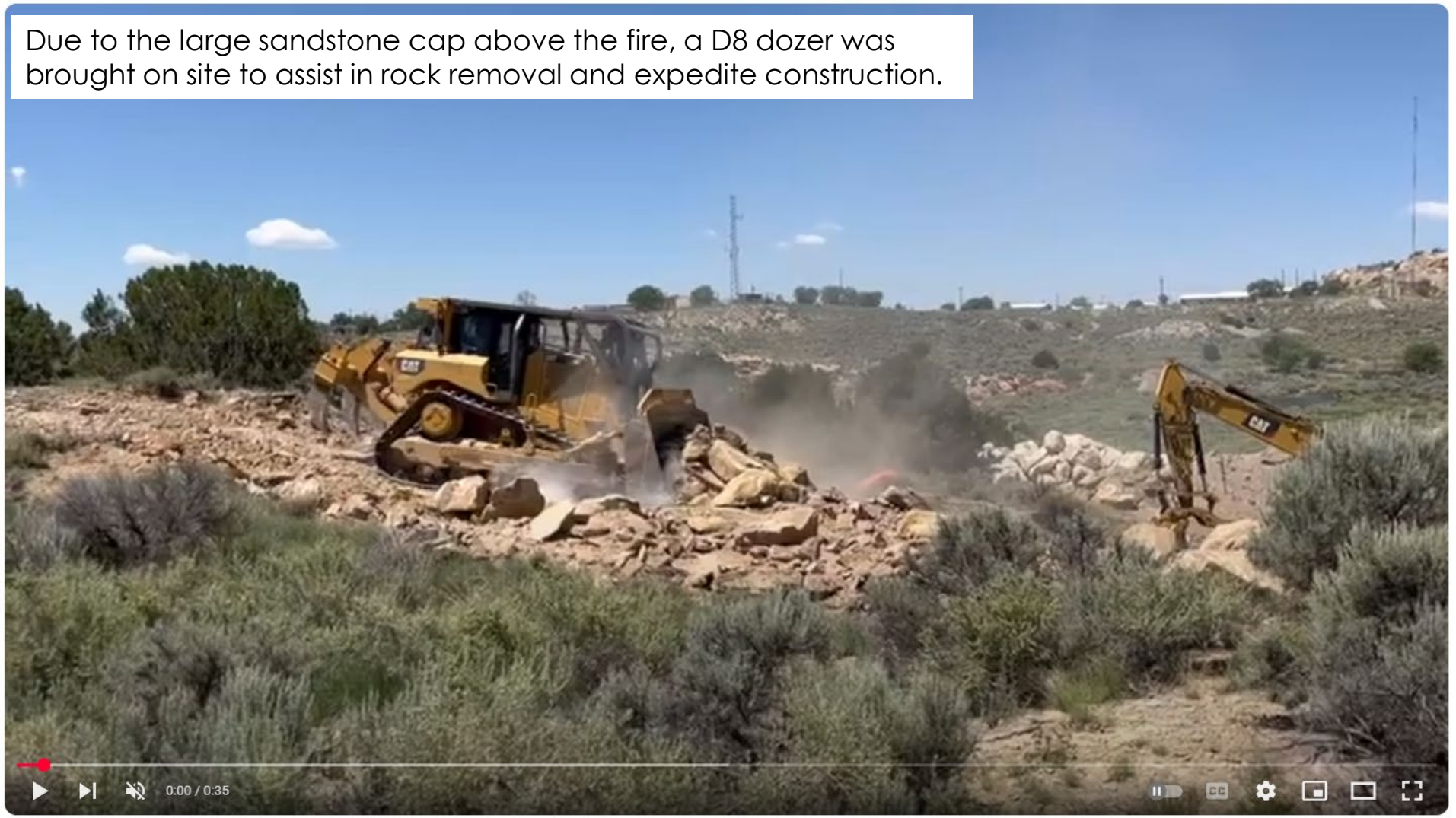
Photo Tour of the Gallup Mine Fires Mitigation Project

GALLUP, NEW MEXICO

Enterprise Brown Mine Fire

Due to the large sandstone cap above the fire, a D8 dozer was brought on site to assist in rock removal and expedite construction.



Enterprise Brown Mine Fire Project

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Visibility on site presented numerous challenges include heavy dust and burned coal ash pockets. Far more water than expected was utilized to ensure workers safety and to keep work on schedule.

Timelapse of construction on the Enterprise Brown Mine fire. Burning coal and ash pockets were removed from underground, placed into a pile and then a D6 dozer spread the hot material to cool before being mixed with overburden.

0:00 / 0:27

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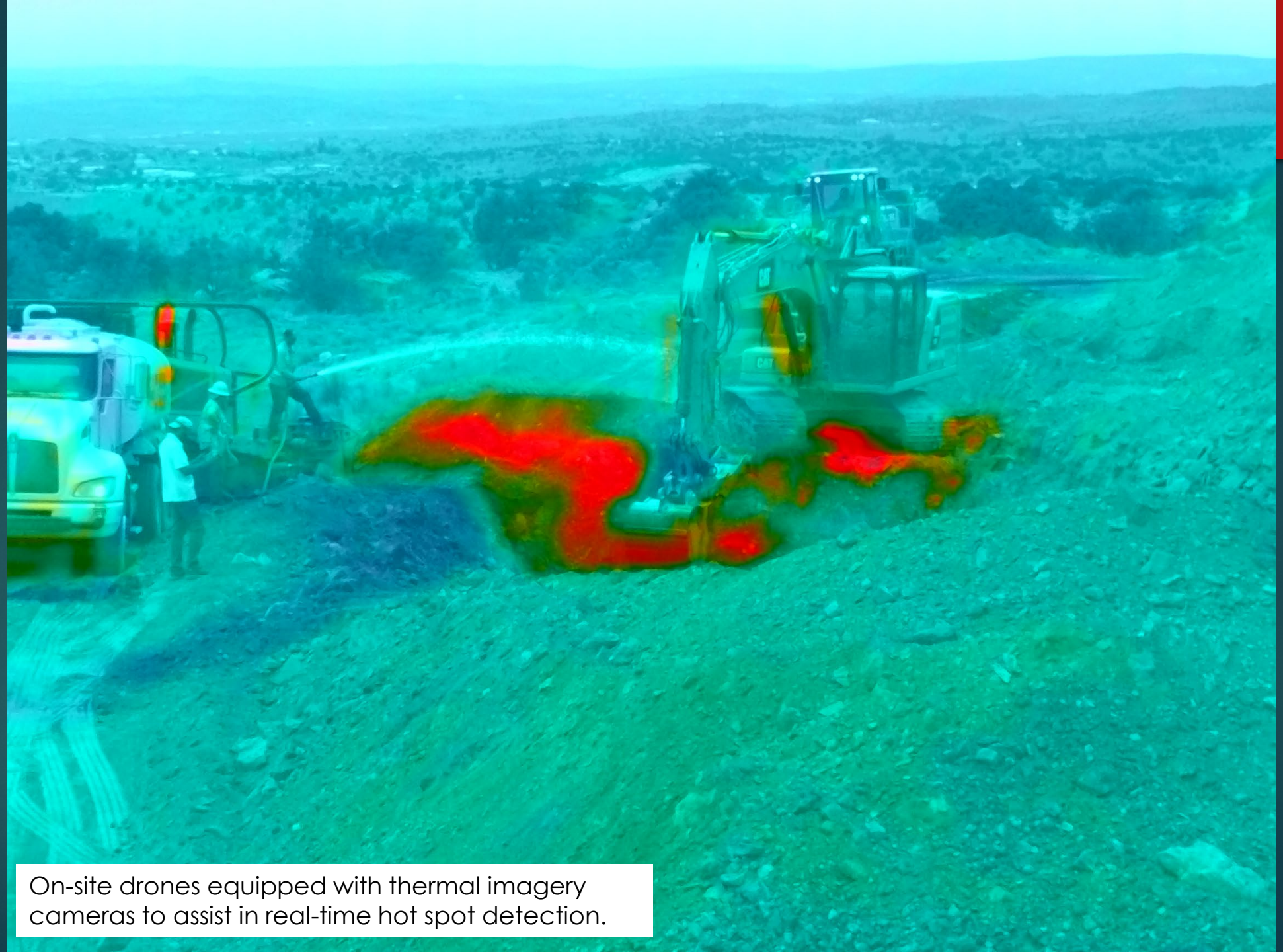
Coal ash pockets and burning coal material being removed and graded on the surface to cool.

Due to the size of the close working conditions, operators ensured consistent communication with ground crews and machinery.

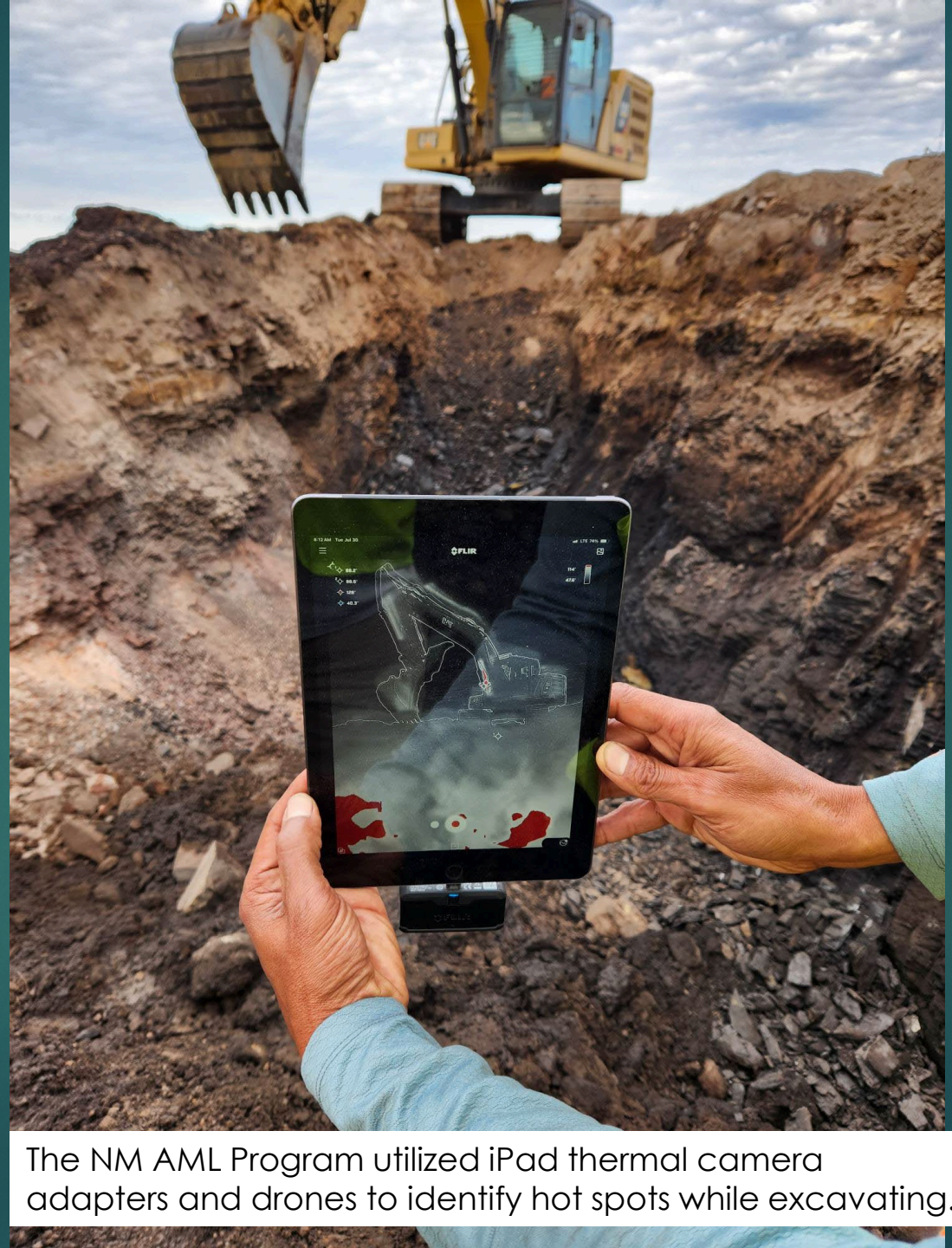


On-site drones equipped with thermal imagery cameras to assist in real-time hot spot detection.

Due to the significant amount of stone removed while excavating, the NM AML Program opted to utilize much of it to blend into the landscape and assist in erosion control. Engineered WoodStraw® was utilized to stabilize site conditions and prevent offsite sediment movement. A native seed mixture was applied at 20lb/acre.

Navajo No. 1 Mine Fire

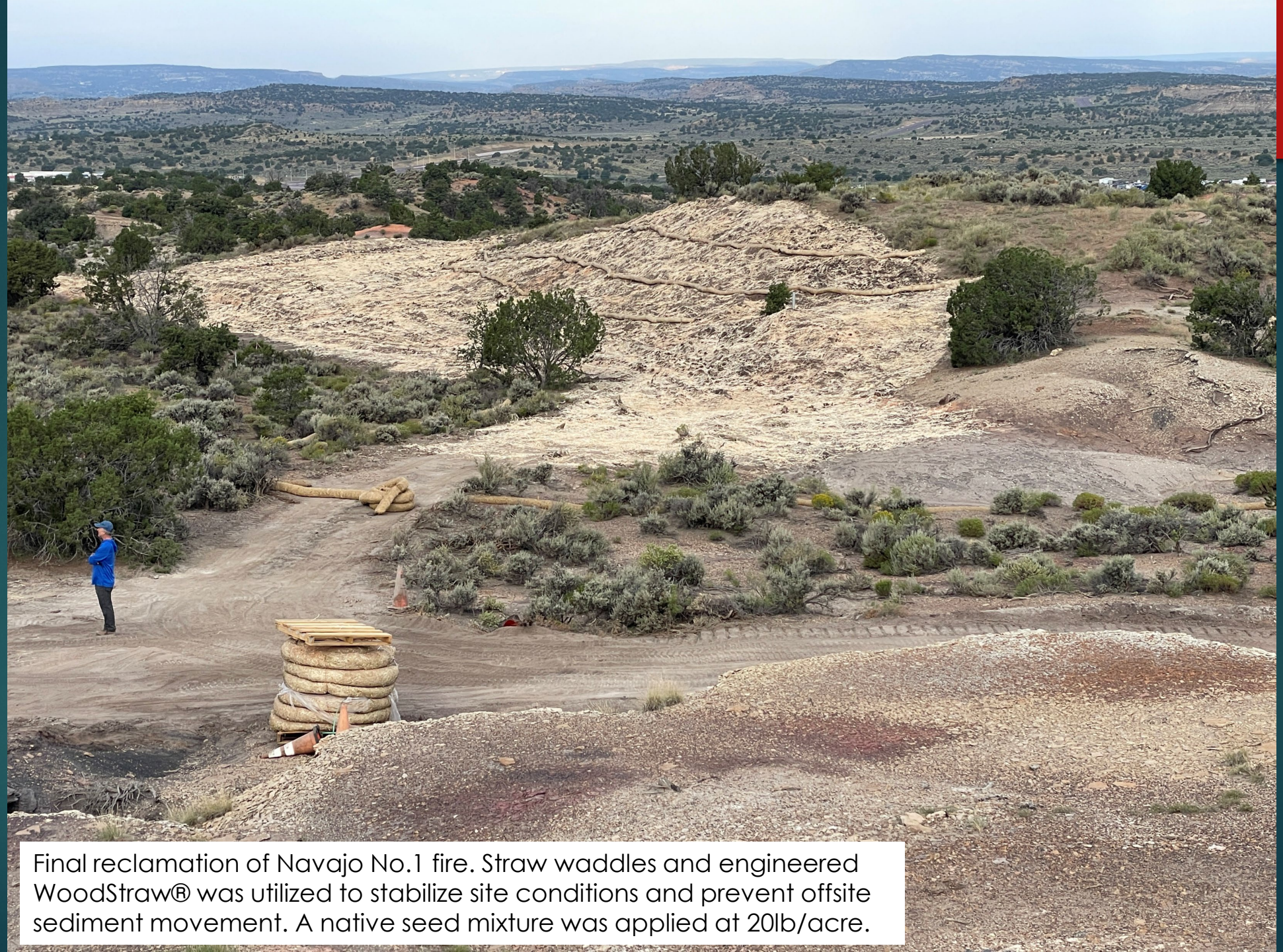
Crews beginning excavation of hot coal material at the Navajo No. 1 Fire.



The NM AML Program utilized iPad thermal camera adapters and drones to identify hot spots while excavating.

Crews excavating hot material from the Navajo No. 1 fire and assisting in dust suppression.

Dust and ash pockets at both coal fires presented issues to the operators whom at times, couldn't work at full speed due to lack of visibility.



Final reclamation of Navajo No.1 fire. Straw waddles and engineered WoodStraw® was utilized to stabilize site conditions and prevent offsite sediment movement. A native seed mixture was applied at 20lb/acre.

Three small coal subsidence openings were filled with PUF and then backfilled. Only of the three is pictured above. Features were then mulched, and a native seed mixture was broadcast over the disturbed area.