

„Jaworzno” Mine – hard coal mine located in Jaworzno, Silesia Voivodeship.

History

The mine was founded by Count Moszyński in 1792. It belonged to the State Treasury (successively: Polish, Austrian, Duchy of Warsaw, Free City of Krakow and again Austrian). From 1871 it belonged to Gwarectwo Jaworznicke, from 1921 to joint-stock company Jaworznicke Komunalne Kopalnie Węgla In 1942 it was taken over by Energieversorgung Oberschlesien A.G. In 1945, it joined the Krakow ZPW, from 1 January 1947 it belonged to the Jaworznicko-Mikołowski ZPW, from 1 October 1982 - to the Coal Mine Association in Mysłowice. The names of the mine were also changed: The name Fryderyk August (Friedrich August) given by the Austrian authorities was changed in 1919 to Piłsudski, during the war of 1939-1945 it returned to the name Friedrich August. The mine was also called Paulina or Helena after the main mining shaft. In 1945, the Piłsudski, Jan Kanty and Leopold mines were merged and named Jaworzno. From 1 January 1947, the Sobieski mine was incorporated into the Jaworzno mine. From January 1, 1954, the former Jan Kanty mine together with the banked and open-pit mines were transformed into a separate mine under the name of the Paris Commune, and the rest of the Jaworzno mine was named Bierut. On April 1, 1957, the Sobieski mine was shut down and became a separate mine. January 1, 1963 - the Bierut and Kościuszko mines were merged and called Jaworzno. On January 1, 1973 - the Sobieski mine was again incorporated into the Jaworzno mine. Currently, it is part of Zakład Górniczy "Sobieski" founded on November 4, 1998 on the basis of the production assets of the Jaworzno mine, initially as Zakład Górniczo-Energetyczny Sobieski Jaworzno III.

Geology

In the geological structure Quaternary and Carboniferous deposits are involved. Sediments of Quaternary deposits have a thickness up to 5 m. These are so-called weathered Carboniferous sandstones and Quaternary fluvioglacial clays of variable range. Below the Quaternary sediments are the Carboniferous deposits represented by the Łaziskie layers. They are built of staggered sandstone and shale shoals, between which coal deposits of group 200 are located. Sandstone dominates in the lithological profile of the Łaziskie layers. Their percentage share is around 70%. These sandstones are characterized by low mechanical strength and relatively high porosity. These features mean that the ceilings of mining excavations made in them have relatively significant collapse susceptibility. In the Pastwiska shaft at a depth of approx. 25 m, a loam series ceiling with a thickness of approx. 15 m was found. Carboniferous layers in the area under review are dipping northeast. Their course is disturbed by numerous tectonic dislocations that were encountered in underground excavations. The main faults have a SW-NE direction and significant 45-100 m throws and throw layers in a southeast direction. Tectonic dislocations are the reason that outcrops of seams 203 and 204 locally appear on the Carboniferous ceiling.

Mining

In the mining area of the Jaworzno mine seams 202, 203, 204, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210 were exploited with thicknesses ranging from approx. 1.5 to 4 m in the depth zone from 0 to 650 m below ground level.

Sinkhole threat

Exists on the surface in the areas where the coal was extracted in the depth ranging from 0 to 100 m. Such exploitation was carried out in seams: 202, 203, 204, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210 (Łaziskie layers) mainly in the central and north-eastern part of the mining area by joining the mining operations in the Jan-Kanty Coal Mine. In the central and north-eastern part of the Mining Area in the past, numerous discontinuous surface deformations have arisen associated with shallow coal mining in the form of sinkholes and funnels caused by the reactivation of old shallow goafs.