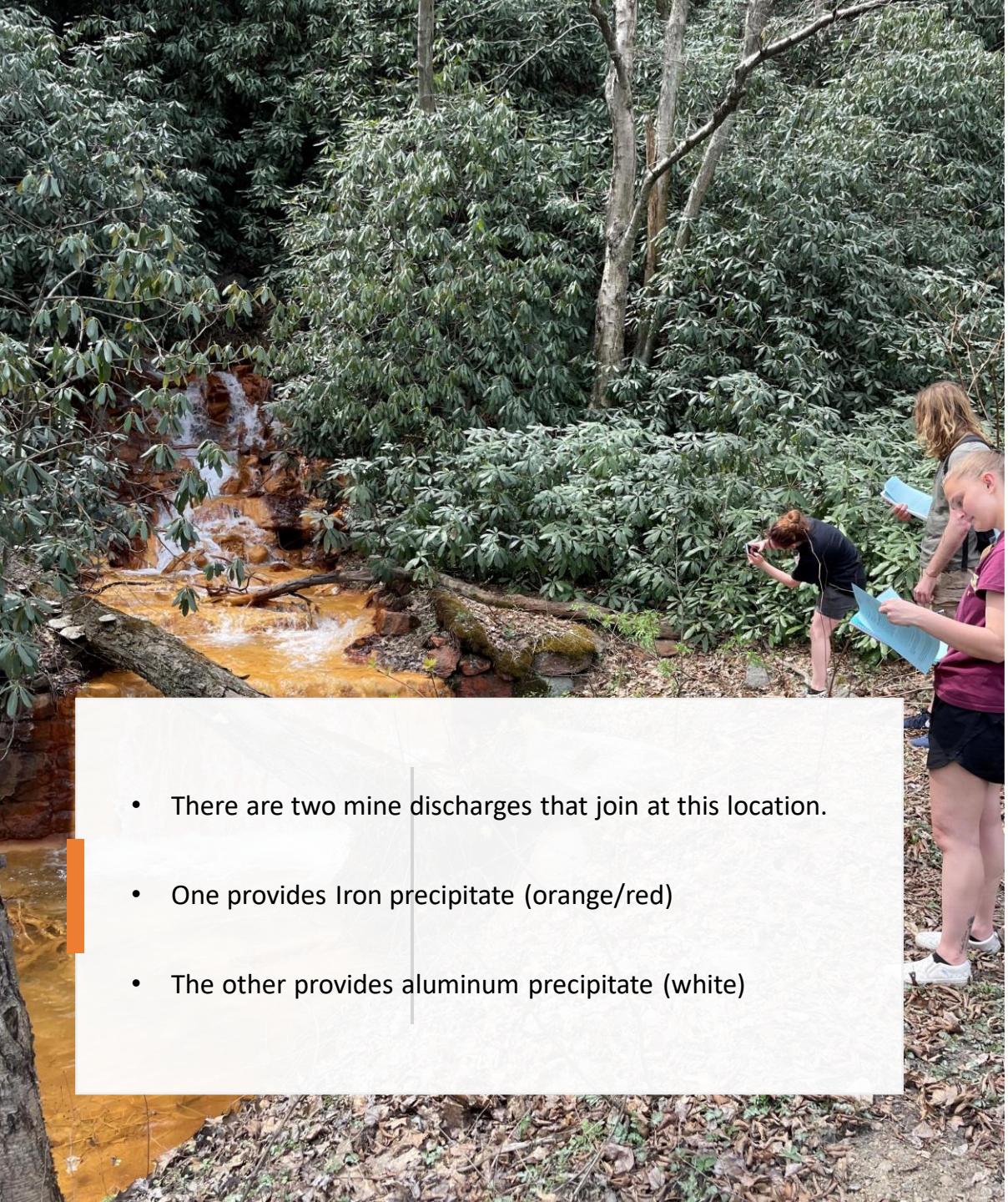


- There are two mine discharges that join at this location.
- One provides Iron precipitate (orange/red)
- The other provides aluminum precipitate (white)

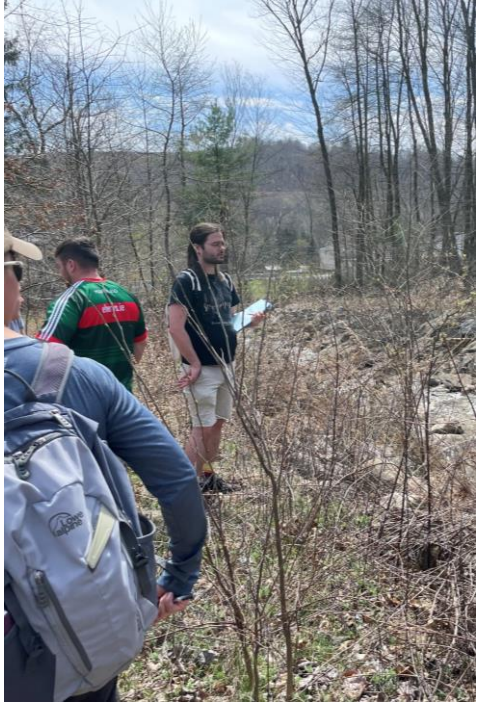
- Water discharges from subsurface mines at this location.

- The discharge area frequently floods during high rains, thus making the area impractical for passive treatment of the water.
-
- This water discharges into the West Branch of the Schuylkill River.

- Monitored by USGS

- This is the convergence of the West Branch of the Schuylkill River and the Pine Knot Discharge.

- The West Branch sometimes is dry, but the Pine Knot Discharge never dries up.



- This stream channel used to have a flume which kept the water from entering the subsurface mine pool.
-
- The Schuylkill Headwaters Association removed the flume and lined the stream channel with an impermeable barrier.

- Due to the high flows that are experienced in this area, they also had to coat the rocks in the stream channel with cement to hold them in place. Over time the cement will weather away and be replaced with natural sediments.

- Since the stream channel work, a crop fall has started to develop beside the stream.

- This region has been extensively mined, as apparent from the overburden on either side of the valley.
-
- Coal waste had been exiting this valley during times of intense rainfall and turning waters downstream black.

- The Headwaters Association obtained funds to stop this pollution.

- The Otto remediation site in Reilly Township has a depth of 12 feet for iron collection but needs more time for precipitation to occur.

- A longer path to the wetlands to allow for increased oxygenation was recently incorporated

- 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).