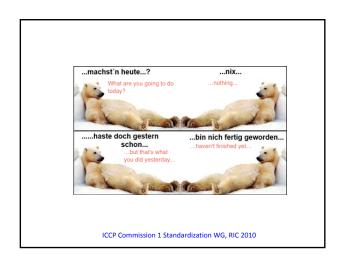
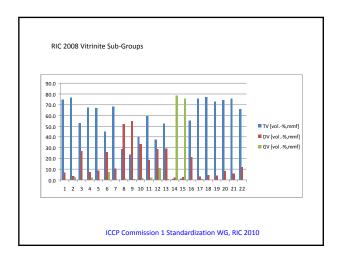
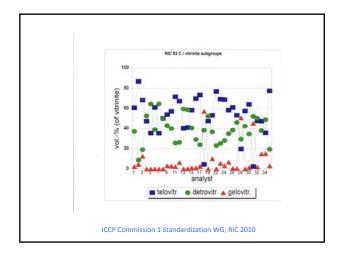
# Standardization WG, 65th ICCP, August 2013, Sosnowiec, Poland

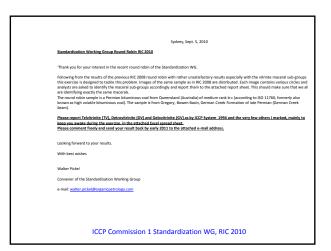




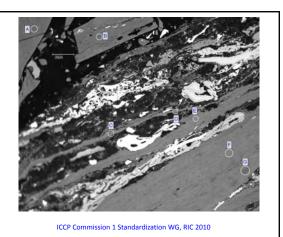








## Standardization WG, 65th ICCP, August 2013, Sosnowiec, Poland



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Ammended letter RIC 2010.doc (instructions)

Images (47, bmp)

Template results (xls)

Gramado presentation of RIC 2008

Belgrade presentation of RIC 2010

ICCP Commission 1 Standardization WG, RIC 2010

### TELOVITRINITE

 $\label{eq:continuous} Origin of term$  Term introduced by the ICCP 1994 to denote vitrinite with cell structure. This structure may or may not be apparent in reflected white light. Derivation: tela (L)-tissue; vitrum (L)-glass.

 $\label{lem:Related terms} Related terms \\ Transmitted light microscopy: anthraxylon; humotelinite (brown coal).$ 

### Definition

Comment. The subgroup comprises the macerals telinite and collotelinite which are distinguishable by their different degree of geochemical gelification (vitrinitization). The former consists of clearly recognizable cell walls; the latter is of more or less structureless form which, in sections more or less parallel to the bedding may be of considerable areal extent and without linear margins. When viewed perpendicular to the bedding collotelinite appears as layers of varying thickness.

ICCP System 1994

ICCP Commission 1 Standardization WG, RIC 2010

### DETROVITRINITE

 $Origin\ of\ term$  Term introduced by the ICCP 1994 to denote particulate vitrinitic substances. Derivation: detritusvitrum (L)-glass

Transmitted light microscopy: translucent humic degradation matter; humodetrinite (brown coal).

Detrovitrinite is a subgroup of the maceral group vitrinite consisting of finely fragmented vitrinitized plant remains occurring either isolated or cemented by amorphous vitrinitic matter.

Comment. To this subgroup belong the macerals vitrodetrinite and collodetrinite. The former describes the clearly visible and separate particles of vitrinite, occurring isolated or cemented by amorphous vitrinitic matter or minerals; the latter describes aggregates or a groundmass of vitrinite in which boundaries of individual particles can no longer be distinguished without etching because of gelification. Where the outline of individual particles of detrovitrinite is discernible, particle size is less than 10 micron in the maximum dimension for rounded grains. Elongate remains representing fragments of cell walls should have a minimum dimension of less than 10 micron.

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### GELOVITRINITE

Organ of term (Term introduced by the ICCP in 1994 to classify a subgroup of macerals originated from the jelling of humic solutions and not organized to specific plant tissues. Derivation: gelu. us (L)-frost, stiffening (of bodies due to age, virtum (L)-glass.

 $\label{lem:definition} Definition \\ Gelovitrinite is a maceral subgroup of the maceral group vitrinite consisting of colloidal infillings of vitrinite material in former voids.$ 

Comment. The subgroup consists of the macerals corpogelinite and gelinite. The former describes discrete bodies representing mainly the primary phlobaphenitic infillings of cell lumens occurring  $in\ situ\ or$  isolated within the coaly or mineral matrix; the latter describes secondary homogeneous infillings of microfissures, cleats or other formerly empty spaces. The size is variable.

Note. Dispersed organic bodies or infillings within telinite with a lower reflectance than that of the surrounding collodetrinite or enclosing telinite component are excluded from gelovitrinite.

ICCP System 1994

ICCP Commission 1 Standardization WG, RIC 2010





General Comments:

I think it is a good exercise both for testing the subgroups and eventually also for testing the macerals. I hope there will be a lot of discussion if a detailed analysis of results is provided. The images are excellent. Angeles G. Borrego

Thank you sir. May I have another? Paul Hackley

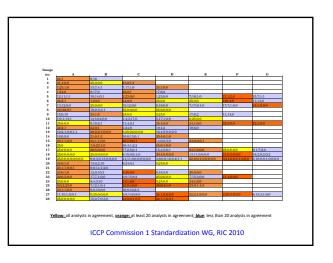
All Images on the same scale would be beneficial in future RR like this one. Improved focus is required on some images. Lauren Johnson

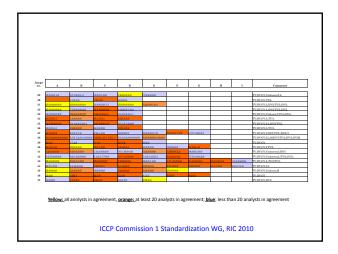
Difficult to see fine detail in some images - need microscope to rack focus up and down to assist diagnosis. Ray Smith

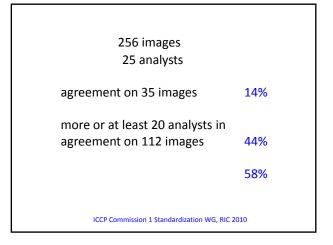
Particles at the edges of the photos difficult to identify due to resolution problems. Stavros Kalaitzidis

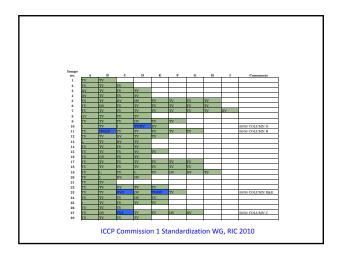
varying light & focus could help degree of certainty on some grains, but a fun:-) exercise & will make for interesting reading of results. Matt Todd

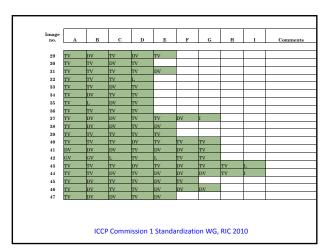
Nice coal Joan Esterle ICCP Commission 1 Standardization WG, RIC 2010











Sydney Lab less than 2% disagreement

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Still to do:

Ask for more results? Get results of a group rather than individuals? Review each image with results

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Preliminary conclusion:

Disagreement on a telo-/detrovitrinite level appears to be a fact of life.

Question:

Do we have a way to improve this?????

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