TEST BORING RESULTS

A test boring program was utilized in this study in order to verify existing information, and to obtain otherwise unavailable data that was considered vital for the formulation of an abatement plan. A total of 23 bore holes were drilled as located on the Test Boring Plan Sheet. All of the holes were cored and pressure tests were made at selectively chosen points where permeability data was required to determine the feasibility of various sealing methods. Pennsylvania Drilling Company performed the drilling under the field direction of a geologist provided by SKELLY and LOY. At the completion of drilling and logging, the cores were given to the Pennsylvania Topographic and Geologic Survey for a more detailed lithologic study, in order to supplement their previous work in this area.

A reliable abatement method could not be formulated for some of the larger pollution sources using only presently available data. Most of the borings were subsequently utilized to gather information concerning large, discharging deep mines that were designated as Quick Start projects. Sealing of these mines will place large hydrostatic heads on adjacent rock units. The core borings and pressure tests were used to determine:

1) the ability of the adjacent rock strata to hold the anticipated

head (type and condition of rocks, permeability);

- 2) condition of the mine working in which the seal was to be placed;
- 3) the best location for the seal;
- 4) the best type of sealing procedure;
- 5) parameters that permit more accurate design specifications; and
- 6) reliability of previously available information.

Item 6 proved to be more important than it seemed at the inception of the boring program.

For instance:

1) It was believed that the entryways for the White Oak Mine were all drifts. However, test borings showed that the "A" coal cropped much lower on the hillside, and that some of the "drifts" were slopes. When this mine was first sealed, flows occurred through the outcrop barrier, and the basements of some of the homes along Route 453 south of Madera were flooded. A diversion drain will be placed in the area back of the houses to prevent this from recurring when this mine is resealed. The test borings provided the coal elevation

data necessary for the determination of the, location of. this trench. The borings also provided information that allowed more accurate placement of the mine maps with relation to the surface features. The test borings indicated that the rock units are very permeable. This will require the seals to be placed as far back from the portals as possible, and points out the necessity for construction of a grout curtain..

2) It, was discovered that the two largest pollution sources (the Brookwood Shaft Mine and the Eureka Mine Complex) were flooded to a greater degree than was originally assumed. Since no direct measure of mine water elevation was available initially, the mine water elevation was assumed to be the same as the elevation of the discharge point. It was found during the borings that the mine water elevation was much higher. This is due to the existence of a driving head (of water) that caused artesian discharges long distances from the surface of the mine pool. It was discovered that both Brookwood and Eureka were flooded approximately 60 feet higher than the elevation of the discharge point.

3) Adjustments were made to coal contours in critical areas. It was also discovered that the Eureka Mine Complex was originally mapped on a datum that was 17 feet below the U.S.G.S. datum.

Prior to the test boring program, the Lower Kittanning coal contours were drawn by extrapolation across the Great Bend Mine between Mountaindale and Blandburg, because of inadequate data within this interval. The test borings provided data for more accurate adjustment of the coal contours. This, in turn, provided more accurate determination of the heads to be produced by the sealing operations.

4) The water level in test boring no. 19 provided answers to the many questions concerning the water situation in the Bucket Mine and Cambria Mills Smokeless Mine No. 2 near Mountaindale. Some local residents thought these mines were directly connected to the Scott Brothers Mine No. 2, which is part of a large mine complex on the "B" seam located to the north. If this condition did exist, then the additional head would render the sealing of this large complex next to impossible. Prior to the test borings the origin of

the water discharging at pollution source 118 was unknown. The discharge could have been from either:

(1) the overflow from a fully flooded Bucket Mine Complex; or (2) gravity drainage from the Great Bend Mine. The appropriate abatement scheme could not be determined until these questions were answered. The water level in hole no. 19 proved that the Bucket Mine and Cambria Mills Smokeless Mine No. 2 were not directly connected to the Scott Brothers Mine No. 2. It indicated that seepage is probably occurring at a slow rate through the coal barrier between these mines. It also indicated the Bucket Mine and Cambria Mills Smokeless Mine No. 2 share a common pool, but that they are not flooded to a high enough elevation to cause a discharge at pollution source 118.

In summation, the boring program provided extremely useful and necessary information required to formulate a feasible abatement plan within this watershed.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

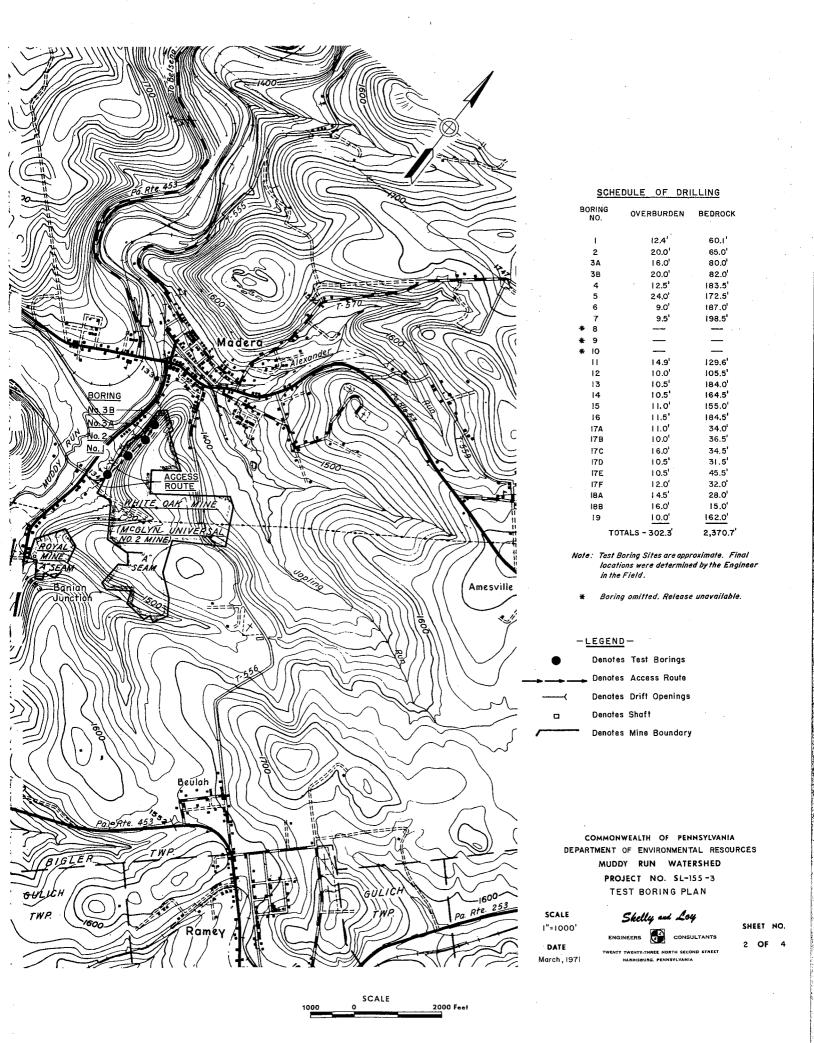
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES

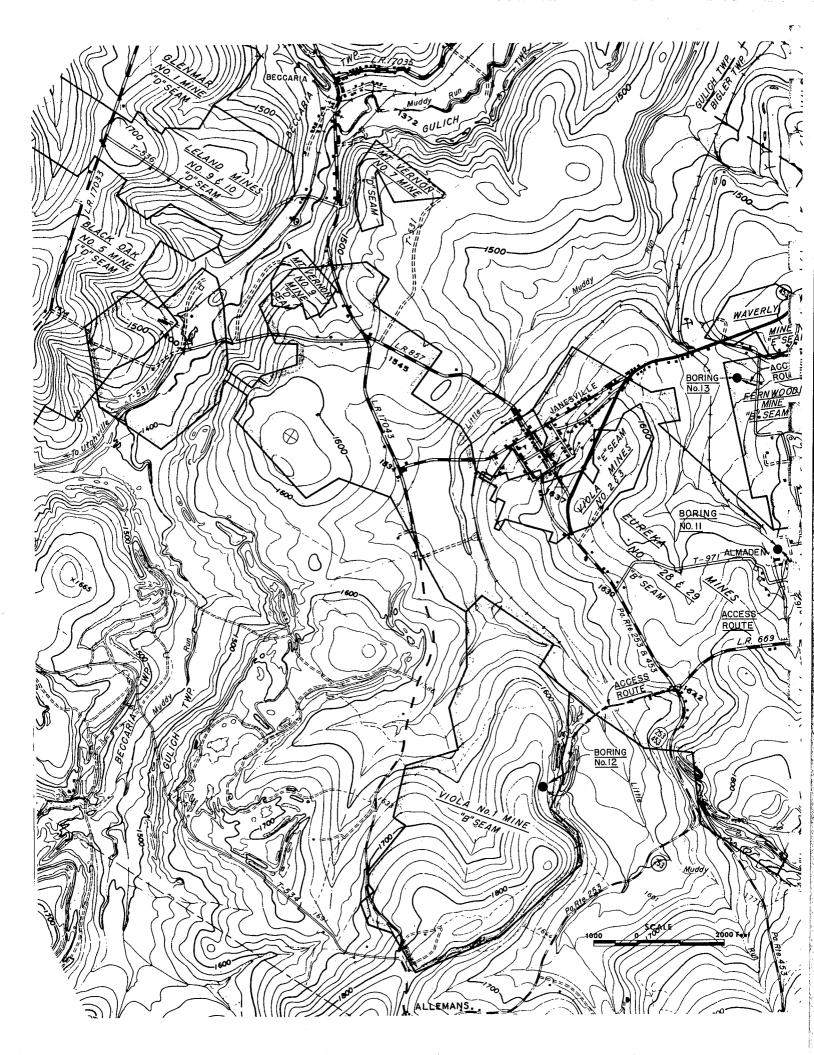
MUDDY RUN WATERSHED

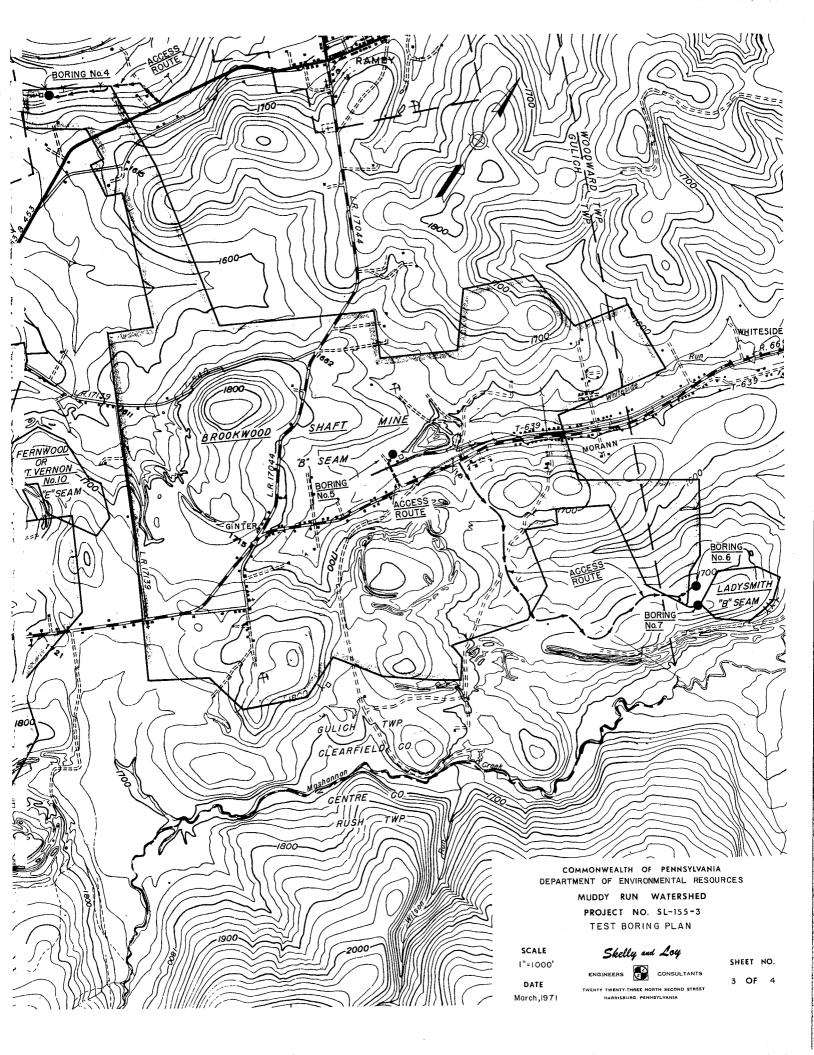
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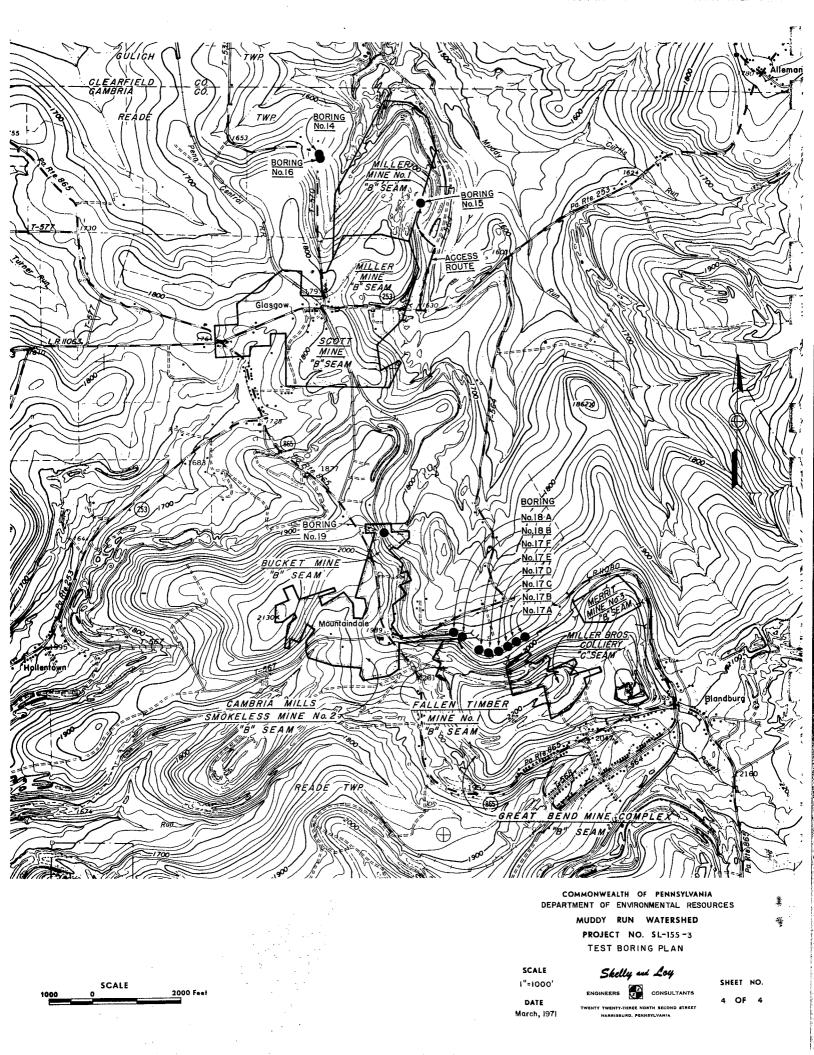
TEST BORINGS

CLEARFIELD AND CAMBRIA COUNTIES



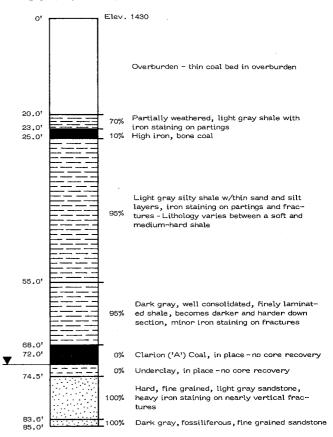


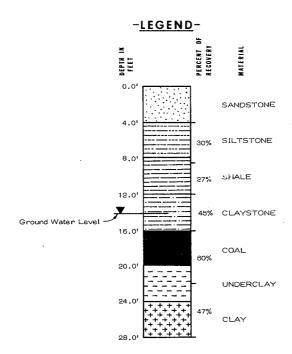




Elev. 1387 Overburden - Coal Seam from 7.2' -8.3' Light gray silty shale w/some thin sand and 85% silt layers - Iron staining prevalent - Lithology varies between a soft and med.-hard shale Pressure Test Zone 12.5' - 67.5' 40.8 Dark gray, well consolidated, finely laminated 100% shale - Grades darker and harder down section. 55.7 100% Clarion ('A') coal Top .65' = Bone coal 61.4 Hard, dark gray, nearly pure claystone in top .3', grading into a sandstone down section - Minor iron staining on fractures 67.0 Coal 68.4 Hard dark gray claystone on top, grading into 100% a hard, dark gray shale down section 72.51

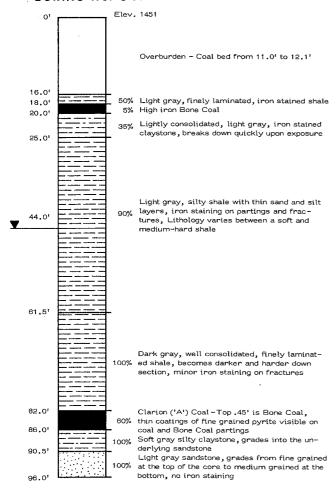
BORING NO. 2



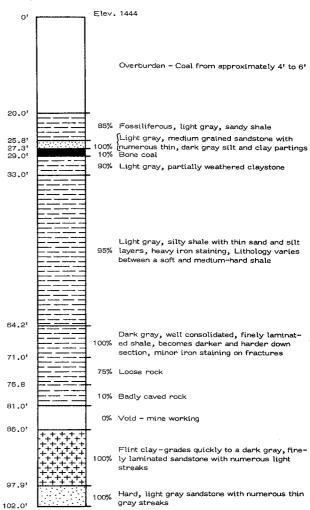


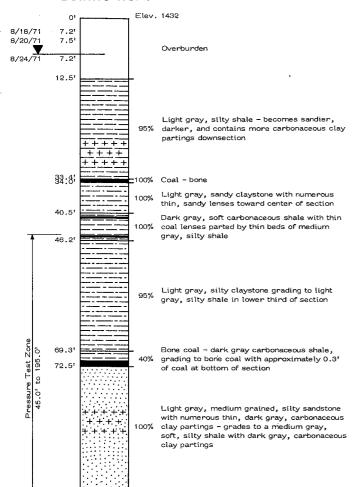
VERTICAL SCALE

BORING NO. 3-A

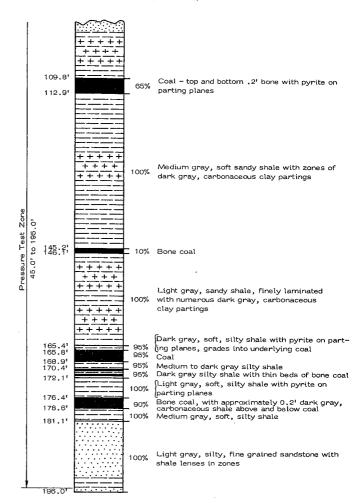


BORING NO. 3-B



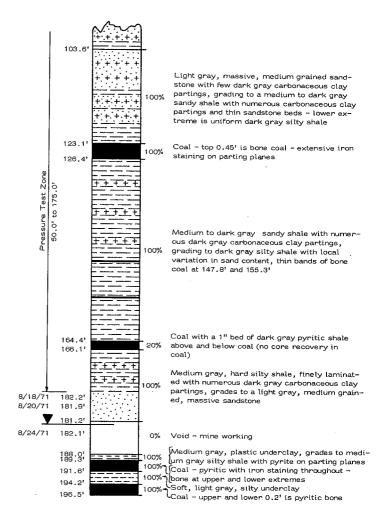


BORING NO. 4 (Cont'd,)



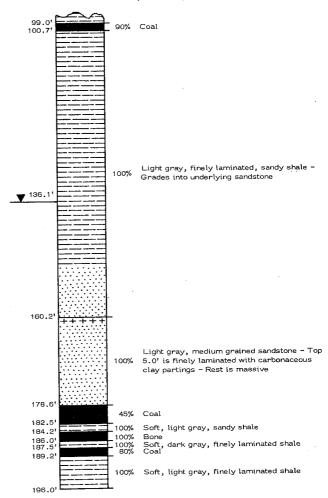
Elev. 1608 Overburden 24.0 Massive, light gray, medium to fine grained 100% sandstone with thin carbonaceous clay partings toward bottom of section Hard, medium gray, sandy shale, grading to massive, medium gray, medium to fine grained sandstone, with numerous dark gray carbonaceous clay partings downsection 50% Coal - bottom third is bone coal Pressure Test Zone ++++ Soft, light gray, silty shale with a sandy zone 100% in center of section and a few dark gray carbonaceous clay partings ++++ Coal with iron staining on parting planes, up-90.1 per and lower extremes are bone coal Dark gray, carbonaceous shale, with numerous 100% carbonaceous clay partings and thin sandstone beds.

BORING NO. 5 (Cont'd.)

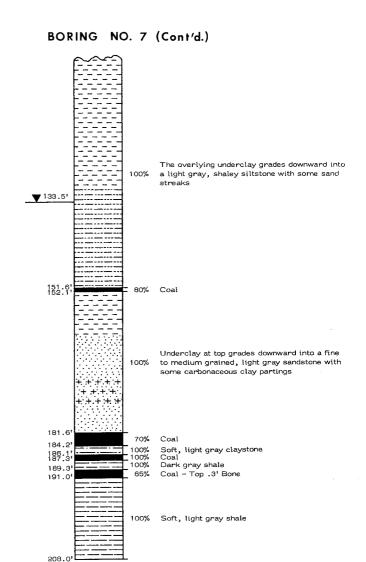


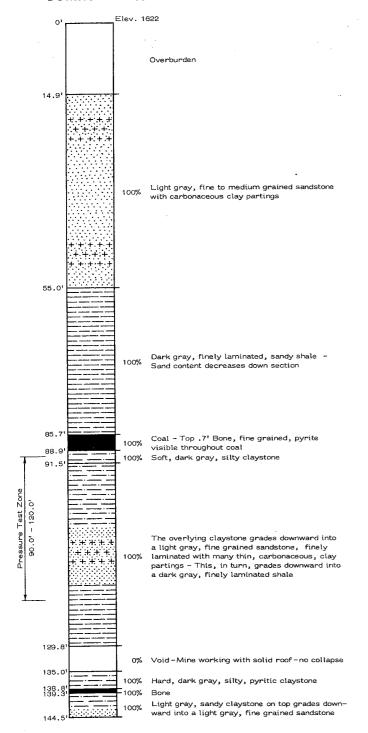
BORING NO. 6 O' Elev. 1740 ± Overburden 100% Light gray, medium grained sandstone – Lithrology varies between a massive sandstone and shale – zones of partial weathering and heavy iron staining 90% Medium gray, sandy shale, with iron staining 60% Coal Light gray, sandy shale, with many sandstone streaks with a light gray, medium grained sandstone from 81.5' to 85.4'

BORING NO. 6 (Cont'd.)

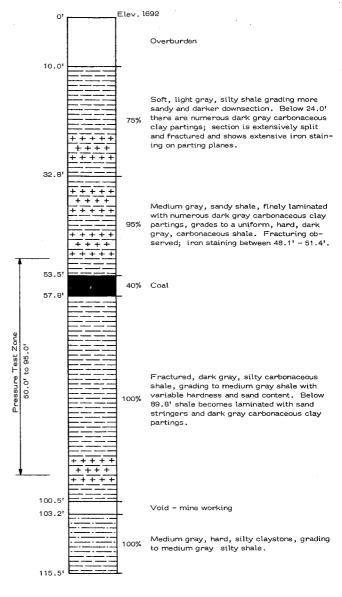


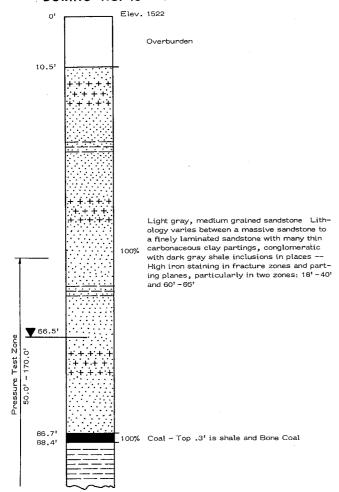
BORING NO. 7 Elev. 1740 ± Overburden 9.5 Light gray, fine to medium grained sandstone – Lithology varies between a massive sandstone and a finely laminated sandstone with thin, carbonaceous clay partings – Conglomeratic in places with dark gray shale inclusions 44.3 100% Coal 46.2 90% Soft, light gray shale 55.51 Light gray, fine to medium grained sandstone -Lithology varies between a massive sandstone 100% and a finely laminated sandstone with thin, carbonaceous clay partings - Solutioning, fractures and heavy iron staining in zones 100% Dark gray, finely laminated, silty shale 75% Coal 100% Silty Underclay



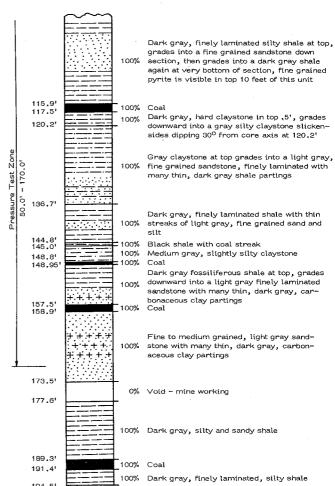


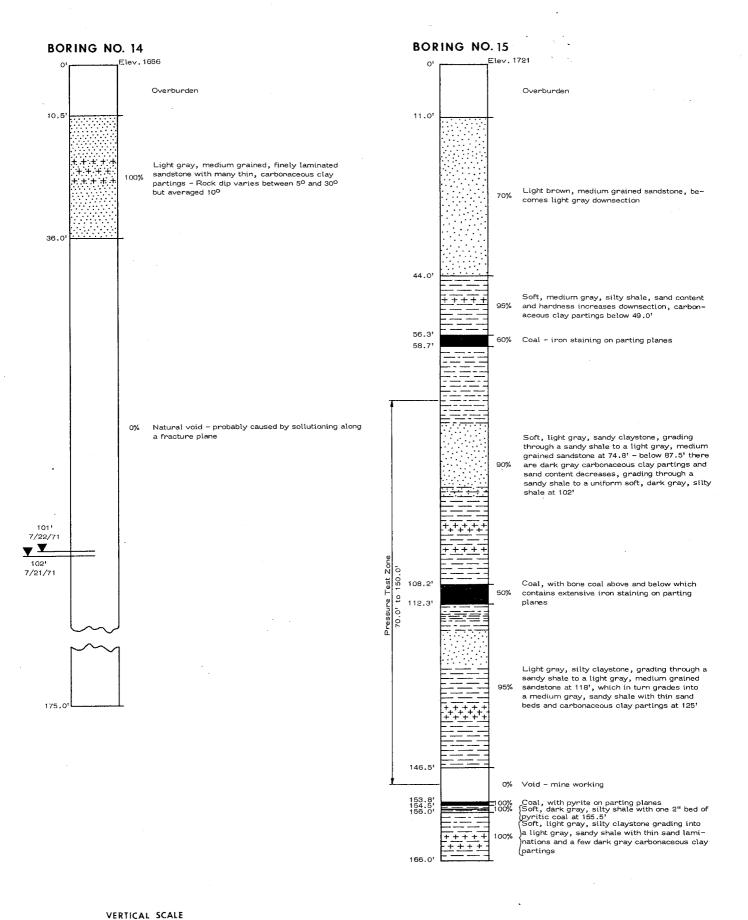
BORING NO. 12

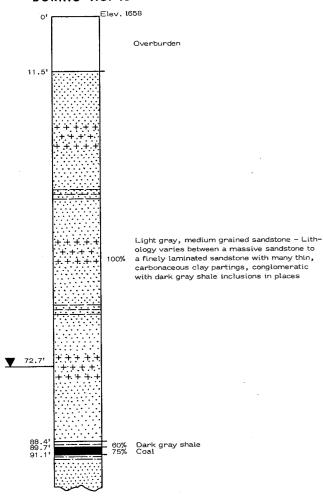




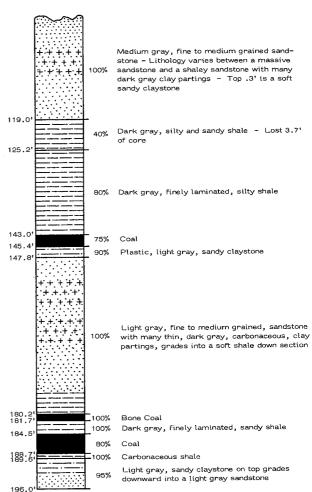
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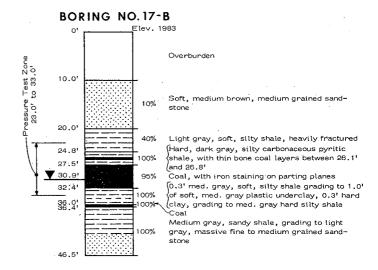


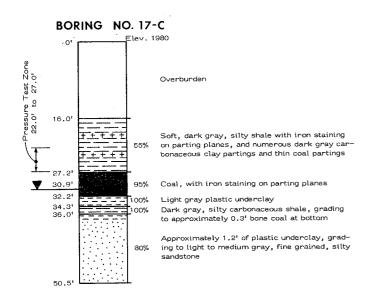


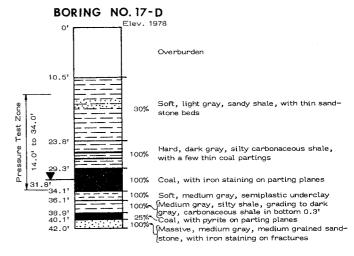
BORING NO. 16 (Cont'd.)

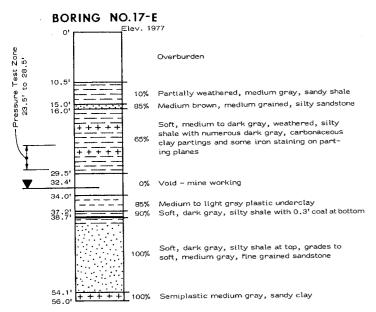


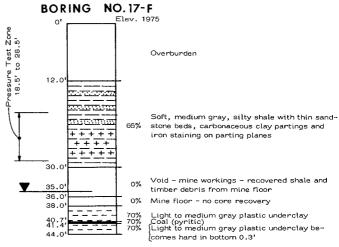
BORING NO. 17-A Overburden Partially weathered, medium gray, silty shale, grading to hard, dark gray carbonaceous shale in bottom 1.0' 27.5 Void - mine working 30.9 Medium gray, silty plastic underclay 65% 33.9 Hard, dark gray, silty carbonaceous shale Bone coal (pyritic) Hard, sandy shale (variable coloration) - sand content increases down section - bottom 0.8' 100% is soft, dark gray, silty shale 45.0

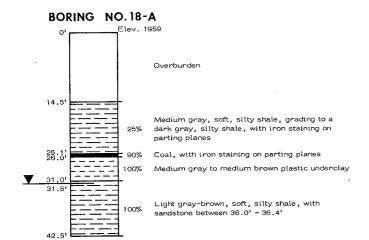


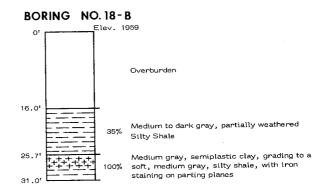


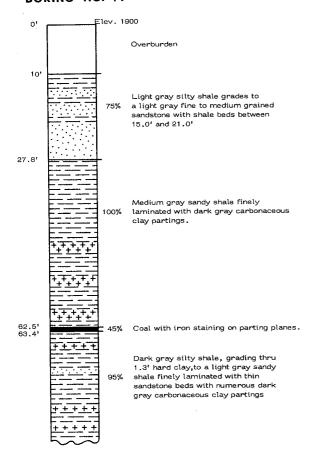












BORING NO. 19 (Cont'd.)

