





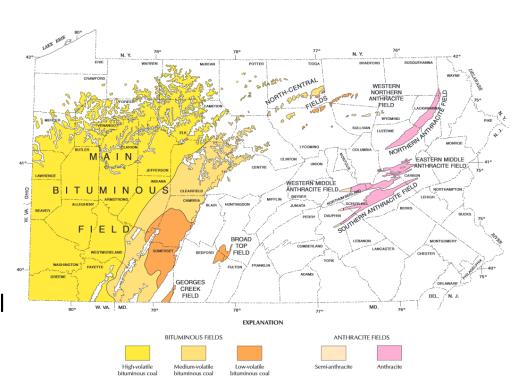
Active and Abandoned Mine Operations

Abandoned Mine Reclamation in Pennsylvania

Executive Deputy Secretary John Stefanko
October 2015

Coal Distribution in Pennsylvania

- Pennsylvania mines two different types of coal; anthracite in the east and bituminous in the west
- Anthracite is a hard, compact variety of coal that has a high luster
- In 2014, Pennsylvania mined almost 8 billion kilograms of anthracite coal
- Bituminous is a relatively soft coal containing a tarlike substance called bitumen
- In 2014, Pennsylvania mined 53.6 billion kilograms of bituminous coal



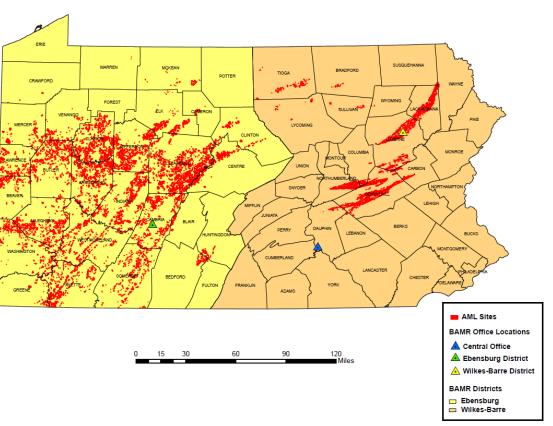


Coal Mining and Environmental Protection

- DEP's mission is to protect Pennsylvania's air, land, and water
- Part of that mission includes efforts to remediate pollution from past (pre-1977) coal mining activities
- In 1977, the U.S. government passed new mining regulations to prevent environmental degradation caused by mining
- At that point, the damage had already been done pennsylvania

Problems Caused by Past Mining

- There are nearly 250,000 acres of land and more than 5,500 stream miles negatively impacted by coal mining in the state
- Some of the problems caused by mining include:
 - Fires
 - Subsidence
 - Highwalls
 - Open shafts and portals
 - Polluted water supplies





Funding and Staffing

- In the U.S., the coal industry is assessed a fee per ton of coal extracted to fund efforts to clean up abandoned coal mine sites
- The proceeds from that fee are distributed to state government agencies, like DEP, to pay for costs associated with remediating abandoned mine sites
- DEP employs about 150 geologists, engineers, biologists, and others to design and execute remediation projects

Reclamation Efforts

• From 2010 to 2014, DEP has completed **951** projects and spent **\$115,164,612** on abandoned mine projects

Year	Projects Completed	USD Spent
2010	124	\$13,405,750
2011	205	\$26,654,252
2012	225	\$15,067,834
2013	177	\$29,031,116
2014	220	\$31,005,660

Examples

- Abandoned Mine Lands Newtown South
- Mine Subsidence Houztdale
- Mine Fire Simpson
- Abandoned Mine Drainage Bennett Branch



Newtown South: History

- This site hadn't been mined for more than 50 years
- The last mining company left behind many hazards
- It was clear that people were accessing the site for recreational use, despite the danger
- This is a rich hunting and fishing area, so the reclamation was poised to make a big impact on local sportsmen

Newtown South: Problems

- 4 hazardous waterbodies
- 3 vertical openings
- 7 strip pits
- 1,200 feet of highwalls







Newtown South: Solutions

COST: \$680,756

TIME: 1 year

- Reclaimed 50 acres
- Installed 2 passive treatment systems
- Filled in 7 strip pits and 4 hazardous water bodies
- Planted 1,000's of trees
- Installed wetlands





Houtzdale: History

- This site was last mined by the Berwind White Coal Mining Company in the 1930's
- Since then, the pillars left behind by the coal company have slowly degraded, causing dangerous subsidence to occur beneath people homes, in their yards, and on the public roads
- The mines were anywhere from 20 to 70 feet below the surface; the coal seam itself was only 4 feet thick

Houtzdale: Problems

- 154 homes were threatened by mine subsidence
- The homes covered an area of 50 acres
- Mine subsidence caused:
 - Cracks in homes and other structures
 - Trenches and sinkholes on yards, sidewalks, and roads





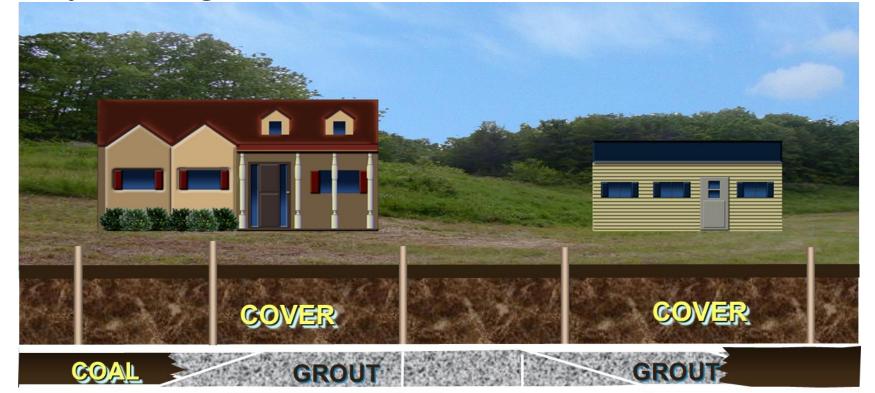
Houtzdale: Solutions

• COST: \$5,614,964

TIME: 4 years

Drilled about 722 boreholes

Injected a grout mixture into the abandoned mine



Simpson: History

- This was a large spoil pile in northeast Pennsylvania
- It was last operated by Northwest Colliery several decades ago
- Despite the safety risks of trespassing on such a site,
 the pile was frequented by many
- The cause of the fire is not known, although there is some suspicion that it was caused by trespassers
- In general, piles like this are not only at risk for arson, but also spontaneous combustion caused by prolonged exposure to bright rays of sun

Simpson: Problems

- Fire was within a half mile of the nearest home
- Smoke and odors were detected as far as 11 miles away





Simpson: Solutions

- COST: \$2,213,477
- TIME: 4 months
- Dug an isolation trench around the site to prevent spread of the fire
- Established a water supply
- Excavated the site
- Quenched the site
- Re-graded and seeded disturbed area





Bennett Branch

• COST: about \$44,000,000

• TIME: 5 years



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Recipe for Success

Embrace Challenge

- There have been many sites with unique complications; be they ownership issues, mineral rights issues, or environmental degradation, among other things
- These challenges can seem insurmountable but they are not
- With a talented staff, ingenuity, and determination, anything is possible
- Many of the aforementioned examples were projects that "couldn't be done;" that is a conclusion that DEP does not accept, especially when it comes to the health and safety of the public

Recipe for Success

❖ Be Creative

- Creativity has been a integral part of embracing and overcoming challenges
- Many projects have required DEP to develop new treatment technologies, implement new excavation techniques, or engineer custom equipment
- Whatever the challenge may be, meeting it with creativity helps to move the project forward, and can help future projects with similar circumstances

Recipe for Success

Partnership Makes it Possible

- In every project, it's important to consider all the possible stakeholders, whether they're local government, community groups, or industry
- These groups have a vested interest in collective success and engaging them in the process advances the overall goal
- Many of DEP's successful projects would not have been possible had it not been for the support and assistance of others







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Thank you!

Please contact John at <u>istefanko@pa.gov</u> with any questions.