Founded 1953

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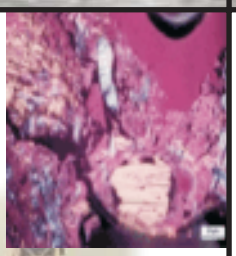
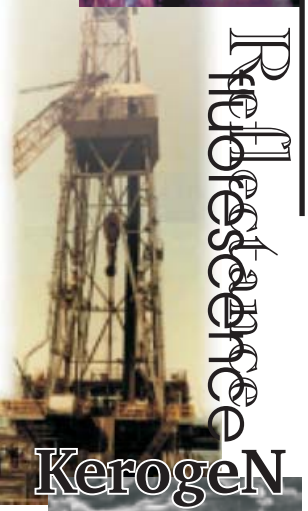


COKE

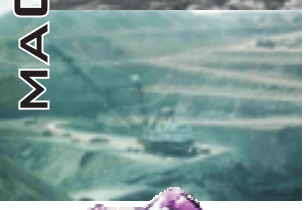


Reflectance

Fluorescence

KerogeN

MACERAL



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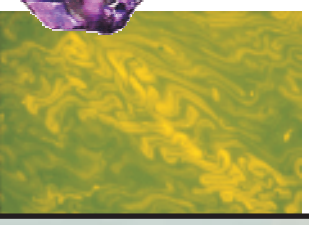

ICCP Elections

1953 - 1960
Robert Potonié

1960 - 1971
Erich Stach

1971 - 1975
Raymond Noël

1975 - 1979
Marie-Therese
Mackowsky

1979 - 1983
Duncan Murchison

1983 - 1987
Boris Alpern

1987 - 1991
Monika Wolf

1991 - 1995
Alan Davis

1995 - 1999
Manuel Lemos de Sousa

1999 - 2007
Alan Cook

?

2007 -
YOUR VOTE

inside this issue

3 editor / president
5 gen. sec.
7 DOM
12 meeting details
14 *CALL FOR ABSTRACTS*
15 registration form
17 membership matters
21 new iccp publications

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From the Editor

Presidents, past and current, of ICCP grace the front cover to remind members that it is election time again. Voting papers are being prepared and will soon be distributed. Vacant positions declared at the last meeting were those of President, vice-President, Chair Commission II, Secretary Commission II and Chair Commission III. The posts of vice-President and Commission II Chair were filled by Lopo Vasconcelos and Ángeles Gómez Borrego respectively at the last meeting as they were the sole nominees. In the meantime, Mária Hámor-Vidó has found that she has been unable to continue in the role of Secretary of Commission II and Carla Araujo has been declared elected (see from the General Secretary on page 5). So both congratulations to Carla and many many thanks to Mária for the work done in this role.

Elections are always a surprise for me. In Australia, voting is compulsory so it is normal for me to see greater than 98% voter turnout (a small percentage always has a reasonable excuse for not voting). In most countries and organisations, this is not the case and a voter turn out exceeding 60% is often exceptional. In the last ICCP Presidential elections, 72% of eligible members voted. Eligible members are strongly encouraged to vote as this is the only way to ensure a strong and active ICCP.

I joined ICCP in 1985 and since then the organisation has evolved in directions that were probably not anticipated when founded in 1953. In hindsight, accreditation and registration are probably natural outcomes of the strong scientific input in the earliest years. Genuine scientific exchange continues to be our forte. However, the world, and not just ICCP, has changed much since 1953 and our science must now share a role with greater accountability in order to retain our premier standing. We need both a strong scientific understanding and strong administrative capabilities for future growth. We have been most fortunate over the past few years that both of these traits have been effective in the President. The choice of new President is critical and I strongly urge members not only to vote but to vote with the future in mind.

cheers and happy reading

Peter (ICCP Ed.)

Thanks to Manuel Lemos de Sousa for providing photos of Raymond Noël and Boris Alpern for the front cover.

From the President

I am writing this from the Australian version of an Indian summer. The (southern) summer has been very busy as two of the Accreditation programs were brought to being able to issue the results before the end of December 2006. With the SCAP, the number of participants has risen to over 80 and that represents a 228% increase in numbers since the first accreditations were awarded in 1995. DOMVR was also completed (28 participants). Hopefully, that number will grow over time, but it represents a solid start. A number of matters relating to processes associated with accreditation have been improved and systems for this type of activity have been considerably improved and these improvements will be ongoing. The CBAP program is also close to completion of its first round.

The year 2006 has seen a major expansion of accreditation both in terms of the numbers of participants and in the breadth of techniques available for accreditation. Both of these developments are important, and there appears to be scope for further expansion in both these aspects. However, it is as well to observe that all three of the accreditation programs relied on extensive WG programs prior to their introduction. In the case of SCAP, it was both the Standardization WG and the early work of Dr Kutzner on accreditation. In the case of DOMVR, it was a set of MOD exercises, some of which appeared to demonstrate that we were not ready for DOMVR, and the VRQ WG of Angeles which demonstrated that we were ready for it. The long running series of coal blends analyses provided the basis for the CBAP program. It is important that any new accreditation programs have a suitable basis in WG activities and looking at our activities over the past few years, there appear to be very few obvious candidates. Alas, the work has simply not been done. Accreditation programs do not materialize out of thin air; at the best of times they tend to resemble swans - all serene on the surface and a heck of a lot of frantic paddling going on below the surface.

Just as I was starting to think accreditation was going well, I got a letter from a large coal company in Queensland sent to about 20 organic petrologists in Australia which basically complained that agreement between laboratories for maceral subgroups (telovitrinite and detrovitrinite in particular) and some macerals (particularly the fusinite/semifusinite division) was poor. It appears

that they were also complaining that an individual laboratory had shown long term drift in analyses of duplicates. It seems unlikely that either they (or, in turn, the companies that purchase their coals) actually use these categories, but we do list them in our classifications and that implies that we should be able to give reproducible analyses. Of course the problems are detected not because they cause problems in some predictive methods for coal properties, but because the data are held in a database and when "blind duplicates" had been used, it was possible to show the lack of consistency of analyses. I assume that their complaints have a basis in fact.

Apparently trivial problems can lead to global statements such as "As you would be aware by its very nature Petrographic Analysis can yield quite different results depending on who performs the analysis" - this was how the letter started. The situation described is just exactly the inverse of the one that we have been striving to achieve through accreditation but it was part of a letter from the company in Queensland.

Two conclusions (among the many possible ones) are especially important. First, when we establish distinctions, as with fusinite and semifusinite, that have no particular use and worse have definitions that are not tight enough to produce consistent analyses between laboratories, and possibly even within a laboratory, we have not really achieved anything very positive. Rather we have undermined many of the useful distinctions that we can make.

Correspondence with the company showed that they think that the fusinite/semifusinite distinction has relevance to the coking properties of coals. Presumably, this is a result of the numerous papers on the reactivity of lower reflecting inertinite macerals and the old Shapiro and Gray one third two thirds criterion. It is of little help to try to point out that the fusinite category relates more to Stopes lithotype fusinite than to the coking properties of inertinite.

Second, it was recognized early in the accreditation program, that agreement below the maceral group level was not good. In the 14 years since that was recognized, we should have progressed to improving agreement at a more detailed level. Unfortunately, while there has been minor activity in this area, it has largely been neglected, and we are all responsible for allowing that to happen. Defining the level of detail that should be targeted might be more difficult than getting a satisfactory level of agreement.

To summarize, it appears that while we have been extending accreditation to other areas, we have not paid sufficient attention to the original area where accreditation started life and we do not pay enough attention to the concerns of those who use our data. To fix what I think really is a major problem, we will first need to define which elements of the maceral classification will be targeted and then to run working groups directed at improving agreement in those parts of the classification.

It will not help us greatly to suggest that much of our classification is redundant, even if this is probably the case for many coal utilization problems. Arkell in 1956, writing in the Species Concept in Palaeontology (ed P.C. Sylvester Bradley for The Systematics Association), said the purpose of a classification is to be useful. Is it possible that in searching for ever more beautiful tables of components, we have lost sight of the utility of the categories themselves?

To solve these problems is a major problem. It could well prove more difficult to refine classifications than to create them in the first place. Every time we think it might be time to sit back and admire what we have done, it seems we are reminded of how much more we still need to do.

Coal now seems to be the centre of the storm in relation to carbon dioxide. The level of understanding by both politicians and the media seems depressingly low. The quality of the technical advice that governments receive is a concern bearing in mind how much technical deskilling there has been so it is pleasing to note that a number of our members now seem to moving into that general area. Quite what the public think clean coal technology is about is probably one of the better jokes of the decade. I suspect that half the population of Australia thinks that research on the topic involves numerous scientists busying themselves with lumps of coal and copious amounts of black boot polish!

If progress in the use of fuels depends on decisions by voters, this raises serious questions about the level of understanding of the voting population. You do have to wonder if fuel technology in general needs to develop some nice computer graphics, that show pretty although vague maps (of almost anything, but preferably something looking like a country) as a small legend in the

lower right spins through from 2007 to 2100. It would not really matter what it was supposed to be showing, just as long as it was a suitable background for a talking head!

Votes for a number of offices will soon take place. The future of ICCP is in all of our hands, but the officers elected will have a special responsibility to take ICCP forward in the field of registration and the structure of the organization. They now have an increased responsibility for efficient management and oversight of the enlarged accreditation program. As I indicated earlier, it now appears we need to have a major re-examination of our classifications with special regard to reproducible analyses. These are ALL major challenges.

I seem to remember wondering in an earlier edition of one of these columns whether productive capacity or war would be the main influence over oil prices. With the current situation in the Persian Gulf, it appears that war is the front runner at present, as I rather darkly suspected.

The ICCP Newsletter is a record of what we have done. It is intended to provide a resource for members and to encourage more informed discussion. It should be used to streamline and inform discussion of issues. The Editor and other contributors put a great deal of effort into its production. It is rather disappointing when matters published in the Newsletter are raised as issues that have not been discussed. It was even more disappointing when Council was accused of not making available information in relation to the issue of Registration, when the document in question had been published in full in the last but one ICCP newsletter.

Prior to the start of the Newsletter, it was possible for members to complain they had not been informed of some matters, although the ICCP minutes were always very detailed. The Editor is celebrating this issue his first spontaneous letter to the Editor. We could assume that the lack of earlier letters was because his work was so all encompassing that there were no matters to raise. While Peter has produced many fine editions of the Newsletter, we know this is not so. Please use the Newsletter and please contribute to it. We need more vigorous discussions in its pages (and fewer debates at annual meetings of material that has already been published).

ACC
25 March 2007
mailto:alanccook@ozemail.com.au

From the General Secretary

You will all be aware that elections are coming up very soon. Voting papers are being prepared and will shortly be distributed.

One of the positions which was due for election was that of Secretary of Commission II. Two nominations were endorsed by the General Assembly in Bandung, that of Dr. Mária Hámor-Vidó and that of MSc. Carla Araujo. It is with much regret that I have to inform you that Mária has withdrawn her candidature. Therefore, in accordance with the statutes, Carla Araujo is declared elected as Secretary of Commission II.

An amendment is to be made to the minutes of the 2006 meeting in Bandung. Prof. Dr hab. inz Barbara Kwiecinska sent apologies for being unable to attend the meeting but she does not appear in the list in the minutes (item 1). Apologies to Barbara for this mistake.

Although the year is still young, a number of applications for Associate Membership of ICCP have already been received. A very warm welcome to **Dipl.-Geol. Jan Brünsing** of Germany, **Dr Thomas Gentzis** of the USA, Dr MaryAnn Love **Malinconico** of the USA and **Dr Binarko Santoso** of Indonesia. Abridged resumés can be found on page 17 of this issue. Council has accepted the applications and they are subject to formal acceptance at the next meeting of the General Assembly in the Plenary Session. We look forward to the active participation of the new members in the different working groups of ICCP and hope to be able to meet the new members at future meetings.

with best wishes
Petra David
ICCP General Secretary

DEADLINE FOR NEXT ICCP NEWS :

29TH JUNE 2007

Although the occasion was at the 2004 Budapest meeting, it is still appropriate that the President presents flowers to Mária Hámor-Vidó in appreciation of the work done in her role as Secretary of Commission II.

Trzy kolory wegla: bialy

(Three colours of coal: white)

Peter Crosdale

Blue was the initial colour explored by the renowned Polish writer/director Krzysztof Kieslowski in his famous cinema trilogy. However, this coal trilogy begins with white and attempts to explore the notion of universal equality amongst 'white coals'.

The concept of white coal at first glance may appear to be a contradiction in terms. However, the term 'white coal' has been used for centuries to describe a number of different coals, carbons and energy sources.

As early as 1612 white coal makes an appearance in the English literature. These early mentions generally referred to chopped wood that has been dried over a fire, in contrast to charcoal which is carbonised (or charkt) in a low oxygen environment. The use of this form of white coal was common during the 16th and 17th centuries to smelt lead ore. The dried wood produced more heat than undried wood but less heat than charcoal, having the distinct advantage that the lower temperature did not vaporise the lead.

White coal also has some substantial environmental credentials when it refers to a coal substitute made from agriculture and forestry waste. The fuel is made using high pressure briquetting technology, with no binder, to produce cylindrical briquettes. The raw material consists of waste products high in cellulose such as grain husks and bagasse (from sugar cane).

Clearly some varieties of white coal are very greenhouse gas friendly as they have no nett input of CO_2 into the atmosphere. Environmental credentials are further enhanced by the French, who call hydro-electric power houille blanche, or white coal.

Despite the green credentials of these forms of white coal, others are not really in this category and some are considered amongst the most polluting of all forms of coal.

Curiously, the term white coal is also used to refer to the colour of the ash generated after burning the coal or its clean burning nature.

Two distinct coal types fall into this category. The first are oil shales, in particular the 'white coals' of Tasmania and elsewhere in Australia. More recent authors equate white coal to Tasmanite although the older literature notes that it is only very similar to Tasmanite.

In China and other areas of Asia, white coal is generally equated to anthracites and again relates to the colour of the ash or its clean burning nature. According to some people, there is an English tradition that funeral trains used white coal. While it is likely that this again refers to clean-burning anthracite, it has lead in more recent times to some unusual spectacles of funeral trains pulling wagons of coal in which individual lumps have been meticulously hand painted white.

So, (with apologies to George Orwell) it can be seen that all white coals are NOT born equal, and some are more white than others. Indeed, some are even green!

Acknowledgements

Thanks to Barbara Kwiecinska for a small lesson in Polish.

Selected Sources

Dudley, Dud (1665) Metallum Martis: or Iron made with Pit-coale, Sea-coale &c. Reprint West Bromich, 1851. 54pp.

Green, Miall, Thorpe, Rücker and Marshall (1878) Coal: Its History and Uses. (Thorpe, ed.) MacMillan & Co., London. 363pp.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Main_Page

Sturtevant, S. (1612) Metallica or The Treatise of Metallica. Reprint T. Simpson, Wolverhampton, 1854.

ICCP Identification of Dispersed Organic Matter WG

Results of the 2006 Round Robin Exercise

Kus J., Borrego A.G., Kalaitzidis S., Kommeren C.J., Kwiecinska B., Mastalerz M., Misz M., Nowak G.

Introduction

During the 57th ICCP Annual Meeting held in 2005 in Patras, a new working group was established dealing with identification of dispersed organic matter in concentrates. The objective of the working group was based on a critical review of the round robin exercises performed during numerous years within the Isolation of Organic Matter WG convened by J. Castaño. As shown by the critical review presented by W. Hiltmann at the meeting in Budapest (2004), the problems in maceral identification in concentrates do not arise so much from a great variety of isolation procedures but from lack of common nomenclature and a uniform classification. It was then decided that the new working group should focus on the problems related to the classification of dispersed organic components in concentrates. It was also decided to carry out a first round-robin exercise on kerogen concentrates by applying the ICCP-TSOP Classification System of DOM in sediments to scanned photomicrographs of concentrates.

Aims of the WG

The aims of the WG are as follows:

- to examine and assess a potential suitability of the ICCP-TSOP Classification System of DOM in identification of organic components in concentrates
- to modify, if necessary the ICCP-TSOP classification accordingly

Objective of the first round-robin exercise

The first round robin exercise was based on scanned photomicrographs kindly provided by M. Mastalerz who compiled, scanned and acquired them from J.Burgess.

Sixteen ICCP members had expressed their willingness to participate in 2006 in the exercise, three of them apologizing for not sending back the results and seven reporting back their respective results. This report is based on the results submitted by these participants.

The exercise involved visual examination of 11 scanned microphotographs of marked fluorescing liptinitic particles distributed as a PDF-format on the 19th June 2006. Participants were asked to identify the marked components report back the following information:

- type of maceral based on the attached DOM Classification
- level of confidence in the identification: 10%, 30%, 50%, 70% and 90%.
- identified and distinguished features which are characteristic and in favour of the chosen maceral type.
- number of years of experience in field of DOM analysis

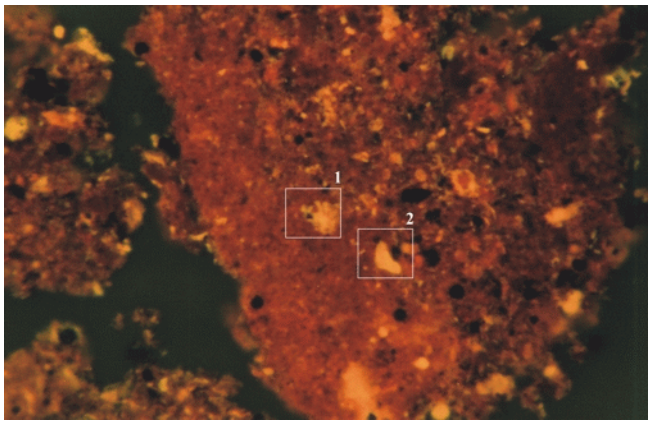
The distributed images were obtained from the following scanned photomicrographs:

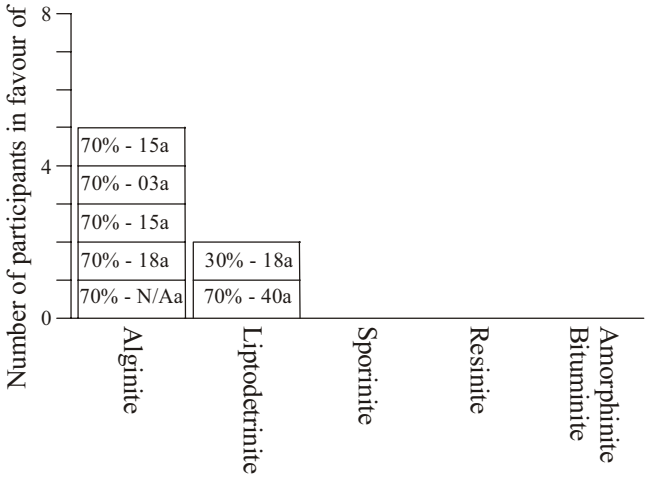
- Photomicrograph 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9:Turonian Marl, St. Marthes Mine, Sask., Canada, 1995 ICCP Comm II, OM Working Group Exercise
- Photomicrograph 7: Cretaceous, Zaire, Lukami 2x well, Atlas of Dispersed Organic Matter
- Photomicrograph 8: Pennsylvanian, Indiana Paper Coal, Parke Co., IN, USA, Atlas of Dispersed Organic Matter
- Photomicrograph 10: Permian, Tasmanite, Australia, Atlas of Dispersed Organic Matter
- Photomicrograph 11: Upper Devonian/ L. Mississippian, Woodford Formation, Murray Co., Ok, USA, Australia, Atlas of Dispersed Organic Matter

Results - Detailed Visual Kerogen Analysis

The submitted results were assessed with regard to the level of experience as expressed by a number of years (e.g. 18 years) and by a given level of confidence (e.g. 70 %). Despite a relatively low number of responses certain tendencies became apparent in the following examples. In the following figures some examples are shown with the type of components identified and the information provided by participants.

Photomicrograph 1_1



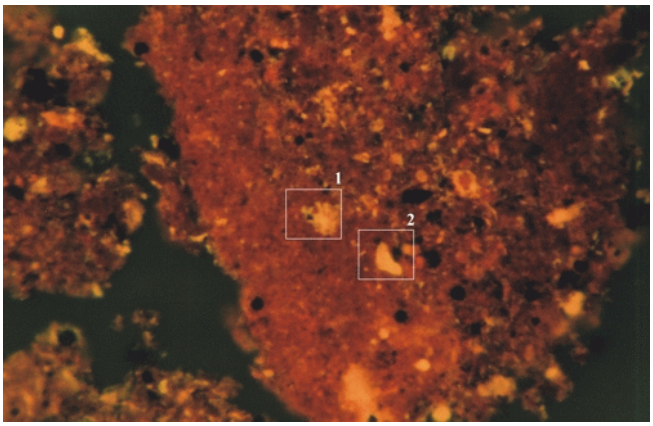


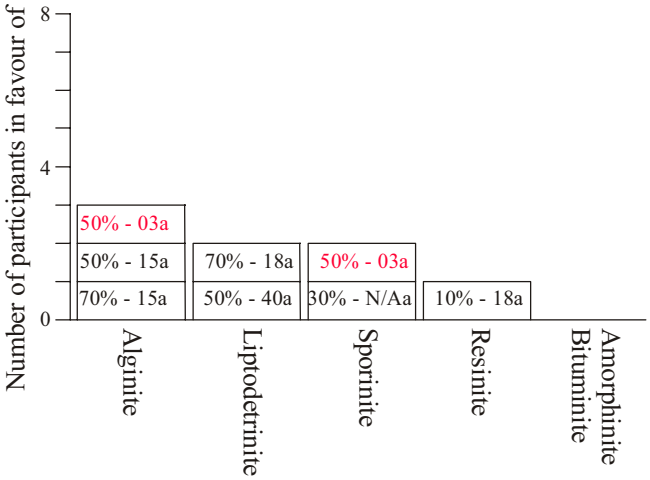
Photomicrograph 1_1 has been predominantly interpreted by 5 participants as alginite with a high confidence level of about 70%. The remaining 2 participants ascribed it to liptodetrinite with a varying level of confidence. Regarding the given knowledge, skill and practice in the field of DOM, the more experienced participants, i.e., 18 and 40 a appeared to have chosen the least favoured liptinite maceral of liptodetrinite - safe choice?

Distinguishing Features - Alginite

- spikes along edges characteristic of dinoflagellates
- high fluorescence, irregular shape
- coccoidal Botryococcus-like alginite
- It looks like a dinoflagelate. This is included if I am right in lamalginite definition

Photomicrograph 1_2



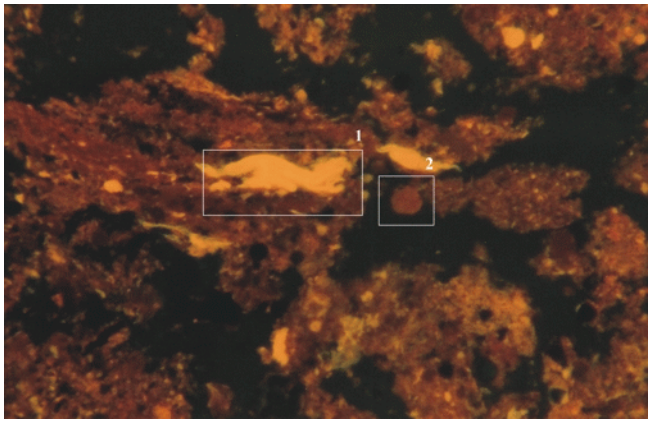


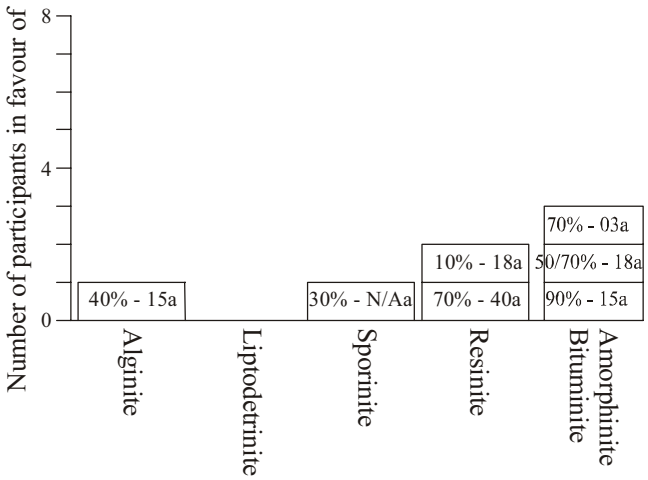
Photomicrograph 1_2 appeared as an ambiguous maceral with interpretations ranging between alginite, liptodetrinite, sporinite and resinite. One participant (in red) interpreted it as either alginite or sporinite. Once again, the more experienced participants, i.e, 18 and 40 a ascribed it to maceral of liptodetrinite.

Distinguishing Features - Alginite

- high intensity fluorescence
- Pila-Botryococcus-like alginite
- oval shape; for me it might also be unicellular alginite

Photomicrograph 3_2



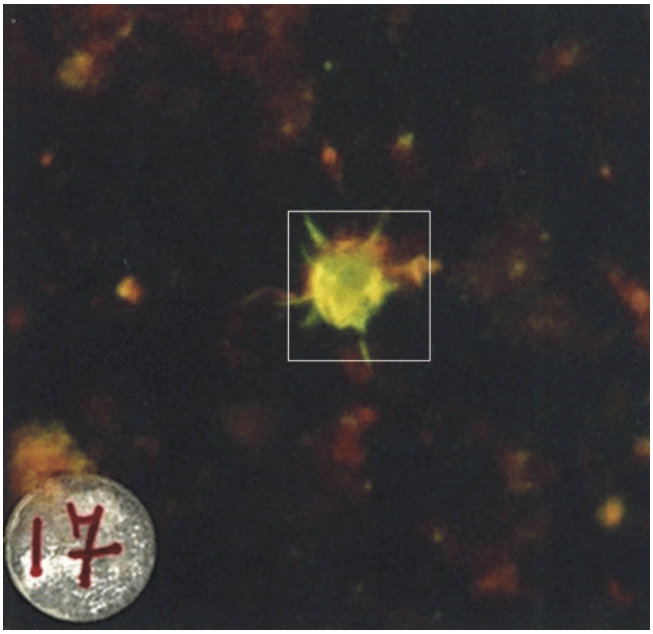


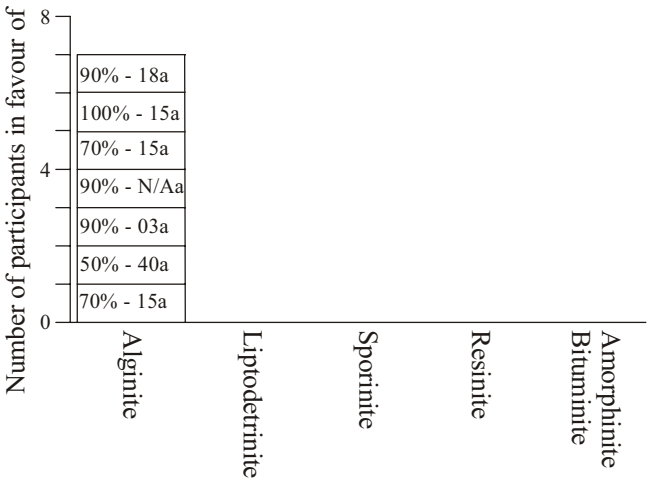
Photomicrograph 3_2 revealed itself as an ambiguous maceral, being identified either as alginite, sporinite, resinite or amorphinite/bituminite. The slight majority identified it as amorphinite/bituminite although again the relatively more experienced participants made a choice of resinite.

Distinguishing Features - Amorphinite

- structureless, brownish colour in fluorescence
- unstructured organic matter of weak brown fluorescence (much more darker than fluorescence of the object 1)
- dark fluorescence, darker than other particles (for example liptodetrinite);

Photomicrograph 6



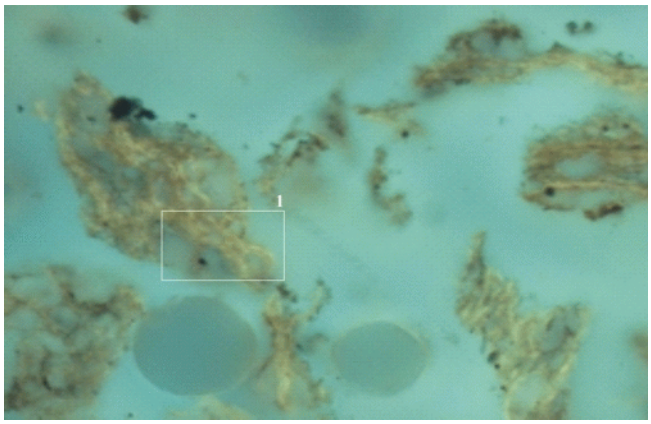


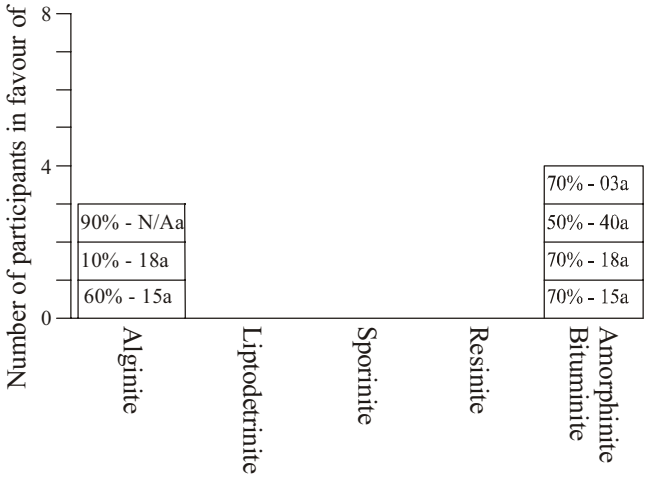
Photomicrograph 6 has been identified by 3 participants with extremely high level of confidence as alginite followed by another 4 ascribing it to as acritarchs or zooclast.

Distinguishing Features - Alginite

- It is a body of acritarch or dinoflagellate
- shape, morphology proper for acritarchs
- acritarch
- It looks like a dinoflagelate. This is included if I am right in lamalginite definition

Photomicrograph 7_1





Photomicrograph 7_1 displays a twofold subdivision with only a slight majority favouring amorphinite/bituminite. There is no clear trend regarding experience of participants favouring one or the other maceral sub-type.

Distinguishing Features - Alginite

- filamentous alginite
- The pixelate is very large and therefore the definition is bad. I think I still can see the lamellar form otherwise amorphinite

Distinguishing Features - Amorphinite

- looks like amorphous organic matter in kerogen concentrate
- irregular, fluorescent

Results - General Observations

- In case of ambiguous macerals characterized by high range of choices as displayed in photomicrographs 1_2 , 2_2 and 3_2 and given a relatively low number of participants, there appears to be a slight tendency between a choice in favor of a given maceral and the corresponding level of experience:
  - o Photomicrograph 1_2: liptodetrinite (18 and 40 years)
  - o Photomicrograph 2_1: alginite (15 and 15 years) and resinite (18 and 40 years)
  - o Photomicrograph 3_2: amorphinite (03, 18 and 15 years).

In general, with respect to these ambiguous macerals, it seems that the more skilled participants as characterized by the years of experience in the field of DOM tend to make a similar choice regarding the respective maceral sub-type. With regard however to the level of certainty, only in case amorphinite (photomicrograph 3_2) a strong confidence becomes clear evident.

- In spite of several microphotographs lacking an appropriate scale and a suitable resolution there appears to be a problem concerning differentiation and identification of the following maceral-pairs:
  1. Alginite and Liptodetrinite: Photomicrograph 1_1, 1_2, 11_1
  2. Alginite and Amorphinite: Photomicrograph 7_1, 8_1, 9_1
  3. Alginite and Sporinite: Photomicrograph 3_1, 5_1, 10_1

The identification resembles often a twofold subdivision independently of the level of experience and a generally high grade of confidence.

- Participants do give only in part a satisfactory account of distinguishing features. In numerous cases, the reasoning for a given choice of a maceral sub-type is lacking thus inhibiting understanding behind the choice making.

Conclusion

The results obtained by the seven participants concern certainly a complex problem regarding identification of fluorescent DOM in concentrates. These provide grounds for continuing as such:

1. Identification of alginite showing characteristics features does not possess a difficulty to most of the participants.
2. The differentiation between alginite, liptodetrinite and amorphinite/bituminite

bears a significant problem regardless of experience and necessitates an agreement on terminology allowing their suitable distinction.

3. Distribution of adopted and valid term definitions for alginite, liptodetrinite and amorphinite/bituminite supported by a number of meaningful examples of corresponding microphotographs may aid the above distinction.

Future activities

A new round robin is planned for 2007 focusing on the distinction between amorphinite, liptodetrinite, bituminite, and alginite. If you are interested in participating in the WG, please contact the convenor in the address below:

Convenor: Jolanta Kus, MSc, DIC, BSc
Section of Organic Petrography (B 4.11)
Federal Institute for Geosciences and Natural Resources
Stilleweg 2, D-30655 Hannover, Germany
mailto:Jolanta.Kus@bgr.de

Know Your Coal Petrologist #26

Who is pointing the way forward at the 2004 Budapest meeting? Answer page 23.

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 at http://www.iccop.org or by contacting the chair of the award committee (see inside front cover).

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. Nominations will close on April 30th 2007. The chair of the committee is:

Dr R. M. Bustin
Chair, Organic Petrology Award Committee
Department of Earth and Ocean Sciences
The University of British Columbia
6339 Stores Road
Vancouver, B.C. V6T 2B4
Canada
mailto:mbustin@eos.ubc.ca

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. Awards are made from time to time but applications are called for every 2 years. The next call will be in 2008.

THE JOINT MEETING OF

August 19

MEETING

Sunday August 19	Monday August 20	Tuesday August 21	Wednesday August 22
	ICCP Plenary session		TSOP Technical Session I
	ICCP Commission Meetings	ICCP Commission Meetings	Unconventional Petroleum Systems: Organic Petrology,
ICCP, TSOP, and CSCOP Council Meetings			Organic Geochemistry Integrated with Geology Chairs: Drs. Marc Bustin, Lavern Stasiuk
	LUNCH	LUNCH	LUNCH & TSOP business meeting
			TSOP Technical Session I Cont'd
Ice Breaker & Council Meetings	ICCP Commission Meetings	ICCP Commission Meetings	Unconventional Petroleum Systems: Organic Petrology, Organic Geochemistry Integrated with Geology Chairs: TBA
			Posters: General Organic Petrology and Geochemistry
ICCP and TSOP Council Meetings	ICCP and TSOP Council Meetings	ICCP and TSOP Council Meetings	ICCP and TSOP Council Meetings
			Student Mixer

CONTACT INFORMATION:

http://www.cscop-tsop-iccp-2007.com/

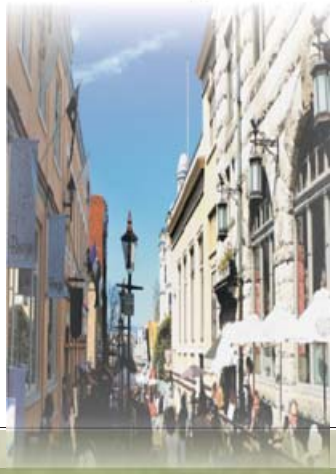
Technical program contact: Hamed Sanei (hsanei@nrcan.gc.ca)
General Inquiries: Andrew Beaton (Andrew.Beaton@gov.ab.ca)
Registration: Julito Reyes (jreyes@nrcan.gc.ca)
Field Trip Information: Judith Potter (jpp@sitogeo.com)

CSCOP, TSOP & ICCP

- 25, 2007

University of Victoria
Victoria, British Columbia, Canada

SCHEDULE

Thursday August 23	Friday August 24	Saturday August 25
CSCOP-TSOP Technical Session II Tribute to Dr. Fari Goodarzi Advances in Organic Petrology, Organic and Inorganic Geochemistry: Coal, Oil shales, Source Rocks; Paleo- and Recent-Environments and -Climates Chairs: TBA LUNCH CSCOP-TSOP Technical Session II Tribute to Dr. Fari Goodarzi Advances in Organic Petrology, Organic and Inorganic Geochemistry: Coal, Oil shales, Source Rocks; Paleo- and Recent-Environments and -Climates Chairs: TBA Posters: General Organic Petrology and Geochemistry Evening Conference Dinner Church and State Wineries and Vineyards	ICCP Commission Meetings LUNCH ICCP Commission Meetings ICCP Plenary session	Field Trip: Geology and Environs of Victoria to Salt Spring Island, British Columbia. Leaders: Dr Peter Mustard and Dr James McEachern Simon Fraser University 

CSCOP
Canadian Society for Coal Science and Organic Petrology

TSOP
The Society for Organic Petrology

International Committee for Coal and Organic Petrology
ICCP

2007 Joint Annual Meeting of The International Committee for Coal and Organic Petrology (ICCP, 59th Annual), The Society for Organic Petrology (TSOP, 24th Annual) and the Canadian Society for Coal and Organic Petrology (CSCOP, 31st Annual)

Unconventional Petroleum Systems &
Advances in Organic Petrology, Organic & Inorganic Geochemistry

Victoria, British Columbia, Canada
August 19-25, 2007
http://www.cscop-tsop-iccp-2007.com/

Venue

University of Victoria, Campus Convention Center;

Call for Abstracts

- Submit Abstracts for Technical Oral and Poster Presentations by April 15, 2007 to:
  Dr. Hamed Sanei,
  Geological Survey of Canada,
  3303 33rd St. N.W.,
  Calgary, Alberta, Canada, T2L 2A7.
- Send all abstracts via email:
  mailto:hsanei@nrcan.gc.ca
- Abstracts must be 200-300 words maximum, sent as Microsoft Word or text files; no figures and no special formatting required.
- Complete paper must be submitted by December 1st, 2007
- Oral Presentation: Each presentation will be 25 minutes long (20 minute talk with 5 minute question period)
- In email: Please state preference of Session, Poster, Oral, or either Oral/poster.

Registration

If you need a visitors visa to enter Canada to attend the conference please consult the nearest Canadian Embassy or consulate to determine what you need to obtain a visitors visa. You are responsible for obtaining your own visitors visa.

Full Registration includes ice-breaker, TSOP business Luncheon and coffee breaks.

The registration form is available in Word, PDF, and HTML format from the website http://www.cscop-tsop-iccp-2007.com/ or complete the form in this newsletter. Please send registration forms to Mr. Julito Reyes through either fax or email at:

Fax: +1-403-292-7159
mailto:jreyes@nrcan.gc.ca

Preliminary Conference Schedule

See pages 12 and 13 of this issue.

Post Meeting Field Trip to Salt Spring Island:

Field trip registration opens on May 1st. There is limited space for the field trip, therefore payment must be made in advance to confirm your spot. Limited to 40 participants only.

Contact Information

Technical program
Hamed Sanei
mailto:hsanei@nrcan.gc.ca
General Inquiries
Andrew Beaton
mailto:Andrew.Beaton@gov.ab.ca
Registration
Julito Reyes
mailto:jreyes@nrcan.gc.ca
Field Trip Information
Judith Potter
mailto:jupotter@shaw.ca

ICCP-TSOP-CSCOP Joint Meeting
Victoria, August 19-25th
Registration Form

Name: _____

Affiliation: _____

Address: _____

Telephone: _____

Fax: _____

E-mail: _____

Registration (payable in cash, bank draft or travellers cheques at meeting upon registration, unless further notice is given for other payment arrangements)
Personal cheques are **NOT** accepted.
If paying by cash please note that **ONLY** Canadian and U.S. dollars will be accepted.

Meetings & Conference

	PRICE	QUANTITY	SUB-TOTAL
Members:	Cdn $275.00	_____	_____
Non-members:	Cdn $300.00	_____	_____
Students:	Cdn $ 25.00	_____	_____
Guests:	Cdn $50.00	_____	_____
One-day registration:	Cdn $200.00	_____	_____
		TOTAL:	_____

Conference Dinner:

PRICE	QUANTITY	TOTAL
Cdn $ 65.00	_____	_____

Vegetarian dish requested: yes/no (please circle)

Post Meeting Field Trip (limited to 40 people):
Field trip prepayment required before June 30th, 2007
Contact Julito Reyes at jreyes@nrcan.gc.ca to discuss payment options.
Cost includes lunch and complimentary drinks. Dinner is not provided.

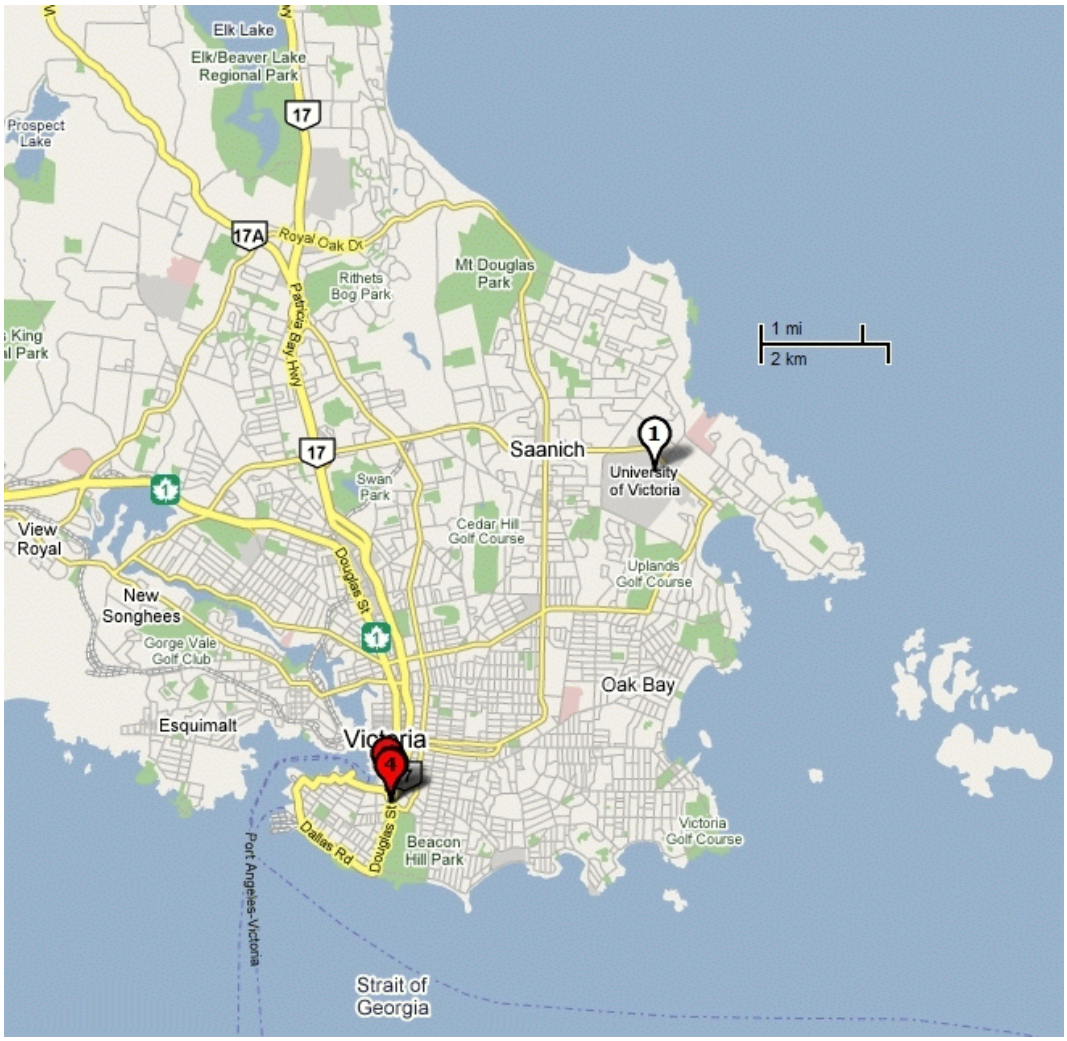
PRICE	QUANTITY	TOTAL
Cdn $200.00	_____	_____

NOTE: Individuals are responsible for arranging accommodation

Fax Form to:
Julito Reyes, Geological Survey of Canada, Calgary, Canada
FAX: +1-403-292-7159
Or Email digital scanned copy to mailto:jreyes@nrcan.gc.ca

Accommodation

If you need a visitors visa to enter Canada to attend the conference please consults the nearest Canadian Embassy or consulate to determine what you need to obtain a visitors visa. You are responsible for obtaining your own visitors visa.



Downtown Victoria accommodation, including Queen Victoria Hotel, indicated by red balloons; University accommodation indicated by white balloon.

1. Queen Victoria Hotel and Suites:

655 Douglas Street,
Victoria, B.C.,
Canada, V8V 2P9
TEL:+1-250-386-1312
Fax: +1-250-386-0687

Special Rates are ~ Cdn $150.00 single room only, plus taxes.

Delegates must make their own reservations.
http://www.QVHOTEL.com

NOTE: This downtown hotel is pick-up and drop-off point for daily morning and evening transportation to and from University of Victoria. It is about 20-25 minutes from the conference forum.

2. University of Victoria, Conference and Campus Housing:

Center Manager: Ruth Hall

TEL: +1-250-721-8657

Single Bed and Breakfast: Cdn $ 47.75
Twin/shared: Cdn $ 57.75
Cluster of four: Cdn $ 185.00
Contact Reservation clerk
http://web.uvic.ca/~housing/offcampus/

3. Additional recommended hotels and motels in downtown Victoria:

These 2 are within 200 m of pick-up and drop-off point at Queen Victoria Hotel, for daily morning and evening transportation to and from University of Victoria

Shamrock Suites on the Park

675 Superior Street,
Victoria, B.C.,
Canada, V8V 1V1
Toll Free: 1-800-294-5544
TEL: +1-250-385-8768;
FAX: +1-250-385-1837

Helms Inn

600 Douglas Street,
Victoria, B.C.,
Canada, V8V 2P8
Toll Free: 1-800-665-4356
TEL: +1-250-385-5767;
FAX: +1-250-385-2221

mailto:info@helmsinn.com
100 % Smoke free rooms

Membership Matters

New Members

Dipl.-Geol. Jan Brünsing , Germany

Jan is a graduate of the RWTH in Aachen. His diplom thesis was titled "The charge history of the Gidgealpa Oilfield, Cooper-Eromanga-Basins, Australia" which gave him a variety of skills in organic geochemistry, organic petrology and computing Jan is a well rounded person with a love of sports, travelling and perhaps even truck driving.

His application was supported by Prof. Dr Ralph Littke.

Dr Thomas Gentzis, USA

Tom Gentzis will already be well known to many of you. He graduated in 1981 with a B.Sc. in Geology from the University of Calgary; in 1985 with an M.Sc. From the University of Alberta and; in 1991 with a Ph.D. from The University of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Tom has in excess of 105 refereed publications in the disciplines of coal petrography, organic petrology, organic geochemistry, thermal maturation of dispersed organic matter, basin analysis, trace element geochemistry of coal and power plant emissions, coal utilization (combustion & gasification, liquefaction and co-processing), bitumen/heavy oil upgrading, sequestration of greenhouse gas emissions and coalbed methane exploration, hydrology, coal geomechanics

His application was supported by Dr Fari Goodarzi.

Dr MaryAnn Love Malinconico, USA

MaryAnn joined the U.S. Geological Survey last autumn as a postdoctoral fellow studying the organic petrology of materials recovered from core of the Chesapeake Bay impact crater. Her research is directed at understanding the thermal maturity and low-grade metamorphism of the core materials in order to model the thermal history of the crater. The approach is a combined study of vitrinite reflectance, spore-based thermal alteration index, and documentation of organic assemblages.

She is the author of a number of peer-reviewed journal articles on the maturity of different types of organic materials in eastern United States basins and is a widely-recognized expert on low-grade metamorphism.

Her application is supported by Paul Hackely and Petra David.

Dr Binarko Santoso, Indonesia

Dr Binarko Santoso studied at the AGP in Bandung and subsequently took a PhD degree at Curtin University in WA. He has a number of publications in Indonesian journals, most of these are in English and he has also published in Canadian and Australian journals on Australian Permian coals. Most of his work has been on the Tertiary coals of Indonesia.

He now works at TekMIRA in Bandung. This is an organization that is a research body set up for the Indonesian minerals industry. TekMIRA has a strong coal section, and the current Direktor of TekMIRA is Dr Bukin Daulay, an organic petrologist who is an associate member of ICCP.

TekMIRA has a set of pilot plants at Palimanan near Cirebon, NE of Bandung where coal dewatering, bitumen briquetting and carbonization research is undertaken under Dr Daulay's direction. Dr Santoso assists with these research programs and has undertaken work on a range of Indonesian coals especially those from Sumatera but with some work on Kalimantan coals.

His application was supported by Dr Alan Cook.

Directory Updates
November 2006 - March 2007

Boris **Alpern** - *E-mail address:*
boris.alpern@wanadoo.fr

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Petrobras Research and Development Center
Rua Horácio Macedo nº 950
Cidade Universitária - Ilha do Fundão
21941-915 Rio de Janeiro - RJ
BRAZIL
Tel.: +55-21-3865 6459
Fax: +55-21-3865 6799

Jan **Brünsing** - *New member*:
Dipl.-Geol. Jan Brünsing
Institute of Geology and Geochemistry of Petroleum and Coal
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Fax: +49-241 809 5152
mailto:bruensing@lek.rwth-aachen.de
http://www.lek.rwth-aachen.de/cms/

Kimon **Christanis**
Kimon has advanced from Associate to full Professor at the University of Patras. Congratulations, Kimon!

Barry R. **Clark** - *Contact details*:
Mr. Barry R. Clark
8 Kulgoa Road
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Alan **Davis** - *E-mail address:*
docadavis@charter.net

Vivien Mary **du Cann** - *Fax:*
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Thomas **Gentzis** - *New member:*
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Alexandar **Kostić** - *Street name:*
Đušina 7 [slavic character š]

Irena **Kostova-Dineva** - *Zipcode:*
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Joachim **Koch** - *E-mail:*
mailto:joachim.koch@superkabel.de

MaryAnn Love **Malinconico** - *New member:*
Dr MaryAnn Love **Malinconico** (A2)
U. S. Geological Survey
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mailto:mmalinconico@usgs.gov

Binarko **Santoso** - *New member:*
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Bandung 40211
INDONESIA
Tel.: +62-22-603 0483
Fax: +62-22-600 3373
mailto:binarkos@tekmira.esdm.go.id
http://www.tekmira.esdm.go.id/en

Maria A. **Tomica** - *E-mail address:*
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Angelika **Vieth** - *Telephone, fax:*
Tel.: +49-2151-897 292
Fax: +49-2151-897 543

Nikki **Wagner** - *E-mail address:*
mailto:nicola.wagner@wits.ac.za

R. M. Schwab, 20 March 2007
rudi.schwab@btinternet.com

If applicable please update your contact details with the General Secretary (who is responsible for membership) and the Honorary Treasurer (who administers the ICCP membership database).

Dr. Petra David
ICCP General Secretary
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

R M Schwab
Honorary Treasurer ICCP
Sustainable Energy C.B.
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United Kingdom
Ph. +44-1829-740 239
Fax +49-1212 666 500500
mailto:rudi.schwab@btinternet.com

Know Your Coal Petrologist #27

Which Polish - American is explaining exactly what is what to which tall German at Budapest in 2004? Answer page 23.

ALAGO Workshop

On behalf ALAGO (Latin-American Association of Organic Geochemistry), we would like to invite you to attend the V ALAGO Workshop: "Biodegradation and Heavy Oils" which will be held in Bogotá, Colombia on October 22-24, 2007.

The main objective of the event is to join specialists interested in biodegradation and heavy oils, to present works and discuss challenging aspects of the technology. The meeting should be a good opportunity to discuss state-of-the-art concepts, accomplishments and pitfalls, case studies, and future directions related to these topics. The importance of heavy oils is increasing both in industry and in the research studies and this will be an excellent opportunity to know the technology level reached.

For additional information and online inscription: www.alagoworkshop2007.com

Best regards,
Cesar Mora
Gerente GEMS/Bogotá-Colombia
mailto:cmora@gemsltda.com
www.gemsltda.com
phone 57-1-6108144

New ICCP Working Group on Fly Ash

A new working group entitled: Identification and Petrographic Classification of Components in Fly Ashes, has started last year in Commission III

The main objectives of this WG are:

★ To identify all the organic (unburned carbons) and inorganic components in Fly ashes by using optical microscopy (petrographic methods).

★ To classify all these components and so, to establish an ICCP classification which can be internationally accepted.

The conveners are:

Isabel Suárez-Ruiz & Bruno Valentim.

People interested in participating in this New Working Group are requested to send a mail to the following address:

mailto:isruiz@incar.csic.es

News from TSOP

President's Letter
from Jeff Quick

"What do you do for living?" the barber asked as I gazed through the window at the illuminated Salt Lake City skyline. It was a late winter evening and I had stopped at the barbershop to get a haircut. After a moment, I replied - "I study coal." "Coal?" he asked, snip-snip, "why do you study that?" snip-snip, "we don't burn coal anymore" snip-snip, "do we?"

The importance of our work is not always appreciated. But, as my barber will attest, it is a story that I believe in telling. Besides advancing scientific knowledge, TSOP members work to find new energy sources, maximize resource recovery, improve industrial efficiency, and mitigate environmental problems. In short, our work, your work, is important.

One place your work will be appreciated is at our annual meeting in Victoria, British Columbia. This year's meeting provides a special opportunity to meet with our colleagues and friends from the International Committee for Coal and Organic Petrology (ICCP). I am certain that our shared passion for fossil organic matter in rocks will stimulate useful and memorable discussion. So, skip the haircut and let's have a real conversation in Victoria!

Jeff Quick
TSOP President (06-07)

Eds note: this letter is reproduced in full from the March 2007 TSOP newsletter with kind permission of Jeff Quick.

ICCP Archives

At the 2005 meeting in Patras, Council considered a request from Prof. Dr Manuel Lemos de Sousa to hand administration of the ICCP archives to Dr Deolinda Flores at the University of Porto. As a result, Dr Flores is in charge of the ICCP archives. She has now completed the rather onerous task of cataloguing all of the available material.

The catalogued documents fall into the following categories:

documents from Dr Alan Davis
documents from Dr Boris Alpern
documents from Dr Harold Smith
documents from Prof. William Spackman
documents from Dr Monika Wolf
ICCP News
ICCP Publication
Membership Directories
Miscellaneous

Included in the archived items of various individuals are minutes of meetings, commissions and working groups. Deolinda has meticulously numbered and recorded each document. Full listings of the archived documents and means to access them will be made in coming editions of ICCP News.

Please note that while a number of valuable contributions have been made to create these archives, a significant number of documents will still be missing. As the lists are printed, members are asked to contribute any materials which will help to complete the archives and make them into a valuable set of research documents.

Full details of the following two new publications can be found on pages 53 to 56 of ICCP News #39, November 2006

Now available

ICCP Training Material on Vitrinite Reflectance Measurements in Dispersed Organic Matter

The Qualifying Vitrinite for DOM Reflectance Analysis working group is pleased to present a set of documents and samples which constitute excellent training material for learning about the appearance of dispersed vitrinite in rocks and about the measurement of its reflectance. The training set consists of a CD and four mounted samples, although the CD alone can be also of interest. The CD contains the results achieved in the WG during the course of three round robin exercises and allow you to perform the analysis and test your results against the pool.

The WG has been rather successful and always had over 17 participants. The statistical significance of the results is therefore high.

The objective of the WG was the establishment of a system to classify dispersed vitrinite particles according to their quality for reflectance measurements. A system proposed by J. Koch in 1999 was initially discussed. The first round robin of the WG (2002) consisted on the classification of vitrinite images according to an agreed qualifying system in which Q1 represented the highest quality and Q5 the lowest one. In the next year an improved system was tested with slightly modified definitions also based on images. More than 300 images of vitrinite from source rocks and oil shales of different origin and maturity and its quality classification derived from the interlaboratory exercises are included in the CD. The layout is shown in Figure 2. The information on the origin of the sample and results of assignments are only shown when the bottom (i) is clicked and therefore the person visualizing the image has the time to take a decision about the particle. The results of the 2003 exercise were good enough for testing the system on microscopy samples. The last exercise (2004) consisted on the analysis of four samples of different origin and organic matter type.

In summary, the CD contains the individual classification of the images, the conclusions of each exercise as published in the ICCP news and in the International Journal of Coal Geology and the datasheets, which allow any new participant to test their results against the group.

CD Content

The programs used to prepare the documents are the Microsoft Office Suite. You still will be able to run the Power Point presentations and open the *.pdf documents without the microsoft programs but they are needed to operate the excel documents.

A full listing of the files contained on the CD can be found on page 54 of ICCP News #39, November 2006. The files include all material relating to the 2002, 2003 and 2004 round robin exercises.

The Training set is available through the ICCP editor (Peter Crosdale) at a cost of $150US for non-ICCP members and $50US for ICCP members. The CD alone can be acquired for $20US.

Full details for purchasing can be found on page 24 of this issue.

Now available

Atlas of Anthropogenic Particles

A digital atlas of anthropogenic particles is available for distribution. The atlas has been put together by Commission II ICCP working group "Environmental Applications of Coal and Organic Petrology."

The atlas includes 543 images compiled from 2002 to 2005. Most images were taken under a reflected light microscope (both with dry objective and in oil), although some images are included from scanning electron microscopes (SEM) and transmission electron microscopes (TEM). Only images from well-defined sources are included in the atlas, but the details of each description vary,

depending upon the level of confidentiality related to the source.

The main purpose of this atlas is to help to identify and describe anthropogenic particles from any environment or site of deposition and determine their source. To serve this purpose, images are grouped into two sections: 1) anthropogenic particles classified by source, including particles from well-defined sources (for example, power plants, coke plants); and 2) anthropogenic particles classified by the site of their occurrence (for example, soil, air, water).

A table showing structure of the atlas and the number of images included can be found on page 55 of ICCP News 39, November 2006.

The Atlas of Anthropogenic Particles is available for purchase from and the Indiana Geological Survey, Indiana University http://igs.indiana.edu/survey/bookstore/index.cfm and ICCP (details page 24). Price: $20 US + $5 US packing and handling.

Full reference: *Atlas of Anthropogenic Particles, 2006. An Environmental Application of the Organic Petrology Working Group, International Committee for Coal and Organic Petrology (ICCP), Indiana Geological Survey Open-File Study 06-01.*

The CD system requirements are:

* Intel® Pentium® processor-based personal computer or higher,
* Microsoft® Windows 2000, Windows XP, and PowerPoint 2000 or later
* 256 MB of available RAM on Windows® 2000 and Windows® XP
* 75 MB of available hard-disk space
* CD drive
* VGA monitor (SVGA recommended, 800 X 600 screen resolution minimum with high-color 16-bit mode)
* Mouse or other pointing device

The CDs have not been tested to see if they are Mac compliant. The CD user-interface will not run on a Mac, however, the PowerPoint file on the CD should open on a Mac.

ICCP Services

★ ICCP Reflectance Standard

Check the calibration of your reflectance standard against the ICCP standard!

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

Director - Organic Petrology
Coal & Organic Petrology Services Pty Ltd
P.O. Box 174
Sans Souci, NSW 2229
Australia
Ph: +61-2-9524 0403 / Fax +61-2-9526 7083
mailto:walter.pickel@organicpetrology.com

Also available through

Dr David Pearson
David E. Pearson & Associates Ltd.
4277 Houlihan Place
Victoria, British Columbia V8N
Canada
Ph:+1-250 477 2548 / Fax:+1-250 477 4775
mailto:dpearson@coalpetrography.com

★ Accreditation Programs

- Maceral Group Analysis of Coals
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- Vitrinite Reflectance of Coals
  convenor: Dr Kimon Christanis

- Coal Blend Analysis
  convenor: Dr Isabel Suárez Ruiz
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- Vitrinite Reflectance of Dispersed Organic Matter
  convenor: Dr Alan Cook
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  Keiraville
  NSW 2500
  Australia
  Phone +61-2-42 299 843 / Fax +61-2 4229 9624
  mailto:alanccook@ozemail.com.au

For more information, contact the convenors of the programs.

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WANTED TO BUY

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- ICCP Handbook 1st and 2nd Editions; Proceedings 3rd ICCP Meeting
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Answer to Know Your Coal Petrologist #26 and #27

A laser pointer, a lap-top and a glass of wine. Yes, this is surely pointing the way forward for Stavros Kalaitzidis **(KYCP #26)** at the 2004 Budapest meeting. It is a pleasure to see how the old technology of a glass of wine stands the test of time.

Not te be outdone by the wonders of modern gadgetry displayed by Stavros, **Maria Masterlerz** is furiously waving a CD at **Dirk Prinz (KYCP #27)**. We all know that had this photograph been taken more recently, then Maria would have a had a DVD or even more likely a memory stick in her hand. Again, it is miraculous how an old technology, such as waving a stick at somebody, can still have an effect.

WHAT'S HAPPENING

30 April - 3 May 2007
Coal Prep 2007, Lexington KY, USA
http://coalaggprepshow.com/

7 - 11 May 2007
WOCA - World of Coal Ash, Covington KY, USA
Contact: Jim Hower
mailto:hower@caer.uky.edu
http://www.worldofcoalash.org/

18 - 25 August 2007
ICCP / TSOP / CSPC, Victoria, Canada.
Contact: Andrew Beaton
mailto:Andrew.Beaton@gov.ab.ca
http://www.cscop-tsop-iccp-2007.com/
See pages 12 -17 of this issue

28 - 31 August 2007
2007 International Conference on Coal Science and Technology: ICCS&T, Nottingham, UK.
mailto:Colin.snape@nottingham.ac.uk
http://www.2007iccst.org/

10 - 14 September 2007
23rd International Organic Geochemistry Meeting (IMOG07), Devon, England.
http://www.eaog.org/meetings/meetings.html

10 - 14 September 2007
24th Annual International Pittsburgh Coal Conference, Johannesburg, South Africa.
mailto:pitt2007@sasol.com

15 - 19 November 2007
World Energy Congress, Rome, Italy.
mailto:miket@pennwell.com
http://www.rome2007.it

Planned Future ICCP Meetings

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

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- ★ *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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Atlas of Anthropogenic Particles

A digital atlas of anthropogenic particles largely derived from fossil fuel sources. The atlas contains 543 images grouped by source and by site of occurrence. For details, see ICCP News No. 39, November 2006 pp 55 - 56.

Cost: $25USD including postage

Invoice requests and payments to
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Coorparoo, Qld 4151
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ICCP Training Material on Vitrinite Reflectance Measurements in Dispersed Organic Matter

A CD and set of 4 polished grain mounts to be used as training material for learning about the appearance of dispersed vitrinite in rocks and about the measurement of its reflectance. Only a limited number of grain mounts are available. CDs can be purchased separately. For details, see ICCP News No. 39, November 2006 pp 53 - 54.

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CD + polished sample set $50USD including postage (ICCP / TSOP member)
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