

Document Information Form

Mine Number: 015/015

File Name: Internal

To: DOGM

From:

Person N/A

Company N/A

Date Sent: May 15, 1980

Explanation:

General Description of Proposed Refuse and Slurry Disposal

cc:

File in: C/015, 015, Internal

Refer to:

- Confidential
- Shelf
- Expandable

Date _____ For additional information

May 15, 1980

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED REFUSE
AND SLURRY DISPOSAL AT THE EMERY MINE
FOR SHALL PREPARATION PLANT

The enclosed maps delineate the locations of the proposed small preparation plant for the Emery Mine, and the disposal areas for the associated waste products. The plant itself is capable of producing 100 tons of clean coal per hour, and would be used to wash only the stoker-coal product. Under the constraints of current production forecasts, the plant will treat about 850 tons of coal per day at a reject ratio of five (5) percent or 40 tons. This 40 tons of reject would be a relatively dry and coarse material, (1½" X ½" size consist). Also, some fine reject would be produced in the form of a slurry, however, this will only consist of fines generated in the sizing and washing process. The expected flow rate for the slurry circuit is less than 15 gallons per minute of operation.

24,600 Tons/Yr
Disposal of the plant reject will involve depositing the slurry and gob in two (2) separate pits located north of the existing mine facilities. One pit would be of a size adequate to store one year's production of coarse refuse, (10,000 tons or 8,000 cubic yards). When pits one and two are excavated, the overburden and topsoil will be stockpiled over the future location of pits four, five, and six. Thus minimizing the disturbance and drainage control area.

Prior to pit number one (refer to map) becoming filled with gob, pit three would be excavated and the slurry line moved from pit number two to pit number three. Fresh gob will then be deposited in pit number two, on top of the small accumulation of dried slurry.

At this point, pit number one will be reclaimed by covering with the originally excavated overburden and topsoil, which are stockpiled separately. The area shown on the enclosed map would allow for five years of reject disposal using this technique.

The pits were located in the terrain shown such that there would be minimal hydrologic impacts, and drainage control would be achieved by two (2) independent ditch systems (labeled A and B). Diversion system A would divert surface runoff around the disturbed area and discharge into the natural drainage. Collection ditch B would capture runoff from the stockpiles and divert it into the slurry pit, (pit number two). The slurry pit should have more than adequate capacity (+270,000 ft³) to handle the water flow from a ten year storm over this small stockpile area.

Sampling and analyses will be done projected plant waste material to determine will supply the data necessary for data

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Refer to Record No. 0003 Date 5-15-80

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14,600 Tons/Yr
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Sampling and analyses will be done on the area soils as well as the projected plant waste material to determine their characteristics. This will supply the data necessary for detailed design.