

ANALYSIS OF RISK FACTORS FOR UNDERGROUND COAL GASIFICATION

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Abstract:

The purpose of this article is to determine the environmental impacts of underground gasification on the population and to analyze the risk of underground coal gasification (UCG) activities using selected risk assessment methods. Coal gas is a regular part of coal deposits and its extraction also allows the use of coal deposits that cannot be extracted by traditional methods. These technologies bring both positive and negative aspects. The paper points out the risk analysis, hazard identification and assessment during the operation of UCG technology using a risk graph and a risk matrix. Identified risks to workers that cannot be reduced should be taken into consideration and appropriate safeguard should be used. For each risk, it is necessary to inform employees about regular education and training. From worldwide experience with this technology, it is possible to analyze risks in Slovakia. Actual gasification produces polluting gases such as carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, hydrogen sulphide, hydrogen sulphide, nitrogen oxides, tar and ash, and creates a risk that may occur on and under the surface of the site depending on the geological and hydrogeological structure of the deposits. Possible measures to mitigate the adverse effects are proposed for the implementation of this technology. Coal is still one of the main domestic primary energy sources. Currently, only 5 out of 19 deposits in the Slovak Republic are used. Underground gasification could increase the use of Slovak coal and brown coal deposits.

Key words: *analysis of risk, coal gas, environment, polluting gases, underground coal gasification*

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE WORK

UCG – Underground Coal Gasification
CBM – Coal Bed Methane
UN – United Nations
EU – European Union
PAHs – Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons
BTEX – comprising benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene and xy-lene
HBP a.s. – Hornonitrianske bane Prievidza, a.s. – Slovakia's largest mining company
BERG – Faculty of Mining, Ecology, Process Control and Geotechnologies, Technical University of Košice
ENO – Nováky brown coal power plant, Slovakia

INTRODUCTION

Coal gas, an essential component of which is in particular methane, is produced during the process of coalification and is a natural part of every coal basin. The extraction of coal releases 60 to 80% of the gas bound in coal, which remains in the mining area, thus its exploitation is necessary for safety reasons. Gas is extracted from coal bed and is used for heating of mining operations, coal drying, power generation, and so on. Degassing is a normal part of coal mining. In the past,

the extracted gas was regarded as waste, but currently, it is regarded as a by-product.

If the bed is not mined and there is a sufficient amount of gas, the gas from the seam is mined by the means of boreholes – a technology known as coal bed methane – CBM (or coal seam methane, coal seam gas). The success of mining depends on the natural permeability of the seam. In case of insufficient permeability, it must be artificially enhanced. The extracted gas normally contains more than 80% of methane. The gas composition, particularly the methane content, is decisive for its use. It is commonly used to produce electricity, but with a high content of methane, over 90%, its use is the same as for natural gas and the gas is pumped into pipelines [1, 2].

UCG is also a technology for gas recovery in situ. The principle is based on the existence of at least two wells (often a series of wells), namely, injection and production wells, drilled into the coal bed. After ignition of the seam, the oxidizer is blown into the injection borehole and low to medium calorific gas is gathered by the production well. In the bearings, chemical reactions similar to those in conventional gasifying generators run. The extracted gas has a diverse quality which is dependent on the quality of coal, the type of oxidant and coping with the process [3, 4].

The coal gas is a common part of the coal deposits. At the present extraction methods which also allow the use of coal deposits, which are not recoverable by conventional methods are also used. When obtaining gas from coal deposits, they could have several poisoning components that negatively affect the environment. Overall, it is possible to divide pollutant effects during underground coal gasification (UCG) and the extraction of methane from coal. We can divide negative effects into the impacts on the geological environment, water pollution in the gas treatment and pollution during drilling operations. Based on the multi-annual research on the UCG at the Faculty BERG, Technical University of Kosice, in Slovakia mining in Bane Cigel, company HBP, Inc. Prievidza is proposed for this technology [5].

The UCG is a transformation of heavy, liquid fuels into gaseous fuels which occurs in a coal bed. The gasification of coal under high temperatures causes decomposition of organic substance and tar, gas, cinder and ashes are produced. During the UCG controlled burning occurs under the ground in the coal seam [6, 7].

As already mentioned, at least two wells are injected into the coal layer (injection and production). Through the injection well, the layer is burned with gasification medium. By the second – production well the produced gas gets to the surface, see Figure 1 [8, 9].

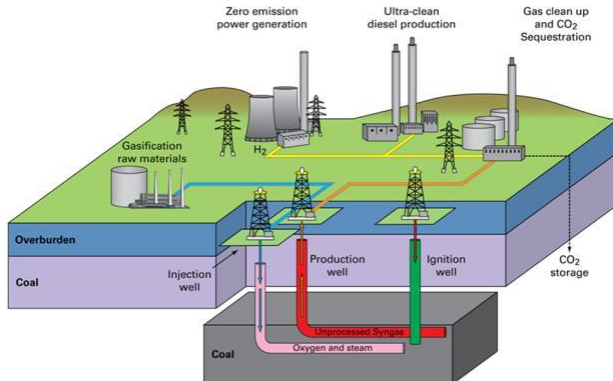


Fig. 1 Scheme of UCG technology for power generation
Source: [5].

The main advantages of the techniques mentioned include reduction of two major greenhouse gases namely methane and carbon monoxide. All the technologies for capturing of methane are appreciated these days, as methane is emission gas which has up to 20-times greater effect in the atmosphere than CO₂. Current research of CBM and UCG technologies is also aimed at consumption of CO₂. In the case of UCG technology, no emission gas is consumed, but the idea of bringing UCG and CBM technologies together is interesting, as well as the possibility of CO₂ storage in the incurred cavity after coal gasification [10, 11, 12].

UCG technology is used at the present in the People's Republic of China (the 1980s to present) and Australia (1990s to present). There are the largest UCG programs currently undergoing in China. The sixteen trials are carried out or currently operating since the late 1980s. For gasification are used abandoned galleries of coal mines. The injection and production wells are made by vertical boreholes drilled into the seam. To improve the production of hydrogen is used as a system of alteration air and steam injections.

Several companies are applying UCG syngas also due to government encouragement to diversify coal utilization and approach.

At the present UCG gas is used for ammonia and hydrogen production as well as for cooking and heating. Some announced plans are for a liquid fuel production facility fed by UCG with methanol and DME as products. The UCG centre at the China University of Mining and Technology, Beijing, is also testing UCG in abandoned coal mines. A technical centre for UCG has been set up in the University of Beijing, and technical exchange of information on UCG is taking place in the UK [13].

From 1997 through 2003 the Chinchilla project was made in Chinchilla, Queensland, Australia. It was the largest UCG project to date in the West part of Australia. Design and operation of the UCG plant were used with the help of company Ergo Exergy Technologies Inc., Canada (Ergo Exergy). The Chinchilla generated power production and liquid fuels production using gas-to-liquid technology, such as Fischer-Tropsch synthesis. The process plant is used to condition the gas to satisfy the strict requirements of the gas turbine [14].

More security is the goal of all decisions to increase the performance of a successful organization when designing manufacturing processes and managing human resources. Safe and functional complex systems can ensure the integrity of the quality circle so that the results will be a product of a quality that will allow its saleability [15].

The risk assessment should be carried out to identify potential operating hazards. Also, all employees must be trained and informed of the potential dangers of work [16].

When assessing the degree of threatening – as a negative phenomenon – it is necessary to determine the probability of its occurrence and to assess the extent of the possible consequences due to the effect of the negative phenomenon, i.e. to assess the risk.

It is then necessary to assess whether the risk is within an acceptable range. The manufacturer is obliged to:

9. remove or minimize threats,
10. design measures to control risks that cannot be eliminated.

Inform the user of residual risk machine: design the machine in such a way that even in the event of its malfunctioning, there are no risks in operation.

In the last years we can find significant progress in the evolution of underground gas technologies and it is connected with technology evolution such as more accomplished technologies in adjustment of underground coal gasification products, new methods of drilling, environmental thinking of the society, ratification of Kyoto Protocol and with it connected support of clean technologies within programs of EU and UN. In the case of an appropriate choice of underground gas deposit, it is important to know the storage, economical and geological conditions of the concrete coal deposit. Overall for correct consideration of underground coal gasification it is necessary to validate such factors as for example: depth of seam placement (bed, layer), thickness of the seam, dip of the seam, quantitative parameters such as heating qualities of the coal, ash content of coal, tectonic conditions of the seam and deposit, geomechanical characteristic of setup overlaying rock, permeability of the seam and setup, plastic

qualities of the coal, thermic qualities of coal, presence of the gas in the deposit, characteristics of ashes. The above - mentioned parameters are necessary and they influence the position of certain generators, wanted works like drainage, rising permeability influences the process. Gravest influence has the underground coal gasification on underground waters. Service of the underground generator can violate inorganic balance and overall mineralization and also the stiffness of the underground water. From the generator's operation, some already mentioned substances can get into water for example hydrogen sulphide, carbon dioxide and tar. Due to high temperatures, it is obvious that surrounding rock formations will be heated as well as underground waters [17].

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Risk analysis – environmental impact of UCG on the population

While planning the main aims, that are supposed to be reached with the help of risk analysis, it is important to take into consideration these procedures [18]:

- / selection of considered system and determination of its parameters,
- / identification of danger,
- / identification of threats,
- / compliance of legal regulations,
- / valuation of risk.

From the source point of view it is possible to decide risks to:

- [1] deductive – derived from the statistical data according to injuries, accidents and other unwanted situations with analysis of its sources and results which happened,
- [2] inductive – derived from the possibilities of what can happen, predictions of possibility and results of unwanted situation.

The main objective of risk assessment at work is to protect the health and safety of workers. Risk assessment helps to minimize possible damage to employees or the environment caused by work.

Risk is a combination of the probability of a negative event and its effect. The level of threat is a risk. The objective of hazard identification is to create a list of hazards, hazardous situations and events that allow the description of possible accident scenarios with regard to when and how the damage can occur in a hazardous situation. The technical standard TNI ISO/TR 14121-2 can be used for the risk assessment.

All standards dealing with a specific hazard or a specific type of machine are useful for identifying of risk and for anticipating of protective measures. A risk estimation tool may be selected and used to support the risk assessment process. Most of the available risk estimation tools use one of the following methods: risk matrix; risk graph; numerical score or quantified risk estimate.

There are also the mixed tools that use a combination of these methods.

There is used a risk matrix in this paper. Application of the risk matrix is as follows: for every identified hazardous situation, one category shall be selected for each parameter

based on the definitions given above. The content of a cell intersecting the columns and rows, corresponding to each selected category, represents the estimated level of risk of the identified hazardous situation.

In the risk graph, the second method is to determine the risk index. The risk parameter (severity, probability of occurrence, etc.) shall be determined, whereby for each hazardous situation a final risk category or risk level shall be assigned to each parameter either by the word "large", "middle", "small" or using numbers, for example from 1 to 6, or letters from A to F in order to determine the risk index.

There are at disposal two basic approaches for the risk assessment:

- 1 quantification of the quantifiable, i.e. measurable risk,
- 2 grouping of the individual threats to create risk groups.

In order to estimate the probability in the form of a negative event, account shall be taken, in particular, of the following factors:

- a type, frequency and duration of exposure,
- b human factor,
- c recognition of the existence of a hazard;
- d technology and complexity of the dangerous situation,
- e reliability of security measures, sustainability,
- f level of maintenance activities,
- g quality of control, inspection and testing activities,
- h content and quality of operation technical documentation.

As with the frequency of negative phenomena, the effect depends on various factors such as:

- A the relationship between the hazard and its effects;
- B space and duration of exposure,
- C a group of persons at risk,
- D possibility to use protective measures e.g. personal protection equipment,
- E quality of emergency or crisis plans/the better the plan, the lesser the effect of the negative phenomenon,
- F the level of preparation of persons for behaviour during the existence of a negative phenomenon.

When assessing the risk, it is important to determine which persons, if any. groups of persons are exposed to threats i.e. for which persons it is necessary to assess the consequences of the negative effect.

While evaluating the frequency of dangers in the form of negative phenomena it is important to evaluate these factors [19]:

1. type, frequency and duration of danger,
2. human factor,
3. recognition of danger existence,
4. technology and complexity of the dangerous situation,
5. reliability of security proceedings, maintainability,
6. the rapidity of negative effect formation,
7. level of maintenance procedures,
8. quality of controlling, revision and testing activities,
9. content and quality of operating documentation.

As well as in the cases of frequent negative effect also its consequences are depending on different facts for example:

- the relation between the danger and its impacts,
- extent and time duration of danger,
- groups of people in danger,
- possibilities to use protecting proceedings for example use of personal protection,
- quality of emergency plans – higher the quality of the plan, minor the result of negative effect.

Preparation level of people presents during the existence of negative processes. The risk assessment by the selected methods is in Table 1 to 5.

While reviewing risks it is important to determine which people of the group are exposed to the danger.

The quantitative judgment of the risks is done based on matrices, where the relation is strictly defined between probability, consequence and the risk.

Above mentioned point method recognizes four levels of risks in range of 20 points.

Level of the risk allows accepting concrete regulations which minimalize the risks.

UCG technology belongs to the so-called real coal technologies. During its processing, as well as during different production and mining operations adverse impact on the environment may occur.

When choosing the location for production, the possible contamination of the environment (water, soil, air), as well as the depth of the coal seam and filling of the bore which influence the subsidence, must be taken into account. In order to minimise the adverse impacts on the environment, it is necessary to ensure monitoring of groundwater and exploration and research analyses of the possible risks [20, 21, 22].

This analysis has been widely studied. Analysis of the likely risks can be divided into impacts related to: drilling activities: e.g. noise, descend of the surroundings of the well, increased the traffic of heavier trucks. The danger of UCG:

- 1 carcinogenic waste (coal tar) contaminating water-bearing layers,
- 2 the danger of underground explosions,
- 3 gas emissions may come to the surface,
- 4 subsidence may occur even after several years, General effects:
- 5 dust and air pollution at the time of production,
- 6 populated areas are not suitable for research,
- 7 delayed redevelopment of the area, the threat of uncontrolled extension of groundwater contamination [23, 24].

At present, the most significant Slovakian lignite deposits are in Novaky, Handlova and Cigel, located in the Upper Nitra Basin in the upper strata of Baden.

Lignitic deposits are developed on an area of about 70 km². In the next part of the article risk of leakage of emissions of hazardous gases to the surface (e.g., missing pipes) as well as potential risks to the population from the others already mentioned influences while using the underground coal gasification technology are more particularised [25].

COMPARISON OF THE IMPACT OF MINING METHODS ON ENVIRONMENTAL COMPONENTS

The biggest problem in underground mining is damage to the whole ecosystem. Mining operations are less damaging to the landscape than surface mining. Generally speaking, deep mining and opencast mining are less damaging to the landscape than opencast mining. Generally speaking, underground and surface mining of coal has a negative impact on the landscape, agriculture, forestry, industrial areas.

Comparison of impacts of individual methods on the landscape is in the following Table.

Table 1
The Comparison of impacts of individual methods on the landscape

Impacts of landscape	Classical mining	UCG	CBM
The changed country hinders its use for agriculture, forestry	Yes	Yes	Not
Change the look of the country	Yes	Not	Not
There is pollution of the air, groundwater and surface water	Yes	Yes	Yes
Noise	Yes	Yes	Yes
Generation of dust emissions by caused by the transport	Yes	Yes	Yes
Other emissions	Yes	Yes	Yes
Heaps of mining waste are produced	Yes	Not	Not
Wastes from coal and gas treatment	Yes	Yes	Not
Overflowing of utilized areas	Yes	Yes	Not
Impact on geology due to changes in natural conditions	Yes	Yes	Yes
Storage contamination of surface and ground water	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mining gas explosions and explosions	Yes	Yes	Not

Table 2
The Matrix of risk

Potential range of damage	Minor injury or health threats	Medium level of injury and health threats	Serious injury and health threats	Death Collective injury catastrophic result
Probability of damage				
Very low	1	2	3	4
Low	2	3	4	5
Medium	3	4	5	6
High	4	5	6	7
Presumption	Judgment	Description and lowering of risks		
1 – 2	Low	Acceptable risk		
3 – 4	Important	Inevitable to lower risk		
5 – 7	High	Immediate acceptance of proceedings to lower the risk		

Source: [26, 27].

Table 3

The initial risk analysis UCG from drilling activity, with the help of Graph of risk and the Matrix of risk

Activity		Unsafe conditions			Risk Estimation - Calculation of risk index				
		Hazardous situation	Dangerous event	Potential damage	Severity S1/S2	Frequency F1/F2	Probability formation ^{01/02/03}	Possible prevention ^{A1/A2}	Index of risks ¹⁻⁶
1.0	UCG	Noise	Crossing accessible rate	Injury to persons	S1; 2 ^ˆ	F1; 2 ^ˆ	O1; 2 ^ˆ	A1; 2 ^ˆ	1; 3 ^ˆ
1.1		All through surrounding wells	Decrease with subsequent overflow area	Depreciation area, nearby buildings, grievous bodily harm people, death to people	S2; 3 ^ˆ	F1; 3 ^ˆ	O2; 3 ^ˆ	A1; 3 ^ˆ	2; 5 ^ˆ
1.2		Increased transport of heavier vehicles rental	Increase in the frequency of trucks	Depreciation area	S1; 2 [*]	F1; 2 [*]	O2; 2 [*]	A1; 2 [*]	1; 3 [*]

4. valuation, with the help of the Matrix of risk Source: [18, 26, 27].

Table 4

The initial risk analysis from the operation of UCG technology with the help of Graph of risk and the Matrix of risk

Activity		Unsafe conditions			Risk Estimation - Calculation of risk index				
		Hazardous situation	Dangerous event	Potential damage	Severity S1/S2	Frequency F1/F2	Probability formation ^{01/02/03}	Possible prevention ^{A1/A2}	Index of risks ¹⁻⁶
2.0	G	Danger of uncontrolled underground coal gasification	Escape danger. Gas to the surface, tar free movement into ground water, underground explosions	Injury and possible death and people living near the gasifier	S2; 3 [*]	F2; 3 [*]	O2; 2 [*]	A1; 2 [*]	4; 4 [*]
2.1		Carcinogenic waste/coal tar/contaminating aquifers	Uncontrolled leakage of tar	Depreciation area for ground water contamination, injury to persons, death to persons	S2; 3 [*]	F2; 3 [*]	O2; 3 [*]	A2; 3 [*]	5; 5 [*]
2.2		Danger of underground explosions	Explosion-accident	Injury and possible death and people living near the gasifier	S2; 4 [*]	F2; 4 [*]	O2; 2 [*]	A1; 2 [*]	4; 5 [*]
2.3		Gas emissions may come to the surface /eg. CO, CO ₂ , CH ₄ /	Crash	Injury and possible death and people living near the gasifier	S2; 3 [*]	F2; 3 [*]	O2; 2 [*]	A2; 2 [*]	5; 4 [*]
2.4		Subsidence may occur even after several years	Declines buildings	Injury and possibly death in people living near the gasifier	S2; 3 [*]	F2; 3 [*]	O2; 2 [*]	A2; 2 [*]	5; 4 [*]

[1] valuation, with the help of Matrix of risk Source: [19, 26, 27].

Table 5

The initial risk analysis from general impacts with the help of Graph of risk and the Matrix of risk

Activity		Unsafe conditions			Risk Estimation - Calculation of risk index				
		Hazardous situation	Dangerous event	Potential damage	Severity S1/S2	Frequency F1/F2	Probability formation ^{01/02/03}	Possible prevention ^{A1/A2}	Index of risks ¹⁻⁶
3.0	UG Generating acts	Dust and air pollution at the time of production	Long-term pollution	respiratory diseases	S1;2*	F1; 2*	O1;2*	A1; 2*	1; 3*
3.1		Populated areas are not suitable for research	Long-term restriction	Scarcity of movement	S1;3 [^]	F1; 3 [^]	O1;3 [^]	A1; 3 [^]	1; 5 [^]
3.2		Late remediation, the threat of uncontrolled pollution of groundwater	Occurrence of hazardous substances in drinking water	Persistent effects, poisoning, death	S2; 4 [^]	F2; 4 [^]	O2; 3 [^]	A1; 3 [^]	4; 6 [^]

1. valuation, with the help of Matrix of risk Legend for tables:

S-severity of the damage, slight injury S1, S2-serious injury, including death, F-frequency and / or duration of exposure to threat-F1 twice or less per shift, F2-more than twice per shift, O - The likelihood of a hazardous event, O1-proven, mature technology, O2-in the last two years has seen the technical problems O3-technical failure occurs regularly, every six months or more frequently, A-Possibility of avoiding damage, or limit the damage A1-possible under certain conditions, A2 - impossible, 1-2 Lowest priority activities, 3-4 medium priority activities, 5-6 highest priority activities
Source: [26, 27, 28].

ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

Evaluation of risk analysis

The territory of a listed UCG unit in previously implemented projects to Mine Cigel, VII. Mining section. Mining activity has a real impact on the environment as well as the morphology of the whole region in the area of interest. Prievidza is one of the most industrialised and urbanised regions of Slovakia with a predominance of fuel and energy, mining and chemical industries. The District is among the districts with the highest pollution in Slovakia. Part of the area is included in one of the eight polluted areas of Slovakia.

Economically most major-strongest are the three lignite mines – Novaky, Handlova and Cigel located in the Upper Nitra bearing.

Domestic use of coal is around $1.8 \cdot 10^5$ – Mg per year. Consumption of domestic lignite mining is about the same and is closely linked to the security of energy supply, particularly electricity and heat in the region (power Novak (ENO)). Overall coal consumption in Slovakia in recent years ranks from $8.2 \cdot 10^5$ to $9.5 \cdot 10^5$ Mg, of which most were imported from abroad. Sustainable development of coal mining in the next period in Slovakia is closely related to material reserves, new mining technologies and the Government of the commitments of general economic interest. The security of energy supplies is important, of course, all in the context of international obligations, in particular, those relating to climate change and the environment, especially air protection [29].

According to Tables 2 to 4, where both methods are compared, this is a high risk for 2.1. Threats derived from the operation of UCG, 2.3. Gas emission, the gas which can get on the surface, 3.1. Inhabited areas are not suitable for investigations, according to Table 2: 1.1 Founder in

surroundings of boreholes, 2.1 Cancerous waste, 2.2 Possibility of underground explosions.

RISK ANALYSIS TO SLOVAK CONDITIONS

Based on the surveyed worldwide experience in this technology it is possible to analyse the risks to Slovak conditions:

- change in the morphology of the terrain (due to the creation of underground cavities burnout):
 - spaces filled with the ashes may be under the influence weight of the overlying rocks buried or severe twist wells, [30].
- pollution of the ground, contamination of the ground can be caused by:
 - leaking gases,
 - aromatic hydrocarbon,
 - volatile combustible solid residues and, in the case where the surrounding rock was leaking [31].

In the actual gasification polluting gases arise such as:

- s carbon dioxide,
- t carbon monoxide,
- u hydrogen sulphide (hydrogen sulphide),
- v carbon disulphide,
- w nitrogen oxides,
- x mercaptans.

These volatile compounds have high toxicity and strong smell. By examining the core components of coal from the mine Cigel arsenic was pointed out that was found in the ashes due to the presence of pyrite – FeS₂, realgar – As₄S₄, arsenopyrite-FeAsS and orpiment – As₂S₃ in the coal substance. Tar and ash were analysed in an accredited laboratory to verify the presence of pollutants, such as:

- d PAHs
- e volatile matter BTEX (benzene, toluene, xylene),

[1] solid residues and trace elements of heavy metals (Fe, Mn, Mg, Ca, Ti, P, As, etc.).

The Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) has determined the 16 PAHs which were located in the tar. Hydrocarbons are following: acenaphthene, phenanthrene, anthracene, fluoranthene, pyrene, benzo (a) anthracene, chrysene, benzo (b, k) fluoranthene, benzo (a) pyrene, dibenzo (a, h) anthracene, benzo (g, h, i) perylene, indeno (1,2,3-c, d) pyrene. Samples contained other pollutants and volatile compounds: TOC, TPH-IR and BTEX [32, 33].

After conversion and during the production of tar 31.8 l/650 tonnes of coal gasification represents the total output of tar at 9800 litres. Such tar contamination poses a threat to the rock environment. Use of this product is expected after gasification in the chemical industry, and therefore the majority of its components must be drained from the generator, preferably in gaseous form.

Process management is needed to ensure that the condensation of gaseous components has taken place in the generator. As long as this requirement is met it is also necessary to reduce the risk of contamination of the ground. Despite the relatively large stability of the aromatic ring, a degradation of PAHs may occur in the environment. In aqueous systems, microbial degradation under aerobic conditions plays a significant role in the decomposition of PAH, whereas under anaerobic conditions the degradation takes place extremely slowly. Some PAHs are partially or completely degraded by some types of bacteria and fungi [16].

Risks that may occur on the surface and below the surface in a given locality, depending on geological and hydrogeological structures, are divided into three cases:

- [1] the generator and its surroundings remain contaminated in variable form,
- [2] contaminants in the generator and its environs enter the water,
- [3] there are communication paths for the movement of contaminants out of the generator.

After analysing the assumptions affecting the geological environment, in the specific cases following partial conclusions may be done:

- [1] it is necessary to focus on reducing the number of contaminants left in the generator,
- [2] after the termination of the generators activities to lessen the content of residual pollutants,
- [3] carrying out injection space generator in such a way as to effect adjustment of contaminant source (for example, physical-chemical) to limit the mobility of contaminants and their ability to transfer the transport medium [34].

OPTIONS FOR RISK MINIMIZATION

For the implementation of this technology possible measures to mitigate the adverse effects of this business are proposed and in the case of potential contamination is recommended:

- [6] before disposal wells and underground generator cavity are flushed by water, to minimise possible pollution and water in the area resulting cavity,

- 1 contaminated water can be cleaned in the surface water treatment plant,
- 2 when the process requires long-term monitoring of the resulting cavity and its surroundings,
- 3 for drilling and filling cavities after gasification principle of reuse of waste for solidification and stabilisation was proposed. Due to the usability of solidification for mining conditions hardening methods are the most suitable case, abroad used already for disposal and recovery of waste containing mainly heavy metals. It is a matter of physical and chemical treatment of waste through homogenization with suitable components to prevent the release of pollutants into the natural environment [5].

Technical failure factor can be reduced by:

5. the quality of withdrawals,
6. modernization of technical equipment,
7. compliance with preventive examinations scheduled time,
8. maintenance and repair of equipment.

The risk of human error probability can be reduced by:

- [1] compliance with operating procedures,
- [2] personal use of work equipment and specialisations.

Based on a comprehensive assessment of the proposed action, it can be stated that this technology could, in the case of an accident, bring risk to areas associated with significant damage to health or the environment (groundwater and thermal springs in the vicinity of Bojnica), because the bearing is located in proximity to residential zones. The method CEI was in the literature [10] set index for chemical hazards for the storage and transport of carbon monoxide in underground gasification technology for surrounding villages (Sebedraze and Cigel).

CONCLUSION

Based on the multi-annual research on the UCG at the Faculty BERG, Technical University of Kosice, in Slovakia for this technology mining in Bane Cigel, company HBP, Inc. Prievidza is proposed. In the case of UCG technology in Slovakia it refers to pollution of air, water, soil and waste anticipated. We reviewed health risks, assessing the expected impacts in terms of their importance and the time course of action context, which can cause effects in the light of the current state of the environment.

Coal is still one of the major domestic primary sources of energy. Currently, only 5 of 19 bearings are used. Underground gasification could help to increase the use of Slovak deposits of coal and lignite. Environmental aspects are currently a very important factor when considering most of the technologies. Awareness of the pros and cons of the technologies in the environmental field is important for comprehensive assessment and review of potential risks.

An essential prerequisite for ensuring safety and health at work of employees in the exercise of their activity is risk analysis, which according to the Act No. 124/2006 of the National Council of the Slovak Republic, call the duty of every employer. The objective of risk analysis is the identification and assessment of hazards by which the staff is threatened in their work. Identified risks

threatening the employees at work need to be corrected. Those that cannot be reduced, it is necessary to accept them and provide for appropriate protective measures. Of any risks, it is a need to inform employees demonstrably in regular education and training activities. The results of initial analyses are shown in Tables 2, 3, 4 where they are evaluated according to the Graph of risk (1st method), and Matrix of risk, see Table 1, (2nd method). Priority risk is illustrated in colour according to the degree of severity and priority needs of its reduction. The proposed mitigation measures for each risk activities are set out in part Evaluation of risk analysis These measures do not eliminate the risks identified, but their implementation and compliance with the possible risks can be reduced to an acceptable level and thus prevent serious threats to the health and lives of workers and people living near the gasifier.

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