

MVBs are operated by connecting a mobile, methane-fueled exhaustor to the wellhead. Starting in 2020, mobile flaring units will be connected to the mobile exhaustors to flare MVB emissions from active and/or sealed longwall panels. These units are typically moved with heavy-duty pickup trucks.

Some methane gas from the sealed mine sections is used to heat mine ventilation air at the Ventilation Shafts No. 1 & 2, in a system completed in 2003 and amended a few years later. A 10" diameter methane supply hole was drilled to the B seam to the south of Shaft 3. About 100' of buried 12" HDPE pipeline ties the borehole into the existing mine air heater line.

Fire Breaks

Fire Breaks are constructed West the Main Mine Site. The neighboring mine, Bear Mine, has historically had issues with underground fire that, more recently, has spread to surface fire. In order to protect the Main Mine Site location and land from fire danger MCC installed a fire break that consists of approximately 1.8 miles of road that is roughly 20-30 feet wide. The land disturbance for the Fire Breaks is not a mine facility and will not be used in the future for any activity associated with mining or reclamation. See Exhibit 83 for Fire Break location.

Figure 17: Fire Breaks- located in Exhibit 83

Access Road to Bear Mine Site

An access road to the inactive Bear Mine site is located East of MB-5E ponds and extends to the vent holes that have created a fire hazard to the immediate and surrounding areas. MCC is not liable to reclaim this road and the disturbance is not a mine facility and will not be used for any mining activity. See Exhibit 83 for construction, location and use details.

Figure 17a: Bear Mine Access Road- located in Exhibit 83

Deer Creek Shaft Facilities

In 2009 MCC constructed Deer Creek shaft. Location and layout design of the Deer Creek Shaft can be found on Map 53D. The shaft is used as a secondary escapeway from the mine as well as assisting in mine ventilation. See Exhibit 77 for further details.