

Changes in the methane emissions and hard coal output in the Brzeszcze mine (the Upper Silesian Coal Basin, Poland)

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Abstract: The paper presents the variability of methane emissions in mining excavations in the Brzeszcze mine (Poland) against the background of hard coal output, geological and mining factors. The geological structure of the Upper Silesian Coal Basin (USCB) is very diverse. The Brzeszcze coal deposit is located close to the large and permeable Jawiszowice fault which increases the methane hazard during mining activities performed close to this fault. The overall decrease in hard coal output (1988–2018) has coincided with a rapid increase in methane emissions (1997–2018). Throughout the study period, hard coal output decreased threefold from 3.9 to 1.2 million Mg annually. Coal extraction in high methane content beds (e.g. 510, 405/1, 364, 352) increases the total methane (CH₄) emission into mining excavations, aggravating the methane hazard due to the high explosiveness of the gas. To protect miners, coal workings need to be continuously ventilated, taking the harmful gas out of the mine (ventilation air methane emission) or methane needs to be captured by underground methane systems (degassing). Every year, over 34 million m³ of CH₄ is captured by the drainage systems and over 70 million m³ CH₄ (average) is discharged through ventilation shafts into the atmosphere. The presence of the large, permeable regional dislocation, the Jawiszowice fault zone, shaped the methane concentration in the fault vicinity, when the highest methane emissions during coal mining was studied.

Keywords: methane emission, the Upper Silesia Coal Basin, hard coal production, ventilation air methane, the Brzeszcze mine

INTRODUCTION

The Brzeszcze mine is located in the Upper Silesian Coal Basin (Poland) in the Małopolska and Silesia voivodeships (provinces) (Fig. 1). The Upper Silesian Coal Basin (USCB) is the largest coal basin in Poland, and one of the largest in Europe. It covers an area of 5,600 km² in Poland and 1,900 km² in the Czech Republic (Kędzior 2009). The USCB sedimentary basin was formed during the Variscan orogeny. At the end of the Permian period, the denudation and weathering processes

of uplifted Paleozoic strata began. In the Miocene period, marine transgression took place in the USCB area. The Upper Carboniferous strata was developed in an area with lush plants and trees after the sea retreated. Thick and continuous loam layers were deposited directly onto the Carboniferous strata, preventing methane and other gases from being naturally released directly into the atmosphere. The thickness of the Carboniferous strata exceeds 6,000 m (Bałuk & Wyrwicki 1972, Kotas 1990). Hard coal production is one of the most strategic branches in the economy

and power production in Poland. Almost 50% of the energy produced comes from hard coal power plants. Poland is the biggest hard coal producer in Europe, but Germany is the biggest hard coal consumer for power production (93 TWh produced from coal). Poland, with 79 TWh, is in second place (Euracoal 2019). Coal from USCB is derived from increasingly deeper beds every year, a trait characteristic of underground coal mining. In 2000, the average depth of extraction was 600 m, ten years later it was 700 m, and the depth is increasing by 8–10 m every year. In the last year of studies (2018), the average depth was 788 m (Szlązak et al. 2013, Report 1995–2018). In the Brzeszcze mine, the deepest level of coal production is at 640 m below the sea level (900 m below the ground surface) (Report 1995–2018, Tauron – internal report). Deeper coal production is related to an increasing methane hazard. Deeper developed beds, rich in CH₄ (higher methane content) are

the prevailing source of increasing total methane emissions in the Brzeszcze mine and in the entire Upper Silesian Coal Basin (e.g. Dreger & Kędzior 2019). Underground coal mining is characterised by the occurrence of many natural hazards. The most important and dangerous at the same time are rock bursts, tremors, fire hazard, coal dust explosion, water hazard and, as studied in this paper, methane hazards. Unfortunately, in many cases these hazards occur, making the coal production very dangerous (e.g. Trenczek 2016, Szlązak et al. 2020). Methane occurrence in coal bearing formations is connected with organic substance transformation processes (diagenesis phase) into lignite and further, into hard coal (catagenesis phase). During sedimentation and tectonic processes, peat and lignite were covered by younger deposits. Thick overburden, greater depths, pressure and temperature transformed lignite into hard coal.

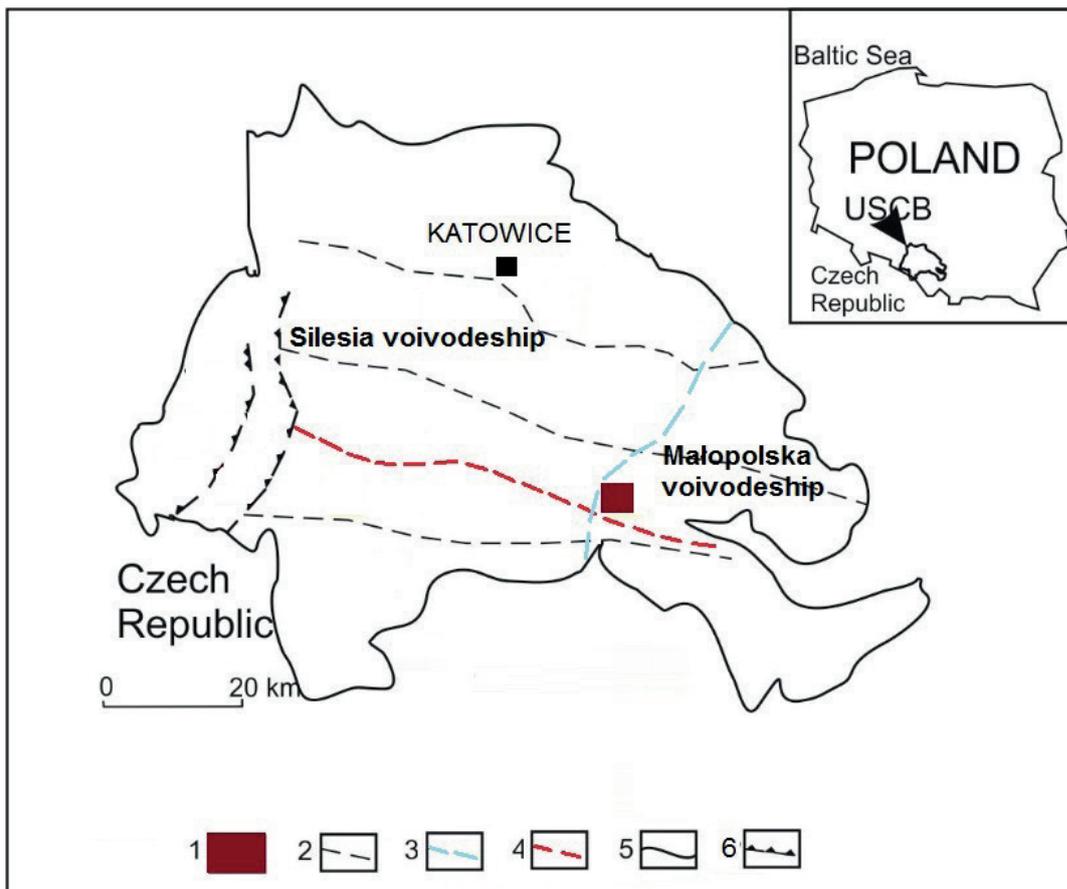


Fig. 1. The Brzeszcze coal mine location: 1 – Brzeszcze mine, 2 – faults, 3 – Silesia and Małopolska boundary line, 4 – the Jawiszowice fault, 5 – the USCB boundary, 6 – overthrusts

Methane accumulated in coal-bearing series especially due to the sorption properties of microporous coal substances and also due to the impermeable or poorly permeable overburden which prevented the migration of gases to the surface, contributing to the differential saturation of CH₄ in coal deposits (e.g. Hunt 1979, Kozłowski & Grębski 1982, Honysz 2015, Krause 2019).

The hard coal output since the 1990s to the present day has been significantly and constantly decreasing. In the 1990's, coal production exceeded 120 million Mg annually and had more than halved by 2018 to 54 million Mg. In the mid-nineties, 65 coal mines were active in the entire area of the Upper Silesian Coal Basin. Due to coal reserves depletion, financial issues or tough geological and mining conditions many coal mines were closed or merged with neighbouring plants. From the mid-nineties to 2018, the number of working mines dropped to 25 (Dreger & Kędzior 2019, Kędzior & Dreger 2019, Report 1995–2018). In the similar period from the mid-nineties to the present day, the methane emissions from all working coal mines in the USCB oscillated between 700 and 900 million m³ of emitted CH₄ per year. The highest amounts of methane released into coal workings were recorded in 2017, when 950 million m³ were emitted (Report 1995–2018, Dreger 2019, Dreger & Kędzior 2019, Kędzior & Dreger 2019).

The purpose of this paper is to show the causes and effects of changes in methane emissions in the Brzeszcze mine. These changes are shown against the background of coal production, geological and mining factors. The studies of methane release changes were made for the 1997–2018 time period, during which coal production entered coal seams with higher methane content and when a constant decline in hard coal output was observed. As a result, the Brzeszcze mine has been struggling with one of the highest methane emissions in the entire Upper Silesian Coal Basin.

METHODOLOGY

The paper presents the variabilities of absolute methane emissions, ventilation air methane emissions, outgassing (1997–2018) and hard coal production (1988–2018) in the Brzeszcze mine in the south-eastern part of the USCB. The description of methane emissions and hard coal production was

taken from official geological documentation/internal reports prepared specifically for the Tauron Wydobycie – Brzeszcze mine (Tauron – internal report). The data comprise: geological structure of coal deposits, stratigraphy, lithology, tectonics, methane emissions, methane content and overall hard coal output. Supplementary data were used from *Annual Report (for the years 1994–2018) on the state of basic natural and technical hazards in the hard coal mining industry* (Report 1995–2018) published annually by the Central Mining Institute (Główny Instytut Górnictwa) in Katowice and *The Accident Statistics* (State Mining Authority 2019) published by the State Mining Authority (Wyższy Urząd Górniczy) in Katowice.

The natural methane concentration in coal (*methane content*) was measured for the gas conditions assessments required by Geological and Mining Law, 2011 and Regulation of the Ministry of the Environment 2013. The measurements were carried out in mine workings (coal samples collected from 3.5–4.0 m deep wall boreholes) and using deep boreholes drilled from ground surface (a small number). Methane concentration was measured by vacuum degasification and calculated as m³ of CH₄ per one Mg of coal^{daf} (*daf* – dry and ash free coal substance).

The balance of the absolute methane emission of the coal mine Q_{me} is based on the sum of ventilation air emission (Q_v) and outgassing (Q_o):

$$Q_{me} = Q_v + Q_o,$$

where:

Q_{me} – the absolute/total methane emission [m³/min, million m³/year],

Q_v – the ventilation air methane (VAM) emission [m³/min, million m³/year],

Q_o – the outgassing/methane drainage [m³/min, million m³/year].

The VAM emission Q_v contains the average volume of methane which was released into the ventilation air flowing in mine workings, diluted with mining air and taken out of the mine by underground ventilation shafts. The volume of CH₄ in the air flow is measured by methane sensors. The outgassing Q_o refers to the average volume of captured methane from the underground methane drainage network, measured by gas/methane detectors in the methane drainage pipelines released from the ventilation area (Koptoń & Wierzbiński 2014).

The specific methane emission (Q_{sp}) refers to volume of emitted methane with every single extracted Mg of coal, and is given as m^3/Mg :

$$Q_{sp} = \frac{Q_{me}}{P_c},$$

where:

- Q_{sp} – specific methane emission [m^3/Mg],
- Q_{me} – the absolute/total methane emission [m^3/min , million $m^3/year$],
- P_c – the hard coal output [Mg/day , million $Mg/year$].

STRATIGRAPHY, LITHOLOGY AND TECTONICS

The geological structure of the Brzeszcze coal deposit consists of Quaternary, Neogene (overburden) and Carboniferous (coal bearing strata) deposits. Coal beds are found at 40 to 1,150 m below ground level and coal seam thickness is variable.

Carboniferous

The Upper Silesian Sandstones Series (USSS) was deposited discordantly upon the Paralic Series and it is the first lithostratigraphic unit of the continental Carboniferous coal bearing strata in the USCB (Jureczka & Kotas 1995). The coal bearing strata has been prospected to 1,150 m below ground level, where the bottom of the 510 coal seam occurs. There are 31 documented coal seams in the Brzeszcze coal deposit. For the coal deposits in the Brzeszcze mine, the Doktorowicz-Hrebniński & Bocheński division was applied (Doktorowicz-Hrebniński & Bocheński 1952):

- Westphalian C – *Łaziska layers* (coal seams group 200),
- Westphalian B – *Orzesze layers* (coal seams group 300),
- Westphalian A – *Ruda layers* (coal seams group 400),
- Namurian B-C – *Saddle layers* (coal seams group 500),
- Namurian A – *Poruba layers* (coal seams group 600).

Poruba layers consist of siltstones and mudstones interbedded by fine-grained sandstones and a few thin coal seams. The thickness of the Poruba layers has not yet been established, but the highest thickness found by deep drillings is

275 m. The most important prospected coal seam, 610, is not currently exploited.

Saddle layers are the thinnest complex documented in the Brzeszcze coal deposit. The thickness varies from a few to 20 m. Layers developed as concise fine and medium grained sandstone, with the currently exploited coal seam 510. The bottom of the 510 coal seam forms the bottom of the Saddle layers.

Ruda layers are represented by a siltstone-sandstone complex with a thickness of 120 m. Middle and fine-grained sandstones were deposited in lower parts of the complex, beneath the 407 coal seam. There are six documented seams – 401 is now operated, 405/1, 405/2 and 407 were exploited in the past, but 404 and 416 have never been used for coal extraction.

Orzesze layers are found over the entire Brzeszcze coal deposit with their thickness increasing from the east (375 m) to the west (545 m), with average thickness of 500 m in the central part of the deposit. The Orzesze layers were developed as siltstones, mudstones and sandstones with numerous coal seams. There are 19 documented coal seams, with 15 operating in the past, but now only coal bed 352 is being exploited.

Łaziska layers are built mainly of fine, medium and coarse-grained sandstones, with minor occurrences of siltstones. The thickness of these layers is very diverse, but the largest thickness – over 275 m – was found in the northern part of the deposit. Of coal seams of the 200 group, only coal seam 215 was mined.

Neogene (Miocene)

Neogene (Miocene) deposits are represented by loams, shale loams with sand inserts. The thickness of Miocene formation is strictly dependent on the shape of the eroded Carboniferous top surface. In Carboniferous elevated parts, Miocene deposits have the lowest thickness (16 m), whereas in the rest of the area, Miocene thickness is higher – 188 m in the north and up to 252 m in the southern part of the area.

Quaternary

Quaternary deposits cover the entire study area, with thicknesses varying from 6.5 to 39.0 m. Most of the deposits occur as clays, sands and gravels.

Table 1

Main fault characteristics (Tauron – internal report)

Longitudinal direction	Throw size / drop direction / dip
I western fault	SSW–NNE / 0–15 m / 60–70°
I eastern fault	SSW–NNE / 1–15 m / 65–70°
II eastern fault	SSW–NNE / 25–90 m / 45°
III eastern fault	SW–NE / 3–90 m / 50°
IV eastern fault	SW–NE / 0–30 m / 50°
Fault close to seam 327	N–S / 0–20 m / 65°
Latitudinal direction	Fault zone width / drop direction / dip
I northern fault	30–80 m / N / 85°
II northern fault	1–15 m / N / 85°
Jawiszowice fault	400 m / consists of 3 dislocations > 1100 m drop

The Brzeszcze mine area is located in the fault zone within the Main Syncline, which is an extended synclinal structure running in a NW–SE direction and cut by numerous faults.

The Brzeszcze coal deposit is located in the up-throw of the Jawiszowice fault zone, where coal seams to the depth of 300–500 m below the ground surface were naturally degassed (Fig. 2). Fault tectonics is a very important factor in the entire USCB, influencing the distribution of methane concentrations. The thirteen main dislocations (faults) were found in the area of the Brzeszcze coal deposit. The most important faults are presented in Table 1. The regional, large-size dislocations such as Jawiszowice (Brzeszcze

mine), Bzie-Czechowice (Silesia mine) or Książ (Mysłowice-Wesoła mine) fault zones drop the coal seams with high methane content according to the throw direction – southwards (Kędzior et al. 2013). The regional dislocations in the USCB are Variscan structures that are still active (Teper & Sagan 1995).

The width of the Jawiszowice fault zone is (the southern boundary of the deposit) very large – 400 m. It consists of three smaller faults with a total throw of over 1,100 m. In addition to the 13 main faults, there are many numerous smaller dislocations with throws between 0.5–11 m (Tauron – internal report, Tauron Brzeszcze mine website, Kędzior et al. 2013).

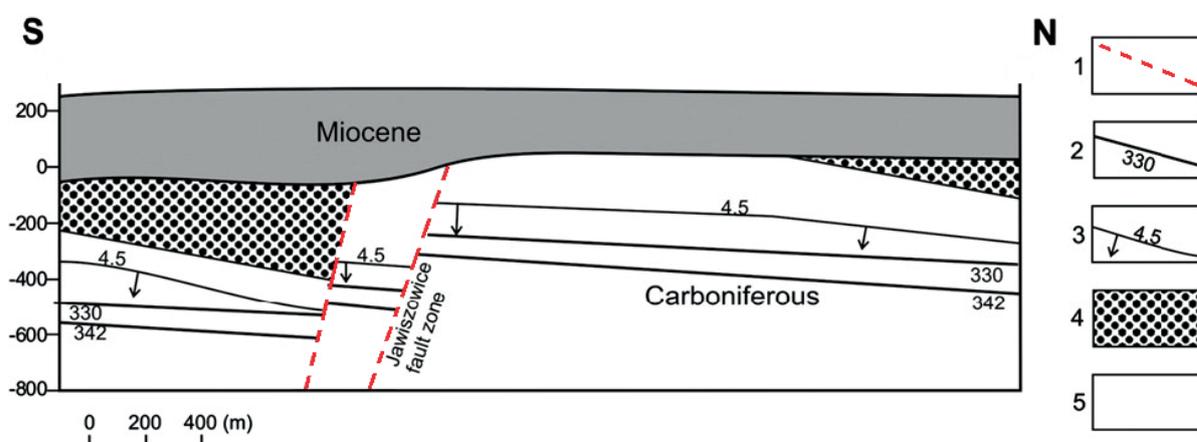


Fig. 2. Schematic cross sections with variations of methane content in Brzeszcze coal mine (Kędzior et al. 2013): 1 – fault zones, 2 – coal seam with identification number, 3 – line of methane content with arrow indicating the direction of increasing values, 4 – Cracow Sandstone Series, 5 – remaining series of the USCB Carboniferous system. Source materials: Archive of Polish Geological Institute

METHANE CONDITIONS AND THE LAYOUT

Methane occurs in coal in two forms. In the prevalent, sorbed state, methane is combined with coal physically and chemically due to, *inter alia*, the van der Waals molecule effect. Methane which has not accumulated in coal micropores migrates through cracks and pores in coal seams and surrounding rocks as a gas in its free state. Methane is released into mining excavations as a result of mining activities which disrupt the pressure equilibrium in the coal seam (Lamberson & Bustin 1993, Noack 1998, Kotarba 2001, Su et al. 2005, Krasue & Smoliński 2013, Szlązak et al. 2014, Ju et al. 2016). The research conducted in the Central Mining Institute's Experimental mine Barbara revealed that most of methane emitted to coal workings (60% average) comes from goafs, overmining and undermining coal seams, but only 40% of CH₄ is emitted from operating longwalls (Krause 2019). All methane emitted during and after mining activities is called coal mining methane (CMM). Even after mine closure, methane can be still emitted to the abandoned coal workings from cracks, fissures, and goafs. The highest methane emissions are observed during current mining works and one month after work liquidation (e.g. Krause & Karbownik 2019). The most intense and constant emission of methane occurs during mining and related works in longwalls and in the vicinity of goafs. The longwall liquidation period lasts from 1 to 3 months and the volume of emitted methane drops to 20–40% in relation to the extraction period. After coal mine closing processes, the total methane emission to the goafs lasts approximately 15 years, constantly decreasing and eventually vanishing completely, but the CH₄ emission from the unmined seams can last 20 years. (Krause & Pokryszka 2013, Koptoń & Wierzbinski 2014, Duda & Krzemień 2018, Krause 2019).

The progressive concentration of coal production (longer walls, increasing extraction from one wall) contributes to the increase in methane emissions into coal excavations. The slowdown of coal production at greater depths, where methane content and gas pressure are higher, causes an increase in CH₄ emissions (Krause & Łukowicz

1999). Greater concentration of coal extraction increases the real methane hazard (Borowski 1969, Cybulski & Myszor 1974, Krause 2019, Szlązak et al. 2020). The methane hazard is one of the most widespread natural dangers in Polish and global underground hard coal mining (e.g. Krause & Smoliński 2013, Lu et al. 2017, Molayemat & Mohammad Torab 2017, Duda & Krzemień 2018, Dreger & Kędzior 2019). Methane is an odourless, colourless, and tasteless gas, lighter than air, it displaces oxygen from the atmospheric air, making it non-breathable. Due to the low oxygen content in the mining atmosphere, miners can suffer from impaired mobility, difficulty in breathing, loss of consciousness and even death (e.g. Honysz 2015). CH₄ is also a highly explosive gas when its concentration in the air reaches 5–15 % (e.g. Kozłowski & Grębski 1982, Frączek 2005, Honysz 2015). To describe the methane hazard, four categories are distinguished in Polish underground hard coal mining regulations. Each category describes the volume of methane [m³] in one Mg of dry ash free coal substance [*daf*] (Tab. 2) (Regulation of the Ministry of the Environment 2013). Unfortunately, there have been many accidents in the history of Polish coal mining as a result of the ignition and explosion of methane. Some of them are listed in Table 3. Automatic methane measurement systems are obligatory in underground coal workings with II, III and IV category of methane hazard to measure CH₄ concentration in the air mixture. When methane concentration in the air exceeds 2%, all electric devices are shut down to prevent sparking from roadheaders etc. miners are also equipped with personal methane meters, which emit an acoustic signal when CH₄ concentrations are dangerous. The methane concentration in the air flow duct is determined by methane meters and air samples used for laboratory analysis. Polish health and safety regulations require methane concentrations below 1% in waste air current and less than 0.75% in vent shafts (Regulation of the Ministry of the Environment 2013, Honysz 2015, Report 1997–2018). Methane is also a potent greenhouse gas that contributes to global warming, both as a result of human activities (cattle farming, cattle breeding, industry) and natural gaseous emissions like peatlands (e.g. Warmuziński 2008, Kirschke et al. 2013, Ghosh et al.

2015, Kholod et al. 2020, Swolkień 2020). Methane is a 25 to 36 times stronger heat absorbent than carbon dioxide, but it persists in the atmosphere for up to 15 years, while CO₂ persists for up to 100 years (Warmuziński 2008, Yusuf et al. 2012, Kędzior 2015, Kholod et al. 2020).

Table 2

Methane hazard categories in Polish hard coal mining (Regulation of the Ministry of the Environment 2013)

Category	Methane content [m ³ CH ₄ /Mg coal ^{daf}]
Methane-free	<0.1
I	0.1–2.5
II	>2.5 ≤ 4.5
III	>4.5 ≤ 8.0
IV	>8.0 (or methane and rock outburst occurred)

Table 3

Selected accidents in Polish mining caused by methane explosions (Report 1997–2018, State Mining Authority)

Coal mine	Fatalities/injured	Year
Borynia	6/17	2008
Wujek-Śląsk	20/34	2009
Krupiński	3/11	2011
Mysłowice-Wesoła	5/25	2014
Murcki-Staszic	1/–	2016

Carboniferous strata are represented by alternately lying sandstones, mudstones and siltstones with inserts of coal seams. Methane occurs both in its adsorbed form in coal seams, and in free form in coal seams and surrounding rocks. When the underground ventilation system works efficiently, the CH₄ released from coal seams and surrounding rocks goes directly to the ventilation shaft and is “unnoticeable” to the miners. Shallow coal beds and rocks are mostly free of methane. As the depth increases, the pore volume decreases and methane content in surrounding rocks decreases too. But if the rock mass is subject to seismic activities and relaxation processes, methane can accumulate in such rocks as sandstones (Krause & Łukowicz 1999, Krause 2005, 2019). The methane content in Carboniferous rocks (sandstones) that accompany coal seams became an important factor when the extraction of the 510 coal seam began in the Brzeszcze mine. The complex of

compact sandstone occurs above both the 510 coal seam and the non-extracted 416 coal seam with high methane content (>8 m³ CH₄/Mg coal^{daf}) on the 512 production level. The commencement of coal extraction from seam 510, with roof caving, resulted in the disruption of the sandstone package structure and the release of methane, which migrated to higher layers (secondary accumulation), or caused the accumulation of methane in the exploited longwall (Turek 2007, Tauron – internal report). Coal seams are characterised by low porosity and permeability, around 1–3 mD, but the sorption capacity is sufficient to absorb more than 20 m³ CH₄/Mg coal (Kotas 1994, Konopko 2010). The varied and complex geological structure of the Upper Silesian Coal Basin is reflected in the shape of the vertical methane distribution patterns. In general, two types of vertical patterns were recognised – the northern and the southern (Kędzior 2009, Szlązak et al. 2017). In the north, the absence of a hermetic Miocene screen results in the outgassing of the coal seams to the depth of 600–1,000 m. At higher depths, the methane concentration increases rapidly (primary CH₄ zone). The southern pattern is characterised by two methane zones with higher methane concentrations. In the topmost of the Carboniferous coal bearing strata, below the thick Miocene cover, secondary accumulation of CH₄ is present (>4.5 m³ CH₄/Mg coal^{daf}). Methane migrated from deeper parts of the strata and mixed with microbial methane. Deeper, the high methane zone becomes thinner, however at the depth of 1200 m methane content in coal seams increases again, to over 4.5 m³ of CH₄/Mg coal^{daf} (primary zone) (e.g. Kotas 1994, Kotarba 2001, Kędzior 2009, Kotarba & Pluta 2009). At the depth of 2,000 m and more, rising temperature reduces the sorption capacity of coals (Kędzior 2009).

Studies and analysis carried out in the Brzeszcze coal deposit revealed that methane content in coal seams increases from east to west. Seams operated deeper and located further from the Jawiszowice fault (in northern areas of the deposit) are characterised by lower methane accumulation due to the limited impact of the Jawiszowice fault and the lower CH₄ content in the deeper beds. The highest methane accumulations were found in the vicinity of the Jawiszowice fault (in the up-throw

wing) the largest discontinuity in the Brzeszcze mine area (Tauron – internal report). The occurrence of dislocation zones and related areas with weakened and relaxed rock structures favour the high methane emissions during mining activities and can remodel the horizontal and vertical CH₄ distribution in the Carboniferous profile. Faults and rock breaks can also be a natural pathway for the migrating methane. These features are characterised for many coal basins worldwide (e.g. Noack 1998, Thielemann et al. 2001, Karacan et al. 2008, Karacan & Olea 2014, Szlązak et al. 2014, Molayemat & Mohammad Torab 2017, Mohtasham Seyfi et al. 2018).

The distribution of methane content is strictly connected with stratigraphy. In the shallow topmost Carboniferous strata, methane was not found – Łaziska layers and Orzesze layers down to coal seam 327 are free of methane, naturally degassed in the geological past. The Łaziska sandstones with high porosity and permeability are the reason of natural coal seams degassing in the upper parts of the deposit (Kędzior et al. 2013). In deeper Orzesze layers, coal seams with high methane content occur only in the bottom part, with the highest CH₄ accumulation in seams 347 and 352 (>7 m³ CH₄/Mg coal^{daf}). Extremely high methane content was found in the Ruda and Poruba layers, where the highest result

was recorded: 21.5 m³ CH₄/Mg coal^{daf} in the deepest, 610 bed in the close vicinity of the Jawiszowice fault. The highest methane content coal seams occur in the range of 1,000 m of the fault, proving the high permeability character of the Jawiszowice fault. The average methane content for the entire Brzeszcze coal deposit is 6.546 m³ CH₄/Mg coal^{daf} (Tauron – internal report).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Hard coal output

The historical data for the Brzeszcze mine shows hard coal output from 1988 to 2018 (Fig. 3). The overall production trend is decreasing, with two increase periods. In 1988, the coal output was the highest within the research period – 3.85 million Mg. In 1993, coal extraction dropped to under 3 million Mg/year and then constantly but slightly decreased to reach 2.09 million Mg of extracted coal by 2003. One year later, the output was a little higher – 2.41 million Mg, but in succeeding years it decreased from 1.73 million Mg (2005) to 1.03 million Mg in 2010. During the next two years (2011–2012) coal production rose over 70 % in comparison to 2010. In 2015, the lowest coal production was recorded – only 0.76 million Mg. During the entire coal output research period (1988–2018) the Brzeszcze mine extracted 65.19 million Mg of coal.

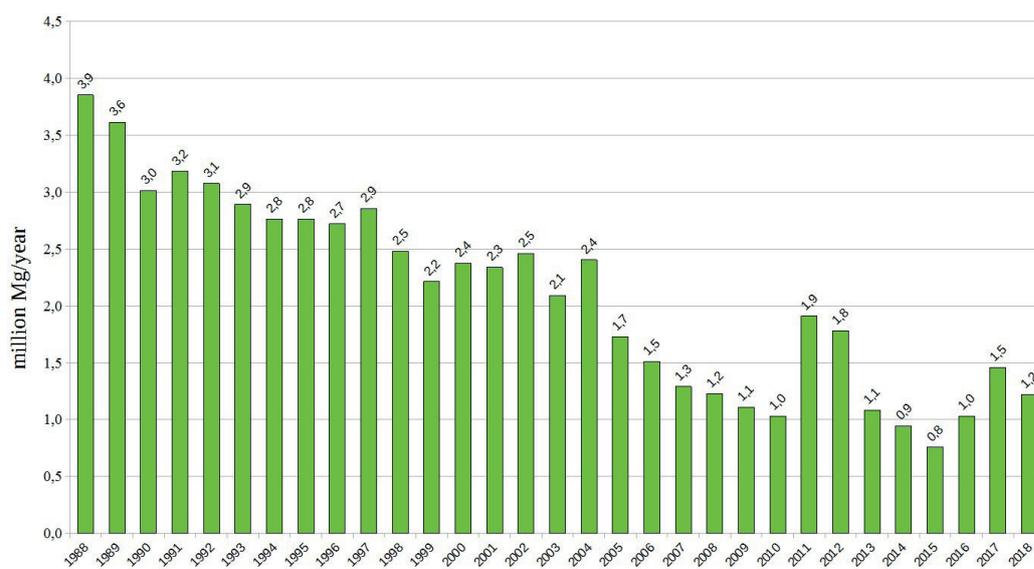


Fig. 3. The hard coal output in 1988–2018 in Brzeszcze mine (Tauron – internal report, Report 1995–2018)

In 2000–2004, the Brzeszcze mine carried out mining operations in the 347, 349, 352, 353, 356, 364, 401, 405/1, 510, 610 coal seams (Tab. 4). In 2004–2016/2017, production took place in coal seams: 352, 364, 401, 405/1, 510 between 740 and 900 m below the ground surface. Since 2016/2017 only two coal seams have been operated (364 and 510). Hitherto, the wall length in the 364 coal seam was 250 m, in future years the length is designed at 200 m with the average wall run set at 900–800 m. The 510 coal seam is located between 740 and 1,000 m below ground level. The walls, operating between 740 and 900 m levels, are characterised by 750–1,000 m wall runs. Below 900 m, the designed longwall run oscillated around 1,400 m. The longwall length in the 510 coal seam varies from 160 to 200 m with a coal seam thickness 1.1–7.5 m (Tauron – internal report, Tauron Brzeszcze mine website). Throughout the entire research period (date range for operating walls is 2004–2018/19) the longwall heights (1.4–4.5 m), lengths (145–250 m) and runs (280–1,452 m) changed depending on the year, the coal production level (depth) and the type of coal extracted (coal seam group). There is no correlation between mining factor changes and coal production depth or stratigraphy.

In the Brzeszcze mine, hard coal is extracted under very unfavourable methane conditions, mostly classified as IV category of methane hazard (Regulation of the Ministry of the Environment 2013) where CH₄ can be released very easily during mining activities. In the past, the coal was

extracted from methane-free, naturally degassed depths – 170, 230, 260 and 360 m in the northern part of the deposit. Historical sources state that in 1964 the first large methane emission to coal excavations was reported – 23.23 million m³ in a year due to mining activities started at the depth of 430 m below ground level (Tauron – internal report). The vertical distribution of methane accumulation (the average values) shows that highly methane bearing seams (>4.5 m³ CH₄/Mg coal^{daf}) occur at the approx. 450 m below ground level and deeper (Fig. 4). During the coal seam relaxation processes caused by coal mining, methane was emitted to coal excavations, aggravating the methane hazard. In effect, total CH₄ emissions more than doubled, to 54.41 million m³ in 1974 (Tauron – internal report). In the vertical profile, methane content in seams increases with depth (Fig. 4). The methane content gently increases to 900 m below the ground level, where most of the CH₄ has accumulated – over 20 m³ CH₄/Mg coal^{daf}. At greater depths, a decrease in methane accumulation in coal is observed. The methane content decreases to 14–15 m³ CH₄/Mg coal^{daf} at 1,000 m below the ground level and the CH₄ accumulation remains constant at deeper parts of the deposit (Fig. 4). Coal mining activities carried out close to the Jawiszowice fault resulted in methane emission increases. The highest total CH₄ emission was recorded (124.80 million m³ in 1997) when coal was mined in the close vicinity of the fault. When the coal mining activities moved further from the fault, total CH₄ emissions generally decreased.

Table 4

Mining level characteristics (Tauron – internal report, Tauron Brzeszcze mine website)

Mining level [m below ground level]	Elevation [m above sea level]	Coal bed access
109 (closed)	+153.40	215, 301–318
170 (closed)	+92.20	215, 301–334
230 (closed)	+35.60	215, 301–346
360 (ventilation)	–96.40	334–346
430 (ventilation)	–171.50	305–364, 401–416
512 (ventilation)	–248.60	334–364, 401–416, 510, 610
640 (main extraction level)	–378.00	334–364, 401–416, 510, 610
740 (extraction/auxiliary level)	–478.00	334–364, 401–416, 510, 610
900 (extraction/auxiliary level)	–640.30	346–347, 352–364, 510, 401–416, 610

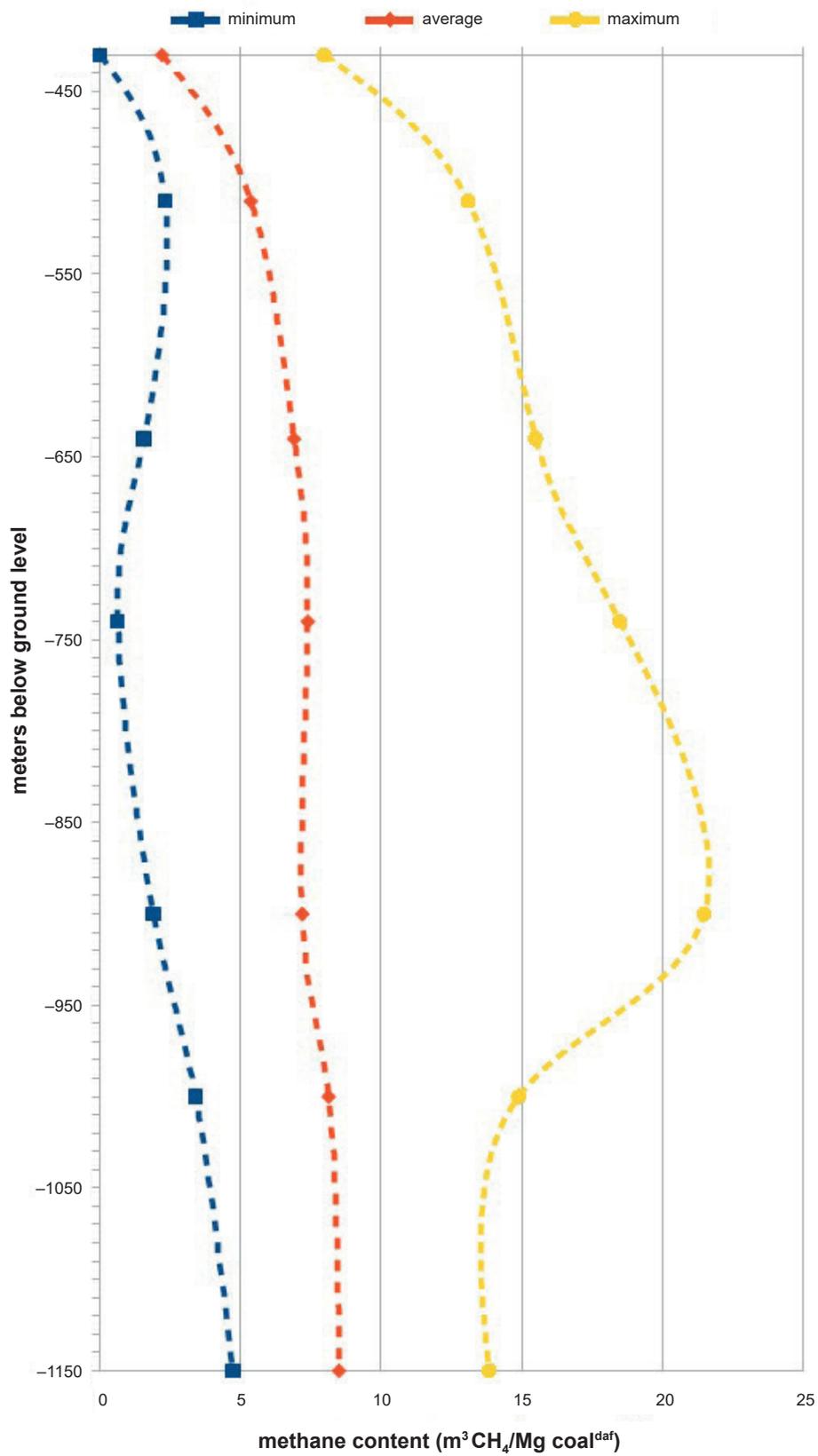


Fig. 4. Simplified vertical distribution of the methane content in the Brzeszcze mine (Tauron – internal report)

Absolute methane emissions

These studies cover the 1997–2018 time period, when the Brzeszcze mine changed the model and structure of its coal production. Since 1997, the Brzeszcze coal mine has been working as an individual enterprise. In previous years, the Brzeszcze mine was combined with the Ruch II Jawiszowice, but after coal resources depleted (to 512 production level), Ruch Jawiszowice II was closed. In the late 1990's, the Brzeszcze coal mine decreased the number of operating walls – from 14 to 2, extending its length to 250 m and the wall run to 400–1,400 m at the same time (Tauron – internal report). These changes improved the coal output from one wall, but the total hard coal production decreased every year. The methane emission variations have changed twofold. Methane emissions into coal excavations increased due to output concentration from one longwall – longer walls and faster mining activities (underground preparations, roadheaders works and coal exploitation) favours the release of CH₄ from relaxed coal and surrounding rocks to the operating coal workings (Krause & Łukowicz 1999, Turek 2007, Krause 2019). On the other hand, total methane emissions have decreased due to the substantial decrease in total coal production (Figs. 3, 5) (Krause & Łukowicz 1999, Turek 2007, Tauron – internal

report). In the period studied (1997–2018), the absolute methane emission did not change significantly. From 1997 to 2005 a constant but gentle decline was observed – from 124.80 to 101.04 million m³/year (Fig. 5). In the following years (2006–2009), an increase in total CH₄ emission was recorded. In 2006–107.37 million m³ of methane was released into mine excavations. Three years later, the emission increased by 13% to 121.65 million m³ of methane. In succeeding years (2010–2015), the total emission dropped again, from over 116 million m³ to 75.61 million m³ in 2015. It was the lowest, recorded volume of emitted CH₄ in the entire research period. During the last three years of covered by the studies, the volume of released methane increased, to more than 100 million m³ in 2018. The main reasons for the slight decrease of CH₄ emission during the research period were preparatory works limitation and total coal output decrease. An additional cause was the closure of the 510 coal seam by putting dams (in 2012) at the 740 production level, due to an endogenous fire (Tauron – internal report).

In recent years, coal extraction operations were carried out at a greater distance from the Jawiszowice fault, and at greater depths (in lower methane bearing seams), which caused a reduction in methane emissions (Fig. 5) (Krause & Łukowicz 1999, Tauron – internal report, Report 1997–2018).

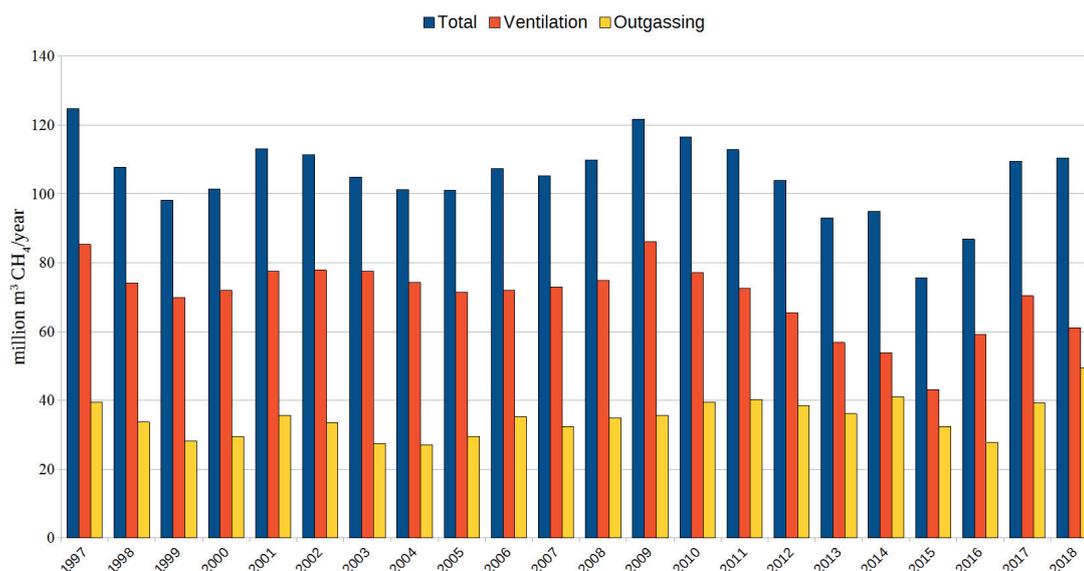


Fig. 5. The absolute methane emission (total), VAM emission and outgassing in Brzeszcze mine in 1997–2018 (Tauron – internal report)

During the same period (1997–2018) the total methane emissions in the Upper Silesian Coal Basin constantly increased. From 1998 to 2008, CH₄ emissions increased from 722.18 to 880.9 million m³. After that, there was a four-year period (2009–2012) when methane emissions dropped to 828.24 million m³, but in succeeding years, up to the end of the study, the absolute methane emission increased constantly, exceeding 900 million m³ in 2015 (Report 1997–2018, Dreger 2019, Kędzior & Dreger 2019).

Ventilation air methane emission, outgassing and specific methane emission

All methane released into mine excavations (CMM) needs to be utilised in order to keep the mining atmosphere free of methane and safe for conducting operations. The easiest and quickest way is to discharge the “spent”, warmed up and enriched in gases (e.g. CH₄) air mixture out of the mine, or to a place in the ventilation network where it does not pose a danger to the workers. The underground ventilation network is constantly at work, replacing spent, warmed up air mixture rich in methane and other gases with a new, colder and fresh one. The air exchange processes not only helps to keep the atmosphere free of methane, but also ensures that air temperatures are as low and comfortable as possible (Frączek 2005, Honysz 2015). The second, very useful and often applied way to keep a working mine free of CH₄ is degassing (methane drainage), which leads to the drainage of as much of the coal-beds gases as possible (e.g. Karacan et al. 2011, Obracaj & Swolkień 2016). The collected methane can be used in internal mining processes to produce heat or to cool things, it can be sold to external customers or released to the atmosphere (e.g. Frączek & Frączek 2004, Karacan et al. 2011, Szlązak et al. 2014, Szlązak 2015). Beside ventilation air methane and degassing, CH₄ can be captured from virgin (unmined) coal seams – coal bed methane (CBM) (90–98% of CH₄) or from abandoned coal workings when methane is still being emitted from diffuse vents, cracks or fissures (Kozłowski & Grębski 1982, Honysz 2015, Duda & Krzemień 2018, Krause & Karbownik 2019, Kholod et al. 2020, Coal Mine Methane Sources). The methane emitted or produced during mining activities (CMM) can be utilised in many ways, providing benefits

such as: reducing greenhouse gas emissions, increasing mine safety or delivering valuable fuel for power and heat generation. CMM is gathered by drilling small diameter boreholes from: underground working faces, during coal preparatory works and exploitation (66%), from goafs (32%) and pre-mining drainage (2%). An underground pipeline system delivers the collected gas mixture to surface degasification stations. The collected gas mixture, rich in CH₄, can be used in VAM gas enrichment, power, heat production or cooling, or it can be injected into natural gas pipelines. Not all of the methane gathered is used. In the Upper Silesian Coal Basin, methane use efficiency is around 55–60%, with the rest of the unused gas being released directly into the air, contributing to greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions (Karacan et al. 2008, Karacan et al. 2011, Patyńska 2013, Obracaj & Swolkień 2016, Dreger 2019, Kędzior & Dreger 2019, Swolkień 2020). The CBM drainage supports the forthcoming exploitation under much safer conditions, in partly degassed/drained coal seams. These types of action also bring valuable environmental benefits such as reducing greenhouse gas emissions and providing a source of energy (e.g. Chunshan et al. 2019).

Coal bed methane for power generation is extracted in the USCB region on a small, regional scale. A gas-powered unit has been installed in Gilowice (in the municipality of Miedźna, region of Silesia), where since 2016 PGNiG (Polish Oil and Gas Company), in partnership with the Polish Geological Institute, has been carrying out the “Geo-Methane” CBM research project (Jureczka et al. 2018). The unit is operating at the Gilowice-1 borehole site, producing electricity for the Tauron Distribution power grid. The purpose of the Geo-Methane experimental project is to explore the applicability of hydraulic fracturing to CBM production prior to coal exploitation in a given area. Thanks to this project, future coal mining will be carried out under safer methane conditions. The test production run by the Polish Oil and Gas Company in 2017 yielded close to 900,000 m³ of gas. The CBM reserves in the USCB are estimated at 170 billion m³ (PGI 2018, PGNiG News 2019, Wojsa 2019).

In the Brzeszcze mine, the breakdown between VAM emission and outgassing is around 65/35. The research period began in 1997, when 85 million m³ of CH₄ was emitted directly into

the atmosphere due to the VAM emission process (Fig. 5). Over the next 11 years (1998–2008), the volume of the released methane varied from 69.95 to over 77 million m³ per year. In 2009, an increase was noticed (86.04 million m³) – it was the highest VAM emission volume in the entire research history. In subsequent years (2010–2015), the volume of methane emissions into the atmosphere halved to 43 million m³ in 2015. Until the end of the study period (2016–2018) VAM emission increased, but it did not exceed 71 million m³.

In the Upper Silesian Coal Basin ~25% of the methane emitted is captured by underground drainage (outgassing), while the remainder (75%) escapes directly into the atmospheric air as VAM emission (Dreger 2019, Dreger & Kędzior 2019, Report 1997–2018). In the Brzeszcze mine ~35% of released methane is captured in outgassing processes. Methane has been captured directly from coal seams with high methane content – 352, 364, 510, abandoned excavations and goafs. During the entire research period (1997–2018), the annual degassing volume fluctuated between 27 and 40 million m³ of captured methane (Fig. 5). From 2003 to 2011, an increase in degassing was observed – from over 27 to 40.27 million m³ of collected CH₄. After that period, degassing varied from 27.68 to 41 million m³ of CH₄. The highest volume of captured methane was recorded in the last year of the study period (2018), when almost 50 million m³ was collected by the underground

drainage system. The Brzeszcze mine used to sell or transfer the collected gas to, *inter alia*, a chemical plant located in the vicinity of the mine or used it in coal boiler burners. At present, all of the collected methane is sold to a nearby heat and power plant. The methane use efficiency in the Brzeszcze mine is the highest in the entire USCB, ranging from 95 to 100% (Nawrat et al. 2006, Tauron – internal report).

The real methane hazard in working mines can be shown in terms of the specific methane emission. It is the total methane emission related to the overall hard coal output given as m³ CH₄/Mg coal. From 1997 to 2004 the specific CH₄ emission varied from 42 to 50 m³ CH₄/Mg coal (Fig. 6). In the following years, the absolute methane emission was at a similar level, but hard coal output was decreasing. As a result, the specific CH₄ emission increased from 58 m³ CH₄/Mg coal in 2005 and was almost doubled in 2010 when 113.09 m³ of CH₄ was emitted for every single Mg of coal extracted. In the period 2011–2013, the specific methane emission decreased but during the last 5 years of the study period the emission fluctuated between 75 and 100 m³ CH₄/Mg. In the entire Upper Silesian Coal Basin, the specific methane emission has been constantly rising every year due to greater methane emissions from USCB coal mines, with coal output decreasing at the same time. Since 2014, over 14 m³ of CH₄ is being emitted per one Mg of coal (Dreger & Kędzior 2019).

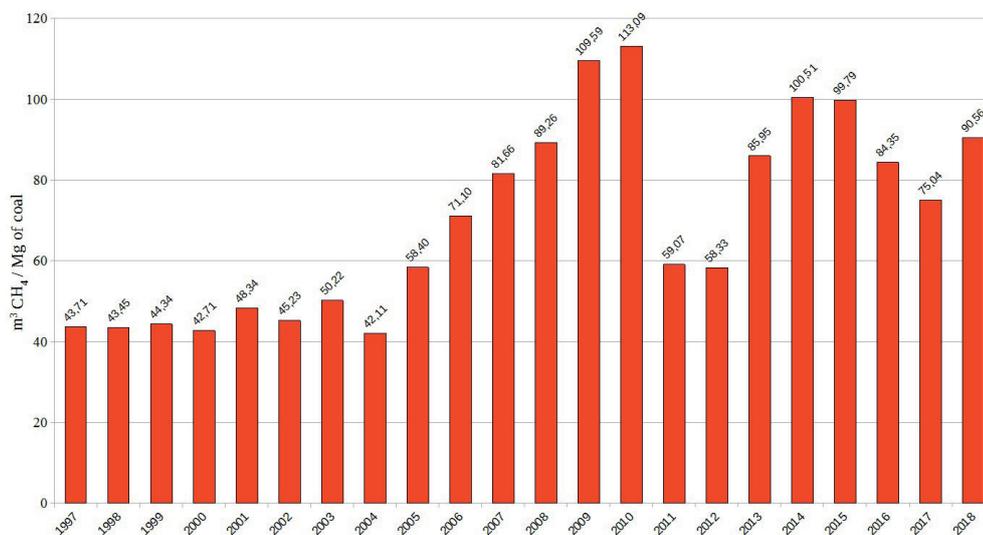


Fig. 6. Specific methane emissions in the Brzeszcze mine in 1997–2018 (Tauron – internal report)

SUMMARY

The Brzeszcze mine produces hard coal for power production from the Brzeszcze coal deposit located in the Upper Silesian Coal Basin in Poland. The upper coal seams, which were depleted in the past, were free of methane or the CH₄ content was too low to pose any real danger. Now, the Brzeszcze coal mine is characterised by one of the highest methane emissions into coal workings in the entire USCB. The most important natural factors forming methane content and emission are the lithology of the Carboniferous coal bearing strata (the upper parts of the deposit were naturally degassed due to the highly porous Łaziska sandstones) and fault zone occurrence (Jawiszowice). The methane distribution in the coal deposit has mainly been shaped by the Jawiszowice fault – the regional dislocation which has oriented the coal bearing strata according to the throw direction – southwards. The high permeability of the Jawiszowice fault and secondary methane accumulation in the beds are reflected in higher methane concentrations in seams close to the dislocation. Mining activities, such as preparatory works or coal extraction, carried out in the seams located close to the Jawiszowice fault, are burdened by high methane emissions into the mining excavations from coal, surrounding rocks, and the underlying and overlying strata. Further from the fault, the CH₄ content decreases. Mining works located further from the Jawiszowice fault and on greater depths, where CH₄ content is lower (deeper than 740 m below ground level) are characterised by lower methane emissions into mining excavations. The mining factors (longwall heights, runs and lengths) are of minor importance and have no measurable effect on the volume of methane emissions. There is no correlation between mining factor changes and coal production depth or stratigraphy. The analysed period covered the years 1998–2018 for coal production and 1997–2018 for methane emissions. The overall hard coal output was reduced threefold from 3.9 to 1.2 million Mg/year, while the absolute/total methane emission from coal seams usually exceeded 100 million m³ annually. The reduction of coal production, combined with high volumes

of methane released into coal workings every year, results in the high specific methane emission values (over 40 m³ CH₄/Mg coal).

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