



Project Background and Development for the Little Conemaugh Mine Drainage Treatment Plant Project, Portage Township, Cambria County, Pennsylvania

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LCMDTP Project – Items to be Covered

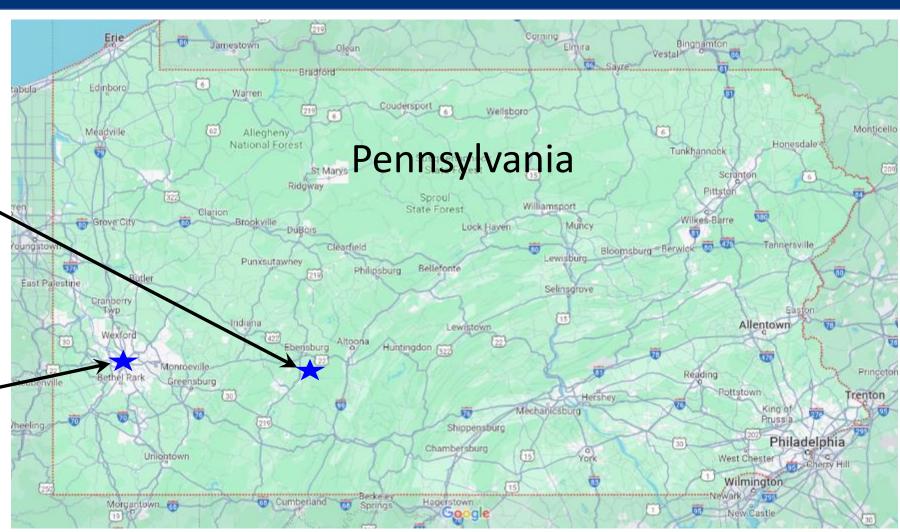
- Project Location and Project Background
- Other LC Watershed Projects Completed to Date
- Mining History, Mines, and Discharges Involved in the Project
- Goals and Objectives of the LCMDTP Project
- Design Criteria for the LCMDTP
- Conceptual Treatment Plant Layout
- Challenges, Project Status, and Project Schedule
- Project Stakeholders and Partners



Little Conemaugh MDTP Project Location

Little Conemaugh
Mine Drainage
Treatment Plant
Project Location

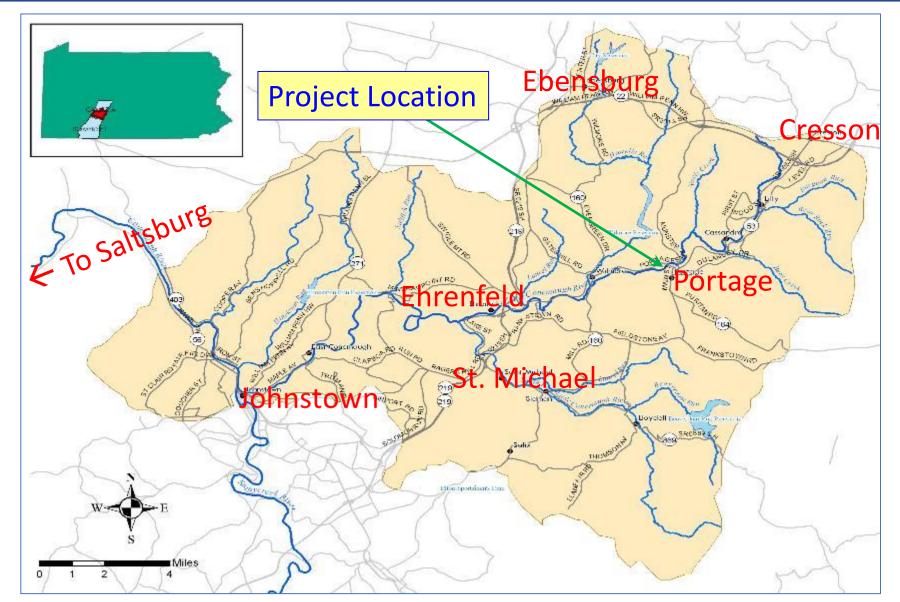
Pittsburgh, PA



Source: Google Maps



Little Conemaugh River Watershed



The Little Conemaugh River is 29 miles long and drains 188 square miles.

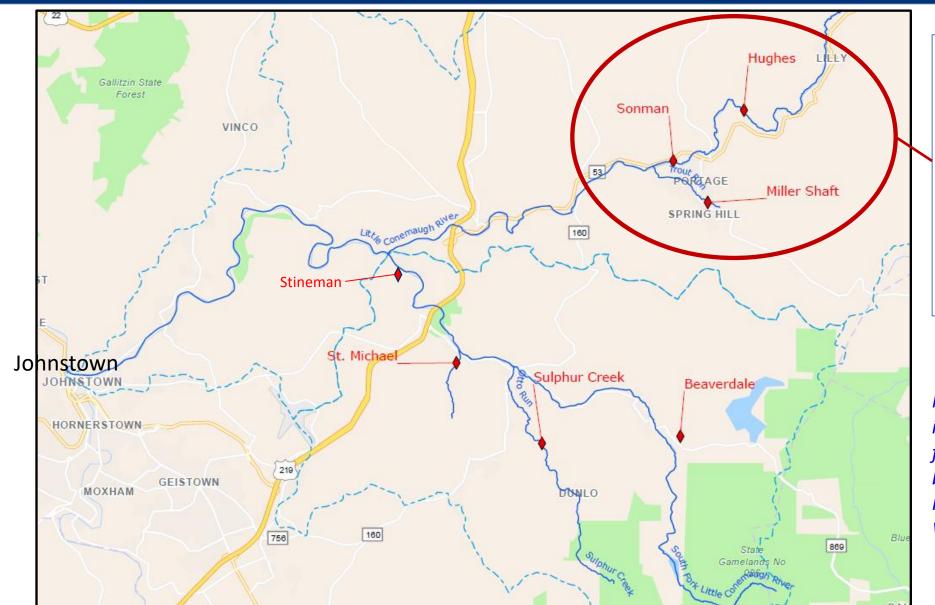
It joins the Stonycreek River in Johnstown to form the Conemaugh River, which flows 52 miles before emptying into the Kiskiminetas River at Saltsburg.



The "Super Seven" Discharges

- A Little Conemaugh Assessment was published by the Stonycreek –
 Conemaugh River Improvement Project (SCRIP) in 1995 and was
 entitled "Report on the Water Quality and Acid Mine Drainage in
 the Little Conemaugh River Watershed Cambria County,
 Pennsylvania".
- This study was the first comprehensive study of the Little
 Conemaugh River watershed, and it led to the understanding that
 seven (7) large underground mine discharges (the "Super Seven")
 were responsible for 80-90% of the AMD pollution load and that
 meaningful watershed restoration would need to focus upon
 conventional treatment of these large discharges.

The "Super Seven" Discharges

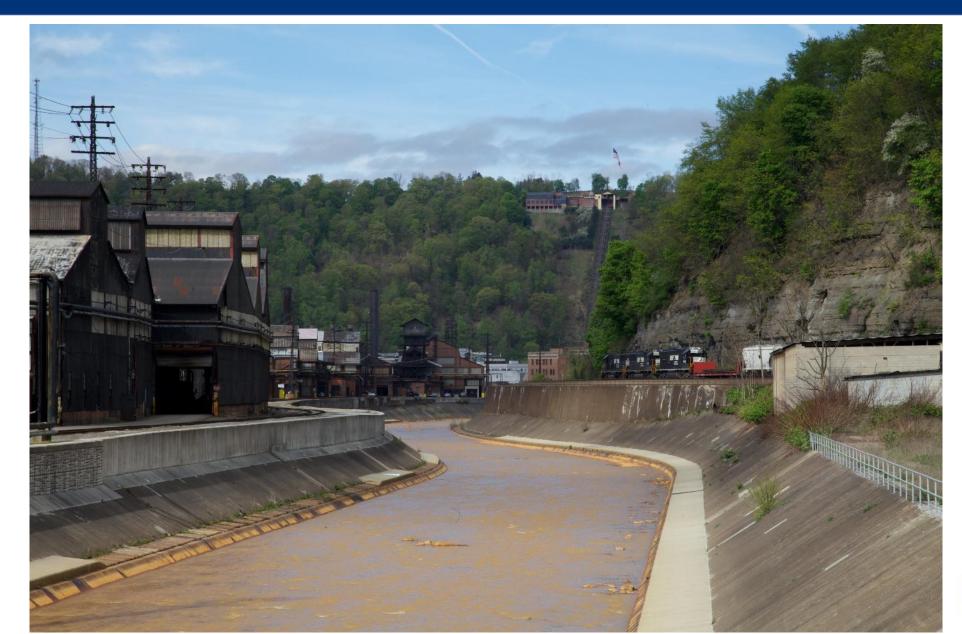


Discharges
included in the
Little Conemaugh
Mine Drainage
Treatment Plant
Project.

Note: Many Photos and graphics in this presentation were taken from the project RFP or provided by OSMRE, PA DEP, or Foundation for Pennsylvania Watersheds (FPW)



Little Conemaugh River In Johnstown



Source:
Wikimedia
Commons



Significant Previously Completed Projects in the Little Conemaugh River Watershed

- Rosebud St. Michael AMD Treatment Plant (Addressed one of the "Super Seven" Discharges)
- Ehrenfeld Coal Refuse Pile Reclamation Project
- Stineman "Path of the Flood" Coal Refuse
 Pile Reclamation Project

Rosebud – St. Michael Mine Drainage Treatment Plant







Ehrenfeld Coal Refuse Pile Reclamation Project









Ehrenfeld Coal Refuse Pile Reclamation Project





BEFORE

AFTER

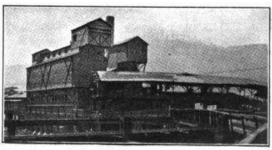


Stineman Coal Refuse Pile Reclamation Project



Mining History

- The first large-scale mining in Cambria County occurred in 1856, when the newly formed Cambria Iron Company opened the Rolling Mill Mine in Johnstown.
- By 1885, nearly two dozen mines were operating in Cambria County, producing a bit more than a million tons of coal.
- Additional large-scale coal producers of the late 1800s include the C.A. Hughes & Company (1880), operating between Lilly and Cassandra; the Taylor & McCoy Coal & Coke Company (1881) near Gallitzin, which in addition to mining also constructed 240 coke ovens; and the Sonman Shaft Coal Company (1883), which was near Portage.
- By 1901 there were 130 significant coal mines in the county.



ABANDONED COAL TIPPLE OF ROLLING MILL MINE This structure was used until April, 1922, after which the coal produced in the mine was dumped down the Elk Run shaft to be loaded into mine cars and hauled to Rosedale, where it is hoisted and converted to cobe programmer.

Historic Photos of the Rolling Mill Mine



Photos Source:
Portage Area
Historical Society



Mines and Discharges Involved in the Little Conemaugh MDTP Project

- **Sonman Slope Mine**: Upper Freeport / "E" seam
 - o Relevance: Mine discharges to the D11, D12, and D13 Boreholes
- C.A. Hughes Mine: Lower Kittanning / "B" seam
 - Relevance: Mine discharges to the Hughes Borehole
- Portage No.2/No.4 Mine: Middle Kittanning / "C prime" seam
 - Relevance: Mine discharges to the Miller Shaft
- Sonman Shaft No.2 Mine: Lower Kittanning / "B" seam
 - Relevance: Candidate for sludge injection

Youngest

Upper Freeport or E seam

Lower Freeport or D seam

Upper Kittanning or C' seam (C prime)

- Middle Kittanning, or C seam

Lower Kittanning or B seam

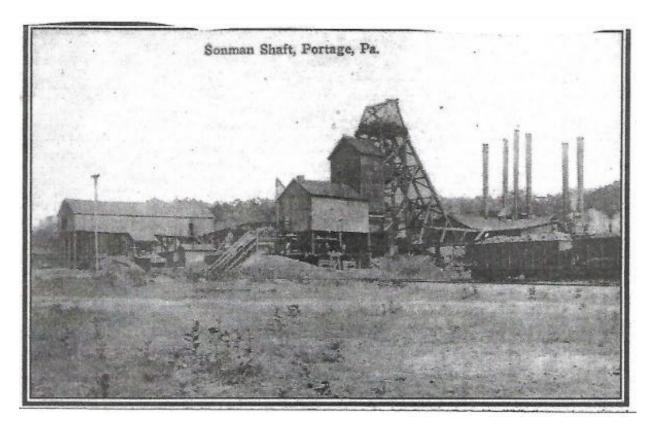
Oldest

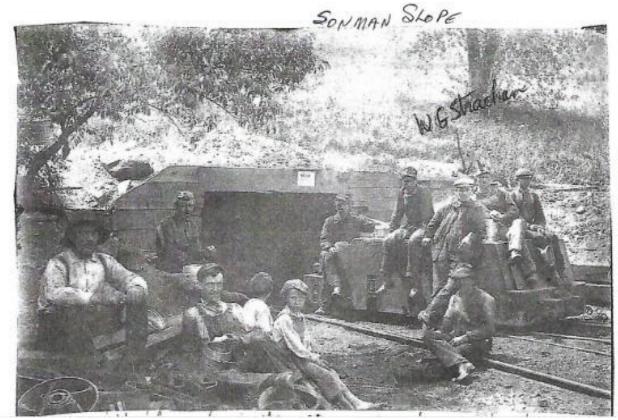
Coal Seam Designations and Relationship



Mining History

Historic Photos of the Sonman Shaft and Sonman Slope Mines near Portage, PA





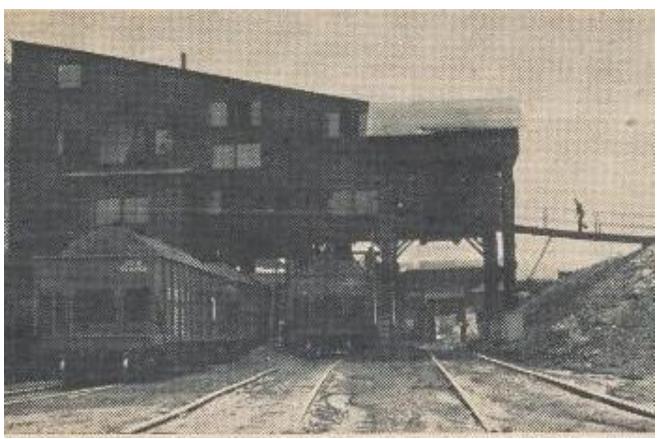
Source: Portage Area Historical Society



Mining History

Historic Photos of the Miller Shaft and CA Hughes Mines

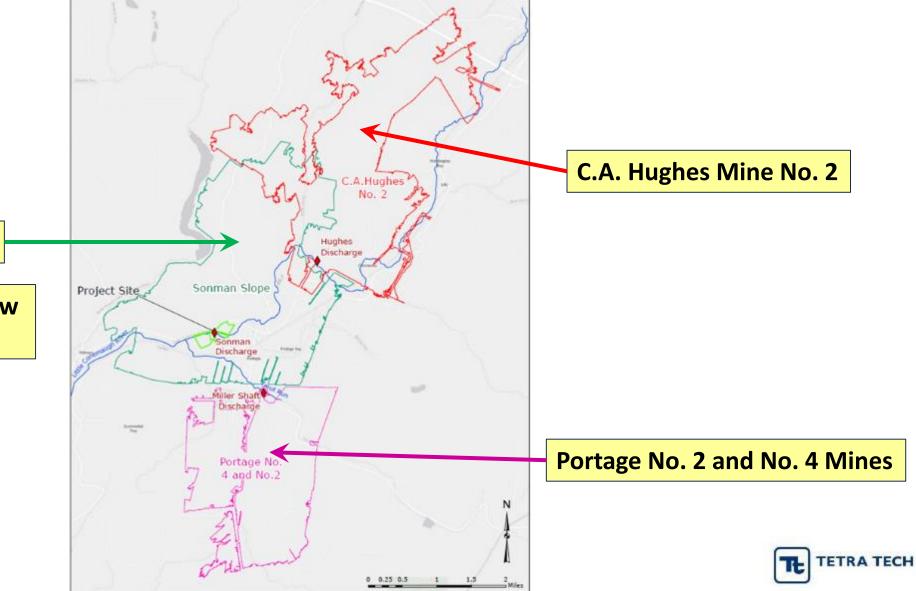




Source: Portage Area Historical Society – The Mine Post, June 1951



Mines Involved in the Project



Sonman Slope Mine

Sonman Shaft Mine is below The Sonman Slope Mine

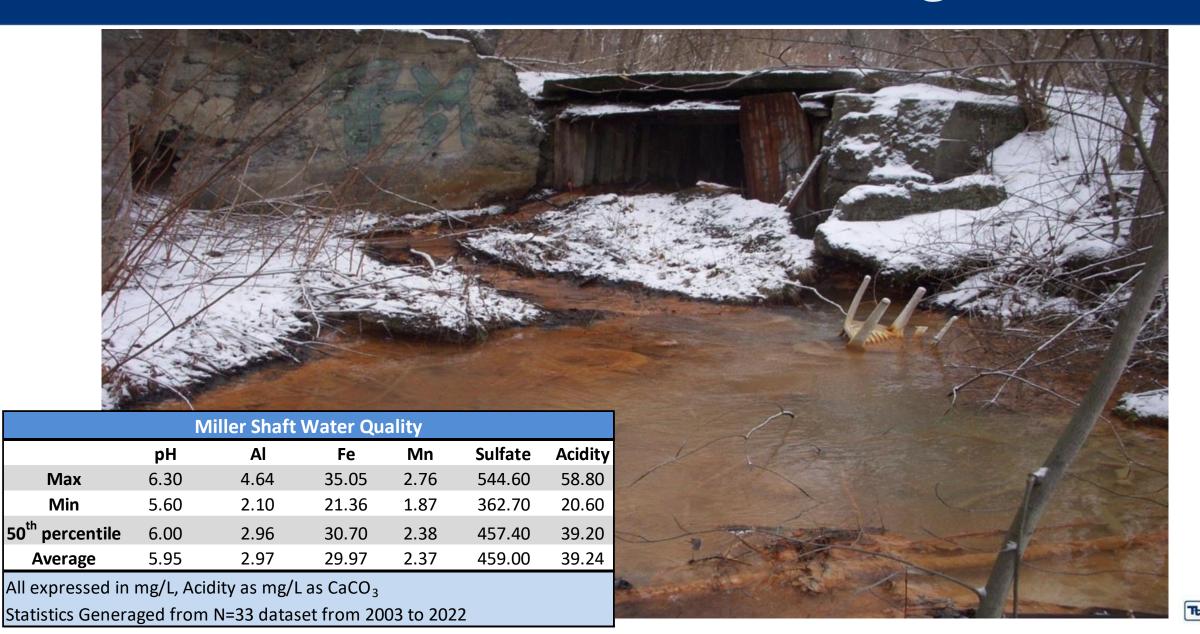
Discharges Included in the Project

Formal Name	Common Name	
Portage No.2/No.4	Miller Shaft	
C.A. Hughes Borehole	Hughes Borehole	
D11	Sonman Power Borehole	
D12	Sonman Water Borehole	
D13	Sonman Discharge	

Note: The D11, D12, and D13 are collectively referred to as the Sonman Discharges



Miller Shaft AMD Discharge



Miller Shaft AMD Discharge





Average

1106

6128

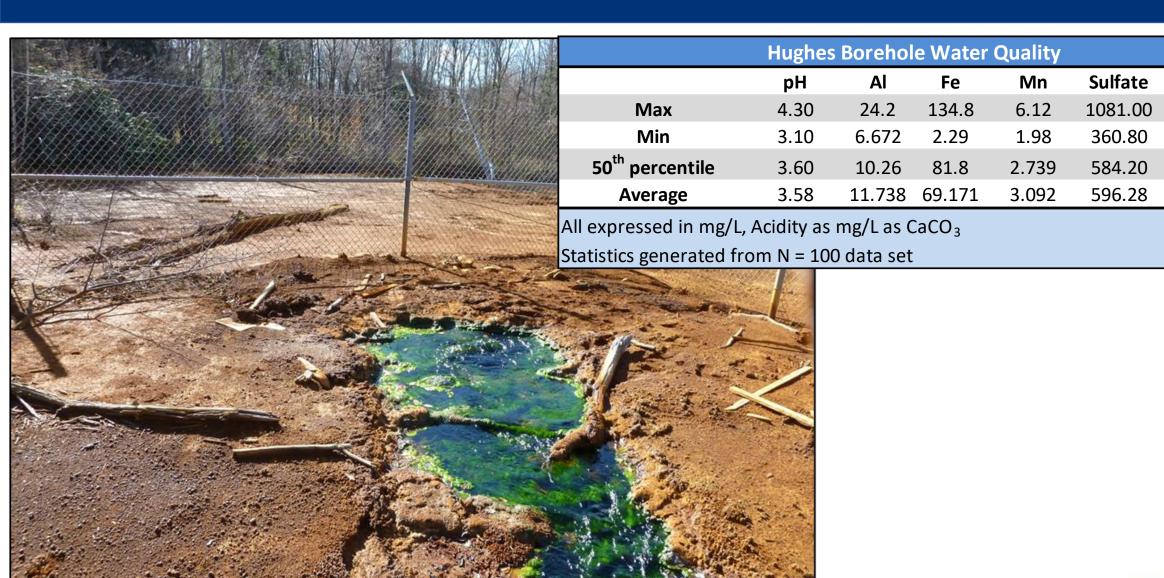
Hughes Borehole AMD Discharge







Hughes Borehole AMD Discharge





Acidity

339.40

81.40

207.00

213.10

Hughes Borehole AMD Discharge

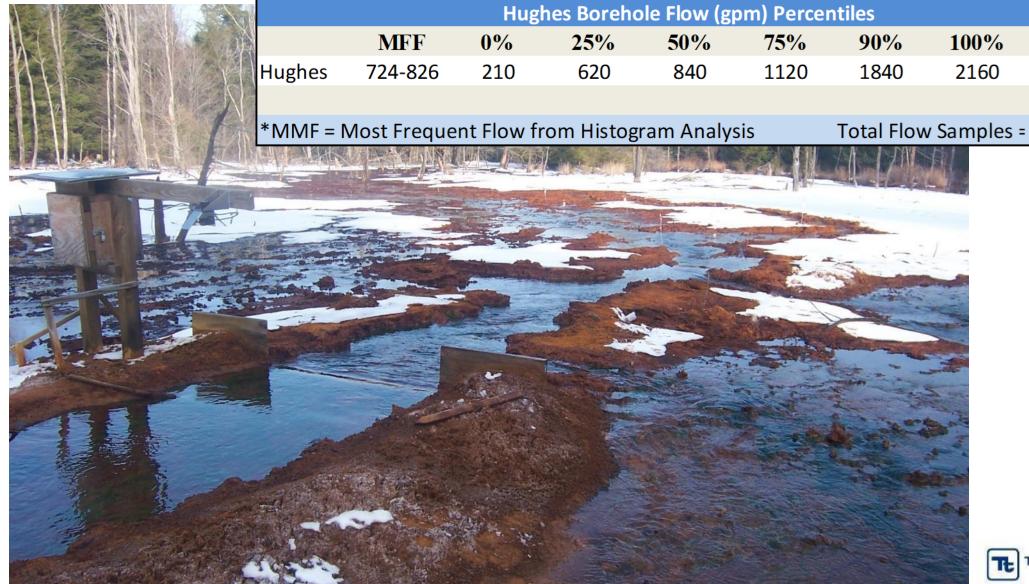


Photo Source: Penn State

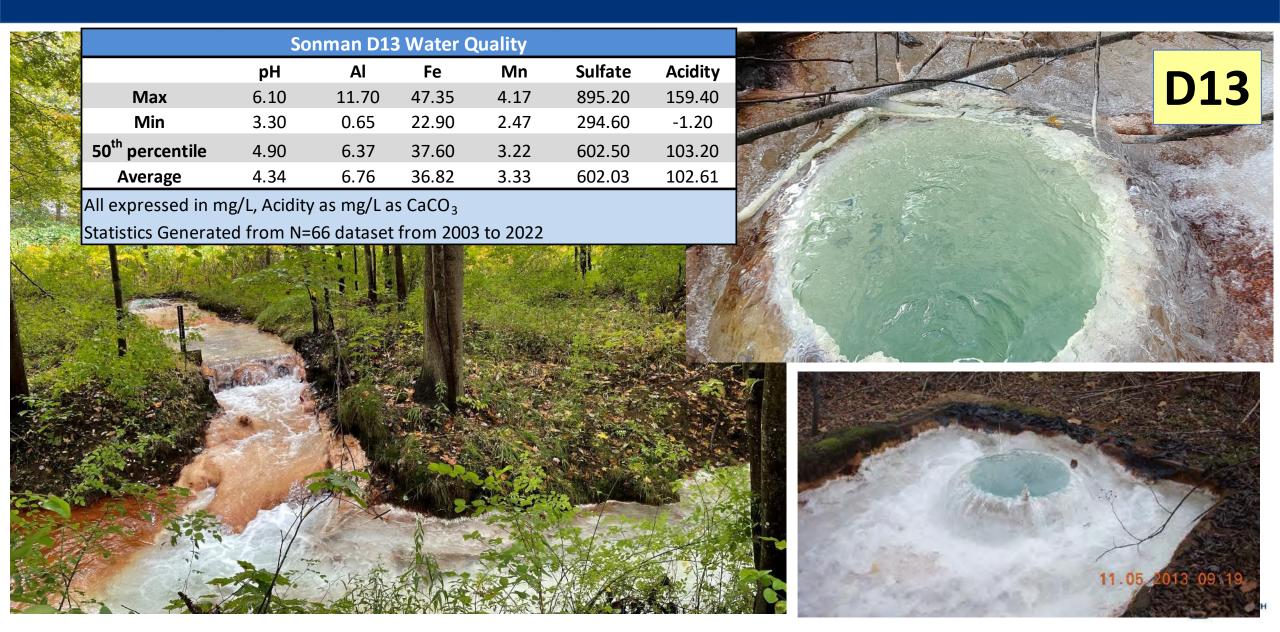


Average

944

951

Sonman D13 AMD Borehole Discharge



Sonman D13 AMD Borehole Discharge



Sonman D13

1430-1496

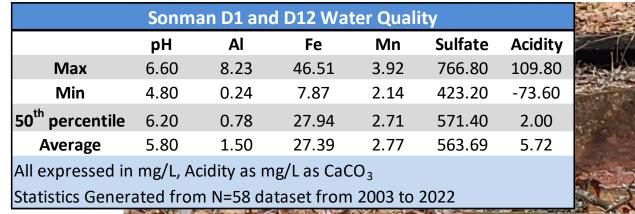
*MMF = Most Frequent Flow from Histogram Analysis

Sonman D11 and D12 Borehole Discharges



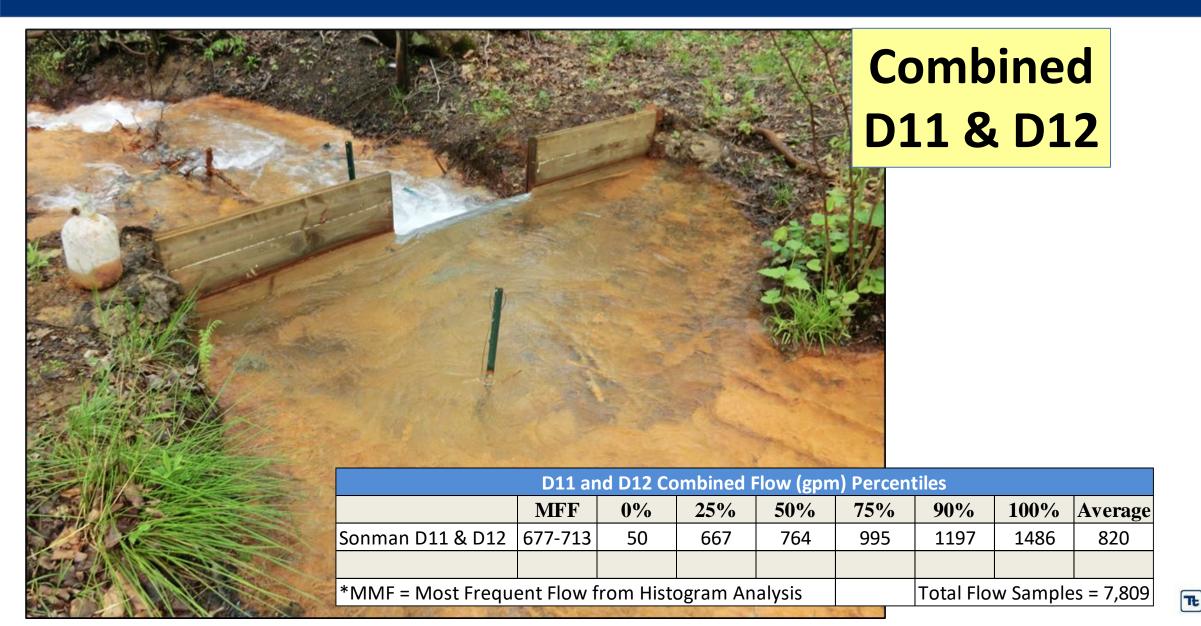
Sonman D11 and D12 Borehole Discharges

D11 & D12





Sonman D11 and D12 AMD Borehole Discharges



Little Conemaugh River Restoration Goals

PA DEP and Stakeholders Little Conemaugh River Restoration Goals

Acknowledging the enormity and severity of the pollution problems within the Little Conemaugh (LC), as well as the need for further evaluation of impairments in addition to the seven major mine discharges, the goals for restoration are two-fold.

- 1. Restoration, where possible, of the main stem reaches of both the LC and the South Fork Little Conemaugh (SFLC) below the location of the seven major abandoned mine discharges to support fish and aquatic life, for boating, swimming, and fishing (Tier II); and
- 2. Restoration, where possible, of the main stem reaches of LC, the SFLC and of the various named and unnamed tributaries to meet the state-wide uses described above (Tier I).

Technical Objectives of the LCMDTP Project

The LCMDTP Project contains five (5) primary technical objectives:

- 1. Design the LCMDTP with the capacity to treat the Hughes, Sonman, and Miller Shaft discharges,
- 2. Design a mine water conveyance system to allow for the artesian transfer of mine water from the Hughes mine to the Sonman Slope mine,
- 3. Design a redundant pumping system capable of dewatering the Sonman Slope mine to a minimum elevation of 1400 ft, controlling the Sonman Slope mine pool within an operational range of 1400 to 1477 ft, and conveying the mine water to the proposed LCMDTP,
- 4. Design a redundant sludge injection system to pump sludge into an underground mine for disposal. The Sonman Shaft No. 2 mine, present on the Project property, is a preferred injection option, and
- 5. Develop a design to recase and valve the Hughes Borehole, seal the Sonman D11 & 12 Boreholes, and design a safety grate for installation overtop of D13 that will prevent humans and debris from falling into the borehole but allow mine pool monitoring.

Little Conemaugh MDTP Design Criteria

The LCMDTP design and operation must meet the following hydraulic capacity and water quality criteria:

- 1. Range of combined operational pumping capacity for the mine water withdraw pumps:
 - a. Minimum = 2,000 gpm (2.88 MGD)
 - b. Maximum = 12,000 gpm (17.28 MGD)
- 2. MDTP maximum hydraulic capacity 12,000 gpm (17.28 MGD)
- 3. Mine pool pumping system must control the mine pool between:
 - a. Minimum = 1400 ft MSL
 - b. Maximum = 1570 ft MSL



Little Conemaugh MDTP Design Criteria

- 4. Maximum hydraulic capacity of artesian mine pool conveyance system (transfer Hughes into Sonman) 2,500 gpm (3.6 MGD)
- 5. MDTP Design Effluent Criteria:

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Parameter
aluminum (total)
iron (total)
suspended solids
pH
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Maximum daily allowance

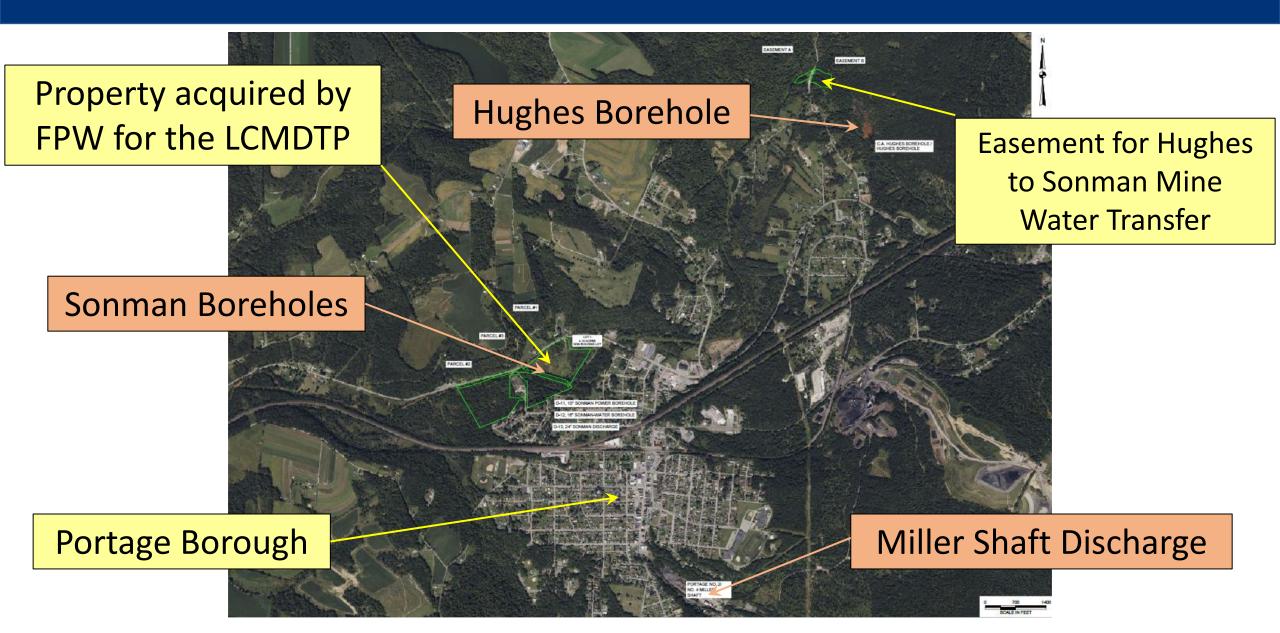
< 0.5 mg/l < 1 mg/l

<35 mg/l

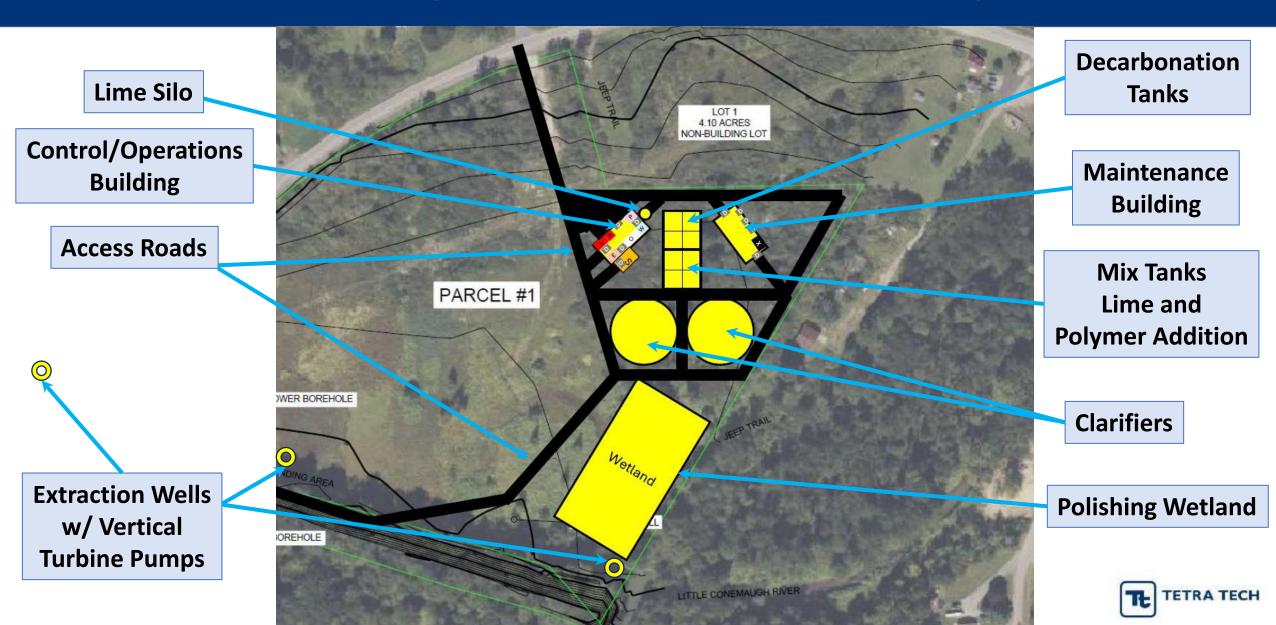
greater than 6.0; less than 9.0



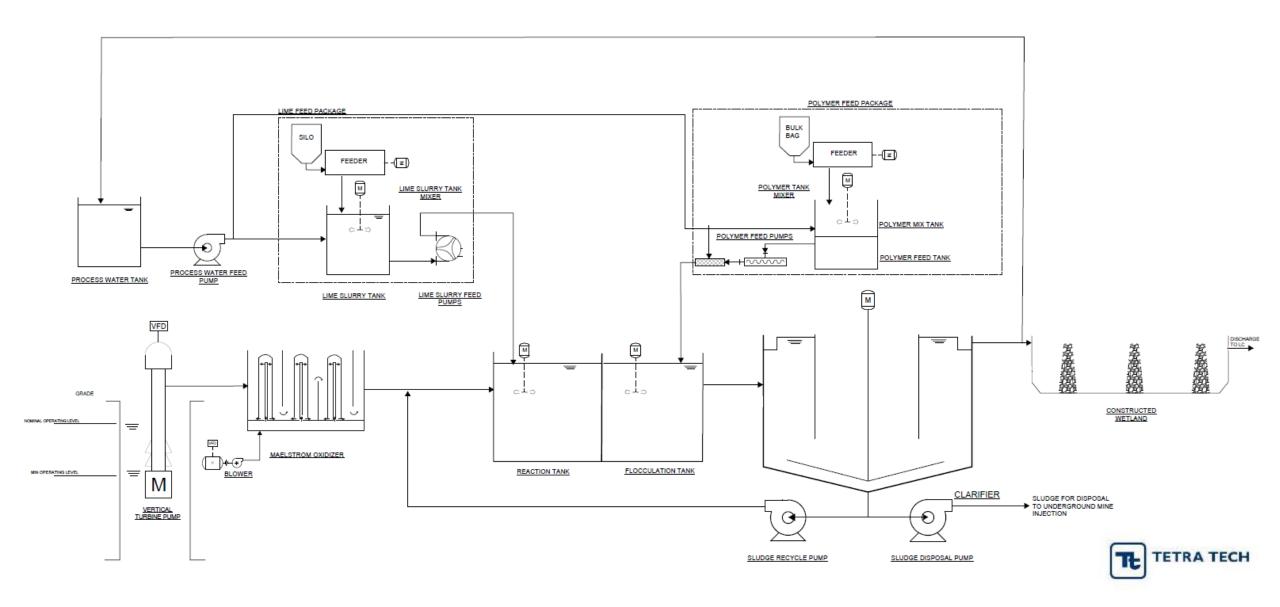
Project Location and Properties



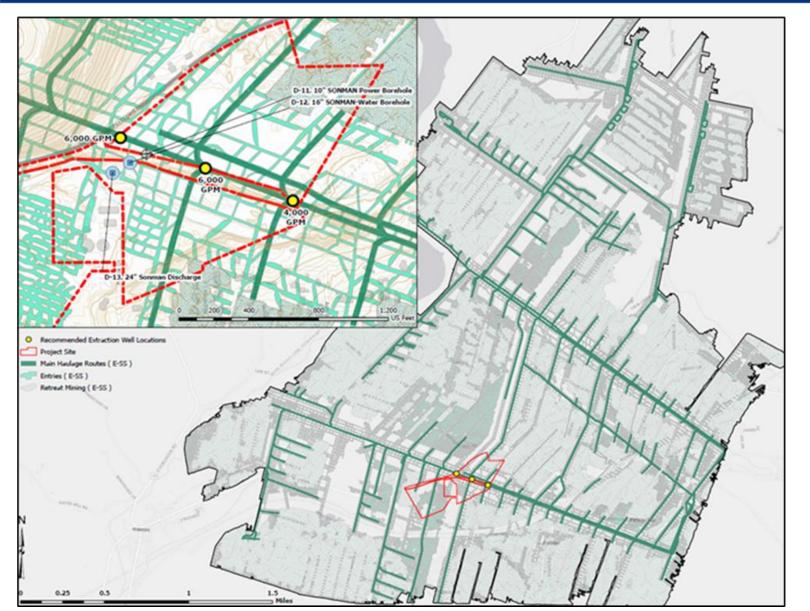
Preliminary Treatment Plant Layout



Preliminary Process Flow Diagram



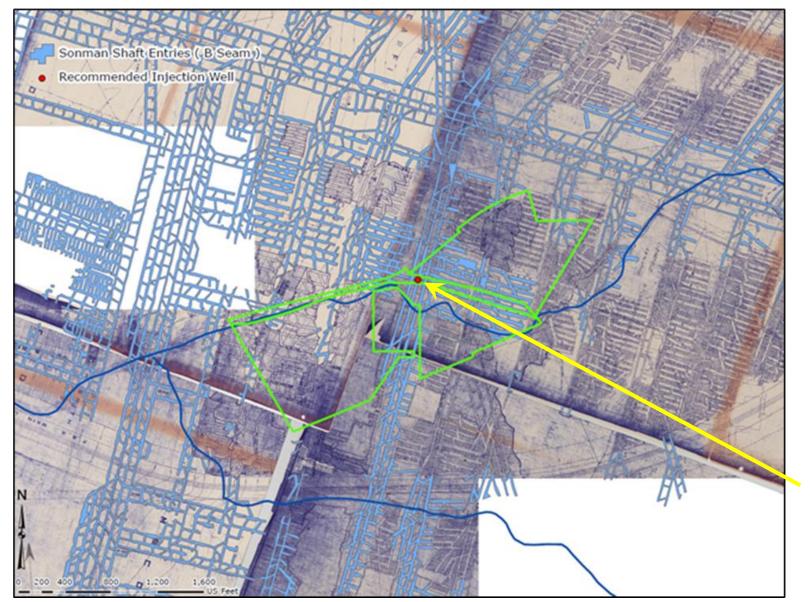
Proposed Extraction Well Locations



Project area, outlined in red along with the recommended installation locations for the three VTPs (noted as yellow circles on inset map) at or near intersections of coal haulage mains. Also shown for references are the three Sonman Boreholes denoted as blue circles.

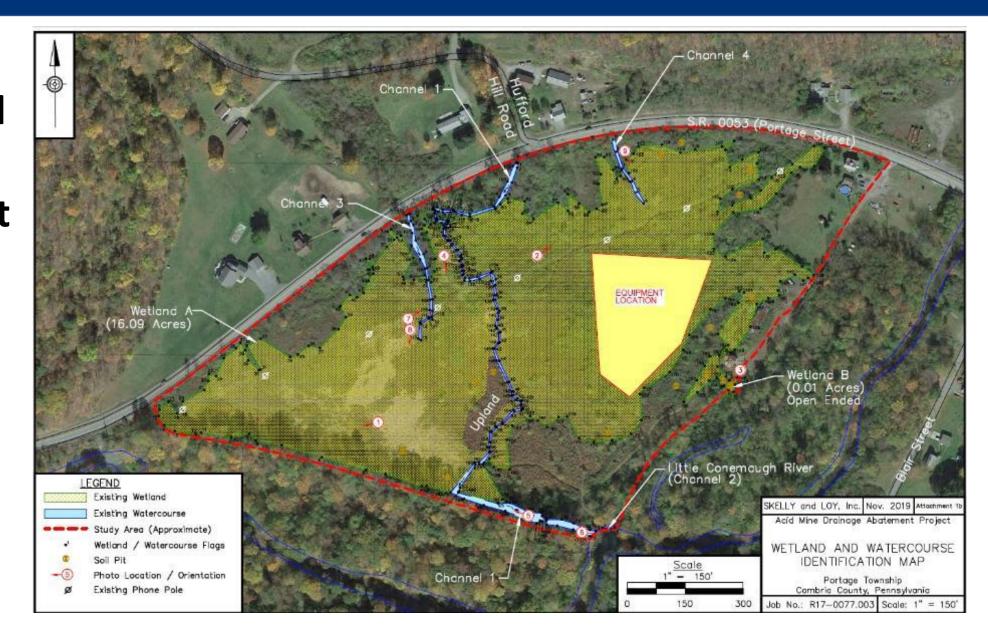


Proposed Sludge Injection Location



Preferred sludge injection into the "supported" areas (blue outline) of the Sonman Shaft mine within the green property boundaries. The non blue highlighted areas shown are areas of the Sonman Shaft mine that have been retreat mined with induced subsidence. Red circle is the preferred location.

Parcel Acquired for Planned Treatment Plant Location has 16+ acres of Jurisdictional Wetlands







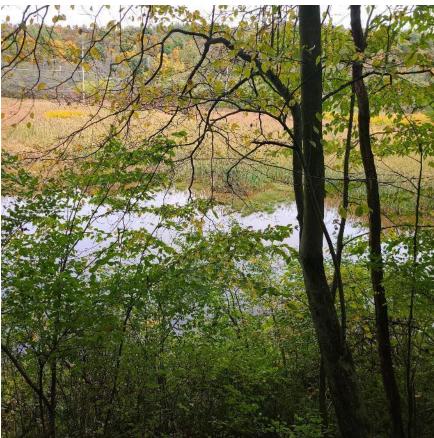


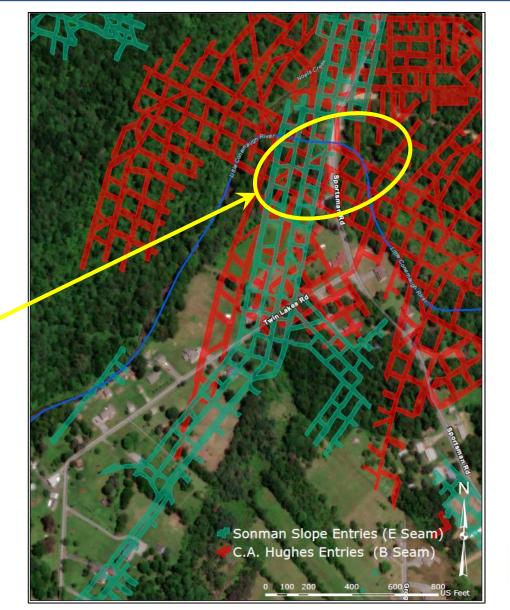


Photo consideration provided by: Branden Diehl, Earth Wise Consulting & Foundation for Pennsylvania Watersheds (FPW)



Interconnection of Mines for Mine Water Transfer

Candidate Location to Construct a
Water Conveyance System to
Transfer Mine Water from the
Hughes Mine to the Sonman
Slope Mine in the Area where the
Mines Overlap







Current Project Status

- Submitted the 5% Design Submittal to the Foundation for PA Watersheds on April 4, 2025
- Expecting feedback on or before April 23, 2025
- Initiating work on the 10% Design Milestone Tasks
 - <u>Site Assessment</u> including utilities, site access, preliminary site grading plan, updated wetland delineation and impact assessment, and geotechnical evaluation
 - <u>Treatment Design Concept</u> including finalizing the basis of design, initial sizing and layout of all treatment plant components, chemical consumption estimates, initial estimate of Probable Construction Cost
 - Mine Pool Control Evaluation including evaluation of pumping, sludge disposal, mine pool conveyance, and mine pool drawdown, storage, and operational elevations

Current Project Schedule

Milestone	Allotted Time	Revised Date
Proposals Due	n/a	10/18/2024
FPW Project Team Review	2 weeks	11/1/2024
Interviews by FPW for Downselected Firms	1 week	11/8/2024
Award and Contract Execution	45 days (from RFP)	1/23/2025
Notice to Proceed (NTP)	15 days (from RFP)	1/27/2025
Kick Off Meeting	1 month	1/21/2025
Stop Work Due to AML Funding Freeze	33 days	01/30 - 03/03
5% Review of FPW Proposed Plan due	1 month	Due: 4/9/2025
		Actual: 4/2/2025
Review and Approval by FPW Project Team	2 weeks	4/23/2025
10% Treatment Design Concept and Mine Pool Control Evaluation due	1 month	5/23/2025
Review and Approval by FPW Project Team	2 weeks	6/7/2025
35% Preliminary Design Package due	2 months	8/9/2025
Review and Approval by FPW Project Team	2 weeks	8/23/2025
65% Prefinal Design Package due	3 months	11/23/2025
Review and Approval by FPW Project Team	2 weeks	2/6/2025
95% Final Design Package due	2 months	2/7/2026
Review and Approval by FPW Project Team	4 weeks	3/4/2026
Incorporate FPW's Review Comments & Permit Requirements into the	3 months	6/3/2026
Final Drawings & Specifications & submit to FPW	3 1110111115	0/3/2020

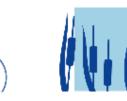
Primary Project Partners













Foundation for Pennsylvania Watersheds















Thank You!

Questions?



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