Geology & Nonrenewable Mineral Resources

Chapter 15 Miller

Land Use: How are Resources Extracted

■ Geologists research and identify potential sites

Mining 3 forms





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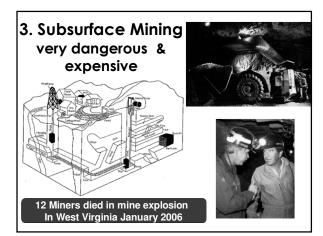
Mountaintop Removal

- The practice of blasting off the tops of mountains so machines called draglines can mine coal deposits.
- Mountaintops are dumped into nearby valleys and streams to create "valley fills," converting mountain landscapes covered in hardwood forests into fields of sparse grass.
- West Virginia, Kentucky and Virginia.
- Over 1,000 miles of streams have been buried by strip mine waste in Appalachia
- 75% of West Virginia's streams and rivers are polluted by mining and other industries.



Policy Issues with Mountaintop removal

- → In 2002 the Bush administration rewrote the "Clean Water Act" so that it explicitly allowed mining companies to dump overburden into streams
- → "Surface Mining Act" banned mining with 100 feet of a stream, this has been "clarified" by the administration to allow mining to occur at the stream level
- → Between 1985 and 2001 700 miles of streams and 400,000 acres of watershed have been affected



1872 Mining Law

- Allows any mining company to take valuable minerals including gold, silver, and uranium from public lands without royalty payment to the taxpayer -unlike other mining industries that extract coal, oil or natural gas.
- Gives away public minerals, offers public land for sale at \$5 an acre -- 1872 prices
- Applies to over 270 million acres of federal land, almost 1/4 of all the land in the U.S., or 2/3 of the federal government land
- Companies are not required to clean up their mining waste
- The U.S. Department of Interior estimates that there are 550,000 abandoned mines with a cost of \$70 billion to clean them up.

Since 1900 the per capita use of nonrenewable mineral resources in the U.S. has increased dramatically



Recycling aluminum cans produces

