„Gliwice” Mine.

HISTORY

Mining plant operating within the administrative boundaries of the city of Gliwice and neighboring municipalities: Sośnicowice, Pilchowice, Rudziniec and Zbrosławice. The origins of the mine date back to 1901, when 16 mining fields belonging to William Suermondt and several entrepreneurs from Rhineland were combined. The exploitation began in 1911. Until 1945, the mine was called "Gliwitzer Grube", and from 1945 – "Gliwice". In March 2000, the mine was closed down.

GEOLOGY

In the geological structure Quaternary, Tertiary, Triassic and Carboniferous deposits are involved. The thickness of the Carboniferous overburden ranges from 40 to 440 m. The "Gliwice" coal mine deposit has a complicated geological structure. The tectonics and structure of the deposit can be described as folded, with a large proportion of discontinuous dislocations. The basic structural-tectonic direction is the meridional direction along which the fold and syncline axes run, as well as axes of tectonic disorders. The main Gliwice dislocation spreads over many inversion faults with a drop of up to 310 m and over the folds. The meridian fault set includes two scissor dislocations and single gravitational faults. The block construction is enriched by three transverse faults dropping layers to the south, with small discharges.

MINING

In the “Gliwice” mining area in the years 1911-1999, seams 618, 620, 622, 624, 625, 702, 705, 712,720, 803, 804, 805, 807, 808, 822, 823, 827, 830/1, 833, 833/ 1, 834/1, 834/2, 835, 837, 838, 839, 842, 843, 843/2, 843/3, 844/1, 845, 846, 848 were exploited at a depth of 184-700 m. The thickness of extracted seams ranged from 0.4 to 3.0 m.

SINKHOLE THREAT

Due to deeply exploited coal seams, there are no sinkhole threat in the area of the former "Gliwice" mine.