

COAL NEWS

NEW ZEALAND

Eastern locates good quality coking coal in Buller prospect

Eastern Corporation (Queensland) has located good quality coking coal and an unexplored near-surface seam during its exploration drilling in its coal exploration permit at Whareatea West in the Buller coal field near Westport. Eastern said that 10 holes drilled in EP 40591 at Whareatea West indicate a shallow seam of coal exhibiting favourable coking characteristics and high swell numbers. Further geological information is required before a full resource estimate can be prepared.

An exploration programme has been devised to initially include Mini-Sosie, a non-invasive form of seismic profiling, particularly useful for environmentally sensitive situations, which provides cost-effective exploration of shallow targets. This will be followed by a series of shallow drill holes to obtain samples for quality analysis. These will be strategically located to minimise any environmental impact.

At Eastern's Cascade open-cut coal mine, approximately 25 km northeast of Westport, 6300 tonnes of low ash, low sulphur coal was produced in the December quarter. Equipment was diverted to overburden removal for the first part of the quarter.

Mining operations have also been successfully established at Eastern's newly-acquired Takitimu coal mine in the Ohai/Nightcaps coal fields in Western Southland during the quarter. About 2000 tonnes of coal were extracted up to December for trials into the local industrial markets. Production is expected to increase as trials continue and offtake agreements are secured. A measured resource of 2.85 Mtonnes of sub-bituminous coal has been defined at the Takitimu mine.

Trust eyes Pike River share pool

The pool of shares available to the public in the pending Pike River Coal float may be scant as the West Coast Development Trust looks likely to try to secure a big stake in the company.

Pike River, 61% owned by New Zealand Oil and Gas (NZOG) is due to publish an investment statement and prospectus for its \$60-\$65M initial public offer. The money will go towards the \$174M cost of developing a mine in the Paparua Range, northeast of Greymouth, which will produce high-quality coking coal for export to steel makers.

Grey District Mayor Tony Kokshoorn, also one of the trustees of the West Coast Development Trust, said the trust would likely be investing in the mine. The trust was set up to administer \$92-\$120M grant made in 2000 to help the West Coast economy adjust to the Government's policies to end the logging of indigenous forest.

The trust is charged with promoting sustainable employment opportunities and generating sustainable economic benefits for the region. Kokshoorn is also chairman of Greymouth's port operator Port Westland. The port is to get a \$20M redevelopment to handle coal shipments from the Pike River mine, in what Kokshoorn has said is part of an economic renaissance for the area.

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NZOG confirmed that one of Pike's Indian shareholders, either Gujarat NRE Coke or Saurashtra Fuels, was to partly underwrite the offer. The float will also see NZOG shareholders, including Australian institutions which recently upped their NZOG stakes in an oversubscribed rights issue, receive a preferential entitlement. NZOG shareholders will be offered one Pike River share for every eight NZOG shares held. It is not clear if they will also receive preferential pricing.

Two new directors for Pike River Coal

Pike River Coal had appointed two new independent directors after three independent directors quit in December. The trio left the board after NZ Oil & Gas, owner of 61% of the company, took control of the public listing, which has been delayed four times and is scheduled for the first quarter of this year. NZOG said it had appointed John Dow and Stuart Natrass to the PRCL board.

John Dow is a miner with extensive experience. He was managing director of Newmont Australia for three years. Gisborne-born, he is now a mining industry consultant based in Nelson.

Natrass is a director of Fonterra and a former foreign exchange dealer. He was global head of foreign exchange risk for Westpac in Sydney. He now farms at Geraldine and was elected to the Fonterra board in 2003. He holds several other directorships.

PRCL chairman Ray Meyer said the agreed appointment of Arun Jagatramka, managing director of Indian shareholder Gujarat NRE Coke, on conclusion of the Pike IPO, would complete the board.

Spring Creek Mine secures international commitment

Coal producer, Solid Energy, has secured a significant international commitment to Spring Creek Underground Mine, near Greymouth, from Cargill, a major international company in the food, agriculture and energy sectors. The conditional agreement helps secure a long-term future for the mine, provided the mine continues to meet development and production targets.

Under the agreement between the two parties, Cargill Coal will purchase 49% of all future coal from the mine and will take a 49% investment stake in the mine. Solid Energy will retain the majority shareholding of 51% and will continue to employ all the 140 staff and to operate the mine. Solid Energy will market the mine's coal in New Zealand and both parties will sell into the international market.

The agreement is conditional on approval of the New Zealand Overseas Investment Office and of the Associate Minister of Energy in relation to the Spring Creek Coal Mining Licence and associated permit.

Pathway to a hydrogen economy

CRL Energy has won a contract worth \$533,334 over 16 months from the Foundation for Research, Science and Technology to develop a pathway showing how New Zealand could make the transition to a hydrogen energy economy if hydrogen becomes part of this country's energy future.

CRL Energy's research manager, Dr Tony Clemens, says that it is important to have such contingency plans in place as the future energy mix of New Zealand is likely to come from a variety of sources as fossil fuel supplies such as oil and gas dwindle.

"Countries, such as Iceland, are already demonstrating that hydrogen can play a vital role in public transport. Almost every large car manufacturer in the world has a fuel cell programme."

Dr Clemens hopes to have a discussion paper ready by the end of the year, canvassing the potential to use hydrogen to run vehicles and generate electricity, including how surplus electricity could be used to split hydrogen out of water and store it until needed.

The project would also look at ways to produce hydrogen, ranging from the concept of extracting it from big coal deposits to producing it from methane from digester systems making use of manure and other effluent from dairy farms.

A coal gasifier to produce hydrogen was built and operated by CRL Energy as part of an earlier \$6M FRST contract, shared with IRL, which has expertise in gas clean-up and fuel cells.

The plant began turning coal into hydrogen in 2004 at Gracefield, Lower Hutt and to generate hydrogen gas for use in an alkaline fuel cell.

Foundation Chief Executive, Murray Bain, said all projects receiving investment in the energy sector are consistent with the government's recently released National Energy Strategy.

"The outcomes of the research being funded will feed into the ongoing development of the National Energy Strategy, delivering improved knowledge to help achieve the Government's aim of ensuring New Zealand develops a sustainable and affordable energy system."

INTERNATIONAL NEWS

Second CCS project moves closer to reality (Australia)

A second clean coal project in central Queensland called ZeroGen has moved a step closer to fruition. The Stanwell Corporation has started an environmental impact study into a demonstration plant at the Stanwell power station near Rockhampton. The ZeroGen project will use coal gasification and geosequestration to produce low emission electricity. The clean technology will be used to generate extra power, and waste gas will be stored underground.

Shell would assist the ZeroGen project during the phased test drilling programme which is currently being undertaken in the northern Denison Trough in Central Queensland. The "landmark" agreement with Shell will provide ZeroGen with access to the full range of Shell's intellectual property in the area of CCS and the support services necessary to undertake the test drilling programme. Shell would be offered an option to take up to a 10% equity position in this 100MW project.

ACA sets out arguments for coal exports (Australia)

The Australian Coal Association argued that if the proposed Anvil Hill export coal mine did not go ahead, there would not be any greenhouse gas benefit because the overseas customers for the coal would simply buy it elsewhere. Their requirements would be willingly met by other coal exporting countries such as Indonesia, South Africa, Russia or China.

The Australian mining industry is a major player in the seaborne coal trade not because customers have nowhere else to go but because the companies are efficient, reliable suppliers able to compete successfully on price and quality. Constraining exports of Australian coal would simply mean the investment, jobs, taxes and royalties that now benefit all Australians, especially the people of the Hunter and Illawarra regions and the coalmining areas of Queensland, would go elsewhere.

Reducing greenhouse gas emissions from the Australian use of all fossil fuels is a legitimate objective and CCS will be particularly suitable for coal because it is mainly used in large centralised plants. Australia is a key player in developing CCS technology because the coal industry is making a major contribution to this effort, contributing hundreds of millions of dollars in funding and technical and scientific expertise. This support is underwritten by coal exports.

Demand for coal set to rise (China)

China's coal output is expected to reach 2.6 billion tons in 2010, as it continues to be the nation's most important energy resource. Despite the nation's economic restructure, technological innovation and energy-saving efforts, demand for coal will continue to grow, fueled by the steel and construction materials industries and the emerging coal-chemical sector, according to the outline of the 11th Five-Year Plan (2006-10) released by the National Development and Reform Commission for the coal industry.

The outline identified the major task for the coal industry as improving the geographic distribution of coal and macro-adjusting the total output. Shanxi and Shaanxi provinces and the Inner Mongolia and Ningxia Hui autonomous regions remain the major sources, and production in these areas should be expanded.

More large-scale coal production bases will be established. The nation will develop six to eight coal-mining groups, with an output of 100 Mtonnes, and 8 to 10 companies with an output of 50 Mtonnes. By the end of the previous five-year plan (2005), there were 2 firms with an annual output of 100 Mtonnes and 3 firms with an output of 50 Mtonnes.

The outline said potentially hazardous small-sized coal mines with poor energy performance should be closed down. It also said that of the total output of 2.6 billion tonnes in 2010, 1.45 billion tonnes is expected to come from large-scale mines, accounting for 56% of output; 450 Mtonnes will come from medium-sized mines, or 17% of the total; and less than 700 Mtonnes from small mines, or 27%. Technological innovation will be further enhanced under the plan. It said

the mechanization rate should be above 95% at large-scale mines, 80% at medium-sized mines, and 40% at small mines.

RAE Systems Enters Into a Joint Venture to Address the Coal Mine Safety Market (China)

RAE Systems Inc. has entered into a joint venture with Liaoning Coal Industry Group Co., Ltd. to engage in the manufacture and sale of safety equipment for the coal industry. The joint venture company, RAE Coal Mine Safety Instruments (Fushun) Co., Ltd., will be owned 70% by RAE Systems and 30% by the Liaoning Group. The joint venture will enable RAE Systems to leverage its existing resources to accelerate its growth in the China mine safety market. China has more than 3M people employed in the coal mining industry and has the highest per capita coal mine accident rate in the world.

The company believes that many of these accidents can be prevented with the proper use of safety equipment and adherence to safety regulations. This new joint venture will position RAE Systems as a leader in the coal mine and industrial safety market in China. The joint venture will manufacture and sell mine safety certified products including: fixed gas detection monitors, portable toxic and explosive gas detectors, lighting systems and respiratory protection equipment.

Coal Industry Faces Closures and Job Losses (Germany)

Germany's coal mining industry -- already facing the end of government subsidies -- was hit by a further blow when it was revealed that financial discrepancies could lead to mine closures and job losses.

Once a cornerstone of German industry, the country's depleted coal mining network's bleak future became even more uncertain after a report revealed that the costs of German coal company Deutsche Steinkohle (DSK), a subsidiary of German mining group RAG, had exceeded government subsidies by 163M euros (US\$211M) last year.

The industry's gap between subsidy and profit was so severe that if it were not reduced by the end of the year -- and if the German government did not increase the industry's subsidies-- one of the country's last eight mines would be closed with the loss of at least 3,000 jobs. The DSK operates all the remaining mines in Germany -- seven in North Rhine-Westphalia and one in Saarland -- and employees 34,000 staff. Germany's coal industry employs around 80,000 people in total.

Powermin explores blended coal option for new projects (India)

Buoyed by the success in the selection of developers for the 4,000MW Sasan and Mundra ultra mega power projects, the power ministry is currently in the midst of weighing the option of use of blended coal for the upcoming ultra mega power project at Krishnapatnam in Andhra Pradesh.

The ministry has already set the March 2007 deadline for awarding contract for the lowest bidder to set up 4,000 M project in Krishnapatnam.

The ministry had asked the state-run Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd (BHEL) to carry out a study to look into the possibility of use of blended coal for the upcoming Krishnapatnam project. According to the BHEL study, 20% of imported coal can be blended with 80% indigenous coal. However, the power ministry noted that in such a situation boiler needs to be designed for a pre-determined blending ratio. Subsequently, BHEL also carried out tests at its fuel evaluation test facility and field trials on an existing boiler at Raichur.

BHEL has noted that tests have to be conducted to determine the blending proportion to imported coal for boiler design. For this purpose, coal sample for both indigenous and imported coal envisaged for the project would be required. According to BHEL, even if a boiler is designed for firing blended coal, it would not be able to guarantee the performance as the same would depend on homogeneity of blending.

New plant aims to improve coal (Indonesia)

A plant scheduled for construction in Indonesia is intended eventually to be able to turn low-grade coal into a higher grade version of the fossil fuel. The factory, being developed by Kobe Steel Ltd. and Indonesia's Economy, Trade and Industry Ministry, would be the first of its kind if it is able to improve upon its coal products.

Plans call for the plant to use a process in which low-grade coal, such as brown coal, is covered with asphalt and fried in light oil. If it works, the method would allow the plant to transform the lesser coal into a type that has a high energy output, while remaining environmentally-friendly. The facility is expected to open by spring 2008. If all goes as planned the plant would begin selling the processed coal to Japan and its power plants around 2010.

Auction of coal block (Russia)

The Russian Government has announced plans to auction off the country's biggest coal deposit before the end of the March quarter. The auction for the Elga deposit in Siberia is ready to begin any time now and has already attracted the interest of Japanese trading houses Sumitomo Corp and Sojitz Corp. The Elga deposit is currently 39.4%-owned by the regional government in Sakha and 30%-owned by train monopoly OAO Russian Railways. Sakha also plans to sell its 75% stake in the smaller Yakut field, it added.

Both Sumitomo and Sojitz have said they will bid for the deposit. Russia originally planned to approve the Elga and Yakhut auctions in October 2006 but was unable to do so because of a dispute between the federal and regional governments over property rights. The Elga deposit is located 800 km south of Yakutsk and has 2,700 Mtonnes of proven reserves.

Coal giant plans IPO in Seoul (South Korea)

Shanxi Yuwang Coal Gasification, a Chinese coal and gas producer, plans to raise around 500M yuan (HK\$496M) in an initial share sale in South Korea to fund expansion.

Shanxi Yuwang aims to proceed with the initial offering in the second half of next year, South Korea's Good Morning Shinhan Securities, the arranger of the IPO, said in a statement. The Chinese company has an annual output capacity of 600,000 tons of coke in Shanxi province, which has one-third of China's coal reserves. South Korea is relaxing rules to attract overseas companies to list, with as many as 10 Chinese companies preparing share sales on the Korea Exchange.

Shanxi Yuwang plans to invest 1.65 billion yuan in the next four years to double its annual coke output to 1.2 Mtonnes, build a power plant with two coal slack fired units with 135 MW capacities each, a 200,000-tonnes coal-to-methanol and a coal gasification project.

Illinois mulls building CO₂ pipeline (USA)

The Governor of Illinois is mulling whether the state should help build a pipeline to combat global warming by carrying CO₂ from planned clean coal plants to aging oilfields. The Governor's energy plan calls for 10 coal gasification plants over the next 10 years. He is also trying to measure corporate interest in building a network of CO₂ pipelines with the state. He said that constructing a CO₂ pipeline is a big part of the plan because it will allow building coal gasification plants and use the CO₂ they emit to extract more oil without contributing to global warming.

US energy companies have been pumping small amounts of CO₂ from natural deposits into depleted oil and natural gas fields to boost fuel output since the 1970s. The Department of Energy said recently that injecting CO₂ from power plants could quadruple US oil reserves.

The Governor said pumping CO₂ into aging Illinois oilfields could nearly double the amount of oil produced in the state annually. It could also be used to push out methane from coal beds to provide about seven years worth of natural gas for the state. Experts say the extra expenses of CO₂ capture, transport and burial could add as much as a fifth to household energy bills. Some of that cost could be eased through trading of carbon credits. Illinois was joining the Chicago Climate Exchange, a voluntary exchange in which active members are legally bound to cut emissions or buy credits representing them.

FuelCell agrees with DOE on new coal-based project (USA)

FuelCell Energy Inc. of Danbury has finalised terms with the Department of Energy for a US\$36.2M first-phase programme to develop a hybrid fuel cell system that will use gas produced from coal. Funding for the 10-year, three-phase project is expected to be about US\$180M.

The DOE selected FuelCell Energy as a prime contractor for the project, responsible for overseeing the development of the power plant's systems. Four subcontractors will develop coal gasification and cleanup technology and other systems for the 100 MW plants.

The objective is to develop fuel cell technology that uses coal gas and that will be used in central generation power plant facilities. The advanced fuel cell hybrid system will have an efficiency of at least 50% in turning coal gas into grid electricity compared with today's coal-based power plants' efficiency of about 35%.

Regulators move to curb Californian coal plants (USA)

California utilities would be prohibited from buying electricity from most coal fired power plants in neighbouring states under far reaching regulations proposed by state energy regulators recently. The rules, which would impose one of

California's landmark laws to curb global warming, would also limit the amount of CO₂ new power plants in the state could emit.

Almost no power plants in California burn coal but the state imports about 20% of its electricity from coal plants located elsewhere. More coal plants have been proposed throughout the West, some of them designed to send their electricity to California. The new rules are intended as a stop-gap measure to prevent a rush of coal plant development before California adopts specific limits on statewide greenhouse gas emissions, possibly by 2010.

TECHNOLOGY & OTHER NEWS

World Bank arm to fund coal-based power plants

The Global Environment Facility (GEF), the green wing of the World Bank set up under the United Nations Framework for Climate Change, will, for the first time in its 15 year existence, fund coal power projects beginning with India.

The GEF announced a grant of US\$45.4M for the power ministry to rehabilitate three of its coal fired power plants in order to reduce carbon emissions. However, new GEF CEO Monique Barbut said though the UN had made it responsible for assisting developing countries to reduce emissions, GEF was unable to decide on coal powered plants till recently.

The rehabilitation would lead to 10-15% improvement in power generation, besides reduction in coal emissions in India. GEF will use the Indian experience in rehabilitation of coal plants for replication elsewhere in the world. The projects will be in Bandel in West Bengal and Koradi in Maharashtra besides a yet to be identified station in Uttar Pradesh. The projects would try to improve the efficiency of the plants beyond the level of their design efficiency. While the first rehabilitation is expected to end by next year, the second and third are to be done in the following two years.

GE to invest in coal gasification

GE's energy finance unit will take a 20% stake in a power plant project using coal gasification, a sign that the cleaner-burning technology is attracting the attention of investors with deep pockets. The 630MW Cash Creek project in Henderson County, Ky., will be one of the largest and most advanced clean coal projects of its kind in the country to use Integrated Gasification Combined Cycle technology, or IGCC, when completed.

The gasification technology has been attracting greater interest in Texas, and it is figuring in the debate over TXU Power's plans to build as many as 11 new plants fired by pulverized coal in the state.

Houston-based Tondu Corp. has proposed a 600MW plant using coal gasification for the Corpus Christi area, while two other sites in Texas are on the shortlist for the FutureGen project, a joint government/private sector effort to build a coal plant that captures all of its CO₂ output. Complete environmental impact assessments on the FutureGen sites, including two in Illinois, will be filed in July and a final location picked by year's end, with construction planned to begin in 2009.

For fluidised bed boilers, the Coalpactor is ideally suited for sizing coal

The Pennsylvania Coalpactor is experiencing a strong surge of interest within the power industry. Though originally designed to handle coking coals, today it is claimed to play a key role for power plants with fluidised bed boilers. This is because it produces the sizes required for fluidised bed applications with greater efficiency than other types of coal crushers. In terms of output size, the Coalpactor fills the gap between Pennsylvania Granulators (ring hammermills) used to obtain 12mm and larger sizes, and Pennsylvania Reversible Hammermills used for top sizes as small as 4mm.

Similar to an impactor, the Coalpactor has breaker plates that are fully adjustable from outside of the frame in order to vary the output size. The manufacturer claims the machine offers lower cost-per-tonne-crushed and lower power demand than other crushers. Rated capacity is maintained even when the coal is wet, or when crushing difficult materials like petroleum coke.

Pennsylvania granulators to size coal

Pennsylvania Crusher's TKK granulators have been purchased by Foster Wheeler Ltd. and its Polish subsidiary. This group is handling the design and erection of a 460 MW circulating fluidised-bed (CFB) boiler island for Poludniowy Koncern Energetyczny (PKE) at Lagisza in southern Poland. This power plant will be the largest CFB in the world and the first ever super critical CFB. Properly sized coal for its boilers will be provided by two Pennsylvania granulators. The new Lagisza unit will be built alongside PKE's existing 840 MW power station and is part of an ongoing programme by PKE, Poland's largest electricity utility, to replace outdated capacity with modern, high-efficiency technologies.

The Pennsylvania® Model TKK Granulator is the most widely used crusher of its type in the US power generation industry and has grown in acceptance worldwide. The manufacturer claims it produces a granular product with a minimum of fines, it readily handles coals of all types, and is fully effective in crushing wet, fine and dirty coals.

Overcapacity for world CO₂ storage

The Battelle Global Energy Technology Strategy Program says the world has potential geological capacity to store more than 11,000 billion tonnes - many times more than would be required in response to even the most strict climate mitigation policies over the course of this century.

Battelle recently released a report entitled "Carbon Dioxide Capture and Geologic Storage: A Core Element of a Global Energy Technology Strategy to Address Climate Change" giving a detailed analysis of the potential value that CCS technologies offer. The report considers the principal merit of CCS technologies is their ability to significantly lower the cost of addressing climate change, potentially by hundreds of billions of dollars. The next 5-10 years constitute a critical window for research and field experimentation in which to amass needed real world operational experience with CCS systems before large scale commercial adoption of CCS technologies begins.

Plant to turn brown coal blacker, greener

The Economy, Trade and Industry Ministry of Japan and Kobe Steel Ltd. will in March start construction in Indonesia of the world's first plant capable of turning low-grade coal into high-grade coal. The company, the plant will be built to test the commercial potential of a method in which low-grade coal, such as brown coal, is coated with asphalt before being fried in light oil.

Because low-grade coal contains a lot of water and discharges fewer calories than high-grade coal, it is rarely used in Japan. The plant aims to turn low-grade coal into high-grade coal with a high energy output, but with low pollutant emissions. It will be the first plant of its kind in the world to be built as a large-scale commercial facility. The ministry will contribute 4 billion yen for the construction of the plant via Japan Coal Energy Center, an affiliate of the Natural Resources and Energy Agency. Kobe Steel will contribute a further 4 billion yen.

The plant will be built in southeastern Kalimantan, where there are many coal mines, and is scheduled to start operations in spring 2008. It is expected to be capable of processing 600 tons of low-grade coal per day. Most of the processed coal will be exported to Japan.

Coal waste could heat homes

Two clean-power generation technologies being developed by Consol Energy Inc. could someday heat the homes of Pennsylvanians and help generate power to meet anticipated demand. One of the projects is a first-of-a-kind, micro-turbine generator built to use unprocessed coal mine methane gas directly from an underground mine to generate electricity. The other project is a test facility that generates power from waste coal and other fuels. It uses a pressurized boiler that reduces sulfur dioxide emissions by 95%. Both projects were dedicated yesterday at Consol's Research and Development facility in South Park. Consol is the only coal company in the U.S. with its own research and development department.

The U.S. Department of Energy awarded US\$1 billion in tax credits to promote clean-coal power generation. The Energy Policy Act of 2005 authorized the Department of the Treasury to provide tax credits as incentives to move advanced technologies to the market. The federal energy department's Office of Fossil Energy typically manages more than 500 active research and development projects, spanning a wide range of coal, petroleum and natural gas projects.

Santos Proposes 'New QGC' to Exploit Coal Seam Gas

Under a proposal announced by Santos Tuesday, Santos would require Queensland Gas Company Limited ("QGC") to establish a new ASX-listed company to boost the development of Queensland's coal seam gas industry.

Under the proposal, Santos would pay QGC shareholders A\$1.30 per share in cash for all of their shares in return for the acquisition of QGC's Undulla Nose coal seam gas assets in southeast Queensland. In addition, QGC shareholders would also receive shares on a one-for-one basis in a "New QGC" that would own a number of QGC's existing highly prospective tenements. The "New QGC," led by the current QGC board and management team, would focus on immediately commercializing these coal seam gas assets.

Joint venture formed for 'clean' coal with reduced NO_x, SO_x and mercury emissions

US firms ADA-ES Inc. of Littleton and NexGen Refined Coal LLC of Denver announced the formation of a joint venture to market ADA-ES' refined coal technology, which will produce coal that has fewer emissions of NO_x, SO_x and mercury when burned. The joint venture expects it has a target market of about 60 Mtonnes of refined coal per year. They are

seeking Inland Revenue Service approval to qualify for tax credits (US\$5.60 per tonne of refined coal for 10 years) under the American Jobs Creation Act .

EVENTS

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 , Internet: www.cct2007.it

20-23 May 2007, 6th Asia-Pacific conference on combustion:ASPACC07, Nagoya, Japan, Prof. Akira Umemura, 6th Asia-Pacific Conference on Combustion , Department of Aerospace Engineering, Nagoya University, Furo-cho, Chikusa, Nagoya, 464-8603, Japan, Tel: +82 52 789 4404, Fax: +82 52 789 3280, Email: aspacc07@combustionsociety.jp, Internet: www.combustionsociety.jp/aspacc07/

21-25 May 2007, 2007 international coalbed methane symposium, Tuscaloosa, AL , USA, The 2007 International CBM Symposium, College of Continuing Studies, The University of Alabama, Box 870388, Tuscaloosa, AL 35487-0388, USA, Fax: +1 205 348 9276, Email: nhodo@ccs.ua.edu, Internet: www.coalbed.ua.edu

10-15 Jun 2007, 32nd international technical conference on coal utilization & fuel systems, Clearwater, FL, USA , 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

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

10-14 September 2007, Call for papers – 24th 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 1st March 2007 to pitt2007@sasol.com or Coal processing abstracts to www.sacoalprep.co.za, Johan van Dyk, PO Box 1, Sasolburg, South Africa, 1947, Tel: +27 16 960 4505, Fax: +27 11 219 2398, Email: pitt2007@sasol.com, Internet: www.sacoalprep.co.za/events.htm

4-5 Oct 2007, 2nd international symposium on capture and geological storage of CO₂, Paris, France, François Kalaydjian, IFP - Communication Division, 1 & 4, avenue de Bois-Préau, 92852 Rueil-Malmaison Cedex, France, Tel: +33 1 4752 6440, Fax: +33 1 4752 7049, Email: francois.kalaydjian@ifp.fr, Internet: www.co₂symposium.com

9-15 Nov 2007, World energy congress, Rome, Italy, , 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

16-20 Nov 2008, 9th international conference on greenhouse gas control technologies, Washington, DC, USA, John Gale, IEA Greenhouse Gas R&D Programme, Orchard Business Centre, Stoke Orchard, CheltenhamGL52 7RZ, UK, Tel: +44 1242 680753, Fax: +44 1242 680758, Email: johng@ieaghg.org, Internet: mit.edu/ghgt9

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.
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