This report is a compilation of field measurements collected from 1955 to 1967 for administration of projects submitted under Public Law 220 which provided for the control of mine waste where necessary to conserve anthracite resources. It is not a uniform inventory or complete inventory, however, the available information on the location and extent of mine pools and location and the amount of mine drainage is valuable for use in the future planning and development of the anthracite region (Fig. 1).

The compilation of data is shown on a 1:24,000 scale and one 15-minute quadrangle maps. The location of each pool is shown in Figure 2. On each map, the base of the formation enclosing the anthracite-bearing rocks (base of Portsville Formation) is outlined by a dotted line and the base of the outcrop of the lowest anthracite bed which has been mined or is now being mined is outlined by a dashed line. In the Northern field, they nearly coincide, but in the Eastern Middle, Western Middle, and Southern Anthracite fields there are coal beds which are presently uncontaminated to mine in the area shown between the two outcrop lines. Solid lines on each map indicate the approximate outline of the pools of water contained in closed sections of underground mine where they are known to exist. Overflow or discharge points where the mine water appears as the land surface is shown and the corresponding hydrologic information is tabulated on the explanation where known.

In the Northern Anthracite field, from the forest city to Nesquehoning, the coal-bearing structure is indicated as being between the outcrops of the lower Red Ash and the No. 3 domane anthracite beds. These locations were determined by recent geologic mapping between Nesquehoning and Pottsville, and from older work of several organizations for the area north of Pottsville. The location of the mine coal beds was determined from field inspection and aerial photographs and the shoreline of the underground pools was obtained from structure maps and mine-pool atlases. No mine-water discharges were determined periodically.

In the Eastern Middle Anthracite field from White Haven to west of Nesquehoning and Haines, few field inspections have been made and the data is less current. Correlation of mine beds and outcrops are incomplete. The location, extent of mining and altitude of the mine-water pool levels are in many cases reported information. Only a few of the mine discharges have been measured.

The Southern Anthracite field, from Jim Thorpe on the Lehigh River to north of Harriman on the Susquehanna River has been outlined using either the Lehigh Valley No. 4 or No. 6 coal beds as outlining the limits of mining; which, in most areas in the Lehigh Valley No. 6 bed. The location and extent of the mine-water pools were reasonably well known and all of the largest discharge points were visited and most have been measured.

The Southern Anthracite field from Jim Thorpe on the Lehigh River to north of Harriman on the Susquehanna River has been outlined using either the Lehigh Valley No. 4 or No. 6 coal beds in the western half and by the Back Mountain coal which is sometimes called the No. 4. The extent of both the mining and the pools were determined from the mine-structure maps and the pool-level measurements. However, where there were no records available for many of the small older mines, only their discharge sites have been shown.