ADVANCEMENTS IN GEOMORPHIC RECLAMATION DESIGN APPROACH

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Lionkol Coal Mining District
Description of Project Area

- **Underground Mine Portals, Shafts, and Subsidence**
- **Four Open Pit Mine Complexes**
- **320 Acre Disturbance Total**
- **5 Miles of Degraded Channels**
- **NRHP Eligible Cultural Sites and Historic Artifacts**
- **High Public Use Area**
Reclamation Challenges

- Arid High Desert Environment
- 8.6” Average Annual Precip Incl. Snow
- Elevation Ranging from 6330’ to 7000’
- Sparse Vegetation, Poor Soils
- Steep Bedrock Controlled Topography
- Natural Erosive Environment
- Flashy High Intensity Storm Events
Geomorphologic Reclamation Utilizing Natural Regrade Software

- Mimics natural soft sediment topography
- Diverse sustainable landform
- Variable slopes with convex to concave profiles
- Meandering channels to reduce gradient and improve stability
- Small basins and dissection to minimize $Q$ and vary time of concentration
Advantages of Geomorphic Reclamation

- Aesthetically pleasing, sustainable landform
- Increased snow capture
- Anticipated vegetative diversity
- Increased habitat value
"A" CHANNEL DETAILS

"A" CHANNEL PLAN VIEW
NOT TO SCALE

"A" CHANNEL CROSS SECTION
NOT TO SCALE

CHANNEL PROFILE
NOT TO SCALE
MEANDER CHANNEL DETAILS

B–B' CROSS SECTION DETAIL
NOT TO SCALE

A–A' CROSS SECTION DETAIL
NOT TO SCALE

MEANDER CHANNEL PLAN VIEW
NOT TO SCALE

**NOTE:**
MEANDER BELT WIDTH, BOTTOM WIDTH, DEPTH, AND BELT LENGTH INCREASE AS CHANNEL PROGRESSES DOWNSTREAM.
Definitions

- **Bankfull** – channel flow condition approximating 2 year frequency or 0.4” in 1 hour for this project. Channel bottom based upon conveyance of this event.

- **Flood Prone** - flow condition approximating 50 year frequency or 1.5” in 1 hour for this project.

- **Shields Shear Stress** – A measure of erosive force based on tractive shear to initiate particle motion.
Construction Phases

• **17H-2B, Reliance No. 11 North and South Pits**
  – Geomorphic Mixed with Traditional Rec.

• **17H-2B-II, Reliance No. 3 and Lionkol Pits**
  - Re-constructed Pre-Mine Configuration

• **17H-2B-III, Lionkol Drainage**
  - Large Channel Reconstruction with Empirical Runoff Estimation

• **17H-2B-IV, Lionkol West**
  - Channel Reconstruction and Performance Evaluation
AML 17H-2B Project Details

Reliance No. 11 North and South Pits Project

- 1 million cubic yards
- $1.9 million bid cost
- 127 acres of Natural Regrade TM design surface
Reliance No. 11 North
Pre-Construction
Reliance No. 11 North Design

Diagram showing the layout of the main pond and pond 2.
Reliance No. 11 North
Post Construction
Reliance No. 11 North Highwall and Power Line
Reliance No. 11 South
Pre-Construction
Reliance No. 11 South Design Rendering
Reliance No. 11 South Post Construction
Dangerous Spoil Pile
Reliance No. 11 South
Eroded Pit Floor and Spoils
Reliance No. 11 North and South Design Approach

- Combination of NR and traditional reclamation techniques
- Blend with native and outcrops
- Used Carlson’s stability criteria
  - $< 1.0$ psf for bankfull flows
  - $< 1.5$ psf for flood-prone flows
- Traditional structures
  - Runoff attenuation impoundments
  - Traditional flat-bottom channels
  - Riprap erosion control structures
# Reliance No. 11 South Design

## Representative Runoff Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Basin Name</th>
<th>Bank-full Conditions*</th>
<th>Flood-prone Conditions**</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>width range (ft.)</td>
<td>depth range (ft.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Main</td>
<td>0.07 to 6.69</td>
<td>0.01 to 0.42</td>
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<tr>
<td>L-1</td>
<td>0.40 to 3.91</td>
<td>0.04 to 0.39</td>
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<tr>
<td>L-2</td>
<td>0.06 to 4.34</td>
<td>0.01 to 0.35</td>
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<tr>
<td>L-1 R1</td>
<td>0.30 to 3.07</td>
<td>0.03 to 0.31</td>
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<tr>
<td>L-1 R1 L1</td>
<td>0.44 to 1.77</td>
<td>0.04 to 0.18</td>
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<tr>
<td>L-2 L1</td>
<td>0.31 to 1.99</td>
<td>0.03 to 0.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L-2 R1</td>
<td>0.42 to 2.61</td>
<td>0.05 to 0.21</td>
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Reliance No. 11
Traditional Reclamation Elements
Reliance No. 11 South
Completed Reclamation
Phase 2B

Performance Evaluation

- **Completed 2013 after four summers, minor vegetation re-establishing**
- **Despite damage due to off road vehicles, geomorphic channels performing well**
- **18” pilot channel near a confluence repaired itself after high flows in fall 2013**
- **Damage to traditional channel areas**
AML 17H-2B-II Project Details

Reliance No. 3 & Lionkol Pits Project

- 1.2 million cubic yards
- $1.9 million bid cost
- 160 acres of Natural Regrade design surface
Reliance No. 3
Pre-Construction
Reliance No. 3
Post Construction
Reliance No. 3
Highwall

Reliance No.3 Pit with Highwall (center) Prior to Reclamation.
Exposed Auger Holes in Reliance No.3 Highwalls.
Spoils Blocking a Native Drainage at Reliance No.3 Pit Prior to Reclamation.
Reliance No. 3 and Lionkol Design Approach

- **Minimal traditional reclamation elements**
- **Detailed transition surveys to tie in contributing native basins**
- **High shear stresses allowed as design surface approximated the pre-mine surface with respect to elevations and channel configuration**
- **Erosion control structures at main channel ends**
## Main Runoff Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Basin Name</th>
<th>Bank-full Conditions*</th>
<th>Flood-prone Conditions**</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>width range (ft.)</td>
<td>depth range (ft.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Main</td>
<td>11.40 to 16.19</td>
<td>0.74 to 1.02</td>
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<tr>
<td>L-5</td>
<td>0.40 to 2.46</td>
<td>0.07 to 0.20</td>
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<tr>
<td>L-6</td>
<td>0.22 to 2.65</td>
<td>0.02 to 0.21</td>
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<tr>
<td>L-6 L1</td>
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<td>0.04 to 0.10</td>
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<td>L7</td>
<td>1.06 to 1.27</td>
<td>0.11 to 0.10</td>
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<td>L-8</td>
<td>1.06 to 1.49</td>
<td>0.11 to 0.12</td>
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<td>R-4</td>
<td>0.24 to 1.98</td>
<td>0.02 to 0.16</td>
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<tr>
<td>R-5</td>
<td>0.20 to 1.96</td>
<td>0.02 to 0.16</td>
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<tr>
<td>R-6</td>
<td>0.89 to 1.62</td>
<td>0.09 to 0.13</td>
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<tr>
<td>R-7</td>
<td>2.07 to 2.66</td>
<td>0.21 to 0.21</td>
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<tr>
<td>R-8</td>
<td>1.36 to 2.11</td>
<td>0.14 to 0.17</td>
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<tr>
<td>R-9</td>
<td>1.14 to 2.41</td>
<td>0.11 to 0.19</td>
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<tr>
<td>R-9 R1</td>
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<td>R-9 R2</td>
<td>0.46 to 0.59</td>
<td>0.05 to 0.06</td>
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<tr>
<td>R-10</td>
<td>1.11 to 1.42</td>
<td>0.11 to 0.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R-11</td>
<td>1.06 to 1.27</td>
<td>0.11 to 0.10</td>
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<tr>
<td>R-12</td>
<td>3.34 to 3.75</td>
<td>0.33 to 0.30</td>
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Initiation of Construction at Lionkol Main Pit

Showing Oversteepened Slopes with Rilling.
Lionkol Design Rendering
Lionkol Main Pit

Phase 2B-II

Performance Evaluation

- Completed 2013 after four summers, mixed vegetation success
- Despite high design shears, geomorphic channels performing well
- Four pilot channels formed, all on steep gradient “A” channels with contributing basin area.
- Meandering main channels performing well, validating the design approach
Lionkol
Failing “A” Channel
Reliance No. 3
Native Grass and Shrub Establishment
AML 17H-2B-III Project Details

Lionkol Drainage Project

- 135,000 cubic yards
- $850,000 bid cost
- Zoned embankment, culverts, and road improvement
- 32 acres of Natural Regrade design surface
Lionkol Drainage
Pre-Construction
Lionkol Drainage Design

IMPOUNDMENT
Lionkol Drainage
Post Construction
Lionkol Drainage
Channelization and Erosion
Lionkol Drainage
Channelization and Erosion
Lionkol Drainage
Design Approach

- Minimal traditional reclamation elements associated with tie in to culverts and final impoundment
- Detailed transition surveys to tie in contributing native basins
- Regional regression equations (Miller 2003) utilized for flow estimates, moving shear stress values closer to criteria
- Provide runoff attenuation and storage
Lionkol Drainage

Eroded Channel at Historic Tipple
Lionkol Drainage
Channel Alignment Around Cultural Site
Phase 2B-III

Performance Evaluation

- Completed 2013 after one dry summer, limited vegetation
- Despite large basin and high flow events, meandering geomorphic channels performing well
- Failures occurred associated with culverts and rock outlets, not geomorphic reclamation
- Minor rilling of subchannel areas
Lionkol Drainage
Constructed Channel after Storm
AML 17H-2B-IV Project Details

Lionkol West Drainage Project

- 50,000 cubic yards
- $465,000 bid cost
- 22 acres of Natural Regrade design surface
- Coordination with BLM
Lionkol West
Pre-Construction
Lionkol West
Design

POND 1
POND 2
Lionkol West

Post Construction
Lionkol West
Design Approach

- Similar to Phase 2B-III
- Coordinated project with BLM to provide off site discharge of storm water from their Wild Horse Holding Facility in accordance with WYPDES requirements
- Site completely constrained by upper and lower culverts
- Additional site constraints due to utilities and cultural site
Phase 2B-IV

Performance Evaluation

- Under construction fall 2013 during approximate 20 year storm flows (0.23 to 0.5” in 24 hours)
- Recent channel constructed of fill experienced erosion, others conveyed flow without significant damage
Lionkol West
Fourwing Saltbush Planting
AML 17H-2B Lionkol Project

Summary

- Implementation of geomorphic reclamation on a variety of site features
- Additional benefits realized by the City of Rock Springs and the BLM
- Advancing design approach provides opportunity for performance evaluations and improvements for future projects
- Overall performance of geomorphic reclamation is superior to traditional
Design Recommendations

- Careful characterization of site conditions including contributing basins, drainage characteristics, site materials, constraints
- Site specific estimation of runoff
- Mimic pre-mine configuration as closely as site conditions and budget allow
- Create Conceptual Design for NR Base TIN, to work toward earthworks balance and reasonable slope aspects
- Extensive Digital Terrain Model (DTM) cleanup may be required to obtain earthworks balance and provide safe working slopes without impacting design hydrology negatively.
RELIANCE NO. 3 CONCEPTUAL DESIGN
AML PROJECT 17H-2B
CONSTRUCTION
ADVANCEMENTS IN GEOMORPHIC RECLAMATION DESIGN APPROACH

Paper Available Upon Request

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