

# Surface mine pool reclamation with direct ash placement: lessons to be learned for the Gorbi Mine

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Research represents components  
of Dr. Caroline Loop's M.S. and Ph.D.  
thesis research



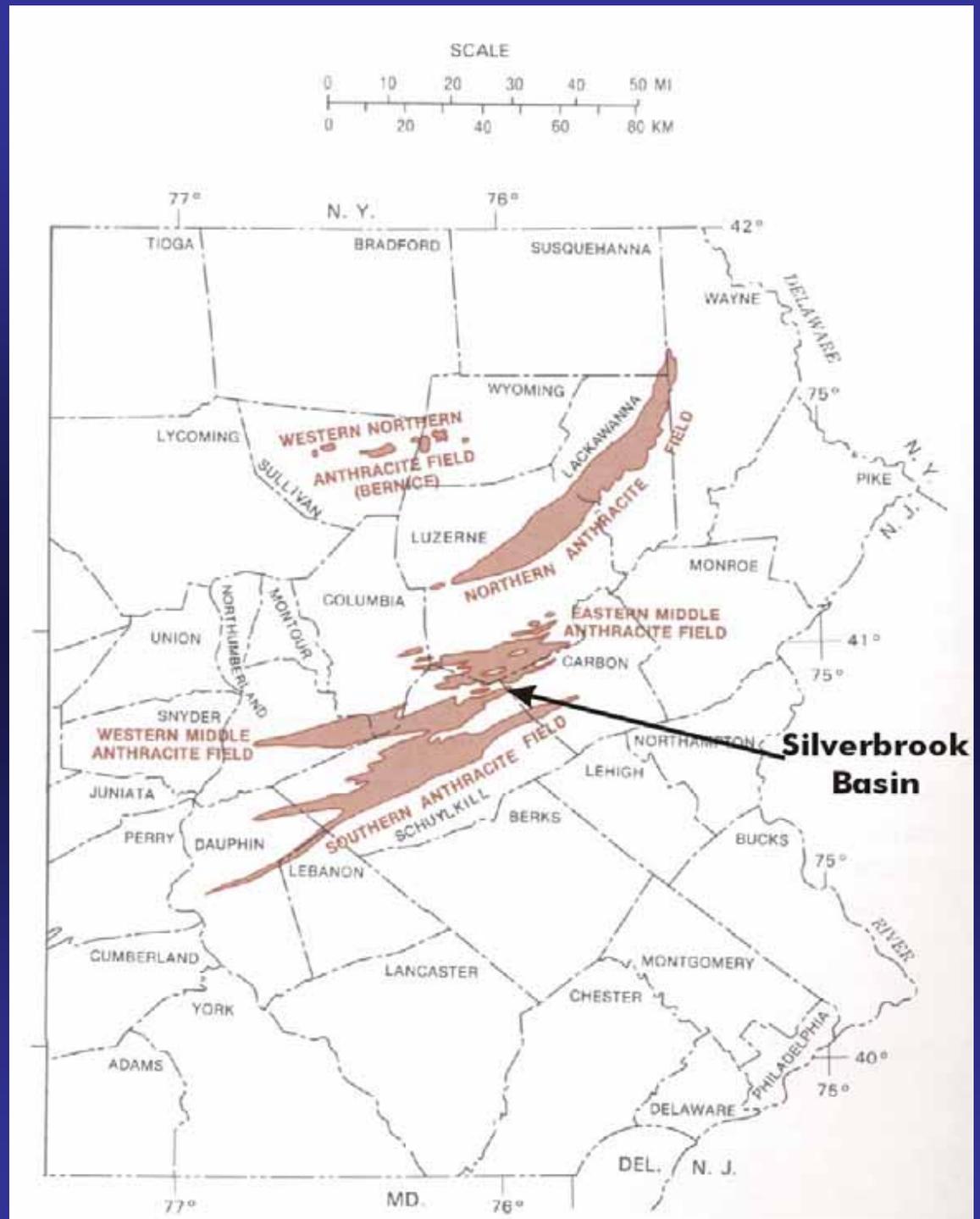
**The motivation for the Gorilla Site is common to the Gorbi Site:**

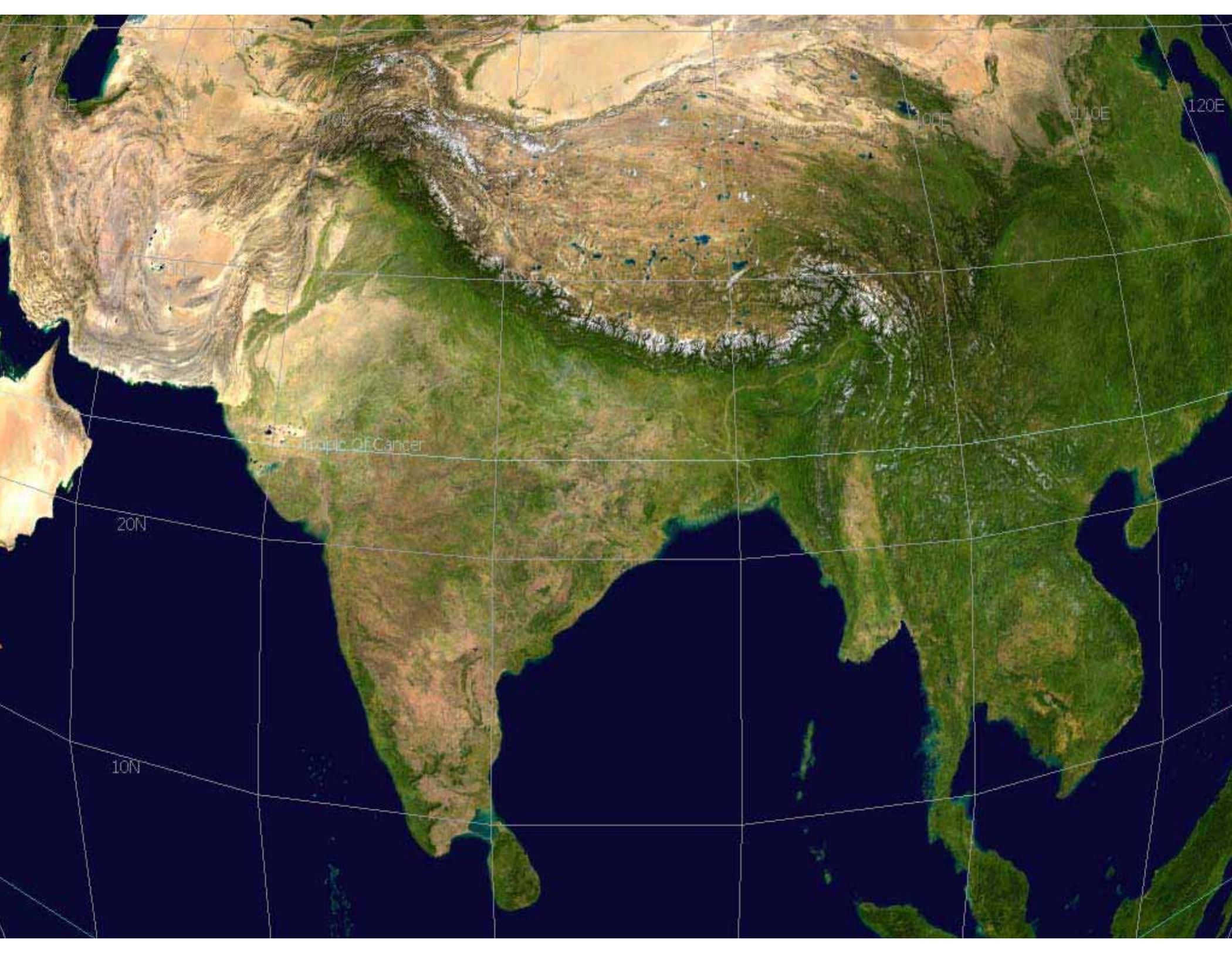
- > environmental restoration of mineland**
- > human health and safety**
- > reuse of coal combustion products**

**India under mandate to use 100% by 2012**

# The Anthracite Region of Pennsylvania

Eggleston et al., 1999  
modified from PA  
Geological Survey, 1992





Tropic of Cancer

20N

10N

40N

100E

110E

120E



# **Silt Deposited from Coal Washing**

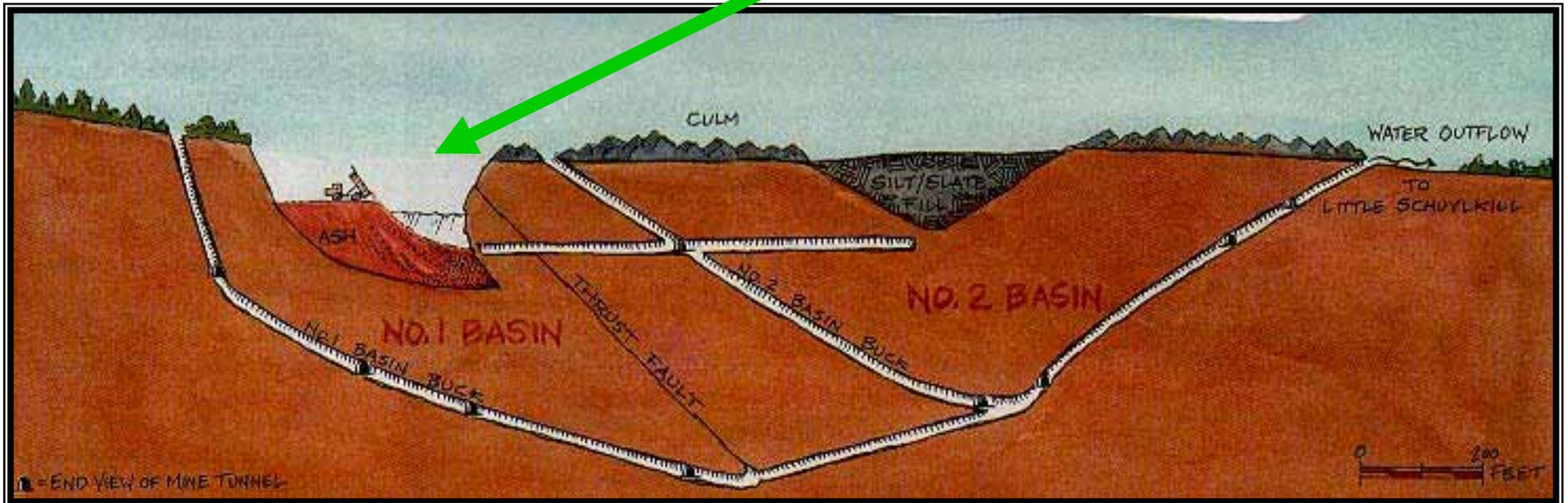
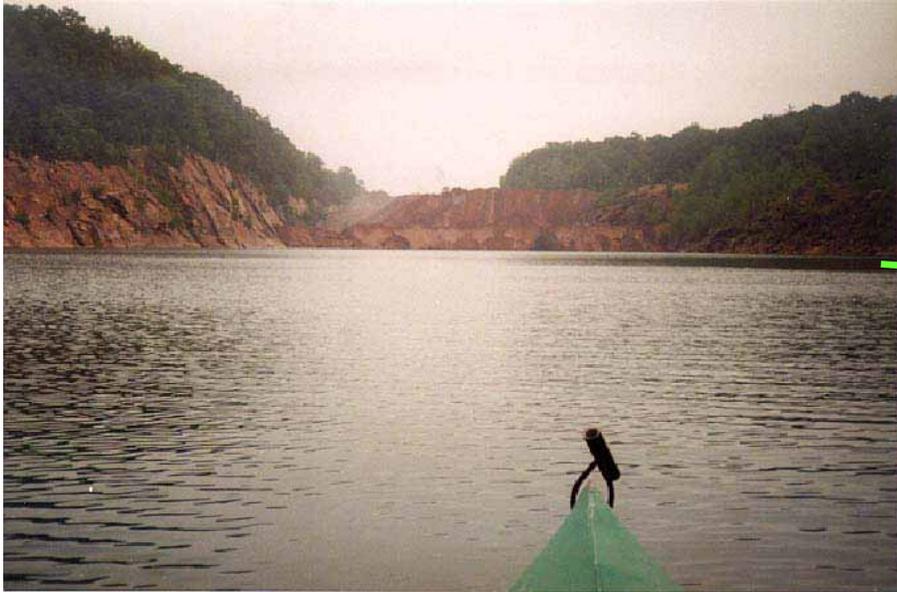
**The two sites are equally complex geologic setting**

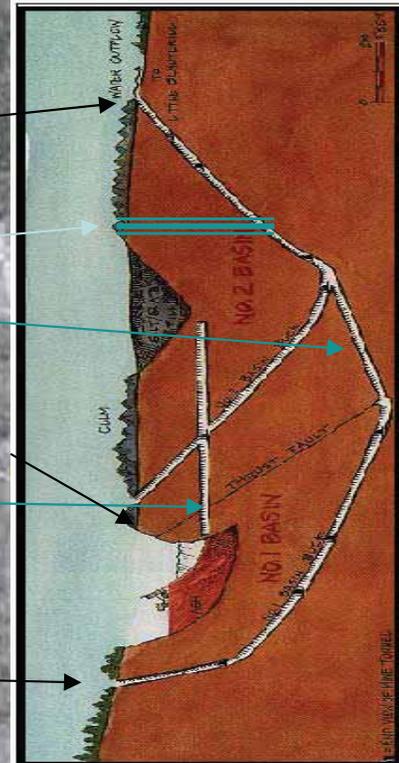
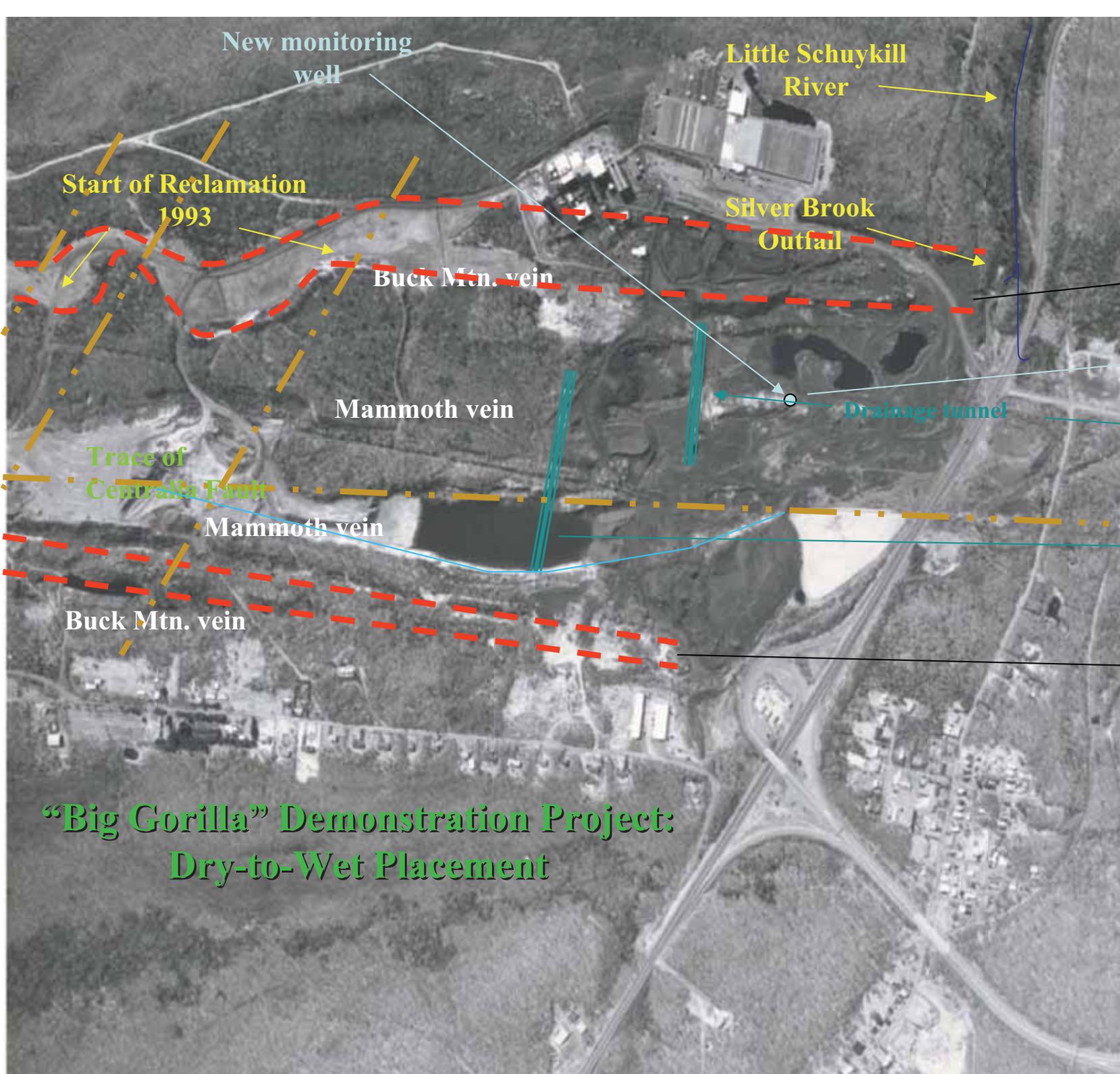
- > the Gorilla has an underground component**
- > Gorbi is larger**

**Both sites have bad water reacting with pyrite to generate acid mine drainage**

- > both have pH 3.8 water**
- > both have high dissolved iron**

# Overview of AMD/ash systems





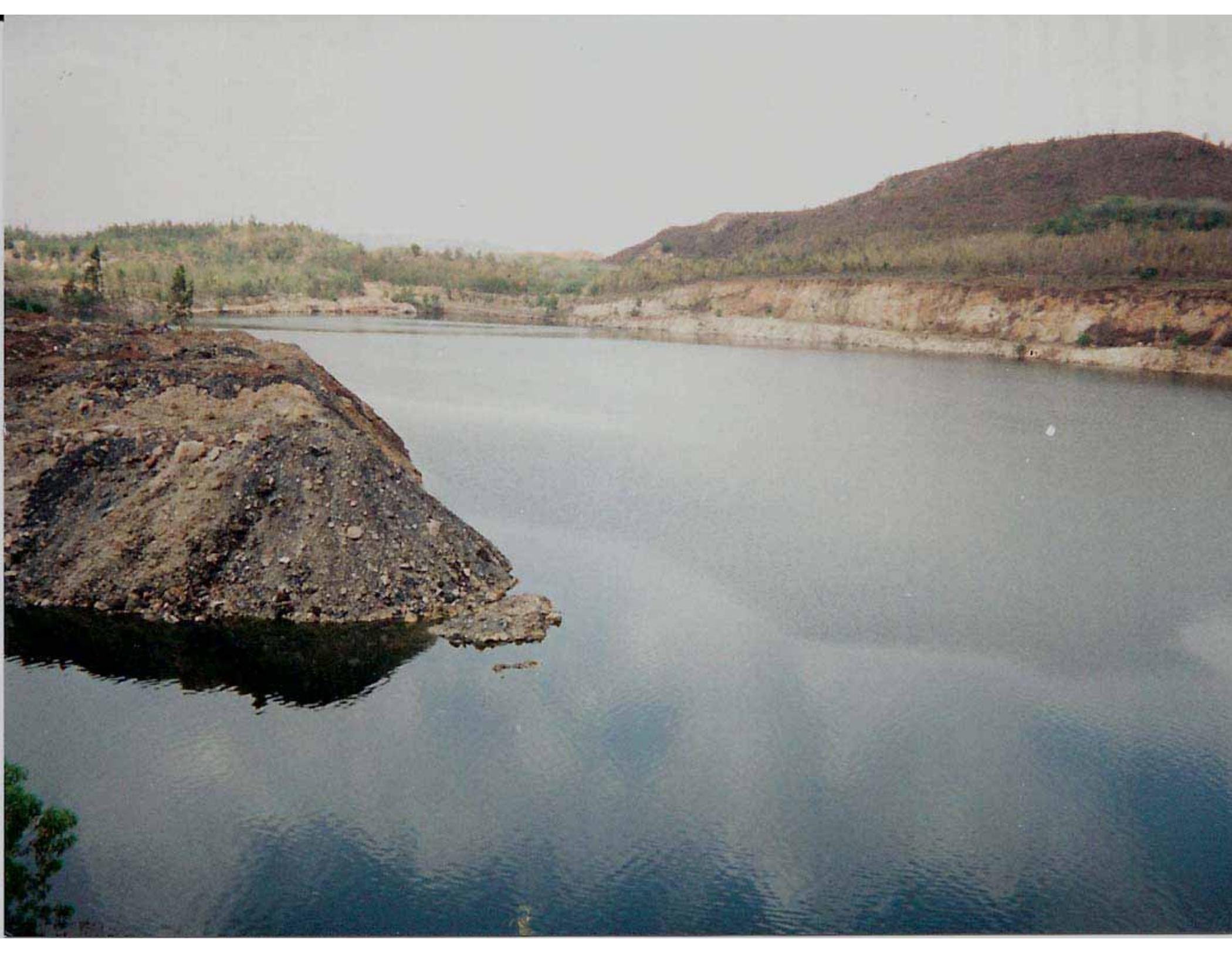
# “Big Gorilla” Demonstration Project: Dry-to-Wet Placement

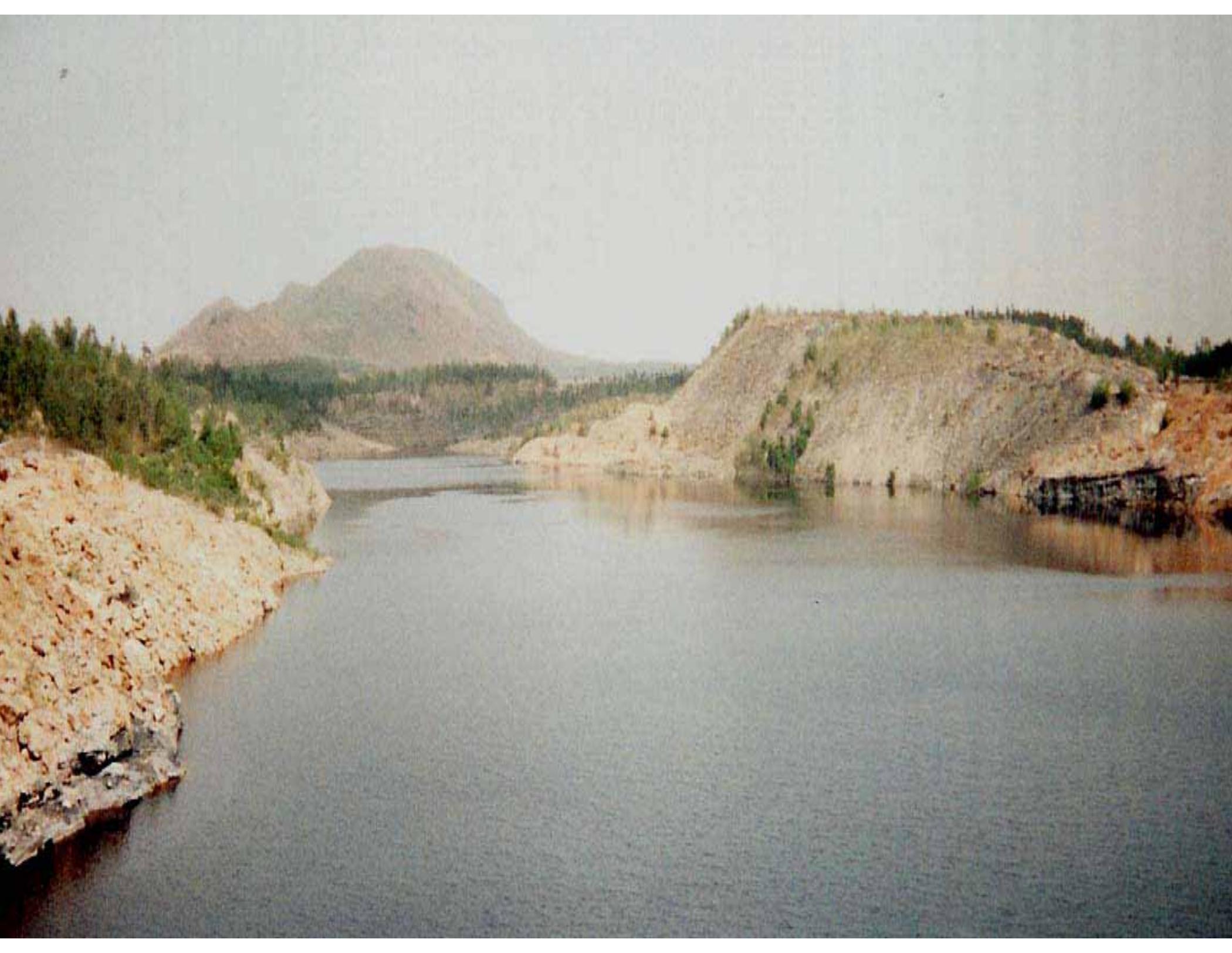
**Gorbi  
Coal mine**

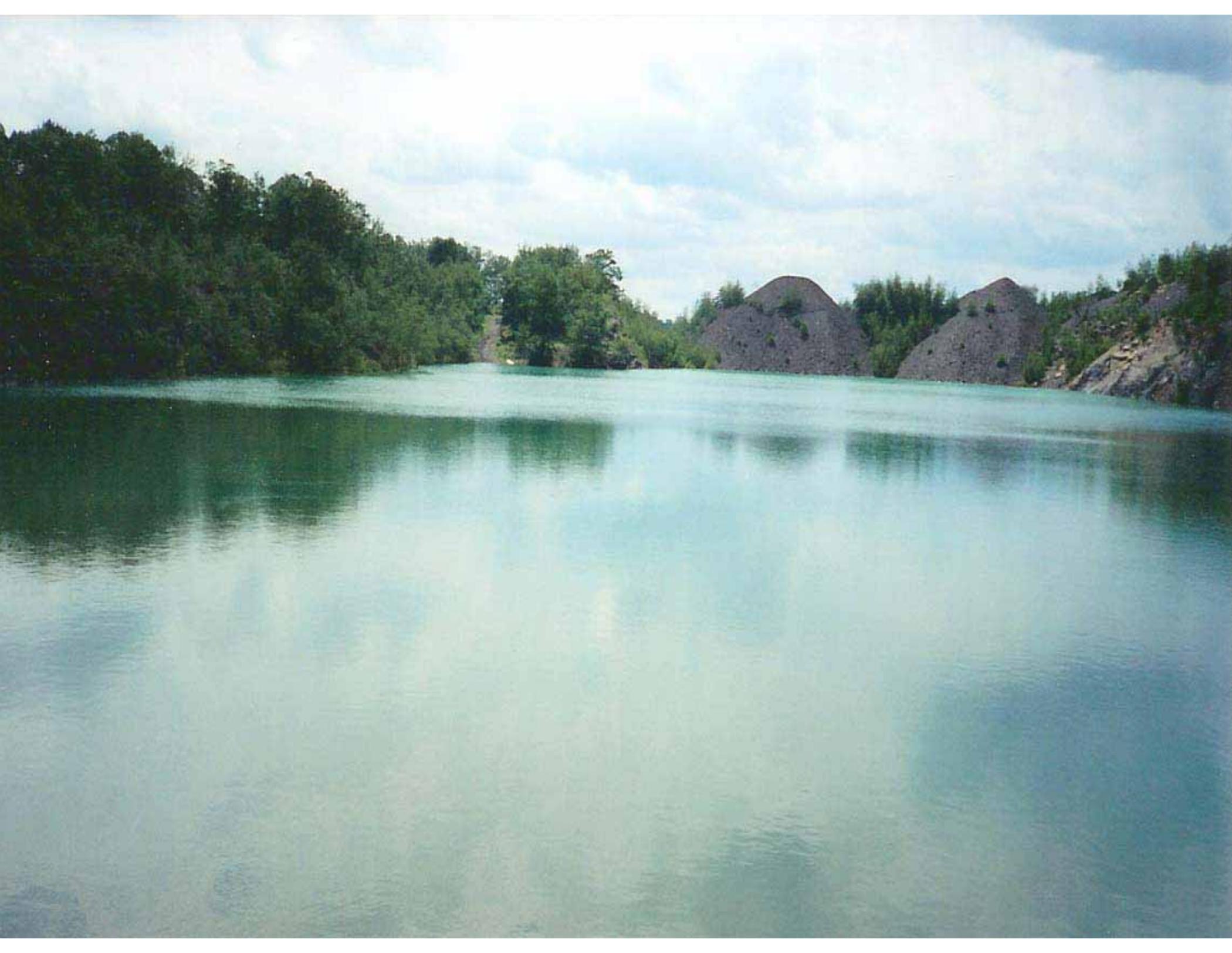
**Fly ash  
Disposal pond**

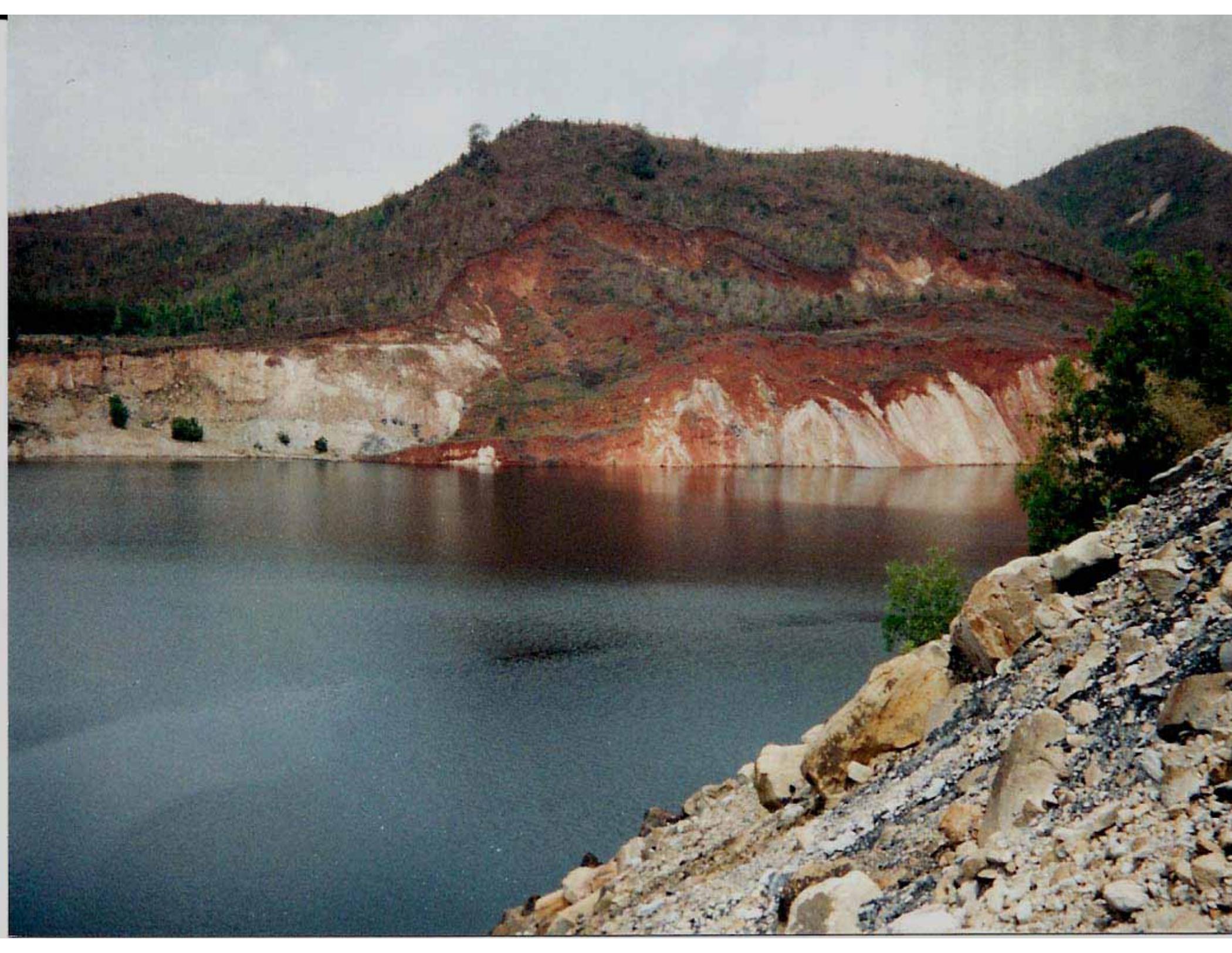
**Singrauli  
Super Thermal Power Station**











**At the Gorilla, the ash was delivered to the site by truck, less than 1.6 Km away**

**At Gorbi, the ash would need to be delivered by unit trains at distance of 35Km away**







17 10:30 AM

Spring 1991

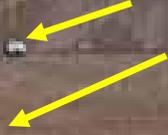


Spring 2001



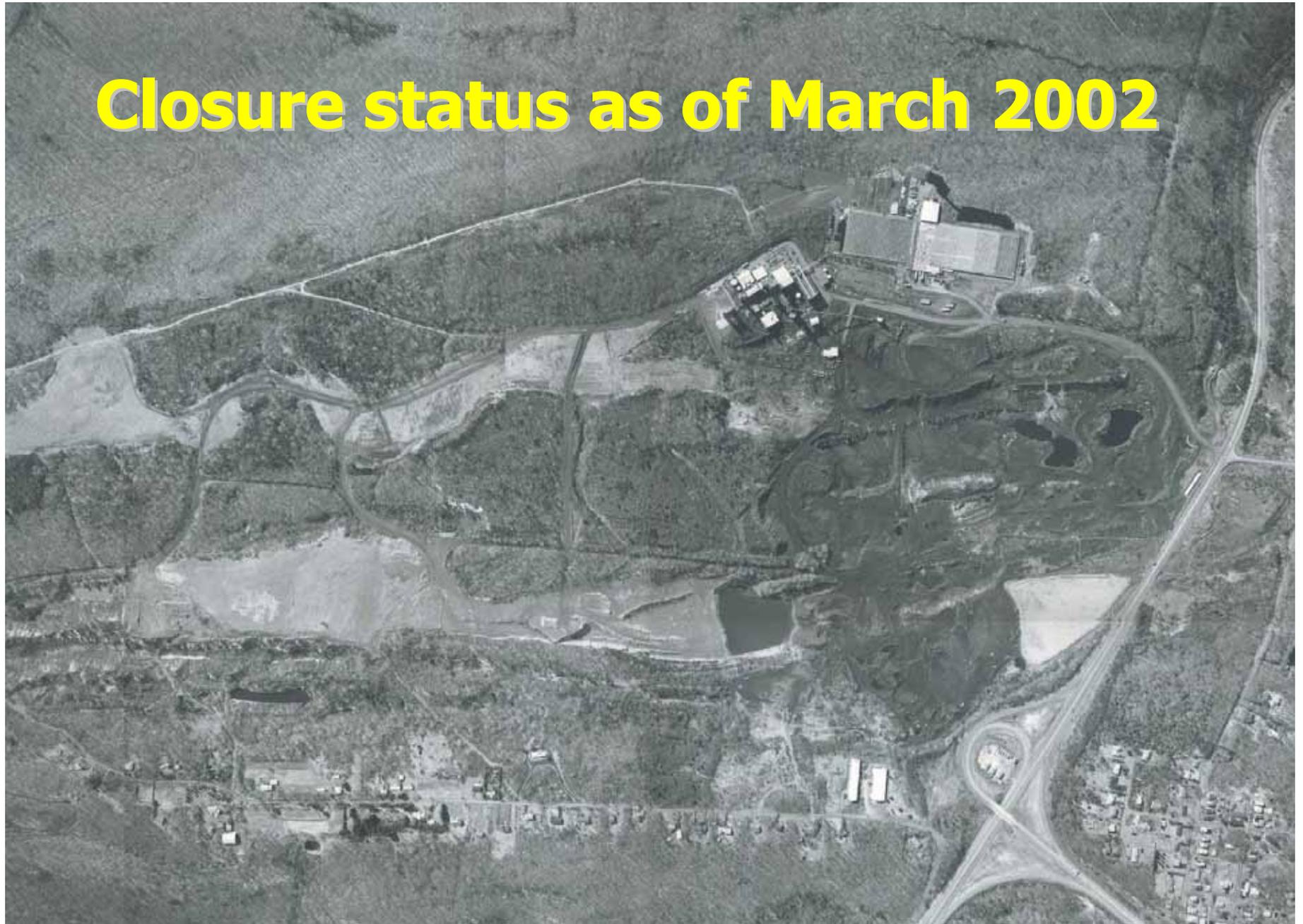
Ash front

Boreholes



17 11:39 AM

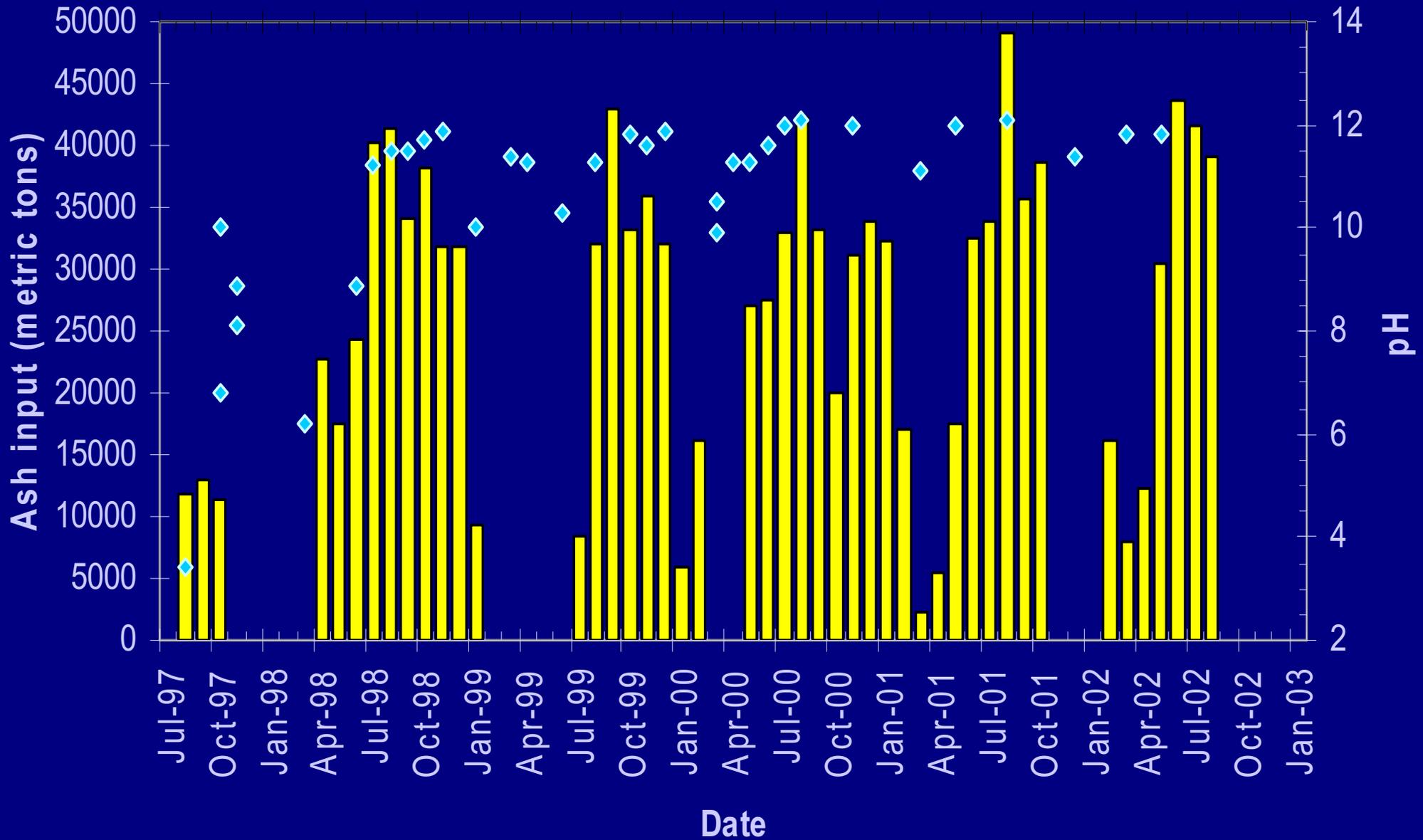
# Closure status as of March 2002



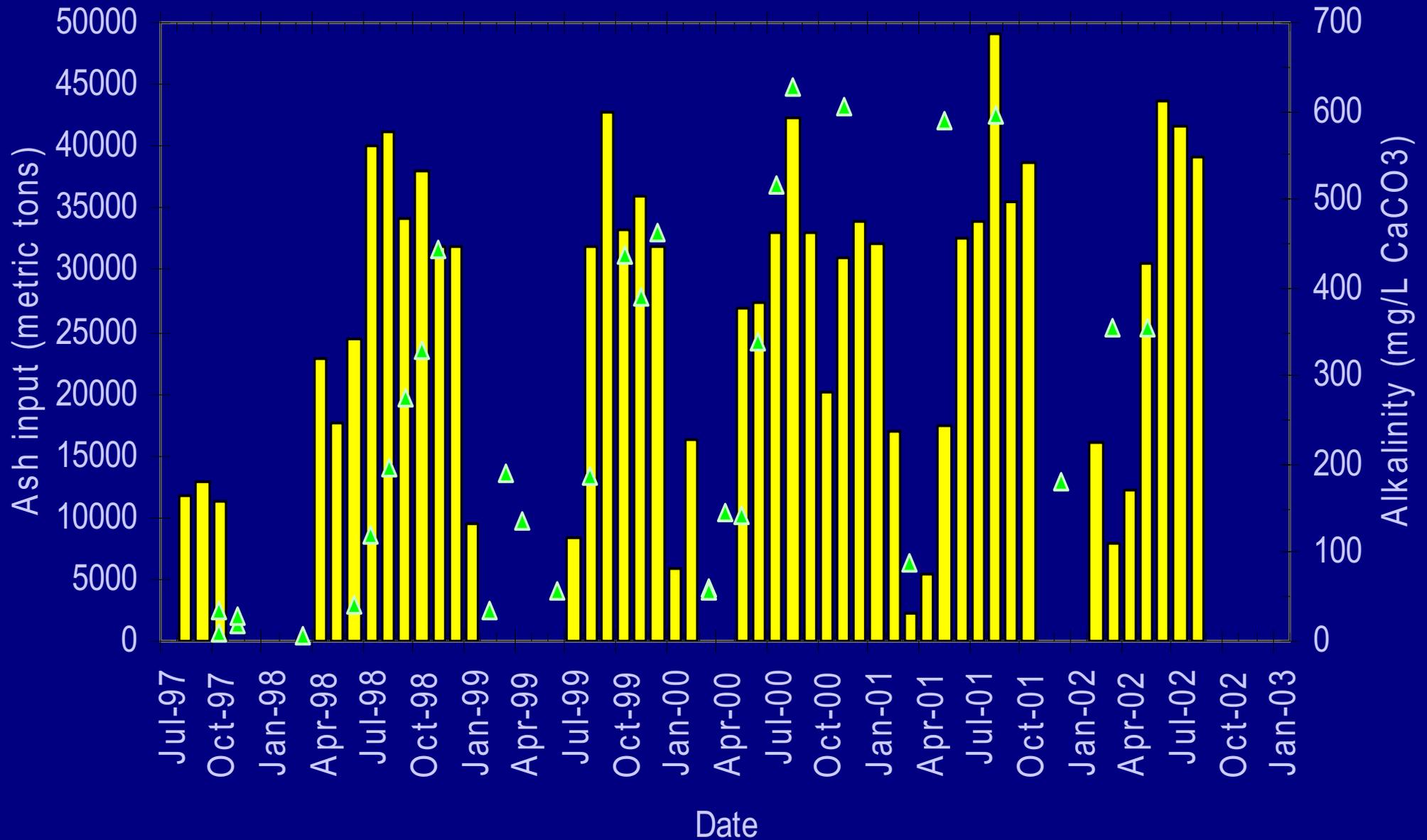
# Status of Closure as of February 2003



# Ash input vs. pH in the Big Gorilla



# Ash input vs. alkalinity in the Big Gorilla

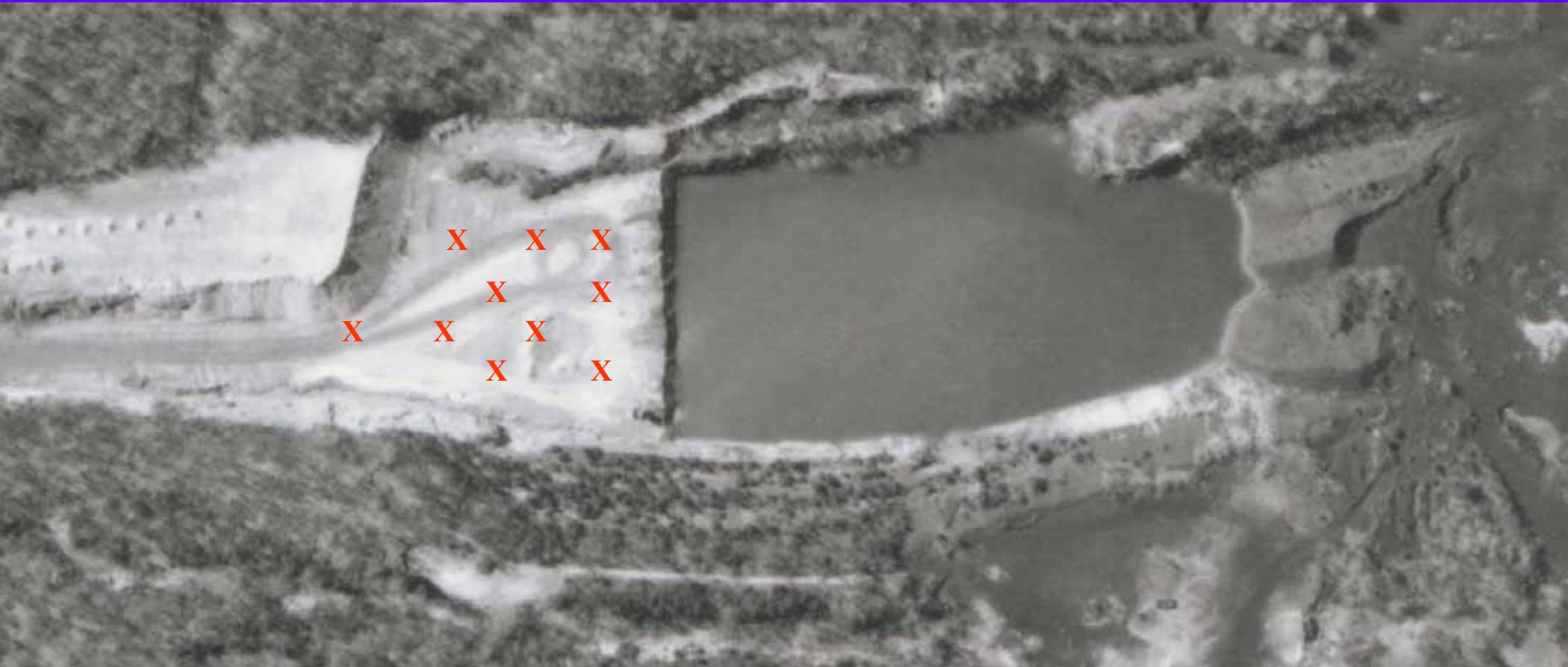


# Changes in water chemistry

<b>Concentration (mg/L)</b>	<b>6/7/93</b>	<b>7/2/93</b>	<b>10/28/97</b>	<b>10/27/99</b>	<b>8/28/01</b>
<b>Al</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>0.57</b>	<b>0.38</b>	<b>0.41</b>
<b>Fe</b>	<b>0.52</b>	<b>0.40</b>	<b>0.11</b>	<b>&lt;0.020</b>	<b>0.15</b>
<b>Mn</b>	<b>0.71</b>	<b>0.72</b>	<b>0.011</b>	<b>0.010</b>	<b>0.014</b>
<b>Zn</b>	<b>0.22</b>	<b>0.20</b>	<b>0.008</b>	<b>0.052</b>	<b>&lt;0.010</b>

# Field Bearing Capacity Testing

[average >10,000 psf]



## **Status of work completed:**

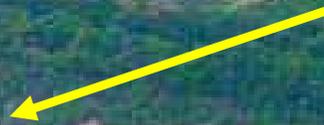
- > environmental impact statement**
- > preliminary design of materials handling at Sangrali**
- > rail route, unit trains and materials handling**
- > preliminary materials handling at the Gorbi unloading site**
- > preliminary materials handling for placement into minepool**



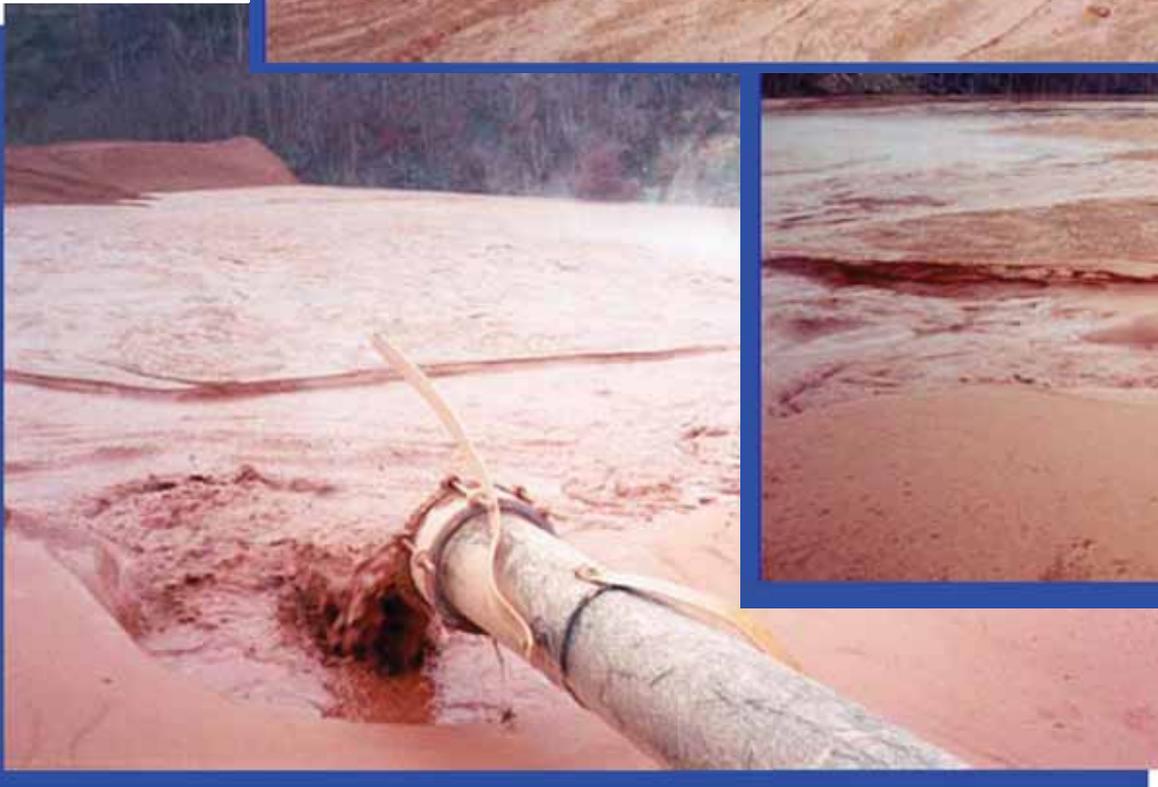
**Delivery of the ash from the rail unloading facility at Gorbi mine can be facilitated by slurry delivery**

# Knickerbocker Demonstration: Wet-to-Dry Placement

Test cells for CKD addition



16 5:12 PM



**Wet to Dry Placement**



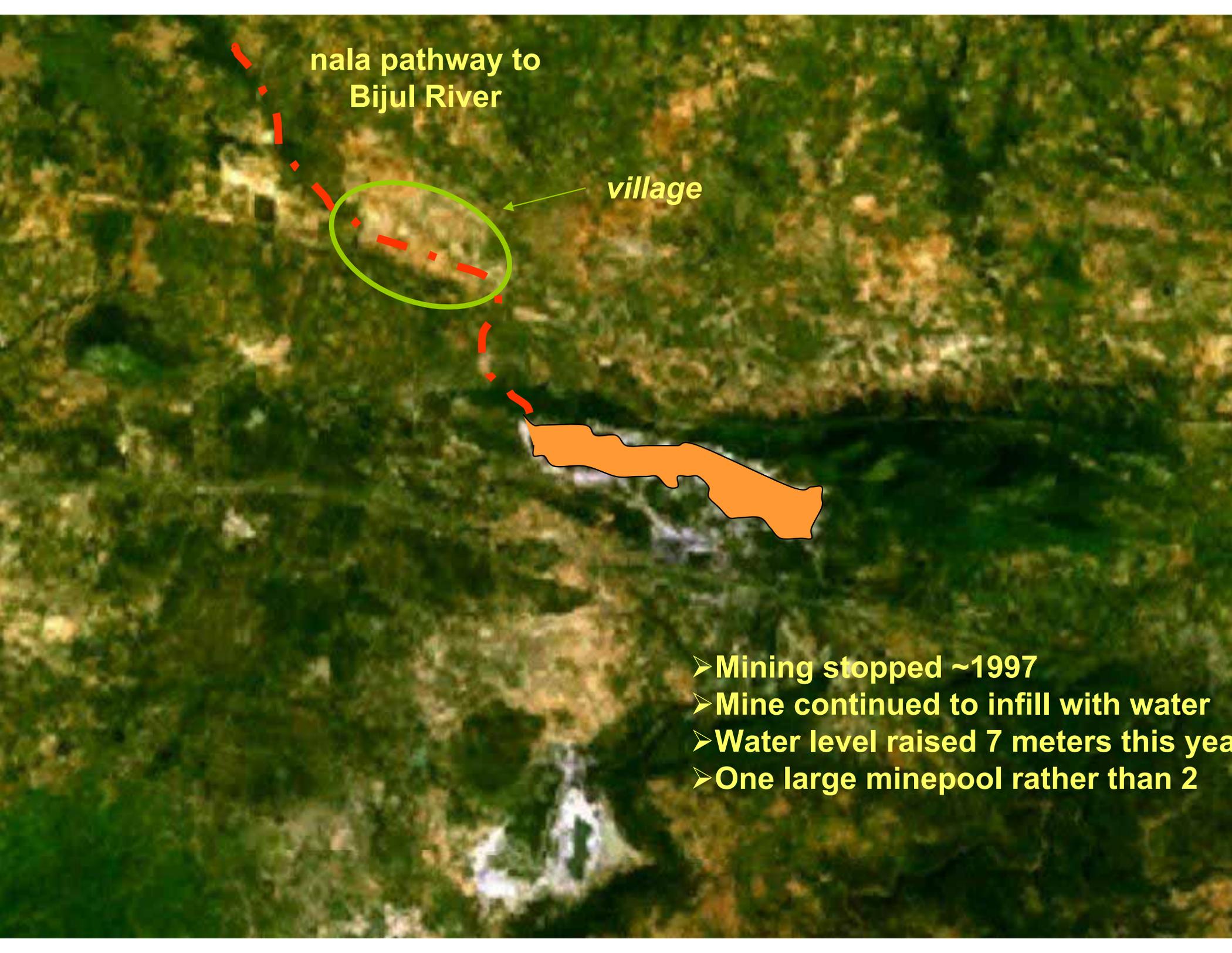
# **Economics of Ash Handling**

**Truck transport = \$2.65/ton**

**Belt transport = \$1.18/ton**

**Medium density slurry = \$0.06/ton**

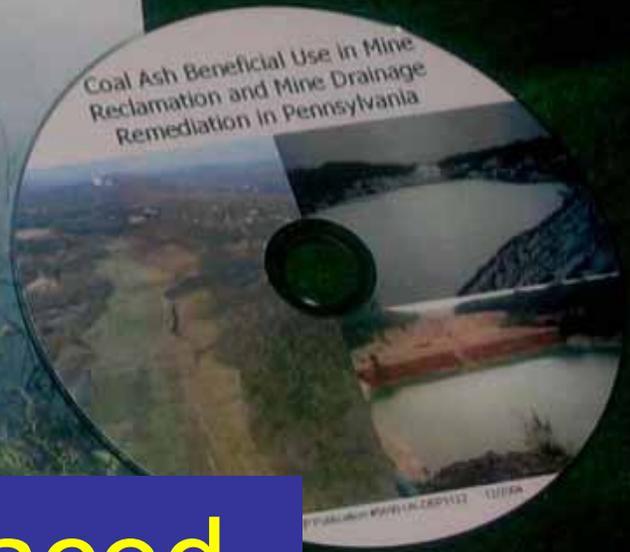
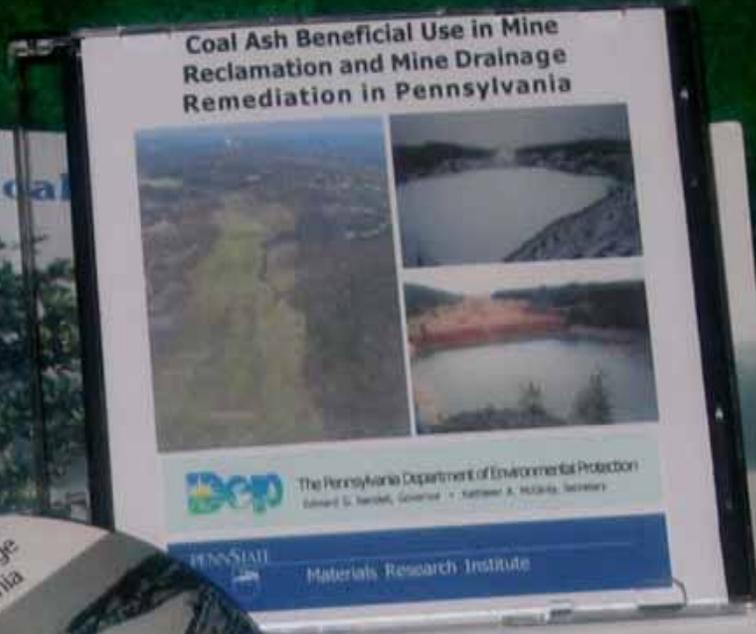
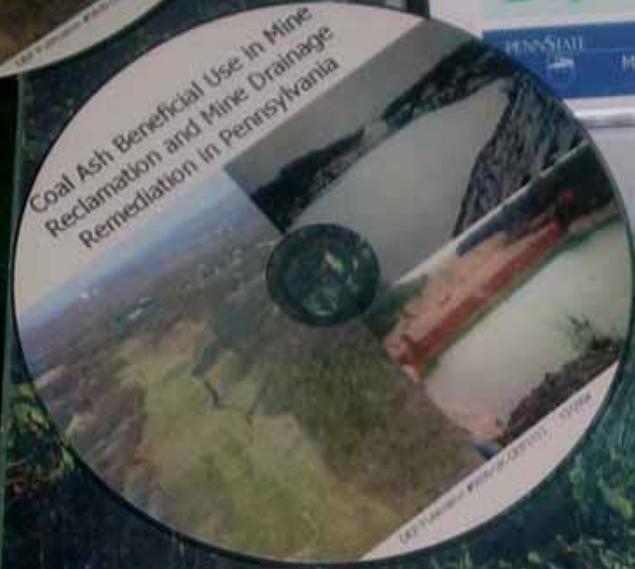
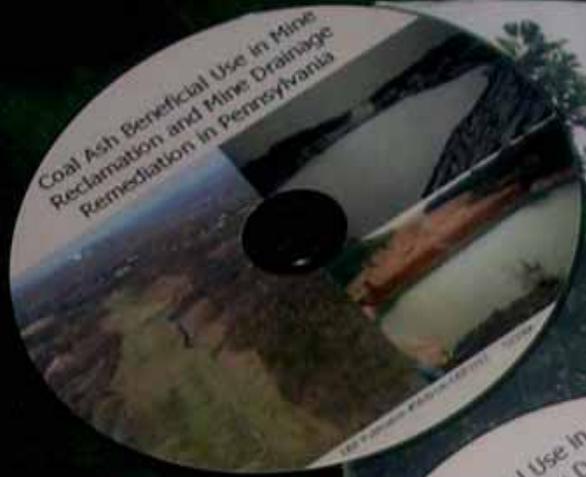
**Progress toward completion of the Gorbi Mine Project has been delayed and the heavy rains this year have completed the inflow of water to the minepool, such that the water level has reached static equilibrium and water is now discharging into the original nala.**



nala pathway to  
Bijul River

village

- Mining stopped ~1997
- Mine continued to infill with water
- Water level raised 7 meters this year
- One large minepool rather than 2



coal ash can be safely placed into standing mine pool water !