

Agenda for MECH4950 information seminar on Tue 3rd Sept 2024 @ 50-C207

- 15:00 Administrative info (Ms Minami Yoshida)
 - 15:10 Overview and past experiences of MECH4950 (Prof. Kazuhiro Nogita)
 - 10:50 Q&A
-

MECH4950

(Advanced Manufacturing in Practice)



New Colombo Plan Mobility Program 2024

Hydrogen Energy in Australia and Japan

- Industry Opportunities for Australia's Future Engineers -

20 students to participate in the short-term mobility program to Japan (21st Nov to 7th Dec 2024).



Australian Government



NEW COLOMBO PLAN

Connect to Australia's future - study in the region

MECH4950 in 2024 (Advanced Manufacturing in Practices)

Project Aims

- To provide an opportunity for 22 UQ Engineering students
 - The project will consist of 20 days stay.
 - The project will involve on-site exchange to Kyushu University (KU) and the delivery of two series of lectures.
 - Lecture topics will include Advanced Engineering Technologies with a focus on the Japanese Manufacturing Sector and Japanese Language.
 - The Kyushu Economic Federation (KEF) and Fukuoka Strategy Conference for Hydrogen Energy (FSCHE) will facilitate industry involvement and the participation of manufacturing facilities (Nippon Steel, Kyushu Electric Power Co, Namura Shipbuilding Co., HyTReC, J-POWER etc.).
-

MECH4950 in 2024 (Advanced Manufacturing in Practice)



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Notes

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Administrative Officer

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MECH4950 in 2022 (Advanced Manufacturing in Practice)

Date	Activity	Learning Objectives
26 Nov 22 8:40 - 11 Dec 22 10:00	Kyushu Uni (Fukuoka) (International workshop and tour): The full schedule will be available on Blackboard. Readings/Ref: Blackboard; UQSafe	1, 2, 3

Assessment Task	Due Date	Weighting	Learning Objectives
<i>Report</i> Final Report	17:00 on Monday 19 December 2022	60%	1, 2, 3
<i>Presentation</i> Summary Presentation	5:00pm - 6:20pm 9 December 2022	40%	1, 2, 3

+ Group Presentation @ KU, and essay for NCP (1-2 pages with photos)

MECH4950 in 2022 (Advanced Manufacturing in Practice)

NCP presentation 5:00pm to 6:20pm on Friday 9th Dec 2022 @ Kyushu Uni

Assessor's name:

Presentation Assessment Sheet (MECH4950) Signature:

Group	Group Members	Total (100)	Depth of analysis and demonstration of key concepts and ideas (50)	Structure and timing (15)	Presentation (voice, professionalism, audio-visual, mannerisms) (15)	Handling of questions demonstrates depth of knowledge (20)
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						

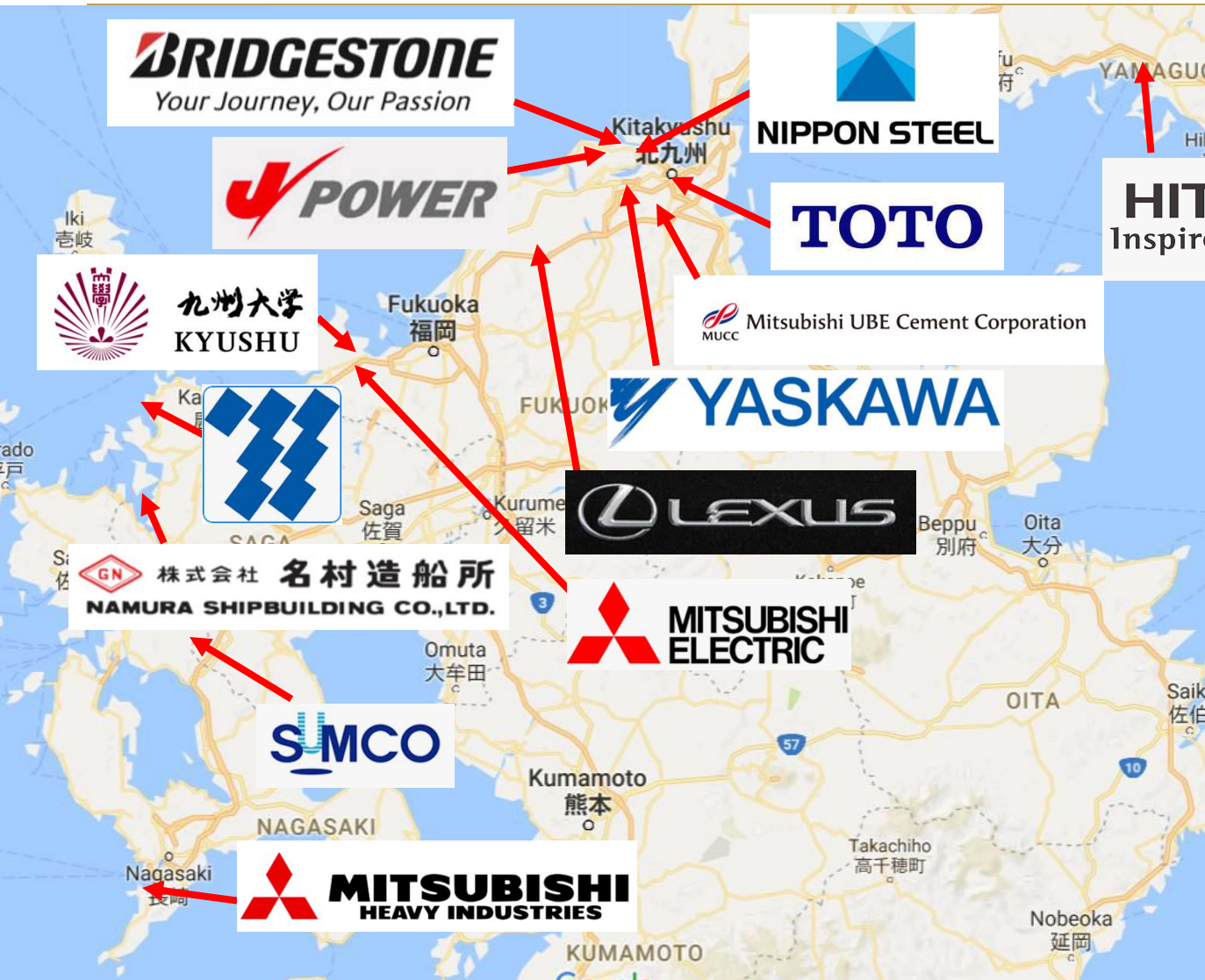
MECH4950 in 2022 (Advanced Manufacturing in Practice)

Mark sheet: MECH4950 report (Page 1)

Student Name:		Student Number:		Marker:		
Grade Band	Definition and scope (10%)	Background (20%)		Evaluation of Manufacturing in Japan and Academic and Professional Engineering Practice (50%)		
Excellent (85-100%)	Excellent, clear definition of the topic and scope. A suitable abstract that accurately yet concisely captures the topic and outcomes of the NCP travel.	10	Extensive, relevant and logically organised review, analysis, discussion of background material. Both specific research and general theory, helps the reader understand the rest of the document. Demonstrates clear mastery of the material in the topic area and ability to synthesize and abstract knowledge.	20	Excellent synthesis of background material and ideas and learning that occurred during the NCP travel to evaluate the key concepts outlined in the learning objectives. There is a clear depth to the report that demonstrates the creation and/or comparison of ideas in a concise fashion.	50
		9		18		46
				17		43
Very Good (75-84%)	Very good definition of the topic and scope. The abstract accurately captures the topic, and outcomes of the NCP travel.	8	Relevant and logically organised review, analysis, discussion of background material. Both specific research and general theory, helps the reader understand the rest of the document. Demonstrates mastery of the material in the topic area and ability to synthesize and abstract knowledge.	16	Very good synthesis of background material and ideas and learning that occurred during the NCP travel to evaluate the key concepts outlined in the learning objectives. There is a depth to the report that demonstrates the creation and/or comparison of ideas.	42
				15		38
Good (65-74%)	Good definition of the topic and scope. The abstract captures the topic and outcomes of the NCP travel.	7	Good review/discussion of background material. Both specific research and general theory are presented. Shows good understanding of the material in the topic area and ability to synthesize and abstract knowledge.	14	A good synthesis of background material and ideas and learning that occurred during the NCP travel to evaluate the key concepts outlined in the learning objectives. There is some depth to the report that demonstrates the creation and/or comparison of ideas.	37
				13		35
Satisfactory (50-64%)	Satisfactory definition of topic and scope. The abstract satisfactorily captures the topic and outcomes of the NCP travel.	6	Acceptable coverage of background material. Both specific research and general theory are presented. Shows basic understanding of the material in the topic area.	12	A satisfactory synthesis of background material and ideas and learning that occurred during the NCP travel to evaluate the key concepts outlined in the learning objectives.	32
				11		28
		5		10		25
Poor (25-49%)	Poor or incomplete definition of topic and scope. The abstract is not clear about the topic and the outcomes of the NCP travel.	4	A limited coverage of background material, which perhaps does not cover both specific research and general theory. Flaws in the basic understanding of the material in the topic area are evident.	9	A poor attempt has been made at synthesising the background material and ideas and learning that occurred during the NCP travel to evaluate the key concepts outlined in the learning objectives. The report is more a chronological account of the trip with little evidence that new ideas were considered/generated.	24
				8		22
				7		18
		3		6		15
				5		13
Very Poor (0-24%)	Topic and scope are very unclear. The abstract does not summarise the report topic and outcomes or there is no abstract.	2	An extremely limited coverage of background material is included. There is an apparent lack of understanding of the material in the topic area.	4	Limited or no connection is evident between the background material and ideas and learning that occurred during the NCP travel to evaluate the key concepts outlined in the learning objectives.	12
		1		2		6
		0		0		0

Report due at 5:00pm on Monday 19th Dec 2020 via Blackboard

NCP 2017-2023



MECH4950 in 2022

(Advanced Manufacturing in Practice)

2022 UQ-JPIE (Japan Program for Industry Experience) ※Tentative

As of 12/13/2022

	28 November (Mon)	29 November (Tue)	30 November (Wed)	1 December (Thu)	2 December (Fri)	3 December (Sat)	4 December (Sun)
08:40-10:10		WLR① (Steel) [W4,#420 Meeting Room 1] Prof.Ko-ichiro Ohno / Prof. Masaki Tanaka 9:00-10:30		WLR③ (Naval Architecture and Ocean Engineering) [W4,#420 Meeting Room 1] Prof. Koji Gotoh			
10:30-12:00	Opening Ceremony 11:00-11:30 [Nakayama Hall, Jonathan KS Choi Cultural Centre of Japan.]	LT① (Steel) Prof. Masaki Tanaka / Prof. Ko-ichiro Ohno 10:30-12:00		WLR② (Earth Resources Engineering) [W4,#420 Meeting Room 1] Associate Professor. Takashi Sassaoka			
12:00-13:00	Lunch Time 11:45-12:45 [Nakayama Hall, Jonathan KS Choi Cultural Centre of Japan.]	Lunch Time	Factory Tour NIPPON STEEL CORPORATION 10:05-12:30 Hbikinada area demonstration field Support: Kitakyushu Power Co., Ltd. 14:05-14:45	Lunch Time	Factory Tour Fukuoka City Chu-bu sewage treatment center & Hydrogen Station 10:00-12:30	Free time	Free time
13:00-14:30	Plenary Lecture 13:15-14:15 <Mr. Trevor Holloway> Australian Consul-General in Osaka [Multipurpose Hall, Guest House]	WLR② (OPERA) Prof. Chihaya Adachi [Room: COI Seminar Room No.332] 13:30-15:00		Japanese Industries ① [W4,#420 Meeting Room 1] Prof. Masamichi Kobao	HyfReC 15:00-17:30		
14:50-16:20	Orientation 14:30-14:45 [Multipurpose Hall, Guest House] Campus tour with KU students 14:45-16:20 [Multipurpose Hall, Guest House]	LT ② (OPERA) Prof. Chihaya Adachi 15:00-16:00					
16:40-18:10	Meeting with the KU buddy [W4, Information Study Room 1] 16:40-18:10						
	5 December (Mon)	6 December (Tue)	7 December (Wed)	8 December (Thu)	9 December (Fri)	10 December (Sat)	11 December (Sun)
08:40-10:10	Japanese Industries ② [W4,#420 Meeting Room 1] Prof. Schröder Martin		WLR⑤ (Robotics) [W3,#415 Meeting Room 2] Prof. Kazuo Kiguchi	JBC① [W4,#420 Meeting Room 1] Prof. Natalie Koszot	WLR⑥ (Research Institute of Advanced Electric Propulsion Aircrafts) [W2,#617, Seminar room] Prof.Hiroshi Miyazaki Assoc. Prof. Andreas Themelis		
10:30-12:00			LT ④ (Robotics) Prof. Kazuo Kiguchi 10:30-11:30	WLR⑦ (Ultramicroscopy Research Center) [W4,#420 Meeting Room 1] Prof. Kazuhiko Yasuda	LT ⑥ (Research Institute of Advanced Electric Propulsion Aircrafts) Prof.Hiroshi Miyazaki Assoc. Prof. Andreas Themelis		
12:00-13:00	Lunch Time	Factory Tour Kyushu Electric Power Co., Inc. 10:00-12:00 Namura Shipbuilding Co., Ltd. 14:30-16:30	Lunch Time	Lunch Time	Lunch Time	Free time	
13:00-14:30	WLR⑤ (I2CNER) [I2CNER Conference Room 217-218] Assoc. Prof. Aleksandar Staykov 13:30-15:00		LT⑤ (Wind Tunnel) Associate Professor. Hideaki Ogawa 13:00-13:30	LT⑥ (Hydrogen Station HY30) 13:30-14:30	JBC② [W4,#420 Meeting Room 1] Prof. Natalie Koszot	Transport to Fukuoka airport	
14:50-16:20	LT③ (I2CNER) Assoc. Prof. Aleksandar Staykov 15:00-15:45			LT ⑦ (Ultramicroscopy Research Center) Prof. Kazuhiko Yasuda			
16:40-18:10	Tea Ceremony club ※Tentative			Calligraphy club (Extracurricular Activities Facility II Japanese-style room) 17:00-18:00	UQ-KU Workshop & Closing Ceremony 17:00-18:20 [Shikihall Lecture Room 2] Farewell Party 18:30-20:00 [Ito-ko Restaurant]		

ERC : Engineering Course

WLR: World-leading Research Hydrogen, Wind, Nuclear Energy	LT: Lab Tour	Japanese Industries	JBC: Japanese Business Communication	Plenary Lecture
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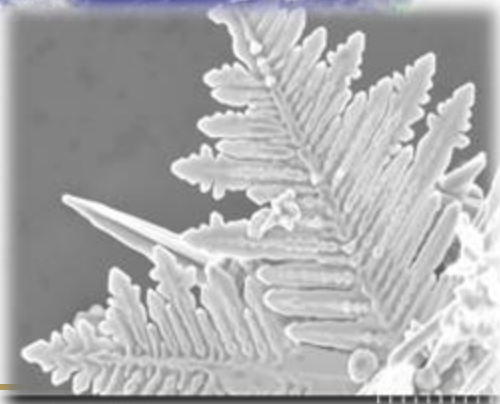
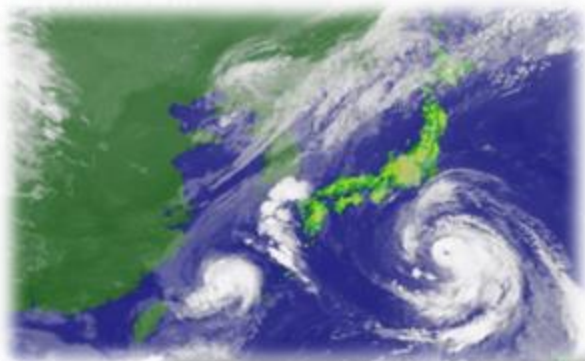
www.kyushu-u.ac.jp/en/

Kyushu University

A leading national
research and education
institution since 1911.
Located on Kyushu Island,
historically Japan's
gateway to Asia.



Engineering Education at Kyushu University



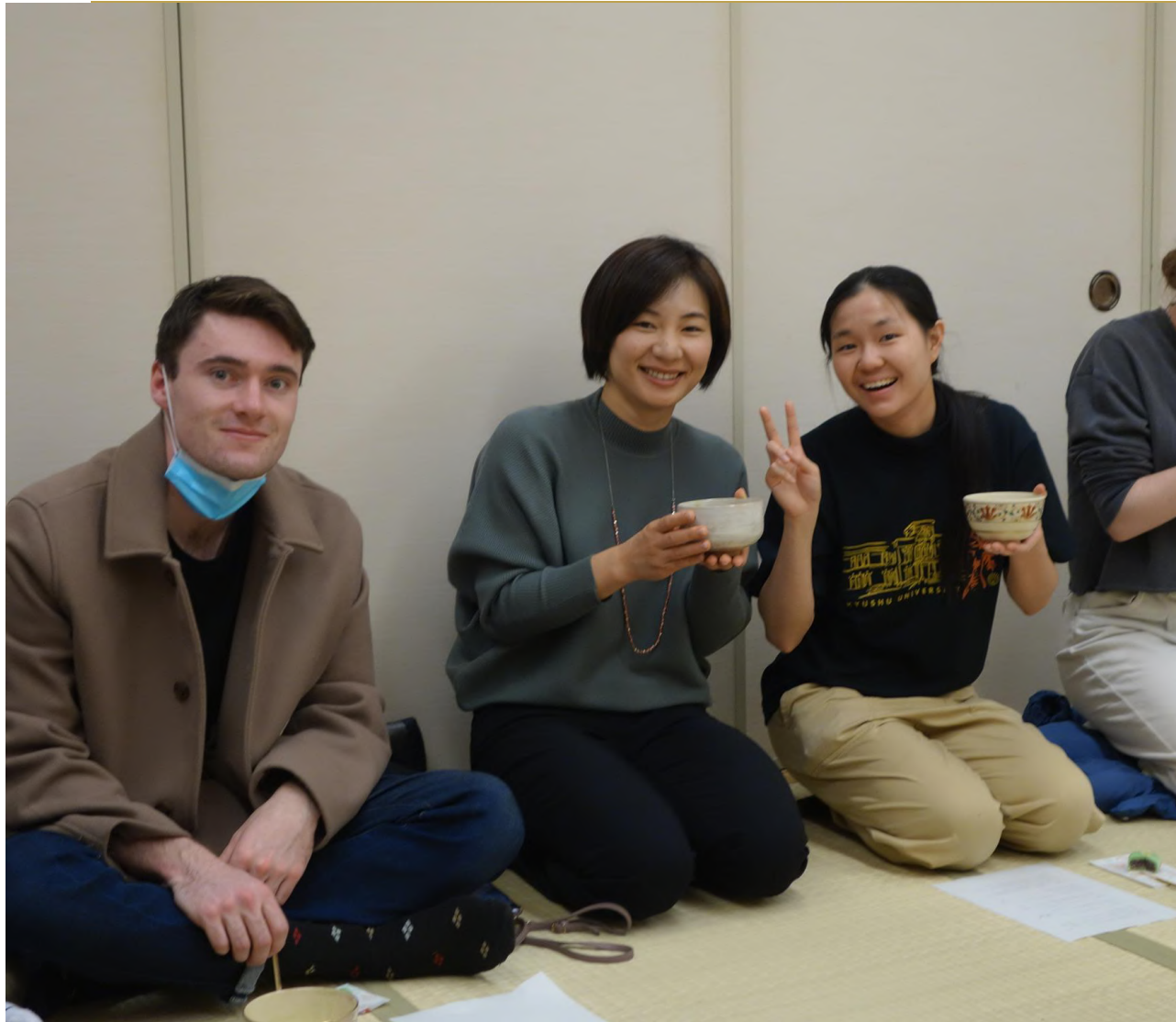
Buddy system at Kyushu University



Kyushu University Shodo club



Kyushu University Tea Ceremony Club

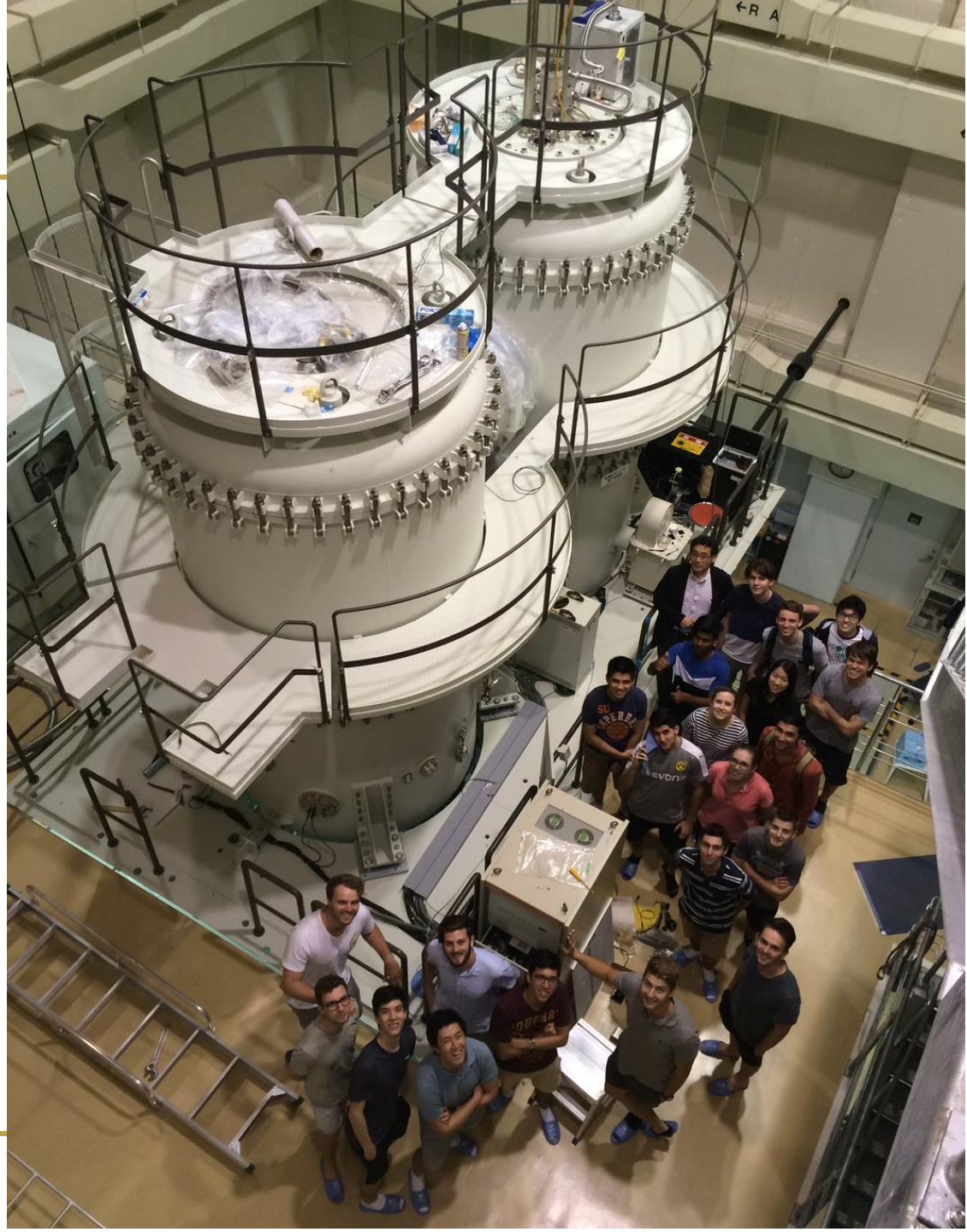


World-leading Research OPERA



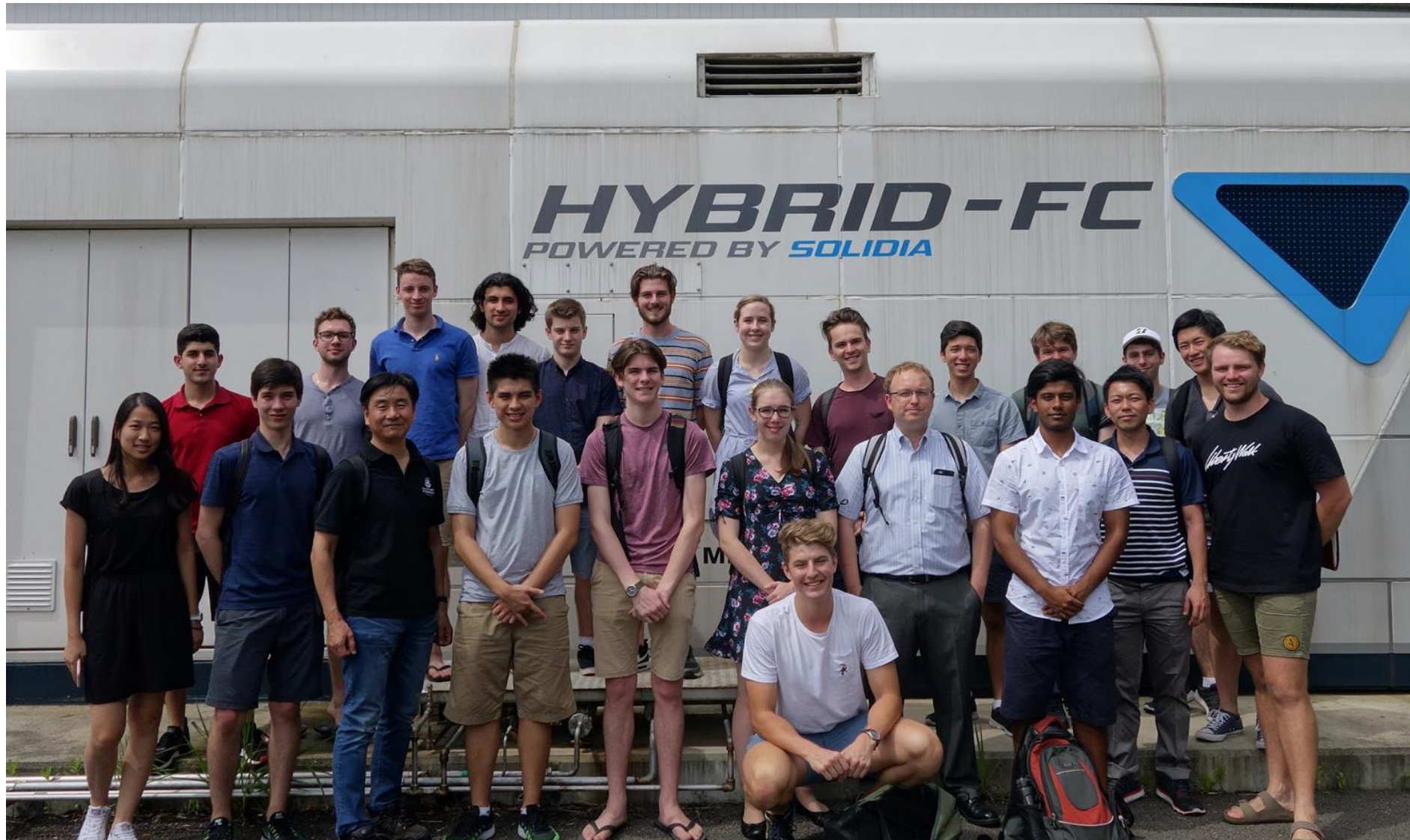
Prof. Chihaya Adachi

World-leading Research The Ultramicroscopy Research Center



Prof. Kazuhiro Yasuda

World-leading Research I2CNER



Prof. Stephen M. Lyth

World-leading Research

Recent study on the Space Transportation System



Prof. Hideaki Ogawa



九州大学
KYUSHU



Mr Jackson Geritz (UQ Racing Team)
with Hydrogen

HyTReC (The Hydrogen Testing and Research Center)

An ideal launch pad into the hydrogen energy sector

The Hydrogen Energy Test and Research Center, HyTReC, offers cutting-edge hydrogen testing facilities for scientific research, prototyping, and full product testing. Established under the auspices of Fukuoka Prefecture, HyTReC is an independent non-profit organization that supports new hydrogen energy businesses and serves as a launch pad for hydrogen technologies and products they develop. Hydrogen system components such as valves, sensors, hoses, and cylinders in vehicular or stationary applications including hydrogen stations can be tested and qualified at HyTReC for R&D and commercialization.

HyTReC's
programs

HyTReC (The Hydrogen Testing and Research Center)



<https://www.hytrc.jp/pdf/hytrcEnglish.pdf>

Genkai Nuclear Power Station (Genkai Energy Park)



Genkai Nuclear Power Station (Genkai Energy Park)

https://www.kyuden.co.jp/english_index.html



Genkai Nuclear Power Station (Genkai Energy Park)

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Namura Shipbuilding Co.



株式会社 名村造船所
NAMURA SHIPBUILDING CO.,LTD.

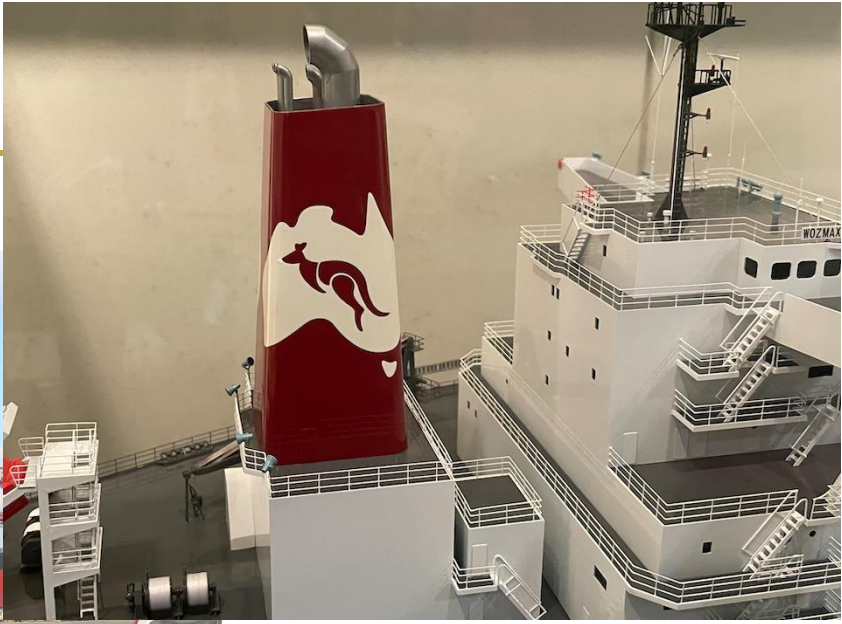
Contact | Sitemap | Japanese

News Business IR Information Company

Worldwide
Presence
NAMURA

The background image shows a worker in a white uniform and a yellow safety vest with a hard hat on the left, waving their right hand. In the background, a large red and white ship is docked at a pier under a blue sky.

Namura Shipbuilding Co.



Namura Shipbuilding Co.



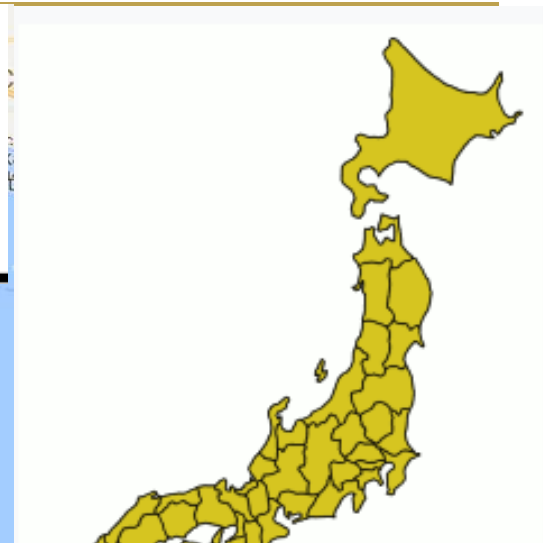
<https://www.namura.co.jp/en/index.html>



Mitsubishi UBE Cement Corporation



Industries in North Kyushu Island



Becoming the Best Steelmaker with World-Leading Capabilities

NSSMC has adopted a new medium-term business plan, covering fiscal 2018 to 2020. By improving the company's "technology," "cost," and "being global" characteristics, NSSMC is determined to prevail in the increasingly competitive market. The company has every intention of becoming the unrivaled Best Steelmaker.

Scroll



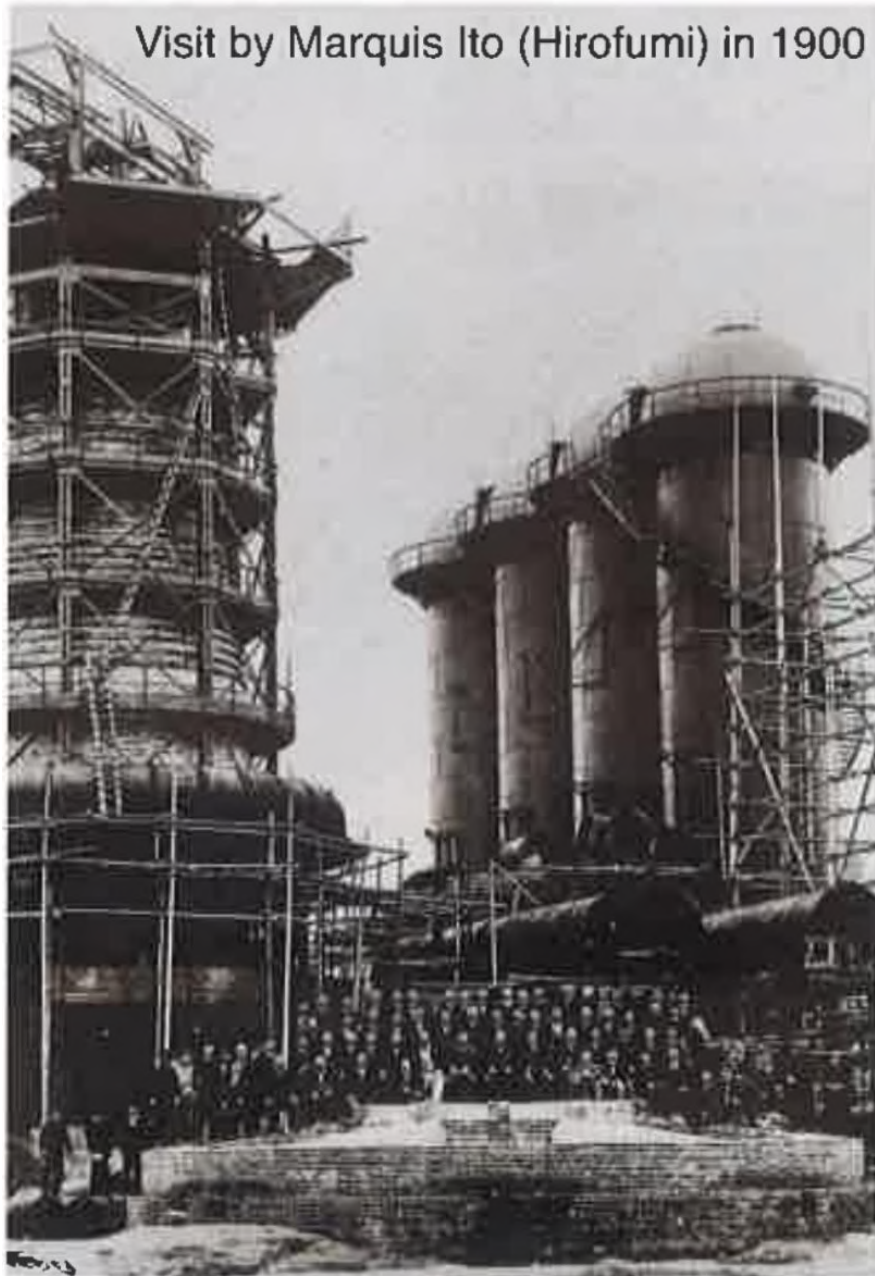
NSSMC and Nisshin Steel's
Joint Statement



NIPPON STEEL

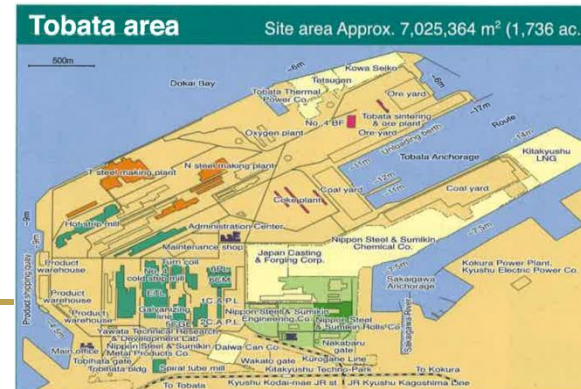


Visit by Marquis Ito (Hirofumi) in 1900

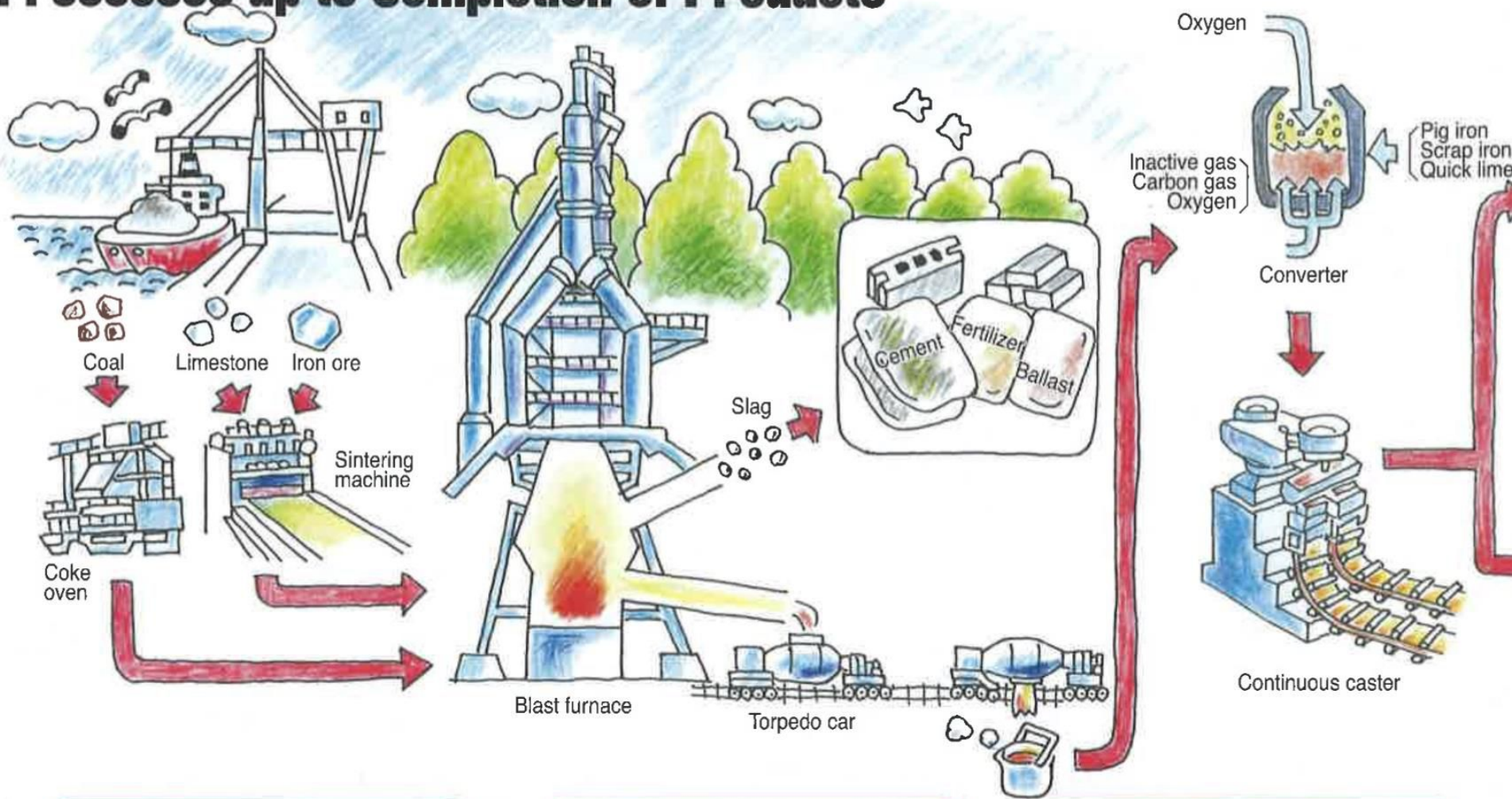


Chronology of Yawata Works

- 1896 Government announced decision to build iron and steel works in Yawata (March 29)
- 1897 A Yawata Steel Works office was opened in Yahata Village, Onga-gun, Fukuoka Prefecture. (June 1)
- 1901 The state-owned Yawata Steel Works began operation.
Higashida blast furnace was blown in. (Feb. 5)
Operation of a rail & shape mill started. (Nov. 16)
The start ceremony of operation was held. (Nov. 18)
- 1930 Kukioka blast furnace was blown in. (June 17)
- 1934 Japan Iron & Steel Co., Ltd was founded due to consolidation of iron & steel companies (six companies including Yawata Steel Works). (Feb. 1)
- 1950 Japan Iron & Steel Co., Ltd was divided into four companies by the Law for the Elimination of Excessive Concentrations of Economic Power; Yawata Iron & Steel Co., Ltd. was formed. (April 1)
- 1959 Tobata blast furnace was blown in. (Sept. 1)
- 1970 Nippon Steel Corporation was formed. (March 31)
- 1988 Shift to the new production system (One-blast furnace operation, receipt of semi-finished products lotted out, etc.)
- 1998 No. 4 blast furnace began operation in place of No. 1. (No. 1 blast furnace closed.)
- 2002 Waste Plastics Recycling Facility began operation. (April 1)
- 2003 Integration of stainless steel business with Sumitomo Metal Industries (launching of Nippon Steel & Sumikin Stainless Steel Corporation (NSSC))



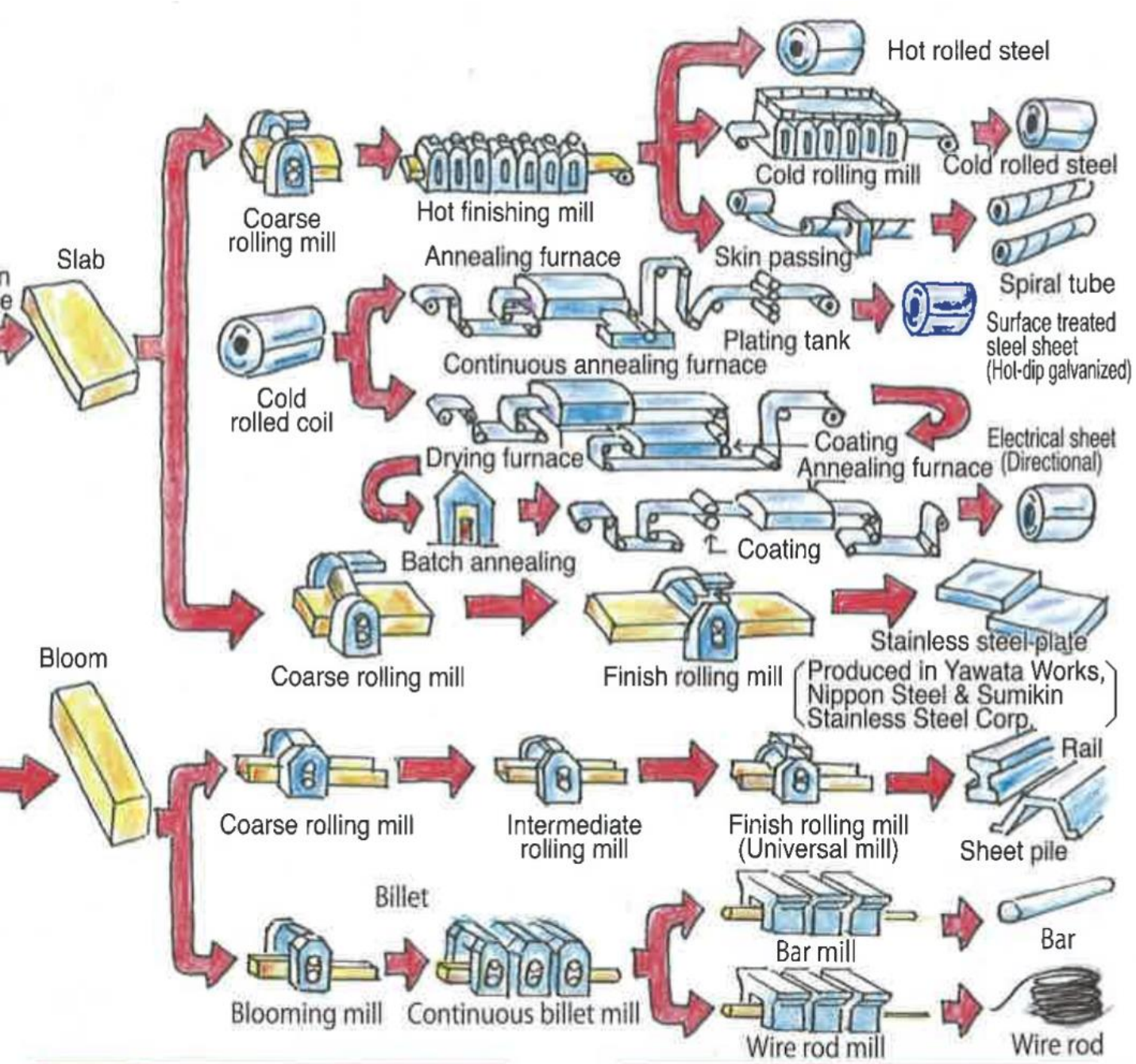
Processes up to Completion of Products



Unloading berth

Iron-making

Steelmaking



● Rails



● New bullet train



● Steel sheet



● Automobile

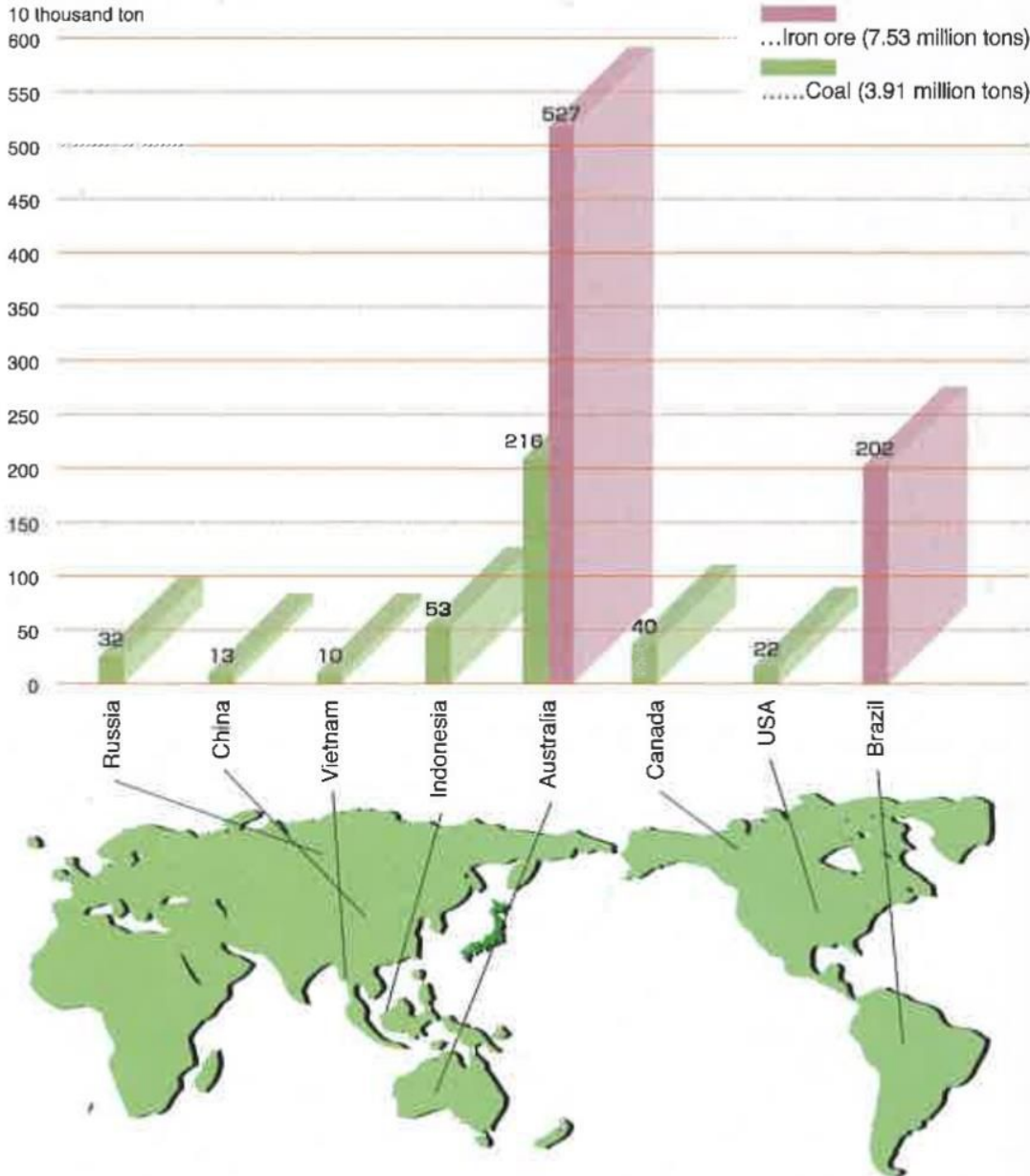
Rolling

Treatment and processing

Receipt of raw materials

Conditions of raw materials As of 2015

Volume of iron ore and coking coal purchased (Unit: 10,000 ton)



■ What are needed to produce one ton of iron?

Iron ore	1.6 tons
Coke	0.5 ton
Limestone	0.1 ton
Others	0.08 ton
Total	2.2 tons

■ Iron usage in various structures/products

Tomei Expressway	550,000 tons
New Tokyo International Airport	400,000 tons
Tokyo Sky Tree	40,000 tons
Kanmon Bridge	30,000 tons
Wakato Bridge	28,000 tons
Tokyo Dome	2,600 tons
Automobile	900 kg
Refrigerator	25 kg

■ Number of employees (as of March 2016)

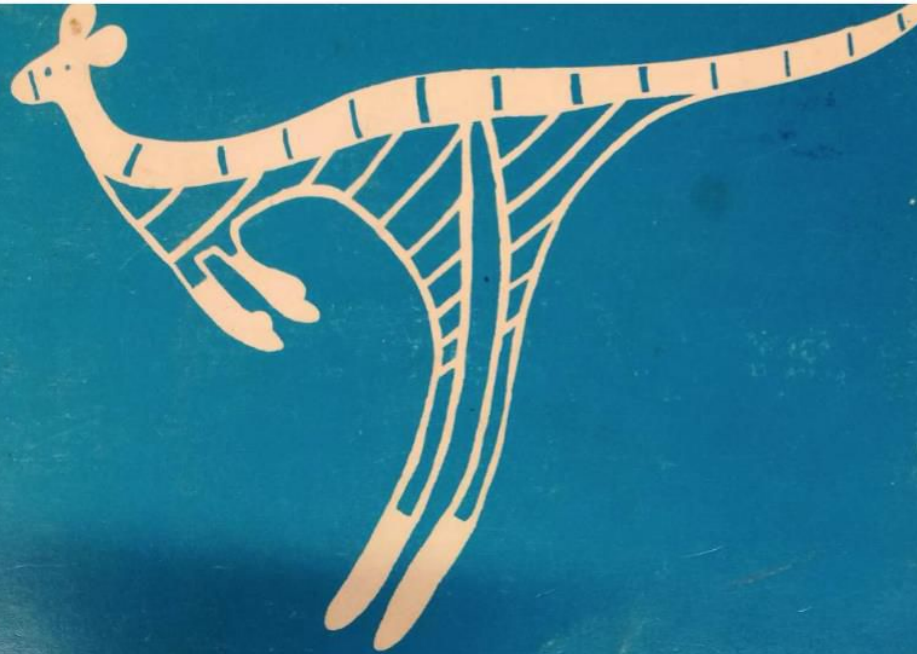
Yawata Works	4,200 people
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■ Size of Yawata Works

- Equivalent to 237 times the Tokyo Dome
- Equivalent to 158 times the Fukuoka Yafuoku! Dome

■ Water usage quantity (as of 2015)

Daily basis	3.06 million tons
*Return water recovery rate	90%



BUSH LIFE

by

HIROSHI OKANO

THE STORY OF THE DISCOVERY OF THE
HARD COKING COAL AT MOURA, CENTRL QUEENSLAND
AUSTRALIA.



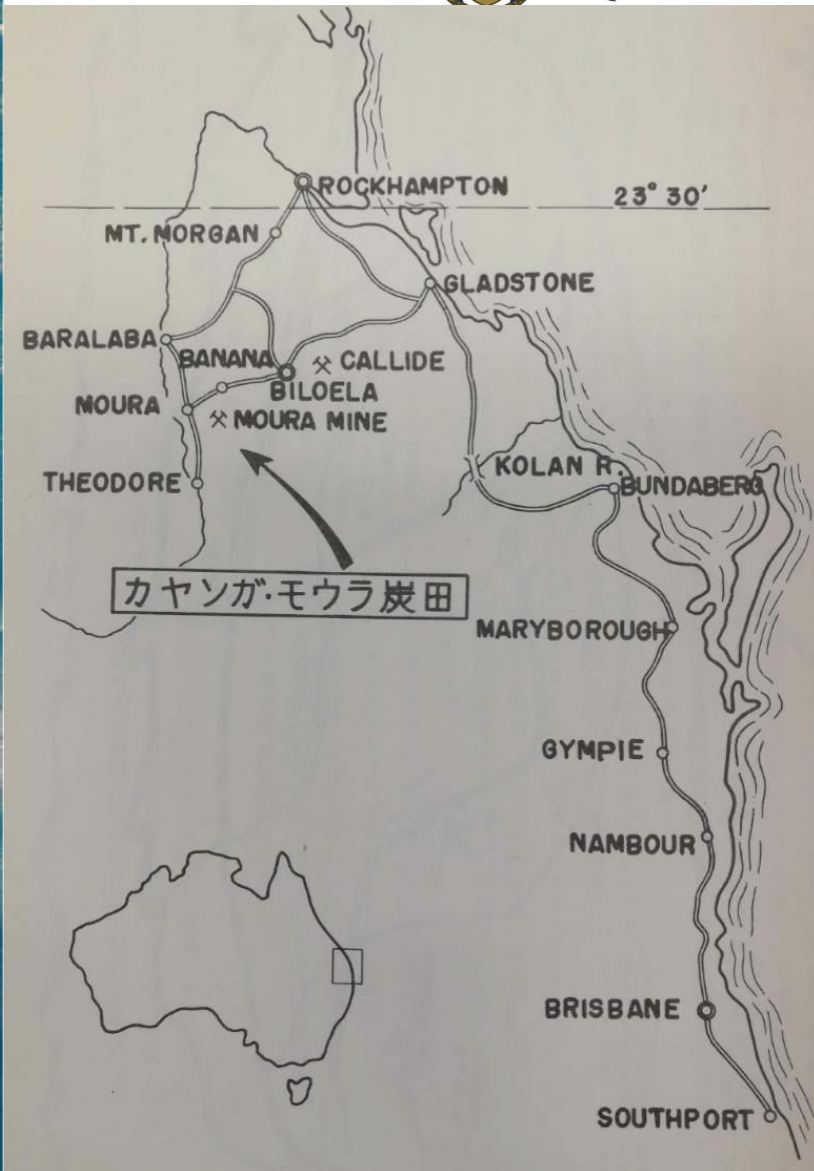


BUSH LIFE

by

HIROSHI OKANO

THE STORY OF THE DISCOVERY OF THE
HARD COKING COAL AT MOURA. CENTRL QUEENSLAND
AUSTRALIA.



Frederick William Whitehouse



F.W. Whitehouse, Morotai, 1945

Born	December 20, 1900 Ipswich, Queensland, Australia
Died	March 22, 1973 (aged 72)
Nationality	Australian
Alma mater	Ipswich Grammar School , University of Queensland , St John's College, University of Cambridge
Awards	Walter Burfitt prize and medal
	Scientific career
Fields	Geologist , Naturalist

Frederick Whitehouse attended Ipswich Grammar School, and went on to study at the University of Queensland. He graduated with a B.Sc., with first-class Honours in geology and mineralogy from the University of Queensland in 1922, and a government gold medal for outstanding merit. He and fellow student **Dorothy Hill**, had collected many fossils during their studies at UQ, which had advanced their individual and shared research in the field.

Whitehouse was Associate Professor of Geology, University of Queensland (1949-1955). **Whitehouse** resigned from the University in 1955. He continued to work as a geological consultant for many oil companies from 1955, and was president of the Anthropological Society of Queensland from 1972 to 1973.

Whitehouse was a close friend of **Dr James O'Neil Mayne** (1861-1939), who with his sister **Mary Emelia Mayne** purchased land in St Lucia in 1926, which was to become the new site of the University of Queensland.



モウラ炭鉱開坑時（1961年4月）

(DW)-(DW) ドウソン・ハイウェイ (W) ワードルの家
 (WA) 現在ここに選炭工場あり (MT. W) ワイズマン山
 (B) この辺一帯はビショップの所有の牧場で羊が群れていた。

Moura Mine at the begining (Apr., 1961)

(DW) - (DW) Dawson Highway (W) Mr. Wardle's house
 (WA) Washery at present (MT. W) Mt. Wiseman
 (B) Around here was the meadow of Mr. Bishop's property
 and sheep were grazing here once.



世界最大のDragline（石炭の被覆岩石を掘りとる機械）Marion 8900型
車量 6000トンbucket 容量 100m³、一掘りに約200トンの岩石を掘りとる。
(B) bucket (C) 乗用車 (E) 人物 - 江尻宏一郎氏

The largest dragline in the world. Marion Model 8900, with 6,000
tons weight, 130 cubic yds. bucket and 18,000 HP.
(B) Bucket (C) Car (E) Mr. Kōichirō Ejiri



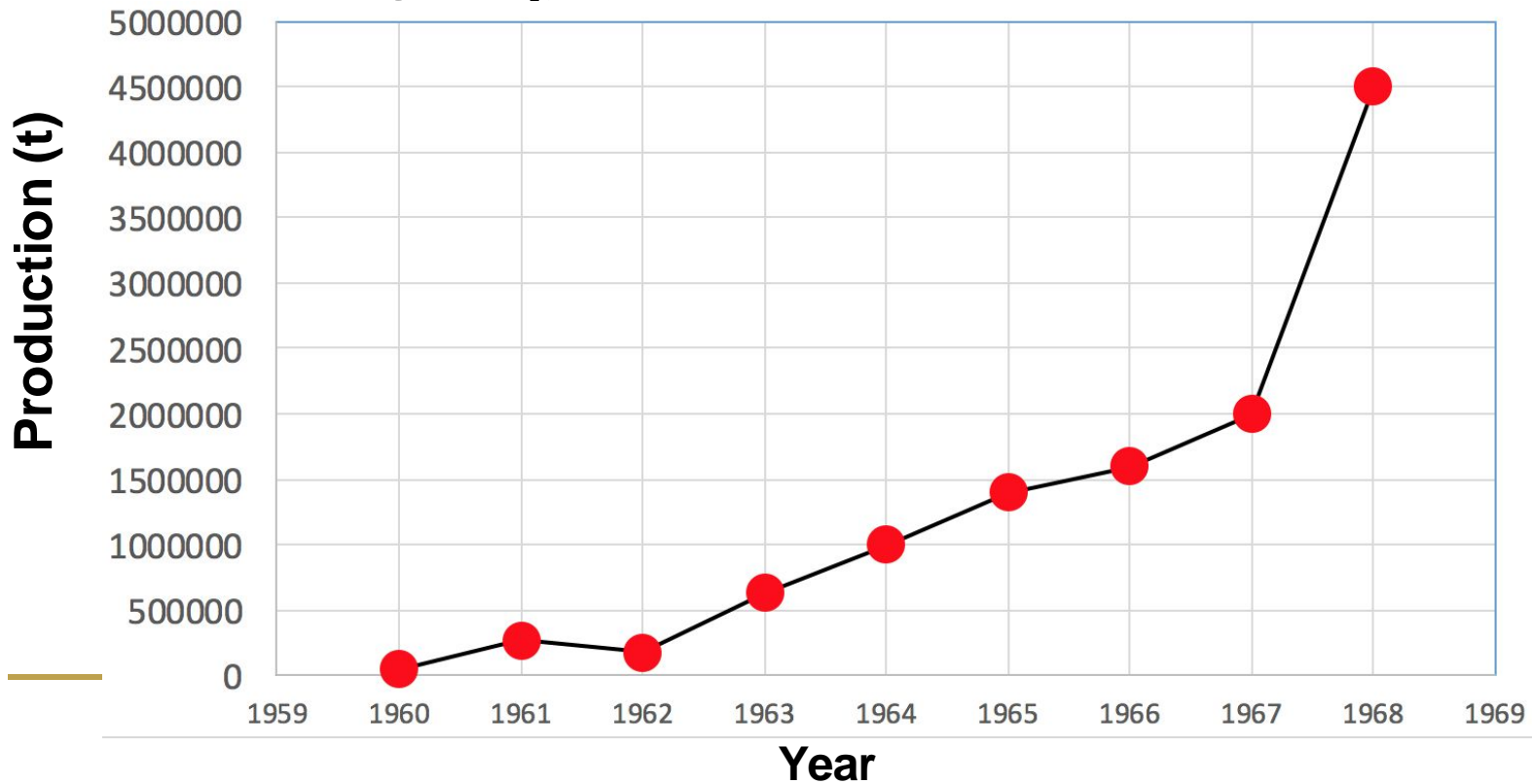
モウラ炭鉱全景

(1) 選炭工場 (2) ドラッグライン (3) 完破のための穿孔機
(N) - (D) Dawson Highway

A bird's eye view of Moura Mine.

(1) Washery (2) Dragline (3) Drilling machine for the
blast holes (N) - (D) Dawson Highway (N) - (S) Meridional
line

Coal production from Moura mine



Exploration and Exploitation of Hard Coking Coal in Kianga-Moura Field,
Central Queensland, Australia.

by

Hideo KIKUCHI, Masatoshi TSUTSUMI, Hiroshi OKANO, Tadashi SAKAMOTO
and Atsuo AIHARA

(Abstract)

Owing to a very limited amount of hard coking coal production in Japan, Japanese have been constantly seeking nearer and adequate supply source for that kind of coals. They have been producing hard cokes by blending domestic soft coking coals with which American coals were dominant until 1955 or so.

In order to fulfill these demands and upon request of the Mitsui & Co., Ltd., attention and made studies of the Kianga-Moura Field in Central Queensland, Australia. From the first field survey from January to April, 1959, we gained the following knowledge and conclusion as mentioned below.

(1) In Baralaba, the northern extremity of this field, occurrence of anthracite has been known since 1889 and since then the mines were opened. Many prospecting works were carried out to study geological features of coal seams in and around the area. The results revealed that the coal seams are anthracite or anthracite containing 10% or less volatile matter, and that the structure is contorted with NW-SE faults and folds.

(2) In Kianga, southern sector of the field, the Thiess Bros. (Qld.) Pty., Ltd., discovered a coal seam in box-cut after prospecting by drillings. Coal is soft coking coal with 34% volatile matter. The coal seam has a gentle westward dip of 6—8 degrees.

(3) Judging from the geological features of the above two areas, the coal seams are thought to occur in the same horizon or nearly in the same horizon.

(4) The difference in coal quality between Baralaba and Kianga is thought to be due to the tectonic movement by which the complicated structure of the Baralaba area was formed.

(5) The above-mentioned geological assumption leads to a conclusion that medium coking coal with a possibility of hard coking coal, may be concealed underneath the vast upland between Baralaba and Kianga, covering a distance of 60 km.

From the said point of view, the second prospecting work was commenced in June 1964 for hard coking coal required by the Japanese Steel Mills, with the cooperation of

THE UNIVERSITY
Kouzan Chishitsu,
15 (1965) 234-244.



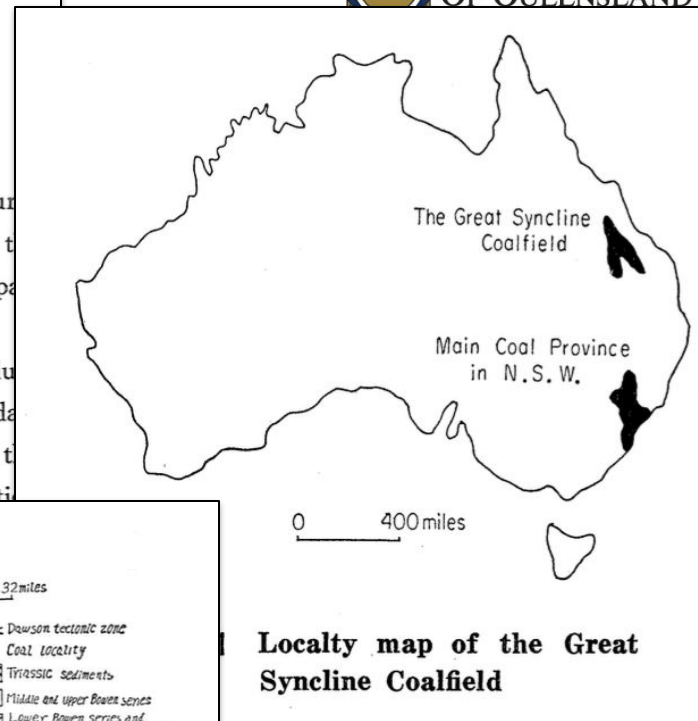
Regional Variation in Rank of Coal in the Great Syncline Coalfield, Queensland, Australia

by Hiroshi Okano and Atsuo Aihara
(Mitsui Mining Company)

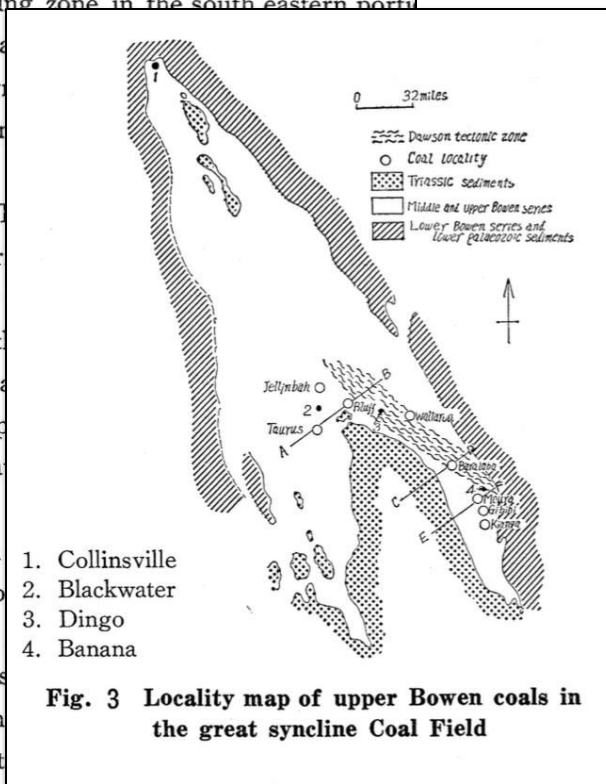
SYNOPSIS :—A regional variation of coal quality was recognized within the course of writers' 1959~1960 prospecting work for hard coking Coal at Kianga-Moura area in the Great Syncline Coalfield (Bowen Basin), and some upper Bowen coals in the central part of the basin are dealt with.

The higher rank (higher C content) coals are plotted on the part of lower value in a coal band of the H/C versus O/C diagram (Fig. 4) reproduced from analytical data of localities (tab. 1). Distances between coal localities and western limit line of the "Dawson Tectonic Zone," a striking folding and faulting zone in the south eastern portion of the basin, connecting Banana and Bluff via Baralaba, the tectonic zone and regional rank variation is recognized. The higher the rank. From a geological view point of migration of the central part of the basin with local exception in effect to the rank variation is negligible in general. The thickness of burial (depth of burial) that has important concern to the rank variation is limited at the base of Clematis Sandstone according to Taurus, Baralaba and Moura do not correspond with the depositional facies of coal seams and thickness and note that the coals near or in the zone were buried in deep anomalous case, and the thickness of burial might have caused the regional variation of rank.

As a conclusion, most important role had been played by the migration of the basin from the beginning and migration of centre of the Dawson tectonic movement; the increase of depth of burial of coal seams and added heat and stress and pressure that occurred during the formation of the mountain would be effective functions in the course of coalification.



Locality map of the Great Syncline Coalfield



1. Collinsville
2. Blackwater
3. Dingo
4. Banana

Fig. 3 Locality map of upper Bowen coals in the great syncline Coal Field

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