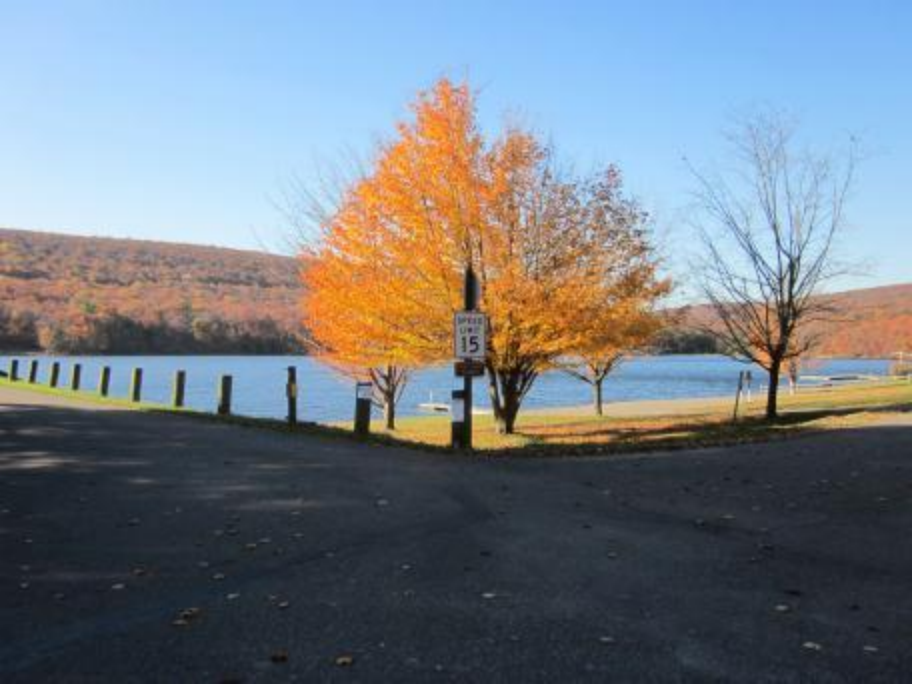
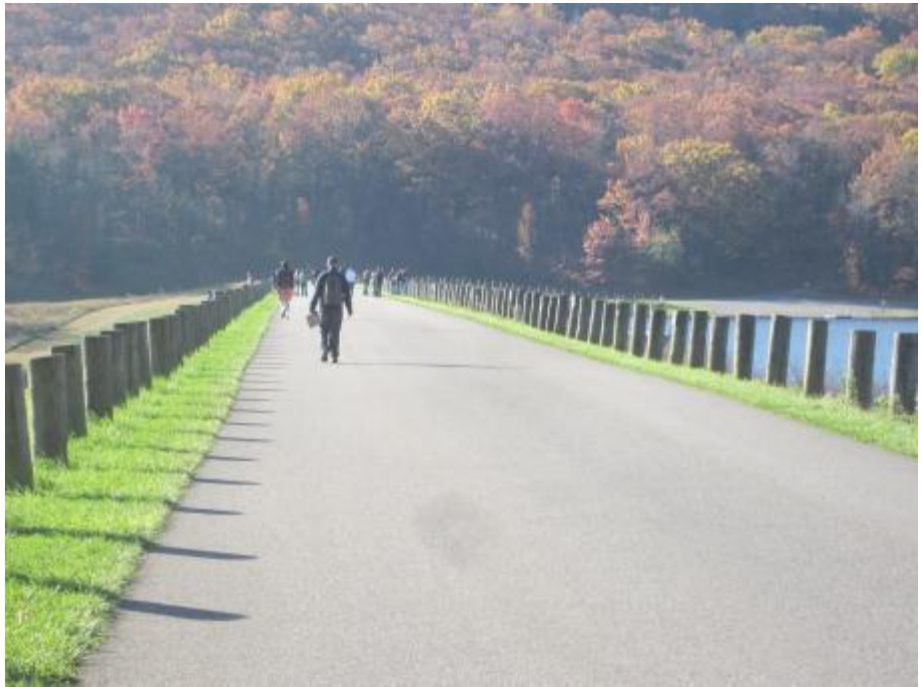
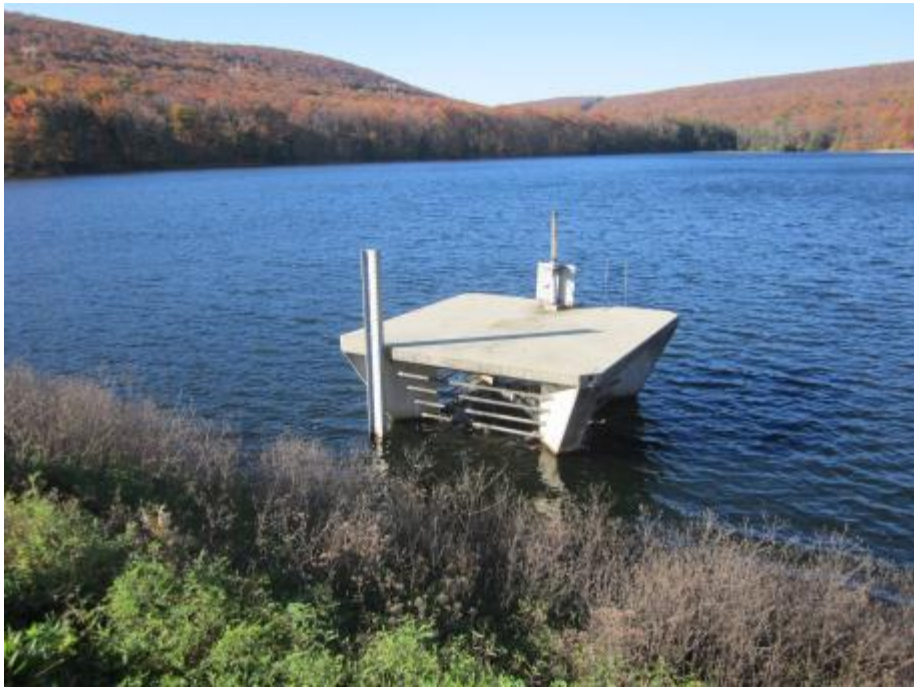
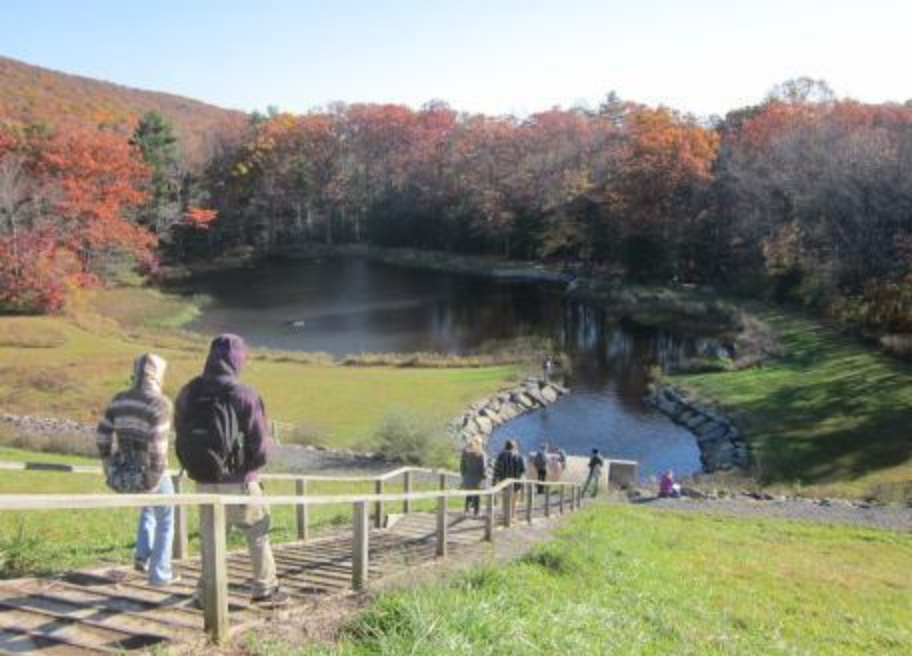
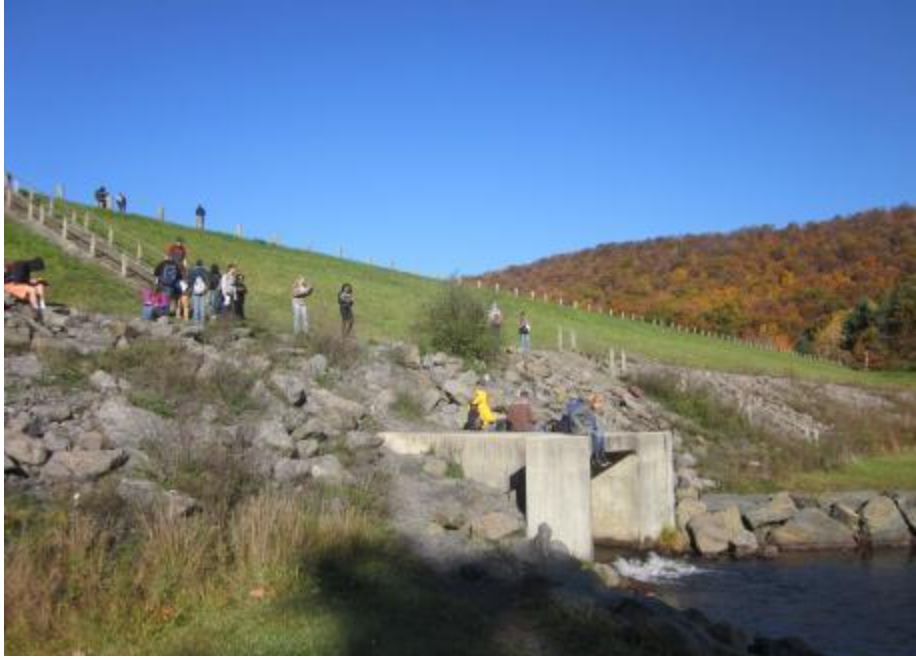


Locust Lake State Park
Recreational Reservoir
Dam, Discharge, and
Holding Ponds

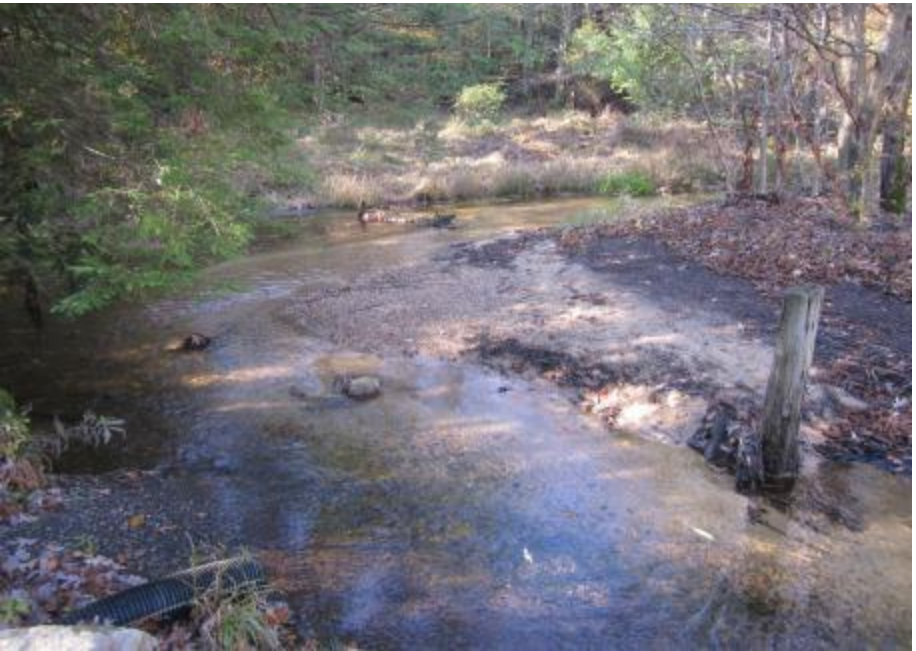


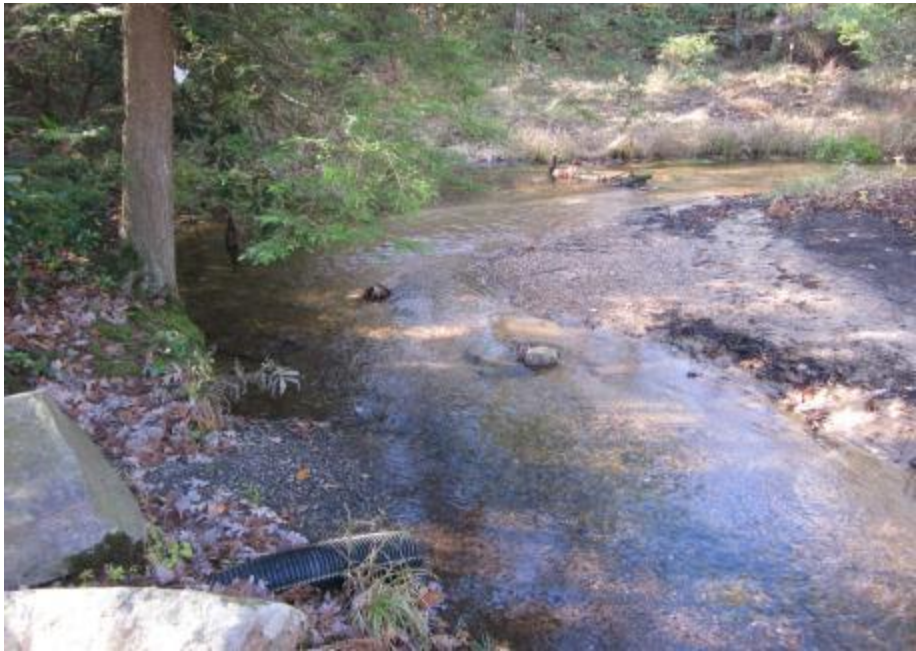


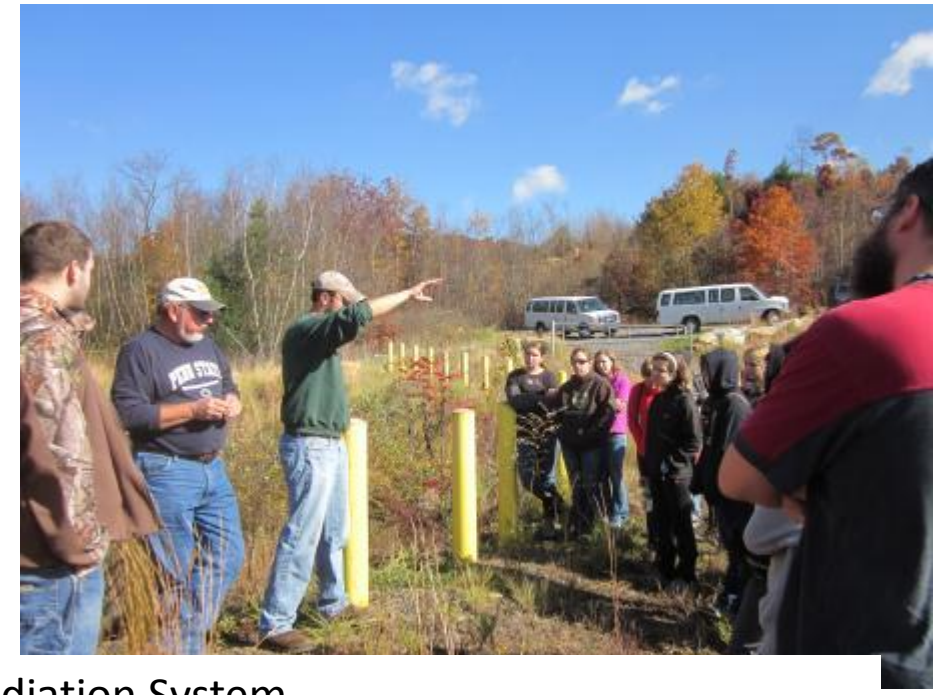




The discharge area allows water to slow down before re-entering Locust Creek (above).
A meander in the creek upstream of Locust Lake shows point bar and cut bank features (below).

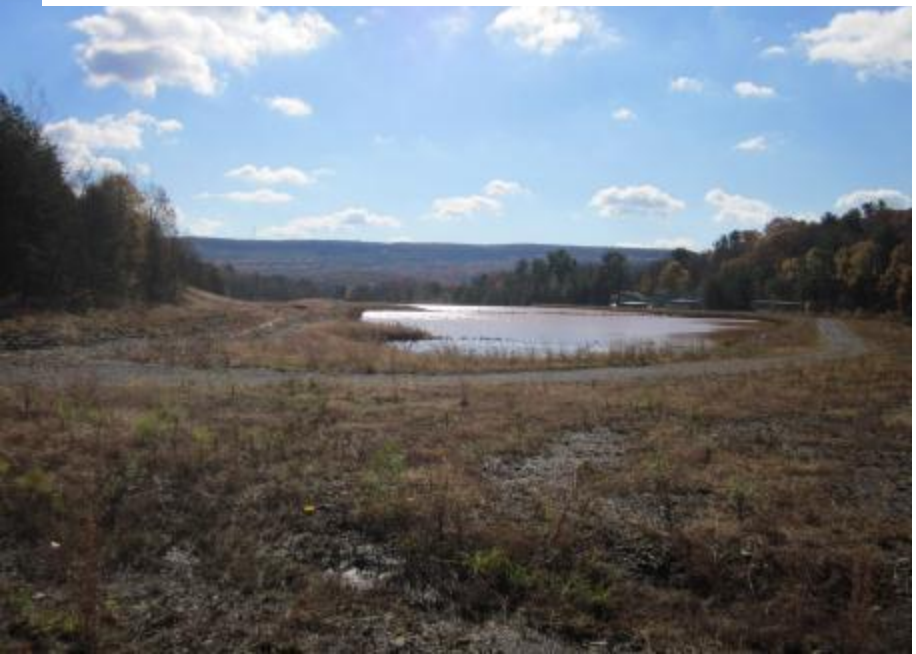


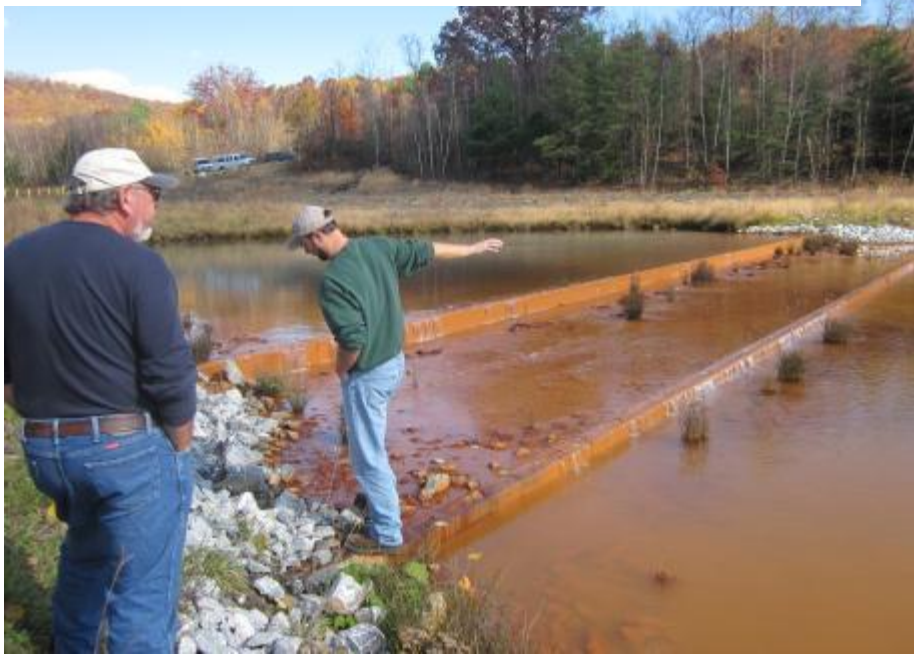


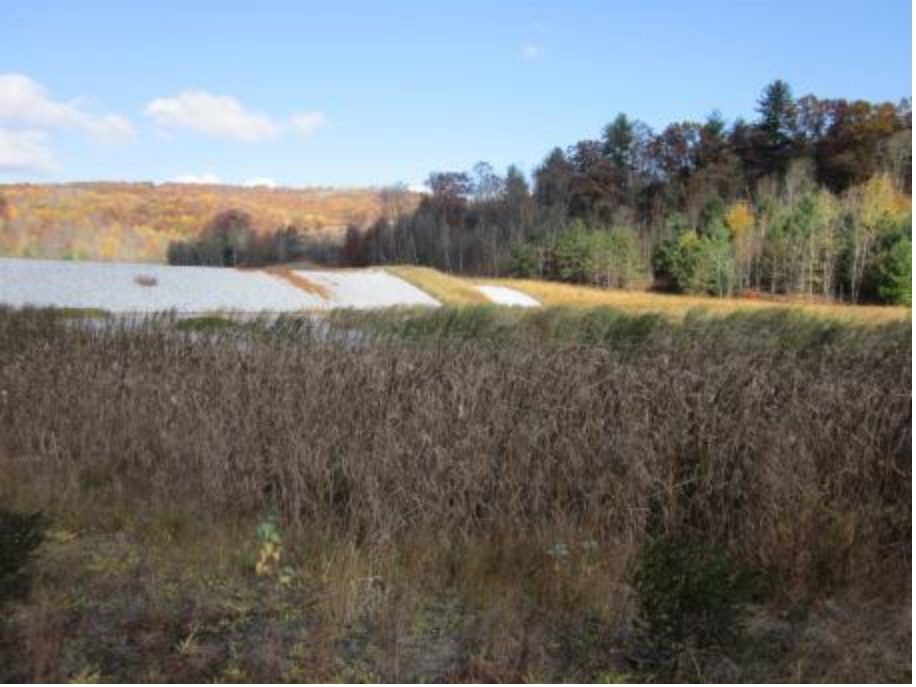


Silver Creek Remediation System

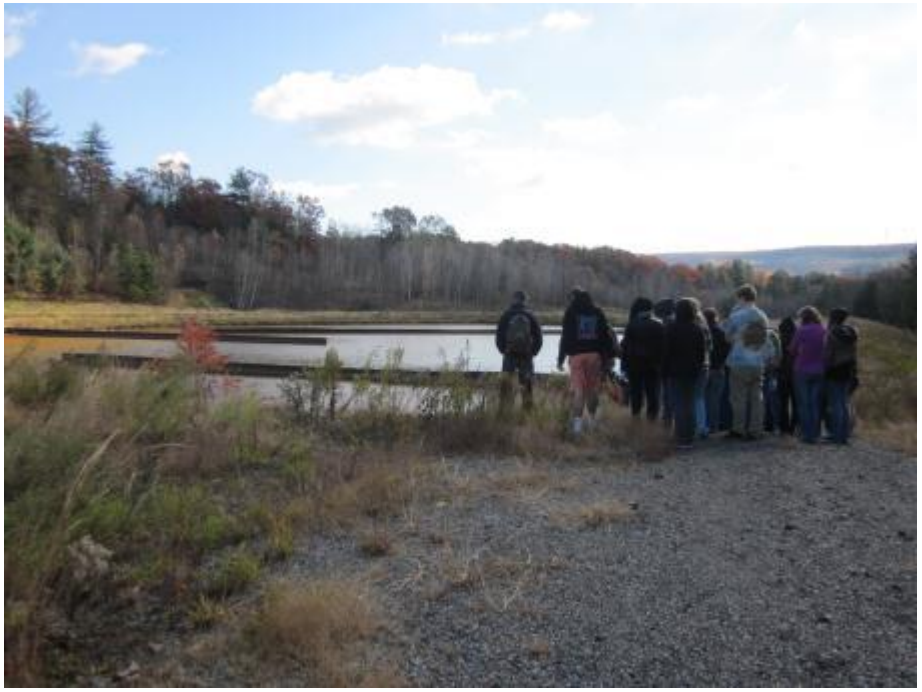
Soluble Iron is oxidized and given the opportunity to precipitate in a series of wetlands.

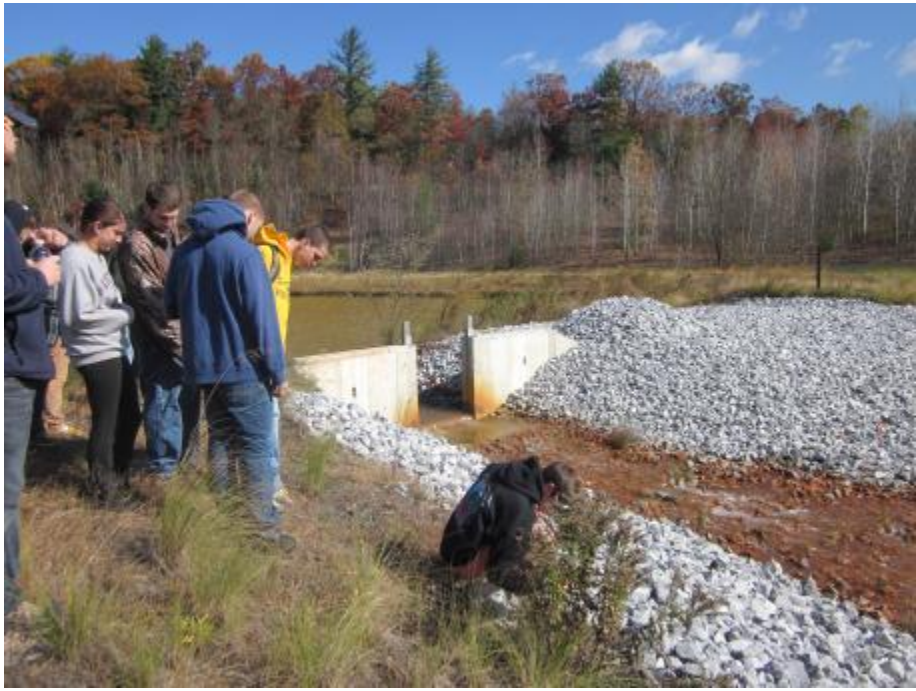


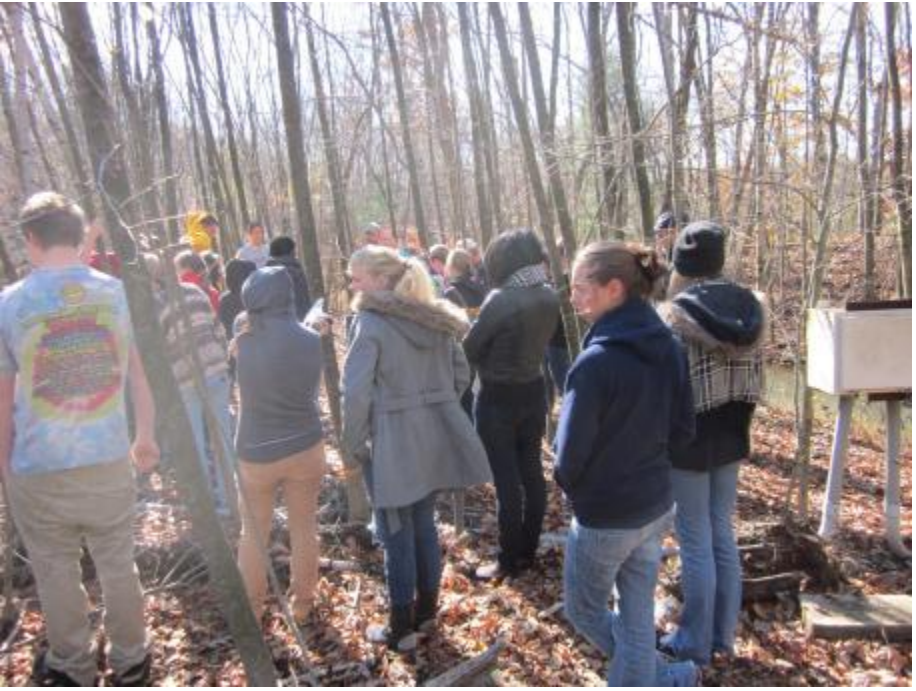




Cattails slow the water and provide surface area for precipitation of the iron oxide. Limestone helps increase the pH of the slightly acidic water



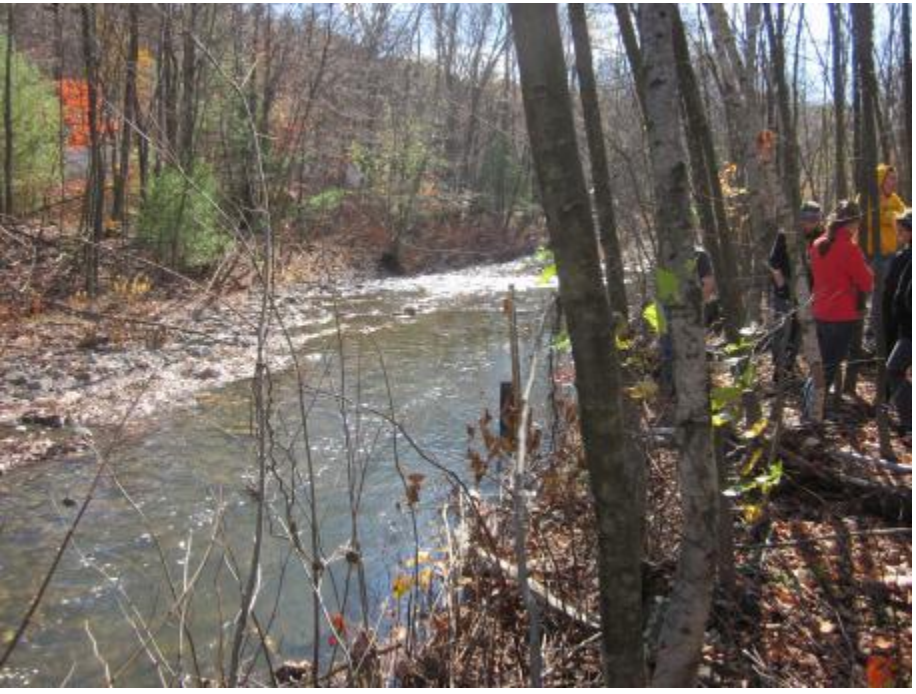


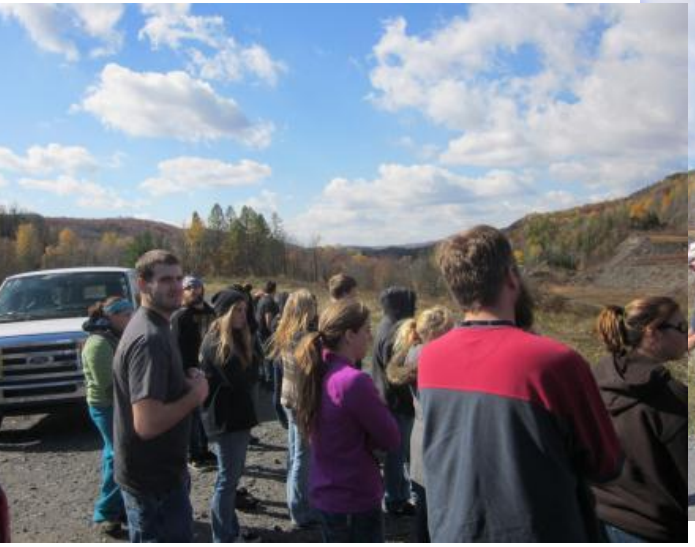


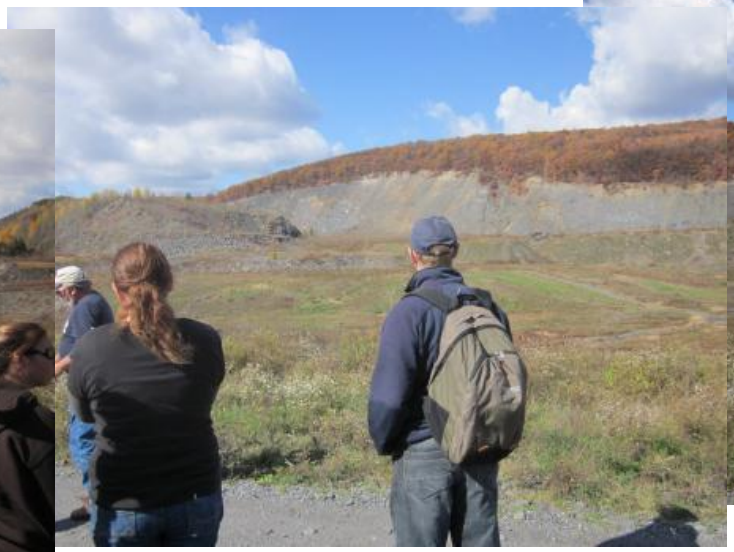
The West Branch of the Schuylkill River and the Pine Knot Discharge flow side by side at this site.

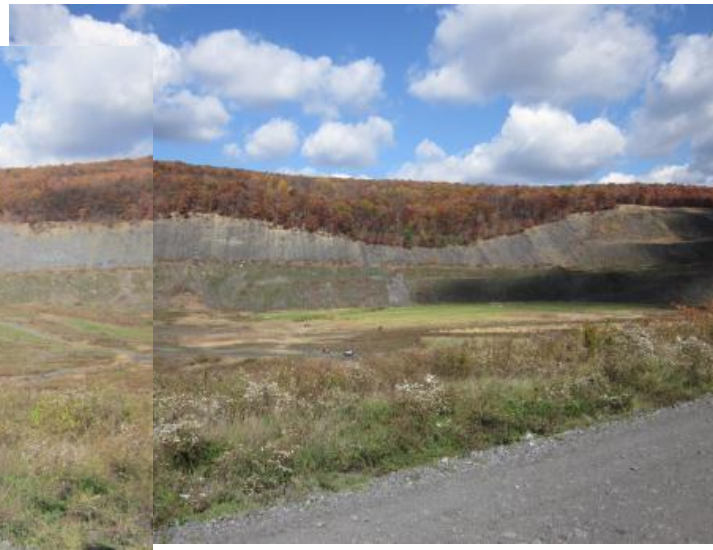
Iron precipitates as the orange coating seen in the picture below.

There are times of the year when the West Branch is completely dry but the Pine Knot Discharge flows year round.

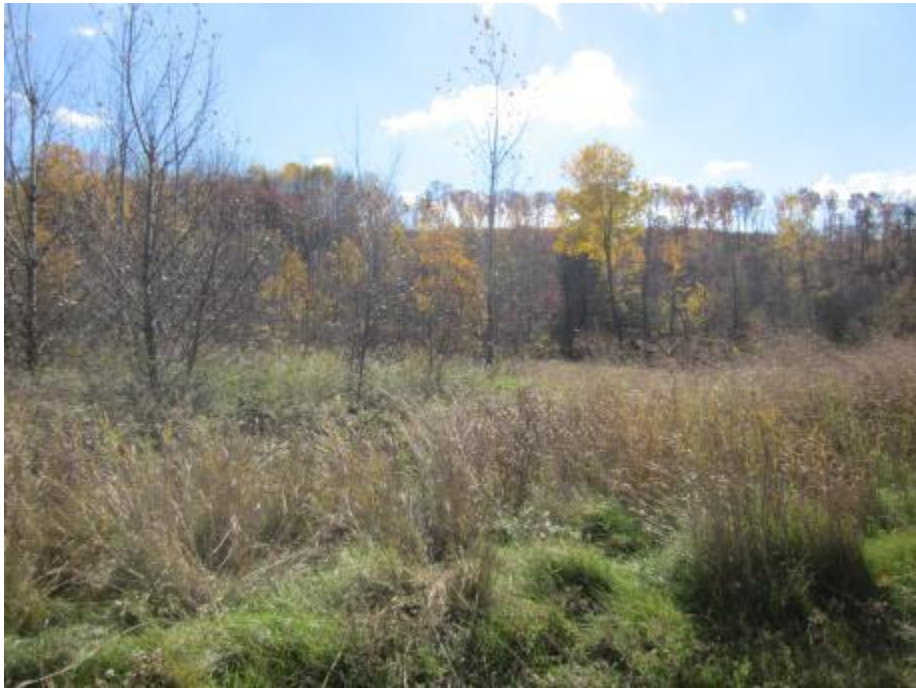


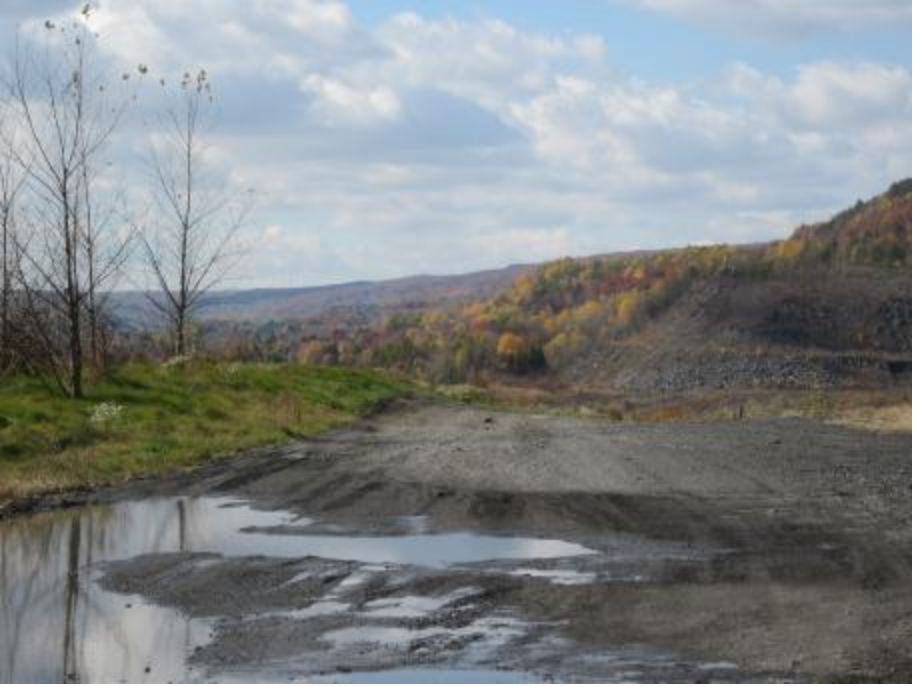






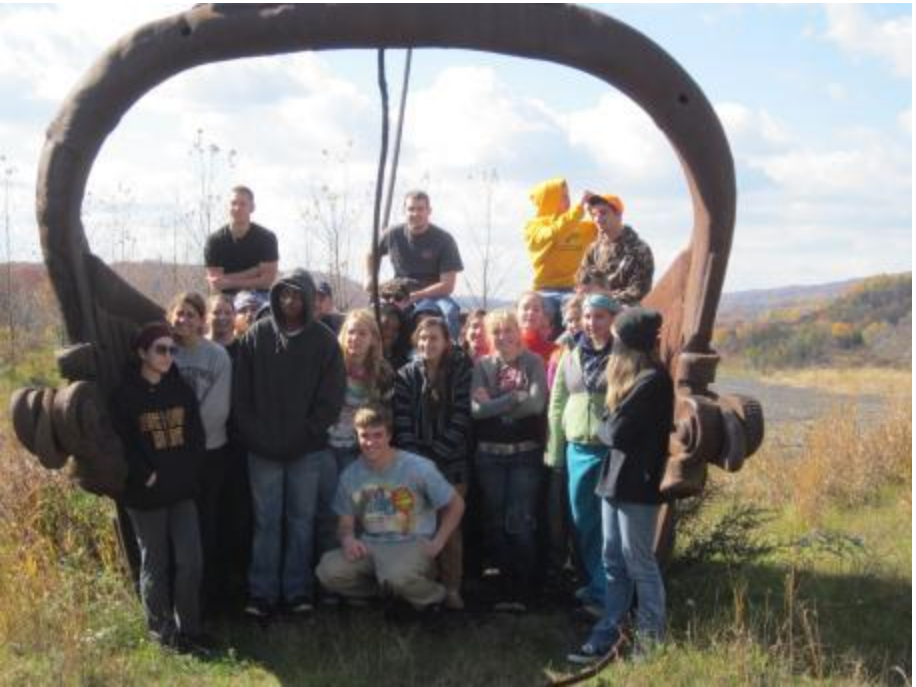
Reclaimed Strip Mine and Biosolids
The Clean Water Act of 1972 requires mines to be brought back to pre-mining state (above). Biosolids are being used to increase the vegetation in the reclaimed mine (above) and to increase the rate of poplar growth across the road from this reclaimed strip mine (right).

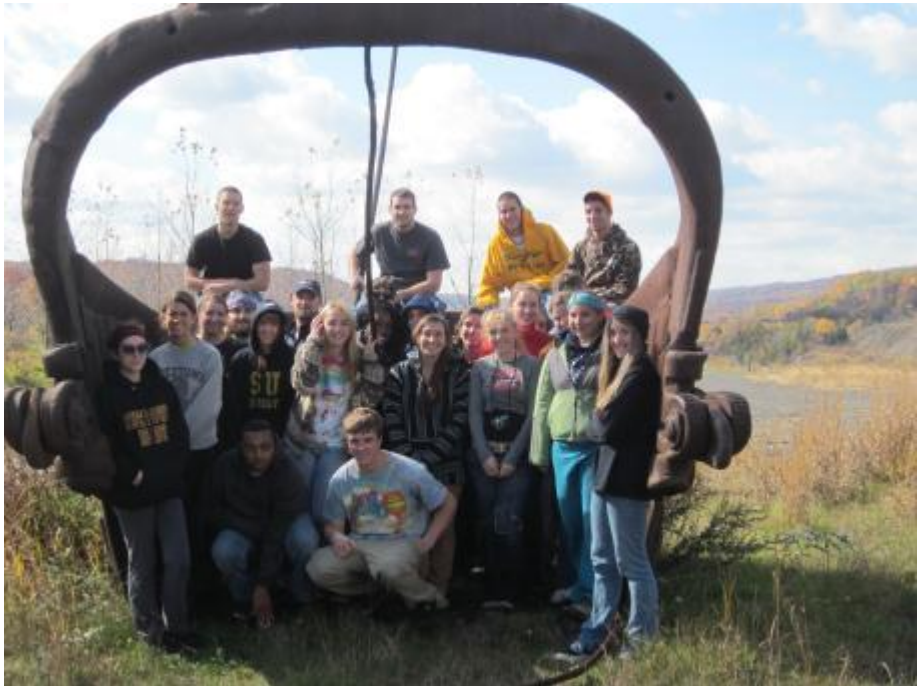


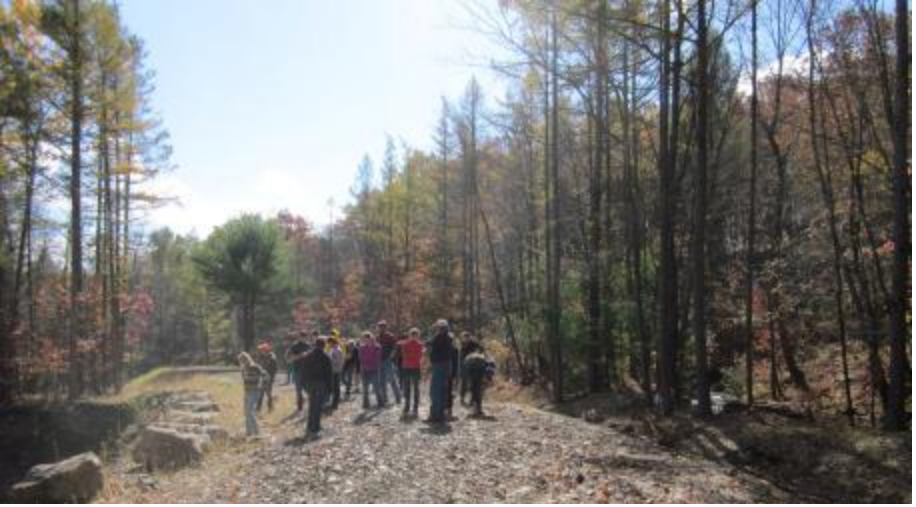


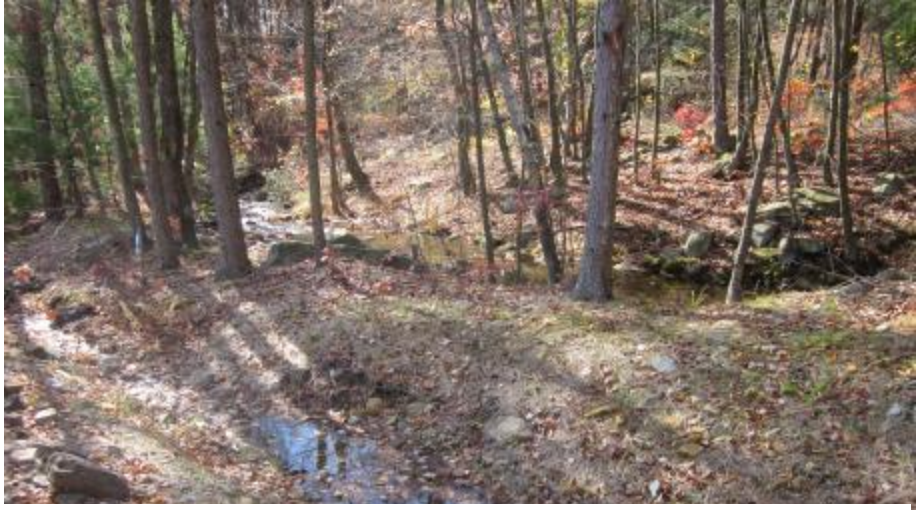
Overlooking the valley (left)

Class Photo at the Drag Line (below)
This equipment is used in coal mining operations. It runs on electricity and allows operators to excavate immense quantities of coal resources quickly.

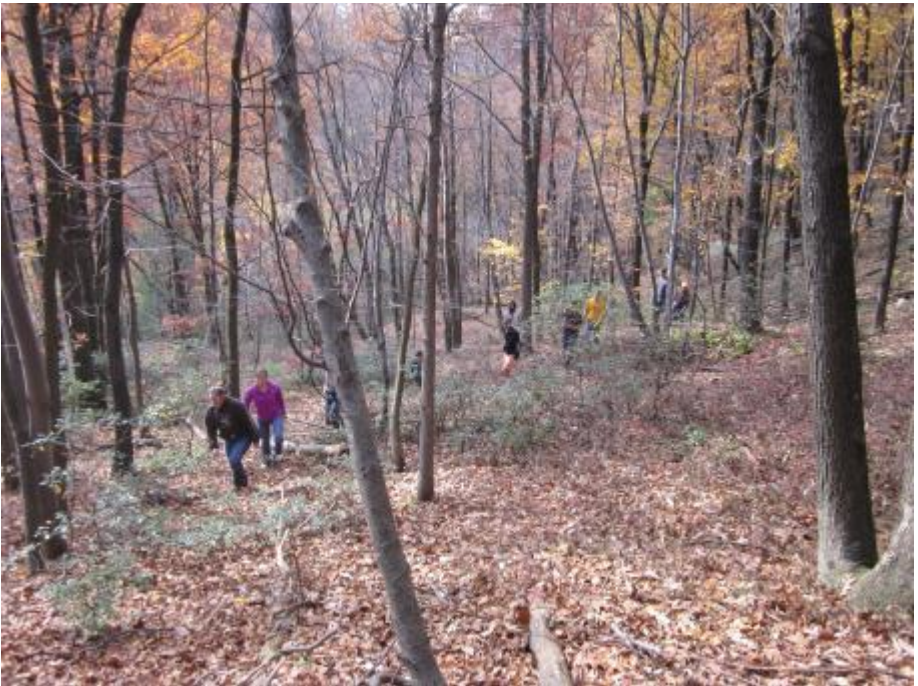


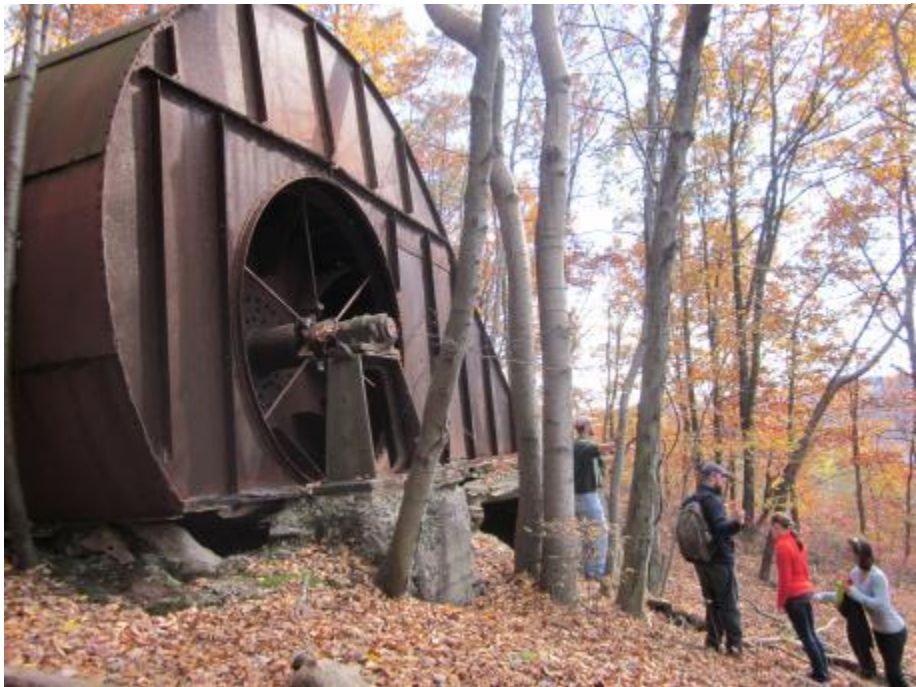


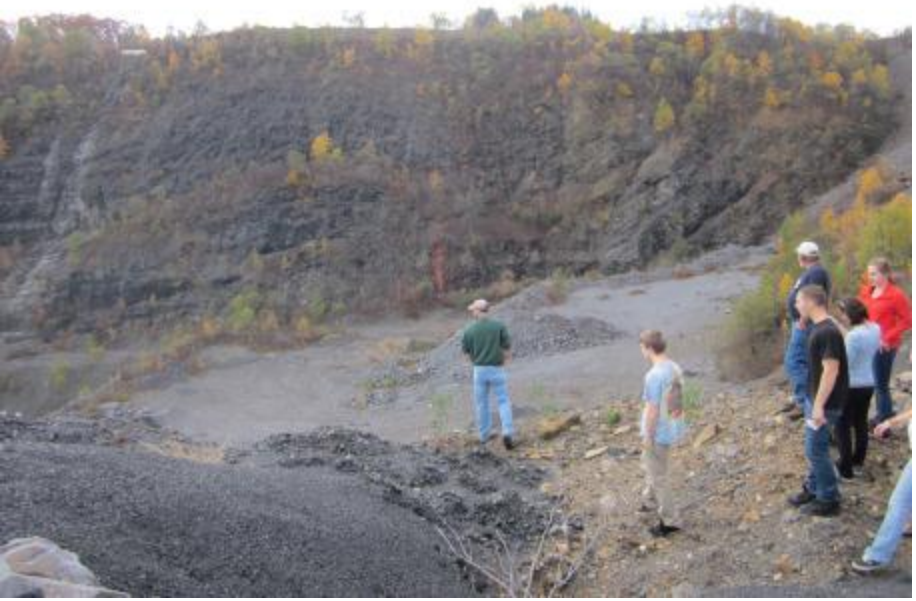




Wagoner Run - The stream channel at this location (top right) overflows into a large gully which empties into a stripping pit during times of high precipitation. The constructed road (top left) Just up the hill from the Wagoner Run berm site, an air shaft and fan at the surface overly a slope mine. restricts flow and keeps clean water out of the striping pit (below).







Wadesville Stripping Pit – This coal mine taps the Mammoth Coal Vein. The ledge overlooking the pit is 400ft above the base of the pit. A drag line is visible at the base (bottom right) and folds are visible in the walls of the pit (top left).