# "Rozbark" Mine.

#### **HISTORY**

The liquidated mining plant located in the Bytom district of Rozbark. Operating in the years 1863-2004. For several dozen years it existed under the name "Heinitz-Grube. In 1971 it was connected with "Łagiewniki" mine and from 1999 it was called ZG "Bytom II". This plant is known for one of the biggest disasters of Silesian mining. In 1923, coal dust exploded, leading to the deaths of 145 miners.

### **GEOLOGY**

In the geological structure Quaternary, Triassic and Carboniferous deposits are involved. The Carboniferous layers in the southern part of the deposit dip to the north, near the outcrops at an angle of over 30°. In the central part near the basin axis, the seams lie almost horizontally. To the north, they rise at an angle of up to 10°. The extent of the Carboniferous layers of the deposit is approximately consistent with the direction of the basin axis and has a WNW-ESE course with local deviations resulting from tectonic disorders. Both the Carboniferous deposits and Triassic deposits, lying in their overburden, are cut by numerous faults, among which the faults of the N-S and WSW-ENE directions predominate. These are faults often with high discharges from approx. 30 to 220 m and a plane inclination of 60-90°. These large faults are accompanied by smaller faults, with discharges from several dozen centimeters to several meters, creating tectonic zones with the larger ones. The main faults are:

- "Radzionkowski" fault, with a drop up to 220 m,
- "Andaluzyjski" fault, with a drop up to 80 m,
- "Centralny" fault, with a drop of approx. 75 m,
- "Lompy" fault, with a drop of about 30 m.

## MINING

In the "Rozbark" mining area seams 405, 414/1, 414/2, 416, 417, 418, 419 (Rudzkie layers), 504, 507, 510 (Siodłowe layers), 615 and 620 (Porębskie layers) were exploited at depths from 215 to 730 m. The thickness of the seams ranged from 1.0 to 8.5 m.

## SINKHOLE THREAT

Exists and is associated with the extraction of shallow zinc, lead and brown iron ore in most of the area. Another danger are improperly liquidated abandoned mining shafts.