mines surveyed. This particular bed was the deepest of three coal seams which were being mined at the time in the same coal field or coal measure. In other words, three operators, three other beds had different elevations in the same geographical area and were being mined; this just happened to be the deepest.

The roof above the coal bed was a mass of sandstone deposits separated from the coal by a narrow layer of top slate. Lying beneath the coal were deposits of other sediments as coal slate, fire clay and sandstone. In addition the coal bed itself contained several other sedimentary depositions, termed locally as binder seams. This is your main sandstone area roof. We have a top slate layer here, some mines this wasn't present and others it was present. Some places, geographically, we called it - in some places it was called broceli.

This is your coal face or coal bed. Here are other sedimentary depositions within the coal face itself or rather inclusions of sedimentary materials. Actually, while we consider that this is mined as a single coal bed, actually, we have one, two, three, four coal beds representing different sedimentary cycles of coal formation, because each one of these binder seams was lain down after the lower coal seam was deposited.

In the other coal mine study, the respective coal

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