

## COAL NEWS

### NEW ZEALAND

#### **Increase in Minerals and Coal Exploration and Prospecting Spending**

Spending on 'Greenfields' minerals and coal exploration by mining companies has risen dramatically in New Zealand over the past year.

Latest Crown Minerals statistics show that total prospecting and exploration expenditure rose to \$39M in the year ended 31 March 2006 or an increase of 88% from the \$20M spent in the March 2005 year. The 2006 figures were boosted largely by increases in exploration for coal in the Waikato region as companies seek to define coal targets for future coal mines to help meet energy and steelmaking needs.

#### **MED Energy Outlook Aiming to Stimulate Energy Strategy Debate**

MED has released its "New Zealand's Energy Outlook to 2030" exploring options for energy supply, demand, prices and greenhouse gas emissions with the aim of stimulating debate as the government prepares its energy strategy. The base or business-as-usual case, which assumes no policy changes, has oil supply increasing 34% and wholesale electricity prices rising about 35% by 2030, reflecting more expensive natural gas and the cost of new generating capacity. Coal primary energy supply would increase from 91 petajoules in 2005 to 101PJ in 2030, much lower growth than projections in various economic studies.

The report will be labelled by many as "aspirational" rather than realistic in terms of efficiency and renewable energy technology uptake rates. Nevertheless, the report and its background documents contain a wealth of information on technologies and energy price projections used to develop the range of scenarios.

The report states that New Zealand has enormous coal resources by any standard (one of the world's highest reserves of coal/capita). However, it argues much of it is relatively costly to mine and there is so much cheap coal available that consumers may find it cheaper to import coal rather than to buy it domestically. With competition from imports, New Zealand's coal prices are likely to be set by the price of imported coal.

Consultations with coal producers and consumers produced a consensus that port prices for imported coal in New Zealand were likely to be around NZ\$4/GJ for the next few years (including transportation and port charges of around \$1.50/GJ).

#### **MED Scenario Explores IGCC and Carbon Capture and Storage**

The MED Energy Outlook acknowledges a great deal of research is being carried out into plants that use clean coal technologies, the most prominent being Integrated Gasification Combined Cycle (IGCC). One potential advantage of this technology is that the syngas can be further processed to produce separate streams of hydrogen and carbon dioxide. The hydrogen can then be burned in the combined cycle gas turbine while the carbon dioxide could potentially be captured and stored (CCS) in a geological structure. MED states that although there has been a modest amount of research on CCS in the New Zealand context, much remains to be done.

The report highlights IGCC in its CCS Scenario using Southland lignite for a major expansion in electricity production to supply a large electric vehicle fleet. It concludes this would be a cheaper long term option (5% higher wholesale electricity price above the base case) than an alternative scenario with a very high proportion of renewable electricity (85% vs 65% now) where prices would be 15% above the base case. Both options assume much higher energy efficiency improvement than the base case and that no new gas fired generating plants are commissioned. In the CCS Scenario, Huntly Power Station would stay on line after 2014 as an early demonstration of CCS technology, requiring substantial capital investment.

## What's news?

### COAL NEWS 1

#### NEW ZEALAND 1

*Increase in Minerals and Coal Exploration and Prospecting Spending 1*  
*MED Energy Outlook Aiming to Stimulate Energy Strategy Debate 1*  
*MED Scenario Explores IGCC and Carbon Capture and Storage 1*

#### INTERNATIONAL NEWS 2

*Coal to Overtake Oil as Best Performing Investment? (Australia) 2*  
*Gladstone Port Set to Become World's Top Coal Exporter (Australia) 2*  
*Chemical Plant Switching from Gas to Coal (Canada) 2*  
*Investments in Coal Exploration (China) 2*  
*Policy Boost for Coal Sector (India) 2*  
*USAID to Transfer Clean Coal Technology to Power Company (India) 2*  
*S. Korean, S. African Firms Agree to Develop Coal and Nickel (South Africa) 3*  
*Energy Supply Worries Lignite Coal Revival (UK) 3*  
*Foreign Investment is Spurring the Latest Wave of Interest in Coal (UK) 3*  
*USEPA Wins Court Case to Restrict Utility Emissions (USA) 3*  
*Full Metal Awarded Lease for Alaska Metallurgical Coal Prospect (USA) 3*  
*New Coal Producer Mulls Electricity Power Generation (Zimbabwe) 3*  
*Harare & Beijing unveil coal-fired electric power generation venture (Zimbabwe) 4*

#### TECHNOLOGY & OTHER NEWS 4

*Southern Queensland Plant to Turn Coal into Diesel (Australia) 4*  
*Coal Cleaning Technology to be Commercialised in New Plant (India) 4*  
*Atlanta Firm Developing its Coal Cleaning Technology (USA) 4*  
*Non-polluting Coal Plant Takes Step Toward Reality (USA) 4*  
*AES to Install Clean Coal Technology Under US Energy Programme (USA) 5*  
*APS Working to Produce Natural Gas from Coal (USA) 5*  
*Pilot Project to Capture and Store CO<sub>2</sub> (USA) 5*

#### EVENTS 5

#### FEEDBACK 6

#### DISCLAIMER 6

## INTERNATIONAL NEWS

### **Coal to Overtake Oil as Best Performing Investment? (Australia)**

Many investment analysts believe coal may overtake oil as the best performing energy investment. Investment bank Westminster Securities said this is an emerging consensus from a range of speculators, investors and giant corporations. The bank argued that since coal is the cheapest, most abundant energy source, the price surge in oil has encouraged people to plan new coal fuelled power plants and to use conversion technologies such as coal-to-diesel more widely. It expected that prices paid by US utilities would climb 5% in the next year and double by 2021.

Merrill Lynch said coal was poised to top its recent highs because of record oil and natural gas prices. Old Mutual Asset Managers said a lot of the future energy requirements globally will have to be satisfied by coal. Arch Coal, the second largest US producer, said converting coal to liquid fuel became economical when oil remained above US\$40/barrel.

South African firm Sasol has won the endorsement of the airline industry for a jet fuel mix half derived from coal. International Coal Group is convinced the search for a cheaper alternative to oil will enable coal to outperform oil but there will be public debate about the environmental impact of emissions.

### **Gladstone Port Set to Become World's Top Coal Exporter (Australia)**

The Central Queensland Ports Authority says once the Wiggins Island Coal Terminal is in full production the Gladstone Port will be the world's largest coal export facility. The terminal will allow the port to cope with the extra coal from the southern central Surat Basin once the "missing link" rail line is connected in 5 years. The State Government has given the go-ahead to the \$1 billion 700km railway (part new, part upgraded) linking Toowoomba with Gladstone. When RG Tanna is fully completed and then also the Wiggins Island terminal would be at full production, coal export will be over 140 Mtonnes/year.

### **Chemical Plant Switching from Gas to Coal (Canada)**

In the wake of higher natural gas prices, a Saskatchewan chemical plant says it will switch to coal to power its manufacturing process. The Saskatchewan Minerals plant (making sodium sulphate used in detergents and carpet deodorisers) plans to spend US\$22M on an upgrade, which plant officials say should be completed by September 2007. The plant plans to use clean coal technology to completely eliminate such pollutants as sulphur dioxide, nitrogen oxide and mercury from its emissions. "It's going to be closer to zero emissions than anything on the planet," according to Airborne Clean Energy Ltd, the equipment installer.

The company said the switch from gas to coal makes economic sense because natural gas costs about US\$8/GJ, while coal costs under \$3/GJ. The provincial government is helping finance the project with a \$3.5M contribution from a royalty incentive programme. Saskatchewan Minerals is also planning to generate electricity from high pressure steam at the plant and is looking at capturing the CO<sub>2</sub> emissions for underground storage, perhaps utilised for enhanced oil recovery.

### **Investments in Coal Exploration (China)**

China plans to spend about US\$5 billion by 2020 exploring for coal resources across the nation, with the aim to secure about 170 billion tonnes of coal reserves. Industry insiders think that it would not be difficult to achieve this goal because it is believed that there is more coal in the western regions such as Xinjiang, Shaanxi, Gansu, Qinghai and even Tibet. China currently has commercially recoverable coal reserves of 288 billion tonnes, with total estimated coal resources of 5.5 trillion tonnes.

### **Policy Boost for Coal Sector (India)**

The final recommendations for Integrated Energy Policy prepared by the Indian Planning Commission are soon to be made public. The coal sector appears poised to both receive infrastructure status and be thrown open to market forces all within a year. A coal regulator is to be put in place to monitor regulated coal prices for 80% of the coal and prices for the remaining coal, including e-auctions and operation of captive coal blocks.

### **USAID to Transfer Clean Coal Technology to Power Company (India)**

The US Agency for International Development (USAID) will transfer clean coal technologies to major power company NTPC Ltd to upgrade the quality of its coal washeries. USAID said it had already reached an understanding with the state-owned NTPC for sharing its latest technology to upgrade the quality of Indian coal, which has high ash content and low calorific value, and thereby improve power generation efficiency.

### ***S. Korean, S. African Firms Agree to Develop Coal and Nickel (South Africa)***

South Korean and South African companies agreed to develop coal and nickel mines that may help Seoul insulate itself from sudden fluctuations in global resource prices. The Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Energy said the state-run Korea Resources Corp. (KORES) signed a memorandum of understanding with Leeuw Mining and Exploration Ltd. (LME) to take part in the development of a large coal mine in the KwaZulu-Natal region.

### ***Energy Supply Worries Lignite Coal Revival (UK)***

Soaring oil and gas prices, doubts about Russian supplies and advances in clean technology are fuelling a revival of Britain's coal industry ahead of a review of its energy policy. Northern England, home to once-flourishing mines that fell victim to Britain's rush to North Sea gas in the 1990s, is feeling the upturn. Companies from Britain and abroad are seeking to open new sites and invest in reserves that hitherto may have been uneconomical.

Britain has one billion tonnes of coal reserves which may last another 50 years at current excavation rates. British production is expected to rise by 10% this year to 23 Mtonnes to meet growing demand. Coal's revival is taking place as the government rethinks its long-term energy policy. The energy review, which is designed to address concerns about security of supply and rising greenhouse gas emissions, is expected to call for a diverse mix including coal, gas and nuclear energy, and renewable sources such as wind power.

### ***Foreign Investment is Spurring the Latest Wave of Interest in Coal (UK)***

Hatfield Colliery near Doncaster, plans to reopen next year, thanks to a US\$1.6 billion injection from Russia's coal firm Kuzbassrazrezugol (KRU). Stock market investors are increasingly optimistic that coal will play a bigger role in meeting British energy needs. Shares in Drax, Europe's largest coal-fired power station located in North Yorkshire, have risen by almost 70% since it floated in December. The emergence of "clean coal" technology, designed to curb greenhouse gas and other emissions from power stations, has further strengthened the case for coal, which until recently had been written off as unable to compete with gas and having too high emissions.

Powergen, the British arm of German generator E.ON, wants to develop a clean coal project in Killingholme, eastern England, provided it gets government support. Npower, part of German utility RWE, is also considering building a new coal fired plant using emission reducing technology in Tilbury, southeast England.

### ***USEPA Wins Court Case to Restrict Utility Emissions (USA)***

A federal court has ruled that US utility Cinergy must install costly emission reduction equipment at its aging coal fired power plants if it expands them, handing a victory to the US Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) in a case that could shape an upcoming Supreme Court ruling. In a number of cases, US utilities are testing how far they can go to expand aging plants without triggering a section of the Clean Air Act known as "New Source Review." Cinergy argued that it could expand its plants without triggering regulations as long as the modifications did not increase hourly emissions. The court disagreed and said Cinergy's interpretation could "open a loophole that would allow pollution to soar unregulated" because annual emissions could rise even as hourly rates stayed level.

The Supreme Court is reviewing the relevant rules in a case brought against Duke Energy, which now owns Cinergy. Duke said it was hopeful the review will help to eliminate the confusion that exists in various jurisdictions on these issues. Duke will spend about US\$2.4 billion on emission reduction equipment through 2008 regardless of the outcome of the case.

### ***Full Metal Awarded Lease for Alaska Metallurgical Coal Prospect (USA)***

Full Metal Minerals announced that it has been awarded with a coal lease covering 10,000 hectares in the area of the Chickaloon Coal prospect of south central Alaska. The coals in the area exhibit ranks ranging from high volatile bituminous to semi-anthracite, with the rank of medium to low volatile bituminous being the dominant rank. Most of the Chickaloon area coals can be designated as being of high value coking quality. One of their qualities is a Free Swelling Index of 8, which makes them among the highest grade coking coals in the United States.

### ***New Coal Producer Mulls Electricity Power Generation (Zimbabwe)***

Coal Zimbabwe, a new entrant in the coal mining industry says it has invested US\$5.3M in a mine in Chiredzi and plans to go into power generation in the near future.

The company, which is wholly owned by Canadian firm Steelmakers, says it ventured into mining in a bid to revive its Masvingo sponge iron plant which had been closed because it was not getting sufficient supplies from the Hwange Colliery Company.

The mining concern has produced 15,000 tonnes of coal in its first month of operation and hopes to undertake an expansion programme that will help improve the country's dwindling supplies. Zimbabwe consumes 320,000 tonnes of coal a month but HCC has not been able to meet demand.

### **Harare & Beijing unveil coal-fired electric power generation venture (Zimbabwe)**

Zimbabwe has reached agreement with a Chinese industrial partner to build three coal fired electric power plants, two at Dande in the northern Zambezi Valley where new coal mines are to be dug to fuel them. The China Machine-Building International Corporation was to enter a partnership with the state-owned Wankie Colliery and a private firm called Ele Resources.

The deal provides coal China needs for mines in the Democratic Republic of Congo where it has large investments, so the Chinese are also likely to put money into the National Railways of Zimbabwe.

## **TECHNOLOGY & OTHER NEWS**

### **Southern Queensland Plant to Turn Coal into Diesel (Australia)**

A mining company says a processing plant it is building near Chinchilla, on southern Queensland's western Darling Downs, could help the motoring industry.

Linc Energy will build a demonstration plant that turns coal seam gas into diesel. It will use underground coal gasification (UCG) to burn coal deposits under the surface and draw off the syngas for reforming into liquid fuels. The full-scale plant could produce up to 20,000 barrels of clean diesel each year. UCG trials are also being carried out at three locations in the Surat Basin, west of Brisbane, by CSIRO researchers working with Metex, a Western Australian gold company.

### **Coal Cleaning Technology to be Commercialised in New Plant (India)**

A plant is soon to start production in the eastern state of Orissa for cleaning coal using patented technology. This new technology has been developed by Ardee Hi-Tech Pvt. Ltd. after 14 years research supported by the central government's Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. Ardee is setting up its first commercial plant in Talcher coal field and aims to produce 3000 tonnes of cleaned coal annually for thermal power generation.

The ash content of power grade Indian coal is more than 40% and is responsible for huge fly ash emissions into the air. By using this dry-clean technology, fly ash emissions can be reduced by over one third and it is claimed the cost of power generation would be "slashed by 25%". Unlike washing of coal, which involves effluent generation and ground water contamination, the dry process uses no water. The technology involves radiometric-cum-laser sensors to identify the shale and stone contaminants which are removed by computer controlled air jets activated by high speed solenoid valves.

### **Atlanta Firm Developing its Coal Cleaning Technology (USA)**

Atlanta company CoalTek Inc. has developed a patent-pending technology that can convert raw coal into so-called "designer coal." It uses electromagnetic energy such as microwaves to reduce moisture, ash, sulfur and mercury and help the coal burn more efficiently and cleanly.

CoalTek has designed a multimillion-dollar coal processing system that will soon be running in a facility in Calvert City, Kentucky.

The coal processed at the facility will be cheaper than high grade coal from Appalachia. CoalTek and Southern Coal Handling Services are expected to buy low grade coal from the West, and process it into coal that is better but less expensive than what is mined in Appalachia. CoalTek has the potential to process up to 30 tonnes of the low grade coal/hour.

### **Non-polluting Coal Plant Takes Step Toward Reality (USA)**

Dallas Texas and Illinois will compete for the world's first near-zero-emissions coal power plant, a project headed by the US Department of Energy and a consortium of 10 energy companies from the United States, China, South Africa and Australia.

The DOE and the consortium announced that two sites from each state will vie for the FutureGen project, a plant designed to turn coal into a hydrogen-rich gas to produce electricity. Plans call for the 275 MW FutureGen plant to capture most of the emissions of CO<sub>2</sub> usually associated with coal-burning plants and inject them permanently into underground reservoirs.

The project dates from 2003, when President Bush announced a need to address global warming and promoted technologies that would capture CO<sub>2</sub> for other uses. The FutureGen Alliance has already committed more than US\$250M, while the US government is putting up another US\$700M. In addition to commitments from energy

companies, the governments of South Korea and India have each pledged US\$10M. The FutureGen Alliance declined to discuss specific criteria that produced the final list of four sites.

### **AES to Install Clean Coal Technology Under US Energy Programme (USA)**

The AES Corporation will install state-of-the-art clean coal technology at AES Greenidge, its 161 MW power plant in Dresden, New York. The AES Greenidge facility will be the first coal-fired plant in the US to implement a new approach to multi-pollutant control technology that reduces SO<sub>2</sub>, NO<sub>x</sub> and mercury and to demonstrate its economic viability for the 500 smaller, coal-fired plants around the United States.

The demonstration project, funded in part by a US\$14.5 million Clean Coal Technology Cooperative Agreement from the US Department of Energy's National Energy Technology Laboratory, will help significantly reduce SO<sub>2</sub>, NO<sub>x</sub>, particulate matter and mercury emissions at the plant's 107 MW Unit #4. The total project cost is \$39M and is expected to be completed by the end of 2006.

### **APS Working to Produce Natural Gas from Coal (USA)**

Arizona Public Service (APS) is working on a pilot programme aimed at reducing natural gas costs. The APS test will produce substitute natural gas (SNG) from coal, which is cheaper and helps to reduce greenhouse emissions, according to the power company.

This hydrogasification process maximises the use of carbon in coal to produce methane, while minimising the production of CO<sub>2</sub>. A methanation process will be used to transform any oxidised carbon to a methane and water fuel blend. The goal is to create a highly efficient fuel production facility with zero emissions. There will be no need for new infrastructure as the SNG would use an existing natural gas pipeline.

### **Pilot Project to Capture and Store CO<sub>2</sub> (USA)**

The East Bend coal fired power plant operated by Duke Energy in Kentucky has been picked to test the feasibility of permanently storing CO<sub>2</sub> in porous rock at least 1000m below the surface. Seismic tests will determine whether the area's geological makeup is right for the project, although the brine saturated rock of the area's Mount Simon Sandstone formation is generally considered to be ideal. The East Bend project is one of several carbon sequestration tests being set up by public-private consortiums funded by the US Department of Energy.

Issues to be addressed include public acceptance of the concept, drilling technology, the injection process and environmental and safety impacts. Specifically, scientists want to know more about how CO<sub>2</sub> moves within the porous rock and how well it is contained. The presence of a solid caprock is expected to keep the gas from making its way to the surface.

Several environmental groups that have been monitoring the carbon sequestration projects say they strongly support the technology, assuming geologic data proves good and strong monitoring programs are put in place. "This could be a pretty environmentally stable option (for dealing with CO<sub>2</sub>)," according to the Ohio Environmental Council. Kurt Waltzer, who is working on coal transition for the national Clean Air Task Force based in Boston, said it is estimated that carbon sequestration could eventually eliminate "a third of the carbon problem" facing the world: "It's a technology that has pretty important potential."

## **EVENTS**

**18-19 Sep 2006**, Conference on Clean Coal - Securing the Future, London, UK, Allison Lindsay, Coaltrans Conferences, Nestor House, Playhouse Yard, London EC4V 5EX, UK, Tel: +44 20 7779 8186, Fax: +44 20 7779 8946, Email: alindsay@euromoneyplc.com, Internet: www.coaltrans.com/

**20-21 Sep 2006**, 2nd Coaltrans Japan, Tokyo, Japan, Allison Lindsay, Coaltrans Conferences, Nestor House, Playhouse Yard, London EC4V 5EX, UK, Tel: +44 20 7779 8791, Fax: +44 20 7779 8946, Email: alindsay@euromoneyplc.com, Internet: www.coaltrans.com

**25-28 Sep 2006**, 23rd Annual International Pittsburgh Coal Conference, Pittsburgh, PA, USA, Crystal M. Jones, Conference Secretary, International Pittsburgh Coal Conference, University of Pittsburgh, 1249 Benedum Hall, Pittsburgh, PA 15261, USA, Tel: +1 412 624 7440, Fax: +1 412 624 1480, Email: pcc@engr.pitt.edu, Internet: www.engr.pitt.edu/pcc

**26-27 Sep 2006**, China's energy outlook conference: implications & opportunities for global energy markets arising from China's energy strategy, London, UK, ACI - Europe, Vicarage House, 58-60 Kensington Church Street, London W8 5DB, UK, Tel: +44 20 7368 3360, Fax: +44 20 7368 3365, Email: eumarketing@acius.net, Internet: www.acius.net

**1-4 Oct 2006**, Gasification technologies 2006 conference, Washington, DC, USA, Rob Childress, Gasification Technologies Council, 1110 N. Glebe Road, Suite 610, Arlington, VA 22201, USA, Tel: +1 703 276 0110, Fax: +1 703 276 0141, Email: rchildress@gasification.org, Internet: [www.gasification.org/Conference/annual.htm](http://www.gasification.org/Conference/annual.htm)

**2-4 Oct 2006**, International conference on coal ash: a valuable resource, Pretoria, South Africa, Ms Heather Moon, Fossil Fuel Foundation of Africa, PO Box 61809, Marshalltown, Gauteng 2107, South Africa, Tel: +27 83 278 5886, Fax: +27 12 667 5434, Email: heather@aquorange.co.za, Internet: [www.coalash.co.za](http://www.coalash.co.za)

**13 October 2006**, EFNZ Seminar – “Our Vehicle Fleet – Under Repair?”, Crowne Plaza Hotel, 128 Albert St., Auckland. For information and registration, Email: Cito Gazo at [energy.fed@crl.co.nz](mailto:energy.fed@crl.co.nz) or call at 04-570-3712.

**18 October 2006**, EFNZ Seminar of Technological Options for Climate Change Mitigation, Government Buildings Theatre 1, Victoria University of Wellington, Pipitea Campus, Wellington, For information and registration, Email: Cito Gazo at [energy.fed@crl.co.nz](mailto:energy.fed@crl.co.nz) or call at 04-570-3712.

**17 Oct 2006**, 2nd IEA workshop on legal aspects of storing CO<sub>2</sub>, Paris, France, Jacek Podkanski, International Energy Agency, 9 rue de la Federation, 75739 Paris, Cedex 15, France, Email: [jacek.podkanski@iea.org](mailto:jacek.podkanski@iea.org)

**17-18 Oct 2006**, 2006 international workshop on coalbed methane/coal mine methane, Beijing, China, Liu Wenge, China Coalbed Methane Clearinghouse, 35 Shaoyaoju, Chaoyang District, Beijing 100029, P.R.China, Tel: +86 10 8465 7948, Fax: +86 10 8465 7948, Email: [cbmc@public.bta.net.cn](mailto:cbmc@public.bta.net.cn), Internet: [www.coalinfo.net.cn/coalbed/2006meeting.htm](http://www.coalinfo.net.cn/coalbed/2006meeting.htm)

**17-20 Oct 2006**, 15th international coal preparation congress & exhibition: designing for the environment, Beijing, China, Ms. Sun Jiaohua, Department of International Cooperation, China National Coal Association, 21 Hepingli Beijie, Beijing 100713, China, Tel: +86 10 6422 9939, Fax: +86 10 6423 7410, Email: [sjiaohua@chinasafety.gov.cn](mailto:sjiaohua@chinasafety.gov.cn)

**13-14 Dec 2006**, 2006 Coal trading conference, New York City, NY, USA, Teresa Coffey, 2890 E. Northern Avenue, Suite B4, Phoenix, AZ 85028, USA, Tel: +1 602 485 4737, Fax: +1 602 485 4847, Email: [info@americancoalcouncil.org](mailto:info@americancoalcouncil.org), Internet: [www.americancoalcouncil.org/events/event120606.htm](http://www.americancoalcouncil.org/events/event120606.htm)

**15-17 May 2007**, 3rd international conference on clean coal technologies for our future, Cagliari, Sardinia, Italy, Consulcongress Srl, Via San Benedetto, 88-09129 Cagliari, Italy, Tel: +39 070 499242, Fax: +39 070 485402, Email: [info@cct2007.it](mailto:info@cct2007.it), Internet: [www.cct2007.it](http://www.cct2007.it),

**28-31 Aug 2007**, International conference on coal science and technology: ICCS&T, Nottingham, UK, Prof. Colin E. Snape, Nottingham Fuel & Energy Centre, University of Nottingham, University Park, Nottingham NG7 2RD, UK, Tel: +44 115 951 4166, Fax: +44 115 951 4115, Email: [Colin.snape@nottingham.ac.uk](mailto:Colin.snape@nottingham.ac.uk)

**10-14 September 2007**, Call for papers – 24<sup>th</sup> Annual International Pittsburgh Coal Conference will be held in Johannesburg, South Africa. For a paper to qualify for acceptance, please submit a one-page abstract before 1<sup>st</sup> March 2007 to [pitt2007@sasol.com](mailto:pitt2007@sasol.com) or Coal processing abstracts to [www.sacoalprep.co.za](http://www.sacoalprep.co.za)

#### FEEDBACK

*This e-Newsletter is published for the Coal Association of New Zealand Inc. by CRL Energy Ltd.  
We value your feedback on issues discussed in this e-Newsletter.  
For comments or enquiries about specific articles, please contact:*

*The Editor  
CRL Energy Ltd  
PO Box 31-244 Lower Hutt 6315  
Wellington, New Zealand  
Phone: 04 570 3715  
Fax: 04 570 3701  
[www.crl.co.nz](http://www.crl.co.nz)*

#### DISCLAIMER

*The views contained here may not represent the views of Coal Association of New Zealand (CANZ) Inc., its members and affiliates. CANZ makes no representation, warranty or guarantee as to the accuracy or completeness of the information (including news, editorials, prices, statistics, analyses and the like) provided through this publication. In no event shall CANZ or its members and affiliates be liable to any person for any decision made or action taken in reliance upon the information provided herein.*