

## Chapter 1 : Coal mining in Kentucky - Wikipedia

*The West Kentucky Coal Field comprises an area in the west-central and northwestern part of the state, bounded by the Dripping Springs Escarpment and the Pennyroyal Plateau and the Ohio River, but is part of the Illinois Basin that extends into Indiana and Illinois.*

The company was founded in after nationalisation of coal mines in India. It inherited all the private sector coal mines of the Raniganj Coalfield. It is one of the fully owned subsidiaries of Coal India Limited. The company has its headquarters at Sanctoria , in West Bengal. The early exploration and mining operations were carried out in a haphazard manner. For the entire 19th century and a major part of the 20th century, Raniganj coalfields was the major producer of coal in the country. Their headquarters was at Sanctoria. The management of coking coal mines was taken over in and the coking coal mines were nationalised in . The management of non-coking coal mines was taken over on 31 January and these were nationalised on 1 May . Coal India Limited, a holding company, was formed in , encompassing the entire coal industry. It is the single-largest coal producer in the world. The mines were regrouped to around mines. Production from these mines in was 21 million tonnes, of which . The percentage of production from the underground mines has declined from . The focus is on technological upgradation of underground mines. In , the technology-wise production from the underground mines in million tonnes was: Mejia in Bankura district and Parbelia in Purulia district are located south of the Damodar. Palasthali in Birbhum district is located north of the Ajay. The Mugma field is located west of the Barakar River and north of the Damodar. Total reserves in the ECL command area, up to a depth of m, was . In , ECL produced . It was the highest ever production. Offtake of coal from ECL by the power sector was .

**Chapter 2 : Division of Geology and Mineral Resources - Coal**

*Western Coalfields Limited (WCL) is one of the eight Subsidiary Companies of Coal India Limited (CIL) which is under administrative control of Ministry of Coal. The Company incorporated under the Companies Act, has its registered office at Coal Estate, Civil Lines, Nagpur*

This was the first increase in reported year-end tonnage since , when a short-lived surge in annual production was supported by a boost in coal prices, particularly in the global metallurgical-grade coal market. Coal production in Virginia has fallen about 73 percent from the peak output reported in . Following the global economic downturn known in the U. This price increase was driven mainly by concerns for supply shortages of coking coal in Asia. For , the EIA provides a preliminary estimate of Coal production and value in Virginia

Coal Deposits in Virginia Coal deposits occur in three main regions in Virginia: In the Eastern Coalfields, high-volatile bituminous coal and natural coke occur in Triassic-age about to million years old sedimentary strata within several of the small Mesozoic basins located in central Virginia Goodwin and others, ; Wilkes, The Valley Coalfields include eleven distinct areas in the Valley and Ridge geologic province containing coals that range from medium-volatile bituminous to semi-anthracite in rank Brown and others, ; Campbell and others, These coal deposits are hosted by sedimentary rocks of Early Mississippian age about to million years old. In the far southwestern region of the state, the Southwest Virginia Coalfield contains extensive deposits of low- to medium-volatile bituminous coal hosted by Pennsylvanian-age about to million years old sedimentary rocks Nolde, Locations of coal-producing regions in Virginia. What is Coal and How is it Consumed? With time, coupled with the effects of increasing depth of burial beneath deposits of overlying geologic strata, the plant material undergoes a series of complex chemical reactions that transforms it first into peat, then brown coal or lignite, sub-bituminous, bituminous and finally into anthracite coal. The coal mined in the Southwest Virginia Coalfield is well suited for a variety of primary uses including electricity generation steam coal , manufacturing coke metallurgical coal , and supplying other industrial non-coke , commercial and institutional users. Coal is delivered mainly by rail and truck to major electrical utility generating plants and steel-manufacturing facilities located in the Eastern and Midwestern United States. Coal is also transported by rail to Hampton Roads, Virginia, the largest coal export terminal in the United States, where it is shipped to international consumers. In , about 9. Of this domestic distribution, about 34 percent was consumed by electric power producers, 43 percent by coke plants, and 22 percent by other industrial and institutional consumers in Virginia and other states EIA, a. In the same year, Virginia imported approximately 5. Virginia exported about 6. One of the key recommendations of the Virginia Energy Plan is to develop programs to assist the Virginia coal industry in recognizing and expanding international market opportunities VEP, Coal Mining History The discovery of coal in Colonial Virginia was first reported by Colonel William Byrd in , who noted coal occurrences on the banks of the James River near the town of Manakin Brown and others, Coal was likely being used for domestic purposes even earlier than that by Huguenot settlers Wilkes, The earliest records of commercial coal mining in the state date to , when mines in the Richmond basin began supplying coal for local needs and expanding markets along the Atlantic coast Brown and others, From to , coal was mined nearly continuously in the Eastern Coalfields mainly from the Richmond basin, with total production estimated to be over 8 million tons Brown and others, Although coal mining was reported in the Taylorsville, Farmville, and Briery Creek Mesozoic basins, no production records are available. The first records of coal discovery in the Valley Coalfields date to the mids, and small-scale coal mining was reported as early as in Montgomery and Pulaski counties Brown and others, Commercial coal production was first recorded in Montgomery County in from mines active in the Brushy Mountain and Price Mountain fields, and coal from this area may have provided fuel for the Confederate ironclad Merrimac in Whisonant, Another small coalfield extends from northern Augusta County into southern Rockingham County. The coals are mainly of semi-anthracite rank characterized by fixed-carbon and volatile matter contents that are intermediate between bituminous and anthracite coal Campbell and others, No significant coal mining was recorded after the mids, and the total cumulative production from the Valley Coalfields is estimated to be just over 6 million tons

Brown and others, The coalfield is part of the extensive Appalachian coal basin, which extends from Pennsylvania to Alabama. Over 70 individually named coal beds are recognized in the Southwest Virginia Coalfield within a stratigraphic sequence of Early to Middle Pennsylvanian rocks that ranges in thickness from about feet in Tazewell County to 5, feet in Lee and Wise counties Nolde, The coal beds vary in thickness from less than 1 foot to about 11 feet Brown and others, Coal sample analyses show that the average fixed carbon content in the Pocahontas No. In the most recent years for which production data from individual coal beds is available , production was recorded from 45 different coal beds. Total coal production by coal bed, Selected References: Coal resources of Virginia: Geological Survey Circular , 57 p. The valley coal fields of Virginia: Virginia Geological Survey Bulletin 25, p. Virginia Division of Mineral Resources Publication , p. Virginia Division of Mineral Resources Publication 85, 51 p.

## Chapter 3 : Somerset Coalfield - Wikipedia

*Western Coalfield Ltd Latest Breaking News, Pictures, Videos, and Special Reports from The Economic Times. Western Coalfield Ltd Blogs, Comments and Archive News on calendrierdelascience.com*

It supported a large part, but not all, of the coal industry in Wales. See also the Geology of South Wales. The coal generally increases in grade or "rank" from east to west, with bituminous coals in the east, and anthracite in the west, mostly to the north and west of Neath. The Rhondda Valley was particularly known for steam coals which fuelled steamships of the 19th and early 20th centuries. Exploitation of the coalfield Industrial and transport expansion Communications along the valley floors provided the main routeways for exporting coal south to ports and docks such as Newport Docks , Cardiff Docks and Barry Docks. Early activity was mainly by levels or adits driven into coal seams from outcrops in the valley sides. Development of the coalfield proceeded very actively from about 1800, when deep mining became significant in the previously entirely rural Rhondda Valley. Tramway-fed canals such as the Swansea Canal and Glamorganshire Canal were supplemented, and then superseded, by the development of numerous competing railway branches which fed docks principally at Swansea , Cardiff , Newport , Llanelli and Barry. Later colliery shafts were sunk as deep as yards metres in order to reach the thicker, better quality seams. Iron ore was also extracted from the coal measures, principally from the north crop area including Merthyr Tydfil and Blaenavon. The availability of coal and nearby limestone as a flux gave rise to a substantial local iron and steel industry which was perpetuated in the 20th century by the location of modern steelworks at Ebbw Vale , Newport and Cardiff and Port Talbot. These used imported iron ore. Decline Coal fuelling of Royal Navy ships was increasingly challenged from when strategists including Admiral "Jacky" Fisher and, later, Winston Churchill successfully argued for oil-firing of the steam engines in new ships. Oil-fired ships still therefore needed to carry coal as their primary fuel. Further, that summer the British suffered a number of losses of oil tankers, and then had to instruct oil-fired ships to restrict their fuel consumption, and hence speed. When the United States entered the war in April 1917, the British instructed the United States Navy to send only coal-fired ships to assist them. To assist the Royal Navy, from the outset of the war the Government and railway companies ran what were termed "Jellicoe Specials", high-speed coal carrying freight trains that ran from South Wales to north east Scotland, and then by ship to Scapa Flow. Initially running to Dingwall , they then were also shipped to Scrabster through Thurso. However, inadequate capacity in port and rail facilities at these locations meant that from January 1918, all naval ordnance other than ammunition and medical supplies were sent by rail to Aberdeen , and from mid Grangemouth. By the end of WW1, the Royal Navy had 33 dreadnoughts and 9 battle cruisers, with 10 and 2 respectively entirely oil fuelled. However, post-WW1 the move to oil-firing was quickly extended to other areas, including the railways, which was a key strategic factor in the economic hardship which struck the coalfield post-WW1. Coal workings were over-expanded in the late nineteenth century,[4] and the Welsh coal owners had failed to invest in mechanisation. By the inter-war period the South Wales Coalfield had the lowest productivity, highest costs and smallest profits in Britain. The novel *The Citadel* and the novel *How Green Was My Valley* later filmed, with a wildly inaccurate "colliery village" describe such hardship, as do the poems of Idris Davies the miner, teacher and poet of Rhymney. Following the general collapse of the UK coal industry, most pits closed during the 1980s, with factors such as exhaustion of reserves and geological complexity adding to their problems. The last deep mine, at Tower Colliery on the north crop, ceased mining in January 1984. However, a few small licensed mines continue to work seams, mostly from outcrop, on the hillsides. Although some areas of the coalfield are effectively worked out, considerable reserves remain. However, the geological difficulties, which resulted in the closure of for instance Nantgarw colliery, make the cost of significant further extraction high. The coalfield experienced a late-stage development when opencast mining was commenced on a large scale, mostly on the gently-dipping north crop. In addition, old tips were reclaimed for their small coal content, which could be burned in power stations such as nearby Aberthaw. Most of the old sites have been filled and landscaped, but new operations continue. Mining memorial at Rhondda Heritage Park Following the Aberfan disaster of 1966, when a coal-tip slurry flow buried a

school, mine-waste tips, which had been piled precariously on hilltops in many cases, were extensively regraded and reclaimed. Landslipping of the steep valley slopes, and subsidence caused by the coal extraction, have also posed problems. Minor Revival A subsidiary of Western Coal which mainly operates in the British Columbia and West Virginia coalfields , Energybuild plc worked a drift mine near the old Tower Colliery, the Aberpergwm Colliery, until production was suspended in July Energybuild also operates the Nant y Mynydd opencast coal site nearby. Sociology and demography of the South Wales coalfield Population change As the mines and other industries rapidly expanded throughout the coalfield, nearby towns also expanded to meet the demand for labour. The Rhondda valley grew from less than a thousand people in to more than , in Three miners were immediately able to escape to the surface. Despite extensive efforts to rescue the remaining miners, on 16 September South Wales Police confirmed that all four had died.

**Chapter 4 : South Wales Coalfield | Revolv**

*List of coalfields A coalfield is an area of certain uniform characteristics where coal is mined. The criteria for determining the approximate boundary of a coalfield are geographical and cultural, in addition to geological.*

This was largely due to the presence of navigable rivers and the early development of railroads. As regional historian Ronald L. The first line, completed in , stretched through the eastern panhandle to Fairmont and extended on to Wheeling, while the second, built in , extended from Grafton to Parkersburg. These lines facilitated the shipment of livestock, timber, industrial goods, and coal to markets outside of the Appalachian region. Their presence also sparked a spirit of entrepreneurship and progress in the northern region. Railroads brought capital and prosperity into the Upper Monongahela region, and new towns sprang up along the rail lines, while older, established towns boomed. Many of the individuals promoting this development were the same local elites who fought for and achieved statehood in . Indeed, the population of the ten counties in this region doubled between and . During this period, coal production increased by an astonishing percent. Camden and Fairmont-based James O. Watson, ran in between Fairmont and Clarksburg. Part of the expansive Pittsburgh coal seam, the Fairmont field spans seven counties, including Monongalia, where the Federal No. This field produces high quality, low sulfur bituminous coal, useful for coking and producing iron and steel. Coal extracted from this area serviced both eastern and western markets, but it was also shipped north to Pittsburgh. The geographic location of the Fairmont field was significant to local labor struggles for two reasons: First, outside capitalists largely developed the southern coalfields, whereas local businessmen developed those in the northern part of the state. Absentee ownership meant that coal camp conditions were often worse than their northern counterparts because the owners had little vested interest in improving those communities. But it also meant that coal miners in the southern counties had a larger degree of freedom to explore unionization. The composition of the labor force also differed, and the varied backgrounds of miners influenced the frequency and nature of strikes. The northern coalfields had a larger percentage of southern and eastern European immigrants than those in the south, and these individuals were a powerful force for labor militancy. Conversely, it was native white miners in the south who most commonly pushed to organize. Their byproduct coke plant with ovens was located on the banks of the Mystic River in Everett, an industrial suburb of Boston, Massachusetts. All the gas produced at their plant was sold to the Boston Consolidated Gas Company. Organized in , Massachusetts Gas Companies was established as a stock-holding trust association to consolidate several incorporated gas companies, including the reorganization of New England Gas and Coke Company. This requirement was prophesied to be a foreshadowing of the purchase of a coal mine by Massachusetts Gas to supply the coke plant in Everett, and, subsequently, the Boston gas companies. The Entrance to Federal No. This was one of the largest coal shipping plants on the Eastern seaboard. In the same year, the United Mine Workers of America announced their intention to organize the coalfields near Fairmont, West Virginia. In , a strike caught the attention of the nation. The New England Coal and Coke Company intended to reinvest in their purchase to develop its acquisitions. The limited access to foreign markets during World War I provided encouragement for this new diversification strategy known as vertical integration, a process first introduced in the steel industry by nineteenth-century industrial tycoon, Andrew Carnegie. The Massachusetts Gas Companies sought to control all levels of production from mining to market. There were not the only ones. Between and , several companies based outside of West Virginia, including the New England Fuel and Transportation Company from Boston, Massachusetts, began to establish new operations in the Fairmont fields. From to , coal production in Monongalia County increased from to tons, the highest increase of all counties in West Virginia.

## Chapter 5 : APPALACHIAN COALFIELDS

*Coal mines in the western coalfield [Basil William Genders] on calendrierdelascience.com \*FREE\* shipping on qualifying offers.*

The Baton Coal Co. I went back in January to take a better photo of it and it was collapsed. It was a one man operation owned by Theodore S He would mine a few hundred tons and sell it for house coal each year. I believe he mined about 8 tons his last year. Hard to believe he used to push a loaded mine car they are inside the mine apparently up to the top of that tippel and dump it. A gentleman in the area told me that the mine closed in , yet these remnants of the mine were still extant at the time of this photo. Actually it was Powhattan Coal and Coke Company who originally constructed the mine in This picture depicts the aftermath of that disaster. Judging by the size and angle of the conveyor the preparation plant must have been huge. Some of the ovens were beehive ovens, and some were rectangular ovens. Industrial World in announced, "The W. Wilkins Company, consulting engineers The new ovens will parallel those of the older company The coal mine and coke ovens were shut down circa Then an intersting thing happened: At that time, some fellows wanted to see if coke could be made again, so they repaired four old ovens with new firebrick, and converted them so that they could be machine-drawn. The men involved sent all the way to Uniontown for an experienced coke burner to teach us all how to make coke, and we did make a little coke from coal brought over from Cramer. But there were union problems, and marketing problems, and they gave up and shut them down. That was the last coke ever make in Jefferson County. He was one of the founders of the Rochester and Pittsburgh Coal Company, who constructed this town to house the miners of the Adrian No. All of these houses have the same green siding, which may have been installed by the coal company many years ago. The coal mines at Rossiter closed in the mid s. Lesa says, "At one time the Panther Run Coal Company was big enough to have company houses and a school. Note the old concrete sidewalk, which was a luxury in most coal mining patch towns at the time. There is a concrete tunnel with holes on the top of it that discharge onto a conveyor belt that is still inside the tunnel covered with coal. Behind this is two large stone trolley track supports. This is some of the housing that the coal companies constructed in Byrndaale. A dragline that is bigger than life mines coal on top of a mountain near Berlin, PA. To get an idea of the scale of this machine see if you can find the Chevy Blazer sitting beside it. It may or may not have been idle when I took this photo. Image courtesy of oca. No mines that I can tell are on site, but it is right beside the rails to trails on what was formerly the Pennsylvania Railroad. Image courtesy of nepaview. Image by others The alternating house designs in these company houses at Sagamore reflect reforms in coal town layout that led to the construction of "model" coal company towns after Image by others Ancient picture of the Sagamore colliery. Rochester and Pittsburgh Coal Co. The Kaylor coal mine was in the Lower Kittanning seam. I think it should be differentiated from eastern Washington and Greene Counties because their coa is at times more metallurgical in nature, and this coal field in the western part of the counties is a steam thermal coal, which makes it the same type of Pittsburgh seam coal found in Marshall and Ohio Counties, West Virginia. And this is the last place in Pennsylvania where large blocks of unmined Pittsburgh coal seam remain. At one time they were probably owned by Buffalo Coal Company.

**Chapter 6 : Jindal Africa - Mmamabula Coalfield**

*opencast coal mines of Western Coalfield Limited. (WCL) producing less than 5 million cu.m. (Coal+OB) per year, based on satellite data on regular basis at an.*

The Pensford Syncline in the north and the Radstock Syncline in the south are separated by the east-west trending Farmborough Fault Belt. The Coal Measures are divided into a Lower, Middle and Upper with coal seams found within each of these divisions. Smith noticed an easterly dip in the beds of rock- small near the surface about three degrees then greater after the Triassic rocks which led to him a testable hypothesis , which he termed the principle of faunal succession , and he began to determine if the relationships between the strata and their characteristics were consistent throughout the country. They are listed stratigraphically i. Note that not all seams are continuous across the coalfield and that correlation of some seams from one basin to another is uncertain. During the early 17th century coal was largely obtained by excavating the outcrops and driving drifts which followed the seam into the ground. Only small amounts of coal could be obtained by these methods and bell pits were also dug. When all the coal that could safely be extracted from the pit had been recovered, another pit was sunk close by to intersect the seam and the waste from the second pit thrown into the first. Coal was used in limekilns to produce lime for mortar used in building and by farmers to improve the soil. From coal was used to produce gas for lighting and to power steam driven woollen mills in the area. Coke was used to dry malt for the brewing industry. Fanny Mayne, writing in *The True Briton* , complained of this unpleasant traffic, [22] "It is a very long hill, nearly two miles long, and up it are dragged nearly all the carts, waggons, and "noddies", loaded with coal, which supply Bath and its environs with that very necessary comfort, or comfortable necessary. A sad sight is Dunkerton Hill! In the pre- turnpike era, the roads serving the coalfield were unsuited to moving coal. Bulley notes "The problem Parishes in the area sometimes neglected or refused to repair those roads which were heavily used by coal carts. Thus in the inhabitants of Stoke St Michael The Bristol Trust, which passed close to the western boundary of the coalfield, established in was of little importance, as Bristol was never a significant market, having its own coalfield. Turnpikes facilitated the movement of coal, and John Billingsley [24] enthused "Nothing so much contributes to the improvement of a county as good roads. Before the establishment of turnpikes, many parts of the county were scarcely accessible. Now one horse with a light cart will draw four hundred weight or four times more than a horse could carry. Can an insignificant toll be put in competition with this saving? There were large gains from being connected to a canal system, as stated by the Coal Commission: However decline took hold and the number of pits reduced from 30 at the beginning of the 20th century to 14 by the mids, 12 at nationalisation when the National Coal Board was created on 1 January , under the Coal Industry Nationalisation Act , 5 in and none after The conversion of Portishead power station from coal to oil and reduced national demand together with competition from more economical coalfields [32] led to the closure of the last two pits, Kilmersdon and Writhlington, in September The towns and villages have some light industry but are often commuter towns for Bath and Bristol. There are several limestone quarries particularly in the Mendips. Radstock Museum has exhibits which offer an insight into life in north Somerset since the 19th century. Exhibits relate to the coalfield and its geology. At least one pit was operating near Bishop Sutton before Hawkes, [42] but he defaulted on the payments and it was sold in to William Rees-Mogg ancestor of William Rees-Mogg and his associates. New Pit had two shafts of 4 feet 1. In it was owned by F. It had a red brick winding house, pithead baths and a coal washery. Faulting made coal production expensive and it closed in

**Chapter 7 : Eastern Coalfields | Revolv**

*Bhubaneswar: The Odisha government on Thursday protested against the union coal ministry's move to allot four coal mines in the state to Nagpur headquartered Western Coalfield Ltd.(WCL) instead of Odisha-based Mahanadi Coalfield Ltd.(MCL) of Central-sector Coal India Ltd. (CIL).*

History[ edit ] Tipple of Mine 31 in Kenvir during September Just two years after the first coal was discovered in the United States in explorer Thomas Walker discovered coal in what would become Kentucky and used it to heat his camp fire. Although his discovery came in the Eastern Coalfield it would be another years before commercial coal production occurred there. In the first commercial coal mine in Kentucky opened in the Western Coalfield in Muhlenberg County. In its first year the mine produced tons of coal. By the state produced , tons of coal, and by the state produced one million tons of coal, all coming from the Western Coalfield. Coal mining experienced rise and fall throughout most of the early to mid 20th century. The two World Wars made for periods of boom. The first was followed with a severe bust, brought on by the end of the Great War and then continued by the Great Depression. However, railroads and households soon began shifting from coal to oil and gas for their energy needs, and the industry yet again experienced a downturn. First, increased mechanization in both Kentucky coal fields has reduced the need for labor. Secondly, acid rain regulation found in the Clean Air Act Amendment has made Kentucky coal, with its medium to high sulfur content, less desirable. That amendment requires companies to either remove the sulfur through scrubbers or switch to low-sulfur coal, found in western states like Wyoming, or submit to fines for their sulfur production. The Western Coalfield has been hit much harder by acid rain regulations. Whereas about half of Eastern coal is high in sulfur content, nearly all Western coal falls into this category. In recent years the state government has been seeking to land so called "coal to gas" operations that convert coal into liquid fuels that closely resemble either natural gas or petroleum. As of , 18, Kentuckians were directly employed in the coal industry, less than 1 percent of the total workforce. This number includes education and service industry jobs in mining communities, employment from construction, transportation and manufacturing work that touches the mining industry, as well as jobs stemming from banks, law offices and engineering firms that did business with the mining industry. The process involves blasting with explosives to remove up to vertical feet m of overburden to expose underlying coal seams. Excess rock and soil laden with toxic mining byproducts are often dumped into nearby valleys, in what are called "hollow fills" or "valley fills. Valley fills have been found to cause the permanent loss of critical ecosystems through water pollution and the burial of headwater streams. Coal ash pollution Mounds of coal ash located across the street from a residential neighborhood in Louisville Ash is the waste product of coal that has been used to boil water. Typically it is stored in pills next to the power plant and then recycled through use in cement mixing. A major problem is that the mounds of coal ash are rarely covered and easily become airborne. When coal is burned into fly ash the uranium and thorium in the unburned coal are concentrated at up to 10 times their original levels. Fly ash uranium sometimes leaches into the soil and water surrounding a coal plant, affecting cropland and, in turn, food. People living within a "stack shadow"â€”the area within a half- to one-mile 0. Fly ash is also disposed of in landfills and abandoned mines and quarries, posing a potential risk to people living around those areas. Power plant emissions of CO<sub>2</sub>, SO<sub>2</sub>, Mercury, and Lead In , Kentucky emitted million metric tons of carbon dioxide emissions, ranking it 13th in the nation overall. Lead is a powerful toxicant, negatively impacting human and animal health when ingested or inhaled, even in extremely small quantities. The current level set by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention CDC for child lead blood levels requiring intervention is 5 micrograms per decileter of blood. By comparison, the TC2 unit emits mercury emissions at a rate of 1. Assuming operation of TC2 24 hours per day for days per year, the TC2 annual emission of mercury is approximately 86 pounds. KU operated a coal-based power plant since known as Cane Run 7. In , they turned the facility into a "natural gas combined generating station". A coal-based power plant known as Big Sandy Unit 2 near Louisa, Kentucky , was shut down in due to environmental regulations. The rule is controlled by a federal agency called the U. The Stream Protection Rule was proposed on July 16, The regulation would protect approximately 6, miles of streams across the

United States for In Kentucky, both Democratic and Republican politicians have been critical of the regulation. The Republican governor and Democratic attorney general are both pushing back at the federal government against the rule. The text of the Stream Protection Rule is 2, pages in length. Bituminous coal deposits in the eastern coal field are lower in sulfur content, averaging between 1 and 2 percent by weight. Coal deposits from the western part of the state are slightly lower in heat content but higher in sulfur, averaging between 3 and 4 percent sulfur. Coal mining in Kentucky politics[ edit ] Both Republican Party and Democratic Party candidates in the gubernatorial election have expressed their desire to maintain Kentucky coal. All three Republican primary candidates, David Williams , Bobby Holsclaw , Phil Moffett , have stated that they support not only the Kentucky coal industry but also the practice of mountaintop removal. Environmental Protection Agency over control of mining permits. Following the sit-in, hundreds of others gathered outside the state Capitol to promote mountaintop removal legislation.

### Chapter 8 : Eastern Coalfields Raniganj coal mines - SourceWatch

*The Somerset Coalfield in northern Somerset, England is an area where coal was mined from the 15th century until it is part of a larger coalfield which stretched into southern Gloucestershire.*

Follow Appalachian Magazine on Facebook: Some wear the title as a badge of honor, while others use it in a derogatory manner to describe people they feel are beneath them. But where exactly did this term come from? The late Matewan resident, Joseph P. Within a generation the coal barons had become so powerful in the region that they literally owned entire communities. Everyone, including the sheriff, school teachers, politicians and even local pastors, were on the payroll of the mine owners. The miners themselves were viewed as an expendable commodity by the companies, who paid their employees in scrip a form of private currency that could only be spent in company-owned stores. One historian has suggested that a U. With limited pay and hardly any safety standards, miners throughout the Appalachian region began standing up against mine owners forming unions and striking, demanding better working conditions. On August 24, an estimated 13, miners had gathered and began marching towards the mines in Mingo County. In an effort to avoid friendly-fire, all the miners agreed to wear red handkerchiefs around their necks. Unfortunately for the miners, who armed with nothing more than single-shot shotguns and hunting rifles, they were fiercely outmatched by the hired guns of the coal barons. A combination of gas and explosive bombs left over from World War I were dropped in several locations. At least one did not explode and was recovered by the miners; it was used months later to great effect during treason and murder trials following the battle. Realizing they stood no chance against such forces, union leaders called off the march and ordered the miners to return to their homes. In total, up to individuals lost their lives, approximately miners and up to 30 lawmen. Following the battle, miners were indicted for murder, conspiracy to commit murder, accessory to murder, and treason against the State of West Virginia. Some were acquitted by sympathetic juries, while others were imprisoned for years. The immediate result of the battle was a decisive win for the mine companies, as union membership in the coalfields of West Virginia plummeted but the rednecks of West Virginia never gave up. In , more than a decade later, the rednecks of West Virginia finally tasted the fruits of their labor winning the right to organize.

*The Western Coal Fields are part of the Illinois Basin, which extends into Illinois and Indiana, while the Eastern Mountain Coal Fields is part of the Appalachian coal basin which extends from Pennsylvania to Alabama. Bituminous coal deposits in the eastern coal field are lower in sulfur content, averaging between 1 and 2 percent by weight.*

It is a topographic as well as a structural basin. The margin is the rugged stretch of Caseyville outcrop forming a high rim, about a lower interior. Structurally it is a part of the great syncline in which the Pennsylvanian is preserved in Illinois, Indiana, and Kentucky Eastern Interior Coal Basin. The outward-facing Pottsville cuesta capped with the Caseyville sandstone is not the striking topographic feature that the Cypress cuesta is, but it does form a belt of higher and more rugged hills than in the country adjoining. Flint has treated the whole area lying within the Dripping Springs Escarpment as a single section, the Shawnee Hills. Others have separated the Mammoth Cave Plateau because of its solution features even though the area of Cypress outcrop matches that of the Caseyville in ruggedness. Empire fault in railroad cut near Crofton, northern Christian County. The well came in dry. Except for lower altitude and relief the border belt of Caseyville outcrop is a duplicate of the rugged western border belt of the Eastern Coal Field. Vertical sandstone and conglomerate cliffs border the ridge tops on the outer edge and become rockbound valleys with rapids and waterfalls farther in. This border strip is deflected eastward across the Mammoth Cave Plateau and Pennyroyal in Hart, northern Green and Taylor, and southern Larue counties. Within the border belt the country is a maturely dissected plateau with rolling hills and valleys of moderate width. The surface shows a general accordance of summit level, which seems to represent the equivalent of the Lexington plain of central Kentucky. A conspicuous line of higher hills follows the Rough Creek uplift. Here the Caseyville is again brought to the surface in the valleys and gives the narrow rocky gorges characteristic of the border belt. An outstanding feature of the Western Coal Field as well as the Purchase and parts of the Mississippian Plateaus are the broad alluvial bottoms of the Green and Tradewater rivers and their larger tributaries. Except where the heavier sandstones outcrop, wide valleys have been carved in the weak shales. Subsequently these valleys were filled with alluvium to depths up to feet, at least. From this flat alluvial floor marginal hills rise abruptly, and within the bottoms partly buried "island hills" occur. The forming of this valley fill in the Wisconsin and perhaps earlier Pleistocene is discussed on page Agriculture is more favored than in the Eastern Coal Field as a result of lower relief, gentler slopes, and extensive bottom lands, which, though often swampy, may be drained. Maximum unimproved land is found in the marginal counties such as Edmonson, Muhlenberg, and Butler. The Owensboro oil field is an outstanding producer in the state and minor oil and gas pools have been developed elsewhere. Rock asphalt is mined along the western margin in Edmonson and Grayson counties. Limestone is uncommon but is quarried at Madisonville. The fill is a product of Pleistocene glaciation resulting from an aggradation of the Ohio River valley by meltwater valley train thus raising the outlets of tributaries from the south and backwater from the flooded Ohio River. Above this fill the mature topography and "island hills" rise abruptly.