Delineation of the Cumulative Impact Area

Muthu Kuchanur Ph.D., P.E.

Geology Supervisor, Land Quality Division Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality Cheyenne, WY

IMCC "Developing a Defensible CHIA Workshop", Chicago, Illinois August 12, 2015



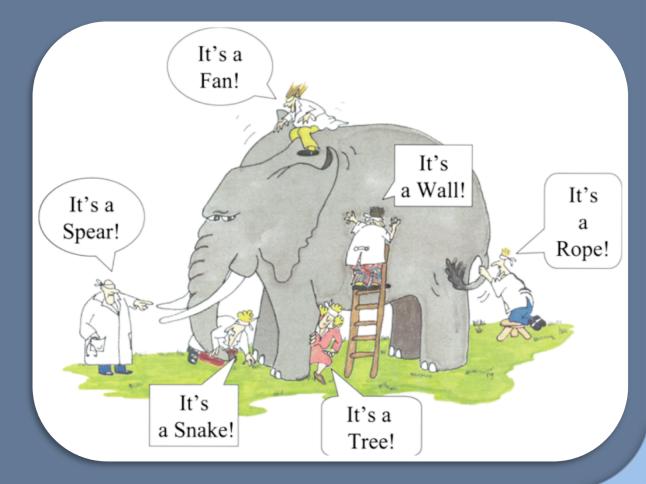
Wyoming Coal Mining, 1984-2011



- CIA Introduction / Background
- Steps in Delineating a CIA
- Hypothetical Example
- Approaches and Tools
- Tips for a Defensible CIA

CHIA - Technical Premise

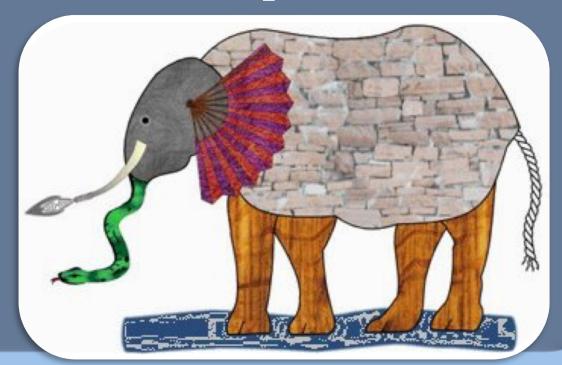
• Keep an eye on the bigger picture



CHIA - Technical Premise

• Keep an eye on the bigger picture

 Possible that the hydrologic system is more than a mere sum of parts



CIA – Where does it fit in a CHIA ? Delineate Cumulative Impact Area (CIA)

Define Baseline Hydrologic Conditions Develop Material Damage Criteria Estimate Cumulative Impact Magnitudes

CHIA Findings

Identify Hydrologic Concerns within CIA

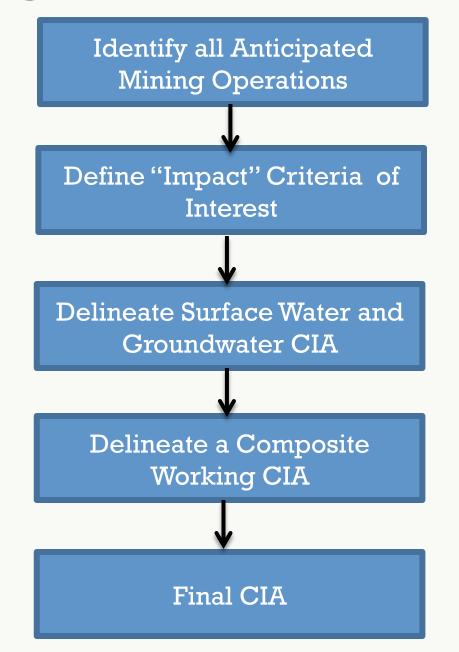
CIA Definition

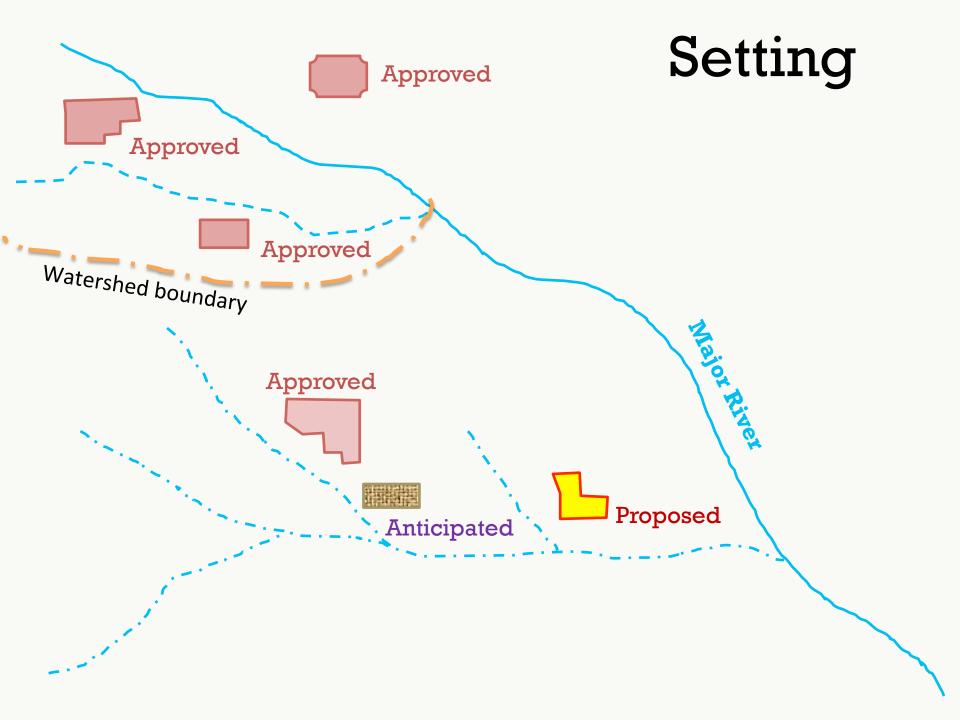
• 30 CFR 701.5

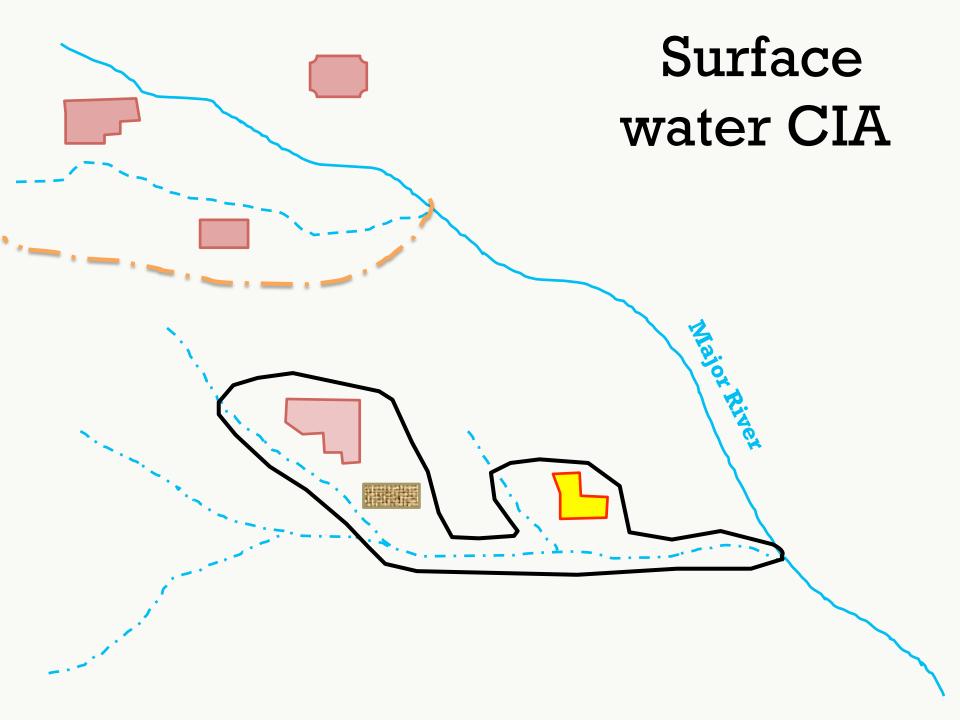
 Cumulative Impact Area (CIA) means the area, including the permit area, within which impacts resulting from the proposed operation <u>may interact</u> with the impacts of all anticipated mining on surface- and ground-water systems

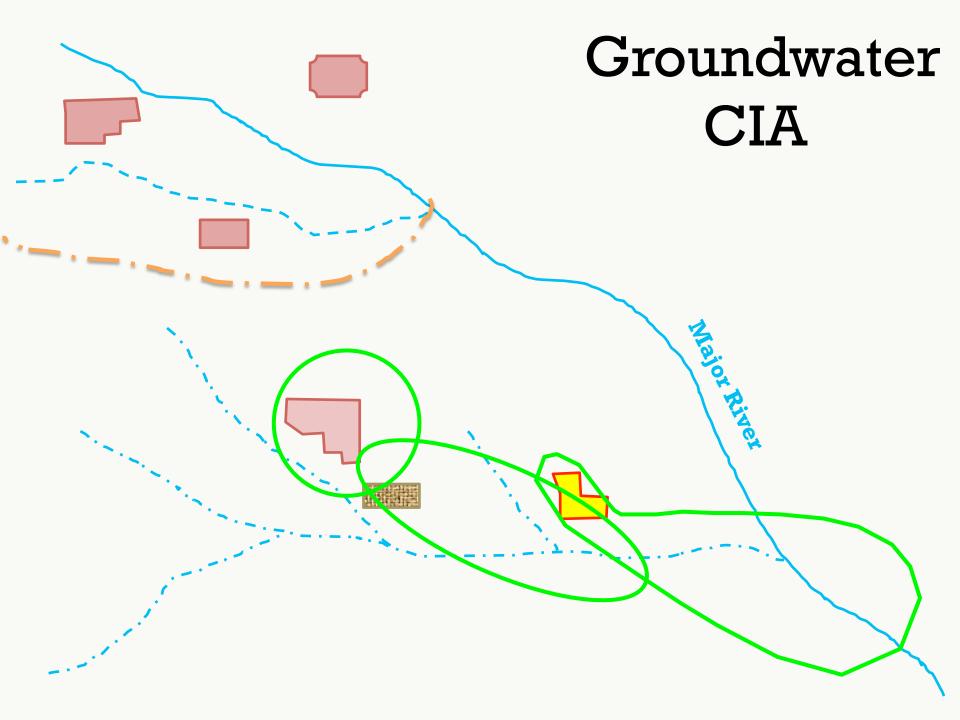
Cumulative - Both spatial and temporal Impact - Measurable change

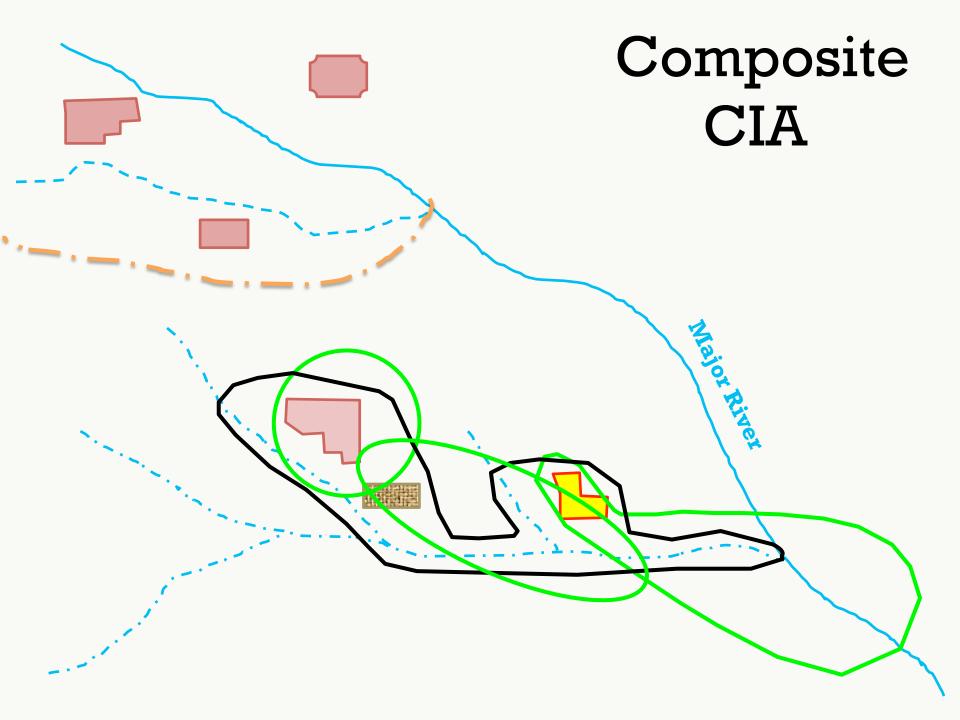
Delineating a CIA - Recommended Steps

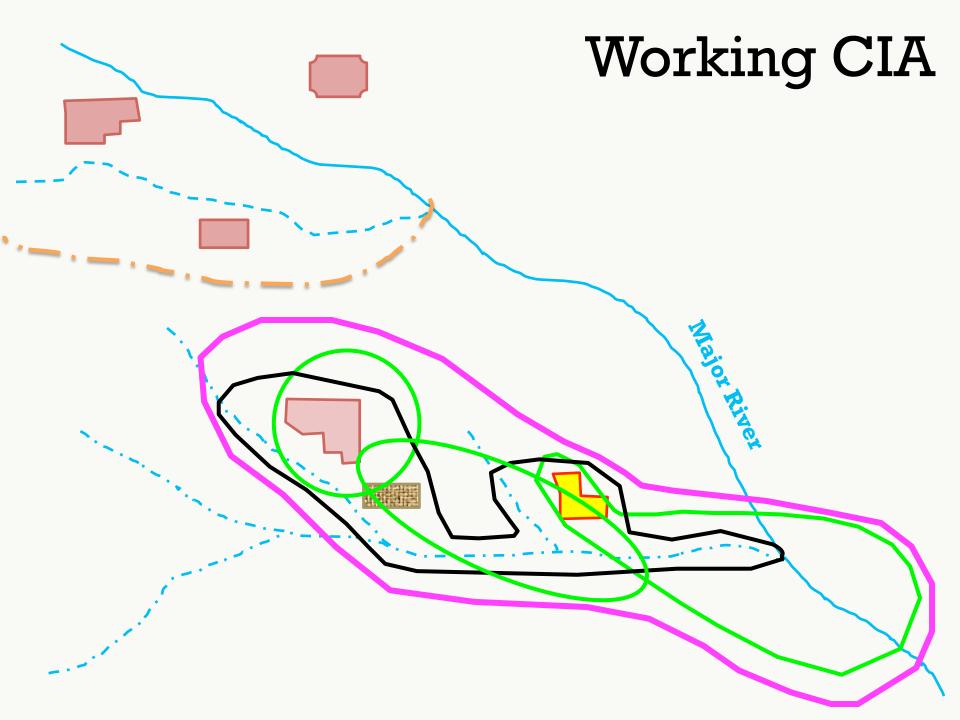












General Approaches

Combinational Approach

 Combine the predicted effects from individual mine PHCs

Independent Approach Independent hydrologic analysis using raw data from the mine permits

Tools Available – OSMRE TIPS

Surface Water

ArcGIS – Watershed delineation

HEC RAS –Runoff

RUSLE 2 – Soil erosion

SEDCAD- Runoff /sediment

Aquachem – Water quality

Geochemist's Work Bench

Groundwater

MODFLOW – Groundwater flow

MT3D – Contaminant transport

Aqtesolv – Aquifer testing

Tips for a Defensible CIA

Multiple lines of evidence

- Site monitoring and modeling
- Effects of similar adjacent mines with monitoring data
- Analytical equations and numerical modeling

• Be conservative

- Account for uncertainty
- Sensitivity analysis (Worst case vs. reasonably possible case)
- Consider the transport of a conservative tracer constituent
- Honor hydrologic concerns

• Delineating a CIA can be iterative



• OSMRE, 1985, Draft Guidelines for Preparation of a Cumulative Hydrologic Impact Assessment (CHIA)

 OSMRE, 2002, Permitting Hydrology: A Technical Reference Document for Determination of Probable Hydrologic Consequences (PHC) and Cumulative Hydrologic Impact Assessments (CHIA)

 OSMRE, Mid Continent Technology Development and Transfer Team, 2007, Technical Reference for the Mid-Continent Region : Hydrologic Consideration for Permitting and Liability Release

Thank You!



In theory, theory and practice are the same. In practice they are not!

