Pine Knot Discharge – USGS Gauging Station
White in discharge is from Aluminum deposition
Reclaimed Strip Mine – Biosolid fertilization of grass
ARRI approach requires less compaction of the soil and planting of trees
Reclaimed Strip Mine – pool at base creates habitat
Biosolid fertilization at top to reseed the hillside
Biosolid fertilization at bottom to grow poplars
Reclaimed Strip Mine – Biosolids fertilize poplar tree growth for pulp wood

Poplars grow from a single stick inserted into the ground
Start of West Branch Phase 1
The county is 77% forested because much of it is owned by Reading Anthracite
Wheeler Run – This stream channel has been lined with clay, rip rap, and cement to decrease the recharge that was occurring to the underground mine pool thus decreasing abandoned mine discharge.
Bridge with poor discharge design which creates wash-outs on downstream end (below)
Crop Fall (above) is a deep mine feature exposed at the surface. Water from hill across the road (below) enters the mine from this crop fall. The hill represents the 4th episode of stripping at this location.
The Potato Patch – water held in this strip mine seeps into the mine pool
The Potato Patch – water held in this strip mine seeps into the mine pool
The Potato Patch – water enters the strip mine from this small steam which has caused significant erosional problems.
Reading Anthracite installed a pipe to divert flow. The heavy rains of 2006 caused the pipe to break. Water has since been diverted along this channel. This project was completed in October 2010.
The channel is not at its natural elevation. Water which flows through these old striping pits picks up a lot of sediment and coal particles, causing pollution downstream.
Otto – This site channels 10,000 gpm of water at a pH near 6 through a settling/aeration pond (to remove the iron and the carbon dioxide). The yellow barriers slow down water flow which then exits the system into a constructed wetland environment.