

Clogged Stream (CS)

Any filling of a stream bed, usually in a narrow valley, with AML originated silt and debris carried downstream by surface runoff. This causes reduced carrying capacity of the stream resulting in a danger to improved property and human health and safety. A CS is measured in miles of stream that will be dredged to abate the problem.



Clogged Stream Land (CSL)

Any AML-related surface mining spoil pile or bank, mine waste, or earth material disturbed by mining activity which could be eroded and cause a CS. For the CSL to be a Priority 1 or Priority 2, demonstrate that the resulting CS will cause property damage and/or create a threat to human health and safety. CSL are measured in acres of land affected by spoil, mine waste, and earth material that are directly contributing to the CS. Those piles and banks which are identified and included in DH (dangerous highwall), DS (dangerous slide), and DI (dangerous impoundment) shall not be repeated for CSL problems.



Dangerous Highwall (DH)

Any AML-related unprotected highwall located in close proximity to a populated area, public road, or other area of intense visitation, which poses a threat to public health and safety.



Dangerous Impoundment (DI)

Any AML-related large-volume water impoundment which poses a threat to human health and safety. Examples are mine waste embankments, sedimentation ponds, or underground mine water pools which could flood and cause catastrophic destruction to downstream property if the water retention structure were to fail.

The description of a DI must give evidence of a weak, unstable, or otherwise inadequate impounding structure, such as lack of an emergency spillway or improper primary spillway.



Dangerous Pile or Embankment (DPE)

Any AML-related waste pile or bank located within close distance to a populated area, public road, or other area of intense visitation which poses a danger to public health and safety by its unstable steep slope or wind-blown dust and grit.



Dangerous Slide (DS)

Any AML-related landslide that endangers human health and safety. Examples include, mine waste piles or surface mine spoil which are unstable due to their own weight or lubricating effects of mine drainage water and threaten destruction of improved property located uphill or downhill from the landslide area.



Gases: Hazardous or Explosive (GHE)

AML-related venting of hazardous or explosive gases. Those problems identified and included under other Problem Types shall not be repeated for a GHE problem. The GHE designation is used for gases from an underground mine fire when the proposed reclamation technique would involve sealing gas vents or restricting access to the gas plume. The Underground Mine Fire (UMF) problem type is used when reclamation would require mitigating the fire.



Hazardous Equipment or Facilities (HEF)

Any AML-related dilapidated hazardous equipment or facilities located within close proximity to populated areas, along public roads, or other areas of intense visitation.



Hazardous Water Body (HWB)

Any impounded water, regardless of depth or surface area that is considered an attractive nuisance and is located within close proximity to a populated area, public road, or other areas of intense visitation. Impounded water problems related to water pollution instead of physical hazards should be included under PWAI or PWHC.

The hazard must result from some AML-related feature(s) such as steep or unstable banks, hidden underwater ledges, or rocks or debris on the bottom. The fact that a pond is present is not sufficient evidence of a hazard.



Industrial or Residential Waste (IRW)

Any AML-impacted area which has been used illegally for residential or industrial waste disposal that poses a danger to public health and safety from unsanitary conditions or from the toxic emissions from the burning refuse.



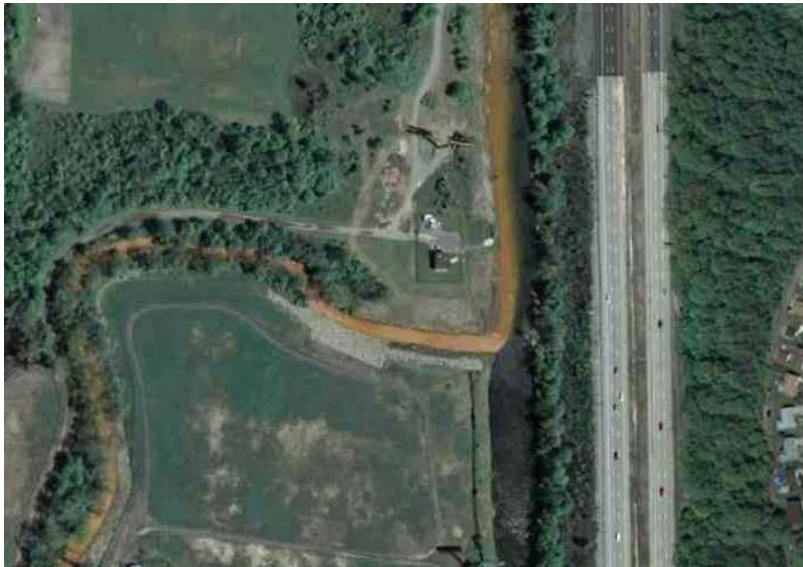
Portal (P)

Any AML-related surface entrance to a drift, tunnel, adit, or entry which is not sealed or barricaded and is posing a threat to public health and safety.



Polluted Water: Agricultural and Industrial (PWA)

Any surface or subsurface water used for agricultural or industrial purposes which does not meet standards (especially those for suspended solids, acid or alkaline conditions, or heavy metals concentrations) because of AML-related impact. Current test results should be supplied demonstrating the substandard conditions. The standards that are set for the water use should also be stated.



Polluted Water: Human Consumption (PWHC)

Any surface or subsurface water used for human consumption or recreational waters used for swimming that does not meet standards (especially those for suspended solids, acid or alkaline conditions, or heavy metals concentrations) because of AML related impacts. Current test results demonstrating pollution should be recorded in e-AMLIS.



Subsidence (S)

Any surface expression of AML-related subsidence which damages property and poses danger to human safety and health. These may be tension cracks, troughs, shearing faults, or caving caused by AML-related underground mine voids. There must be evidence of subsidence activity and/or continued damage within the last five years. If subsidence results in an isolated pothole or vertical opening (VO), see the VO Problem Type below.



Surface Burning (SB)

Any AML-related continuous combustion of mine waste material resulting in smoke, haze, heat, or venting of hazardous gases located within a close distance to a populated area, public road, or other public use area and posing a danger to public health and safety. Burning must be currently occurring or be demonstrated to occur on a regular basis. Burning in a mine dump, even if beneath the surface of the material, is surface burning.



Underground Mine Fire (UMF)

Any AML-related continuous smoke, haze, heat, or venting of hazardous gases from underground mine coal combustion posing a danger to public health and safety.



Vertical Opening (VO)

Any AML-related vertical or steeply-inclined shaft or opening which is not sealed or barricaded and poses a threat to the public health and safety. Also included are instances where subsidence results in an isolated pothole or vertical opening that has become a hazard.

