to the Bukin Asam coalfield in South Sumatera. A fuller timetable will follow with the next announcement.

Venue

Hotel Horizon
Jn Pelajar Pejuang 45
No. 121
Bandung 40254
Indonesia

Malia Hotel
Jl. Ranca Bentang 56-58
Bandung 40142
Indonesia

Organising Committee

Patronage:
- Dr. Sembiring - Director General Geology and Mineral Resources

Honorary Chairman:
- Dr. Hadiyanto - Director Mineral Resources Inventory (DIM)
- Dr. Andang Bachtiar - President Ikatan Ahli Geologi Indonesia (IAGI)
- Mr. Jefrey Mulyono - President Indonesian Coal Mining Association (ICMA)

Chairman:
- Ir Herudiyanto MSc, DIM

Members:
- Dr. Rukmana Adi N., DIM
- Dr. Bukin Daulay, TekMIRA
- Fatimah MSc, DIM
- Dr. Agus Pudjobroto, DIM
- S.S. Rita Susilawati MSc, DIM
- Ir. Sukardjo MSc, DIM
- Ir. Eddy R. Sumaatmadja, DIM
- Dr. Nana Suwarna, GRDC
- Ir. Danny Z. Herman
- S.M. Tobing MSc, DIM
- Ir. Nurdrajad MSc, UNPAD
- Ir. Deddy Amarullah, DIM
- Ir. Basuki Rachmat MSc, (UPN)

Scientific Committee

Chairman:
- Dr. Bukin Daulay, TekMIRA

Members:
- Dr. Hermes Panggabean, GRDC
- Dr. Eddy A. Subroto, ITB
- Dr. Bukin Daulay, TekMIRA

Dr. Chairul Nas, Trisakti University
John Harrington, Corelab, Jakarta
Dr. Komang Anggawijaya, ITB
Dr. Alan Cook, President ICCP
Ir. Herudiyanto MSc, DIM

Language
The official language of the conference is English

Call for papers
Papers are welcome in the topics of the three ICCP Working Group Commissions for oral and poster presentations (Commission I "General Coal and Organic Petrology", Commission II. "Geological Applications", Commission III "Industrial Applications").

Participants are invited to submit contributions into the programme of the Special Symposium "Lower rank coals in the future energy pattern". The issue covers a wide range of study areas, e.g. resource and reserve estimates, properties of low rank coals, use of low rank coals, possibilities for upgrading low rank coals, coalbed methane and the use of low rank coals in the era of Kyoto. The coal resources of Indonesia are biased towards low rank coals and a high proportion of the reserves are geographically remote from the main centres of population. Use of these coals must form an integral part of Indonesia's energy future.

Proceedings
It is planned that the papers presented in the proceedings of the Symposium will be published in an International Journal.

Guidelines for Abstracts
- Abstracts should be submitted in English by e-mail or on disk in Microsoft Word 97 (or lower) or Rich Text File format, as a text attachment of the e-mail message. Fax copies are not acceptable.
- The length should not exceed two pages, including tables and figures, or 600 words. The text file should be separated from the table and figure files (.tif, .eps, medium to high-resolution .jpg, .cdr files up to 11th versions are welcome). Photographs in black and white format with .tif, .gif, medium to high-resolution .jpg., and .cdr extensions are recommended.
- Use single line spacing; title should be followed by name and affiliation of author(s).
- Include four keywords.
- Preferably give a reference list.
- Please include a separate sheet giving full name, address, fax and e-mail details of the submitting and the presenting authors.
- All abstracts will be refereed and a criterion of rejection will be the lack of originality.
- Please indicate if the abstract is for oral or poster presentation.

The deadline for submission is 31st January 2006.

Abstracts should be sent to:
mailto:apbroto@yahoo.com.au

Or by mail to:
Ir. Herudiyanto MSc
58th ICCP Secretariat
Direktorat Inventarisasi Sumber Daya Mineral
Laboratory Building, 3rd Floor
Jl. Soekarno Hatta No. 444
Bandung 41254,
JABAR, Indonesia
Tel : + 62 (22) 5231860
: + 62 (22) 5205572
Fax : + 62 (22) 5226263

General information
Bandung, is the capital city of West Java Province, and is one of the most attractive cities in Indonesia. It lies just South of the equator and has an attractive climate that is warm all year round. Days are warm to hot and the nights balmy. The meeting is being held in the dry season. Malaria is NOT a problem in Bandung. Traffic congestion is a problem in all Indonesian cities and Bandung is no exception.

The city lies in a basin surrounded by one active and a number of extinct volcanoes. The lower part of the city is about 700m above sea level, with the higher slopes stretching up to about 1000 m. The elevation is responsible for the mild climate.
Train and plane services are available and it is possible to take a taxi from Jakarta. Taxis are available within the city area.

Arrival in Jakarta by air: There are daily flights to Jakarta (CGK) from Singapore, Malaysia and from Australia. For details please contact Garuda, Singapore Airlines or Qantas or airlines in your country.

Travel to Jakarta: Jakarta is a very large city and

is worth visiting in its own right. Travel to Jakarta is essential if you wish to travel by train to Bandung. The Sukarno Hatta Airport at Cengkerang (code CGK) is 30 km W of the centre of Jakarta. Taxis are plentiful but care should be taken in negotiating fares. The larger operators such as Bluebird may be a little more expensive than the independents but are more reliable.

Travel to Bandung: The journey from Jakarta to Bandung can be made by road, rail or air.

Group travel: The organizing committee will arrange to meet groups at designated times at the international airport in Jakarta (Cengkarang) and transport members to Bandung in minibuses. Early advice of arrival times will assist in making these arrangements. Further details of these arrangement will be sent with later announcements in relation to the meeting.

Independent travel. If you are unable to be at Cengkarang at the times when groups will be met, or if you prefer to make your own travel arrangements, more detailed information is provided on air, rail and road travel.

Cengkarang to Bandung by air: Flights to Bandung (Husein Sastranegara Airport) leave from the Halim Airport, SSE of the centre of Jakarta. It is about one hour by taxi from Cengkarang to Halim. A recent timetable for Merpati and other local air services to the Bandung Airport is attached as Appendix A. The Hussein Airport at Bandung is located about 8 km W of the City centre. The flight to Bandung offers some views of the volcanic chain, hopefully in September visibility is not too limited by the heavy haze present in the dry season. Flight time from Halim to Husein is about 25 to 35 minutes.

Travelling by air to Jakarta and train Jakarta to Bandung: Trains for Bandung leave from Gambir station near the centre of Jakarta. Trains should be booked in advance. Airline type tickets are issued and these have seat allocations. The Argo Gede trains are more expensive but are more comfortable and are faster than the Parahyangan. The current cost of a one way ticket on the Argo Gede is Rp 60,000 or about USD8. The Parahyangan train is cheaper but less comfortable. Porters are available at all Indonesian stations. At Gambir it is advisable to hire a porter (cost negotiable but about Rp 20,000 is suggested - USD2+). Show your ticket to the porter (but keep it in your hands), he will take your bags up to the escalators to the platforms above AND most importantly make sure you get on the correct train! Even locals can get confused as to which train is which. At Bandung, the porter will take your luggage to the area where cars from hotels and taxis are available. Travel time by Argo Gede is just under 3 hours and by Parahyangan is just over 3 hours.

The route from Jakarta to Bandung traverses E along the N Jawa coastal plain to Purwakarta and then turns SW into the mountains. Views of the hill country are excellent, but the most spectacular peaks are of Tertiary limestone rather than volcanoes - you will see the volcanoes when you get to Bandung. If possible try to get a seat on the right side of the train facing Bandung, but as noted seats are pre-allocated The "C" and "D" seats are most likely to be on the right, but some trains have been turned around!!!

Travel by car from Jakarta to Bandung: There are two main roads to Bandung from Jakarta. One goes over Puncak Pass and this is very scenic. However on some days the traffic is impossible. The alternative route is via Cikampek, Purwakarta and Padalarang. An excellent toll road runs from Jakarta to Bandung and was opened in mid-May 2005. The tollway bridges form a spectacular part of the view from the train. And the toll road offers equally spectacular views of the trestle bridges that carry the railway over the steep-sided valleys fringed with rice paddies and crowned with rubber plantations and at, higher levels, tea plantations. Travel time by car on the toll road should be under 3 hours. The toll roads offer access to Bandung at a number of locations; if travelling to the centre, the normal exit is along the Pasteur toll to Jalan Pasteur. A current estimate of the cost of a formal taxi, Bluebird or similar, is Rp 650.000,00 (approx USD65).

Car rental: Rent-a-car companies have offices at the Jakarta airport and at some hotels but hiring cars is not as easy as in Europe, the US or Australia. It is suggested that arrangements should be made from overseas with a multinational hire company. An international driving licence is required. Cars are right hand drive and vehicles

drive on the left of the road. Remember that most (other) cars have no insurance. Basically, this means that if you have a crash, it was your fault. However, because the other vehicles are uninsured, even the buses take considerable care to avoid crashing into you - a trait that is not present in drivers in many other countries! For those wishing to drive who have not driven in Indonesia before, additional advice is available from the committee chairman, Ir. Herudiyanto.

BANDUNG

Bandung was an administrative centre in Dutch times. Now it is a large city with many factories making a range of goods. It has also become famous for shopping; Jalan Cihamplas being famous as "Jeans street". Many of the streets are lined with large trees planted in the Dutch era. The city lies in a basin flanked by volcanoes, Tangkuban Perahu being an active strato-volcano. Unless there is a period of unusual activity, it is possible to drive to the rim of the craters of Tangkuban Perahu.

CLIMATE

The climate is typical of the tropics at moderate elevations. During September warm to hot sunny days are expected with 28-32 ºC temperatures. Night temperatures seldom fall below 22oC. September is the beginning of rainy season, although rain is still rare. If it does occur, it is most likely in the form of afternoon thunderstorms.

VISAS

Visitor visas can be obtained at the port of entry. These are normally valid for a period of three weeks on presentation of a valid passport with at least 3 months to the time of expiry AND A RETURN TICKET to a country outside Indonesia. You will need to present this ticket to the immigration official at the time of entry.

EXCHANGE RATES

In October 2005, the 10,200.00Rp=USD1.00. ATM machines are available and take a variety of common cards such as Mastercard, Visa, Alto and Maestro. Travellers cheques can be used, but remember you will normally need to have your passport with you if you cash a travellers cheque. Exchange of US dollars, Pound Sterling, Euros and Australian dollars is relatively easy, but especially with US dollars, take care to have clean notes that have not been stapled and do not have writing on them (other than that printed there by the issuing bank!). Banks tend to be slow, hotels give relatively poor rates of exchange, but money changers are relatively quick and generally give good rates. Exchange rates in Bandung will generally be more favourable than those at Cengkarang airport but you may need some local currency immediately on arrival. Ask the money changers to ensure you have some Rp5,000 and Rp10,000 notes especially if you will be using porters at the airport or at the train stations.

Bandung, 25 October/ 25 May 2005Ir. Herudiyanto MSc

ICCP Bandung 2006 Pre-registration form:

post or fax to Ir. Herudiyanto (see page 17 for details)

Title:_____ First name:_____ Family name: _____
Position:_____
Organisation:_____
Mailing address: _____
City:_____ Postal code: _____ Country:_____
Tel:_____ Fax: _____
E-mail: _____

☐ I intend to attend the 58th ICCP meeting
☐ I wish to present an oral presentation at the symposium
☐ I wish to present a poster at the symposium
☐ I wish to receive further information by e-mail
☐ I wish to receive further information by mail

Date_____ Signature_____

Appendix 4
New Members

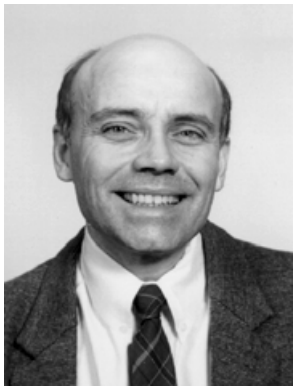
Ali Ihsan Karayiğit, Turkey - Com. 1, 2 and 3

- Assistant Professor at Hacettepe University
- Broad range of coal and organic matter research for more than 15 years
- Investigation of chemical structures of the Black Sea sapropels
- Studies on mineral matter and trace elements in relation to combustion, e.g. distribution and origin of some HAPs elements in feed coals and combustion residues
- Investigation of fly ashes, e.g. synthetic zeolite formation from the Cayirhan fly ash
- Investigations on the environmental impact of fossils fuels and of solid waste from the coal-burning power plants

Giorgos Siavalas, Greece - Com. 1, 2 and 3

- M.Sc. Student at the University of Patras, Department of Geology at the subject Geosciences and Environment
- Participation in different research projects
- Study for potential untilisation of small lignite and peat deposits for production of organic soil improvements and fertilizers
- Characterisation of the organic and inorganic fractions of peat, lignite, and other organic sediments, using modern analytical techniques.

Peter Warwick, USA - Com. 1 and 2



- has a M.S. in Geology from North Carolina State University (1982) and a Ph.D. in Geology from the University of Kentucky (1985)
- scientific and technical specialties include sedimentology, stratigraphy, coal and petroleum geology, organic petrology and geochemistry, field geology, and GIS
- teacher for several years and was a postdoctoral Research Associate at the National Research Council and at U.S. Geological Survey
- Currently employed by the USGS as a Research Geologist in the Energy Program
- Member of several organisations, President of TSOP

Dragana Životić, Serbia and Montenegro - Com. 1 and 2

- graduated at the Faculty of Mining and Geology in Belgrado in 1988
- Worked at the Institute of Mines in Belgrade, in the group for computer modelling of ore deposits
- since 2000 assistant lecturer at the Faculty of Mining and Geology for the subject "Coal deposits"
- 2001 MA thesis "Petrography and quality of coal from the Kostolac basin and its energetic potential"
- Project leader "Genesis and quality of brown coals in Serbia"

Appendix 5
Summary of Treasurer's Report for 2004 - 2005

1. Introduction

This Financial Report covers a period of twelve months from 1st July 2004 to 30th June 2005. The accounts will be tabled at the 57th meeting of ICCP in Patras and then submitted for an independent examination to the Honorary Auditor of ICCP, Professor Alan Davis.

2. Summarised Financial Information

	Financial Year 2004-2005	Financial Year 2003-2004
Opening Balance	**£32,019.32**	**£30,244.55**
Add: Receipts	£3,084.02	£5,395.78
Less: Expenditure	£3,953.57	£3,621.01
Surplus / Deficit	**- £869.55**	**+ £1,774.77**
Closing Balance	**£31,149.77**	**£32,019.32**

Accounts Summary

Expenditure was higher than in previous years whereas income dropped sharply. As a result the account balance shows a marked overall loss of £870. Taking into consideration our large capital reserves, currently £31,150, there is however no reason for concern. Cutting cost and consolidation of financial affairs over the last eight years had led to an increase of capital year after year, but one would not reasonably expect this trend to continue for an indefinite period of time, nor would this be desirable. We must assume that in future the balance may alternate between periods of surplus and deficit, particularly since the ICCP Accreditation Programme follows a two-year cycle of years with high and low revenue. With this in mind it can be firmly stated that the financial position of ICCP remains in a very healthy state.

Financial data in the tabulations below are in British pounds sterling (1 pound ~1.50 euros ~1.80 US dollars as at 30 June 2005).

3. General Income

GBP	Receipt Details
£1,643.14	Membership dues
£555.21	Capital credit interest
£614.30	Accreditation fees 2004 Exercise
£123.10	Sale of Handbook supplements and two 1963 Handbook CD's
£60.73	Donations
£87.54	Exchange Rate Adjustments AUD, EUR
£3,084.02	**Total Receipts**

Summary of Receipts

Net income from membership subscriptions was £1,643 which is around £1,000 less than in 2003-2004, and at its lowest for ten years. Currently 45 members, more than a quarter of total membership, are in arrears with their dues payments.

In view of ICCP's sizeable capital resources I had last year proposed a modest reduction of subscription fees by 20%. This would lead to small annual deficits and so we could achieve a gradual reduction of cash reserves in forthcoming years. It was also hoped that lower fees might make it easier for many of our members to remit their dues. One should not forget that 36 US dollars (current rate) is a considerable amount of money for many. In addition there are transaction costs for non-credit-card-holders which in some countries are very substantial. Costs may impede young scientists from a number of countries to apply for membership in ICCP what is clearly undesirable. For comparison: Dues in similar organizations are generally lower, for example 25 US dollars in TSOP. However I understand that (in my absence) the proposals were rejected by the Council and General Assembly, for reasons not known to me and also not published in the Minutes. (My personal comment would be that with regard to determining subscription rates, the General Assembly is certainly not representative of ICCP membership: Those who are less well off financially will never have a voice because they are not able to travel to ICCP meetings in the first place.)

Income from bank credit interest was £555 net after deduction of 20% tax at source, equivalent to 28 nominal membership subscriptions.

4. General Expenditure

GBP	Expenditure Details
£1,213.22	Production and engraving of Award Medals
£1,111.61	ICCP News #32, #33, #34
£339.23	Membership Directory
£308.88	Seed grant ICCP Meeting 2005 (USD 500)
£277.55	Trademark registration ICCP logo (CAD 600)
£234.13	Accreditation Programme
£176.21	Com. III: Coal Blend Accreditation Programme
£220.35	Lloyds TSB Cardnet
£38.27	General Secretary Expenses
£15.05	Treasurer Expenses
£19.07	Miscellaneous
£3,953.57	**Total Expenditure**

Summary of Expenditure

General expenditure at £3,719 was substantially up on previous years. The largest spending item was £1,213 for the production and engraving of ICCP award medals, followed by £1,112 costs for printing and mailing the newsletter and £339 for a Membership Directory.

No requests for funding were received from Commissions I and II., and £176 were disbursed by Commission III for the proposed Coal Blend Accreditation Programme. Appendix II shows that over the last three years ICCP has spent £2,463 on award medals and £957 on activities of the Working Groups and Commissions, backbone of ICCP. For reasons not known to me the US $500 "Young Scientist Award", introduced in 2003 after years of discussions, has up to now not yet been granted.

5. ICCP Handbook and Publications

Net sales of Handbook publications raised £123 which, as in recent years, is quite insignificant from a financial point of view. The material for sale is for the greatest part out of date and only of "historic" interest. The fundamental basis of the revised ICCP classifications (maceral sheets vitrinite, inertinite, huminite) can now be downloaded free of charge from the ICCP homepage, or will be available for download soon (liptinite, microlithotypes). Use of out-dated terminology should be discouraged, and it is therefore disputable whether sales of out-dated material should be continued. Reference is made to the respective comments in last year's Treasurer Report.

6. Accreditation Programme

There has been no accreditation exercise in this Financial Year and the income of £614 was largely restricted to payments by some new participants. Running costs of £234 have likewise been low resulting in a slight surplus of £380. Normally, Accreditation follows a two-year cycle so that years with high levels of income will not match those with high levels of expenditure and data for one year cannot necessarily be used for future projections. The Accreditation Programme is fully self financing (with the understanding that it is managed on a voluntary basis), and funds allocated to the Programme are at present £4,339. The Organizer, Aivars Depers who followed Reinhold Kutzner in 1994, has announced his resignation at the end of 2005. This will certainly be a great loss for the Programme and ICCP as a whole. On a personal note I wish to thank Aivars for so many years of productive and amiable cooperation.

7. Conclusion and Recommendations

Despite of a modest financial loss in 2004-2005 the accounts of ICCP remain healthy. In last year's report I had made a number of recommendations which have not (yet) been endorsed and implemented. So to avoid any repetition I refer to ICCP News 33, page 15.

Chester, England 15th August 2005

Rudolf M. Schwab
Honorary Treasurer

	Financial Year 2004-2005	Financial Year 2003-2004	Financial Year 2002-2003	Financial Year 2001-2002	Financial Year 2000-2001
GENERAL					
Membership dues	£1,643.14	£2,638.59	£2,435.89	£2,595.66	£2,240.20
Credit interest	£555.21	£373.76	£437.51	£407.78	£533.34
Donations & Miscellaneous	£148.27	£65.20	£286.57	£98.72	£11.38
Receipts	**£2,346.62**	**£3,077.55**	**£3,159.97**	**£3,102.16**	**£2,748.92**
ICCP News & Directory	£1,450.84	£1,545.05	£624.93	£588.81	£509.89
Commissions I, II, III	£176.21	£780.48	£0.00	£101.38	£697.49
Awards (medals)	£1,213.22	£143.93	£1,105.66	£0.00	£0.00
Other Expenditure	£877.17	£461.29	£472.03	£469.89	£526.29
Expenditure	£3,719.44	£2,930.75	£2,202.62	£1,058.70	£1,733.67
Surplus / Deficit	**- £1,372.82**	**+ £146.80**	**+ £957.35**	**+ £2,043.46**	**+ £1,115.25**
HANDBOOK					
Receipts	£123.10	£148.58	£180.36	£119.34	£123.01
Expenditure	£0.00	£9.06	£35.94	£6.57	£7.11
Surplus / Deficit	**+ £123.10**	**+ £139.52**	**+ £144.42**	**+ £112.77**	**+ £117.90**
ACCREDITATION PROGRAMME					
Receipts	£614.30	£2,169.65	£2,923.54	£671.17	£0.00
Expenditure	£234.13	£681.20	£736.69	£397.55	£573.01
Surplus / Deficit	**+ £380.17**	**+ £1,488.55**	**+ £2,186.85**	**+ £273.62**	**- £573.01**
ICCP TOTAL					
Receipts	£3,084.02	£5,395.78	£6,263.87	£3,892.67	£2,871.93
Expenditure	£3,953.57	£3,621.01	£2,975.25	£1,462.82	£1,740.78
Surplus / Deficit	**- £869.55**	**+ £1,774.77**	**+ £3,288.62**	**+ £2,429.85**	**+ £1,131.15**
CAPITAL ULTIMO	**£31,149.77**	**£32,019.32**	**£30,244.55**	**£26,955.93**	**£24,526.08**

Breakdown of Income and Expenditure 2000 to 2005

Georgeta Predeanu (left), Lila Gurba and Cornelia Panaitescu at the ice-breaker

Appendix 6
Summary Editor's Report

Activities for 2004 - 2005

ICCP News

ICCP News remained the main outlet for ICCP activities in 2004 - 2005. The mainstays of ICCP News continue to be minutes of the annual meeting, advertising the next annual meeting and detailed reports form the Working Groups. Contributions from members were adequate during the year. However, members still do not take full advantage of the opportunities offered by the newsletter as an open forum for ideas and discussion and to further generate debate.

Three issues of ICCP News were made between the 56th and 57th meetings during 2004 - 2005, *viz* No. 33 October 2004, No. 34 March 2005 and No. 35 July 2005. Numbers of newsletters posted and their distribution by region are indicated on Table 1. At present, 18 members have opted not to receive hard copies of the ICCP News and instead downloaded the pdf version from the web site (Table 2), an increase of one over the previous year. In addition, one copy of ICCP News is deposited with the National Library of Australia, in keeping with the requirements of ISSN registration. Email advice of availability of the pdf version is sent to Tirza Daalen (International Journal of Coal Geology) and David Glick (editor TSOP).

New members of ICCP are additionally posted a copy of the latest Directory as well as all previous newsletters prior to their admission for the relevant year e.g. new members Fedor, Hackley and Walker, who were admitted in late June 2005, were posted along with ICCP News 35 a copy of ICCP News 34 and a copy of the 2004 Directory.

Table 1 *Mail distribution by region*

Region	ICCP News 33 No.	ICCP News 34 No.	ICCP News 35 No.
Africa	6	6	5
Asia	25	21	21
Australasia	29	30	29
Europe	83	74	76
North America	22	21	25
South America	5	4	4
Total	170	156	160

Table 2 *Web download only distribution by region*

	ICCP News 33	ICCP News 34	ICCP News 35
Africa	0	0	1
Asia	0	0	0
Australasia	4	4	4
Europe	7	8	8
North America	3	3	3
South America	2	2	2
Total	16	17	18

An important innovation in 2004 - 2005 has been "membership matters" which includes changes in contact details as well as introducing new members of ICCP through the use of their photograph and a brief resume.

ICCP News 35 included distribution of the new huminite sheets as either an insert or a special mail-out for members who do not normally receive a hard copy of the newsletter.

The possibility of paid advertising was introduced for the first time in 2000 - 2001, with the schedule of rates approved by the 2000 Council meeting given below.

	Rate per insertion ($US)*	
	Once only	4 times (20% discount)
Full Page	400	320
½ Page	200	160
1/4 Page	100	80
1/8th Page	60	48

* a 10% discount applies to ICCP members

Expenses incurred in production and distribution of ICCP News during 2004 - 2005 are detailed in Table 3.

Average costs have been calculated including all costs of production (printing, folding, stapling and trimming), postage, stationery and any other noted expenses. Historically, the range of average total cost per page for the past 14 ICCP News is 0.13 to 0.26 AUD. Postage costs associated with ICCP News 33 are distorted due to the distribution of the 2004 Membership directory. Similarly, ICCP News 35 costs include postage of the new Huminite sheets as an insert. In both cases, members who normally only receive the newsletter by internet download were posted copies of the Directory and the Huminite sheets. While this mailout to all members is more complex due to some members not normally receiving a hard copy of the Newsletter, it is a most cost-efficient method. The editor is happy to continue this practice as appropriate and when requested.

Average costs per page for 2004 - 2005 rose steeply from 0.15 to 0.21 to 0.26 AUD per page. Production costs (printing, folding, stapling and trimming) rose strongly from the historical average of around 0.07 AUD/page to 0.13 AUD/page i.e. they almost doubled. However, it should be noted that the lower page count in ICCP News 35 is consistent with a higher per page production cost. The per page postage cost has similarly risen strongly from an historical average of around 0.09 AUD/page to 0.14 AUD/page for ICCP News 35. However, part of the increased postage costs must be attributed to the inclusion of extraneous material along with the newsletter e.g. the Huminite

sheets. The per copy costs were 6.69, 7.08 and 5.83 AUD for issues 33, 34 and 35 respectively, which was at the mid to higher end of the historical per copy cost.

Table 3 *ICCP News Costs (in AUD - to approximate USD, multiply by 0.76 or GBP by 0.42)*

Year	**2004**	**2005**	**2005**
Newsletter No.	**33**	**34**	**35**
No. Pages	44	32	20
No. Copies printed	180	160	165
Printing	551.10	495.00	431.20
Postage - international	465.61[a]	612.82	418.00[b, c]
Postage - domestic	40.80[a]	25.00	29.00[b]
Stationery - envelopes	0.00	0.00	58.53
Stationery - labels	0.00	0.00	29.98
Total	1204.72	1132.82	962.71[c]

[a] postage costs for No. 33 include mailing the 2004 Membership Directory to all members

[b] postage costs for No 35 include the Huminite reprints as inserts in the Newsletter as well as a separate mailout to members who normally download the Newsletter

[c] international postage costs estimated as the invoice had not been received at the time of writing

ICCP Membership Directory

A new membership directory was produced in August 2004 in conjunction with Dr David (the General Secretary) and Dr Schwab (the Treasurer). A feature of the directory was the inclusion of member's photos. Photographs of 115 of the 184 members (63%) were obtained. About half were taken during the meeting in Utrecht and the remainder were submitted following email requests. The directory was distributed to all members along with ICCP News No. 33. Printing costs amounted to $425.70AUD (incl. GST) while postage costs are included with the newsletter.

Proposals for 2005 - 2006

ICCP News - Number of editions

Three editions of ICCP News produced in 2004 - 2005 and it is proposed to again produce 3 ICCP News editions for 2005 - 2006, in November 2005, March 2006 and July 2006.

ICCP Directory 2006

A new ICCP Directory is planned for 2006 in collaboration with the General Secretary and Treasurer. Detailed documents and budget estimates are presented elsewhere.

Cost Control

It has become apparent following printing of the last two newsletters that the present supplier has increased their charges markedly. Average page cost for production (printing, folding, stapling and trimming) has risen from 0.15AUD per page to 0.26AUD per page in a 9 month period. A new supplier will be sought with more favourable rates.

Failing the obtaining of a cheaper supplier, other strategies may be implemented to contain costs. Such strategies may include attempts to reduce page numbers by the use of a smaller font (presently 12 point). Alternatively, stronger attempts may be made to attract revenue through advertising and thereby reduce the nett cost to ICCP.

ICCP Member discount rates on publications to include other Societies / Organisations

Approval to extend ICCP Member discounts on publications to members of other organisations was obtained in 2002 (resolutions ICCPC02/9/2/6 and ICCPC 02/9/2/7).To date, no members of other organisations have requested to receive materials at the ICCP member's rate. This possibility will be more widely advertised in 2005 - 2006 by announcements in appropriate publications e.g. TSOP Newsletter.

Ida Volkova (left), Victoria Kolomenskaya and Natalia Pronina exchange some Russian stories at the ice-breaker

Appendix 7
Minutes of the Commissions

Appendix 7a
Minutes of Commission I

MINUTES OF COMMISSION I
57th ICCP MEETING, Patras,
20 and 22/09/2005
Chair: Walter Pickel,
Secretary: Deolinda Flores

Opening remarks

The Commission I meeting was held on Tuesday afternoon and Thursday all-day and attended by 36 and 29 members and 11 and 6 guests respectively. Walter outlined the programme for the sessions and presented the opening remarks. He gave some information on the progress of the ICCP publications. The Huminite Classification was published at the beginning of this year in the Vol. 62 of the International Journal of Coal Geology. Reprints of this article were sent to all ICCP members together with the ICCP News 35. The working groups and items presented and discussed in the meeting were:

- Accreditation Programme
- Standardization Working Group
- Handbook Edition
- Review of the New Methodologies and Techniques in Organic Petrology
- Degradinite WG
- Temporal variations of coals
- Peat Petrography WG
- Revision of ISO 7404 Standards
- Microscope session

The Com I activities in Patras also included a presentation by Carl Hilgers, entitled "New development of the "Hilgers" instrument for reflectance and maceral analysis".

Natalia Pronina and colleagues from Moscow State University have translated the recent ICCP sheets on Vitrinite and Inertinite into Russian for publication. They intend to continue these translations for other ICCP work such as the most recent Huminite sheets.

The Minutes of the previous meeting were accepted as published in the ICCP Newsletter.

Accreditation Programme - *Aivars Depers*

1. Accreditation Programme 2004-2005 Report
The chairman presented the report from the convenor summarising the 2004-2005 activities as follows:
Aivars Depers:
"Summary of the 2004 exercise

- 73 participants (6 students; 10 new petrographers);
- 2 took part, but did not register;
- 4 withdrew from the exercise;
- 1 resigned after completing/passing;
- 3 failed to submit data (by 2/05);
- 2 denied accreditation for vitrinite reflectance and 1 denied accreditation for maceral content methods
- 63 certificates were sent to successful petrographers (1/05 and 7/05) and the list of accredited petrographers was updated and placed on the ICCP website.

Participants on this exercise are from 38 laboratories in 14 countries. Accreditation Programme demographic data (laboratories/petrographers) is as follows:

Australia - 10 (19)
Brazil - 1 (4)
Canada - 4 (6)
Columbia - 1 (1)
Denmark - 1 (2)
Germany - 5 (10)
India - 1 (4)
Netherlands - 1 (3)
New Zealand - 2 (3)
Portugal - 1 (2)
South Africa - 2 (4)
Spain - 1 (2)
United Kingdom - 2 (6)
United States of America - 6 (7)

Some inaccuracies concerning the compliance with instructions were detected as listed below:

- Payment of registration fees due date 29.02.04;
- 12 laboratories out of 38 (or 32%);
- Receipt of results due date 31.08.04;
- 35 participants out of 66 (or 53%);
- Maceral analysis technique
  - Some counted N>500;
  - Rounding off errors;

  - o Addition errors, i.e., not adding up to 100%;
  - o Some did not report percentages of minerals;
- Reflectance analysis
  - o A small percentage did not measure 100 points;
  - o A number of laboratories reported the mean vitrinite reflectance random reflectance to 2 decimal places, when 3 decimal places were requested.

Although the number of participants who comply has increased, and there is still room for improvement. The instructions are considered adequate, but may require a re-think. Level of acknowledgement of receipt of samples or certificates is still low. No appeals have been received, arising out of the 2004 exercise. Some minor complaints were received and a very high percentage was resolved by the convener. Most issues centred on nom-compliance with the ISO 7404 Standards, e.g., reporting reflectance/maceral data to ASTM Standards.

The finances were in a very healthy state. Accounts are: Wollongong $AUD1,782.16 (≈£GBP770) and U.K. £GBP4,394. These are funds to assist other accreditation schemes established and are running by the ICCP. i.e., Coal blend, D.O.M: and Coke accreditation schemes.

Concerning the 2006 Exercise, a similar timetable to 2006 exercise must be used however there may be minor hitches due to change of convener. Petrographers already in the scheme will be contacted later this year those wishing to participate should contact the new convener.

As this is the last report presented to the ICCP by Aivars Depers as Convener of the Accreditation Programme, he wants to present acknowledgements/thanks, namely, to the accreditation committee members, for their valuable input and advice, especially Dr. Walter Pickel; to Dr. Rudi Schwab for keeping track of finances, issuing of receipts, advancing money and supplying accounts summaries, and, finally to registrants for their participation and commitment, their encouragement and their criticisms (mostly positive) over the last 11 years."

Com I thanked Aivars Depers most sincerely for the excellent work he has done during the last 11 years as Convener of the Accreditation Program. Aivars Depers has always shown an outstanding dedication to the accreditation work and has with his work progressed the recognition and significance of the ICCP significantly.

Aivars Depers had resigned last year from Convener of the AP, had however continued his work until a new convener was found. Kimon Christanis accepted to take over this position. During this meeting, Walter Pickel therefore proposed Kimon to the Com I members present as candidate. Kimon was accepted unanimously. Com I congratulates Kimon and itself to have found such a so competent and excellent convener to conduct this Accreditation Program.. Com I will undertake make every effort to support the new convener and wishes him all the best.

2. Accreditation Programme: Review

The process of the review of the AP was initiated before the 2004 Budapest meeting. The Chair of Com I gave a summary of the process to date. A number of recommendations were discussed and voted upon during the Budapest meeting and published, as decisions, in the minutes of Com I. Some decisions had been delayed, to be discussed during the Patras meeting (see ICCP News nº 33).

The following motion by Alan Cook was tabled: "Pending development of a policy of more open access to accreditation data the means and SD be provided within ranges. This procedure to be revised once a policy of more open access to data has been developed."

A simple method to allow accreditation of the program convener was discussed. At this time there was seen no need to implement such a method. It was rather suggested that if the convener wants to be accredited he sends his analysis results to the accreditation committee for evaluation before receipt of the results from the program's participants. The suggestion, by Alan Cook to establish a more formal and detailed procedure in the case that the need will arise was accepted with thanks and tabled.

The new Convener will set up the 2006 exercise. All relevant material will be sent to him by Aivars Depers at the earliest convenience. The old and the new convener have already been in contact to organise the details of transition.

A suggestion of the previous meeting to make old polished blocks available for education purposes was further discussed. It was suggested that ICCP can provide suitable samples to interested petrographers/laboratories. A proposal depending on availability and suitability of such blocks will be presented at the next meeting.

Handbook Edition - *Petra David, Walter Pickel*

Petra David presented the 2004/2005 activities related to the final preparation of the New ICCP Handbook Edition. A draft of the structure of the HB was proposed according the results of the discussion in Budapest. The assignment of volunteers to prepare work that is not yet covered was also presented and discussed.

It was decided in point 2 - 'Definitions' the order the terms from large to small, i.e. coal, lithotypes, microlithotypes, and macerals. The same criteria must be applied to the main items, starting with lithotypes, microlithotypes, and finally macerals. It was also proposed to include a new paragraph covering the ICCP Services, which include the Accreditation Programs and ICCP Reflectance Standards. The structure of the New Handbook will be as follows (Table 1):

Table 1: New Handbook Structure

1. Introduction
2. Definitions (Coal, Coal Types, Lithotypes, Microlithotype, Maceral, Rank/Coalification)
3. Lithotypes
4. Microlithotypes
5. Maceral
6. Classification of DOM
7. Methods
8. Coal Utilization/Products
9. Other terms
10. ICCP Services

Barbara Kwiecińska suggested to include inter alia additional terms like shungite to paragraph 9 - 'Other terms'. It was also decided to include a Glossary that will be prepared and put in circulation within Com I members for comments/suggestions.

The format of sheets was also discussed. It was accepted to maintain the traditional format of the ICCP sheets. An additional paragraph 'Distinction Features' should be included. The format of the Handbook itself will be decided on later.

Photomicrographs are needed urgently as in hardcopy or in a digital format however resolution and size must be decided. A special appeal is made to all ICCP members concerning their contribution with photomicrographs to be included in the new ICCP Handbook. For further information please contact the Conveners.

Petra thanks all volunteers that contributed and have been contributing to the accomplishment of this successful project.

Revision of ISO 7404 Standards - *Harold Read, Dave Pearson, Walter Pickel*

The purpose of these presentations was to inform ICCP on the recent status of the ISO 7404 revision and receive additional advice/suggestions in the following discussions from ICCP members. The drafts had been previously discussed and revised in the ISO Working Group intensively during several ISO Meetings and in between.

The revised standards will cover all coals rather than the recent standards, which are applicable to bituminous coals and anthracite only.
Dave is responsible of revising part 2: Methods for the petrographic analysis of coal - Methods of preparing coal samples, Harold part 3: Methods for the petrographic analysis of coal -Method to determining maceral group composition and Walter part 5: Methods for the petrographic analysis of coals - Part 5: Method of determining microscopically the reflectance of vitrinite.

Dave presented the new text of the Part 2 and the audience was asked to raise all the concerns/problems considering the current version of the standard and give the convener all the modifications or preparation methods that are not included in the standard but are of current use in any lab, in order to be included in the new version. Some discussion arose concerning the sieving and removing of the fine particles as well as the problem of the segregation. It was also suggested to include the splitting of the sample using other methods than a riffle.

The new text of the standard 7404 part 3: Method to determining maceral group composition, was presented by Harold. Gerd Bieg suggested including new techniques other than mechanical stage and point counter. It was agreed to consider the automatic stages to determine maceral composition.

Walter presented the new text of the part 5: Method to determining microscopically the reflectance of vitrinite. Small editorial changes were made in table 1 concerning the reflectance

standards and the room temperature that should be in a "range 18ºC to 26ºC" instead of a "range of 18ºC to 28ºC". Alan pointed out the problem that the standards consider only the vitrinite reflectance measurement on particulate samples and not on lump coal. The draft will be changed accordingly. Alan also suggested that the standard should cover other OM than coal. It was however argued that this standard is meant to be applicable on coals, as obvious from its title. Angeles pointed out the problem of the number of decimal places. Standard consider 2 decimal places and 3 decimal places are required in the ICCP Accreditation Program.

Walter thanked Harold for organizing the WG and the effort put on the preparation of these standards, which are important for everybody working in the field and thus most ICCP members.

ICCP Services

2006 AP exercise will be prepared by Kimon Christanis the new Convener and timetable for this exercise will be announced. Petrographer in the scheme will be contacted and those who wish to participate and start their accreditation should contact the new Convener.

The ICCP Reflectance Standards continue available and everybody are invited to send their standards for evaluation to Dave Pearson and Walter Pickel.

Temporal variations of coals - *Lopo Vasconcelos*

A report was presented by the Convenor summarizing the activities carried out during 2004/2005. The WG, created in 2000 in Rio de Janeiro (Brazil) with 7 members, has been reduced to 2 members now. Difficulties on this issue have been reported in the several meetings thereafter, with "call for participation" and for data supply to the Convener with little effect. In Budapest (2004) members were urged to send information to the convener of the group, a list of countries from which there are no data in the databank, or from which there are only a few data was provided. Up to now no reply was received.

The tasks for the last year were: a) Homogenization of the data tables layout; b) Complete blank fields of data collected up to now; c) Find more participants to join the WG; d) Start working with the data and trying to define some patterns, and e) Database including all data.

Tasks a) and b) were partially carried out by the Convener and one of his collaborators. Some difficulties were encountered to fill some of the blank fields for lack of information and difficulties to access to information on the Mozambican side. Besides some more data were added from literature received.

Task c) was not achieved and for task d) Lopo Vasconcelos supervised two Diploma Theses of two Geology students at UEM that used the information available on the database: i. Variation of rank of world coals with age, ii. Petrographic variation of Gondwana coals with depositional environments. The results of the 1st thesis were presented as a poster during this meeting.

Task e) is not yet achieved because members of the WG would like first to try to receive data from non-represented coal countries before preparing the database and making it available.

The work foreseen for the next year will try to complete tasks a) and b) whenever possible, to get new data from non-represented regions and to prepare the database.

Offer to send data from some regions came from Dragana Životić (Serbia and Montenegro) and Stavros Kalaitzidis (Greece).

It was suggested to use the ICCP web-site to ask for data of countries of which only few or no data are available. It was also proposed to include in the data base geochemical data. However the Convener pointed out that the greater part of the data was collected during his staying in the University of Porto and it was now impossible to access these data anymore.

Standardization Working Group - *Harold Read*

A report on the 2005 preliminary results of the round robin exercise was presented by the Convener. Two polished grainmounts of Greek lignites were sent to interested analysts. The purpose of the exercise is to evaluate the new Huminite Classification for Lower rank coals, and identify any 'problem' definitions that may need further clarification. A secondary purpose is to check huminite reflectance on lower rank coals. The samples are considered difficult as they contain much mineral matter. Participants were invited to perform maceral analysis and reflectance analysis. The ICCP Huminite Classification was

used for maceral analysis, results calculated mineral free.

Results have been received from eight petrographers (A. Balke, A. Bouzinos, D. Flores, P. Hackley, J. Kus, S. Kalaitzidis, W. Pickel, H. Read, D. Životić); the results are compiled in the table below.

Considering sample 1 the results of maceral group analysis are reasonable but maceral subgroups results are quite variable. Results of sample 2 show larger variations for both maceral groups and subgroups. Results of reflectance measurements show good agreement. The Convener is preparing a complete report with all data that will be sent to the participants, possibly including some results from additional participants. It was pointed out that high mineral matter content may contribute to the poor agreement in the results. However, it was considered that the petrographers must be careful with the descriptions of the maceral as described in the recent ICCP Huminite classification. Further discussions took place at the microscope session. The exercise is not yet finalized. A final report from the convener is expected for one of the following Newsletters.

The Convener proposed to run another exercise using 1 or 2 samples with lower mineral matter content. It was suggested that the next exercise will be based on a collection of photomicrographs rather than on samples. Please contact the Convener if you want to participate in the next round robin exercise.

		Maceral Groups				**Huminite random Reflectance**	**Huminite Subgroups**		
	GM Nº	Huminite [%,mmf]	Liptinite [%,mmf]	Inertinite [%,mmf]	Minerals [%]	Rr [%]	Telohuminite [%H,mmf]	Detrohuminite [%H,mmf]	Gelohuminite [% H,mmf]
SAMPLE 1	**7**	90	5	5	na	0.31	65	19	16
	8A	88	9	3	12	0.28	40	47	13
	8B	85	12	3	20	0.29	45	27	28
	11	88	11	1	36	0.25	48	27	25
	9	96	3	1	27	na	52	34	14
	4A	89	4	7	19	na	70	26	4
	4B	95	2	3	30	0.27	51	35	14
	5	95	3	2	na	na	19	66	15
SAMPLE 2	**7**	57	8	35	na	0.31	46	30	24
	8A	52	3	45	19	0.29	63	35	2
	8B	48	9	43	16	0.31	19	46	35
	11	61	8	31	40	0.25	28	70	2
	9	51	4	45	18	na	21	71	8
	4A	35	7	58	18	na	74	26	trace
	4B	47	5	48	21	0.29	25	64	11
	5	85	6	9	na	na	15	78	7

Degradinite Working Group - *Peter Crosdale*

This WG was established in 2002 following the 54th ICCP Meeting. A report of the 2004/2005 activities was summarized by the Convener. Background information about Degradinite and its microlithotype Hydrite was presented and a detailed discussion of this problem was already published in ICCP News No.26, July 2002. It was noted that it occurs in: (i) Tertiary of Japan (Asai and Tanno, 1956), New Zealand (Crosdale, 1993, 1995 but called bituminite); Indonesia (Crosdale, pers. comm.) and Malaysia (Dr Wan Hassia, pers. comm.); (ii) Oligocene of Upper Bavaria (ICCP,

1963), and (iii) Jurassic of Surat Basin, Australia.

The aims of the WG were to provide a recommendation to Commission I as to whether or not the term degradinite and its associated microlithotype hydrite should be formally reinstated into the ICCP classification system. If reinstatement is recommended, then it is necessary to advise if the maceral belongs to the vitrinite group, liptinite group or elsewhere. There is also a need to provide sheets for the Handbook.

The proposed activities were:

- Search the ICCP archives and published literature for relevant material;
- Provide coal samples (one Australian Jurassic and one SE Asia Tertiary) to participants who will provide information on as much as possible on:
    - o can degradinite be reliably identified - point count analysis;
    - o a definition and distinguishing criteria from similar macerals;
    - o provide at least two images of the material identified as degradinite;
    - o what are the reflectance and fluorescence properties with respect to the accompanying vitrinite / liptinite;
    - o what is its chemistry compared to the accompanying vitrinite / liptinite - people with suitable in situ techniques will be asked to contribute;
- Provide an opinion as to the origin of the degradinite;
- Prepare sheets for the Handbook and publish the research in an international journal.

Coal samples were provided from the Jurassic Surat Basin of SE Queensland (2 grain mounts) and the Miocene North Wanganui Basin of New Zealand (1 grain mount and 2 whole coal mounts). Participants were asked to examine the specimens and then answer a questionnaire and provide photomicrographs of what they saw. Quantification (maceral, reflectance, fluorescence) was not considered worthwhile until we could agree on what we were looking at.

The questionnaire included the following questions:

1a. Can you recognize in the samples an organic component which would fit the description of degradinite sensu Assai and Tanno (1956) and ICCP (1963)?

1b. Provide a description/definition of the degradinite. Include as much information as possible on: size and shape; color; reflectance; fluorescence; polishing hardness; common associations; distinction from similar macerals; any other relevant information for identification.

1c. What do you consider to be the origin of the degradinite? Please provide some justification for your answer.

2a. Can you recognize in the sample an organic component which would fit the description of bituminite sensu ICCP (1976 - 2nd supplement to 2nd edition; new definition provided).

2b. If you have answered yes to 1a, then provide criteria for distinguishing degradinite from bituminite (may be covered above in 1b).

3. Can you recognize in the samples an organic component which could be easily confused with bituminite/degradinite (e.g. liptodetrinite; alginite)?

4. What, if any, do you consider to be the relationship between "bituminite" and "degradinite"?

5. What do you suggest we recommend to Com I regarding degradinite (more than one recommendation is possible). Please add as much detailed justification for your opinion as possible.

6. If we recommend that degradinite be re-instated, then we must also recommend that the microlithotype "hydrite" be retained. Curiously, because the macerals have been redefined and the microlithotype have not, hydrite is still a currently acceptable term even though its main component maceral does not currently exist! If degradinite is not to be reinstated, what do you suggest should be done with hydrite (keep in mind your above recommendation)?

7. Other relevant comments.

8. Do you consider the work of this WG complete?

Six members were involved in the WG answering the questionnaire and providing photomicrographs showing characteristic aspects. During the microscope session the samples brought by the Convener were looking at and some aspects concerning the identification and the origin of degradinite were discussed.

Further activities will include for 2005/2006: (i) distribution of further samples; (ii) refinement of answers on last questionnaire; and, for 2006/07: (i) provide final assessment of usefulness of 'degradinite' as a term; (ii) finalise this WG; and, (iii) possibly new WG to follow up on related issues.

Com I accepted the programme for the further activities proposed by the Convener and encourages other member to be involve in the WG.

Peat Petrography Working Group - *Kimon Christanis and Stavros Kalaitzidis*

Established during the 55th ICCP Meeting, the objective of this WG is to review the up today relevant publications in order: (i) to have a comprehensive approach to various applications of peat petrography, and (ii) to record the different terms and descriptions that referred to peat microscopic units.

A report on the 2005 round robin exercise was presented by the Convener. A photo-gallery file was distributed among the participants (in pdf format by e-mail). The file contained photomicrographs from Nisi (NW Greece) topogenous peat and from an ombrogenous peat (Canada). The participants were asked to use their own-understanding of "terms"and add terms from outside the classification, where that seemed necessary.

16 Members expressed the willingness to participate but only 9 Members conducted the exercise. From the 2004 exercise it has been realized that by using only white reflected light, difficulties were encountered in the identification of some macerals. To overcome this difficulty, the 2005 Exercise included pairs of photomicrographs under both white reflected light and blue light excitation. It was evident from the participant's comments that fluorescence was very important for peat petrography. Photomicrograph compilation comprised 20 photomicrographs including 38 macerals to be identified. Average agreement in the predominant maceral was 67% (2004: 58%), ranging 22-100%. The agreement increases, if replies are grouped under maceral groups or subgroups (80%).

2004 and 2005 exercise results show that the Huminite classification is applicable in Peat Petrography even if a variety of terms have been used. The discrimination between Texto-ulminite and Eu-ulminite (not included in the new classification) might be useful for peat petrography. Difficulties to distinguish Corpohuminite from Gelinite were frequent. Some difficulties were also found concerning the position of the cross used to mark the maceral to be identified. A final report on the 2005 round robin exercise will be published in a forthcoming ICCP News.

Next exercise will include polished block point counting, and participants will be invited to take pictures of the maceral aspects to evaluate the differences and difficulties that might be found out during the point counting analysis. The botanical aspects will be also be taken into account.

Com I encourages members to join this WG. Interested members, please contact the Conveners.

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

The Convener presented a new technique for Coal and Mineral Matter Characterisation - QEMSCAN™, developed by CSIRO and Intellection, in collaboration with the CRC (Cooperative Research Centre) for Coal in Sustainable Development. QEMSCAN™ is a methodology whereby coal characteristics such as mineralogy, particle size distribution and mineral association can be measured automatically using a Scanning Electron Microscope (SEM) with a combination of BSE and EDS x-rays to identify, quantify and characterise materials.

Lila Gurba showed the advantages of this new technique as well as details concerning the sample preparation, calibration and measurement parameters, which include: number and size range of particles to be measured, magnification of the run, spatial and chemical resolution desired, and geometric arrangement of the frames to be scanned. It also allows to select which type of measurement mode is required, which includes: point scan, area scan, line scan or frame scan. Multiple modes of measurement can be scheduled within the same run. This system automatically delineates particles from the mounting media, and then scans each particle found according to the measurement protocols requested. The most common mode used in coal applications is Particle Mineralogical Analysis (or PMA) mode, where the beam scans across each particle and builds up a map of the minerals present.

In the coal industry QEMSCAN™ has application in the following areas:

- Coal exploration for seam correlation and coal characterisation for identification of utilisation options;
- Coal preparation for determining efficiency of washery plants and selective mineral removal;
- Characterisation of coal utilisation by-products with respect to waste management, leaching behaviour and utilisation;
- The behaviour of coal and mineral during combustion in advanced power generation technologies such as supercritical and ultra-supercritical pf combustion, FBC and IGCC;
- Coke production and the behaviour of coke in the blast furnace;
- The behaviour of coal and mineral matter during gasification;
- Characterisation of particulate emissions arising from coal production and utilisation.

Presentation: "New development of the "Hilgers" instrument for reflectance and maceral analysis" - *Carl Hilgers*

Last year in Budapest Carl Hilgers introduced to the ICCP participants a measuring microscope equipped with the new software - DISKUS - for reflectance measurement and maceral counting. During this meeting Carl Hilgers showed again the instrument developed and emphasised the improvement and enhancements made during 2004/2005. It includes: oil-free observation and analysis of coal samples; a version to be used with microscopes with a manual stage for reduced costs; software to analyse parasitic reflexions; calibration with one or two reflexion-standards; free selection of the measurement area; automatic storage of the picture with measurements; and, contrast correction to show the picture in "normal" contrast.

Carl Hilgers clearly showed all the improvements made after his presentation at the previous meeting and the advantages of this new technique. Carl Hilgers was available for further discussions on details on the instrument and software during most of the meeting. Interested ICCP members had the chance -and used it massively- to receive all the information that they wanted. Com I sincerely thanks Carl Hilgers for this opportunity.

Microscope session

The microscope session was attended by a large number of members and took place Thursday (22/09). In addition to Kimon's microscope, once again Carl Hilgers and his instrument were available.

During this session interested ICCP members had the opportunity to discuss ant look at the two lignite samples of the Standardization WG round robin exercise. Samples supplied by Peter Crosdale were also looked at and the problem of the identification and origin of Degradinite was debated by some members. Difficulties to distinguish some macerals and its botanical affinities were discussed looking at peat samples supplied by Stavros Kalaitzidis.

Appendix 7b
Minutes of Commission II

Minutes of the Commission II
57th ICCP Meeting, Patras, Greece
20th and 23rd September 2005

Chair: Angeles Gómez Borrego
(angeles@incar.csic.es)
Secretary: Mária Hámor Vidó (vido@mafi.hu)

On 20th September Commission II meeting was attended by 45 participants including 33 ICCP members of which 29 were commission II members. During the commission meetings the following working groups discussed their results, voted on major decisions and proposed their plans for the next year.

20th September, Tuesday (9.00-13.00)

Environmental Application of Organic Petrology Working Group (Convener: *Maria Mastalerz*)

The convener presented a revised version of the atlas of anthropogenic particles derived from coal exploitation, trade and utilization. The atlas was designed as a Power Point presentation in which the particles were classified according to the source/origin and site of deposition. The main

activity of the working group during the year was the revision of the images and captions and the classification of the particles by the members of the W.G. After a detailed presentation of the structure and content of the Atlas a suggestion to include short descriptions of the classification entries was made and also to include particles from different sources such as well cuttings, rusts, residential areas. It was stressed that the atlas was conceived from the beginning as an open document where additions will be possible when a significant amount of material will be available. Participants at the meeting had the chance to go through the atlas and get familiar with it within the week before approving the product for reproduction and distribution. Maria was thanked for the amount of work she has put on the WG.

On 23rd September after the morning coffee break, the Environmental Application of Organic Petrology WG was considered again. The Atlas was approved for reproduction and distribution once the comments suggested during the meeting on Tuesday are addressed. In addition the Atlas will be revised periodically depending on the additional material available and the additions will be discussed during the Commission II sessions.

Dispersed organic matter in sedimentary rocks - Classification, identification and thermal maturity (Convener: *Wolfgang Kalkreuth.* New Convener: *Mária Hámor-Vidó*)

The Convener summarized the activities of the WG during the last years. The W.G. was formed to prepare a document for training purposes including advises and recommendations to perform analysis of organic components in sedimentary rocks. The compiled text contains at present information on sample preparation, analytical methods, specific occurrences and reflectance assessment. The document consists at the moment in 38 pages text and some photo plates. The convener asked for assistance to further develop the activities of the WG due to his work load and Mária Hámor-Vidó was appointed and accepted to the take over the convenorship of the W.G. The first action of the new convener will be the review of the existing material and the elaboration of a working plan for the future. It was mentioned that strict guidelines for the authors will be needed in order to improve the homogeneity of the document and to avoid overlapping between the various chapters. The revision of the sample preparation part will be carried out by Carla Araujo, who will revise and update the draft prepared by Martin Reinhart who unexpectedly passed away during the year. Since it appears to be some overlapping between this WG and the Classification of DOM WG the conveners will get together to improve interaction and reduce overlapping.

Classification of DOM Working Group (Conveners: *Lavern Stasiuk, Jack Burgess, Adrian Hutton*)

The classification of DOM is the product of a joint effort with TSOP to find an agreement on organic component classification in sedimentary rocks. Lavern Stasiuk presented on behalf of the conveners the progress of the Atlas. The atlas consists of different slides where images of the different components are shown from whole rock, organic concentrates and in both white light, fluorescence and transmitted light. The work during the year focussed on the introduction part and the additional information provided with the plates.

Some discussion took place about how to accommodate the classification to include char particles occurring in sediments and the subdivision of huminite, which could be distinguished under certain observation conditions. The possibility of including them as footnotes was suggested and the convener will consider this with the others co-conveners to come with a satisfactory proposal. It is expected to have the additional graphic information missing within the year.

Coal Bed Methane and CO_2 Sequestration Working Group (Conveners: *Lila Gurba, Peter Crosdale*)

Lila Gurba presented the results of a questioner circulated during the year (ICCP News 35) with the aim to test how the ICCP members see the potential contribution to the topic of CO_2 storage into unmineable coal seams and what activities could be undertaken by CO_2-CBM Working Group to clarify the influence of coal petrographic properties on CO_2. The answers proved to be generally positive regarding the interest on the subject. The convener summarized the main coal properties that might have a significant impact on CO_2 storage capacity including: coal rank, coal macerals, coal mineral matter, stress, permeability and porosity, coal

plasticization; CO_2 interactions with coal, and a very important microstructure and cleating in coal. Nevertheless it was not easy to identify during the discussion clear objectives and a working plan where the potential participants could make contributions. In a subsequent discussion after the session with the conveners, the assistants to the session interested in the WG activities, the chair and the secretary of the Commission II some possibilities to facilitate the participation of people in the W.G. were discussed. The compilation of published correlations between petrographic and adsorption data in order to identify the range of variation and the trends observed for different basins was identified as a possible approach. This task will be co-ordinated by Peter Crosdale who will also advertise these activities in the ICCP News. Overall a roadmap of activities should be defined following the established priorities, possibly in coordination with other groups active in this area (including current CO_2 storage projects).

Commission II met again on 23rd September, Thursday (9.00-13.00)

On 23rd September 29 persons attended on the meeting including 27 ICCP members of which 24 were Commission II members.

Thermal Indices Working Group

(Convener: *Carla Araujo*)

Carla Araujo presented the results of the WG aimed at establish the reproducibility and comparability of maturity parameters derived from different analytical techniques. Two samples were analysed during the year: a carbonaceous shale with vitrinite reflectance of 0.7% and a marine shale Posidonia of 0.37% vitrinite reflectance. In addition to fluorescence spectral measurements geochemical parameters based on n-alkane distribution, and hopane, sterane and methylphenantrene maturity ratios were determine. Also VIRF results were available. Overall a rather good agreement was observed between participants using a given analytical technique which indicates a good reproducibility. On the contrary the maturity estimation from the different parameters was not necessarily similar showing significant discrepancies between various parameters. For the carbonaceous shale good agreement was found between the chemical and microscopy maturity parameters whereas the Posidonia shale yielded consistent microscopy parameters indicating lower maturity than the chemical ones.

It was mentioned that with the results of this last round robin exercise the objectives of J. Senftle when initiated the W.G. activities have been accomplished at least regarding the investigation of different types of organic matter. It was also discussed that the last three years exercises cover a variety of organic matter types and analytical techniques, which will deserve the preparation of a single final report for publication in a journal of wider diffusion than the ICCP News. The convener will be preparing the first draft of the manuscript to be revised by the participants of the WG. As a next step in the W.G. activities the study of a maturity series was mentioned. The major difficulty for that is the finding of an adequate set of samples.

Carla suggested that the samples analysed during these years will be an excellent material for training purposes. The Joadja sample analysed two years ago will no longer be available but Alan Cook identified a Torbanite, which could be used for the purpose. Sets of training samples could be distributed upon request accompanied by the round robin results. The convener will find with the editor the best way to advertise and organize sample distribution.

Isolation of Organic Matter Working Group

(Convener: *Jolanta Kus*)

Jolanta first thanked Jack Burgess and Maria Mastalerz for the work devoted to scan the microphotographs and the reports of the WG generated over the years. She also acknowledged the work of Werner Hiltmann in critically reviewing this material, which was the starting point of the re-activated WG. Jolanta proposed an exercise for the next year based on the images from the reports of the isolation WG, in which participants will be asked to identify different marked components applying the ICCP-TSOP Classification system. Some discussion arose about the best way to prepare the exercise in order to identify the problems of the classification. Some of the examples shown by the convener appeared to be rather difficult to classify and she was asked to enlarge the objects including some more easily identifiable. The possibility of providing images of whole rock and concentrated organic matter for future exercises was mentioned. This would help in

the identification of the different macerals.

The convenience of the changing the WG name was discussed in order to accommodate the name to the actual objective of the WG. The new name will be "Identification of dispersed organic matter" .

All the scanned material of the Isolation of Organic Matter WG will be grouped into easy to handle reports highlighting the development and achievements of the WG and saved on a CD including the critical review prepared by W. Hiltmann and a compilation of data in an excel sheet. The CD will be sent to the ICCP Archives to be available for other WG as well.

Accreditation for vitrinite reflectance in DOM Working Group (Convener: *Alan Cook*)

The convener has focussed during the year on identification of samples appropriated for the accreditation program. Up to now three core samples from China and three from Hungary have been obtained. There are a couple of samples from Spain containing organic matter of terrestrial origin, which are under preparation since they will require washing to eliminate the large and clean coal particles. The requirements for the samples are that they should not be too easy neither too difficult. The carbonaceous shales will mostly need washing before they become appropriate to be used. Some discussion about new samples such as New Albany and Posidonia shales followed and also about the convenience of focussing on Tertiary samples that could be easier as starting point. The appeal for samples in the ICCP News will be done again and again until the needs of the accreditation program will be reasonably covered.

Qualifying vitrinite for reflectance Working Group (Convener: *Angeles Gómez Borrego*)

The qualifying vitrinite for reflectance WG was officially closed last year during the meeting in Budapest since the objectives initially planned were achieved. It was decided to prepare a manuscript as final report of the WG to be published in the International Journal of Coal Geology where it could reach a wider distribution. The activities of the year focussed on elaboration and revision of the manuscript. The first version was sent for review in January 2005 and a second version was circulated again in July addressing the suggestions of the authors. The content of the manuscript was presented. It consists of an introduction with the summary of activities of the WG and the objectives, a section of sample preparation and analytical procedure, a section containing the results with subheadings for distribution of qualifiers in the samples, differences in reflectance among the qualifiers, agreement of vitrinite reflectances reported by participants and reliability of reflectance measurements and sections containing the conclusions, the references and the acknowledgements. On the meeting the presented manuscript was accepted for publication in the International Journal for Coal Geology. Although the objectives of the WG were achieved, the exercises identified problems in the identification of vitrinite particles and in the selection of particles to be measured. The solution of these problems appears to be now the objective of the Identification of organic matter W.G.

At the end of the Commission II meeting the chair asked every convener of the Working Groups to prepare summary reports with all the material used over the years once the activities of the WG finalize in order to facilitate the revision of the material if activities related to previous WGs are initiated. The existence of these documents will be advertise in the News and maintained in the ICCP Archives.

Appendix 7c
Minutes of Commission III

Minutes of the Commission III
57th ICCP Meeting, Patras, Greece
19th September 2005

Chair: Rosa Menéndez
(rosmenen@incar.csic.es)
Secretary: Georgeta Predeanu
(gpredeanu@metal.icem.ro)

Commission III meeting was held on Monday 19th September 2005, in the afternoon with 34 attendees. It commenced with some opening remarks from the chair about the current situation of the different working groups, with special emphasis on those that have not been very active in the last 2-3 years (combustion and reflectance for structural analysis). It was decided to contact the

conveners in order to know if they are ready to reactivate these WGs as this would give added value to the objectives of the Commission. If the current conveners showed no interest in re-activation, action would be taken to look for new conveners or to close the activities of these WGs.

The chair referred to the need to search for new ideas in relation to the current problems of the industry in an attempt to update the mission of Commission III. Prof F. Goodarzi accepted a role as focal point for the collection of suggestions. These should be sent to him with a copy to the chair and the secretary. During discussions, it was pointed out that there are possibilities of looking at co-combustion products and waste, self-ignition of organic matter and fly-ashes.

After the break, instead of the Automation WG, the chair made a presentation on behalf of Isabel Suárez Ruiz and Jim Hower regarding the **proposal for a new working group on "Identification and petrographic classification of components in fly ashes"**. The purpose of the WG would be to identify all the organic and inorganic components in fly ashes by using optical microscopy and to establish an ICCP classification that can be accepted internationally. The idea was welcomed by all participants, with some specific remarks concerning the potential limitations of optical microscopy for the identification of minerals. Conveners will send a copy of the presentation with an invitation to join in the WG to all the members of Commissions II and III, to establish the number of people interested in this project. Before distributing samples to participants, it would be useful for participants to know the classification that the conveners intend to use for agreement.

Alan Cook presented the activities of the **coal blend accreditation program**, explaining the objectives and future activities. There was a request to members to send more single coals to be sent to the convener (Isabel Suárez Ruiz). It is planned to start with the analysis of samples in 2006.

Christina Rodriques, the convener for the **Improved Image Analysis WG**, presented an overview of the main objectives and activities initially proposed in 2001. In a first step, this addresses the characterization of coal cleat systems, looking at the use of coal seams for gas drainage/CO_2 sequestration. No reply was received from any of the potential participants. As the whole process of sample preparation and images acquisition and characterization can be extremely complex, it was decided to simplify the exercise and to split the activities in a series of steps. The next exercise will include just the characterization of images and pictures provided by the convener. Members of Commissions II and III will be contacted before February 2006, looking for potential participants.

Heike Eickhoff, convener of the **coke petrography WG** also has faced communications problems with potential participants. Action will be taken to re-plan activities and to send again information with a request for participation to the members of Commission III.

G P 22 September 2005

Appendix 8
Summary Council Minutes

Agenda for the Council Meeting - 57th ICCP Meeting at Patras in Greece, 18th September 2005 to 23rd September 2005

Council Meeting at 17:00 on 18th September in the A PANAGOS Conference Room (Room 219, 2nd Floor) of the Department of Geology, University of Patras, University Campus, 26500 Rio-Patras, Greece. Resumed at 19:00 on 20th September, third short confirmatory meeting, Friday 23rd September 14:30.

(Editor's note: Appendices referred to form part of the full council minutes and are not reproduced in the newsletter)

Members of Council present, **A C Cook** President, **P David** General Secretary; **L Vasconcelos** Vice-President, **R. Schwab** Treasurer, **P Crosdale** Editor, **W M Pickel** Chair Commission I, **D Flores** Secretary Commission I, **M A Gómez Borrego** Chair Commission II, **M Hámor-Vidó** Secretary Commission II, **R Menéndez** Chair Commission III, **G. Predeanu** Secretary Commission III.

2. Minutes of Previous Meeting

2.1 Minutes of the Council Meetings from the Budapest meeting were published in the ICCP Newsletter # 33 in abstract form and the full minutes are attached as Appendix I.

Resolved ICCPC05/2/1. Council approved the Council minutes as circulated.

2.2 The minutes of the Plenary Sessions were published in the ICCP Newsletter #33.

Resolved ICCPC05/2/2. Council approved the Plenary Session minutes as printed in the ICCP Newsletter.

5.5 Membership Directory

The Editor advises he has now been supplied with additional photographs of members. A proposal for a 2006 membership directory has been received and is attached in Appendix III.

Resolved ICCPC05/5/5/1. Council thanks the Editor, the Hon Treasurer and the Editor for their continued work in preparing the new membership directory.

Resolved ICCPC05/5/5/2. Council renews it request that the new membership directory be posted on a secure area of the website and requests that members be supplied with the appropriate access codes for this area.

Resolved ICCPC05/5/5/3. Council notes the paper relating to formats for the new membership directory and supports the printing of an A4 version with black and white photographs with a web-based coloured version being available on a secure page, and requests the Editor to make available the file in a version so that members can reformat in A5, or any other format they may wish.

6.3 Young Scientist Award

Following recommendations from the Award committee Council:

Resolved ICCPC05/6/2. Council redraft the award conditions to remove the payment of travel expenses but to include registration costs for the next ICCP meeting to be held after the award.

7. Financial matters

7.1 Treasurer's Report

The Hon Treasurers Report is attached in Appendix IV.

Resolved ICCPC05/7/1. Council welcomes the return of the Hon Treasurer

Resolved ICCPC05/7/2. Council

i) receives the report of the Honorary Treasurer

ii) notes that in the circumstances it has not been feasible for the Honorary Auditor to report and

iii) agrees that the report represents a fair statement of the financial affairs of ICCP and congratulates the Honorary Treasurer on the report.

8. Editor

Members should refer to the Editors report for details of the proposals (Appendix V).

Resolved ICCPC05/8/1/1. Council receives the report of the Editor and congratulates him on the presentation and content of the Newsletter.

Resolved ICCPC05/8/1/2. 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 (greater than USD100) are expected.

Resolved ICCPC05/8/2/1. Council approves the budget submitted by the Editor based on the production of the ICCP Newsletter in black and white and in colour in the web version.

Resolved ICCPC05/8/2/2. Council notes that no reciprocal arrangements have been made for members' rates prices for publications.

Resolved ICCPC05/8/2/3. That Council notes that arrangements made with Elsevier with respect to copyright retention and non-exclusive publishing have been operating during the year and appear to be effective, and that authors may need to request the correct forms as Elsevier commonly supply forms that direct copyright to Elsevier.

9. Website

During the year the new website layout as demonstrated by Dr. Prinz at the Budapest meeting has been redesigned and new features have been implemented. Dr. Prinz has been invited to present

the new developments. It is expected that the new website can be active after the meeting.

Resolved ICCPC05/9/1. Council notes that illness has slowed down introduction of the new website layout but believes the new site has great potential and thanks to Dr. Prinz for his work.

Resolved ICCPC05/9/2. 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.

9.3 Site design

Resolved ICCPC05/9/5. Council requests the Editor to collaborate with the Commission Chairs in the design of the Home page and delegates to the Commission chairs the design of the pages for each commission, noting that the styles of the various sections should be as consistent as possible.

11. Elections

No elections are required in 2006 to 2007, but nominations will be required for 5 positions at the 2006 meeting.

12. Status of ICCP

It was resolved at the Budapest meeting that:

Resolved ICCPC04/12/1. In order to continue the development of the role of ICCP, Council resolves to put the question of registration to the membership in the following terms:*

(i) Council of ICCP be requested to submit plans to permit registration of ICCP as a formal organization to a vote of members prior to the 2005 meeting of the General Assembly; and

(ii) finalization of the material sent to members be the responsibility of the Executive of ICCP (President, General Secretary and Honorary Treasurer) and that it be based on the material given in Appendix III (at the end of this document)*

* Note: this number refers to the Budapest Council minutes.

This material, together with the proposed voting form, was made available in ICCP Newsletter #33.

The text following in quotation marks was included in the Council agenda for the 2005 meeting, but due to the late start of the meeting on Sunday was not considered before the Plenary session on the following day. It is included for completeness as it includes a number of important points that were not properly considered by members during the Plenary session.

"A reply to this proposal has been received from the Honorary Treasurer (Appendix VI). Considering both Council's wishes, and the strong opposition expressed by the Honorary Treasurer, the General Secretary and President have circulated papers asking for:
1. Discussion of the proposition that ICCP become a registered organization; and
2. Subsequent to that discussion, a vote on the proposition.

Resolves ICCPC05/12/1. Council

a) notes the objections raised by the Hon Treasurer;

b) accepts that the challenges in becoming registered are substantial;

c) encourages input to the process of developing suitable proposals to be put to the membership;

d) considers that the problems of ownership of copyright, legal liability and the advantages of becoming a registered organization are sufficient for Council to proceed with earlier plans to put the questions to members; and

e) continues with the process of placing proposals for registration of ICCP as a formal not for profit organization before members.

Resolves ICCPC05/12/2. That if a simple majority of all members votes to proceed, a more detailed set of questions be developed to be put to full members of ICCP, it being noted that acceptance of such a proposal would require alteration of the statutes and would therefore require a two-thirds majority of full and honorary members voting."

Following discussion in the Opening Plenary Session and the acceptance of the General

Assembly of a motion that would have effectively negated the resolutions from the Budapest meeting, Council in a special meeting adopted the following resolutions.

Resolutions passed by Council Tuesday 20 September 2005.

Council notes the resolution passed by the General Assembly on Monday and draws attention to the motions agreed at the Budapest meeting and published in detail in ICCP Newsletter #33. The motion from the floor of the Plenary Session is in partial conflict with the Budapest motions. Technically, the motion proposed at Patras should not have been accepted except as a notice of rescission to be discussed at the next (2006) meeting. Noting that no objections had been raised since the publication of the Newsletter #33, and that the resolution passed by the General Assembly at Patras conflicts in some respects with activities already approved by the Plenary Session at Budapest, Council then resolved as follows:

Resolution ICCPC05/12/1. ICCP Council notes that it has been actively considering matters related to registration since 2002 and has kept the Membership, and therefore the General Assembly, advised at all times, and specifically gave notice in the Newsletter #33 of the exact terms in which the request for voting would be made.

Resolution ICCPC05/12/2. Council notes that in conformity with the decisions made at the Budapest meeting, the voting papers have been circulated to members.

Resolution ICCPC05/12/3. Resolves that voting continue and notes that voting is on the matter of principle and is not in relation to any of the specifics of registration.

Resolution ICCPC05/12/4.Resolves that, should members agree to further exploration of the matter of registration, votes in relation to costs and location or method of registration be held for all members before any questions are put to full membership votes.

Resolution ICCPC05/12/5. Council invites submissions from members on the costs and conditions of registration for the following jurisdictions:

Portugal; Spain; France; Germany; Greece; and Brazil;

and additionally requests members to report on the possibility of registration through either of the following organizations:

American Geological Institute

European Union of Geosciences.

The submissions should include costs of initial application, cost for registration of name, renewal costs on an annual basis, requirements for reporting and costs of reporting, auditing requirements and costs, costs of professional liability insurance, any extra legal requirements and all legal implications for ICCP. For links with scientific organizations, an account should be given in relation to any limitations that the association might impose on ICCP together with a full account of the costs.

These submissions should be sent to the General Secretary on or before 14 February 2006.

The fifth of these motions is believed to encompass the parts of the motion from the General Assembly that do not constitute rescission actions in relation to the relevant resolutions from the Budapest meeting,

13. Accreditation Program

A report by the Chair of the Accreditation Program and by the Conveners was requested in accordance with *Resolution ICCPC03/15/4. That conveners report annually on procedures through the Chair of the Accreditation Committee to Council*. This was not available at the time of preparation of this agenda and was not tabled during the meeting.

A report by President in relation to procedures relating to issuance of Accreditation Certificates on behalf of ICCP is attached as Appendix VII

A summary by the President of the review of the Accreditation Program is attached as Appendix VIII.

The Accreditation Sub-Committee now comprises:

- The Chair of Commission I (previously the Chair of the Sub-committee)
- The Chairs of any other Commissions contributing Accreditation programs (Now also Commissions II and III)
- David Pearson as one additional member drawn from outside Council.

Current rules state that appeals are to be made to

the Convener. This is not appropriate as Appeals would be against a decision of the Convener. Appeals should be made either to the Chair of the Accreditation Sub-Committee or to the President as they should be "at arms length" from the Convener. The former route is preferable because the President should be a measure of "last resort".

Resolved ICCPC05/13/1. Council recommends that appeals against decisions made in the first instance by a Convener should be made in the first instance to the Chair of the Accreditation Sub-Committee.

Resolved ICCPC05/13/2. On receipt of such an appeal, the Chair of the Accreditation Sub-Committee shall notify the President and the General Secretary of the existence of the appeal.

Resolved ICCPC05/13/3. Following consideration of any appeal, Chair of the Accreditation Sub-Committee shall notify the President and the General Secretary of the proposed outcome of the appeal prior to communicating this to the appellant.

Council notes that the Accreditation Program, as an ICCP activity, must be under the general administration of ICCP using its basic structure. Accordingly Council:

Resolved ICCPC05/13/4. Reaffirms the overall administration structure for the accreditation program with:

1. *Conveners each of whom is responsible for conducting one accreditation sub-program.*
2. *The Accreditation Sub-committee responsible for the detailed administration of the program, and*
3. *The President to maintain oversight of the Accreditation Program on behalf of Council and the General Assembly.*

Resolved ICCPC05/13/5. Reaffirms the procedure whereby the accreditation certificates are signed by the Convener of the relevant program and counter-signed by the President on behalf of the ICCP.

Resolved ICCPC05/13/6. Notes that in the event where the President is to be accredited, counter-signing of the certificate for the President shall be the duty of the Vice-President of the ICCP.

Resolved ICCPC05/13/7. Notes that as yet, no suitable arrangements have been made for the accreditation of conveners, or for the accreditation of the members of the accreditation sub-committee, and requests the Accreditation Sub-committee to provide advice on suitable methods that can be introduced for this purpose.

Resolved ICCPC05/13/8. Requires that countersignatures be informed - that is persons required to counter-sign certificates shall be provided with the data used to justify the certification.

Resolved ICCPC05/13/10. Resolves that appraisal of each program be ongoing and requires that the data used for accreditation be subject to thorough and known procedures for checking.

Resolution ICCPC05/13/11. Resolves that a major appraisal of each program be reported to Council every five years.

There was general agreement that the accreditation role should be kept separate from that of education. Some comments on this matter are available in the agenda papers.

16. Relations with TSOP

Resolution ICCPC05/16/1. ICCP will continue to encourage interaction with TSOP in so far as such interaction benefits ICCP activities and the ICCP membership.

Note: A motion was put to the closing Plenary Session by Wolfgang Kalkreuth requesting a policy of having alternate ICCP meetings joint with TSOP. It was noted that while the 2007 and 2008 meetings would be joint with TSOP, having a formal policy of that sort would require one or both organizations to alter their previous patterns of meeting locations. The President has, subsequent to the meeting, held a telephone conversation with the President of TSOP and reports that there appear to be no problems in continuing the cooperation that was developed in 2004.

18. Feedback from members

The President advises no Emails or letters appear to fall within the category intended for this item. A question needs to be raised in view of the reluctance of members to read the Newsletter if this item should continue to be part of the agenda. The President advises that should he receive suitable letters he would be more than happy to introduce them to council. Otherwise it seems a relatively useless formality, not to mention a waste of paper.

24 Sept 2005

ICCP 2005 - Pre-Conference Excursion

The ICCP Pre-Conference excursion was a great success of combing geology and archaeology: congratulations to the organizing committee for such a meticulously planned trip.

As planned we left the Hotel Jason Inn in Athens on the morning of 17, September aboard a luxury coach for this long journey. We first stopped briefly to examine the profile of the shipping channel at Cornith that was cut in the last century to reduce the sailing time of ships otherwise would have been circumnavigating the Peloponnesian peninsula.

We travelled through this beautiful boulder strewn country with occasional limestone cliffs and were convinced that the geology of Greece is synonymous with limestone. After topping up our cholesterol levels at a road-side fast food outlet overlooking a beautiful valley, we decided to travel directly to our main target, the Megalopolis lignite mine, as the time was against us.

Upon arrival at Megalopolis, we received a warm welcome from the PPC staff at the mine office, supplemented with nice coffee, followed by an informative briefing on the geology of Megalopolis lignite fields. We then proceeded to the main working mine where we examined the local geology map and visited actual working benches of the mine. Participants were also assisted by the organizers in obtaining samples from various lignite layers. On the way back we also witnessed the success story of PPC in land rehabilitation at old mine sites where even native fauna is being restored.

After witnessing lignite geology and mining techniques at the mine site, we proceeded to the power station that uses locally mined lignite. There we were given a detailed description of how rather low grade lignite is successfully used a fuel, as well as a detailed account on stringent pollution control measures adopted and how gypsum is produced as a by-product using sulphur dioxide emissions and local limestone. After replenishing us with a snack we proceeded to the place of overnight stay, knowing that we are going to head for a big dinner.

It was getting late and we proceeded directly to Olympia for the overnight stay. The organizing committee further extended their generosity by taking all of us to a local restaurant for a lovely dinner. Next morning, we went early to the museum at Olympia where a dedicated guide provided us with the detailed history of the ancient Olympia, prior to visiting the archaeological sites. We then spend several hours at the Olympia archaeological site, where ancient ruins were mind bubbling.

It was time to leave as we did not want to get late for the ice breaker party in Patras. However, the organizing committee ensured that we got our priorities right by stopping on the way for a nice wine tasting session at a local winery, before reaching Patras safely, in time for the Ice Breaker.

Paddy Ranasinghe

International Journal of Coal Geology

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Jim Hower
mailto:hower@caer.uky.edu
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WANTED TO BUY

- Objective: Leitz 50/0.85 P oil , Infinity/0
  Dave Pearson
  mailto:dpearson@coalpetrography.com

- Point counter stage only
  Peter Crosdale
  mailto:peter.crosdale@energyrc.com.au

- ICCP Handbook 1st and 2nd Editions; Proceedings 1st, 2nd and 3rd ICCP Meetings
  Peter Crosdale
  mailto:peter.crosdale@energyrc.com.au

- Rotating Polarizer for Vertical-Pol Illuminator, Leitz Orthoplan
  Paul Hackley
  mailto: phackley@usgs.gov

Oil, gas, coal reserves and demands throughout the world. Implications for power generation

by
A. E. Foscolos[1]

Based upon the data provided by BP Statistical Review of World Energy 2003, oil reserves were reported at 1074 billion barrels, gas reserves were valued to the equivalent of 1033 billion barrels, while coal reserves were calculated at the equivalent of 3488 billion barrels.

Taking into account the annual oil consumption which is 29 billion barrels, the annual consumption of gas, in equivalent barrels of oil, which is 16 billion barrels and the annual coal consumption, in equivalent barrels of oil, which is 18 billion barrels the reserves lifespan are calculated at 36, 61 and 199 years respectively. However if we consider the annual increase in demand for the next 25 years, as stipulated by the International Energy Outlook 2003, of 2.2% for oil, 3.8% for gas and 1.8% for coal, the lifespan of the reserves decreases to 26, 33 and 84 years respectively, provided that gas will not fill the vacuum created from the depletion of oil and that coal will not fill the vacuum created from the depletion of gas.

However, the above way of calculating the lifespan of hydrocarbon reserves is misleading because the lifespan of the reserves depends on the supply/demand ratio. If demand cannot be met by production, prices will rise to quench the demand, hence increasing the lifespan of the reserves. The second serious drawback is the reliance on private oil and gas reserves data (Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Iran, Kuwait, Abu Dhabi and Venezuela) that are unverifiable by other independent analysts and their use of models that ignore political and economic factors. All the above lead frequently to erroneous pronouncements.

The best approach to overcome the above drawbacks is to figure out when demands for oil and gas will exceed their respective supply that is when Oil and Gas production will reach their respective peak. The threshold for Oil Peak Production is estimated at 84 million barrels of crude oil/day[2] while for Gas Peak Production the threshold is valued at 9.3 billion cubic meters/ day. For both commodities the Peak Production is considered the equivalent of 144 million barrels of daily crude oil production.

Timewise the Oil Peak production has already been reached, while Gas Peak production is going to be attained around 2020 provided that gas is not going to cut into the oil market. In the latter case, Gas Peak Production will be reached around 2010. Currently oil production is hovering around 84 million barrels of crude oil/day, gas production is close to 7 billion cubic metres/day and the production of both commodities is close to the equivalent of 126 million barrels of crude oil/day.

From the above it is obvious that if we do not start to immediately use coal to produce cheap electricity we are facing the downfall of our fossil-fuelled civilization. The drawback for using coal for power generation is the emission of CO_2. However, using higher combustion efficiencies, which are already in place, CO_2 emissions can be reduced by 30% and if the feedstock for powering a station is made 50% from biomass and 50% from coal then CO_2 emissions are much lower than any power station that uses exclusively natural gas as a feedstock. Finally, as the price of gas increases[3], CO_2 sequestration from power plants which use exclusively coal for power generation will become an economically viable alternative.

[1] Department of Mineral Resources Engineering, Technical Univ. of Crete, Chania , Crete, Greece and Geological Survey of Canada-Calgary, 3303 33rd Street NW Calgary, Alberta, T2L2A7, Canada

[2] Maximum worldwide refining capacity of all refineries stands at 84 million barrels/day

[3] Lately gas prices are over $14/1000000 BTU (NYMEX Henry Hub Future) which is equal to $75.6/barrel of oil which 13.6% over the price of, West Texas Intermediate, oil

Editor's note: this is an abstract of the presentation given to the opening plenary session at Patras

DEADLINE FOR NEXT ICCP NEWS : 20TH MARCH 2006

ICCP Awards and Calls for Nominations

ICCP offers a number of awards to recognise outstanding achievements in coal and organic petrology at various stages of career development. Awards available and a brief summary are given below. Full details on the nature of the award, its terms and conditions and how to apply can be found on the ICCP home page a t http://www.iccop.org or by contacting the chair of the award committee (see inside front cover).

Young Scientist Award Call for Nominations

For recent higher degree graduates under 35 years of age who have potential to make outstanding contributions in the field of coal and organic petrology during their career. The award consists of:

-$500US cash
- 3 years of ICCP Membership
-a certificate

Although applications are called for annually, the award is only made from time to time. Awardees are expected to publish the results of their research in ICCP News.

Applications close on **December 31** of each year and should be sent to:

Dr A.C. Cook
Chair ICCP Young Scientist Award Committee
Keiraville Konsultants Pty Ltd
7 Dallas Street
Keiraville, NSW 2500
Australia

Organic Petrology Award

The Organic Petrology Award recognises outstanding contributions by coal and organic petrologists at an intermediate stage of their career. It is limited to applicants under 50 years of age. The award consists of a bronze medal and a certificate. Applications for the award are called for every second year. The next call will be in 2006.

Thiessen Medal

This is the highest award offered by ICCP. It recognises a lifetime of achievement and outstanding contributions in the fields of coal and organic petrology. The award consists of a bronze medal. Awards are made from time to time but applications are called for every 2 years. The next call will be in 2007.

2005 Young Scientist Award

Dr Kathy Benfell

Major results and significance to coal and organic petrology

Coal rank, coal petrography, char preparation pressure and char morphology

Within the rank range of the coals studied (0.4 % - 1.6 % R_{ort}, mineral free), rank does not show any significant relationships with either char geometry or the proportions of char types present in the residues. The petrographic composition of the parent coal has a greater influence on the resultant char morphology than the rank of the parent coal in the range 0.4 - 1.6 % R_{ort}. In the absence of rank effects, the parent coal petrography has a greater impact on the resulting char morphology than the char preparation pressure.

The full maceral reflectogram parameter (FMRP) and char properties

FMRP correlates very well with char mean diameter, porosity, sphericity and the proportions of the char groups for chars prepared at 1300 ˚C. Modification of the carbon burnout kinetic (CBK) model by Liu (2000) using data from samples in this study enhanced the predictive ability of the

original CBK model. Equations were developed in this thesis to predict the proportion of Group I chars.

Most existing models of coal reactivity use bulk coal properties as inputs. This study shows that using coal rank alone as a predictor of coal behaviour may be ineffective for samples with 0.4 % R_{ort} to 1.6 % R_{ort}. Coal vitrinite content and the full maceral reflectogram parameter correlate strongly with char morphology. The predictions of burnout percent versus residence time generated by the CBK model after modification to recognise cenospheric chars better fit experimental data at high pressure than the CBK model alone (Liu, 2000).

Coal reactivity models are improved by inputting coal properties which help to quantify its heterogeneity. The vitrinite content helps to describe the coal type. However, vitrinite content is not widely accepted in industry due to a degree of subjectivity and operator dependence in its measurement. The FMRP provides information about coal type and rank, and is objective. It could replace coal vitrinite content in models of coal reactivity to predict the proportion of cenospheric chars formed.

Extended Abstract

Drives to reduce carbon dioxide emissions and improve efficiency make pressurised gasification an attractive option in future coal utilisation technologies. Process conditions in pressurised gasification differ from conventional entrained flow combustion in pressure, atmosphere, peak temperature and heating rate, yet there is sparse literature concerning coal behaviour under pressurised conditions. Previous work suggests that bituminous coals can show enhanced plasticity at high pressures and this phenomenon may not be predicted by standard tests of coking properties.

Previous modelling of char reactivity and burnout in combustion and gasification has failed to take account of the petrographic variability of coals. Current work to improve the predictive capacity of these models requires evaluation of the effects of different macerals and of char preparation pressure on char behaviour. Prior studies of whole coals subjected to high pressure and high temperature conditions have shown that daughter char morphology is influenced by particle heating rate, the size distribution of the feed coal, furnace pressure, feed rate, coal rank and the parent coal petrography.

Chars were produced by pyrolysis at 1100 or 1300 ˚C and 1, 5, 8, 10 and 15 atm furnace pressure, and by combustion at 1100 ˚C and 1 atm furnace pressure, from a suite of East Australian bituminous coals. The characteristics of the chars and their parent feed coals were quantified using semi-automated image analysis, as well as petrographic, particle size and chemical analyses. Relationships between the morphology of the chars and properties of the parent coal and furnace pressure were established.

Daughter char morphology and volatile yield was found to be related to the petrographic composition of the parent feed coals, their full reflectance profiles and the char preparation pressure. Increasing vitrinite contents in the coals in this study correlate directly to:

a) increasing char mean diameter
b) increasing char porosity
c) increasing char sphericity
d) increasing proportion of Group I char types (i.e. tenuispheres and tenuinetworks), and
e) decreasing percentages of Group II and III chars

These relationships apply for both pyrolysis and combustion chars. High inertinite content is associated with formation of a greater amount of Group II and III chars. Inertinite is able to contribute to the formation of Group I chars in high pressure pyrolysis. The high-inertinite coals show greater percentages of these porous chars than could have been formed from vitrinite in the parent coal. These results support the observations from other studies of pyrolysis and combustion chars regarding the relationship between parent coal composition and char morphology (Jones et al., 1985a, 1985b; Morgan et al., 1987; Oka et al., 1987; Bailey et al., 1990; Rosenberg et al., 1996a, 1996b).

In general, increases in furnace pressure between 1 atm and 15 atm directly correlate to:

a) increasing char mean diameter
b) increasing char porosity
c) increasing sphericity
d) increasing percentage of Group I chars and
e) decreasing percentages of Group II and III chars

The increase in some of these parameters reaches a maximum for some coals at 8-10 atm, after which the value of the parameter declines. This suggests

that those coals reach their maximum swelling capacity below 15 atm furnace pressure. The ambient pressure appears to restrict swelling and volatile escape, or causes fragmentation. Lee et al. (1991) found in their study that swelling reached a maximum at 8 atm pressure. For those coals that show such a maximum, it is more appropriate to describe the relationship of these parameters with pressure using a non-linear equation.

Increasing the furnace temperature from 1100 ˚C to 1300 ˚C results in:

a) smaller char mean diameters
b) smaller swelling ratios
c) lower percentages of tenuispheres
d) dominance of tenuinetwork chars in Group I
e) greater fragmentation
f) increased abundance of Group II chars, probably because of their greater ability to withstand fragmentation due to their increased wall thickness

While these trends are not strong, furnace temperature clearly has an effect on the resulting char geometry. This is important for reactivity models that include the effect of char morphology on observed reactivity.

Chars derived from vitrinite-rich lithotypes and those prepared under high pressure conditions show larger mean diameters, porosities, sphericities and proportions of porous char types. Volatile yield is related to the vitrinite content of the lithotype.

Increasing parent coal vitrinite content for the lithotypes correlates to:

a) increasing char mean diameter
b) increasing char porosity
c) increasing char sphericity
d) increasing volatile yield
e) increasing percentages of Group I chars, and
f) decreasing proportions of Group II and III chars

The lithotype study shows again that low-reflecting inertinite contributes to Group I char formation at pressures greater than 1 atm. The high-inertinite lithotypes form greater percentages of Group I chars than could have formed from vitrinite in the parent lithotype.

For the lithotype suite, increases in the char preparation pressure within the 1- 15 atm range correlate directly to:

a) increasing char mean diameter
b) increasing char porosity
c) increasing sphericity
d) increasing influence of parent coal vitrinite content on char mean diameter
e) decreasing influence of parent coal vitrinite content on porosity due to the enhanced fluidity of low-reflecting inertinite at high pressure
f) increasing percentage of Group I chars
g) decreasing percentages of Group II and III chars, and
h) decreasing volatile yield for the three samples containing more than 35 % vitrinite content, mineral free

As for the whole coal studies discussed earlier, the lithotype studies suggest that some char parameters may reach a maximum below 15 atm. Individual coals may experience maximum swelling at different furnace pressures.

Coefficients of determination for correlations between volatile yield and parent coal properties are high for the lithotype suite. Volatile yield correlates strongly with parent coal vitrinite content, full maceral reflectogram parameter, proximate volatile matter content and ultimate carbon content. Char volatile yields also correlate with daughter char geometry. The improved correlation of these results for lithotypes compared to whole coals is probably because the lithotypes originate from subsamples of near identical rank from a single seam. This eliminates rank as a variable that can influence volatile yields for the lithotype suite.

A parameter derived from full coal reflectograms (FMRP) proves to be effective for prediction of char morphology and trends in volatile yield. FMRP correlates very well with char mean diameter, porosity, sphericity and the proportions of the char groups for chars prepared at 1300 ˚C. It also correlates well with the volatile yield of the lithotype subsamples. The FMRP does not correlate as well as vitrinite content with these parameters for chars prepared at 1100 ˚C.

Liu (2000) modified the carbon burnout kinetic (CBK) model to use the proportion of Group I chars from samples in this study to enhance the predictive ability of the original CBK model. Chapter 6 of the thesis presents improved equations (Equation 6.2 and Equation 6.3) for predicting the proportion of Group I chars. These equations, shown below, may be used for any furnace pressure between 1 and 15 atm, where either the parent coal vitrinite content or the full maceral reflectogram parameter are known.

Group I % = 0.994 P + 0.621V + 29.87 (Eq. 6.2)
Group I % = 0.994 P - 0.840 FMRP + 139.5 (Eq. 6.3)
(where P = pressure and V = vitrinite content)

These equations are limited by the pressure where the percentage of Group I char present equals 100 %. Extrapolation of the predictions generated by these equations to higher pressures is uncertain because the maximum pressure to which these samples were exposed was 15 atm. In addition, the assumption is made that the relationship between percentage of Group I char, pressure and the vitrinite content and FMRP of these samples is linear. In reality, test results from a larger suite of coals may indicate that a non-linear relationship would provide a better fit to the data.

The Carbon Burnout Kinetic model is improved in its predictive value by including parent coal vitrinite content as an input parameter and could be further improved by utilising the full coal reflectogram parameter.

2005 Thiessen Medal

Dr Fariborz Goodarzi

Laudation for Dr Fariborz Goodarzi on the Occasion of the Award of the Thiessen Medal, 22 September 2005

Following a recommendation of the awards committee of ICCP, Council of ICCP on behalf of ICCP awards the Rheinhardt Thiessen Medal for 2005 to Dr Fariborz Goodarzi.

Fariborz Goodarzi was born in Iran and received his initial University training at the University of Tehran, graduating with a BSc degree in 1963. From 1963 to 1967 he was a geologist with A.S.K. Coal Co in Iran and the Ministry of Water and Power in Iran. He then undertook Masters studies at the University of Newcastle upon Tyne taking this degree in 1971. These successful studies lead to a PhD under the supervision of Duncan Murchison, completed at the same University in 1975. This work involved detailed studies of the changes in the optical properties of coking coals and cokes during partial carbonization and has lead to a number of publications and a fruitful continuing collaboration with his supervisor.

Following completion of his Ph.D., he taught at Esfahan University of Technology, Iran first as an Assistant Professor rising to be the Head of the Department of Mineral Engineering. From 1979 to 1980 he was Dean, Faculty of Materials, Arya-Mehr University of Technology, Esfahan, Iran, 1979 1980.

This was a period of marked flux in Iran and Fari became Director of F.G. Consultants from 1980 to 1982 in England. He also became a UNDP expert in 1981.

In 1982 he joined the Coal Subdivision of Geological Survey of Canada in Calgary, Alberta in 1982 and here he helped to develop the Coal Petrology Laboratory together with Alex Cameron. Currently, Dr. Goodarzi pursues geochemical and environmental Studies in Coal Science as senior Research Scientist with Natural Resources Canada.

Following Dr. Goodarzi's early work with the optical properties of carbonized and oxidized coal, in Canada his research has focused on the organic petrology of coal and dispersed organic matter in sediments, particularly the characterization of bitumens, chitinozans, graptolites and scolecodonts and their use as indicators of source rock maturity. This lead to regional thermal maturation studies in the Paleozoic of Arctic Canada.

More recently, he has made extensive studies on the geochemistry of Canadian coal deposits especially the distribution and significance of minor elements. This work is of importance in relation to coal usage and its environmental impact. It includes studies on hazardous elements especially those with adverse effects on human health. As part of these studies he has examined variations in feed coal used in power plants, their ashes, and flue gases from stacks. He has also studied the size of particles emitted from power plant and smelter stacks this being important in relation to developing an understanding of the impact and assessment of coal-fired power plant emissions on the terrestrial and aquatic environments and on air quality.

Dr. Goodarzi has carried out fundamental studies on the formation of char in coal ashes produced from a range of coals and petroleum coke additives. Some recent work focuses on the detailed geochemistry of lake sediments and their interaction with pore water.

During the course of his career in coal science, Dr. Goodarzi has supervised twenty eight M.Sc. and Ph.D. students working in the fields of organic petrology and coal geochemistry at the Universities of Newcastle upon Tyne, England and Alberta, Regina, Waterloo, Western Ontario and Victoria where he is an Adjunct Professor. He is an editor of International Journal of Coal Geology and Energy Sources and was an editor of Fuel from 1984 to1988. He is a past-president of the Canadian Society of Coal Science and Organic Petrology (CSCOP) and a member of Canadian Geosciences Council from 1994 to1999 and from 1995 has represented Canada at the International Energy Agency.

Dr Goodarzi receives the Thiessen Medal from ICCP President Dr Alan Cook

He was a recipient of the Hacquebard award in 2000, the Vincent E. Nelson Memorial Award (with M. Obermajer and L. D. Stasiuk) from AAPG in 2000, the Earth Sciences Sector Merit Awards from the Government of Canada for his research Metals in the Environment 2002, and for outstanding research in the Earth Sciences Sector and Industry in 2002.

Dr. Goodarzi has published over 200 papers in refereed journals, over 50 papers in Geological Survey of Canada publications, conference proceedings, one book and has edited six journal volumes.

The Council of the ICCP is now pleased to make the award, on behalf of ICCP, of the Rheinhardt Thiessen Medal for 2005 to Dr Fariborz Goodarzi.

Response

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentleman,

indeed, it is a great honour to receive the Rheinhardt -Thiessen Medal.

Even though I am the recipient of this medal in reality it is also awarded collectively to my family, friends and collogues that work with me and to those whose research teams I have been a part of.

My wife Margaret and my children Aaron, Nina and Zahra have been very patient and understanding. My daughter Nina even gave me a hand in publishing a paper.

Our interest is organic petrography, a fascinating subject that touches all aspect of our lives from exploration, exploitation and utilization of energy to environmental matter, forestry, agriculture, human health, archeology, military and many other. Some aspects of organic petrology include analyzing the correlation of mercury captured by fly ash to vitrinitic char, the evolution of humans through examining char and burnt food in ancient camp grounds, the extent of forest fires by analyzing the inertinite content in peat and organic petrology even helps in studying cardiovascular /respiratory illnesses due to air bourn carbon particles.

The ICCP meeting is a great place for liaising with fellow scientists, to learn from them and to form lasting friendships. The ICCP gives access to vast scientific knowledge worldwide, which includes senior fellows with experience and younger fellows with innovation and imagination. It is indeed an elite club.

I know many of these scientists, some are not with us presently, but they are in our heart and mind when we refer to the work of Alex Cameron, Peter Hacquebard, Marie-Theresa Mackowsky and Marlies Teichmüller.

There are people that have changed the outcome of our life, such as Duncan Murchison who was the man that introduced me to coal sciences and ruined my career of being a diplomat.

To me scientific cooperation is not only participation in joint research or a paper, but even a simple chat or the exchange of views is just as important. As such, I have benefited and am thankful to a number of good friends among you including Brian Cardot, Allen Cook, Chris Cornford, Clause Diesel, Lila Gurba, Jim Hower, Fatima Laggoun-Défarge, Wolfgang Kalkreuth, Barbara Kwiecińska, Rosa Menéndez, Harold

Smith, Monica Wolf and of course many Greek friends among whom are Toni Foscolos and Casiani Papanicolaou.

Indeed, I am very fortunate to have also many good friends to work with in Canada such as Marc Bustin, Judith Potter, Eileen Van-der Flier -Keller, Dave and Jenny Pearson and Passandra Muky and my collogues in GSC particularly, M. Fowler, D. Hughes, K. Osadetz, J. Reyes, L. Snowdon, M. Tomica and J. Wong.

My most memorable times are those working with young post graduates who carried out their research at the GSC- Calgary and seeing them blossom. They are great and include Lavern Stasiuk, Tom Gentzis, Cindy Riediger, Mark Obermajor, Andrew Beaton, Cathleen Chagué, Michel Hawke, Hamed Sanei and many many others.

Throughout our scientific life we receive medals, awards, letter of thanks from various governments, industries and scientific organization. For me among many, two awards stand far above others; Hacquebard award of CSCOP and now Rheinhardt -Thiessen Medal of ICCP.

I thank ICCP for this prestigious award and I feel greatly honoured.

Letter to ICCP Members

Honorary membership

Dear colleagues and friends,

In Patras, during the 57th ICCP meeting I have received the Honorary Membership of the Committee. First of all I wish to express my gratitude to the members of Council who proposed and decided to give me such distinguished title. I am very happy !!

I was introduced to the International Committee for Coal Petrology (old name did not include Organic) by Dr Kazimiera Hamberger and Professor Erich Stach 35 years ago (together with Dr Manuel Lemos de Sousa). During this long period I tried to attend almost all the meetings and take active part in many exercises within the Working Groups, investigating samples of coals, cokes and dispersed organic matter. The results of those studies are kept by WG leaders.

I was co-organizer of the ICCP meeting in Jaszowiec (1974) and in 1995 I was fully responsible for the organization of the session held in Kraków. In 1979 I was nominated a member of Editorial Board of the International Journal of Coal Geology. The invitation for this position came to me from Professor William Spackman who at that time was Editor in Chief of this Journal. Here, I would like to thank him very much for the selection of the person from Poland. More than 20 years I was involved with reviewing a lot of papers submitted for printing. One year later I was invited by Dr John Vleeskens- research scientist employed at the ECN in Petten (Holland) to visit his laboratory and present a lecture on the topic of geology and petrology of coal deposits in Poland.

In 1995 I was elected as Vice-President of the ICCP (I have got 79 % of valid votes) and I held this position for eight years. As a full member of the ICCP I have introduced following scientists to the Committee (in alphabetical order): Dr Dariusz Gmur, Prof. Bronisława Hanak, Dr Jacek Misiak, Dr hab. Grzegorz Nowak, Dr Sławomira Pusz, Dr Ivana Sýkorová, Dr Atul K.Varma, Dr John Vleeskens, Prof. Marian Wagner. I greatly appreciate close professional cooperation with these colleagues.

At the end I wish to emphasize my personal feelings. A long time ago, when my husband died and the life was very hard for me I experienced great kindness from many ICCP members. I am particularly grateful to: Dr Ursula Otte, Professor Monika Wolf, Dr John Vleeskens and late Dr Marlies Teichmüller for their tremendous help at that difficult time.

Barbara K. Kwiecińska

Membership Matters

A summary of amendments to members' contact details during the period 10 July 2005 to 01 November 2005 is given below. Minor changes (homepage, renaming of affiliation, changes of title, etc.) have not been incorporated in the attached list.

During the period four new members have been admitted (Ali Ihsan Karayiğit, Giorgos Siavalas, Peter Warwick, Dragana Životić). A brief *curriculum vitae* and photo of each new member are given in Appendix 4 of the minutes of the meeting. Two members are presently untraceable (William Aderonpe, Loraine Watson).

Sadly our long-standing members Peter Hacquebard and Werner Pfisterer have passed away.

Excluding two who are untraceable, total number of ICCP members is currently 173, viz.:

Associate: 84
Full: 55
Honorary: 18
Retired: 16

R M Schwab
Honorary Treasurer ICCP
mailto:rudi.schwab@btinternet.com
(see p.56 for postal address)

Directory Updates July - October 2005

William A. **Aderonpe** - *untraceable* (no contact details available)

Marc **Bustin** - *E-mail address:*
mailto:mbustin@eos.ubc.ca
previous alternative address <bustin@unixg.ubc.ca> is inactive

Kevin **DeVanney** - *E-mail address:*
mailto:coalpetr@alltel.ne

Klaus **Diessel** - *E-mail address:*
mailto:cdi75860@bigpond.net.au

José Pedro **Fernandes** - *postal address, tel., fax:*
same postal address and fax as for Deolinda Flores
Tel: +351 22 0114503 / 22 0114539 (secret.)

Deolinda **Flores** - **Postal address, tel., fax:**
Departamento de Geologia
Faculdade de Ciências da Universidade do Porto
Rua do Campo Alegre 687
4169-007 Porto
PORTUGAL
Tel: +351 22 0114518 / 22 0114539 (secret.)
Fax: +351 22 0114540

Cândida Maria **Garcia Neto** - *postal address, tel., fax:*
same postal address and fax as for Deolinda Flores
Tel.: +351 22 0114539 (secret.)

Peter **Hacquebard**
Deceased on 07 September 2005

Mária **Hámor-Vidó** - *E-mail address:*
mailto:vido@mafi.hu
replaces <vidom@mafi.hu>

Robert Eric **Hatfield** - *New contact details*:
SGS Minerals Services
P.O. Box 850
151 Eastern Drive
Sophia, WV. 25921
U.S.A.
Tel.: +1-304-255-0422
Fax: +1-304-255-0417
mailto:eric.hatfield@sgs.com

Kuili **Jin** - *E-mail address*:
The listed e-mail address <res@cumtb.edu.cn> is inactive. Please provide new address.

Anna **Jurczak-Drabek** - *E-mail address*:
The listed e-mail address <roig@pigog.com.pl> is inactive. Please provide new address.

Ali Ihsan **Karayiğit** - *New member*:
Prof. Dr Ali Ihsan Karayiğit (A 1,2,3)
Hacettepe University
Department of Geological Engineering
06532 Beytepe-Ankara
TURKEY
Tel.: +90-312-297 7798
Fax: +90-312-299 2034
mailto:aik@hacettepe.edu.tr
http://www.hacettepe.edu.tr

Maria Manuela Coelho **Marques** - *postal address, tel., fax:*
same postal address and fax as for Deolinda Flores
Tel.: +351-22 0114520 / 22 0114539 (secret.)

Tim **Moore** - *Telephone, fax*:
Tel.: +64-3- 345 6000 / 345 6051 (direct)
Fax: +64-3-345 6016

Cornelia **Panaitescu** - *Postal code*:
011061 Bucharest

Werner **Pfisterer**
Deceased on 28 October 2005

Judith **Potter** - *E-mail address*:
mailto:jpp@sitogeo.com

Dai **Shifeng** - *E-mail address*:
mailto:dsf@cumtb.edu.cn
Previous alternative e-mail address <daishifeng@vip.sina.com> is inactive.

Giorgos **Siavalas** - *New member*:
Mr Giorgos Siavalas (A 1,2,3)
Department of Geology
University of Patras
26500 Rio-Patras
GREECE
Tel.: +30-2610-99 7568 / 99 6289
Fax: +30-2610-99 1900 / 99 7560
mailto:gsiavalas@in.gr
http://www.geology.upatras.gr/epy

Maristela **Bagatin Silva** - *New contact details*:
Pesquisadora Visitante PRH-17-ANP
Universidade do Estado do Rio de Janeiro (UERJ)
Faculdade de Geologia
Departamento de Estratigrafia e Paleontologia
Rua São Francisco Xavier, 524/4020 A- Sala 2030
Maracanã CEP 20559-900 Rio de Janeiro - RJ
BRAZIL
Tel: +55-21-5877647 ext. 25
mailto:maristela@uerj.br

Jaroslawa **Szwed-Lorenz** - *E-mail address*:
mailto:jaroslawa.szwed-lorenz@pwr.wroc.pl

Krystyna **Tokarska** - *E-mail address*:
mailto:krystyna.tokarska@btinternet.com

Bruno R.V. **Valentim** - *postal address, tel., fax:*
same postal address and fax as for Deolinda Flores
Tel.: +351-22 0114524 / 22 0114539 (secret.)

Nikki **Wagner** - *Postal address, tel., fax*:
Sasol SHE Centre
PO Box 5486
Johannesburg 2000
SOUTH AFRICA
Tel.: +27-11-344 0133
+27-82 853 9780 (mobile)
Fax: +27-11-522 4965

Peter **Warwick** - *New member*:
Dr. Peter D. Warwick (A 1,2)
U.S. Geological Survey
956 National Center
12201 Sunrise Valley Drive
Reston, VA 20192
U.S.A.
Tel.: +1 703 648 6469
Fax: +1 703 648 6419
mailto:pwarwick@usgs.gov

Dragana **Životić** - *New member*:
Ms. Dragana Zivotic (A 1,2)
Faculty of Mining and Geology
University of Belgrade
Djusina 7
11000 Beograd
SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO
Tel.: +381-11-3219.258
Fax: +381-11-3235.539
mailto:draganar@rgf.bg.ac.yu

If applicable please update your contact details with the Honorary Treasurer who administers the membership database (see p 56 for postal address).

R. M. Schwab, 01 November 2005
rudi.schwab@btinternet.com

Welcome to New Members

Prof. Dr Ali Ihsan Karayiğit
Mr Giorgos Siavalas
Dr Peter Warwick
Ms Dragana Životić

A brief CV and photo of these new members can be found as Appendix 4 of the Patras Meeting Minutes on page 20 of this issue.

In Memoriam
Martin Reinhardt
1956 - 2005

Martin Reinhardt passed away in Hannover, Germany on March 26, 2005. He is survived by his wife Katrin Burchard, daughter Hannah Marie and son Malte Jonathan. Martin was born on September 29, 1956 in Neuenhaus, Lower-Saxony, Germany. He graduated from high school in 1975 and started his university education in Tübingen, were he embarked on physics and philosophy studies, while changing later to geology/paleontology at the Freie Universitaet of Berlin. It was here that he met Katrin in 1981 during geology classes and the two married in 1994.

Martin graduated in Geology from the Freie Universitaet Berlin in 1984. His Diplom-Thesis, which in Germany is part of the graduation process, focused on structural interpretations of the Ligurian thrusts in the northern Apennine, Italy. He received his Ph.D. at Freie Universitaet Berlin in 1989 with a study on coalification patterns (vitrinite reflectance) in relation to structural events (thrusting) in the Apennine, Italy. From 1989 to 1991 he continued as associated researcher at Freie Universitaet Berlin, being involved in a multi-disciplinary project on "active continental margins" in Bolivia.

His professional live started with BEB and Mobil Oil in Germany in 1991. Since 1993 until his death he worked as independent consultant in Hannover, working mainly with petroleum industry (AGIP, Chevron, BEB, Preussag and others) on establishing maturity patterns and type of organic matter in relation to hydrocarbon generation potential of areas under investigation (North German Basin, North Sea, North Africa, Siberia etc.). During the years 1989-98 he continued his collaboration with Freie Universitaet Berlin by lecturing annual short courses on coal and organic petrology at the Department of Geology. In fact, these courses were attended frequently also by students from other German Universities, from Switzerland and Austria and it was here, by teaching these courses jointly with Martin, that I got to know his broad knowledge in the field of organic petrology and also recognized his fine personality.

Martin was a longtime member of TSOP and ICCP. At TSOP he served as councilor from 1991-93, and was involved in various activities such as the outreach and research committees. At ICCP he was involved in several working groups dealing with classification and characterization of dispersed organic matter, most notably in the DOM Atlas Project, where he wrote a significant section on sampling procedures and sample preparation. Both at TSOP and at ICCP he was actively taking part in the early steps to introduce internet communication to the two societies. Martin was also member of AAPG and the German Geological Society (GV).

Outside the working environment he was involved in local politics and for the period of 1995-2001 he was councilman for the Green Party in his hometown. Besides his interest in politics he was a keen singer (tenor) in the local quire, and in the last two years of his life a vivid supporter (volunteer) of the Waldorf-School, Hannover.
TSOP and ICCP have lost a dedicated colleague and for those of us, who have met Martin personally, we have lost a true friend.

I thank Katrin Burchard for providing information used in this memorial.

W. Kalkreuth

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In Memoriam
Hugh J. O'Donnell
1910 - 2004
- pioneer in coal petrography

Hugh J. O'Donnell was Reinhardt Thiessen's assistant at the U.S. Bureau of Mines in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and served along with Thiessen's other assistant, George C. Sprunk. A 1937 classic photograph of the three of them at the Bureau is shown. Sprunk did his master's thesis on the chemistry of peat at the Carnegie Institute of Technology in Pittsburgh under Thiessen's supervision. Hugh J. O'Donnell spent his entire 42-year career at the U.S. Bureau of Mines, nine years as Thiessen's assistant. After Thiessen's death in January 1938, he continued Thiessen's research on the optical, chemical, and technological properties of coal under the supervision of chemist-microscopist Sprunk. After Sprunk left the Bureau in 1943, paleobotanist-coal geologist James M. Schopf became O'Donnell's supervisor. During the years of World War II, from 1942-1944, Aureal T. Cross worked with O'Donnell and Schopf as a National Research Council Fellow in Geology. Together they worked on a myriad of projects relating to the chemical and technological properties of coal and finding coking coal resources at new localities in central and western United States to supply steel mills for the war effort..

From left to right: Hugh J. O'Donnell, Reinhardt Thiessen, and George C. Sprunk. Taken at the U.S. Bureau of Mines, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, June 1937. Courtesy of Hugh J. O'Donnell

O'Donnell was particularly known for perfecting the thin-section coal technique and for making large thin sections that were vital to understanding the botanical origin and properties of American coals using transmitted-light microscopy. He trained Marlies Teichmüller early in her career on thin-section preparation during her studies at the U.S. Bureau of Mines, from January to April 1938.

Hugh started working as Thiessen's assistant at the U.S. Bureau of Mines in 1929 when he was only 19 years old. He quickly improved and mastered the coal thin-section technique and became a coal microscopist in his own right. He made thousands of coal thin-sections (O'Donnell's monument" as someone called them) that are now part of the collections at the U.S. National Museum (see "The Reinhardt Thiessen Coal Thin-Section Slide Collection of the U.S. Geological Survey-catalog and notes" by J.M. Schopf and O.G. Oftedahl, U.S. Geol. Surv. Bull. 1432, 1976).

Hugh O'Donnell was the coauthor of about 20 publications. O'Donnell's first publication, which was coauthored with Thiessen and Sprunk, was "Microscopic study of Elkhorn coal bed at Jenkins, Letcher, Ky" (1931, U.S. Bureau of Mines Technical Paper 506). This was the coal that Marlies Teichmüller analysed further for her doctoral thesis (1941), a comparison of transmitted- and reflected-light coal microscopy, which was a landmark petrologic work. Significantly, O'Donnell was coauthor of "What is coal?"(1936-37, Appalachian Coal Fuel Engrs. Proc.; reprinted in 1947, U.S. Bureau of Mines Intern. Circ. 7397). This work became the 'bible' of Marlies Teichmüller, a pioneering genetic coal petrologist in her own right. O'Donnell was a coauthor with Sprunk of "Preparation of thin sections of coal" (1938, U.S. Bureau of Mines Info. Circ. 7021. Two other significant publications are 1940, Sprunk, G.C., Ode, W.H., Selvig, W .A and "Sprint coals of the Appalachian Region: Their occurrence, petrography, and physical properties with associated bright coals" and Sprunk, G.C., and O'Donnell, H.J., "Mineral Matter in Coal": (1942, U.S. Bur Mines Info. Circ. 648). "Determination of petrographic components of coal by examination of thin sections (with discussion" (1949, Am. Inst. Mining Eng. Trans.) by B. C. Parks and H. J. O'Donnell was also a notable contribution. He was also a coauthor with Parks of "American lignites: geological occurrence, petrographic composition, and extractable waxes" (1950). "Petrography of American coal" (1956, U.S. Bureau of Mines Bull. 550) by B.C. Parks and H. J. O'Donnell was the most comprehensive report of its time on the petrographic and chemical properties of American coals. He was a major contributor to another classic, "Mineral matter in coal" (1952, 2nd Conf. On the Origin and Constitution of Coal, Crystal Cliffs, Nova Scotia) by B.C. Parks. "X-ray scattering intensities of anthracites and meta-anthracites" (Fuel, 1962), which was coauthored by H. J. O'Donnell, M. Mentser and S. Ergun, and "Ultrafine structures in coal components as revealed by electron microscopy" (1964, Coal Science, Am. Chem. Soc.) coauthored with J. McCartney and S. Ergunare are two of O'Donnell's last publications.

Hugh J. O'Donnell was awarded the War Service Certificate in December 1943, as well as the U. S. Department of the Interior's second highest award, the Meritorious Service Award, in December 1966. He retired from the U.S. Bureau of Mines in the middle 1970s. This was continuous service except for a brief layoff during the Great Depression between 1932 and 1933.

When one of the coauthors of this memorial (PCL) visited Hugh O'Donnell (photo) at his home in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, in September 2000, the same city where he lived and worked all his life, he was most cordial, as was his wife, Dorothy. I took a number of photos of Hugh and Dorothy. He had a remarkable memory and could tell of incidents at the Bureau for hours. He knew Thiessen Medallist Gilbert H. Cady of the Illinois State Geological Survey and also several coal petrologists and technologists who came from England and South Africa to study under Thiessen.

Hugh J. O'Donnell, next to Paul C. Lyons, at his home in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, holding the polished block of the Elkhorn coal that he prepared in 1929 at the U.S. Bureau of Mines when he first started working for Reinhardt Thiessen. Photograph by Dorothy O'Donnell, September 2000

At the time of his death, Hugh was 94 years old. His lovely wife, Dorothy, and his family will sorely miss him. He and Dorothy were the perfect couple. They had a wonderful life together.

A pioneer in coal petrology is gone. He was the last link to Reinhardt Thiessen for whom the ICCP's Thiessen Award is named.

Further reading: "Reinhardt Thiessen (1867-1938): Pioneering coal petrologist and stratigraphic palynologist" by P. C. Lyons and Marlies Teichmüller (1995,Geol. Soc. Am. Memoir 185, Edited by P.C. Lyons, E.D. Morey, and R.H. Wagner).

Paul C. Lyons and Aureal T. Cross
November 2005

ICCP Services

★ **ICCP Reflectance Standard**

★ **Accreditation Programme**

For more information contact the Commission I chair Dr. Walter Pickel :

mailto:walter.pickel@organicpetrology.com

Council has approved the production of a new Directory in 2006

Deadline for inclusion of your photograph or changes in personal details is May 31, 2006.

Distribution of the directory will be concurrent with ICCP News No. 38

Changes in contact and personal details should be sent to the treasurer:
Sustainable Energy C.B.
3 Manor Close, Great Barrow
Chester, England CH3 7LP
United Kingdom
mailto:rudi.schwab@btinternet.com

Photographs may be sent to the editor:
postal address on back cover
mailto:peter.crosdale@energyrc.com.au

Kinetic studies of carbon dioxide sequestration on coal samples with Intelligent Gravitymetric Analyser

Dr Atul KumarVarma

Coal Geology and Organic Petrology Lab.,
Department of Applied Geology,
Indian School of Mines,
Dhanbad- 826004,
India

mailto:atulvarma@hotmail.com
mailto: atulvarma11@yahoo.com

Dr. Atul Kumar Varma, Associate Professor in the Dept. of Applied Geology of Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad, India under Commonwealth Fellowship and Prof. K.M.Thomas of University of Newcastle upon Tyne, UK carried the adsorption isotherm and kinetic measurements of coal samples (having different petrographic composition) belonging to various ranks ranging from lignite to anthracite at Northern Carbon Research Laboratories (NCRL), UK with help of an Intelligent Gravimetric Analyzer (IGA) supplied by Hiden Analytical Ltd, Warrington, UK. The IGA is an ultra high vacuum system with a fully computerized microbalance, which allows adsorption/desorption isotherms and the corresponding kinetics for each pressure increment to be determined, with the approach to equilibrium being monitored in real time using a computer algorithm. It renders accurate and very precise measurement of the magnitude of gas and vapour sorption. This instrument is capable to integrate precise computer control of pressure (under high vacuum to 20 bar) and temperature (from liquid nitrogen temperature to 1000˚C) with exact determination of weight change. A mass spectrometer may be attached to system to analyse gases. The studies through this instrument provides information regarding sorption / reaction kinetics, thermodynamics, surface area and porosity. The condition for achieving equilibrium was 99.9 % of the predicted value calculated in real time by fitting the uptake profile to an exponential kinetic decay model. The balance and pressure control systems were fully thermostatted to 0.2 K to eliminate the effects of changes in the external environment. The microbalance had a long-term stability of 1 g with a weighing resolution of 0.2 g. The adsorbent coal sample at 353 K and 10-5 Pa was out gassed to a constant weight, prior to measurement of the isotherms. The three pressure transducers with ranges of 0 - 0.2 kPa, 0 - 10 kPa and 0 - 1 MPa were used to monitor the pressure. The liquid applied to generate the vapour was degassed fully by repeated evacuation and vapour equilibration cycles of the liquid supply side of the vapour reservoir. The vapour pressure was progressively increased, over a time-scale of ~30 s to prevent disruption of the microbalance, until the desired value was achieved. Therefore, the time period over which the pressure change occurred was very small compared with the adsorption kinetics. The accuracy of the set-point pressure regulation was 0.02% of the range used. The pressure was controlled at the set point by active computer control of inlet/outlet valves throughout the duration of the adsorption kinetic experiments. The sample temperature was measured at ~5 mm from the sample and was maintained to 0.05 K throughout the duration of the experiment by

Dr. Atul Kumar Varma carrying out experiments of CO_2 adsorption with IGA

circulation of a 1:1 mixture of ethylene glycol and water from a computer controlled water bath. The initial pressure increment from high vacuum (< 10-5 Pa) resulted in a change of temperature of ~ 0.5 K due to the introduction of conduction from the thermostatically controlled water jacket through the gas to the sample. The isotherms were typically repeatable to better than ±1 %. The carbon dioxide gas (purity 99.999 %) used was supplied by BOC Ltd, London, UK for these experiments. These studies may be significant in interpretation of adsorption/desorption isotherms, pores distribution, pore geometry, pore evolution, carbon dioxide sequestration for CO_2 storage and for ECBM (enhanced coalbed methane recovery). It is also interpreted from the results that pore development and evolution in coal which took place in three distinct stages: (i) shrinkage of large pores without less diminution in number and size of smaller pores during biochemical coalification causing change in rank from wood to peat. (ii) the onset of physicochemical coalification (i.e. transformation from lignite to bituminous coal is accompanied with continued loss of water and reduction in the number of pores of all sizes. (iii) further rank increase from bituminous to anthracite results in liberation of gases (mostly methane) which in turn increases porosity (mainly microporosity) of coal.

http://www.aapg.org/perth/

AAPG Session: Oil from Coal
Perth, Australia, 5-8th November, 2006

The goal of this session is to bring together researchers and explorationists who are working on new paradigms and technologies to explain and model oil generation and expulsion from coaly source rocks. Particular topics of interest include (but are not restricted to):

- **Palaeobotanical and facies controls on oil potential of coaly sediments**
- **Maturation of coaly kerogen**
- **Coal-to-petroleum kinetics (bulk and compositional)**
- **Coaly source rock expulsion models**
- **Mapping and modelling subsurface distribution and quality of coaly facies**
- **Composition and phase behaviour of coal-sourced oil**
- **Oil-coal correlation**

We welcome oral and poster presentations of field, laboratory and theoretical based studies. Please forward provisional 1-page abstracts by 30 November 2005 to one or all of the session co-chairs, indicating whether oral or poster presentation is preferred. The deadline for final submission of accepted abstracts is 18 January 2006.

Session co-chairs:

Richard Sykes, Institute of Geological & Nuclear Sciences, Lower Hutt, New Zealand
mailto:r.sykes@gns.cri.nz

Chris Boreham, Geoscience Australia, Canberra, Australia:
mailto:chris.boreham@ga.gov.au

Simon George, CSIRO Petroleum, Sydney, Australia:
mailto:Simon.George@csiro.au

Oil from Coal

Coaly source rocks - specifically humic coals and coaly mudstones - are fundamentally different to marine and lacustrine source rocks in the nature and heterogeneity of their organic matter, its mode of preservation and its maturation and liquid expulsion characteristics. Moreover, the science of coaly source rocks is far less advanced than that of marine and lacustrine rocks, arguably because it is more complex and the upstream petroleum industry has hitherto devoted less research to coals owing to their perceived relative lack of liquids potential. The last major review of oil from coal (Wilkins and George 2002) indicated many challenges still need to be met before coals can be universally accepted as sources of liquid petroleum. However, recent advances in, among other things, understanding controls on facies development and its impact on the paraffinic oil potential of coals, modelling oil expulsion from coals, and kinetics techniques hold much promise for better prediction of phase distribution in terrestrially-sourced basins. The SE Asian-Australasian region, in particular, contains numerous, strategically important terrestrially-sourced basins, some of which have already produced prolific amounts of oil, and others which have the potential to do so in future. The full realization of this potential will require not only continued advancement in understanding and characterising the fundamental processes of oil generation and expulsion from coaly source rocks, but also their successful incorporation into basin- and prospect-scale petroleum systems models.

News from TSOP

http://www.tsop.org

2005 TSOP Meeting, Louisville, Kentucky

More than 60 papers from a wide range of international authors were presented as oral or poster presentations at the 22nd Annual Meeting of the Society, which was held in Louisville, Kentucky, on September 11 - 14, 2005. A pre-meeting workshop on CO_2 sequestration, pre- and post-meeting field trips, and a special student function were also included in the program. During the meeting, Aureal Cross (2005 award) and Jack Burgess (2004 award) were presented the John Castaño Honorary Membership Award; and MaryAnn Malinconico, Jim Hower, and Renee Klinger were presented the TSOP Distinguished Service Award. Saikat Mazumder was selected for the Best Student Oral Presentation Award, and Sarah de la Rue won the Best Student Poster Award. At the close of the annual business meeting, the new TSOP officers assumed their duties. The officers are as follows:

Peter Warwick - President
Wolfgang Kalkreuth - Vice President
Jeff Quick - President-Elect
Mike Avery - Secretary-Treasurer
David Glick - Editor
Tim Pratt and Joe Curiale - Councilors.

Meeting co-convener Jim Hower welcomes participants at the icebreaker reception (Photo by Colin Ward)

2006 TSOP Meeting, Beijing, China, September 15 - 22

The 23rd Annual Meeting of TSOP will be held at the Xijiao Hotel, in the western part of Beijing. It is adjacent to many universities, including China University of Mining and Technology (Beijing) (CUMT), which will be the host organization and sponsor the meeting. For additional information, see the Beijing meeting web site: http://www.cumtb.edu.cn/frameset/tsop/index.htm, which may also be accessed from the TSOP web site: http://www.tsop.org

Key Conference Themes

1. Organic petrology and geochemistry of non-marine source rocks;
2. Coal-derived hydrocarbons (coal-derived oil, unconventional natural gas and coalbed methane) exploration and development;
3. Coal petrology, coal-measure sedimentology, and hazardous elements in coal related to the environment and human health;
4. Organic petrology in coal mine safety and coal utilization: mine fires, coal-gas outbursts, coal slurry, and other less-conventional utilization technologies;
5. New techniques in organic petrology/geochemistry.

Short course: Petrology and geochemistry of coal and nonmarine source rocks.

Pre-meeting field trip: Geology of Western Beijing Jurassic and Permo-Carboniferous Coal Basin.

Post-meeting field trip: Shanxi area: Datong natural and historic sites and the Permo-Carboniferous Antaibao surface coal mine.

Call for Papers

Abstracts should be submitted by April 30, 2006. See the meeting web site: http://www.cumtb.edu.cn/frameset/tsop/index.htm for details.

Mike Avery (left) and Vern Stasuik (right) at the main meeting reception in the Louisville Slugger Museum - 2005 Annual Meeting, Louisville (Photo by Colin Ward)

2007 ICCP-TSOP-CSCOP Meeting, Victoria, B.C., August 19 - 25, 2007

TSOP looks forward to the joint ICCP-TSOP-CSCOP meeting which will be held in Canada in 2007. This will provide a great forum for the three organizations to share ideas and to work together to expand the horizons of organic petrology.

Interaction with the Energy Mineral Division of the American Association of Petroleum Geologists

In collaboration with the Energy Minerals Division (EMD) of the American Association of Petroleum Geologists (AAPG), Linda Stalker and Malcolm Bocking are organizing a Coalbed Gas technical session for the next International AAPG meeting, which will be held in Perth, Australia, November 5-8, 2006. Colin Ward (representing TSOP) has agreed to help organize this session. For more information about the proposed Coalbed Gas session, please contact the meeting organizers at: mailto:Linda.Stalker@csiro.au, mailto:malcolm.bocking@bacbm.com, or mailto:c.ward@unsw.edu.au, or go to the Perth meeting website (given below). In addition, Richard Sykes, Chris Boreham, and Simon George are organizing a technical session called Oil from Coal at the Perth meeting. More information on this proposed session can be found on the EMD website: http://emd.aapg.org/Callforabstracts_OilfromCoalv2.pdf. The deadline for abstract submission is January 18, 2006. Information about the Perth meeting can be found at the following web address: http://www.aapg.org/perth/index.cfm

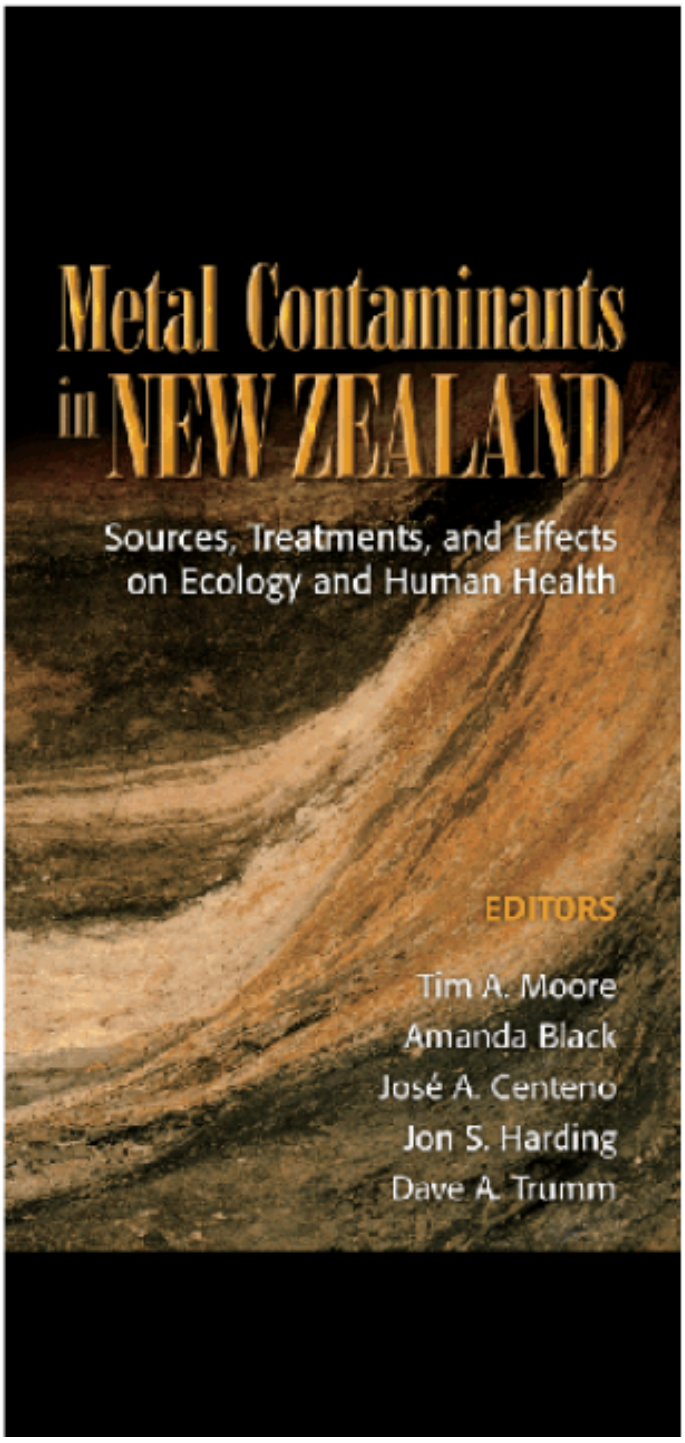
Changes to the TSOP Bylaws

The TSOP Council is proposing to extend the term of office for the President and Vice President to two years (they currently hold one-year terms of office). The proposed revisions to the Bylaws are available on the Society's website: http://www.tsop.org. Membership approval will be by ballot which will be included in the March Newsletter.

CBM working Group

At the Canadian Society of Petroleum Geologists Gussow coalbed methane (CBM) conference held in Canmore, Alberta, in March 2005, a group met to discuss the possibility of writing an ASTM International Practice for coalbed gas field desorption methods. At present, a working group consisting of Charles Barker, Jeff Levine, Maria Mastalerz, Tim Moore, Charles Nelson, and Peter Warwick are preparing a draft ASTM CBM Practice. If you have any comments or suggestions, or would like to review the text for the ASTM Practice, please contact Peter Warwick at mailto:pwarwick@usgs.gov
or call +1 703-648-6469.

Peter Warwick
TSOP President



Metal Contaminants in New Zealand

Sources, Treatments, and Effects on Ecology and Human Health

This special publication looks at metals in a New Zealand context and is multidisplinary in scope. Natural and anthropogenic sources of metal contaminants are identified, specific case studies are presented, and effects upon ecology and human health are explored.

The book is over 400 pages and consists of 23 chapters from some of New Zealand's pre-eminent scientists in the fields of metals and their effects. Contributions by overseas scientists adds a truly global perspective.

This book is directed at professionals and post- graduates in the fields of Earth, Environmental and Health Sciences.

"...it is anticipated that the publication of this book will provide a comprehensive and multidisciplinary platform to a world-wide readership ..."

Dr Olle Selinus, Geological Survey of Sweden
Co-Editor of 'Medical Geology'

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Images of Patras 2005

photos by Peter Crosdale

Rudi Schwab and Alan Cook discussing small issues

Marco Ercegovac is clearly thinking about bigger things but denies that he is discussing fishing

Patras fishing harbour

Paul Hackley (L) advises Stavros Kalaitzidis on technical issues

Kees Kommeren and Jolanta Kus at coffee

Harold Read finds true happiness

Stefanos Papazisimou demonstrates how REAL Greeks dance

While waiting for the tour at Delphi, Angelika Vieth and Petra David cannot believe that Heike Eickhoff could possibly eat an apple while others simply wait in silence

Deolinda Flores and Carla Araujo at the dinner

Antonis Bouzinos and Zuleika Carretta at the dinner

Kimon Christanis presents Monika Wolf with the icon of Saint Andrew on the cross in appreciation of her contributions to ICCP and especially from the Greek members

Answer to Know Your Coal Petrologist #17

It is a clear testament to the organisers of the Patras meeting that during the dinner nearly all participants engaged in some rather engaging Greek dancing. To the surprise of many (none more so than himself) even the ICCP President ***Dr Alan Cook*** was enticed into taking more than just a few steps around the dance floor.

WHAT'S HAPPENING

21 - 22 November 2005
2005 Clean Coal and Power Conference, Washington, DC, USA
mailto:faith.cline@hq.doe.gov

16 - 21 July 2006
Carbon 2006, Aberdeen, Scotland.
http://www.carbon2006.org/

3 - 9 September 2006
58th ICCP Meeting, Bandung, Indonesia
Contact: Ir. Herudiyanto MSc
See pages 16 - 19 of this issue

15 - 22 September 2006
23rd Annual TSOP Meeting, Beijing, China
See page 60 of this issue
http://www.tsop.org

5 - 8 November 2006
AAPG Meeting, Perth, Australia
See page 58-59 of this issue
mailto:r.sykes@gns.cri.nz

7 - 11 May 2007
WOCA - World of Coal Ash, Covington KY, USA (directly across the Ohio River from Cincinnati, Ohio)
Contact: Jim Hower
mailto:hower@caer.uky.edu
http://www.worldofcoalash.org/

18 - 25 August 2007
ICCP / TSOP / CSPC, Victoria, Canada.
Contact: Vern Stasiuk
mailto:lstasiuk@nrcan.gc.ca
See page 8 of this issue

Planned Future ICCP Meetings

2008 Oviedo, Spain
2009 Porto Alegre, Brazil
2010 Belgrad, Serbia and Montenegro

ICCP Publications

ICCP Handbook

★ *International Handbook of Coal Petrography 2nd Edition (1963)* (in English) as CD ROM
PC and Mac Compatible
Requires Adobe Acrobat Reader Ver. 4 or above
ICCP / TSOP member - $25US (including postage)
ICCP non-member - $50US (including postage)

★ *International Handbook of Coal Petrography, supplement to the 2nd edition*, second print (in English) 1985 US$30

★ *International Handbook of Coal Petrography, 2nd supplement to the 2nd edition* (in English) 1986 US$10

★ *International Handbook of Coal Petrography, 3rd supplement to the 2nd edition* (in English) 1993 US$20

Prices do not include shipping unless stated (approx US$15 in Europe and outside Europe US$23 per item) or cost of money transfer.

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Dr Petra David
TNO Built Environment and Geosciences
Division of Geo-energy
P.O. Box 80015
3508 TA Utrecht
THE NETHERLANDS

Ph. +31 30 256 4648
Fax +31 30 256 4605
mailto:petra.david@tno.nl

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3 Manor Close, Great Barrow
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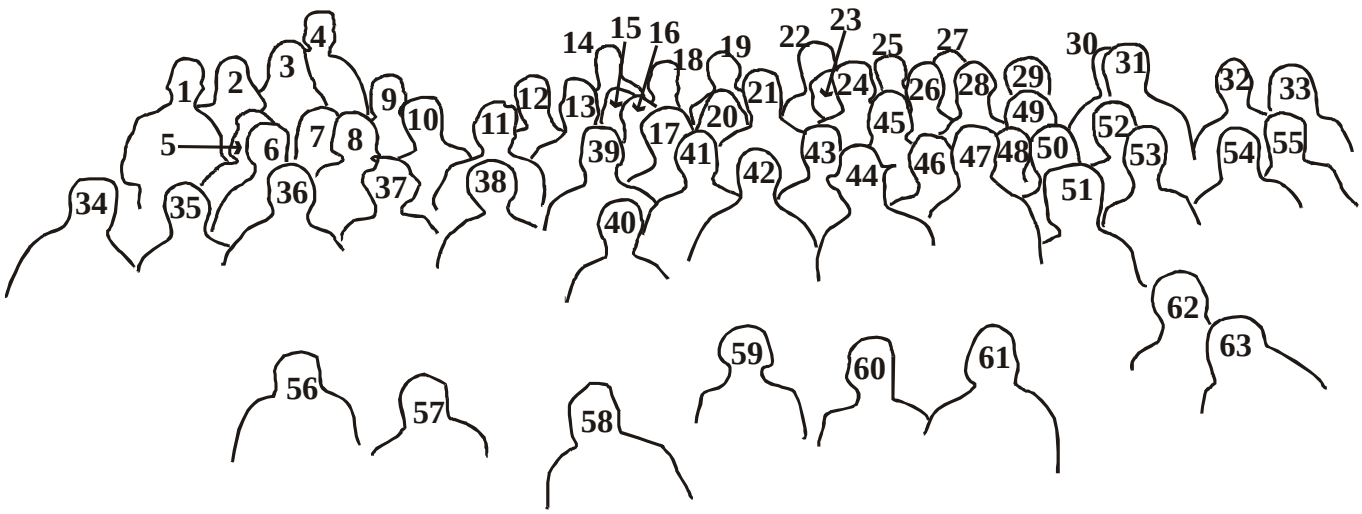

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