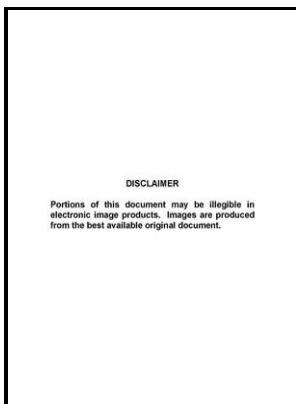


Environmental control technology survey of selected US strip mining sites Volume 2C - eastern Kentucky (water quality impacts an doverburden chemistry of eastern Kentucky study sites)

s.n - Geochemical treatment of coal mining waste waters at Highvale Mine, Alberta, Canada (Conference)



Description: -

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Notes: 13

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Tags: #Surface #mine #water #quality #control #in #the #Eastern #Kentucky #coal #fields. #Final #report #(Technical #Report)

Environmental

The high concentrations of total suspended solids, which nearly always exceeded the daily maximum allowable concentration set by the US Office of Surface Mining, were due to the inadequate water depth and short retention time in the settling ponds. Each of the three mines produced different coals of the Pennsylvanian-age Allegheny Formation: PA-1, the Kittanning Coals; PA-2, the Upper Freeport Coal; and PA-3, the Upper and Lower Clarion Coals. Samples were collected semimonthly and analyzed for total dissolved solids, total suspended solids, alkalinity, acidity, sulfate, chloride, and 16 metals.

Surface mine water quality control in the Eastern Kentucky coal fields. Final report (Technical Report)

The basis for using the pHZPC centers around the idea that colloidal particles, as a certain pH, will exhibit a net zero charge. At both sites, mining would not significantly increase the magnitude of downstream flooding.

Environmental

In general, there were observable seasonal variations in flow rates that correlated positively to suspended solids concentrations and negatively to concentrations of dissolved constituents in the final effluent.

Geochemical treatment of coal mining waste waters at Highvale Mine, Alberta, Canada (Conference)

Effluents from both mines appear to contribute acidic water that contains dissolved, potentially toxic metals. At PA-3, alkali treatment and effluent

retention in settling ponds were sporadic and generally ineffective in producing a final effluent that complied with federal standards.

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