Case Study: Baird Wetland Mitigation

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Site Location



History

- Site was previously mined for coal within a portion of the permit area in the mid 1950's to early 1960's
 - Several mine discharges formed
 - Unreclaimed highwalls
- Oil wells
 - 6 oils wells were onsite along with related facilities (pipelines, tanks, etc.)
 - Plugged prior to mining



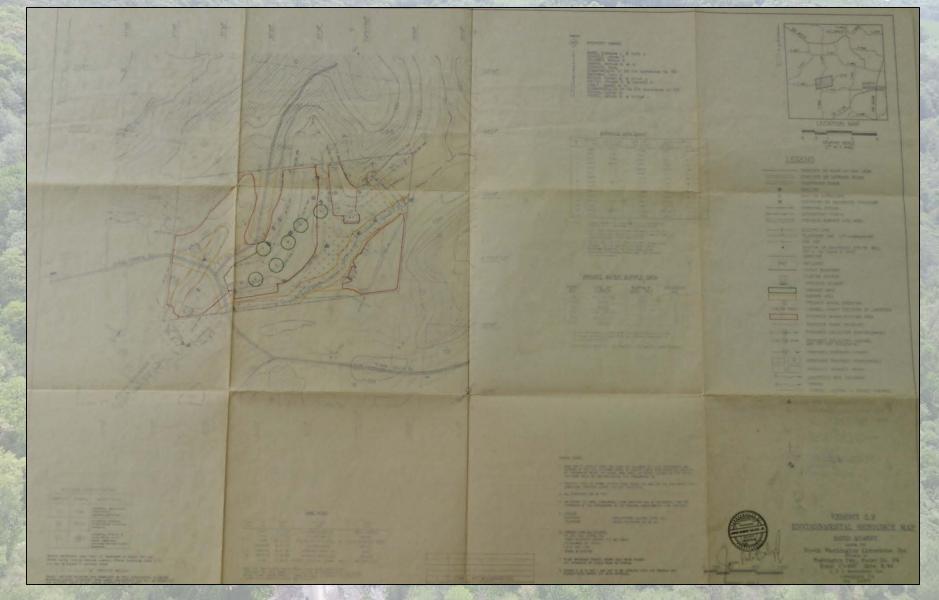


Permitting

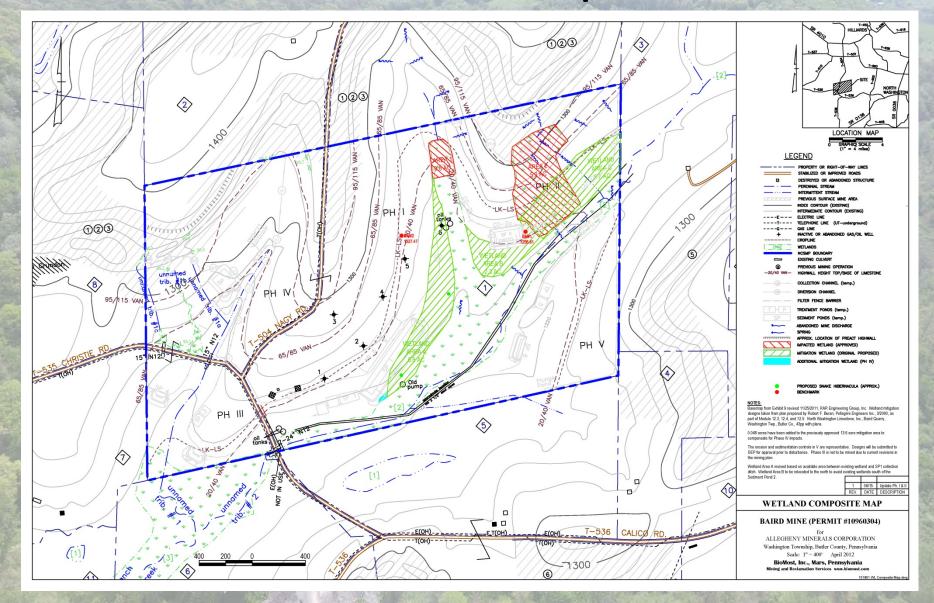
- Permit was originally issued in 1997.
 - Split into 5 separate phases.
 - Originally only permitted mining for Phase I.
 - Phase II required wetland mitigation.



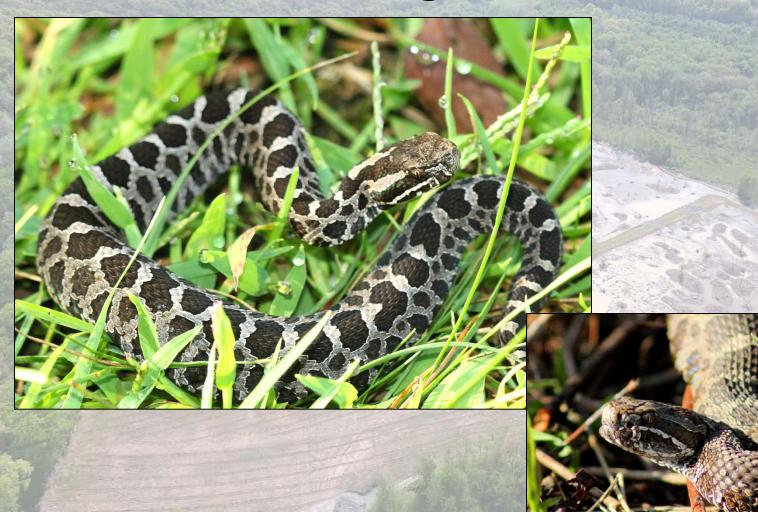
Permit Map



Permit Map

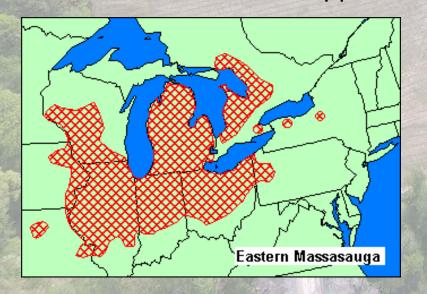


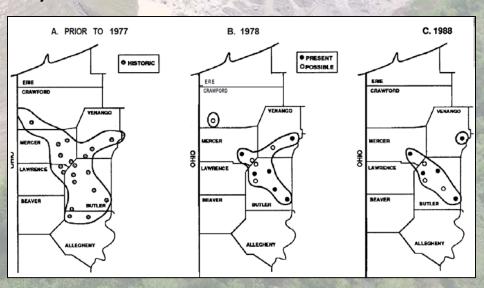
Massasauga Rattlesnake



Massasauga Rattlesnake

- State endangered species
 - Not federally protected
- Not really a PA species
 - Prefers prairies of the Midwest and around the Great Lakes in Canada
- Few isolated populations remaining in relic prairie, large wetland systems, old agricultural fields
 - One known site approximately 1 mile to the west of mine site





Massasauga Rattlesnake Habitat



Massasauga Rattlesnake Habitat



Symbiotic Relationship

- Hibernates in crayfish burrows
 - Cambarus thomai(Little Brown Mudbug)
 - Roger Thoma, OSU



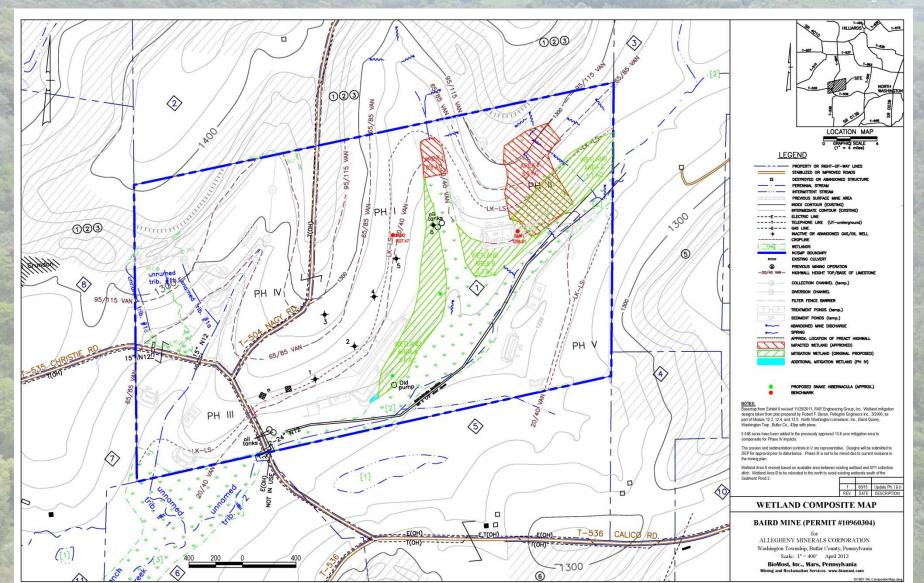




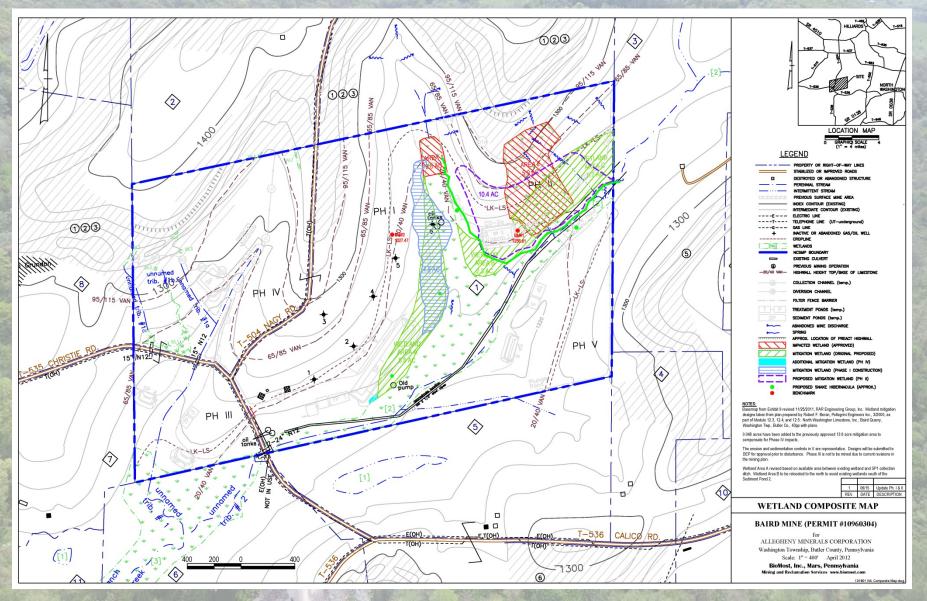
Wetland Impacts

- Two wetland impacts on Phase II
 - 0.8 AC for crossing
 - 5.9 AC sloped wetland formed as a result of AMD overflowing old sediment pond
 - Small impacts to Phase IV
- Required to construct a total of 13.6 acres of wetlands (2:1)
 - Required to be prior to or concurrent with impacts

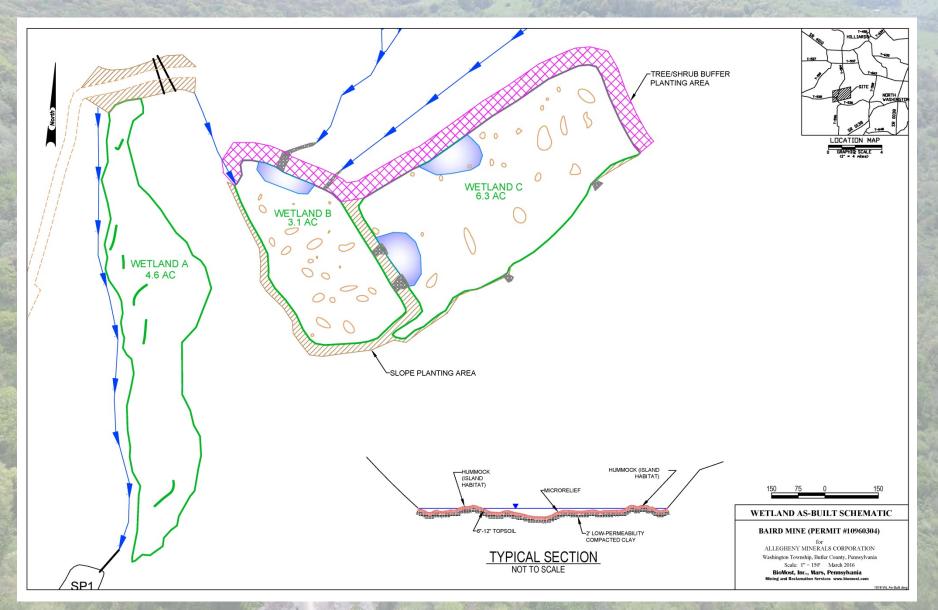
Proposed Mitigation Plan



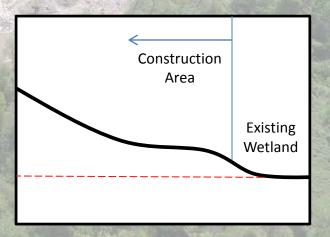
Revised Mitigation Plan



As-Built Schematic



- Constructed in 2012
 - Created 4.6 acres of wetland
- Constructed outside of mining area
- Proposed a different type of wetland construction
 - Minimize disturbance
 - Encourage terrestrial crayfish







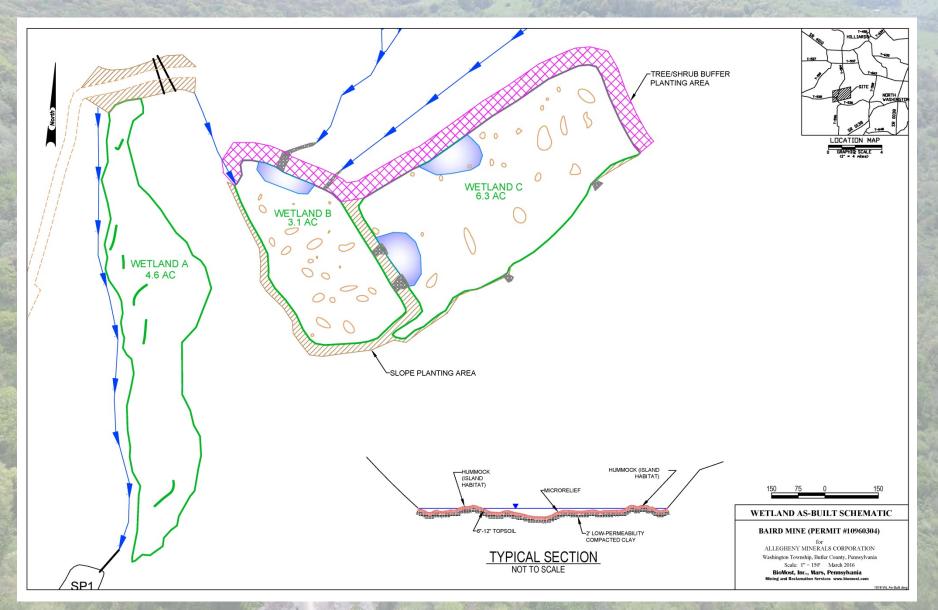


Wetland A Hydrology

- No Water!!
 - Collection ditch upgradient of wetland
 - Cuts off surface runoff
 - Elevation of Wetland A is higher than the adjacent existing wetlands
 - No springs
- Lower elevation
 portions of Wetland A
 dominated by
 hydrophytic vegetation



As-Built Schematic











- Constructed within the mining area
 - Took precautions:
 - Spoil tends to settle
 - 2' layer of onsite clay compacted with a roller
 - Another 1-2' of "wetland substrate" over compacted clay





- Water Sources
 - Surface runoff
 - Abandoned mine discharge
 - Previously fed a majority of wetlands at the site
 - Flows through limestone ditch









Wetland Habitat Creation

- Microtopography/ Hummocks
- Deep Pools
- Snags
- Woody Debris
- Rock Piles
 - Crevices sometimes used by Massasauga Rattlesnakes











Wetland B Construction



Wetland B Construction



Wetland B



Planting

- Used a combination of seed, live stakes, and bare root
- Seeded in fall of 2015
 - Ernst Obligate Wetland Seed Mix
 - Supplemented with additional seed from a small supplier
 - Reduce costs
 - Hydrologic conditions
 - Increased diversity
 - » Scirpus acutus (Hardstem Bulrush)
 - Spread at rate of 12 Lbs/acre (Ernst recommends 20 Lbs/acre)
- Experiment Only seeded Wetland C. No seed used within Wetland B.
 - Spent >\$6,500 on seed for Wetland C
- Approximately 800 trees planted as buffer upgradient of wetland
 - Black Locust, Red Oak, Red Maple, Gray and Silky Dogwood

Student Volunteers

- Students from Geography, Geology and Environment Club at Slippery Rock University
- First time students had been on a mine site
 - Toured facilities prior to planting
- Planted 2400 livestakes
 - Purchased 2100 livestakes from local supplier
 - Mixture of willows and dogwood
 - Supplemented with 300 Spiraea alba cuttings (Meadowsweet) from adjacent wetland

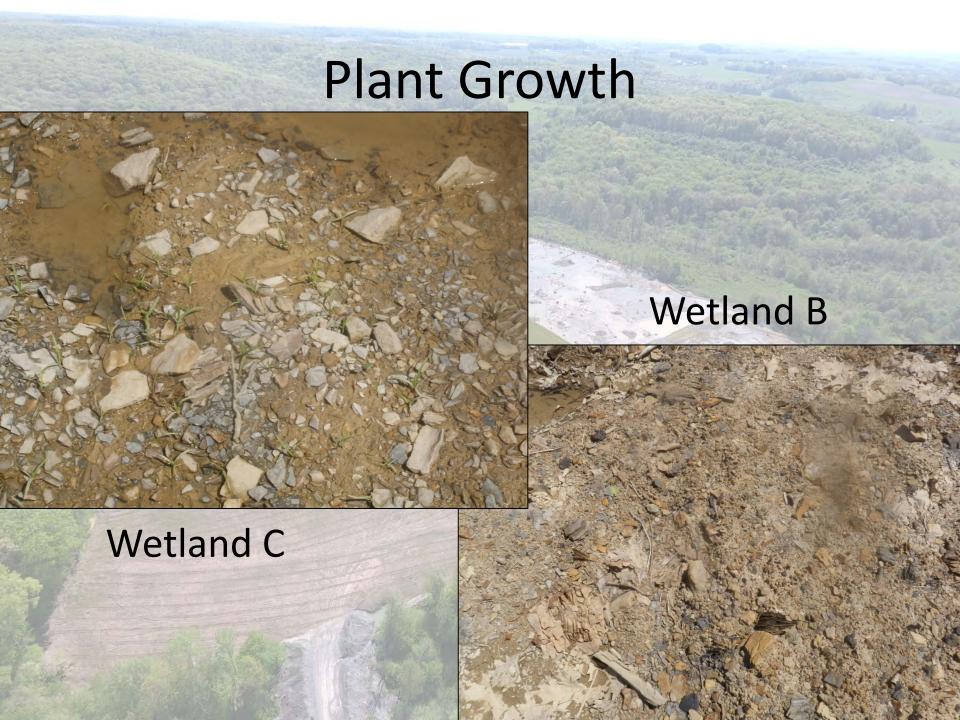






Monitoring

- Monitoring will begin in June 2016
 - Photo points have been established throughout the wetlands.
 - Establish quadrats in each of the wetlands
- 2 monitoring events for 3 years and 1 monitoring event for the final 2 years
 - Comprehensive vegetative survey in 3rd year
- Possibility of reducing monitoring based on conditions of wetland



Livestakes





Wetland Visitors



Wetland Visitors



Fresh Crayfish Burrows



UAV Monitoring

- Allegheny Mineral recently purchased a "drone"
 - DJI Phantom
 - HD photos and video
 - On-board GPS
 - Inexpensive
 - Hoping to use the drone for stockpile volume calculations
- Historically took aerial photos of their mines annually





UAV Video Monitoring

