



Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year!



COAL NEWS

NEW ZEALAND

Consultation on Draft Replacement Minerals Programme for Minerals and Coal

The Ministry of Energy recently released the Draft Replacement Minerals Programme for Minerals and Coal for statutory public and iwi consultation process. The programme will ensure the continued efficient allocation of rights to prospect, explore and mine for minerals and coal, and a fair financial return to the Crown as owner. The Crown Minerals Act 1991 requires the Minister of Energy to issue minerals programmes, review them within ten years and issue replacement programmes.

The draft programme proposes an allocation regime that the Ministry argue will provide increased certainty and transparency in administering the Crown Minerals Act 1991 and this should strengthen the confidence of exploration companies in investing in New Zealand. The main changes result primarily from a desire to increase competition for prospective acreage, to simplify the royalty regime, to better align the programme with the Act and Regulations, to reduce compliance costs and to improve the clarity of the drafting. It does not deal with environmental issues connected with mineral allocation, which are regulated under the Resource Management Act 1991.

Pike River coal mine construction to begin after green light given

Construction of the 10 km access route into Pike River Coal Company's (PRCC) project site is expected to begin soon following the final investment decision to go ahead with the new West Coast underground mine. The decision to proceed with the Pike River project (inland from Greymouth) came after Saurashtra Fuels Private Ltd, India's largest private coke manufacturer, acquired a 10.6% stake (or NZ\$17M investment) in PRCC.

Solid Energy's record sales and production but write-downs dent profit

Solid Energy New Zealand established record coal production of 4.46M tonnes in the financial year to June 2005, about 6% more than the 4.21 Mtonnes produced the previous year. Record sales of NZ\$400.8M for 2005 produced an operating surplus of NZ\$54.9M (before write-downs and tax) for Solid Energy.

The pre-tax asset write-downs of NZ\$46M relate to underground mining difficulties in New Zealand's challenging geological conditions. At Spring Creek underground mine, near Greymouth (NZ\$28M) coal extraction was suspended for seven months during the year while a comprehensive review of development and mining systems and practices was carried out.

The company has managed a difficult year operationally and is in a strong position to maximise continuing demand for coal within the country as a low cost energy option for industry and internationally for New Zealand's unique coking coals.

L&M Coal Seam Gas granted new permit in Southland

L&M Coal Seam Gas Ltd has been awarded a new coal seam gas permit in Southland. The permit covers a 387 km² area around the central Southland town of Winton, north of Invercargill. L&M has three lignite permits in the Ashers-Waituna area in southern Southland, from Edendale to near Invercargill and at Matura. It also holds another permit over the mainly sub-bituminous Ohai coalfield in western Southland.

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The company has focused on southern coal resources with three additional permits in Otago, two over Maniototo lignite deposits and another over the Kaitangata sub-bituminous field. L&M Coal Seam Gas Ltd now holds 10 of the 23 coal seam gas permits in the country.

L&M Lignite investigates oil and power from lignite

L&M Lignite holds five exploration permits over seven of the largest lignite fields in New Zealand and is looking at establishing a liquid fuel or petrochemical plant based on these fields. 50,000 barrels a day of high-quality Fischer-Tropsch diesel and 500 MW of electricity could be produced from an 18M tonnes a year lignite mine. L&M plans to commit to pre-feasibility studies by January and have those studies completed by late 2006, with a full feasibility study planned for the following year. A stage one plant operational by 2010 is planned; one of the advantages of the process is that it could be developed using modular units with a 10,000 barrels/day output.

Chinese delegation studies Huntly East underground safety systems

After recent briefings in Wellington, a Chinese coal mine safety delegation visited Solid Energy's Huntly East underground mine. The contingent represented regional, state and national levels of mine safety responsibility and came to New Zealand to learn more about this country's coal mine safety systems. Solid Energy managers at Huntly East Mine discussed in depth the supervision, continuous training and risk management systems that have contributed to East Mine's very good safety record.

Briefing papers warn of gas shortfall

The Ministry of Economic Development (MED) outlined the potential problem of a gas shortfall between 2010 and 2014 in its briefing papers to the new Energy Minister. A gas shortage would mainly affect power companies that produce electricity using gas. New Zealand either had to discover new reserves of gas within the next two to three years, or needed to be able to implement alternatives. Although importing liquefied natural gas (LNG) was a decision for power companies, the papers say policy matters would involve the Government. Energy companies would need to make a large capital investment and would have to commit to importing substantial volumes of gas. Companies might therefore ask the Government for a financial underwrite.

INTERNATIONAL NEWS

Mining ministers agree to pricing transparency

At a recent meeting of the 21-member Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) economies, top mining officials agreed to join forces to fight price fluctuations in mineral resources through information exchanges and technology cooperation. They also accepted the need to remove trade barriers to facilitate regional trade in natural resources.

However, South Korea cautioned on the proposal for strategic stockpiles of key commodities, with producer countries, instead preferring to let market forces have a greater say, with greater transparency. APEC delegates also expressed a common view on the need to step up technology cooperation and to promote environmentally friendly resources development. Participants agreed to enhance the APEC Network of Minerals and Energy Data, a database of mineral resources and infrastructure so as to promote exploration and development in APEC economies.

Coal challenging gas as power-plant fuel

Coal is starting to challenge natural gas as the fuel of choice for new power plants. This is because coal prices are relatively lower and not so volatile. The mining industry is upbeat about demand to turn coal into synthetic fuels like diesel or gas, it also urged greater efforts to develop technology to clean up the fuel's emissions as the prospects improve for coal-fired stations.

Demand for coal is growing faster than expected, rising 25% in the last three years, to 1.1 billion tonnes. Coal is the only fuel with sustainable growth. Coal has stepped up to fill the void left by the limitations on oil and gas. The International Energy Agency (IEA) says coal will continue to dominate electricity generation with a 40% share, as most of the world's supplies are conveniently located in the strongest and fastest growing economies, the United States, China and India.

BHP Billiton offers credits with coal

BHP Billiton is enticing customers to buy coal by offering emission credits, shipping and inventory management. Coal, which provides a quarter of the world's energy, faced competition from alternatives. BHP Billiton mines coal in



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Australia and SA and sells it through its trading headquarters in The Hague, Netherlands. There was an "increasing correlation" between coal prices and gas and oil costs, increasing the possibility of users switching energy sources.

How coal is cleaning up its act

Coal is back on the agenda as a serious player in meeting the world's future energy demands. The recent volatility in the markets for oil and gas, combined with concern of an "energy gap" between rising demand and supply constraints, has positioned coal as a realistic option - both economically and politically. Politicians and industry experts hope the development of "clean coal technology" will also make the fuel environmentally acceptable among climate conscious citizens.

The latest figures from the International Energy Agency (IEA) project coal use to increase by 1.4% a year until 2030, when annual demand will reach nearly 7.3 billion tonnes - almost one billion tonnes more than present levels and the growth in demand is being driven by emerging economies.

The unprecedented rate that China is building new coal-fired power stations has shifted the debate from should we burn coal, to how. Clean coal technology (CCT) has entered policy parlance as an umbrella term for all the various strands of research and development to improve the environmental performance of coal-fired plants. The efficiency of traditional boilers used in coal stations has been steadily improving and can rival the efficiency of gasification plants.



Coal Trading Handbook 2005/2006

The Coal Trading Handbook is an exhaustive analysis of the US and global coal markets with a comprehensive coverage of coal trading techniques and risk management strategies. It is a product for companies with 'coal capital' at risk: hedge funds, electric utilities, coal companies, merchant generators, banks, energy traders, bankers, energy analysts, railroads, barge lines and PUC commissioners. It is a reference manual and a trading manual wrapped up into one. A six-page, detailed table of contents, a five-page Introduction to the Coal Trading Handbook and/or excerpts from twenty-one chapters can be downloaded from Doyle Trading Consultants' website: <http://www.coaltradinghandbook.com>.

Coal, oil will still dominate energy use (Australia)

The Australian Bureau of Agricultural & Resource Economics (ABARE) predicts that coal and oil will continue to meet most of Australia's energy needs in the long term, accounting for around 70% of primary energy consumption in 2029-30 from 76% in 2003-04. Use of these fuels will underpin medium term growth of 2.1% a year in primary energy consumption through 2009-10, while long term energy demand will grow at an average rate of 1.9% a year. Australia's energy mix will be buffeted by some major forces and changes in coming decades. Australia is projected to remain a net energy exporter. However, its reliance on imported liquid fuels, including oil and refined petroleum products, will jump sharply in the absence of any major local discoveries. Coal exports are projected to double to more than 440M tonnes a year by 2029-30.

Council supports mining exploration tax break push (Australia)

The Minerals Council of Australia will support a proposal to offer tax breaks for mining companies exploring for new energy and mineral deposits. Industry Minister Ian Macfarlane has confirmed he will put a tax break plan to Cabinet, aimed at inclusion in next year's Budget. Minerals Council denies the tax concessions are about lining the pockets of mining companies and says they will ease impediments to exploration

Gem-rich country turns to coal (Botswana)

Botswana is renowned for both its diamonds and coal deposits. Recent estimates place its coal resources at 200-billion tons, which is more impressive than South Africa's recoverable coal reserves in 1998 of 61-billion short tons.



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The Kgaswe resource could see Morupule Colliery Limited (MCL) expanding its annual output by a factor of 20 to reach mega-mine status. The mine was commissioned to serve the needs of the Bamangwato Concessions Limited (BCL) copper-nickel mine, and the power station that was established by the Botswana Power Corporation (BPC) to serve the mine. The coal is railed some 150 km to the mine and power station situated at Selebi-Phikwe. Production at MCL has increased steadily from 145,000 t/y in 1973 to just less than a million tons in 2004.

Sino-Polish engineering joint venture planned (China)

China National Coal Mining Engineering Equipment Group Corp (CME), a subsidiary of China National Coal Group, plans to set up a joint venture with a Polish company, Zabrzanskie Mechanical Works, to tap into the coal shearer manufacturing business. The Chinese coal-mining equipment provider has developed a series of machines with its own patents, and its major products such as powered roof supports and conveyors have enjoyed a relatively high market share in China. However, it does not produce coal shearers. CME aims to be China's No 1 and one of the world leaders supplying coal mining equipment.

Extinguishing fires and cutting coal loss (China)

China has recently announced new plans to extinguish all coalfield fires by 2015 to save millions of tonnes of high-quality coal and stop the pollution the fires are causing. China's coalfield fires are based mainly in Ningxia, Inner Mongolia and Xinjiang. They are reported to cause an annual loss of around 13M tonnes of coal. It is said the fires can be stopped by drilling bores, infusing with water and slurry and attempting to cover the fire.

Seeking coal solution in attempt to beat oil crisis (China)

Yanzhou Coal plans to open a 500,000-tonne methanol plant in Shaanxi in about two years. China International Capital predicts demand for methanol in China will reach 5.72M tonnes this year. Enerchina Holdings aims to produce 400,000 to 600,000 tonnes of methanol per year. With oversupply a distinct possibility, the success of coal gasification may depend on the export market and China's push for clean energy in the future. Shanxi province, the first in China to develop methanol-powered cars, is one of the few places to have encouraged the use of alternative fuels in taxis.

Shandong-based Jiutai Energy aims to increase its total production capacity by up to six times. It has tied up with America's Rockefeller Foundation and has ambitions to build a 1M tonne-a-year dimethyl ether (DME) project in Inner Mongolia. Alternatively, the project could produce up to 1.5M tonnes per year of methanol. DME, which can also be derived from the coal gasification process, is used in solvents. It is also a clean-burning alternative to liquefied petroleum gas, diesel fuel and gasoline. Jiutai already has a 150,000-tonne DME project.

Liquefaction, power for Xinjiang coal (China)

China's western Xinjiang province wants to use its coal reserves, 40% of the national total, for power generation and to produce synthetic fuels. The government is targeting 100M tonnes of output for 2020. Although much of this can be expensive or difficult to extract — and Beijing is wary of unrest among the area's Uighur minority — it is vital to a country that already relies on imports to meet over 40% of its crude oil needs.

UK, Norway sign pact to cut North Sea carbon emissions (Europe)

The UK and Norwegian governments have agreed to jointly pursue efforts to dramatically reduce carbon emissions in the vast North Sea oil and gas fields. The agreement enjoins both countries to explore ways to encourage the injection and permanent storage of CO₂ beneath the North Sea. Known as carbon sequestration, the technology can be used to separate CO₂ from coal and gas-fired power stations, which is then pumped into depleted oil fields via disused pipelines. This technology could cut CO₂ emissions from power stations by up to 90%. The UK, Norway and surrounding North Sea rim countries have tremendous potential for injection and permanent storage of CO₂ waste which will go a long way to help cut greenhouse gas emissions.

CIL to set up mines overseas (India)

Coal India Ltd (CIL) wants to acquire stakes in either running coal mines or a coal block in South Africa, Australia, Indonesia, Zimbabwe and Mozambique capable of producing metallurgical coal (used for manufacturing steel) and low ash, non-coking coal (used for producing power).

Denisovskaya coal-mining project (Russia)

Mitsui & Co recently concluded a joint venture agreement with Russia's Evraz Group S.A. to take part in the Denisovskaya coal-mining project in the Sakha (Yakutia) Republic of the Russian Federation. Once all conditions of the agreement are met, Mitsui will purchase a 30% stake in Evraz's Cyprus-based investment company and accept the private placement of additional investment as well. Evraz and Mitsui will own 70% and 30%, respectively, of the



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project. The coal mine will begin production in autumn 2006. Scheduled to go fully operational in 2008, the mine will produce 2.4M tonnes of coking coal and 1.2M tonnes of thermal coal annually.

Coal export capacity set to expand (South Africa)

South Africa's coal export capacity is set to expand from 72M tonnes to 92M tonnes by 2009 at the Richards Bay Coal terminal (RBCT). The initial 4M tonnes capacity, currently filled by the terminal's present owners, will be made available to black empowerment collieries by April 2006, followed by 6M tonnes as the South Dunes terminal is expanded. The remaining 10M tonnes will be allocated by subscription though, again, favouring black empowerment interests. Once the allocations have been decided, and that should be soon, decisions can be taken as to how existing inland rail infrastructure will be designed and expanded to serve the appropriate collieries.

SCT plan coal venture (Thailand)

SCT Co., a distribution unit of Siam Cement PCL plans to buy a majority stake in, or start a joint venture with, an Indonesian coal mine next year. The move is part of the company's plan to diversify into energy-related businesses, and is intended to help the company meet its revenue and sales target. With oil prices reaching record highs this year, domestic demand for coal is expected to rise to 15.4M tonnes by 2009, compared with 10M tonnes at present - 90% of which is imported, as industrial users seek alternatives to oil.

Possible new coal mine (UK)

The UK Coal Authority has offered Corus UK Ltd, a major steel producer, a conditional underground licence together with an exploration licence and option for lease for the Margam West underground coal reserves situated in Wales. Corus estimates that the site contains a resource of 36M tonnes of coking coal. It is expected that Corus will now undertake a feasibility study to determine the viability of an underground mine.

Peabody Energy launches new information campaign for coal (USA)

A new information campaign "**Yeah, Coal Can Do That**" sponsored by Peabody Energy puts the spotlight on coal as America's 21st Century energy source that can be converted into clean electricity, natural gas, transportation fuels and even hydrogen. Under the headline: "Energy for the 21st Century," the campaign points out the many coal conversion technologies that can improve U.S. energy costs and reduce reliance on foreign oil and liquefied natural gas. Other themes include abundance, affordability and clean use. To further discuss coal's versatility and ability to meet growing U.S. energy needs, Peabody has launched CoalCanDoThat.com. The website includes information about coal's growing role in clean electricity, coal-to-gas, coal- to-liquids and hydrogen.

Twenty Mile to increase production (USA)

Peabody Energy expects coal production from its Twenty Mile Mine to increase almost 40% in the next 3 years, as growing demand for electricity leads to more demand for coal. The mine aims to hire 80 more employees this year, boosting total employment to almost 500. Twenty Mile Mine, which the company says is one of the most productive U.S. underground coal mines, produced 8.7M tonnes of coal last year. Annual production is expected to reach 12M tonnes over the next 3 years. Peabody Energy also plans to replace the current longwall mining system at Twenty Mile with a new US\$60M longwall system to boost efficiency and productivity.

Pine Valley commissions coal preparation plant (USA)

Pine Valley Mining Corporation announced that it had commissioned the Willow Creek coal preparation plant. The coal preparation plant will provide the Mine with the capability of producing coking coal in addition to the low volatile pulverized coal injection coal it currently produces. It will also provide greater flexibility in producing a range of coking and PCI coal products by targeting ash levels that differentiate its coal from competitors in the market. The company expects to commence mining its coking coal seams in late 2005 and anticipates shipping trial cargoes of this coal to prospective long term customers over the next few months. Pine Valley is completing the installation of coal mining, crushing, preparation and handling facilities that will support an annual mine production capacity of 2.2M tonnes of product coal or greater.

TECHNOLOGY NEWS

CO₂ Capture and Storage Seminar (Wellington, New Zealand)

At a CO₂ capture and storage seminar in Wellington on 6 December, attendees heard Dr Tony Espie, Senior Reservoir Engineer with BP Exploration, give details of BP's research projects in CO₂ capture and storage including the 'In Salah Gas Project' in the middle of Algeria, and the 'Decarbonised Fuel Project' in Scotland. In addition, Dr Peter Cook, Chief Executive of the Australian Cooperative Research Centre for Greenhouse Gas Technologies, gave a



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presentation on the International CO₂CRC Programme, as well as a look at the Otway Basin Project in Victoria, Australia.

In Salah Gas is a joint venture between BP and Sonatrach, the Algerian state oil and gas company and Statoil. The project includes: compression; CO₂ separation and re-injection; and condensate stabilisation capabilities at four sites within the 23,000 km² gas fields in the Sahara desert. The project is divided into three parts:

- a 25M m³/day hydrocarbon gas development costing US\$2.4 billion
- a 1.1M tonnes/year CO₂ storage project costing US\$100M; and
- a CO₂ Storage monitoring project costing US\$30M.

The Scottish project – producing ‘decarbonised’ fuel and using it for power generation – will convert natural gas to hydrogen and CO₂, then use the hydrogen gas as fuel for a 350MW power station, and export the CO₂ to a North Sea oil reservoir for increased oil recovery and storage.

The Otway Project is the first of its kind in the Southern Hemisphere, it involves extracting the naturally occurring CO₂ and methane from a natural gas well, separating the methane from the CO₂ and using the methane to drive a compressor. The compressor condenses the CO₂ to liquid so it can be transported via pipeline to the well-head of a depleted natural gas field. The compressed CO₂ is injected some 2080 metres underground into a depleted gas field where it should be stored for thousands of years. Stringent monitoring activities at all stages of the process will enable the researchers to track the migration of the CO₂ underground.

Both presentations can be found at www.cleancoal.org.nz.

DOE awards \$2.6 Million to boost combustion efficiency in industrial boilers

The US Department of Energy (DOE) recently announced the selection of three new combustion technology research and development (R&D) projects that will receive nearly US\$2.6M in total cost shared funding over the next two years. The selected R&D teams plan to develop advanced industrial boilers that deliver superior energy and environmental performance. By 2020, these boiler technologies are expected to reduce energy use in industrial boilers by 7%, saving industry \$2 billion per year in energy costs. Combustion systems use nearly 3/4 of all energy consumed in US manufacturing.

The “Modular, High Efficiency, Low Emissions Package Boiler” project (with Babcock and Wilcox) aims to develop an advanced, industrial size, water tube steam generation system with multi-stage combustion and low emission burner equipment. The boiler and burner system design will also be enhanced to improve thermal and emission performance. The “Super Boiler” project aims to apply successfully demonstrated second generation technology for large, high pressure water tube boilers (using new concepts including a flash evaporation cooler and staged transport membrane condenser in a compact design). The “Multi-Staged Printed Circuit Boiler for Industrial Use” project (whose team includes a university and company from Australia) aims to develop and demonstrate a small footprint, lightweight boiler with high efficiencies, ultra-low emissions, and multi-fuel capability.

The collaborative R&D teams for the three new projects include seven private companies and research organisations, two national laboratories, and three universities. In 2007, one or two of the projects will be selected for field testing, with the industry cost share increasing to 50%.

Tie up for coal gasification

Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) Videsh Ltd and Coal India have joined hands to take up coal gasification using technology from Russia’s Skochinsky Institute of Mining to convert underground coal into methane gas to be used as fuel in industries for supplementing the availability of domestic natural gas. The MOU for undertaking the pilot project was signed to begin commercial production of gas through underground coal gasification (UCG) by 2009.

A detailed feasibility report (DFR) for launching a commercial project will be prepared by the end of next year on the basis of the results of the pilot project. ONGC has already entered into MOUs with Gujarat Mineral Development Corp, Gujarat Industries Power and Neyveli Lignite Corp for converting unminable coal and lignite reserves into gas. An agreement with Singareni Collieries is expected to be signed in the near future.



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New design grate stoker

Dunphy Combustion has designed and manufactured a new design of chain grate stoker on behalf of customers in Indonesia. The first of 12 large chain grate stoker units, together with all the associated ancillary equipment, has already been shipped. The new CG41 plant is designed for burning up to 10 tonnes of coal/hour. The control system includes variable speed drive, coal feed and grate speed as well as FD and ID fan control. The range will be extended from the end of the year to include variants which will efficiently burn a wide range of different fuels—including pelletised waste, recovered waste effluent and sewage and brown coal.



Scientists develop diamond composite that could help mining

A new material so sharp and tough it can cut through cast iron and granite without wearing out could make coal mining safer, cheaper and more productive. Two Southern Illinois University materials scientists have developed a composite consisting of nickel, aluminum, metal carbide and industrial diamond powders processed at temperatures over 1,400°C. The material has been found to be 800 times more wear resistant than the toughest commercial carbide being used by Robert Bosch Tool Company. The material could be used in mining coal, machining metal, drilling for oil, cutting rock, masonry or ceramic tile.

Inventor's new drying process could boost the value of coal

Dr Don Dunlop, a chemical engineer with 50 years' experience, believes he has solved the problem of removing water from coal while keeping the fuel from spontaneously catching fire. There is so much water in coal, up to 30%, that removing it could save millions of dollars in shipping costs. Dunlop wants to build a 100,000 tonnes/year plant using his fluid bed drying process in Eastern Montana.

Dunlop's process involves mixing air heated to around 600°C with recycled gas in one reactor, then running the coal particles through. This neutralizes the explosive elements in the coal and removes the most active oxygen in the coal responsible for spontaneous combustion. In addition, the coal is ground into small chunks and then processed and heated in a bubbling chemical reaction. The process is effective because it uses all three heating methods: conduction, convection and radiation.

New chute linings developed

New Trellex ceramic wear lining from Metso Minerals substantially increases transfer chute wear life on bucket wheel excavators and cross-pit spreaders in a German high capacity lignite coal mine. In a joint co-operation between Metso Minerals business line Wear Protection and Conveying and mine operator Vattenfall Nochten to increase the change-out interval on transfer chute linings in the Nochten open pit mine, Metso has developed a new, patent pending, Trellex Poly-Cer HD. The new linings have allowed the time span between changes on the bucket wheel excavator to be hugely increased, from just 2 weeks to 6 months.

Vattenfall has 3 mines in Eastern Germany, one of which is the Nochten Mine, which produces up to 18 M tonnes/year of lignite. The open pit operation is the main source of coal for the neighbouring Boxberg power station plant and the nearby Schwarze Pumpe briquette plant. The lignite seam thickness at Nochten varies between 10 and 15 m and is found below overburden of 60 to 100 m deep. The coal has a heating value of 8,7 MkJ/kg, a water content of some 56% and its sulphur content is about 0.7%. Overburden is excavated with bucket wheel excavators and is deposited on the opposite side of the pit. It is moved there with an F60 cross-pit spreader (a large mobile conveying bridge), consisting of transfer units with conveyor belts 60 m above the floor of the pit where the lignite is mined. The cross-pit spreader weighs 27,000 t and with its 600 m length is thought to be the largest mobile plant in the world.

EVENTS

Conference on coal power: understanding the challenges of ownership and development in the next decade Naples, FL, USA, 26-27 Jan 2006 IPED, Inc., 401 Ninth Street, NW, 8th Floor South, Washington, DC 20004, USA Tel: +1 202 331 9230 Fax: +1 202 585 8748 Email: info@ipedinc.net Internet: www.ipedinc.net



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United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) 8th session of Ad Hoc Group of Experts on Coal in Sustainable Development Geneva, Switzerland, 2-3 Feb 2006 Catherine Pierre, Industrial Restructuring, Energy and Enterprise Development Division, Palais des Nations, CH-1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland Tel: +41 22 917 4140 Fax: +41 22 917 0038 Email: Catherine.pierre@unece.org

McCloskey's 15th Asian coal conference 2006 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, 21-22 Feb 2006 Georgina Lucey, The McCloskey Group, PO Box 15, Petersfield, Hampshire, GU32 3HX, UK Tel: +44 1730 265 095 Fax: +44 1730 260 044 Email: georgina.lucey@mccloskeycoal.com

8th Annual National Power New Zealand 2006, Auckland NZ, 1-3 March 2006, Hyatt Auckland. Tel: +61 2 9005 0777 Fax: +61 2 9281 3950; www.terrapinn.com/2006/npnz_nz

McCloskey's coal conference of the Americas 2006 Cartagena, Colombia, 15-17 Mar 2006 Georgina Lucey, The McCloskey Group, PO Box 15, Petersfield, Hampshire, GU32 3HX, UK Tel: +44 1730 265 095 Fax: +44 1730 260 044 Email: georgina.lucey@mccloskeycoal.com

AshTech 2006: international conference on coal fired power station ash Birmingham, UK, 15-17 May 2006 AshTech 2006, UK Quality Ash Association, Regent House, Bath Avenue, Wolverhampton, West Midlands WV1 4EG, UK Tel: +44 1902 810087 Fax: +44 1902 810187 Email: Conference@UKQAA.org.uk Internet: www.ukqaa.org.uk/AshTech2006/

31st international technical conference on coal utilization and coal systems Clearwater, FL, USA, 21-25 May 2006 Barbara A. Sakkestad, Coal Technology Association, 601 Suffield Drive, Gaithersburg, MD 20878, USA Tel: +1 301 294 6080 Fax: +1 301 294 7480 Email: BarbaraSak@aol.com Internet: www.coaltechnologies.com

China power conference Shanghai, China, 4-6 Jul 2006 Aaron Anstey, PennWell Publishing (UK), Warlies Park House, Horseshoe Hill, Upshire, Essex EN9 3SR, UK Tel: +44 1992 656 614 Fax: +44 1992 656 704 Email: attendingchina@pennwell.com Internet: www.powerinchina.com

Coal market strategies conference San Antonio, TX, USA, 9-11 Oct 2006 American Coal Council, 2980 E. Northern Ave., Ste. B4, Phoenix, AZ 85028, USA Tel: +1 602 485 4737 Fax: +1 602 485 4847 Email: info@americancoalcouncil.org Internet: www.americancoalcouncil.org/events/index.html

15th international coal preparation congress & exhibition: designing for the environment Beijing, China, 17-20 Oct 2006 Ms. Sun Jiaohua, Department of International Cooperation, China National Coal Association, 21 Hepingli Beijie, Beijing 100713, China Email: sjiaohua@chinasafety.gov.cn

Coal trading conference New York, NY, USA, 6-7 Dec 2006 American Coal Council, 2980 E. Northern Ave., Ste. B4, Phoenix, AZ 85028, USA Tel: +1 602 485 4737 Fax: +1 602 485 4847 Email: info@americancoalcouncil.org Internet: www.americancoalcouncil.org/events/index.html

World energy congress Rome, Italy, 9-15 Nov 2007 Mike Treacher, PennWell UK Office, PennWell House, Horseshoe Hill, Upshire Essex EN9 3SR, UK Tel: +44 1992 656 636 Fax: +44 1992 656 700 Email: miket@pennwell.com Internet: www.rome2007.it

FEEDBACK

*This e-Newsletter is published for the Coal Association of New Zealand Inc. by CRL Energy Ltd.
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