Locust Lake State Park
Recreational Reservoir
Dam, Discharge, and
Holding Ponds
Hecksherville Valley Overlook

A natural valley
Water seeps into the mine pool and discharges at the Pine Knot discharge
Stripping pit
This pit currently contains 20ft of water. The level of the water is not always consistent with rainfall. Typically there is only a stream at the base of this pit. It might be that the subsurface water flow is being obstructed, causing water to pool in this old stripping pit.
Drainage and Crop Falls
The drainage across the street is diverted into a pipe (see grate to the left) that takes runoff directly to the stream. This keeps the crop falls (below) from filling with water and stops water from seeping into the mine pools to become contaminated.
Wheeler Run

The entrance to the old slope mine was recently closed.
The bucket and conveyor device was removed from the mine before closure.
Wheeler Run
The entrance to the old deep mine remains open.
Wheeler Run
Looking across the valley (left) and
down at the entry to the recently
closed slope mine (below)
Wheeler Run
The old flume (left) was removed to address the problem of a seep in the stream channel (right – line of rocks beyond the grassy area)
Drag Line
This equipment is used in coal mining operations. It runs on electricity and allows operators to excavate immense quantities of coal resources quickly.
The Clean Water Act of 1972 requires mines to be brought back to pre-mining state (above). Biosolids are being used to increase the vegetation in the reclaimed mine (above) and to increase the rate of poplar growth across the road from this reclaimed strip mine (below).
Silvercreek Treatment System – water from the crop fall is diverted to a series of retention ponds which allow iron to settle and pass the water over beds of limestone to increase pH.
Silvercreek Treatment System – The first two pools are deep and the last two pools are shallow wetland settings. Cattails provide extra surface area for the settling of iron oxide in these pools.