

INVENTORY OF ABANDONED COAL MINES  
IN THE STATE OF WASHINGTON

By

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## INTRODUCTION

In 1977, Congress passed the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act (SMCRA) to ameliorate adverse effects of past coal mining and to regulate subsequent coal mining. SMCRA provided for a tax on active coal mines at a rate of 35 cents/ton for surface mines, 15 cents/ton for underground mines (or 10 percent of the value at the mine), and 10 cents/ton for lignite mines (or 2 percent of the value at the mine). The revenue from this tax is deposited in the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund. SMCRA also created the Office of Surface Mining (OSM) to administer the provisions of the act. OSM oversees state regulator agencies which administer the act or, as in the case of Washington, directly regulates the coal mining industry of a state. In addition, OSM performs reclamation of abandoned coal mines and provides for direct payments to state regulatory and reclamation agencies. The act provided that at least 50 percent of the proceeds should be used for these purposes in the state of origin which has an approved reclamation program when there is sufficient need for reclamation. As of the end of fiscal year 1983, more than \$9 million had been collected from the Washington Irrigation and Development Company (WIDCO), and Palmer Coking Coal Company, operators of Washington's two active mines.

To determine the reclamation needs of the states, OSM contracted for a national inventory of abandoned mines. The inventory for the state of Washington identified 10 problem areas, four of which are in the vicinity of Roslyn and Cle Elum in central Washington. The other six problem areas were located near Centralia (two areas), Bellingham, Black Diamond, Newcastle, and Wilkeson.

Historic records (Schasse and others, 1983) indicate that more than 250 underground coal mines have operated in the state of Washington all of

which were abandoned before the passage of SMCRA. In the course of other investigations, geologists with the Washington Division of Geology and Earth Resources (DGER) have noted numerous abandoned mine entries and subsidences that were not included in the inventory. The present report, produced by cooperative agreement between OSM and DGER, provides a more thorough accounting of the extent of abandoned-mined-lands hazards in the state of Washington.

Seven broad regions of interest, based on past coal mining activities, were defined for the study. These were (1) King County (Black Diamond, Issaquah, Renton, and the Green River coal mining area), (2) Pierce County (Wilkeson, Carbonado, Fairfax, and Ashford), (3) Lewis County (Centralia, Chehalis, Toledo, Morton, and Packwood), (4) Cowlitz County (Kelso and Castle Rock), (5) Kittitas County (Roslyn, Cle Elum, and Manastash), (6) Skagit County (Hamilton and Cokedale), and (7) Whatcom County (Bellingham, Glen Echo, Van Zandt, Blue Canyon, and Glacier). An average of 3 weeks was allotted for each of these broad study areas.

The study had three objectives: First, to inventory abandoned-coal-mine-related problems affecting the health, safety, and general welfare of the public at large. Second, to categorize these problems by severity, accessibility, and proximity to population. Finally, to recommend to OSM the priority in which these problems should be corrected.

In addition, five areas within the seven broad regions were targeted for more detailed inventories. These areas were Roslyn-Cle Elum, Issaquah, Newcastle-Coal Creek, Renton, and Bellingham. Each of these areas was selected because of the intensity of previous coal mining activities, the lack of detailed descriptions of the problems as they currently exist, and the presence of extensive residential or recreational development. Each of

these areas was selected by OSM in conjunction with DGER. The Office of Surface Mining (OSM) awarded contracts to consultants for the detailed inventories.

These contracted inventories proceeded from office compilation of mine map data held by the Division of Geology and Earth Resources and all available historical data, to field location of hazardous mines, followed by surveying and title searches of properties requiring reclamation. If necessary, drilling may be done to verify the existence of underground workings as shown on mine maps or to probe for mine voids in areas lacking mine maps. Finally, the contractors made recommendations for reclamation and ranked the severity of problem areas in consultation with OSM. The results of these studies will be available at DGER, OSM/Denver, and county planning office by January 1, 1985.

The contractors retained by OSM are listed below:

(1) Roslyn/Ronald/Cle Elum: George Maddox and Associates, Spokane, Washington. OSM budgeted \$85,000 in fiscal year 1983 for the Roslyn area inventory. At least 26 mines were operated in this area (Schasse and others, 1983), and more than 80 mine openings and subsidence areas have been located; 12 have been targeted for reclamation, and OSM anticipates design and construction expenditures of approximately \$100,000.

(2) Issaquah: Goodson and Associates, Denver, Colorado. OSM has budgeted \$85,000 for the Issaquah area inventory which consists of lands east of state highway 900 and south of interstate highway 90. At least five mines have been operated in this area. Field work to date has shown that most of the surface expressions of mine openings and subsidence have been modified by urban development.

(3) Newcastle-Coal Creek: Skelly and Loy, Lexington, Kentucky. At least 19 mines have been operated in the area (Walsh, 1983) and extensive areas are still known to contain open mine workings. OSM reclaimed entries to the old Newcastle mine in 1983 and will fence off 16 extremely hazardous openings in the fall of 1984. OSM has budgeted \$80,000 for this reclamation.

(4) Renton: Morrison-Knudsen, Boise, Idaho. At least 18 mines have been operated in Renton (Livingston, 1971). Investigations to date have uncovered at least three areas of probable mine subsidence. OSM has already reclaimed two areas of subsidence in Renton as emergency problems, and has budgeted \$66,000 for further investigations, including drilling two properties.

(5) Bellingham: Tetra Tech, Englewood, Colorado. Two large mines and several smaller ones have been operated in Bellingham, and OSM has budgeted \$50,000 for investigations.

This final report consists only of the information produced by the Division of Geology and Earth Resources. This inventory includes nearly all of the potential abandoned mine land problem areas in the state. An appendix containing photographic color slides of all the sites inventoried by DGER is on file in the DGER library. An index map (Plate 1) showing the locations of the problem areas identified in this report is contained in the pocket at the back of the report.

While this report is intended to be used principally for establishing reclamation needs and priorities, it is also expected to be used for land-use planning in the affected and neighboring areas. It is hoped that it may be useful for historical purposes as well.



## PROBLEM SUMMARY BY COUNTY

This report deals with those abandoned mine sites which were investigated between the months of February and August 1984. It is unlikely to represent all of the abandoned mine land problems that exist within the state of Washington, nor does it reflect all of the problems which may exist within the areas investigated. It does, however, document that most prominent and severe problem areas and identifies areas within the state which will warrant further detailed study and investigation.

For the purpose of conciseness and simplicity each of the problem areas have been listed in tabular format on the following pages. Problems will be discussed in a general manner with respect to location and severity of problem. Each county will be discussed in alphabetical order with respect to the total number of problem areas present, and the need for action in the form of reclamation construction.

Two isolated occurrences of reported past coal mining in eastern Washington were also visited. One is in Chelan County (Dry Gulch) and the other in Stevens County (Colville Valley Mine). Both had only priority 3 problems and are included in the county, problem area, and quadrangle sorts in the appendices.

A brief series of definitions are presented here in order to clarify the use of priority one, two, and three criteria as used throughout the course of this investigation and report.

Priority 1 - Abandoned-mine-lands-related problems which represent a serious health, safety, and/or general welfare problem to the public at large. These are extreme danger problems.

Priority 2 - Abandoned-mine-lands-related problems which represent a moderate to limited health, safety and/or general welfare problem to the public at large.

Priority 3 - Abandoned-mine-lands-related problems which represent an environmental problem to the public at large. These include the restoration of land and water resources and the environment previously degraded by adverse effects of coal mining practices.

Priority 1 areas have been ranked according to severity in Table 9.

#### Cowlitz County

Six problem areas (Table 1) were defined in Cowlitz County. During the course of investigations in Cowlitz County only one area was recognized as containing a priority 1 reclamation problem. The remaining five areas were determined based on the existence of past coal mining activities within the boundaries of the problem areas and heresay reports of open tunnels. Site investigations within these areas did not locate any reclamation problems that existed at the time of investigation. It is recommended that more detailed investigations be conducted within the limits of the defined problem areas as funding and time permit, because priority 1 problems are thought to be present.

#### King County

Twenty-nine problem areas (Table 2) were defined in King County. Investigations in King County recognized eight areas with priority 1 problems, eight areas with priority 2 problems, and fifteen problem areas with priority 3 problems. Nine of the problem areas investigated did not

exhibit any noticeable reclamation problems at the time of investigation. However, these areas had a past history of coal mining activity and may exhibit abandoned coal mine related problems in the future.

It should be pointed out that several contract investigation areas were defined within the King County, and the work generated from those OSM supported programs is not included within the total number of problems discussed within this report.

#### Kittitas County

All of the seven identified problem areas in Kittitas County (Table 3) contain priority 3 problems, usually in the form of massive piles of gob. Four of these also contain priority 2 problems, invariably in the form of poorly sealed portals and ventilation shafts. Due to time limits, only a brief reconnaissance-type field survey was undertaken and none of the areas was studied in great detail. Before any recommendations can be made concerning a ranking of the problem areas, it is imperative that a detailed historical study be undertaken in conjunction with a meticulous, exhaustive field survey. This could be accomplished along the lines of the excellent report submitted by George Maddox and Associates (1984).

#### Lewis County

Nineteen problem areas (Table 4) were defined in Lewis County. Investigations recognized seven problem areas with priority 1 problems, four problem areas with priority 2 problems, and nine problem areas with priority 3 problems. Seven of the problem areas investigated did not contain any apparent reclamation problems at the time of investigation; however, these areas were historical coal producers and problems may exhibit themselves in the future.

## Pierce County

Eleven problem areas were identified and defined in Pierce County. Only three of these (Table 5) displayed no evidence of AML-related health, safety, and general welfare and/or environmental hazards. These three (Fairfax, Fairfax Bridge, and Ashford P.A.) are not considered to have been investigated in a thorough manner. The Ashford problem area has yet to be visited as of the writing of this report.

Of those areas defined in Pierce County, the worst hazards are found in the Buckley, Carbon Hill, and Spiketon problem areas. The Buckley P.A., with its three open airshafts adjacent to and within a growing housing development, is a definite top-priority problem. It is recommended that immediate field study be undertaken, with frequent reference to a detailed examination of the appropriate mine maps. As soon as possible, reclamation efforts must be underway in this problem area.

Worst of the problems in the Spiketon area is the open airshaft off of the BPA powerline road. This should also be sealed ASAP. The portal which lies beneath the old Spiketon road, on the other hand, is a low priority two. Eventually it should be sealed, but probably by means other than blasting, as there is too little roof rock to form an arch capable of supporting the road above.

Although the huge gaping airshafts in the Carbon Hill P.A. are very impressive, it is hard to justify spending much on them immediately, given their remote access behind a guarded locked gate. They do present an impressive and challenging engineering problem, in any case.

### Skagit County

Three problem areas (Table 6) were defined in Skagit County; two of these problem areas contained priority 1 problems. One of the areas also contained priority 3 problems.

### Thurston County

Five problem areas (Table 7) were defined in Thurston County. Of these only one exhibited priority 1 and priority 2 problems, a second had one priority 3 problem, and the remaining three were defined based on historical production of coal from the given area boundaries.

### Whatcom County

Four problem areas (Table 8) were defined in Whatcom County. Of these, two exhibited priority 3 and one of these also had priority 2 problems. The fourth area (Glacier) was defined based on the limits of reported past coal mining activity.

The Bellingham area was studied in detail under a separate OSM contract, and any areas defined during the course of that investigation are not included within this report.

TABLE 1. COWLITZ COUNTY

P.A.#	P.A. Name	Quadrangle	# Problems		
			PI	PII	PIII
98	Anchor Mine	Kelso	0	0	0
94	Carbondale	Castle Rock	0	0	0
95	Idleman	Castle Rock	0	0	0
96	Lavell/Chapman	Castle Rock	1	0	0
93	Red Ash Mine	Castle Rock	0	0	0
97	Silver Lake	Toutle	0	0	0

TABLE 2. KING COUNTY

P.A.#	P.A. Name	Quadrangle	# Problems		
			PI	PII	PIII
88	Bayne	Cumberland	0	4	5
52	Beacon	Des Moines	0	0	0
30	Black Diamond	Cumberland	4	19	40
72	Black Nugget	Fall City	5	2	1
87	Carbon Mine	Cumberland	0	0	3
71	Danville	Cumberland	0	0	0
51	Diamond Mine	Renton	0	0	2
56	Durham	Cumberland	2	0	1
85	Elk	Cumberland	0	0	5
86	Eureka	Cumberland	0	0	0
58	Hudson	Cumberland	0	0	0
84	Hyde Cannon	Cumberland	0	0	0
64	Independent	Cumberland	3	9	8
70	John Henry	Cumberland	0	5	0
57	Kangley	Cumberland	0	0	0
67	Krain	Cumberland	0	0	1
55	Mad Dog	Cumberland	0	0	0
82	New Black Dia.	Maple Valley	0	0	4
81	New Lk Youngs	Maple Valley	0	0	1
89	Nolte St. Pk.	Cumberland	1	0	0
61	Occidental	Cumberland	0	0	0
78	Preston	Fall City	0	0	1
50	Railroad	Renton	0	0	1
9	Ravensdale	Cumberland	5	6	0
77	Red Devil	Maple Valley	0	2	1
53	Reynolds Mine	Fall City	0	0	1
66	Rose Marshall	Cumberland	0	0	0
79	Ruffner	Hobart	1	0	0
80	Tiger Mtn. Mine	Hobart	2	2	0

TABLE 3. - KITTITAS COUNTY SUMMARY

<u>P.A.#</u>	<u>P.A. Name</u>	<u>Quadrangle</u>	<u>PI</u>	<u>PII</u>	<u>PIII</u>
110	NWI Mines	Cle Elum	0	0	3
5	NWI No. 3 Mine	Easton	0	8	3
233	NWI No. 3 Strip	Easton	0	0	3
3	NWI No. 5 Mine	Cle Elum	0	4	3
232	NWI No. 7 Mine	Cle Elum	0	2	4
231	NWI No. 8 Mine	Cle Elum	0	0	5
4	NWI No. 9 Mine	Cle Elum	0	6	4



TABLE 4. LEWIS COUNTY

P.A.#	P.A. Name	Quadrangle	# Problems		
			PI	PII	PIII
90	Atlas Coal	Morton	0	0	1
38	Bruner	Centralia	1	0	0
32	Bunker	Centralia	1	0	2
35	Centralia Coal	Centralia	0	0	0
34	Christian	Centralia	0	0	1
31	City of Chehalis	Centralia	2	2	3
48	Fords Prairie	Tenino SW	0	2	1
45	Freeburn	Bucoda	0	0	0
7	Hanaford	Bucoda	0	0	0
37	Lincoln	Centralia	0	0	0
46	Littel	Adna	0	0	0
6	Majestic	Tenino SW	3	0	0
39	Monarch	Centralia	0	0	2
49	Pit	Centralia	0	0	0
91	Pleasant Vly Cmp.	Mineral	2	0	1
33	Reliance	Centralia	1	0	7
36	Salzer	Centralia	7	1	0
92	Sloan	Morton	0	0	0
47	Stoker	Tenino SW	0	7	2

TABLE 5. - PIERCE COUNTY SUMMARY

P.A.#	P.A. Name	Quadrangle	PI	PII	PIII
113	Ashford	Kapowsin	0	0	0
105	Buckley	Buckley	3	0	0
106	Burnett	Buckley	0	0	4
111	Carbon Hill	Wilkeson	5	0	0
99	Fairfax	Wilkeson	0	0	0
101	Fairfax Bridge	Wilkeson	0	0	0
103	Gleason	Wilkeson	2	0	3
104	Spiketon	Wilkeson	1	1	0
100	Upper Fairfax	Wilkeson	1	0	0
10	Wilkeson	Wilkeson	1	1	4
102	Wingate	Wilkeson	1	0	1

TABLE 6. SKAGIT COUNTY

P.A.#	P.A. Name	Quadrangle	# Problems		
			PI	PII	PIII
76	Cokedale	Sedro Woolley	1	0	0
74	Hamilton	Hamilton	0	0	4
75	Minkler Lake	Lyman	1	0	0

TABLE 7. THURSTON COUNTY

P.A.#	P.A. Name	Quadrangle	# Problems		
			PI	PII	PIII
83	Black Bear	Bucoda	0	0	1
42	Buffer	Bucoda	0	0	0
41	Quality	Bucoda	0	0	0
40	Thurston	Bucoda	0	0	0
43	Tono	Bucoda	100*	100*	0

TABLE 8. WHATCOM COUNTY

P.A.#	P.A. Name	Quadrangle	# Problems		
			PI	PII	PIII
108	Blue Canyon	Lake Whatcom	0	0	6
69	Glacier	Mt. Baker	0	0	0
68	Glen Echo	Lawrence	0	0	0
73	Van Zandt	Deming	0	2	1

\* A large number of AML problems were observed at this site. The number represents an estimate rather than an exact count.

### Recommendations and Conclusions

It is recommended that, as an initial step to priority 1 reclamation activities within the defined problem area boundaries, a detailed ground mapping of the entire problem area should be seriously considered during the winter and early spring months when vegetation does not impair access or visibility. It is further recommended that a land status ownership investigation of affected lands be conducted.

Furthermore, the definition and investigation of abandoned mine lands within the state of Washington should continue. Universities and the appropriate state and federal agencies should all be made aware of the areas that were involved in past coal production. Any field-oriented activities conducted within these areas which recognize an existing problem should have a system (i.e., contacts with the OSM inspector in Olympia) in which the problem can be reported for further investigation. In this manner, as problems are recognized action can be taken to rectify any hazard which may affect the public at large.

For a more detailed description of the areas defined within each of the respective counties the reader is referred to individual abandoned mine land report forms and maps which are available for inspection at DGER's office in Lacey. Photographic color slides of many of the problem areas are also available for inspection.

TABLE 9. RANKING OF PRIORITY ONE PROBLEM AREAS

Rank	P.A.#	P.A. Name	County	Quad	PI	PII	PIII
1	72	Black Nugget	King	Fall City	5	2	1
2	33	Reliance	Lewis	Centralia	1	0	7
3	36	Salzer	Lewis	Centralia	7	0	0
4	105	Buckley	Pierce	Buckley	3	0	0
5	31	City of Chehalis	Lewis	Centralia	2	2	3
6	89	Nolte State Park	King	Cumberland	1	0	0
7	91	Pleasant Vly Cmp	Lewis	Mineral	2	0	1
8	32	Bunker	Lewis	Centralia	1	0	2
9	104	Spiketon	Pierce	Wilkeson	1	1	0
10	79	Ruffner	King	Hobart	1	0	0
11	111	Carbon Hill	Pierce	Wilkeson	5	0	0
12	80	Tiger Mtn. Mine	King	Hobart	2	2	0
13	75	Minkler Lake	Skagit	Lyman	1	0	0
14	56	Durham	King	Cumberland	2	0	1
15	6	Majestic	Lewis	Tenino SW	3	0	0
16	43	Tono	Thurston	Bucoda	100	100	0
17	9	Ravensdale	King	Cumberland	5	6	0
18	30	Black Diamond	King	Cumberland	4	19	40
19	10	Wilkeson	Pierce	Wilkeson	1	1	4
20	64	Independent	King	Cumberland	3	9	8
21	102	Wingate	Pierce	Wilkeson	1	0	1
22	103	Gleason	Pierce	Wilkeson	2	0	3
23	100	Upper Fairfax	Pierce	Wilkeson	1	0	0
24	38	Bruner	Lewis	Centralia	1	0	0
25	96	Lavell/Chapman	Cowlitz	Castle Rock	1	0	0
26	76	Cokedale	Skagit	Sedro Wlly	1	0	0

## AREAS IN NEED OF FURTHER INVESTIGATION

Although this AML inventory is a dramatic improvement over the minimal effort which resulted in the original inventory (Oak Ridge National Laboratory, 1982), it would be a mistake to assume that all Washington State abandoned coal mine areas which may provide problems in the future have been examined. Indeed, dozens of mines referred to in the long series of State Mine Inspector's reports have not been located on a base map nor field-inspected.

Therefore, to help guide future efforts in AML location, a listing of Washington State coal mine areas not examined during the course of this project is included in this report. The listing is divided into two segments. The first (Table 10) lists mines, alphabetically by county, that were located "on paper" but never examined in the field to any degree of thoroughness. It will be noticed that this list includes several mines for which problem area numbers have been assigned and AML update forms have been completed. Due to various reasons, however, the sites were never visited, or visited too briefly for any serious consideration.

The second listing (Table 11) includes mines which had a production history to one extent or another, but for which it was not possible to obtain a location. Some of these "unlocated" mines on this list may already be included on existing problem areas. A more thorough historical literature search should turn up information on the location of many of these mines.

It is recommended on the basis of the above that (1) those abandoned mine land areas on the first list be visited in the future; and (2) more

TABLE 10. SUMMARY OF LOCATED, UNEXAMINED COAL MINES, BY COUNTY

<u>Mine Operator (last known)</u>	<u>Name of Mine</u>	<u>Total Production (short tons)</u>
<u>Clallam County</u>		
Clallam County	Clallam Mine	7,177
<u>King County</u>		
Carbon Coal & Clay Co.	Carbon-Daly Mine	1,092,693
Cumberland Coal Mining Co.	* Eureka Mine	87,011
Palmer Coking Coal Co.	* Danville Mine	874,339
Palmer Coking Coal Co.	* Kummer Mine	88,829
Palmer Coking Coal Co.	* Occidental Mine	709,433
Rose-Marshall Coal Co.	Cumberland Mine	25,336
<u>Lewis County</u>		
Columbia Colleries Co.	-----	39,478
Connely Creek Coal Co.	Toby Mine	814
K & K Mining Co.	Belle Slope Mine	24,665
Sunburst Coal Co., Inc.	-----	127
Eureka Coal Co.	Eureka Mine	13,475
Florence Coal Corp.	Florence Mine	14,430
<u>Pierce County</u>		
Bartoy Coal Co.	-----	2,103
Silvio Burelli	-----	3,841
Burn-It Coal Co.	-----	12,715
Carbonado Coal Co.	Carbonado Mine	42,913
Commercial Coal Co.	-----	7,367
East Miller Coal Co.	South-4 Mine	18,439
Gale Creek Coal Co.	* Peanut Mine	54,181
Peloli & Locke Coal Co.	* Burnett No. 1	3,878
Queen Coal Co.	Queen Mine	11,841
<u>Thurston County</u>		
D & F Coal Mining Co.	-----	6,077
Great Western Coal Mining Co.	Tenino Mine	45,408
Majestic Coal Co.	Majestic Mine	579
Richmond Coal Co.	Richmond Mine	1,173
<u>Whatcom County</u>		
Whatcom County Coal Co.	Blue Canyon Mine	276,287
-----	Glacier Area Prospects	(none)

\* Mines with several other previous operators.

TABLE 11. SUMMARY OF UNLOCATED COAL MINES, BY COUNTY

<u>Operator (last known)</u>	<u>Mine Name</u>	<u>Total Production (short tons)</u>
<u>Cowlitz County</u>		
Boback Coal Co.	-----	26
Cherry Valley Coal Co.	Cherry Valley Mine	5,746
Coal Banks Mining Co.	-----	75
Cowlitz Coal Co.	Castle Rock Mine	1,532
Elling-Park Coal Co.	No. 1 Mine	464
Glenz Coal Co.	-----	115
Hi-Way Coal Co.	Hi-Way Mine	1,569
Quesnoy Coal Co.	-----	132
Silver Lake Coal Co.	-----	82
Three Forks Coal Co.	-----	32
 <u>Kittitas County</u>		
Sunset Coal Mining Co.	Ellensburg Mine	238
 <u>Lewis County</u>		
Anthracite Coal Corp.	-----	390
Arrow Coal Co.	Centralia Mine	191
Arrowsmith Coal Co.	Arrowsmith Mine	434
Associated Coal Mining Co.	Divide Mine	11,152
Black Badger Coal Co.	-----	967
Blankenship & Burleson	-----	100
Cambridge Coal Co.	-----	239
Coal Canyon Coal Co.	* Coal Canyon Mine	8,743
Crystal Coal Co.	-----	384
W.G. Gibson	W.G. Gibson Mine	6,500
H.W. Giesy	No. 1 Mine	678
Hi-Carbon Coal Co.	-----	8,189
Newaukum Coal Co.	-----	1,371
Old MacDonald Coal Co.	Old MacDonald Mine	569
Pennsylvania Coal Co.	Watkins Mine	18,299
Rex Coal Co.	-----	2,031
Royal Coal Co.	-----	9,106
T. & T. Coal Co.	-----	403
Tregoning Coal Co.	Ajax Mine	20,173
Wabash Coal Co.	-----	29,154
Western Coal Co.	-----	1,386
West Fuel Co.	* No. 2 Mine	2,196
Winlock-Vader Coal Co.	-----	88

\* Mines with several other previous operators.



TABLE 11. Summary of unlocated coal mines, by county (continued)

<u>Operator (last known)</u>	<u>Mine Name</u>	<u>Total Production (short tons)</u>
<u>Pierce County</u>		
Blue Bell Coal Co.	-----	260
Bondemant & Crosini Coal Co.	-----	622
Bondemant & Webb Coal Co.	-----	435
Briar Hill Coal & Coke Co.	Briar Hill Mine	1,030
Carbonado Fuel/Timber Prod. Co.	-----	367
Carbon Canyon Coal Co.	-----	21
Pacific Coal & Oil Co.	Snell Mine	11,230
Peacock Coal Co.	-----	775
Sparton Coal Co.	-----	1,503
Webb & Hurfurst Coal Co.	-----	192
Windsor-Stoker Co.	-----	168
<u>Skagit County</u>		
Skagit Coal Co.	* Lake McMurray Mine	123
<u>Thurston County</u>		
Arrowsmith Coal Co.	-----	59
Black Jewel Coal Co.	-----	580
Boxer Coal Co.	-----	1,301
Centralia Coal Co.	-----	523
Crystal Coal Co.	-----	160
King Coal Mining Co.	Slope No. 1	1,467
Pleasant Hill Coal Co.	-----	823
Scatter Creek Coal Co.	-----	253
<u>Whatcom County</u>		
Fairhaven Coal & Coke Co.	Fairhaven Mine	1,200
Pacific Atomized Fuel Co.	Geneva Mine	150
Rome Hill Coal Co.	No. 1 Mine	259

\* Mines with several other previous operators.

time be devoted to "tracking down" the mines on the second list, with subsequent field visits should the need be apparent.

A final word of recommendation takes the form of a reminder that very few of the sites visited during this inventory effort in King, Kittitas, and Pierce Counties were exhaustively inventoried. Problems noted during the course of this study were generally those most accessible and well exposed. A more detailed approach -- the next step -- would entail careful examination of all available mine maps, noting all features such as entries and airshafts which may be problematical. Site visitation could then follow to determine if such problems do exist.

#### Coal Mine Production Figures

A complete listing of coal production as recorded in reports of the State Mine Inspector accompanies this report as Plate 2 (in three parts). It is hoped that the figures of total mine production will be of some aid in the estimation of void space to be expected in a given problem area. Although there is no clear-cut algebraic relation between tons of coal produced and the number of airshafts or slope entries employed, a mine with a total production of a million tons over thirty years may be expected to have had more development work than a mine which had a lifespan of five years and produced one-tenth the amount of coal. However, without some knowledge of the local geology it will be misleading to equate total production with potential hazard. The geologic structure of the area, the engineering nature of the roof and floor, thickness of glacial till, and even geomorphology will have their effect on hazard potential. Such variables explain the necessity for detailed studies whenever problems show up.

Although the figures of total coal production were sometimes derived from a variety of sources, dependent on year, the vast majority of statistics came from the long series of State Coal Mine Inspector's Reports. Generally this was an annual or biennial publication concerned primarily with mine ventilation and safety. Thus the series is full of gruesome stories of death and dismemberment, asphyxiations, disasters, and such illuminating statistics as number of tons of coal mined per fatal injury. Thankfully, one needn't arrive at figures for total annual production by multiplying through such grisly ratios. A separate column was usually provided for that data. The Inspector's Reports are not indexed in the bibliography, as it was felt that seventy-five years worth of iterative referencing would swell the bibliography beyond the patience of the author, the typist, and the average reader. Copies of all Mine Inspector's Reports are on file at DGER's office in Lacey, Washington. The Washington State Library also has a complete set. All figures are in short tons.

#### COAL MINING METHODS AND TERMS

The following was extracted in its entirety from an excellent outline discussion of coal-mining procedures by S.H. Green (1947). It is included in this report to help those unfamiliar with the subject understand coal mining and its subsidence potential. Although the use of the present tense may throw the unsuspecting reader off guard, confusion should be avoided if one bears in mind that this was written in 1947.

#### UNDERGROUND MINING AND COAL PREPARATION

In the early days of mining in the state, most of the coal was mined from "water levels," or self-draining tunnels; however, as the coal above

these water levels has been practically exhausted, slopes driven down on the dip of the seam are now in the majority.

Slopes are usually sunk at dips not to exceed 40° in order that cars may be used for bringing the coal to the surface, and generally are held to 30° or less by sinking the slope diagonally across the full dip when necessary.

The "room and pillar," or "breast and pillar," method is used almost exclusively in the gentler dipping seams, and the "chute and pillar" method in the steeply dipping beds. Modifications of these two methods are occasionally used, such as the "panel" and "modified longwall" systems.

In coal-mining practice in this state, the term "chute" is used for passageways not over 12 feet wide that are driven up the dip or "to the rise," from the haulageways or gangways, for the purpose of extracting the coal between the different levels. When this passageway exceeds 12 feet in width it is called a "room" or "breast." The terms "room" and "breast" are synonymous, breast being used in the steeper pitching veins, and room in the flatter ones. The terms "gangway" and "entry" are also synonymous; the former is generally used in the mines of western Washington and the latter in the Roslyn field of eastern Washington.

In the "room and pillar" method the general practice is to drive double slopes and entries, one being used for haulage and the other for ventilation purposes. Usually the haulageway is the air intake or "inby," and the air course the exhaust or "outby."

A fan is located at the exhaust end of the air course to pull the air through the workings. Slopes are driven 9 to 15 feet in width, and the size of the air course is dependent on the amount or volume of air required for ventilation purposes when the mine is fully developed. Entries which

are turned off the main slope on the strike of the seam are driven in pairs also. One is usually called the "gangway" and is used for haulage purposes, and the other is called the "counter" and is used as a traveling way for the return air. Where the main air course, or in fact any air course, crosses a haulageway, it is carried overhead in an airtight and fireproof tunnel usually shot out of the roof and floored with reinforced concrete; this is called an "overcast." The gangways are usually about 8 feet in width, and where the seam is not sufficiently high, the roof rock is "brushed" to give the necessary height.

On long gangways "partings," or sidetracks, are constructed at intervals to facilitate the handling of the loaded and empty "trips" or cars. Rooms are driven off the gangway to the rise, starting as "necks" about 8 feet wide for approximately 40 feet and then widened to the desired width. They are driven at intervals in order to leave between them pillars of coal from 20 to 40 feet in thickness. Crosscuts from one room to the next are driven about 4 feet wide at intervals of not to exceed 60 feet. These are used for both traveling ways and ventilation. Two types of chutes are in use: (1) the narrow chute, about 4 to 6 feet in width, and (2) the compartment chute, from 8 to 12 feet in width. Several factors control the selection of the type of chute to be used: (1) the dip and thickness of the seam, (2) the thickness and quantity of the partings (intervening rock strata) in the seam, (3) the strength and characteristics of the roof and footwall, (4) the presence and extent of faults, (5) gas conditions, and (6) the length of the "lift," or distance up the chute. Where narrow chutes are used, they are generally driven about 6 feet wide from the gangway up to the counter, on 40- to 60-foot centers, and from the counter to the top of the lift they are driven from 4 to 6 feet wide. Timbering in the

chutes varies with the condition of the ground; but while driving, unless the ground is "heavy," only a center post and cap, about 5 feet apart, is usual. The posts are used primarily to enable the miner to reach the working face from the last crosscut, also to carry a brattice for ventilation of the face. As soon as the pillar is about to be "drawn" or mined, it is customary to put in 3-piece sets for added protection to the miner. It is impossible to use the narrow chutes as traveling ways while the mined coal is moving down to the haulageway; so that every fourth chute is generally made into a manway with a permanent ladderway installed, the miner reaching the other pillars through the crosscuts. The practice in most general use is to drive the compartment-type chute. These are, as a rule, driven from 6 to 10 feet wide up to the counter, on 50- to 70-foot centers; above the counter the chutes are widened to an average of 12 feet. They are timbered with 3-piece sets on 6-foot centers. A wooden brattice up the center of the chute divides it into two equal compartments: one to run the coal down, and the other, in which a ladder is built, for a manway. A hole is cut in the brattice at each crosscut to give access across the chute for persons traveling from one pillar to another, and a battery is placed on the high side to hold the coal back when loading out is not in progress. The length of the chute varies in different localities, but generally is around 400 feet, as experience has shown that this is usually the economical limit. "Chain pillars" are left between the top of the chutes and the level above, for protective purposes.

Pillars are extracted by starting at the top block and mining successive "skips" or slices until the coal is all recovered. In order to hold back caves and falling rock while extracting the pillars, wood "batteries," or bulkheads are put in with either posts or cogs for support.

The "booming" method is used where the coal is too thick for the roof to be securely timbered. Though various methods are used dependent on local conditions, booming is usually worked by mining the bottom bench of the pillar, then, after batteries are placed below to hold back the loosened coal, the pillar is drilled and shot to bring down all the coal. The loose coal is then run through the battery until the roof rock, which has fallen with the shooting, is encountered. If the roof is strong a large recovery of the total coal is gained by this method, but in the event of a weak roof much coal is lost, owing to the amount of rock that falls on the coal.

Both the "retreating" and "advance" methods of extraction are in use. In the retreating method the gangway and counter are driven to the mine boundary before any chutes are turned off or driven, then when the boundary is reached the chutes are started and the pillar coal is taken on the retreat. This is by far the most economical method, as the percentage of coal extracted is higher, the cost of maintenance of the haulageways much less and, in the event of bad gas condition, the ventilation problem is greatly simplified. The initial investment, however, is of course higher, as the cost of the development comes before any returns are realized from the coal developed.

In the advance method, the extraction of the coal takes place as soon as the gangway or entry is turned off, the first chute being driven up just as soon as the slope and air course pillar is passed.

Modifications of the advance and retreat methods are used occasionally. One plan is to work panels of rooms or chutes for ten or more places on the advance, then to leave a block of ten or more unworked, taking this coal on the retreat; another plan is to leave each succeeding

chute and pillar, the coal so left being recovered on the retreat. The nature of the ground that is being worked is the prime factor in deciding the best method of extraction.

As an addendum to the above, it should be noted that , as Thornadale (1965) points out, varying mine conditions caused constant modification of the mine plan. What worked on the fourth level of a slope mine may have proven to have been economically unfeasible or unsafe in the fifth level workings. It was the mining engineers' job to adapt to changing conditions and to plan techniques which would minimize costs, maximize profits, and yet protect the miners and the property.



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## APPENDICES



## APPENDIX A

## WASHINGTON STATE AML PROBLEM AREAS

SORTED BY COUNTY

P.A. #	P.A. Name	County	Quad	PI	PII	PIII
107	Dry Gulch	Chelan	Wenatchee	0	0	1
112	Clallam	Clallam	Pysht	0	0	0
98	Anchor Mine	Cowlitz	Kelso	0	0	0
94	Carbondale	Cowlitz	Castle Rock	0	0	0
95	Idleman	Cowlitz	Castle Rock	0	0	0
96	Lavell/Chapman	Cowlitz	Castle Rock	1	0	0
93	Red Ash Mine	Cowlitz	Castle Rock	0	0	0
97	Silver Lake	Cowlitz	Toutle	0	0	0
88	Bayne	King	Cumberland	0	4	5
52	Beacon	King	Des Moines	0	0	0
30	Black Diamond	King	Cumberland	4	19	40
72	Black Nugget	King	Fall City	5	2	1
87	Carbon Mine	King	Cumberland	0	0	3
71	Danville	King	Cumberland	0	0	0
51	Diamond Mine	King	Renton	0	0	2
56	Durham	King	Cumberland	2	0	1
85	Elk	King	Cumberland	0	0	5
86	Eureka	King	Cumberland	0	0	0
58	Hudson	King	Cumberland	0	0	0
84	Hyde Cannon	King	Cumberland	0	0	0
64	Independent	King	Cumberland	3	9	8
70	John Henry	King	Cumberland	0	5	0
57	Kangley	King	Cumberland	0	0	0

P.A. #	P.A. Name	County	Quad	PI	PII	PIII
67	Krain	King	Cumberland	0	0	1
55	Mad Dog	King	Cumberland	0	0	0
82	New Blk Dia.	King	Maple Valley	0	0	4
81	New Lk Youngs	King	Maple Valley	0	0	1
89	Nolte St Pk	King	Cumberland	1	0	0
61	Occidental	King	Cumberland	0	0	0
78	Preston	King	Fall City	0	0	1
50	Railroad	King	Renton	0	0	1
9	Ravensdale	King	Cumberland	5	6	0
77	Red Devil	King	Maple Valley	0	2	1
53	Reynolds Mine	King	Fall City	0	0	1
66	Rose Marshall	King	Cumberland	0	0	0
79	Ruffner	King	Hobart	1	0	0
80	Tiger Mtn Mine	King	Hobart	2	2	0
110	NWI Mines	Kittitas	Cle Elum	0	0	3
5	NWI No. 3	Kittitas	Easton	0	8	3
233	NWI No. 3 strip	Kittitas	Easton	0	0	3
3	NWI No. 5 mine	Kittitas	Cle Elum	0	4	3
232	NWI No. 7 mine	Kittitas	Cle Elum	0	2	4
231	NWI No. 8 mine	Kittitas	Cle Elum	0	0	5
4	NWI No. 9 mine	Kittitas	Cle Elum	0	6	4
90	Atlas Coal	Lewis	Morton	0	0	1
38	Bruner	Lewis	Centralia	1	0	0
32	Bunker	Lewis	Centralia	1	0	2
35	Centralia Coal	Lewis	Centralia	0	0	0
34	Christian	Lewis	Centralia	0	0	1

P.A. #	P.A. Name	County	Quad	PI	PII	PIII
31	City Chehalis	Lewis	Centralia	2	2	3
48	Fords Prairie	Lewis	Tenino SW	0	2	1
45	Freeburn	Lewis	Bucoda	0	0	0
7	Hanaford	Lewis	Bucoda	0	0	0
37	Lincoln	Lewis	Centralia	0	0	0
46	Littel	Lewis	Adna	0	0	0
6	Majestic	Lewis	Tenino SW	3	0	0
39	Monarch	Lewis	Centralia	0	0	2
49	Pit	Lewis	Centralia	0	0	0
91	Pleasant Vly Cmp	Lewis	Mineral	2	0	1
33	Reliance	Lewis	Centralia	1	0	7
36	Salzer	Lewis	Centralia	7	0	0
92	Sloan	Lewis	Morton	0	0	0
47	Stoker	Lewis	Tenino SW	0	7	2
113	Ashford	Pierce	Kapowsin	0	0	0
105	Buckley	Pierce	Buckley	3	0	0
106	Burnett	Pierce	Buckley	0	0	4
111	Carbon Hill	Pierce	Wilkeson	5	0	0
99	Fairfax	Pierce	Wilkeson	0	0	0
101	Fairfax Bridge	Pierce	Wilkeson	0	0	0
103	Gleason	Pierce	Wilkeson	2	0	3
104	Spiketon	Pierce	Wilkeson	1	1	0
100	Upper Fairfax	Pierce	Wilkeson	1	0	0
10	Wilkeson	Pierce	Wilkeson	1	1	4
102	Wingate	Pierce	Wilkeson	1	0	1

P.A. #	P.A. Name	County	Quad	PI	PII	PIII
76	Cokedale	Skagit	Sedro Woolley	1	0	0
74	Hamilton	Skagit	Hamilton	0	0	4
75	Minkler Lake	Skagit	Lyman	1	0	0
109	Colville Vly Mine	Stevens	Waitts Lake	0	0	2
83	Black Bear	Thurston	Bucoda	0	0	1
42	Buffer	Thurston	Bucoda	0	0	0
41	Quality	Thurston	Bucoda	0	0	0
40	Thurston	Thurston	Bucoda	0	0	0
43	Tono	Thurston	Bucoda	100	100	0
108	Blue Canyon	Whatcom	Lake Whatcom	0	0	6
69	Glacier	Whatcom	Mt. Baker	0	0	0
68	Glen Echo	Whatcom	Lawrence	0	0	0
73	Van Zandt	Whatcom	Deming	0	2	1



## APPENDIX B

## WASHINGTON STATE AML PROBLEM AREAS

## SORTED BY PROBLEM AREA

P.A.#	P.A. Name	County	Quad	PI	PII	PIII
98	Anchor Mine	Cowlitz	Kelso	0	0	0
113	Ashford	Pierce	Kapowsin	0	0	0
90	Atlas Coal	Lewis	Morton	0	0	1
88	Bayne	King	Cumberland	0	4	5
52	Beacon	King	Des Moines	0	0	0
83	Black Bear	Thurston	Bucoda	0	0	1
30	Black Diamond	King	Cumberland	4	19	40
72	Black Nugget	King	Fall City	5	2	1
108	Blue Canyon	Whatcom	Lake Whatcom	0	0	6
38	Bruner	Lewis	Centralia	1	0	0
105	Buckley	Pierce	Buckley	3	0	0
42	Buffer	Thurston	Bucoda	0	0	0
32	Bunker	Lewis	Centralia	1	0	2
106	Burnett	Pierce	Buckley	0	0	0
111	Carbon Hill	Pierce	Wilkeson	5	0	0
87	Carbon Mine	King	Cumberland	0	0	3
94	Carbondale	Cowlitz	Castle Rock	0	0	0
35	Centralia Coal	Lewis	Centralia	0	0	0
34	Christian	Lewis	Centralia	0	0	1
31	City Chehalis	Lewis	Centralia	2	2	3
112	Clallam	Clallam	Pysht	0	0	0
76	Cokedale	Skagit	Sedro Woolley	1	0	0

P.A.#	P.A. Name	County	Quad	PI	PII	PIII
109	Colville Vly Mine	Stevens	Waitts Lake	0	0	2
71	Danville	King	Cumberland	0	0	0
51	Diamond Mine	King	Renton	0	0	2
107	Dry Gulch	Chelan	Wenatchee	0	0	1
56	Durham	King	Cumberland	2	0	1
85	Elk	King	Cumberland	0	0	5
86	Eureka	King	Cumberland	0	0	0
99	Fairfax	Pierce	Wilkeson	0	0	0
101	Fairfax Bridge	Pierce	Wilkeson	0	0	0
48	Fords Prairie	Lewis	Tenino SW	0	2	1
45	Freeburn	Lewis	Bucoda	0	0	0
69	Glacier	Whatcom	Mt. Baker	0	0	0
103	Gleason	Pierce	Wilkeson	2	0	3
68	Glen Echo	Whatcom	Lawrence	0	0	0
74	Hamilton	Skagit	Hamilton	0	0	4
7	Hanaford	Lewis	Bucoda	0	0	0
58	Hudson	King	Cumberland	0	0	0
84	Hyde Cannon	King	Cumberland	0	0	0
95	Idleman	Cowlitz	Castle Rock	0	0	0
64	Independent	King	Cumberland	3	9	8
70	John Henry	King	Cumberland	0	5	0
57	Kangley	King	Cumberland	0	0	0
67	Krain	King	Cumberland	0	0	1
96	Lavell/Chapman	Cowlitz	Castle Rock	1	0	0
37	Lincoln	Lewis	Centralia	0	0	0

P.A.#	P.A. Name	County	Quad	PI	PII	PIII
46	Littel	Lewis	Adna	0	0	0
55	Mad Dog	King	Cumberland	0	0	0
6	Majestic	Lewis	Tenino SW	3	0	0
75	Minkler Lake	Skagit	Lyman	1	0	0
39	Monarch	Lewis	Centralia	0	0	2
82	New Black Diamond	King	Maple Valley	0	0	4
81	New Lake Youngs	King	Maple Valley	0	0	1
89	Nolte St Pk	King	Cumberland	1	0	0
110	NWI Mines	Kittitas	Cle Elum	0	0	3
5	NWI No. 3	Kittitas	Easton	0	8	3
233	NWI No. 3 Strip	Kittitas	Easton	0	0	3
3	NWI No. 5 Mine	Kittitas	Cle Elum	0	4	3
232	NWI No. 7 Mine	Kittitas	Cle Elum	0	2	4
231	NWI No. 8 Mine	Kittitas	Cle Elum	0	0	5
4	NWI No. 9 Mine	Kittitas	Cle Elum	0	6	4
61	Occidental	King	Cumberland	0	0	0
49	Pit	Lewis	Centralia	0	0	0
91	Pleasant Vly Camp	Lewis	Mineral	2	0	1
78	Preston	King	Fall City	0	0	1
41	Quality	Thurston	Bucoda	0	0	0
50	Railroad	King	Renton	0	0	1
9	Ravensdale	King	Cumberland	5	6	0
93	Red Ash Mine	Cowlitz	Castle Rock	0	0	0
77	Red Devil	King	Maple Valley	0	2	1
33	Reliance	Lewis	Centralia	1	0	7

P.A.#	P.A. Name	County	Quad	PI	PII	PIII
53	Reynolds Mine	King	Fall City	0	0	1
66	Rose Marshall	King	Cumberland	0	0	0
79	Ruffner	King	Hobart	1	0	0
36	Salzer	Lewis	Centralia	7	0	0
97	Silver Lake	Cowlitz	Toutle	0	0	0
92	Sloan	Lewis	Morton	0	0	0
104	Spiketon	Pierce	Wilkeson	1	1	0
47	Stoker	Lewis	Tenino SW	0	7	2
40	Thurston	Thurston	Bucoda	0	0	0
80	Tiger Mtn Mine	King	Hobart	2	2	0
43	Tono	Thurston	Bucoda	100	100	0
100	Upper Fairfax	Pierce	Wilkeson	1	0	0
73	Van Zandt	Whatcom	Deming	0	2	1
10	Wilkeson	Pierce	Wilkeson	1	1	4
102	Wingate	Pierce	Wilkeson	1	0	1

## APPENDIX C

## WASHINGTON STATE AML PROBLEM AREAS

## SORTED BY QUADRANGLE

P.A. #	P.A. Name	County	Quad	PI	PII	PIII
46	Littel	Lewis	Adna	0	0	0
105	Buckley	Pierce	Buckley	3	0	0
106	Burnett	Pierce	Buckley	0	0	4
83	Black Bear	Thurston	Bucoda	0	0	1
42	Buffer	Thurston	Bucoda	0	0	0
45	Freeburn	Lewis	Bucoda	0	0	0
7	Hanaford	Lewis	Bucoda	0	0	0
41	Quality	Thurston	Bucoda	0	0	0
40	Thurston	Thurston	Bucoda	0	0	0
43	Tono	Thurston	Bucoda	100	100	0
94	Carbondale	Cowlitz	Castle Rock	0	0	0
95	Idleman	Cowlitz	Castle Rock	0	0	0
96	Lavell/Chapman	Cowlitz	Castle Rock	1	0	0
93	Red Ash Mine	Cowlitz	Castle Rock	0	0	0
38	Bruner	Lewis	Centralia	1	0	0
32	Bunker	Lewis	Centralia	1	0	2
35	Centralia Coal	Lewis	Centralia	0	0	0
34	Christian	Lewis	Centralia	0	0	1
31	City Chehalis	Lewis	Centralia	2	2	3
37	Lincoln	Lewis	Centralia	0	0	0
39	Monarch	Lewis	Centralia	0	0	2

P.A. #	P.A. Name	County	Quad	PI	PII	PIII
49	Pit	Lewis	Centralia	0	0	0
33	Reliance	Lewis	Centralia	1	0	7
36	Salzer	Lewis	Centralia	7	0	0
110	NWI Mines	Kittitas	Cle Elum	0	0	3
3	NWI No. 5 mine	Kittitas	Cle Elum	0	4	3
232	NWI No. 7 mine	Kittitas	Cle Elum	0	2	4
231	NWI No. 8 mine	Kittitas	Cle Elum	0	0	5
4	NWI No. 9 mine	Kittitas	Cle Elum	0	6	4
88	Bayne	King	Cumberland	0	4	5
30	Blk Diamond	King	Cumberland	4	19	40
87	Carbon Mine	King	Cumberland	0	0	3
71	Danville	King	Cumberland	0	0	0
56	Durham	King	Cumberland	2	0	1
85	Elk	King	Cumberland	0	0	5
86	Eureka	King	Cumberland	0	0	0
58	Hudson	King	Cumberland	0	0	0
84	Hyde Cannon	King	Cumberland	0	0	0
64	Independent	King	Cumberland	3	9	8
70	John Henry	King	Cumberland	0	5	0
57	Kangley	King	Cumberland	0	0	0
67	Krain	King	Cumberland	0	0	1
55	Mad Dog	King	Cumberland	0	0	0
89	Nolte St Pk	King	Cumberland	1	0	0
61	Occidental	King	Cumberland	0	0	0
9	Ravensdale	King	Cumberland	5	6	0
66	Rose Marshall	King	Cumberland	0	0	0

P.A. #	P.A. Name	County	Quad	PI	PII	PIII
73	Van Zandt	Whatcom	Deming	0	2	1
52	Beacon	King	Des Moines	0	0	0
5	NWI No. 3	Kittitas	Easton	0	8	3
233	NWI No. 3 strip	Kittitas	Easton	0	0	3
72	Black Nugget	King	Fall City	5	2	1
78	Preston	King	Fall City	0	0	1
53	Reynolds Mine	King	Fall City	0	0	1
74	Hamilton	Skagit	Hamilton	0	0	4
79	Ruffner	King	Hobart	1	0	0
80	Tiger Mtn Mine	King	Hobart	2	2	0
113	Ashford	Pierce	Kapowsin	0	0	0
98	Anchor Mine	Cowlitz	Kelso	0	0	0
108	Blue Canyon	Whatcom	Lake Whatcom	0	0	6
68	Glen Echo	Whatcom	Lawrence	0	0	0
75	Minkler Lake	Skagit	Lyman	1	0	0
82	New Blk Diamond	King	Maple Valley	0	0	4
81	New Lk Youngs	King	Maple Valley	0	0	1
77	Red Devil	King	Maple Valley	0	2	1
91	Pleasant V Cmp	Lewis	Mineral	2	0	1
90	Atlas Coal	Lewis	Morton	0	0	1
92	Sloan	Lewis	Morton	0	0	0
69	Glacier	Whatcom	Mt. Baker	0	0	0
112	Clallam	Clallam	Pysht	0	0	0
51	Diamond Mine	King	Renton	0	0	2
50	Railroad	King	Renton	0	0	1
76	Cokedale	Skagit	Sedro Woolley	1	0	0

P.A. #	P.A. Name	County	Quad	PI	PII	PIII
48	Fords Prairie	Lewis	Tenino SW	0	2	1
6	Majestic	Lewis	Tenino SW	3	0	0
47	Stoker	Lewis	Tenino SW	0	7	2
97	Silver Lake	Cowlitz	Toutle	0	0	0
109	Colville Vly Mine	Stevens	Waitts Lake	0	0	2
107	Dry Gulch	Chelan	Wenatchee	0	0	1
111	Carbon Hill	Pierce	Wilkeson	5	0	0
99	Fairfax	Pierce	Wilkeson	0	0	0
101	Fairfax Bridge	Pierce	Wilkeson	0	0	0
103	Gleason	Pierce	Wilkeson	2	0	3
104	Spiketon	Pierce	Wilkeson	1	1	0
100	Upper Fairfax	Pierce	Wilkeson	1	0	0
10	Wilkeson	Pierce	Wilkeson	1	1	4
102	Wingate	Pierce	Wilkeson	1	0	2



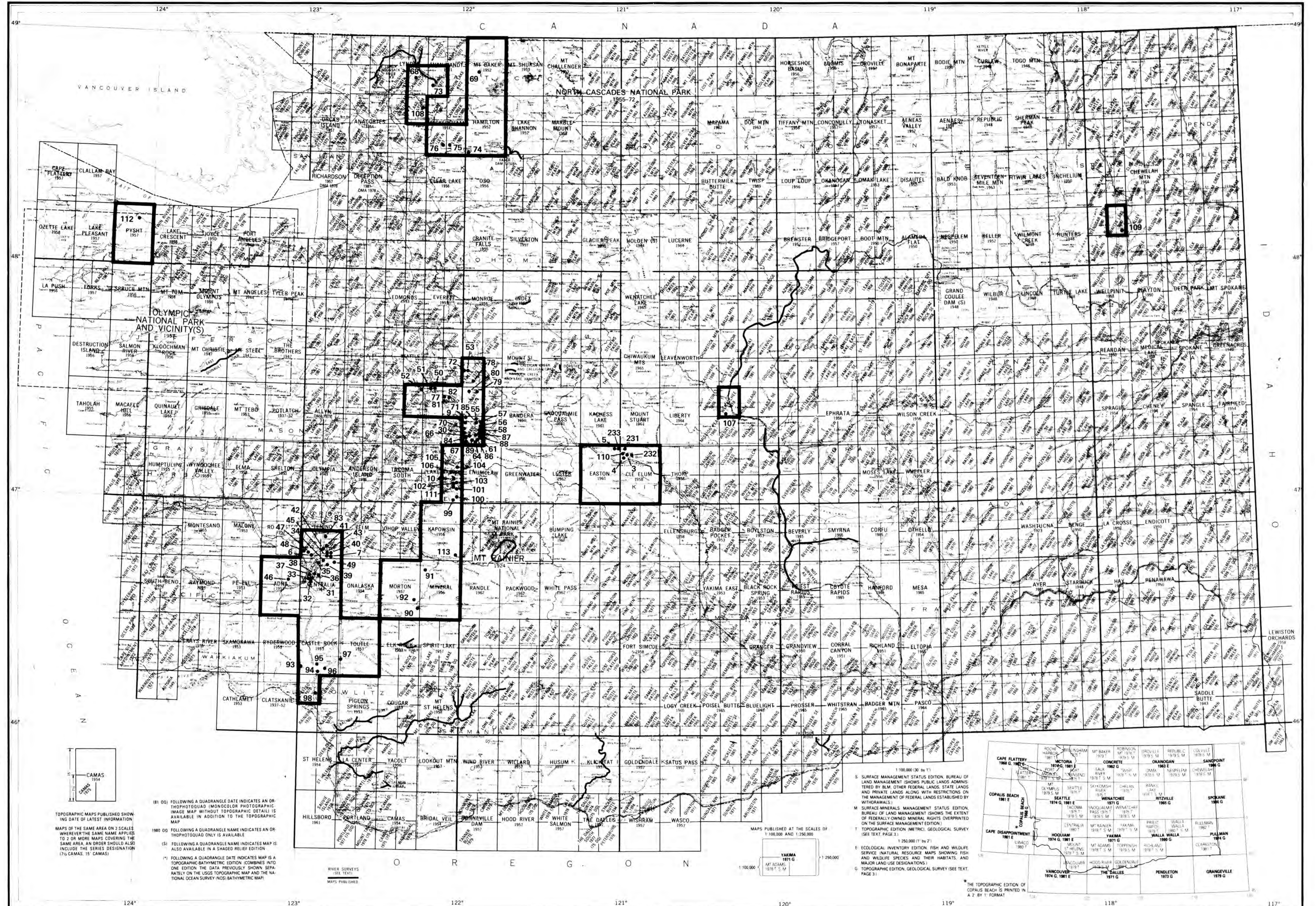
# INDEX MAP: AML PROBLEM AREAS

WASHINGTON STATE DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES  
DIVISION OF GEOLOGY AND EARTH RESOURCES

INDEX TO TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS OF WASHINGTON  
ORDER MAPS BY NAMES PRINTED IN BLACK AND BY SERIES DESIGNATION  
ALL MAPS SHOWN ON THIS INDEX  
ARE DISTRIBUTED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

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PLATE I

PROBLEM AREA NO.	PROBLEM AREA NAME
98	Anchor Mine
113	Ashford
89	Atlas Coal
88	Bayne
52	Beacon
83	Black Bear
72	Black Nugget
30	Black Diamond
108	Blue Canyon
38	Bruner
106	Buckley
42	Buffer
32	Bunker
106	Burnett
111	Carbon Hill
87	Carbon Mine
94	Carbondale
35	Centralia Coal
34	Christian
31	City Chehalis
112	Clallam
76	Cokedale
109	Colville Valley Mine
71	Danville
51	Diamond Mine
107	Dry Gulch
56	Durham
85	Elk
86	Eureka
99	Fairfax
101	Fairfax Bridge
48	Fords Prairie
45	Freeburn
69	Glacier
103	Gleason
68	Glen Echo
74	Hamilton
7	Hanford
58	Hudson
84	Hyde Canyon
95	Idleman
64	Independent
70	John Henry
67	Kangley
96	Krahl/Chapman
37	Lincoln
46	Littel
55	Mad Dog
6	Majestic
75	Minkler Lake
39	Monarch
82	New Black Diamond
81	New Lake Youngs
89	Nolte State Park
110	NWI Mines
5	NWI No. 3 Mine
233	NWI No. 3 Strip
3	NWI No. 5 Mine
232	NWI No. 7 Mine
231	NWI No. 8 Mine
4	NWI No. 9 Mine
61	Occidental
49	Pit
91	Pleasant V Camp
78	Preston
41	Quality
50	Railroad
9	Ravensdale
93	Red Ash Mine
77	Red Devil
33	Reliance
53	Reynolds Mine
66	Rose Marshall
79	Ruffner
36	Salzer
97	Silver Lake
92	Sloan
104	Spiketon
47	Stoker
40	Thurston
80	Tiger Mountain Mine
43	Tono
100	Upper Fairfax
73	Van Zandt
10	Wilkeson
102	Wingate



THE NUMBER OF PUBLISHED MAPS SHOWN ON THIS INDEX IS 1365  
NOVEMBER 1, 1982

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION CONCERNING THE PROGRESS OF MAPPING IN WASHINGTON MAY BE OBTAINED FROM THE U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY NATIONAL CARTOGRAPHIC INFORMATION CENTER, WESTERN MAPPING CENTER, 345 MIDDLEFIELD ROAD, MENLO PARK, CA 94025 OR THE U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, NATIONAL CARTOGRAPHIC INFORMATION CENTER, RESTON, VA 22092



COAL PRODUCTION IN WASHINGTON AS REPORTED TO THE STATE MINE INSPECTOR BETWEEN 1860 AND 1982

WASHINGTON STATE DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
DIVISION OF GEOLOGY AND EARTH RESOURCES

OPEN-FILE REPORT 84-6
PLATE 2 PART 2

Main data table with columns for COMPANY, MINE, and years 1860-1982. Includes entries like PACIFIC COAST CO., PALMER COOKING CO., and many others, with numerical production data for each year.

CONTINUED ON PART 3

COAL PRODUCTION IN WASHINGTON AS REPORTED TO THE STATE MINE INSPECTOR BETWEEN 1860 AND 1982

WASHINGTON STATE DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES DIVISION OF GEOLOGY AND EARTH RESOURCES

OPEN-FILE REPORT 84-6 PLATE 2 PART 3

Table with columns for COMPANY, MINE, and years 1860-1982, plus a TOTAL PRODUCTION column. Rows list various coal mines and companies across Washington state.

\*\* EARLIER FIGURES FOR THE BELLINGHAM BAY WIRE ARE: 1860 TO 1878 - 233,040