STREAM SEALING OVER AN ACTIVE LONGWALL PANEL

Ackman, T. E. (1) and Hustwit, C. C. (2). ((1) Mining Engineer, U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, Pittsburgh Research Center and (2) Project Engineer, Boeing Services International). Stream infiltration losses associated with longwall mining activities can initiate environmental and mining hazards. In order to identify potential stream loss zones that might occur as a result of active longwall mining, the Bureau of Mines in cooperation with Southern Ohio Coal Company/Martinka Division instituted a study of surface water flow along a 1,400-ft section of Guyses Run, located near Fairmont, WV. Seven stream gaging and forty electromagnetic conductivity stations were established in July 1987, about 3 months before passage of a longwall panel beneath the stream section. Analysis of survey data collected within the stream channel permitted identification of a 300-ft zone of highest probability for stream infiltration losses. Conductivity surveys of the fracture system beneath the adjacent flood plain also confirmed the location of a potential infiltration loss zone in the stream channel. During the passage of the longwall panel beneath the predicted 300-ft loss zone, a complete stream loss event occurred within this section. Total water infiltration into the mine was estimated to be between 500 and 700 gal/min. Immediate steps to restore the streamflow involved sealing the channel with high-pressure injections of polyurethane grout. Approximately 11,800 lb of grout were injected through 153 grout rods located within the stream channel loss zone and along the contiguous channel banks. The rod emplacement depths varied between 3 and 6 ft. Within a few hours after completion of grouting, surface water flow was restored to the stream. This streamflow restoration virtually eliminated water infiltration into the mine. Postgrouting conductivity and stream gaging measurements have shown a flow pattern consistent with premining activities, and water infiltration into the mine has continued to be minimal.

Additional Key Words: electromagnetic conductivity, stream infiltration, stream losses, polyurethane grout.

MICROMAP --- A DATABASE RETRIEVAL AND DISPLAY MANAGER FOR MICROCOMPUTERS

Rymer, T. E. II (1), Renton, J. J. (2), and Stiller, A. H. (3). ((1) Research Associate, Departments of Chemical Engineering and Geology, West Virginia University, (2) Professor, Geology Department, West Virginia University, and Geochemist and Head of Analytical Section, West Virginia Geological and Economic Survey, and (3) Associate Professor, Chemical Engineering Department, West Virginia University). A new software package has been developed called "MICROMAP" to expand the capabilities of the Coal Reclamation Information System (CRIS) computer software developed in an earlier project funded by the West Virginia Dept. of Energy through the West Virginia Geological Survey. The CRIS software allowed the user to extract information from a database containing general mine information, water quality data, overburden analyses, and reclamation-revegetation data for surface mines in 12 northern West Virginia counties using a variety of geographical related retrieval modes (county-wide, 7.5 minute quadrangle, radius of a desired coordinate, and watershed). Unlike the original mainframe software, MICROMAP is able to run on any IBM/PC compatible microcomputer. The computer displays a map of any county(ies) requested by the user. The locations of surface mines that are in file, overburden drill core locations, and water sampling locations are pinpointed on the map. Data are extracted by moving a small graphics cursor to any location on the map and designating a square mile search area. The computer will then retrieve the general mine information, water quality data, and overburden analysis data for the designated area and move it to a display manager where it can be viewed on the screen and, if desired, channelled to a hard copy printer. In addition, a 7.5 minute quadrangle search mode is available, where the user need only specify a desired quadrangle. The original CRIS data sets have been subsetted into smaller, county data sets. The original master data set still resides on the mainframe where it can be updated and revised. The mainframe computer system generates the smaller county-wide data sets and moves these data sets to floppy disks. There are neither statistical nor graphical options available with MICROMAP as it is primarily a data search and retrieval display manager. Its chief advantage is its mobility and ready, easy access requiring only a microcomputer. The map graphics are highly accurate. It is possible to display Preston County, WV and Fayette County, KY on the same screen and still retain very good resolution and search capabilities. The mapping algorithm used is an efficient modification of the gnomonic method of map projections. MICROMAP has the capabilities of displaying all 55 West Virginia counties and corresponding datasets with minimized distortion on a medium resolution IBM color graphics screen.

Additional Key Words: mine sites, water quality, water sampling, CRIS, West Virginia.