

An aerial photograph of a mining operation. The image shows a large, open-pit mine with several large piles of material, likely ore or waste rock, in the center. A dirt road or conveyor system runs through the site. The surrounding area appears to be a mix of cleared land and some vegetation.

Mining and Mine Reforestation: Influences on Watershed Hydrology

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Objective

- Contrast hydrologic response of two reclamation techniques
 - Traditional (high compaction)
 - Loose-dumped spoil (minimal compaction)
- With
 - Pre-mining Appalachian hardwood forest

Comparisons Basis: Measured Data

- Robinson Forest (80+ year growth)
- Standard reclamation (Starfire) – compacted spoil
- Bent Mountain test cells – loose-dumped spoil

Comparison Extended through SEDCAD Modeling

- Curve numbers
 - Forest
 - Compacted spoil
 - Loose-dumped spoil

Probably Hydrologic Consequence

- Reclaimed mined land hydrologic regime approximates pre-mining condition (forested)
 - Peak flow
 - Runoff volume
 - Hydrograph characteristics

Study Area and Study Sites



MENIFEE

BREATHITT

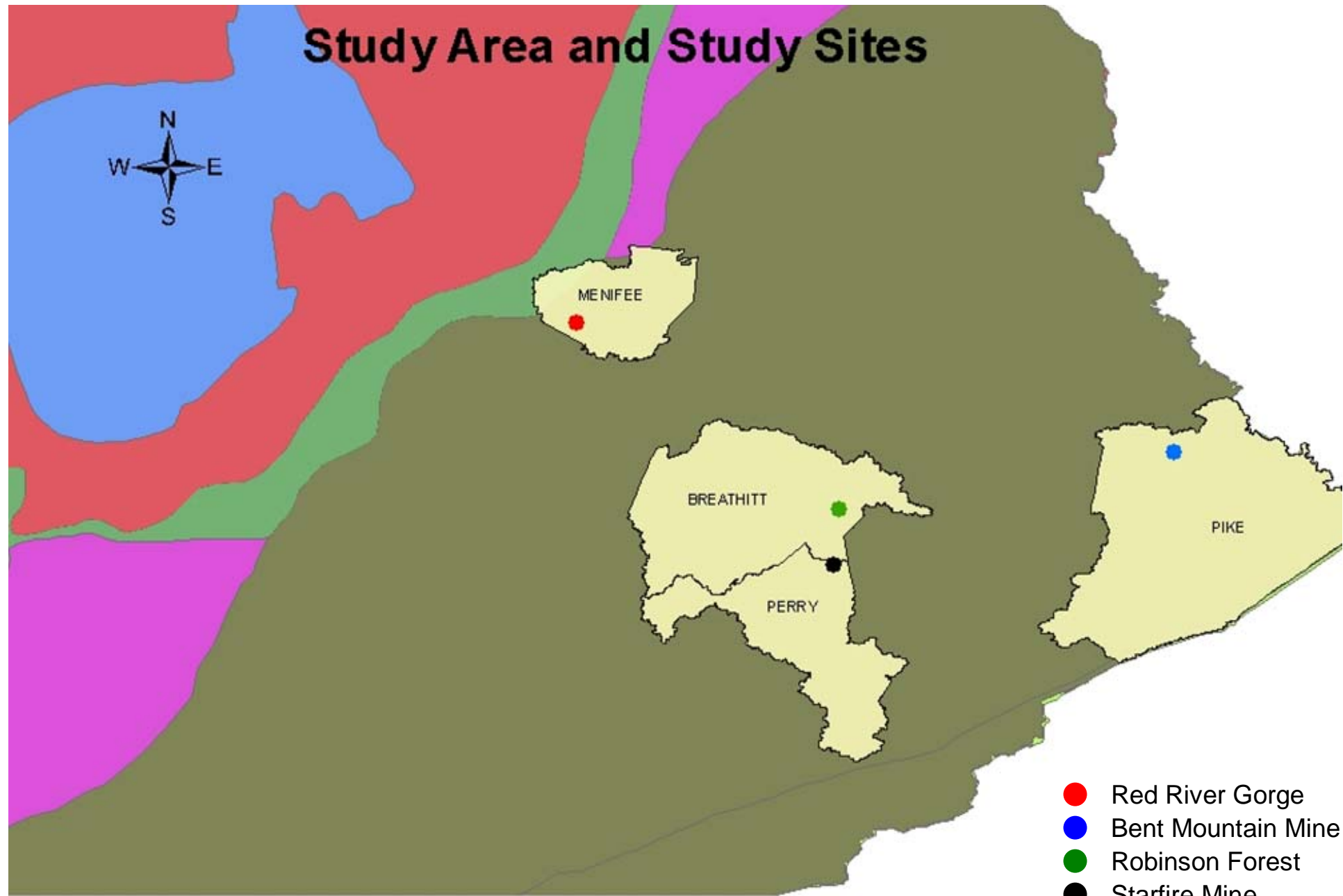
PERRY

PIKE

- Red River Gorge
- Bent Mountain Mine
- Robinson Forest
- Starfire Mine

0 15 30 60 Miles

1:1,207,131

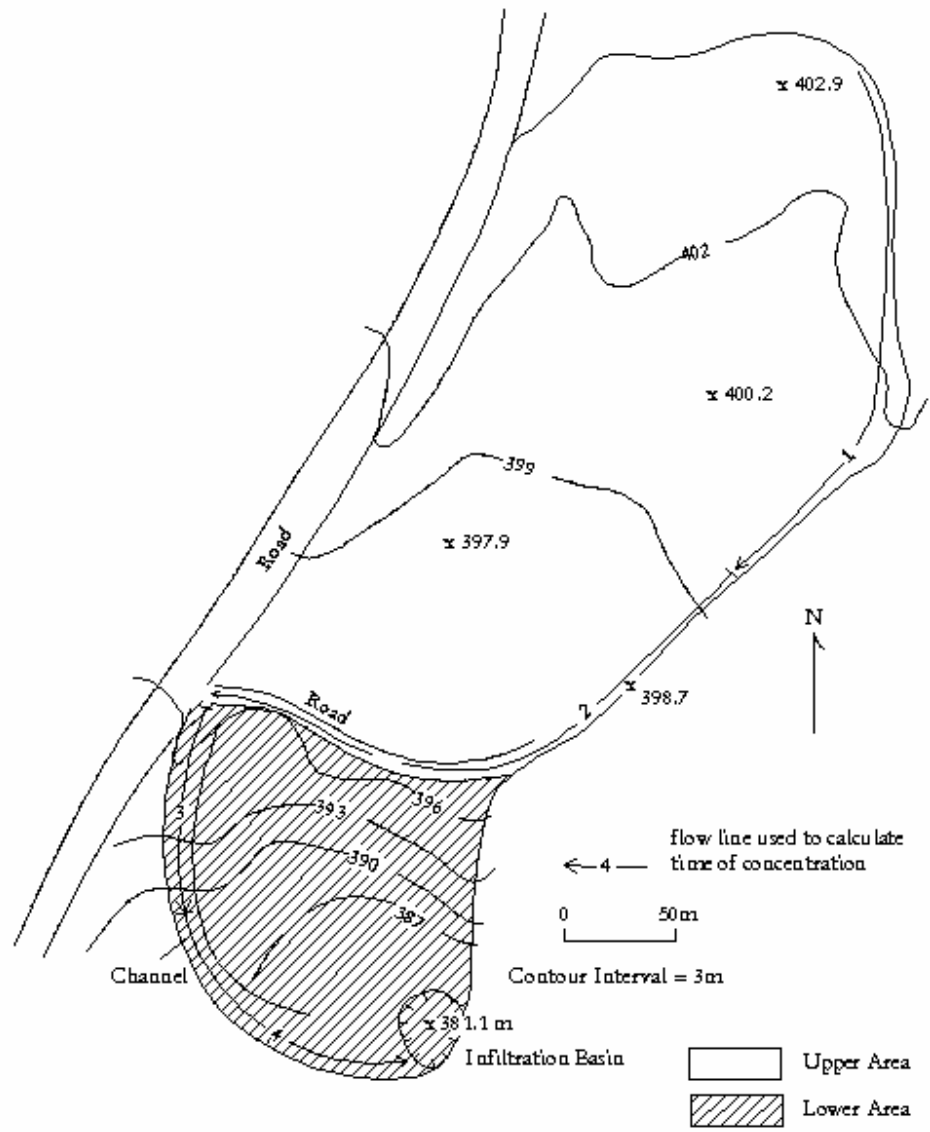


Forest Study Site Characteristics

- Drainage area: 81 ha
- Steep slopes ($> 50\%$) with confined narrow valley
- Soils
 - Generally well drained
 - Infiltration rate ~ 120 mm/hr
- Hydrologic soil group A

Compacted Spoil Study Site Characteristics

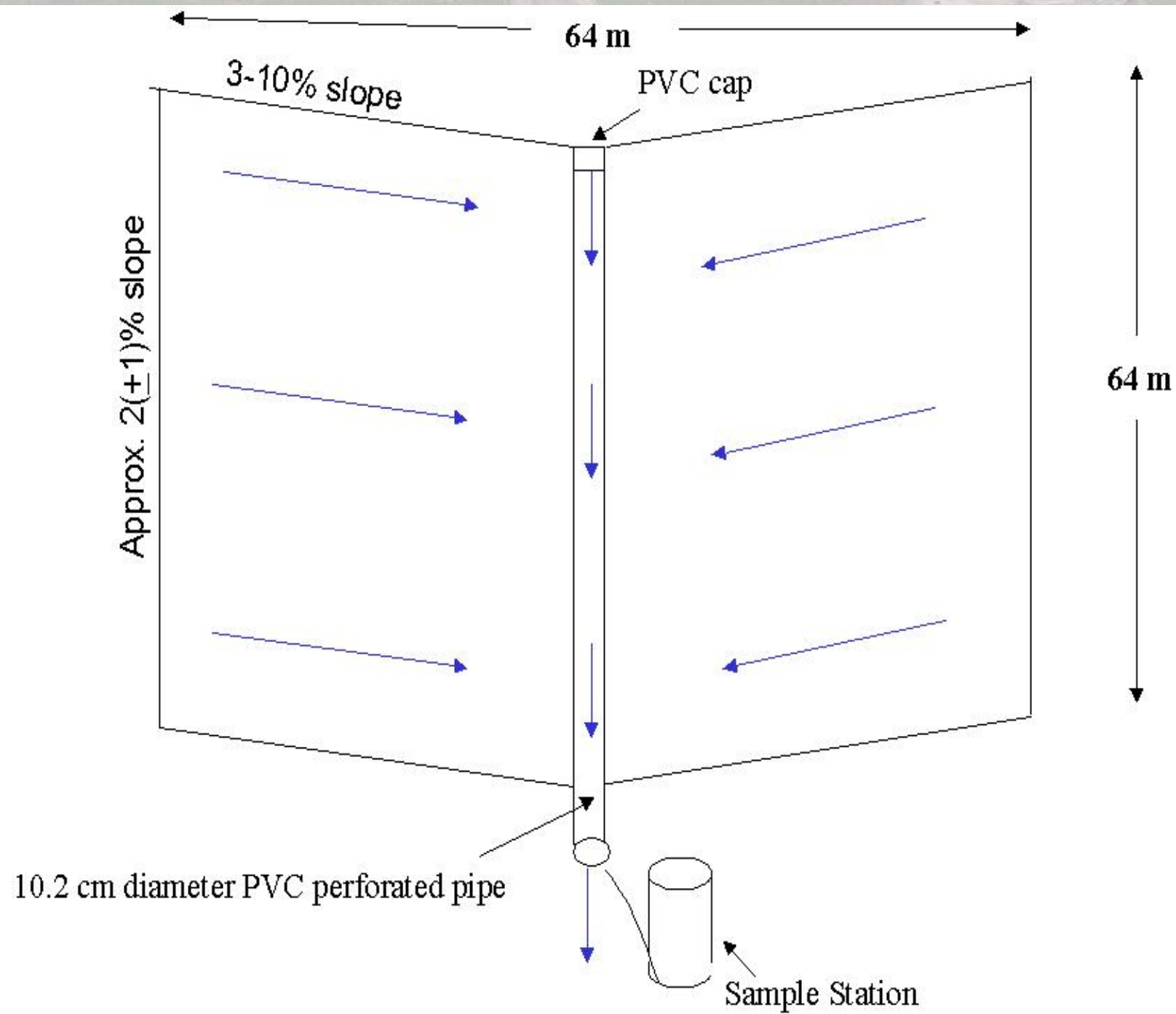
- Drainage area: 7.7 ha
- Slopes: 1.3% upper catchment, 14% lower catchment
- Soils
 - Weathered spoil (sandstone and shale)
 - Compacted
 - Infiltration rate ~ 3-5 mm/hr
- Hydrologic soil group B





Loose-Dumped Spoil Study Site Characteristics

- Drainage area: 0.4 ha
- Cross slope: 3-10%; longitudinal slope: 2-4%
- Soils
 - Brown weathered sandstone
 - Gray unweathered sandstone
 - Mixture of brown and gray sandstones and shale
- Hydrologic soil group A



Curve Number Methodology

$$Q = \frac{(P - I_s)^2}{(P + I_s)} \quad P \geq 0.2S \quad S = \frac{25,400}{CN} - 254$$

The variable Q represents the direct storm runoff, P is the storm rainfall, I_s is the initial abstraction (equals 0.2S), and S is the storage. All units are in millimeters.

$$S = 5 \left[P + 2Q - (4Q^2 + 5PQ)^{0.5} \right]$$

When precipitation and runoff volume data are available for a watershed, P and Q pairs are used directly to find a CN.

Forested Curve Numbers: Literature

Location	Area (ha)	CN	Source
Southern Ohio	20	77	Bonta et al. (1997)
Eastern Kentucky	82	85	Hawkins (1993)
Eastern Kentucky	116	93	Hawkins (1993)
Eastern Kentucky	93	91	Hawkins (1993)
Eastern Kentucky	93	86	Springer et al. (1980)
Eastern Kentucky	93	88	Springer et al. (1980)
Eastern Kentucky	93	88	Springer et al. (1980)
Eastern Kentucky	93	92	Springer et al. (1980)
Western North Carolina	46	55	SCS (1972)

Compacted Spoil Curve Numbers: Literature

Location	Area (ha)	CN	Reclamation Method	Source
Western Kentucky	-	82-86	Constructed profile; heavy compaction	Ward (1981)
Southern Ohio	10-17	87-97	Graded spoil; planted to grass and trees	Bonta et. al. (1997)
Pennsylvania	3-32	83-88	Graded spoil; topsoil and revegetation	Ritter and Gardner (1991)
North Dakota	8.8×10^{-4}	96-97 ¹	Unspecified	Schroeder (1987)

Loose-Dumped Spoil: Literature

None

Curve Numbers Measured at Study Sites

- Forested (Little Millseat)
 - Mean: 83 (T. Taylor et al., 2007)
- Compacted spoil (Starfire)
 - Mean: 85 (P. Taylor et al., 1995)
- Loose-dumped spoil (Bent Mountain)
 - Mean: 77 (T. Taylor et al., 2007)

SEDCAD Modeling Inputs

- Area: 100 ac
- Design storm: 10-year 24-hr NRCS Type II, 107 mm
- Forested
 - Time of concentration: 2.7 hr
 - Unit hydrograph shape: slow
- Compacted spoil
 - Time of concentration: 0.37 hr
 - Unit hydrograph shape: fast
- Loose-dumped spoil
 - Time of concentration: 3.5 hr
 - Unit hydrograph shape: slow

SEDCAD Estimated Peak Flows and Runoff Volume

CN	Peak Flow (m ³ /s)			Runoff Volume (m ³)
	Forest	Compacted Spoil	Loose- dumped Spoil	All
70	0.37	3.34	0.30	15,057
75	0.48	4.20	0.39	18,688
80	0.60	5.10	0.49	22,697
85	0.73	6.01	0.60	27,108

An aerial photograph of a large-scale construction or mining site. The image shows extensive earthworks, including large rectangular pits and embankments. A network of dirt roads and paths crisscrosses the site. In the upper right, there is a parking area with several vehicles and some industrial equipment. The overall scene is one of active earthmoving and site preparation.

Questions?