

Multi-hazard analysis of abandoned coal-mines

Al Heib Marwan

▶ To cite this version:

Al Heib Marwan. Multi-hazard analysis of abandoned coal-mines. EGU General Assembly 2023, Apr 2023, Vienne, Austria. 10.5194/egusphere-egu23-13325. ineris-04231016

HAL Id: ineris-04231016 https://ineris.hal.science/ineris-04231016

Submitted on 6 Oct 2023

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers. L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.

Multi-hazard analysis of abandoned coal-mines

Marwan Al Heib. Marwan.alheib@ineris.fr

L'Institut national de l'environnement industriel et des risques

Abstract.

Nowadays, most coal mines in Europe are already closed or are in a state of liquidation. However, the problem concerning the abandoned coal mines and their influence on the environment is still a central objective of the mining industry and coal regions in transition. After the end of the exploitation, numerous disturbances can occur. Mines operators, local authorities and decision makers face multihazard and multi-risks related to mine closure. Land and especially planning for a proper old mining site rehabilitation require better tools to apprehend the multiplicity of hazards and constraints.

The objective to improve risk assessment by creating a new methodology to treat a global and multihazard related to abandoned coalmines instead of each hazard separately and study the interaction between the hazards related to post-mining areas.

The mining hazards concern: ground movement, hydrologic hazards, self-heating, soil and water pollution. One hazard can trigger another one. Different tools such as a global matrix, fault tree, etc. for identifying the hazard interaction. The hazard interaction matrix was built, figure 1 shows a tentative view of interactions that phenomena in the columns (source phenomenon) may have with phenomena in the rows (target phenomenon). Figure 1 also shows indicative interactions between source phenomena and target phenomena according to 4 levels of interactions: No known case of interaction between phenomena (white colour), Low (yellow), Medium (green) and High (red). The final adopted interactions are based on the feedback and the deep discussion between experts. This approach will help the mining actors to improve and design the mitigation measures facing the multihazard impact and consequences.

	Subsidence	Localised	Generalized collapse	Crevice	Settlement	Slope movement	Rock falls	Hydrological disturbances	Pollution	Gas emissions	lonizing Radiation emissions	Induced seismicity	Combustion
Subsidence													
Localised collapse													
Generalized collapse													
Crevice													
Settlement													
Slope movement													
Rock falls													
Hydrological disturbances													
Pollution													
Gas emissions													
lonizing Radiation emissions													
Induced seismicity													
Combustion													

Figure 1. Interaction matrix of different hazard related to mine closure