



Britannia Mine - 4100 Level Plug Test A Mine Hydrology Investigation

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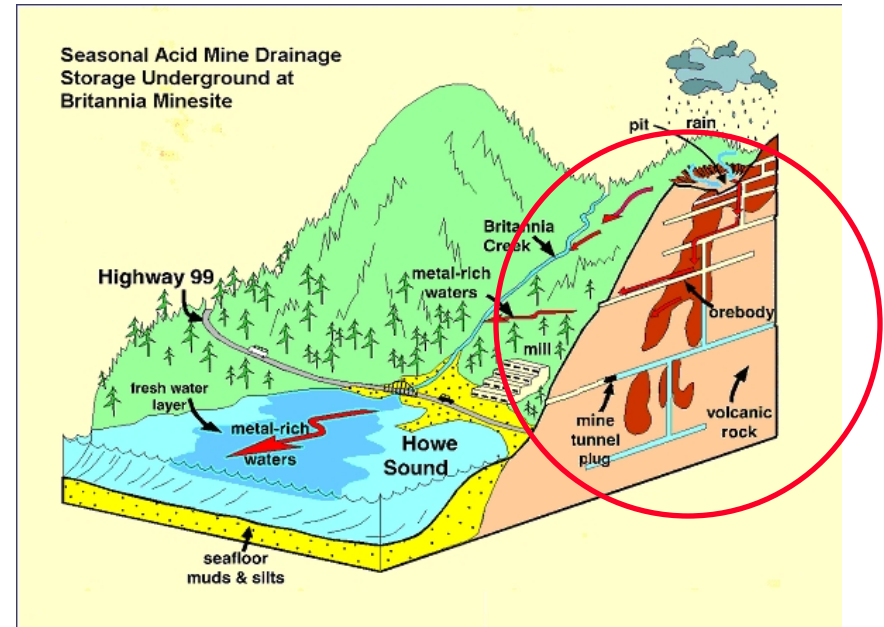
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SRK Consulting
Engineers and Scientists

Britannia Mine 4100 Level Plug Test

- The mine remediation project focuses on reduction of AMD from an abandoned op/ug Cu mine located adjacent to a major fishery.
- The test was commissioned to provide data for the design of a suitable water treatment plan.
- KC/SRK measured AMD storage volume in the sealed underground mine using pressure and flow data obtained only at the tunnel plug.

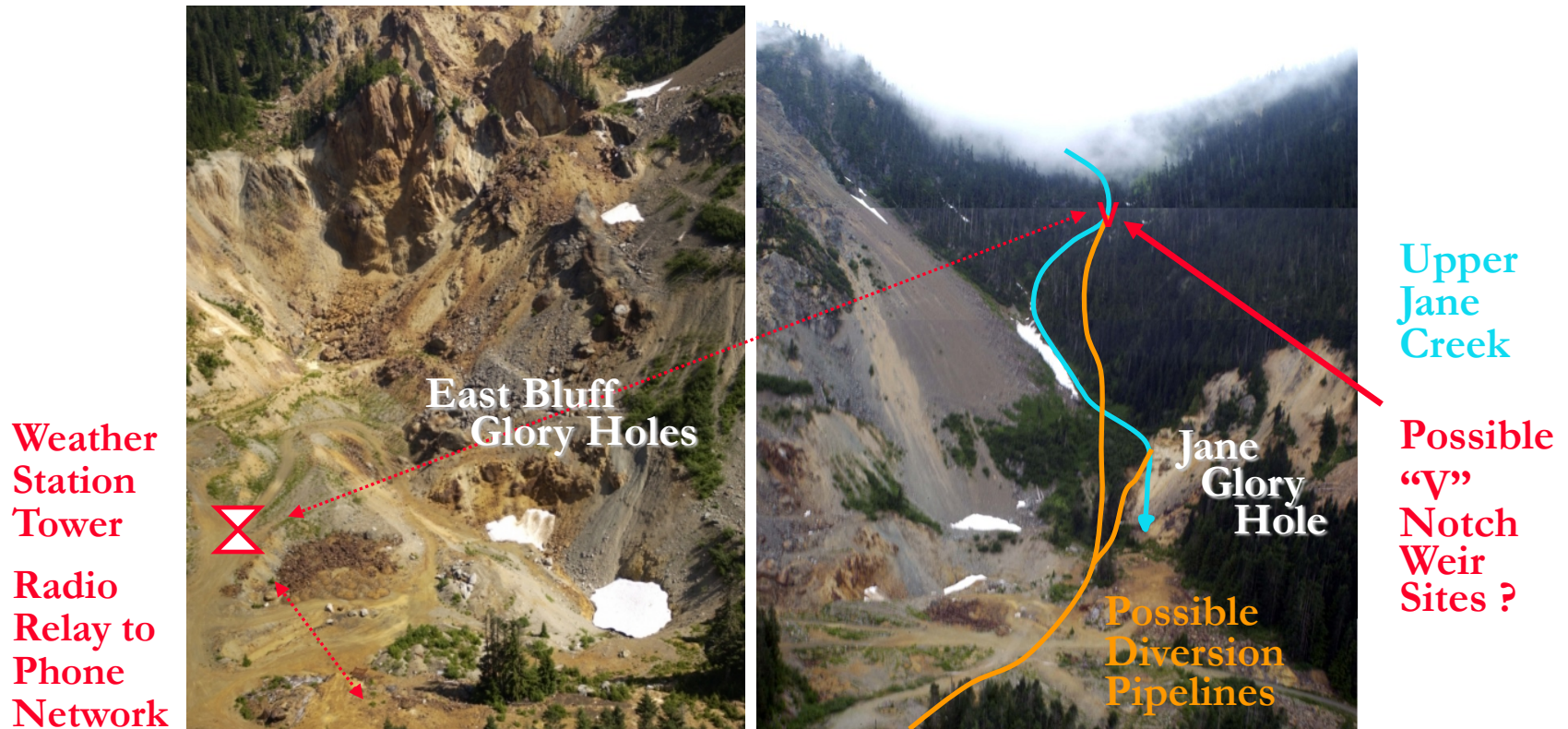


Courtesy Natural Resources Canada / GSC

A network of open pits collects rain and snow, funneling water into the mine.



Mine Inflow - Jane Basin Glory Holes



- Diversion has been hampered by large scree slopes and mine inflows from multiple drainages. Capping would require enormous volumes of fill.
- Plugging of the caved openings from underground would be difficult due to lack of access, poor records and the large number of potential openings.
- Exposed rock and waste is acid generating.

Upper Jane Creek Diversion Evaluation Monitoring Weir



This “V” notch weir was built to remotely monitor flows into Jane glory hole. The weir may also be used as an intake for a future diversion.



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Upper Jane Creek Diversion Evaluation Monitoring Weir



**Radio Link
to Weather
Station**

The weir is located on the only area of exposed intact bedrock in the creek. The flow gauging instrumentation is equipped with a solar powered radio link.

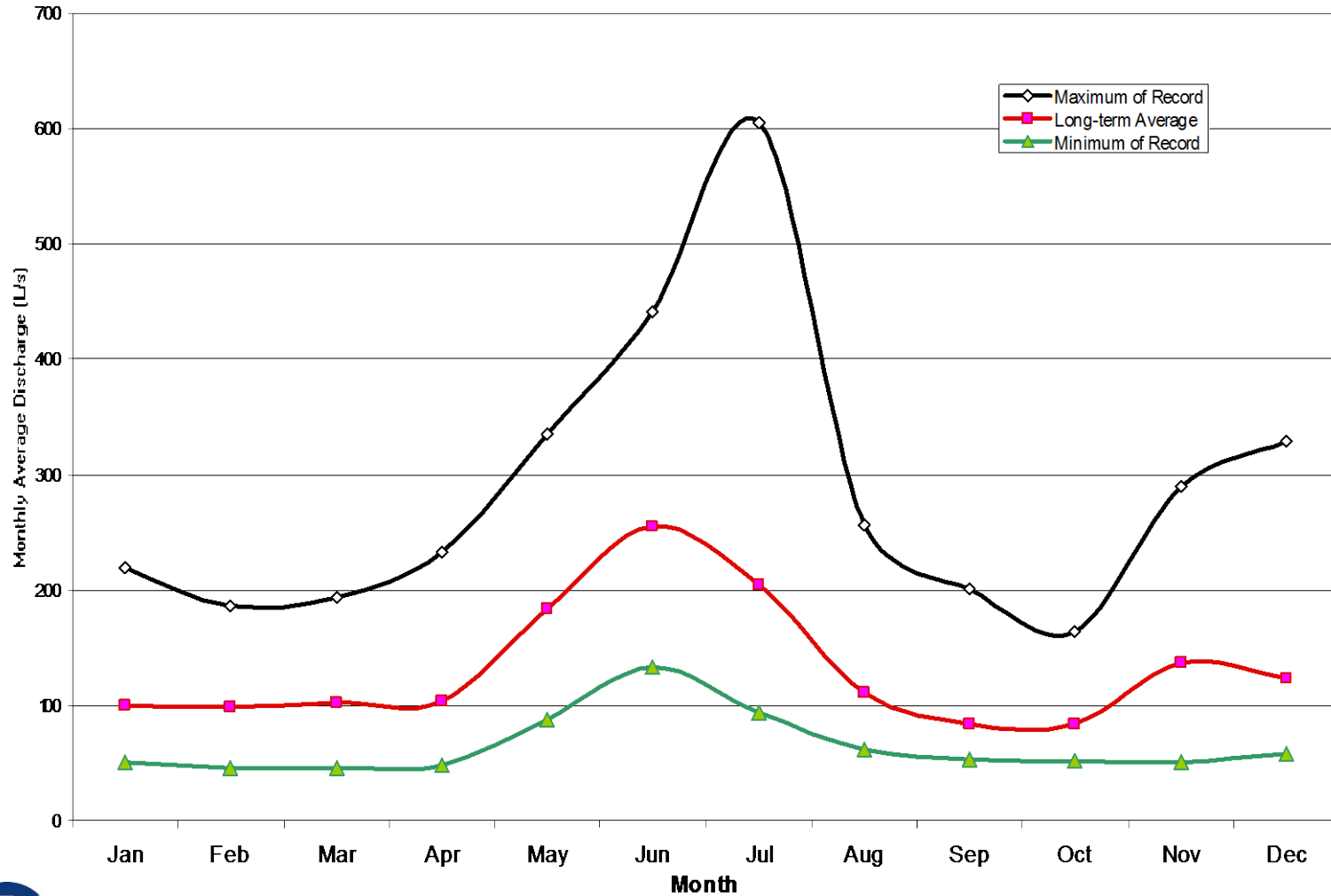


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Historical Monthly Mine Flows

1995-2001 Monthly Outflows from 4100 Adit

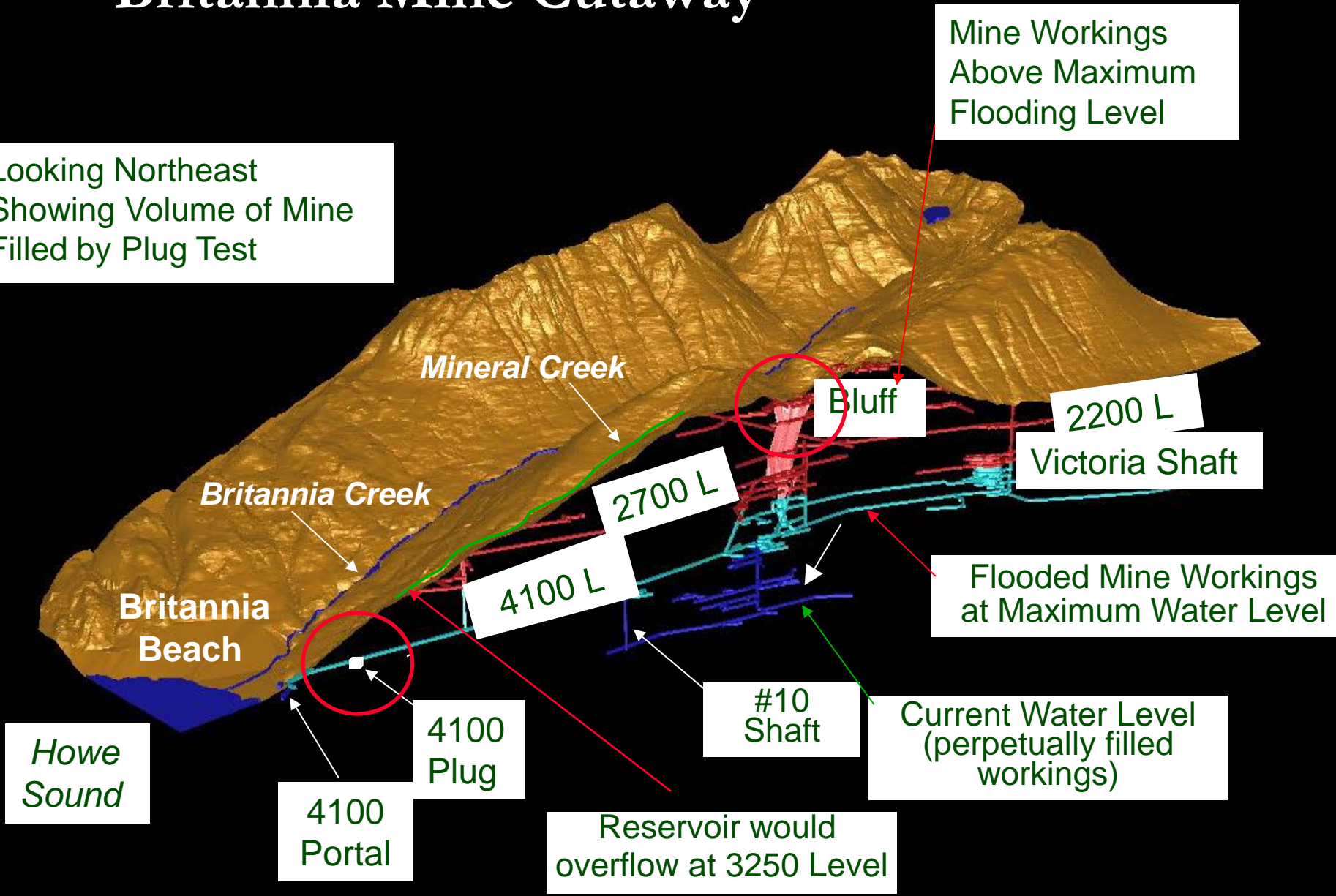


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Britannia Mine Cutaway

Looking Northeast
Showing Volume of Mine
Filled by Plug Test



Mine Workings
Above Maximum
Flooding Level

Mineral Creek

Britannia Creek

Britannia
Beach

Howe
Sound

Bluff

2200 L
Victoria Shaft

2700 L

4100 L

Flooded Mine Workings
at Maximum Water Level

Current Water Level
(perpetually filled
workings)

#10
Shaft

4100
Plug

4100
Portal

Reservoir would
overflow at 3250 Level

Underground Installations - 400m into Tunnel. Energy Dissipator, Stainless Valves and Pipes.



Spray Shield

Control Valve
and Actuator

Main Flowmeter

- Piping must withstand 300 p.s.i., Flows >700 l/s and pH 3.1 mine waters with high iron content and entrained pebbles.
- Valve Opening, Flow, Pressure and Geotech Sensors are remotely monitored and controlled on line.



4100 Plug Data Logger Station and Instrument Readouts



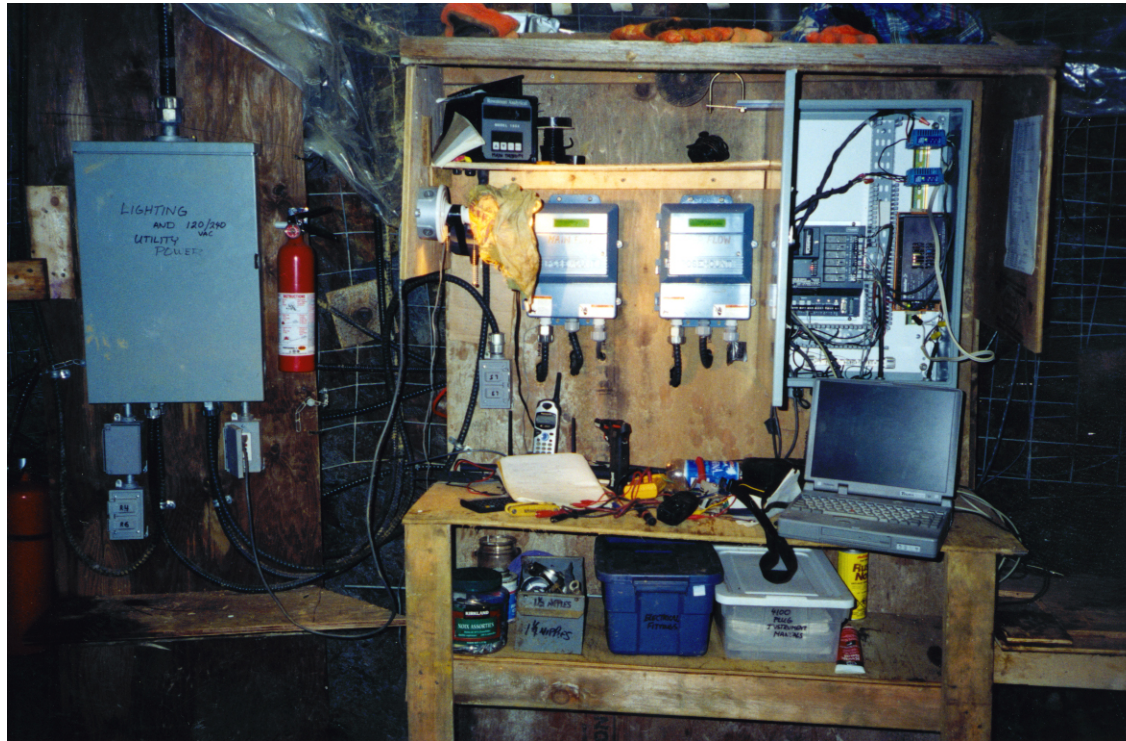
Instruments include: Pressure and Displacement Transducers, Magnetic Flowmeters, Drainage level sensor and Turbidity. Logger also controls valve automatically.



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4100 Plug Data Logger Station and Instrument Readouts



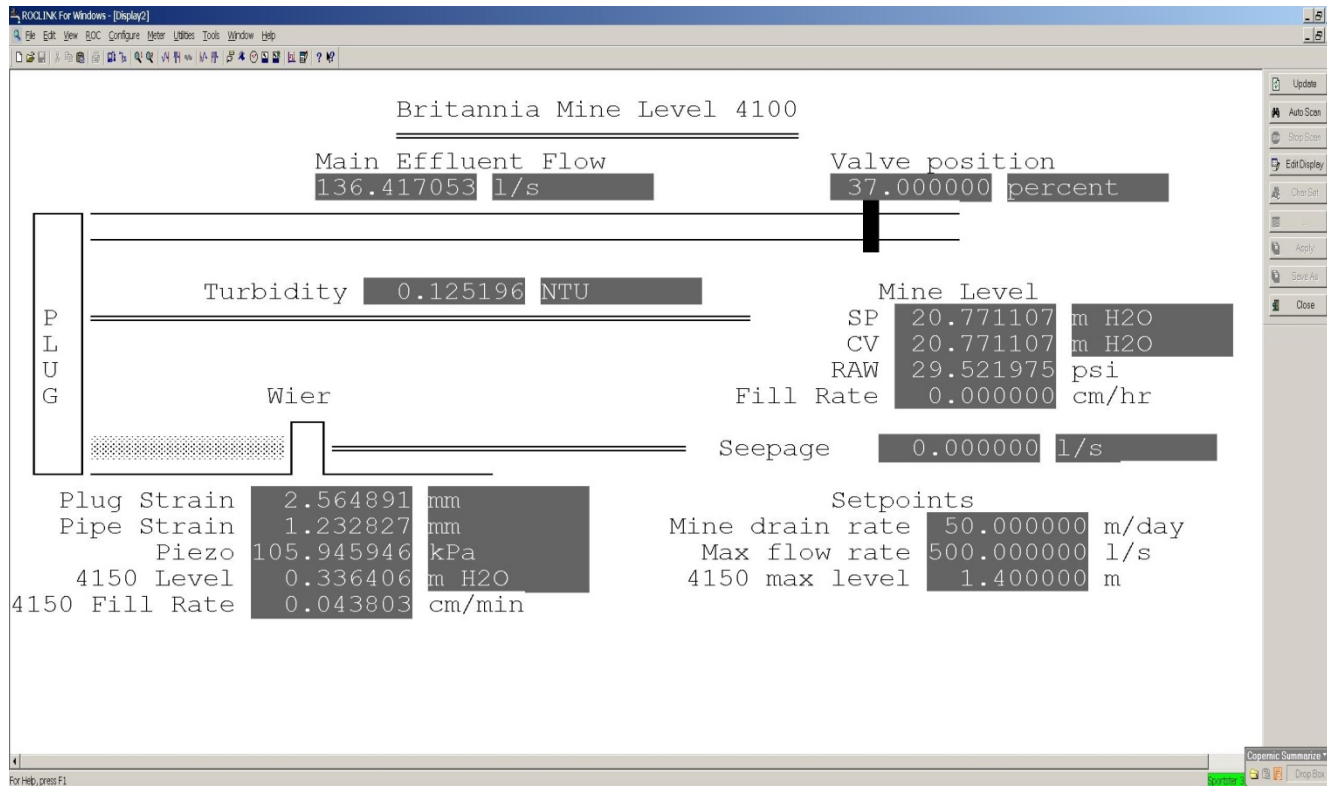
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4100 Plug Data Logger Station Remote Monitoring and Control



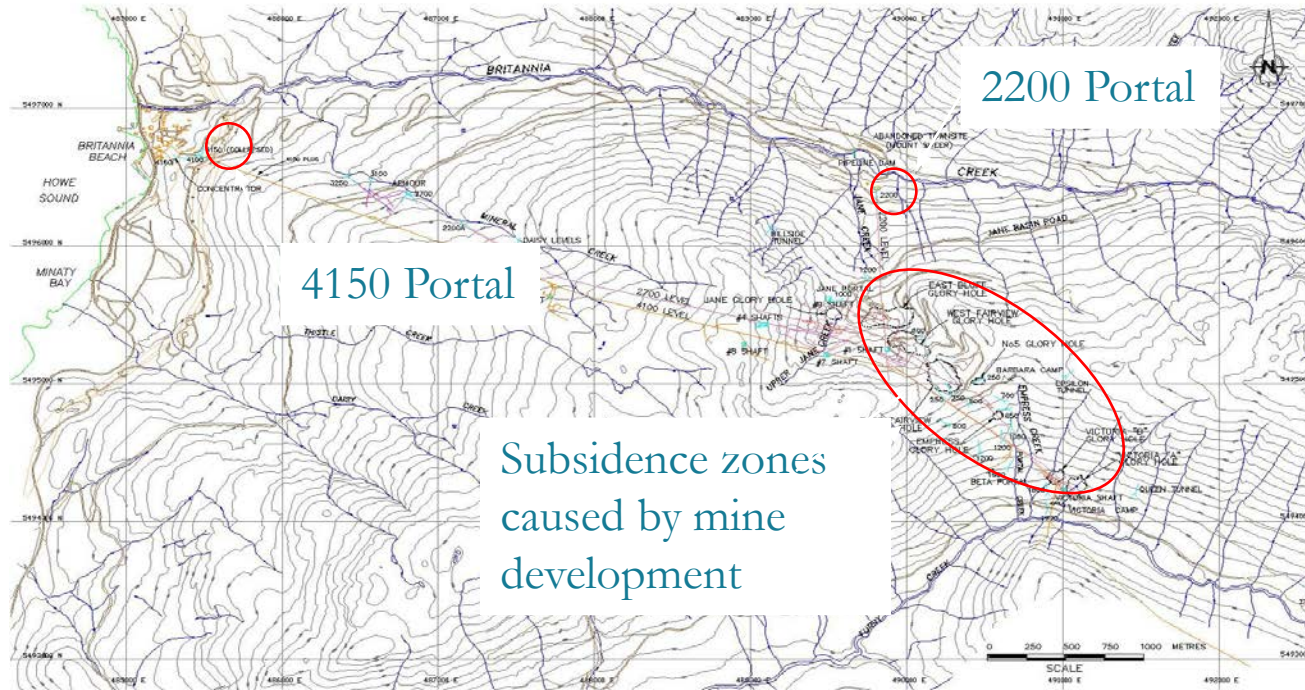
Instruments include: Pressure and Displacement Transducers, Magnetic Flowmeters, Drainage level sensor and Turbidity. Logger also controls valve automatically.

Mine Water Discharging into Tunnel at Plug

- Mine Water Discharge reaches 500 litres/sec or more during freshet.
- Noise is a serious problem in the tunnel.
- Acidic copper/zinc laden mist is harmful to lung and eye tissue.
- Typical Power Dissipated during the Freshet is:
 $360 \text{ hp} = 0.25 \text{ Mwatt}$



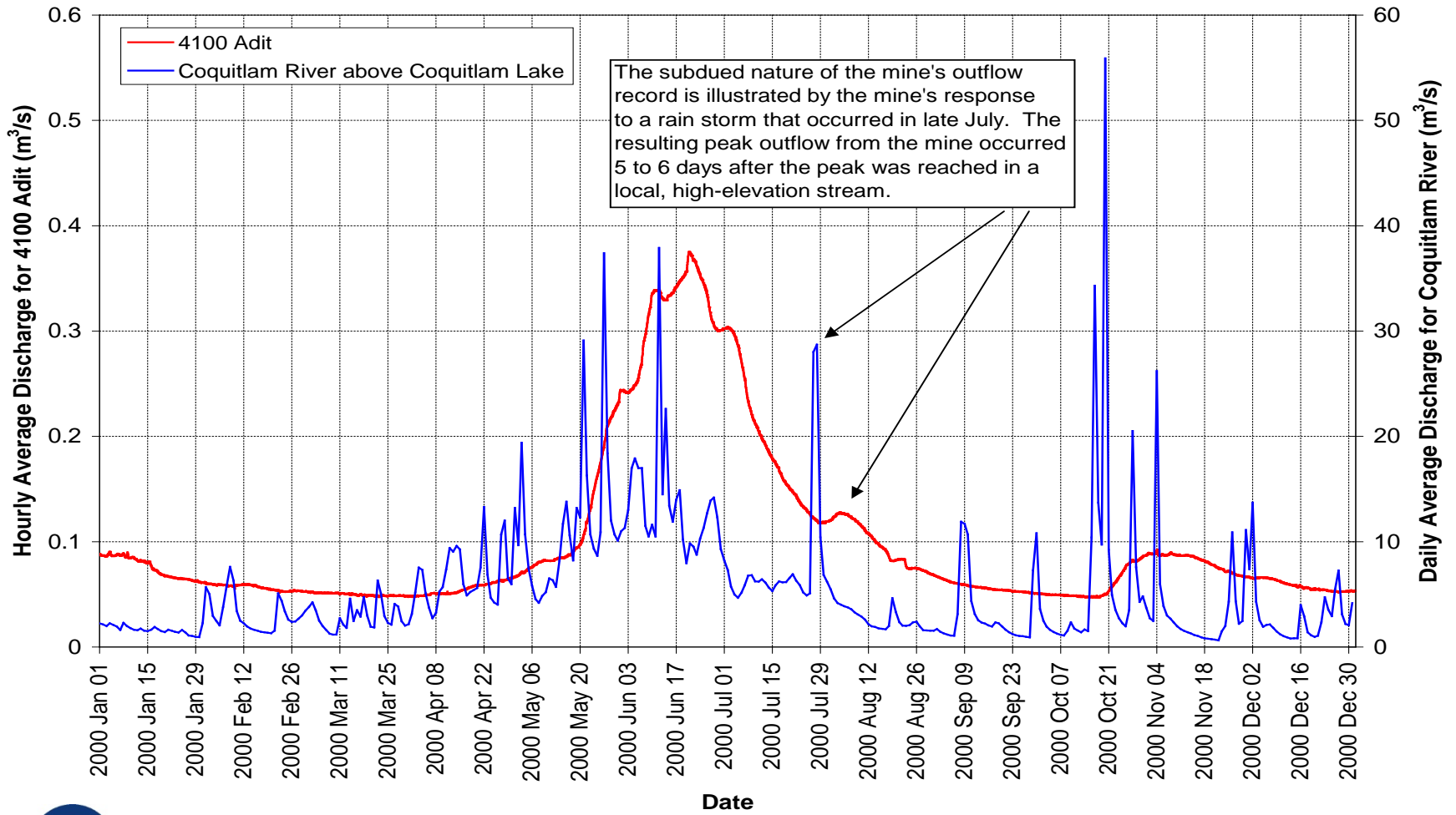
Britannia Mine Outflows



- Long-term average outflow from mine = 5.4 million m³ per year (170 L/s or 2700 USgpm)
- The 2200 adit was sealed with a concrete plug in December 2001.

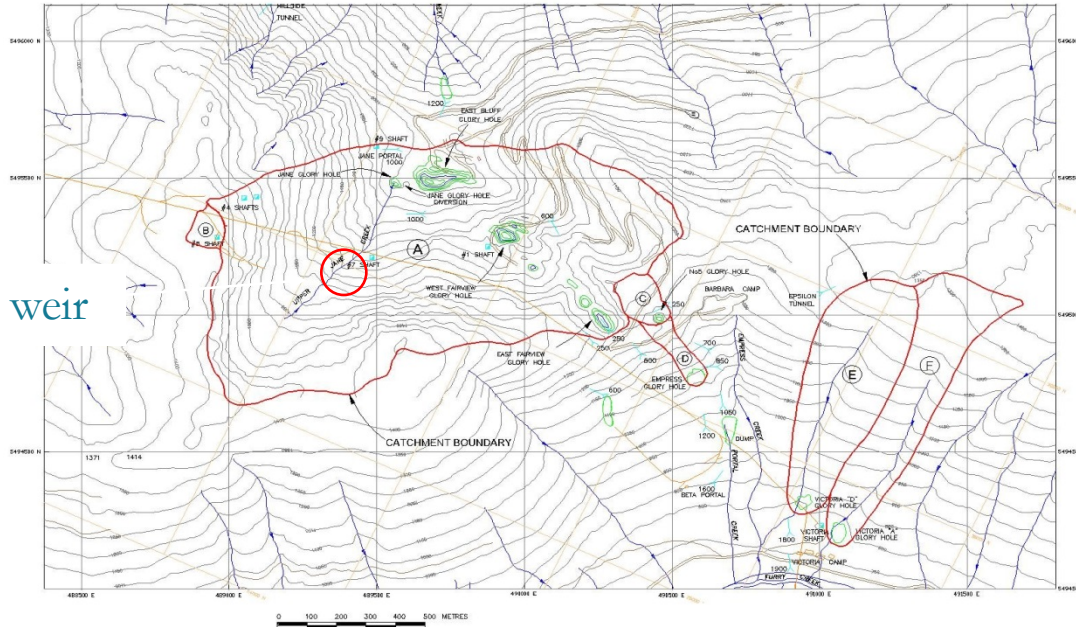


4100 Adit Flows vs. Coquitlam River Flows



Diversion of Surface Water Into Mine Workings

New triangular weir



- Total drainage area of enclosed catchments = 1.57 km²
- Estimated average annual yield of catchments = 2.6 m
- Estimated volume of water diverted into u/g via subsidence zones = 4 million m³/y, or 75% of the mine's total outflows



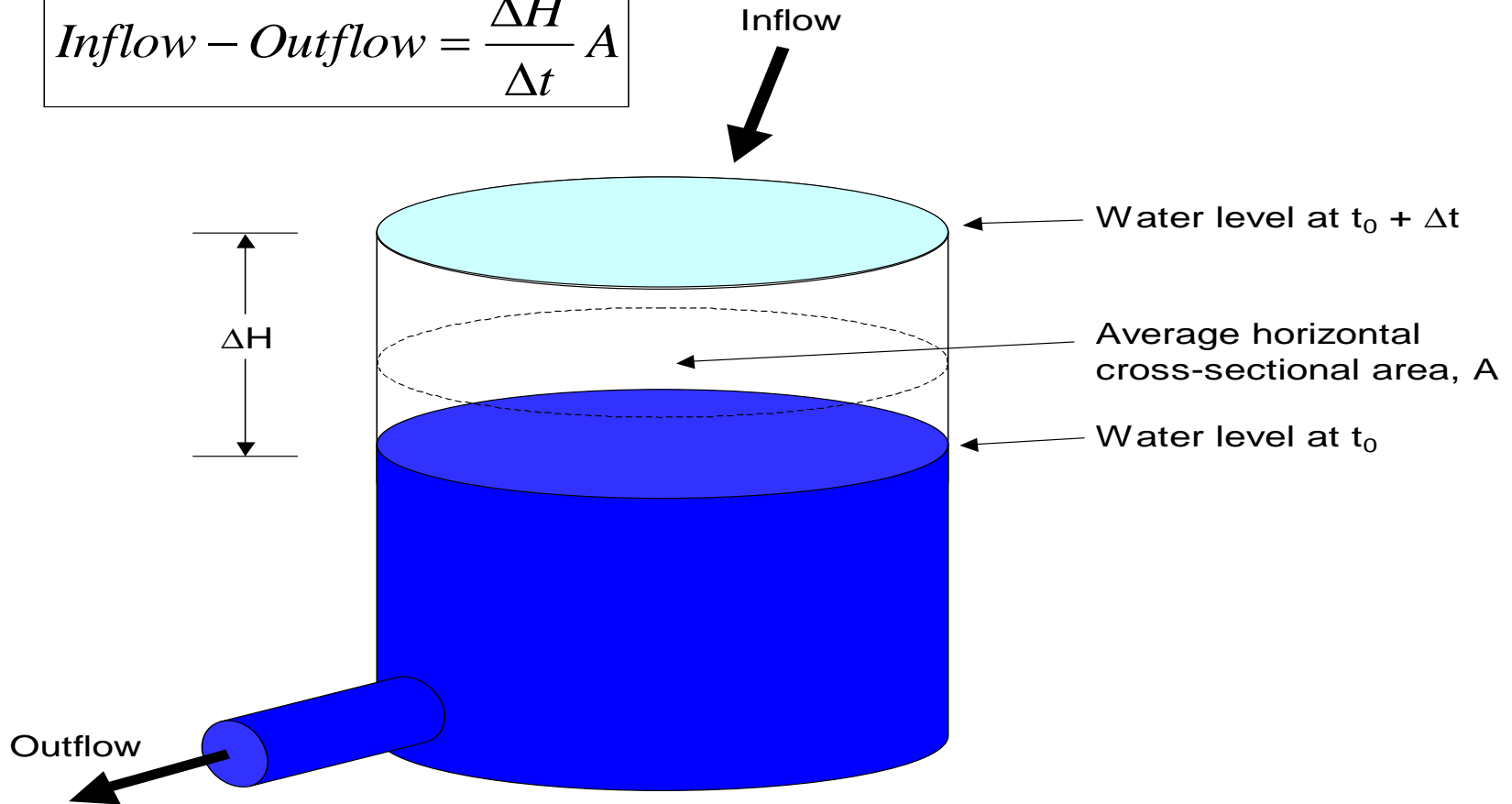
Black Box Experiment

- **Challenge:** estimate storage in mine workings from 0 to 250 m above 4100 concrete plug
- **Method:** exploit existing plug to fill mine with water
- **Governing equation:** $I - O = \Delta S$
- **To apply equation,** a method was sought to make estimates of inflow to the mine

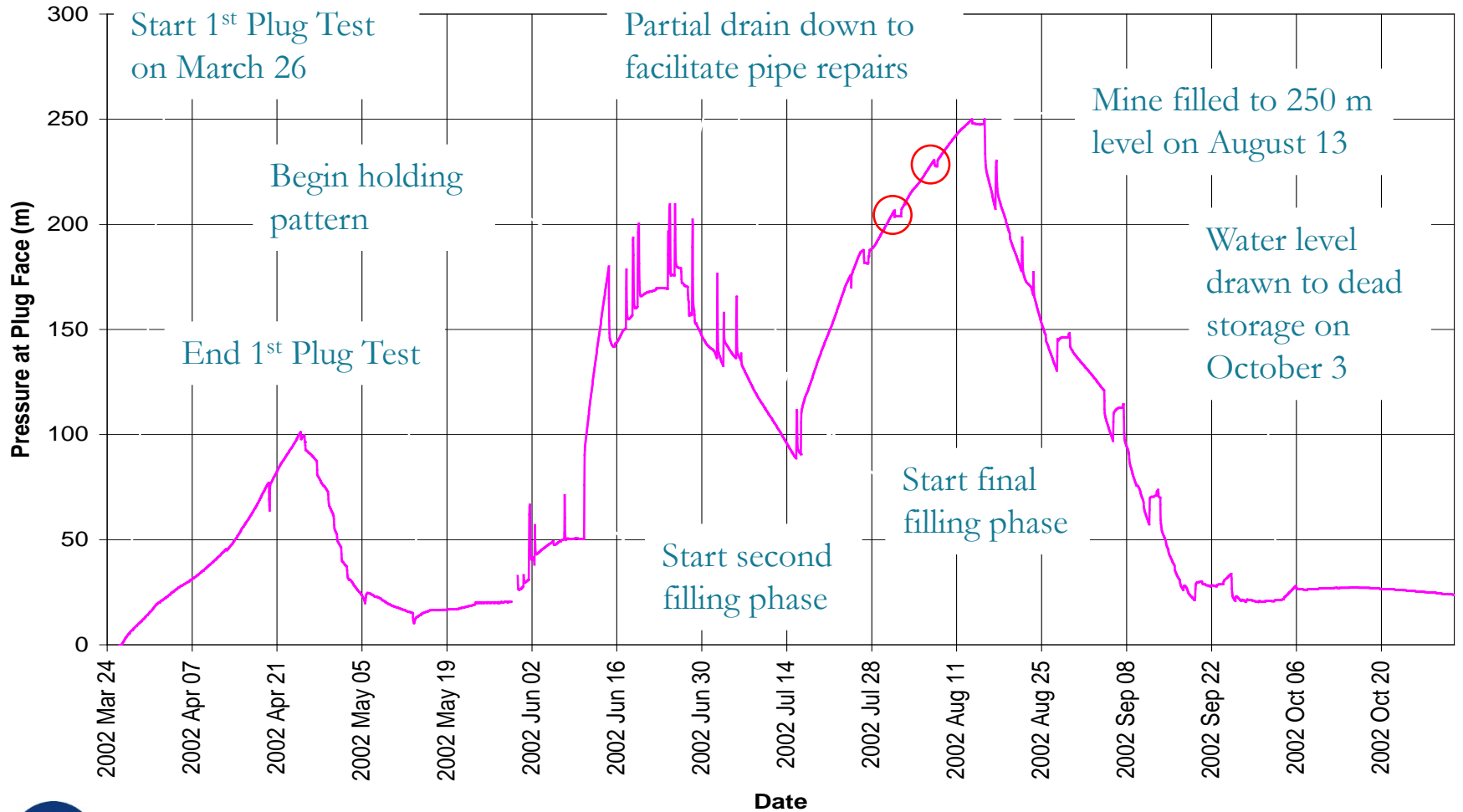


Illustration of Continuity Equation

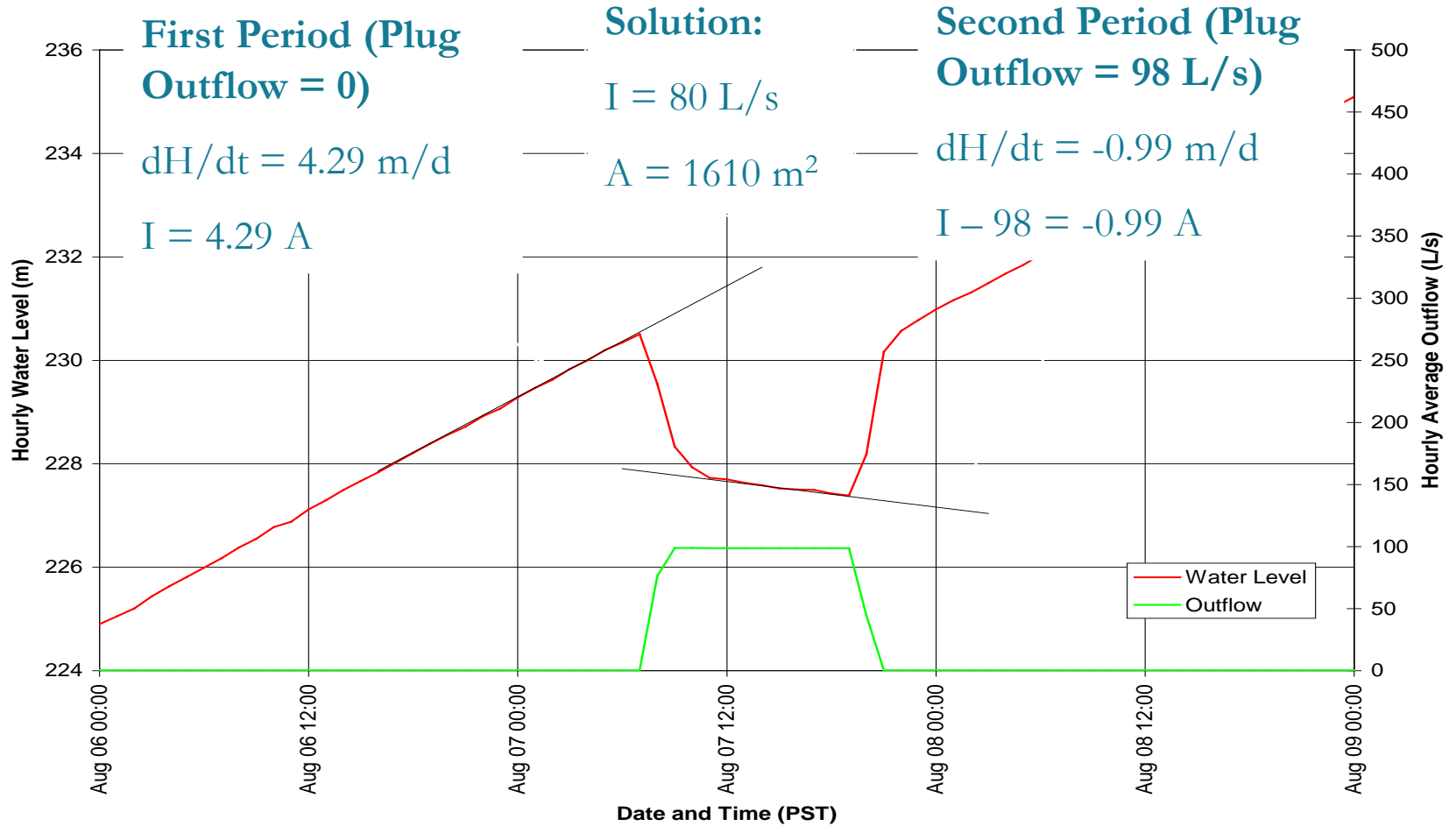
$$\text{Inflow} - \text{Outflow} = \frac{\Delta H}{\Delta t} A$$



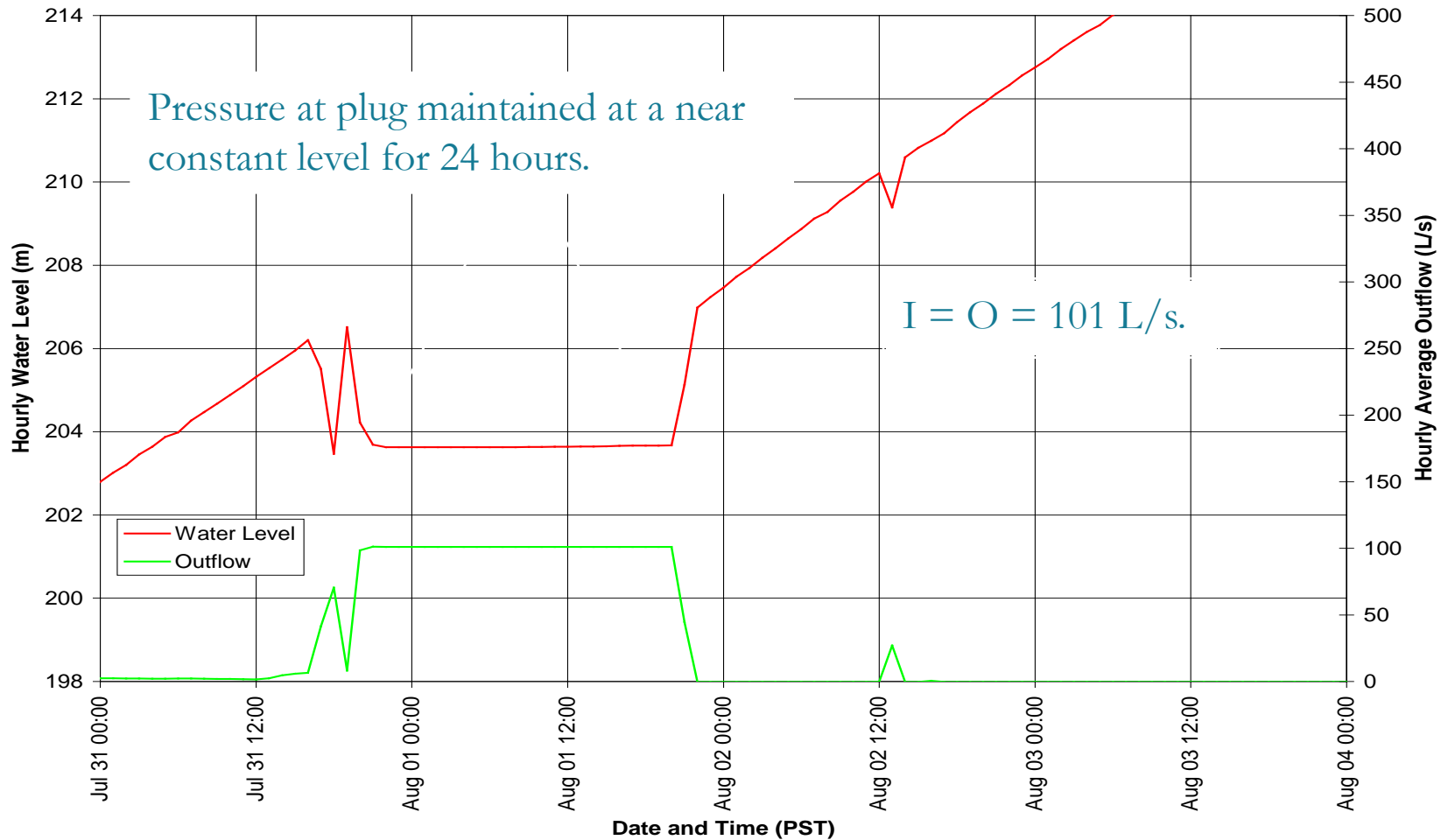
Pressure at 4100 Concrete Plug

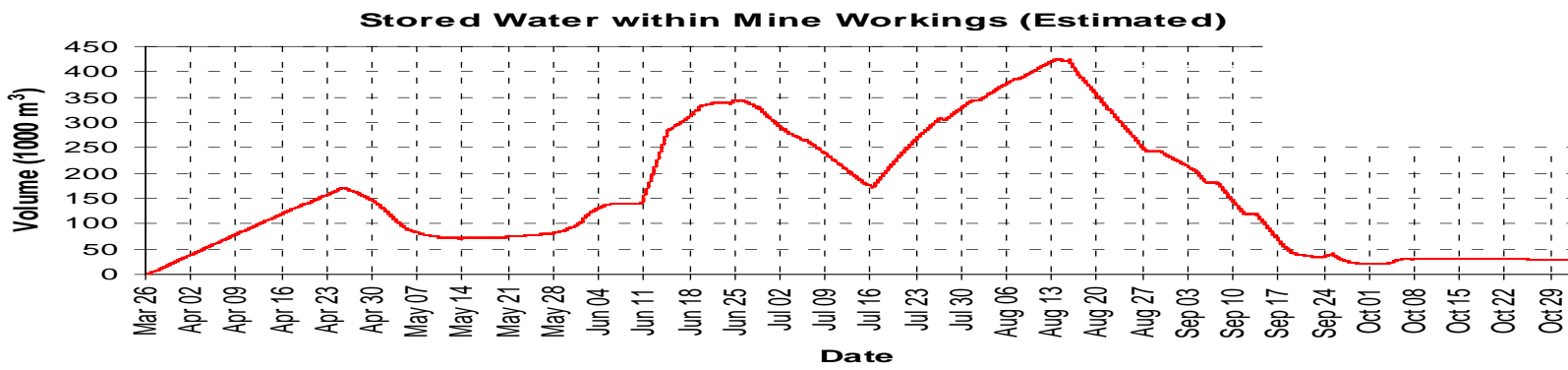
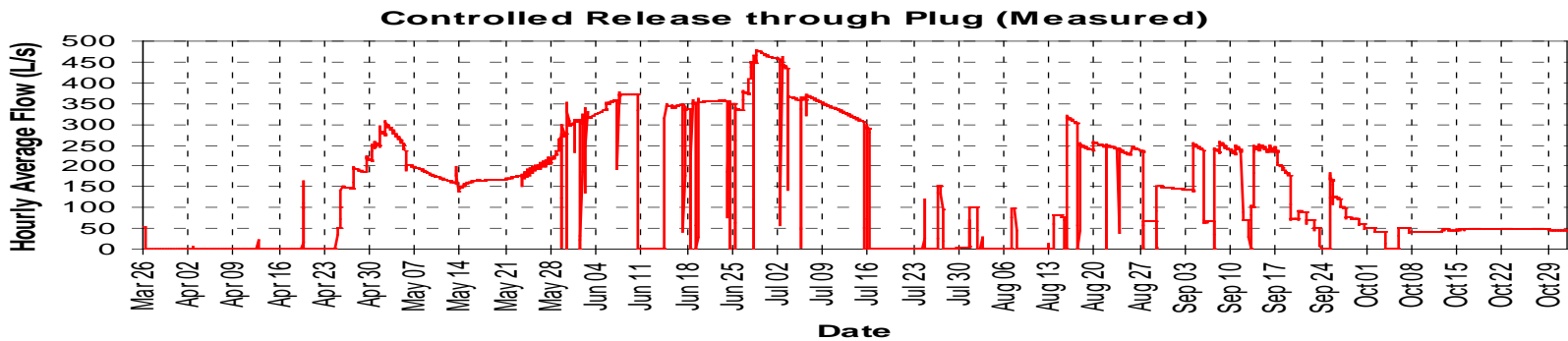
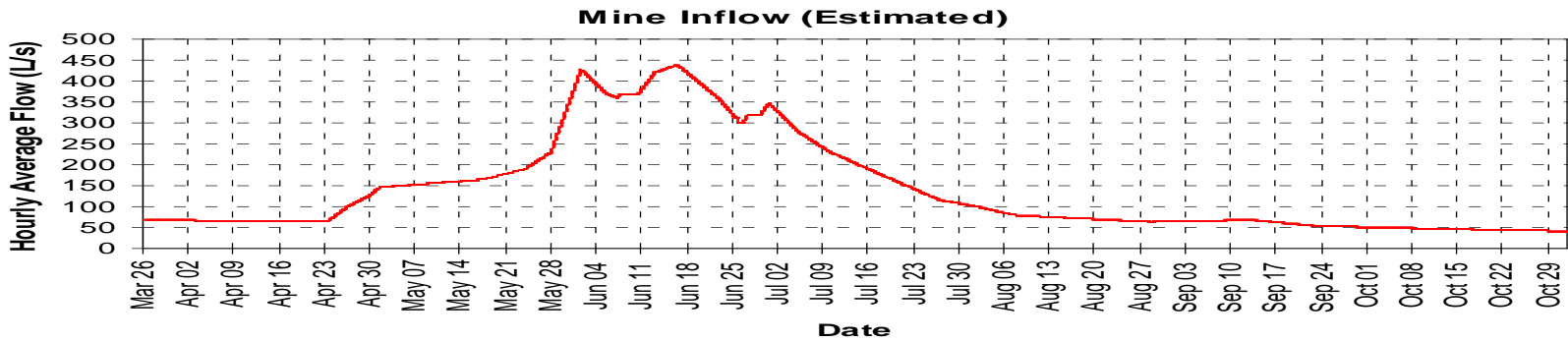


Inflow Test: Continuity Equation Applied Twice



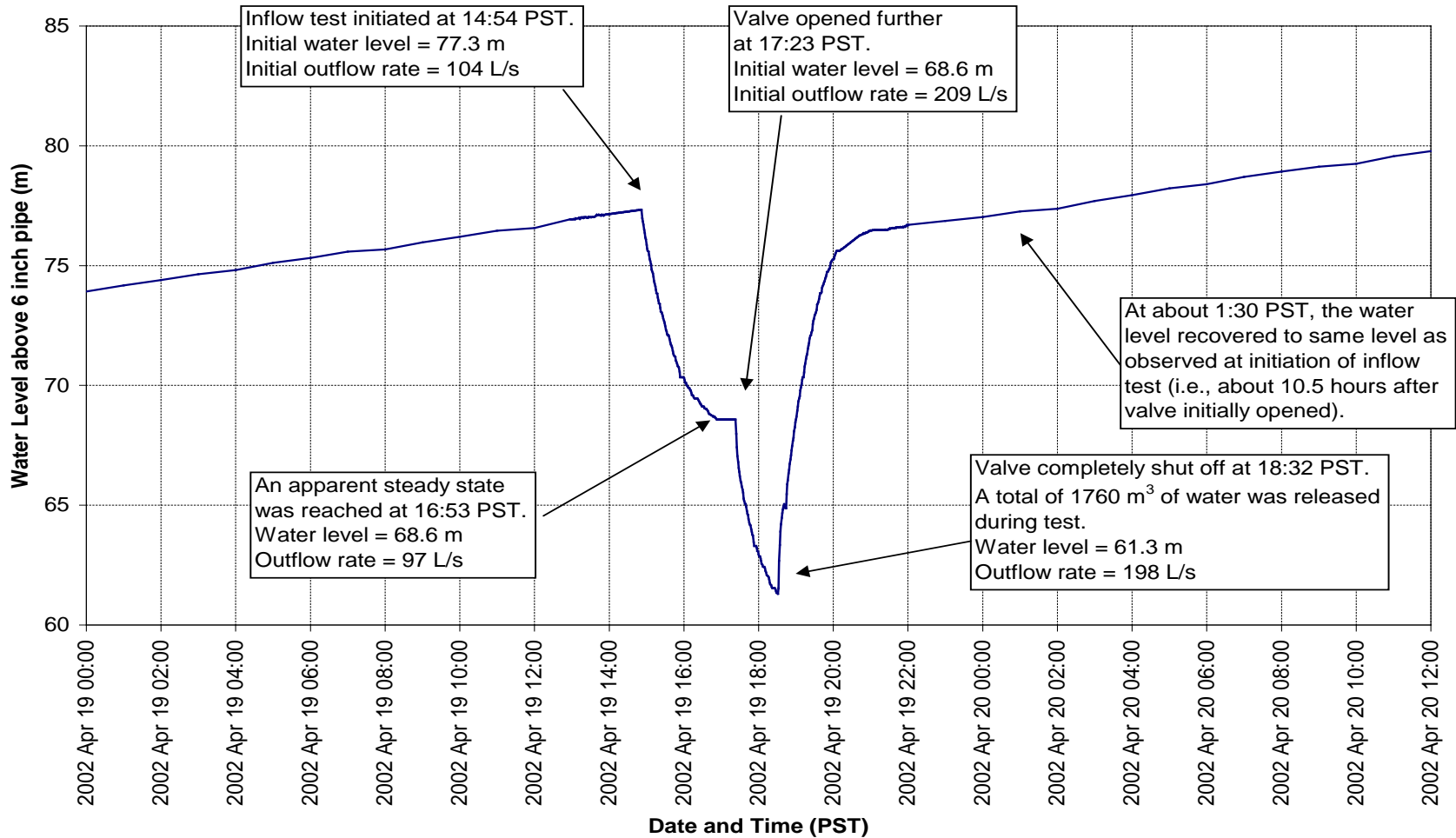
Inflow Test: Pressure Balance





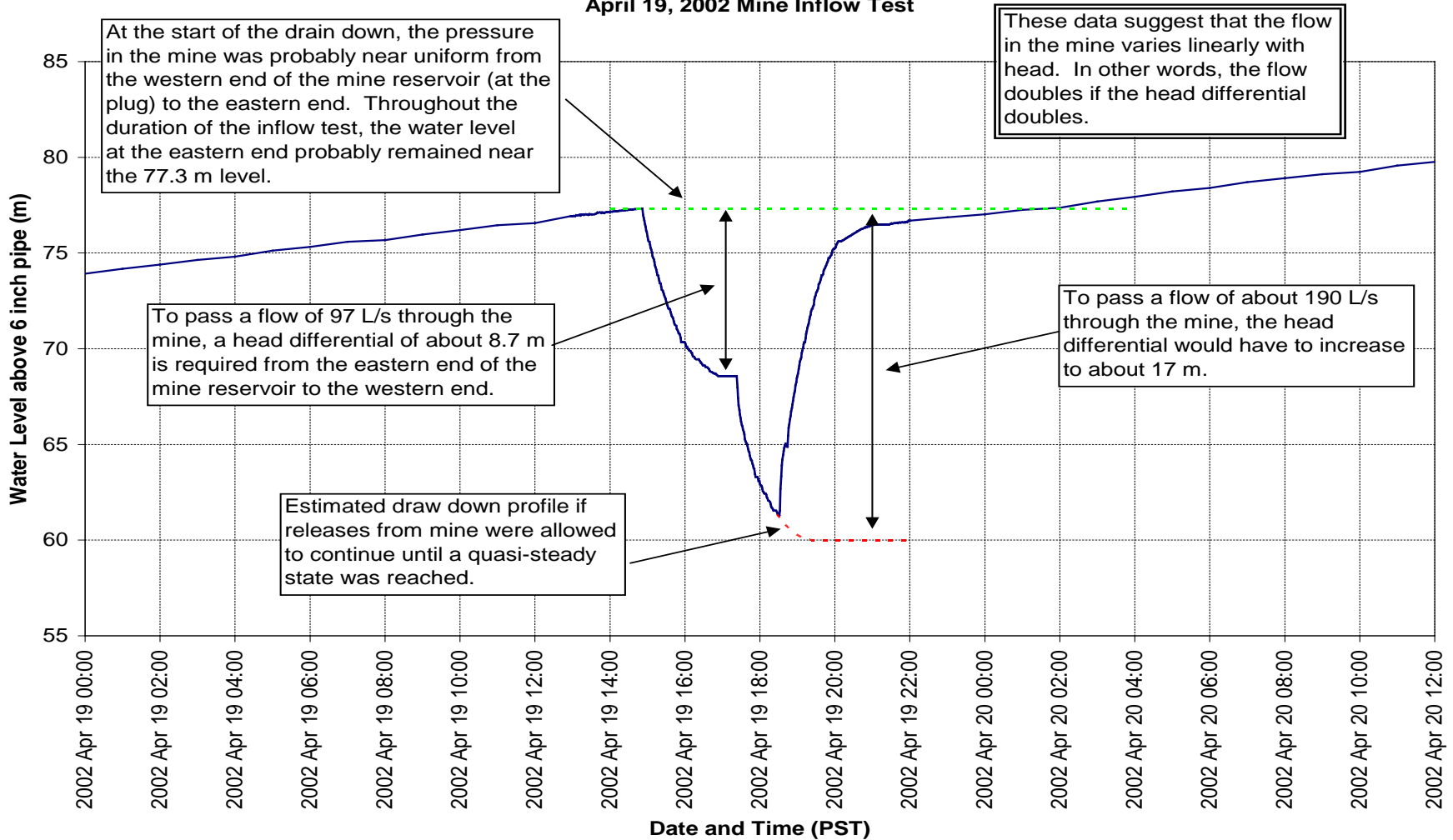
Evidence of Internal Pervious Blockage

April 19, 2002 Mine Inflow Test



Interpretation of April 19 Inflow Test

April 19, 2002 Mine Inflow Test



At the start of the drain down, the pressure in the mine was probably near uniform from the western end of the mine reservoir (at the plug) to the eastern end. Throughout the duration of the inflow test, the water level at the eastern end probably remained near the 77.3 m level.

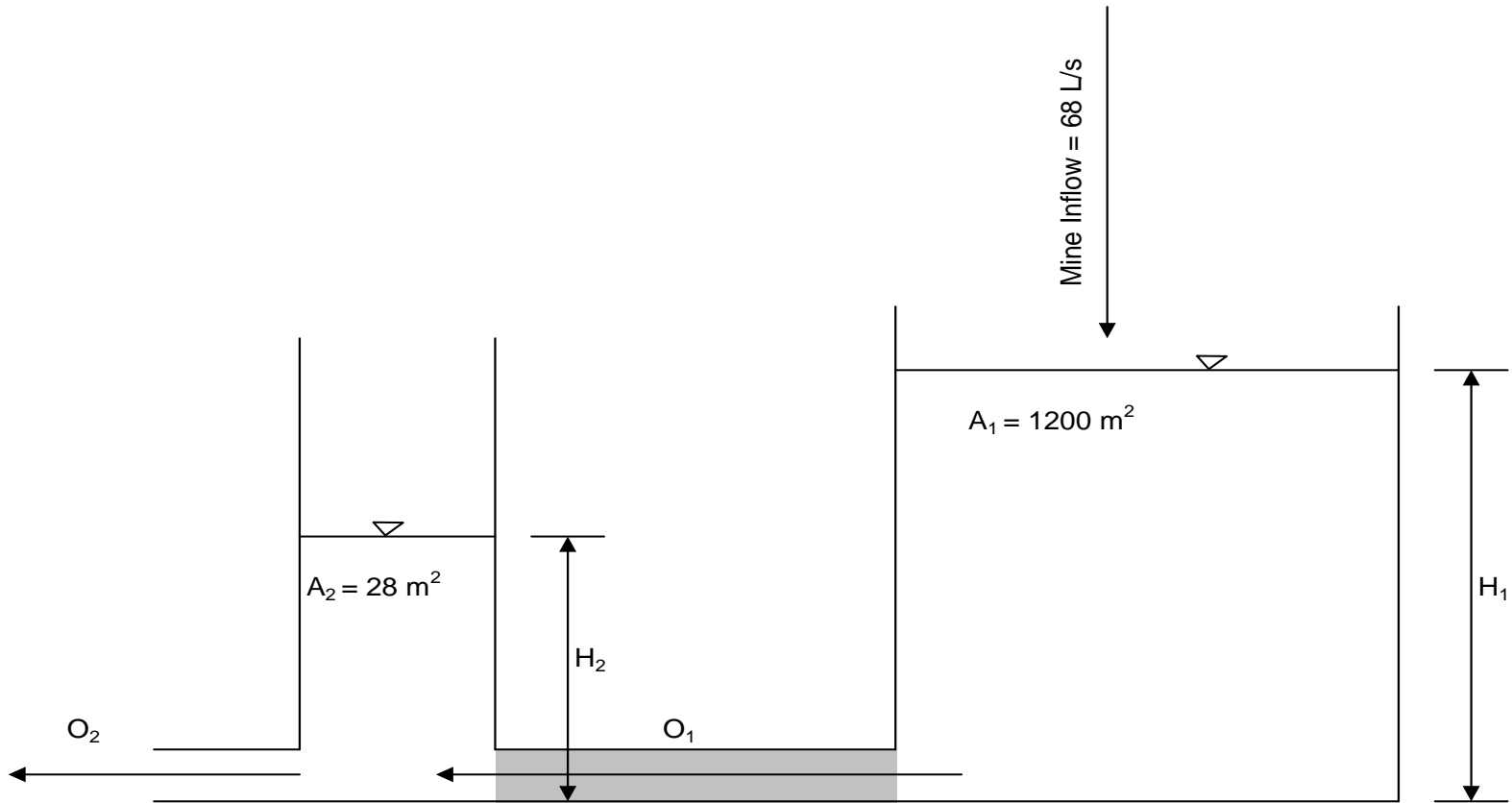
To pass a flow of 97 L/s through the mine, a head differential of about 8.7 m is required from the eastern end of the mine reservoir to the western end.

Estimated draw down profile if releases from mine were allowed to continue until a quasi-steady state was reached.

These data suggest that the flow in the mine varies linearly with head. In other words, the flow doubles if the head differential doubles.

To pass a flow of about 190 L/s through the mine, the head differential would have to increase to about 17 m.

Simple Hydraulic Model



O_2 = measured discharge

$O_1 = C (H_1 - H_2)$



Acknowledgements

- Terry Johnson – Underground Shift Boss / BC Mining Museum Manager
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- RST Instruments – Geotechnical Instrumentation
- Cassandra Hall and Foundex Drilling – 4100 Plug Investigation
- Al Morrison and Gary Stevenson – 4100 Plug Stability Review

