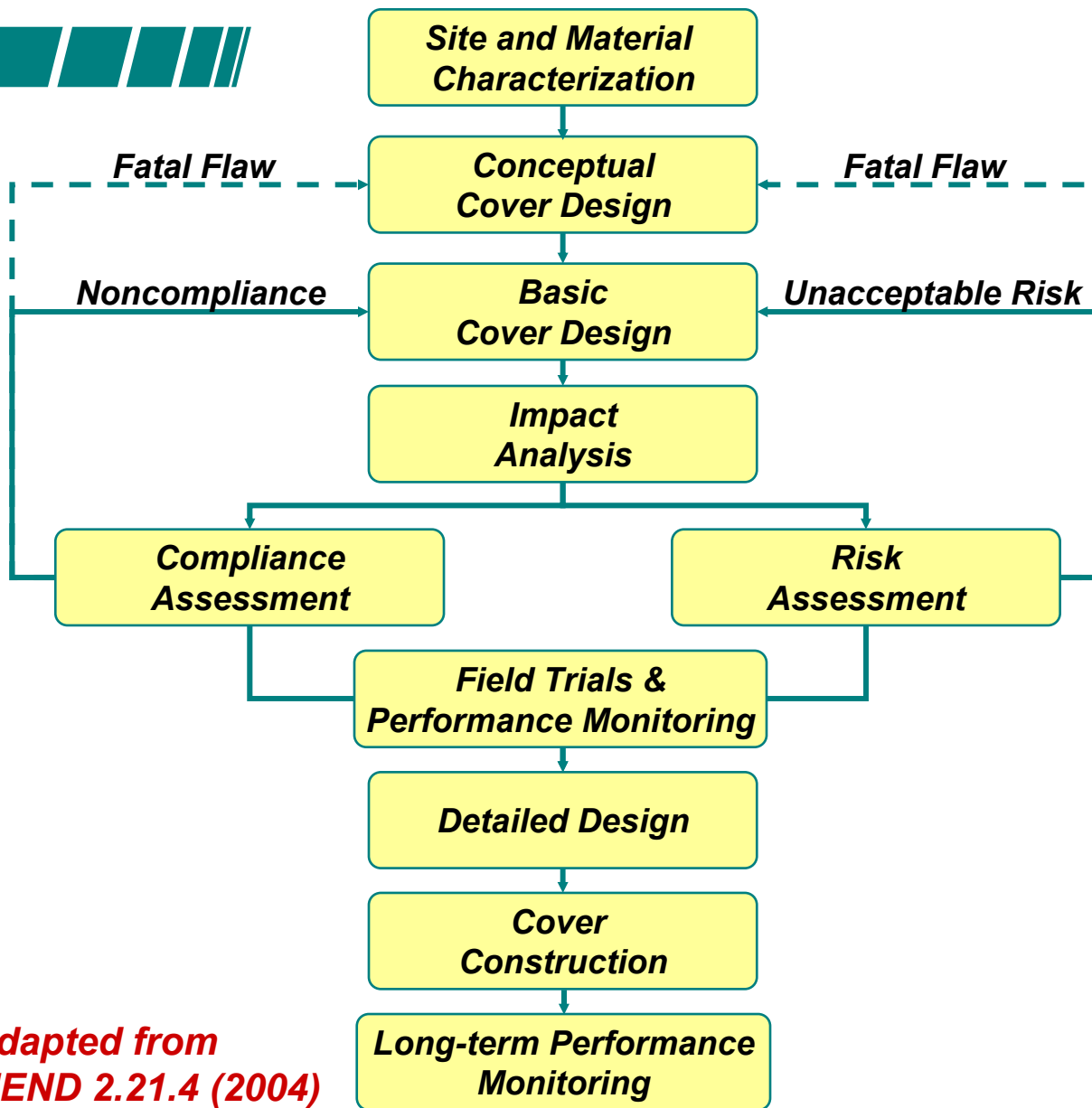


# ***Design, Construction, and Performance Monitoring of Cover Systems for Waste Rock and Tailings***

***B. Ayres, P.Eng.  
O'Kane Consultants Inc.***

***MEND MARITIMES WORKSHOP  
Challenges in Acidic Drainage: Case Studies on  
Mitigation Technologies and Current Research  
Halifax, NS – May 23-24, 2006***



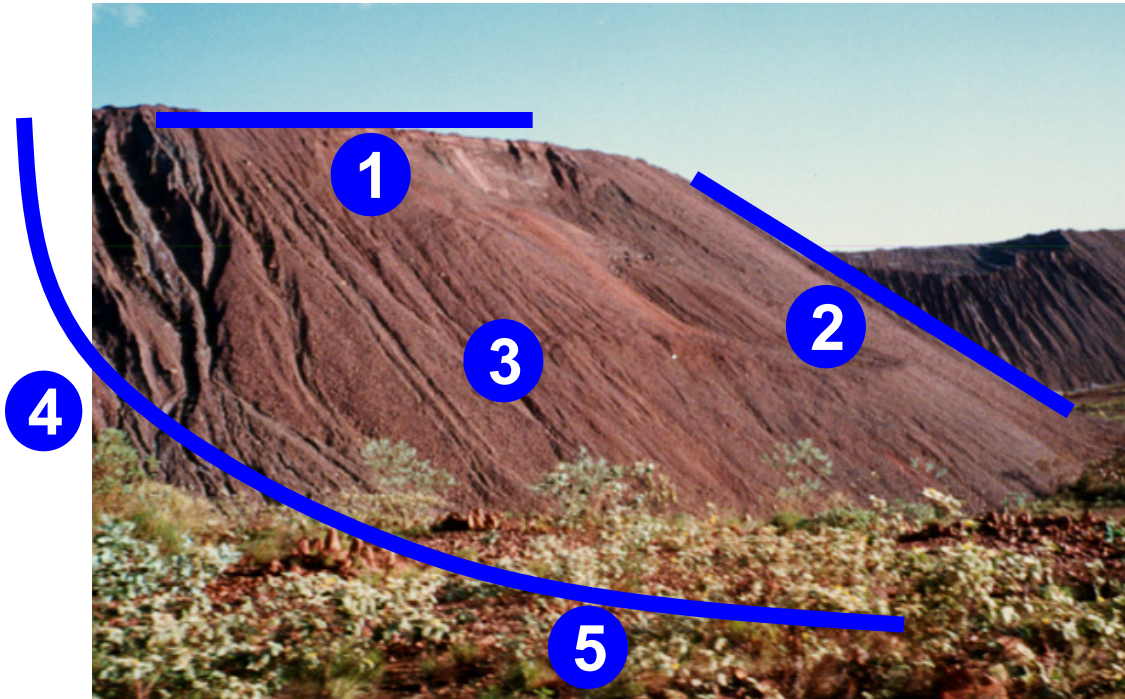


## Key Aspects of Presentation:

- **Cover Design ... Micro-Scale**
- **Landform Design ... Macro-Scale**
- **Focus on “Subtleties”**
- **Cover Longevity**
- **Case Studies**

*Adapted from  
MEND 2.21.4 (2004)*

# **Scope of Cover System Design**

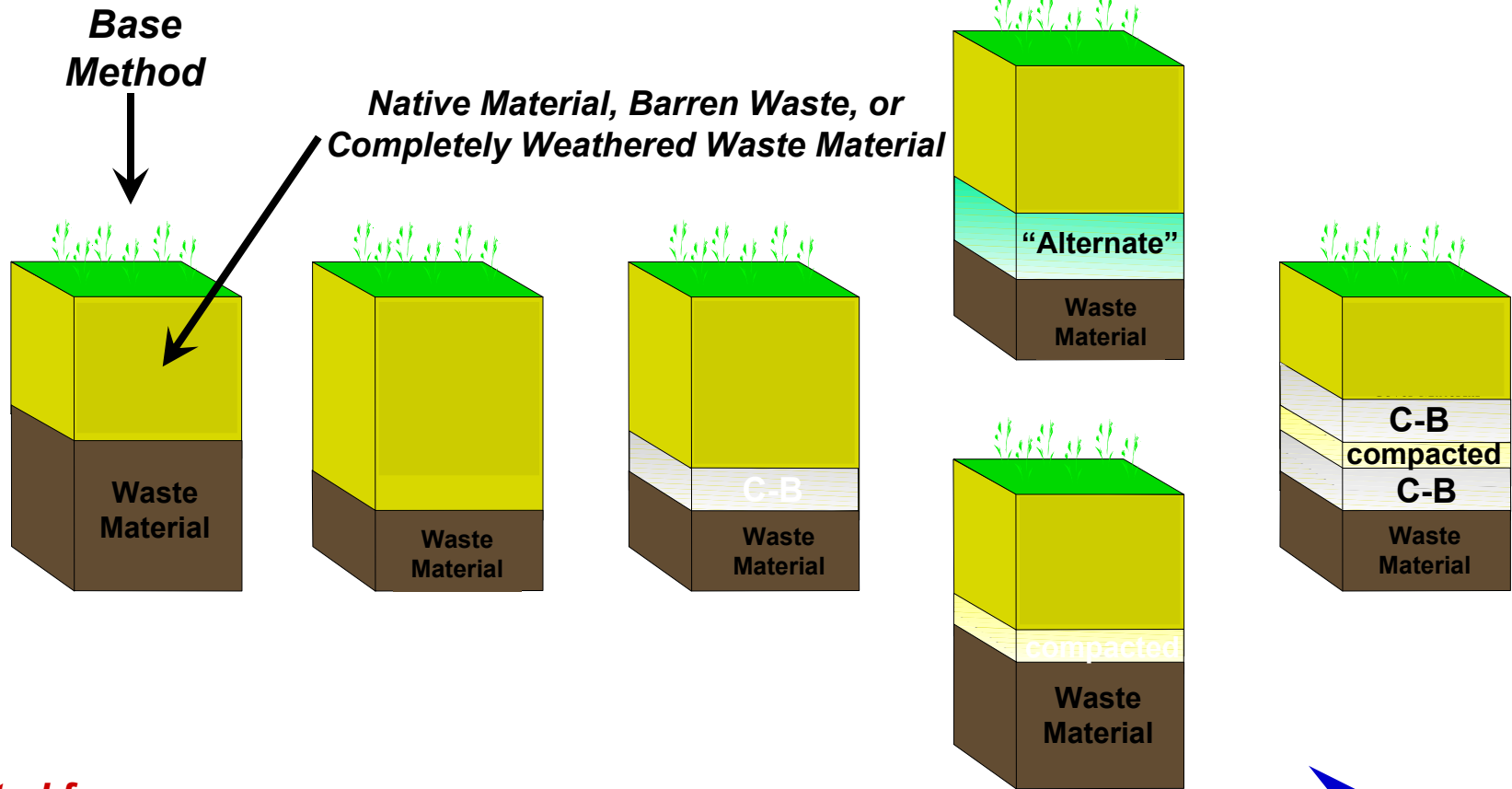


- 1. Performance on a horizontal surface**
- 2. Performance on a sloping surface**
- 3. Internal gas, moisture, contaminant transport/storage**

- 4. Contribution of flow from valley wall and historic surface water paths**
- 5. Prediction of leachate entering groundwater and surface water systems and/or collection system**

# Cover System Alternatives

Variations on the Base Method



Adapted from  
MEND 2.21.4 (2004)

Increasing Complexity  
Increasing Performance???  
Increasing Cost

# Influence of Climate Conditions

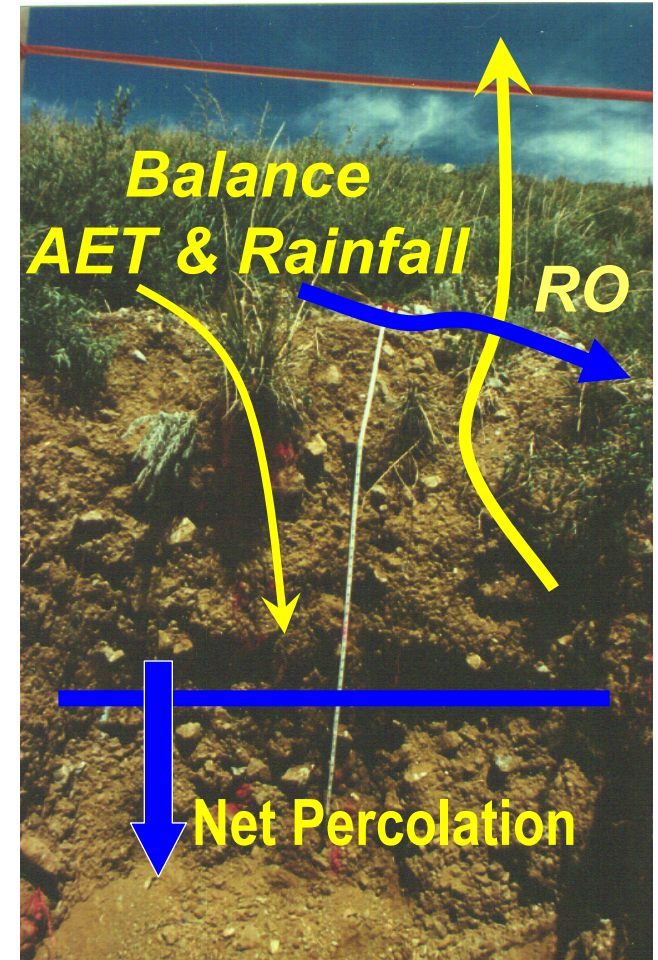
## “Humid” Site



**“Blanket of Water”  
& Low Permeability**

**Canadian Climate Conditions?  
Can be Difficult for Cover Design**

## “Arid” Site



**“Store and Release”**

# Cover Design ... Micro-Scale

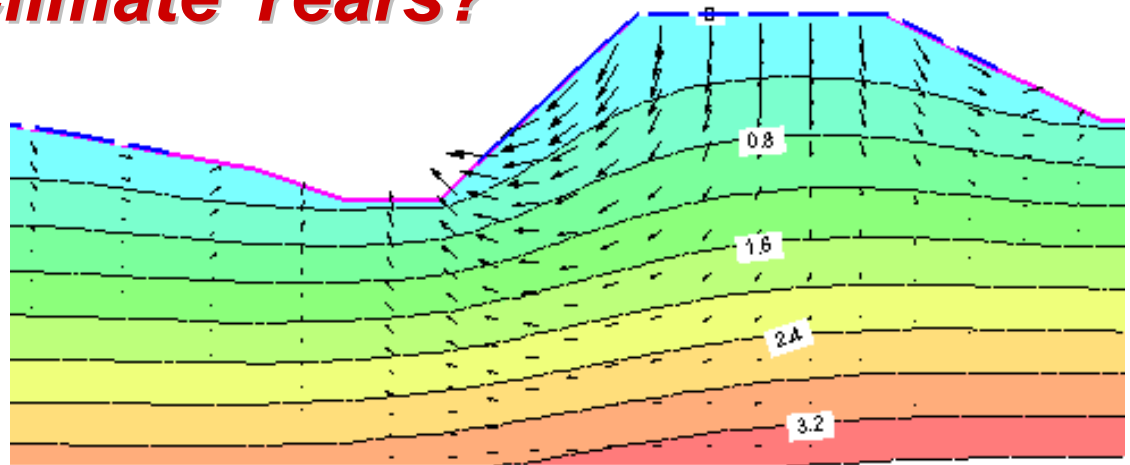
## Numerical Modelling – Purposes:



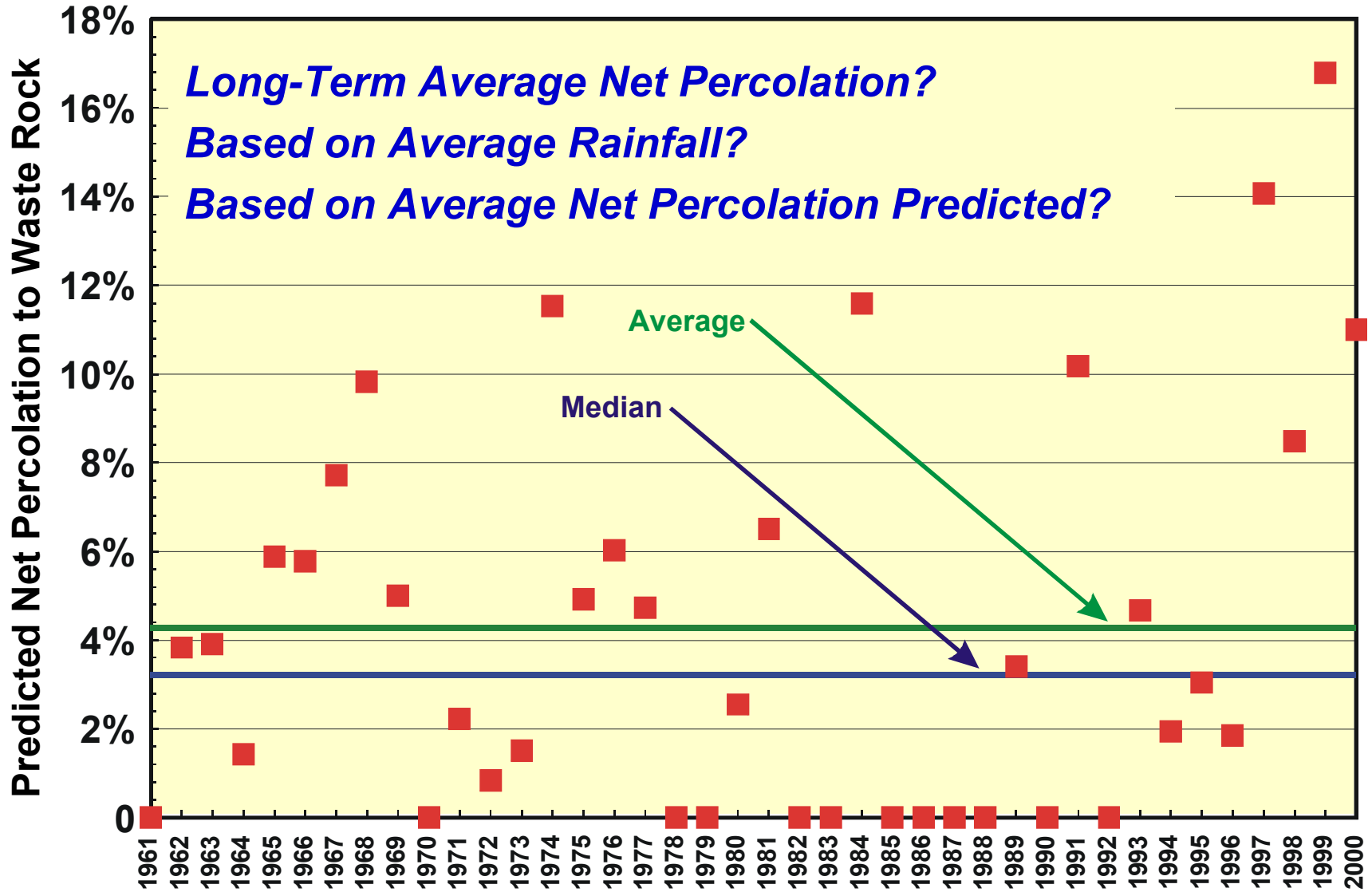
- **Interpretation**
  - **Understand a mechanism or process**
    - *To prove a hypothesis.....To train our thinking*
  - **To make sense of monitoring data**
- **Design**
  - **Evaluation of relative performance of alternatives**
- **Prediction**
  - **To make a final prediction of future behaviour or impact**

# Cover Design Modelling Input?

- **Initial Conditions**
- **Material Properties**
- **Boundary Conditions**
  - **Lower Boundary Conditions**
  - **Upper Boundary Conditions...Focus on *Precipitation***
- **Representative Climate Years?**
  - **Wet?**
  - **Dry?**
  - **Average?**

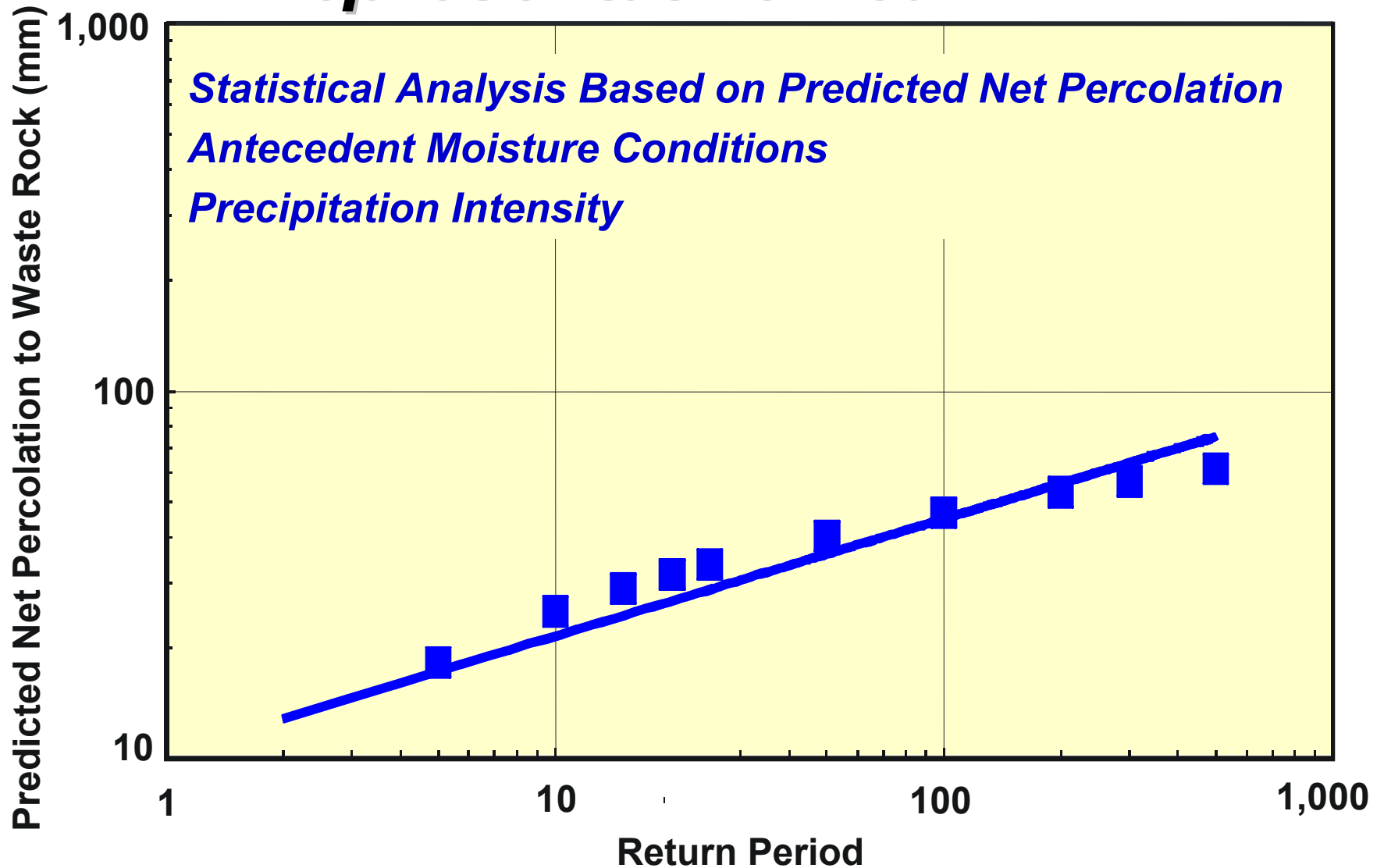


# Representative Year?





# Representative Year?



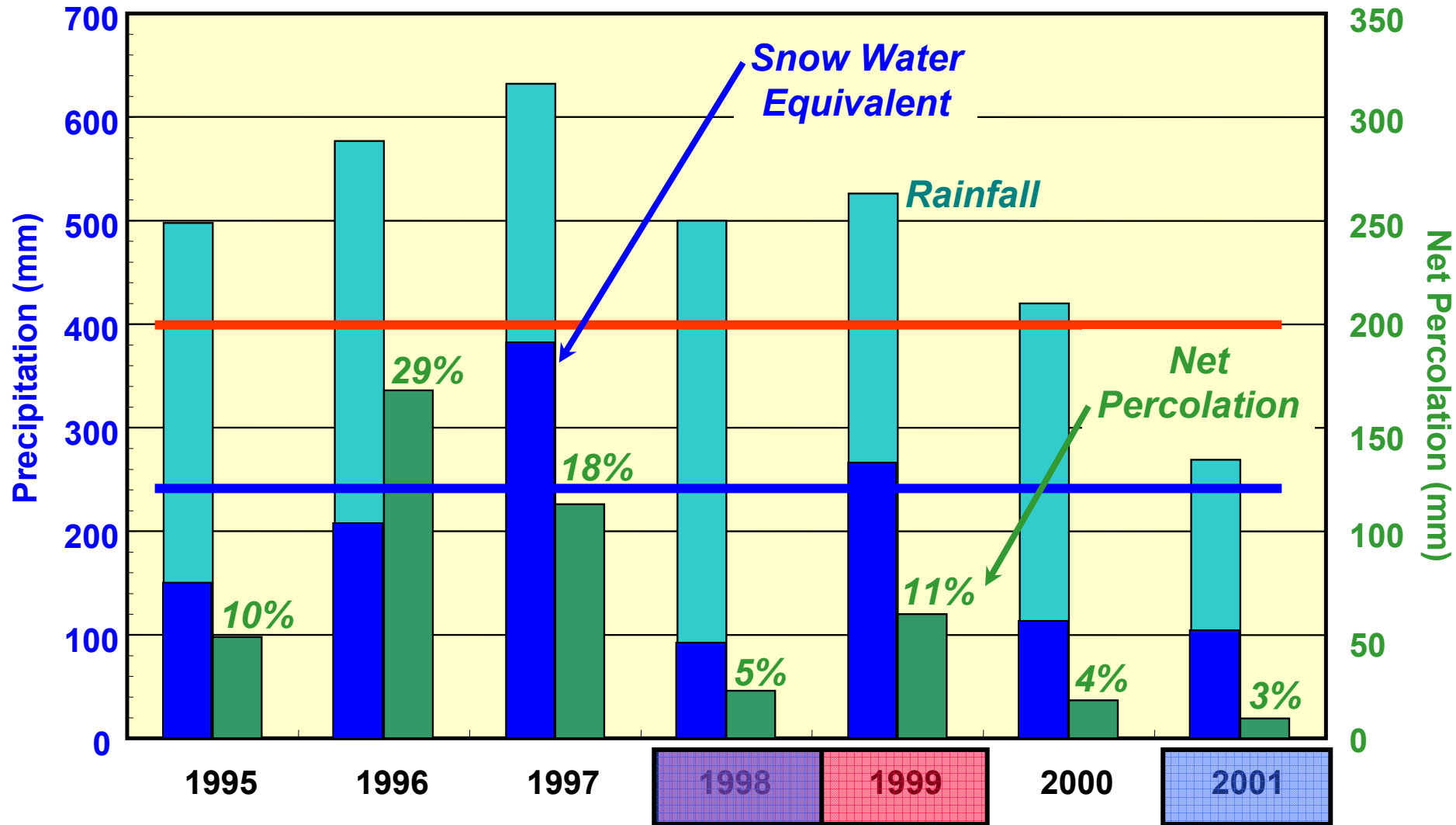
# Kimberley Operations

- *Site has annual moisture deficit*
- *Site experiences hot dry summers*

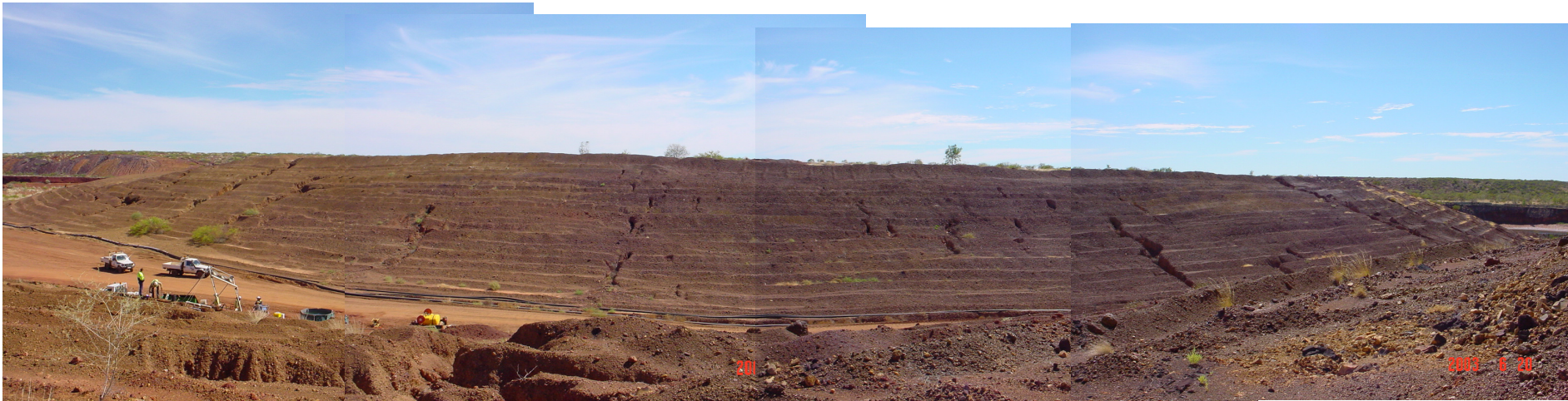


- *Humid fall and winter*
- *Spring freshet contributes significantly to flow in surface drainage courses*

# Kimberley Operations



# Landform Design ... Macro-Scale



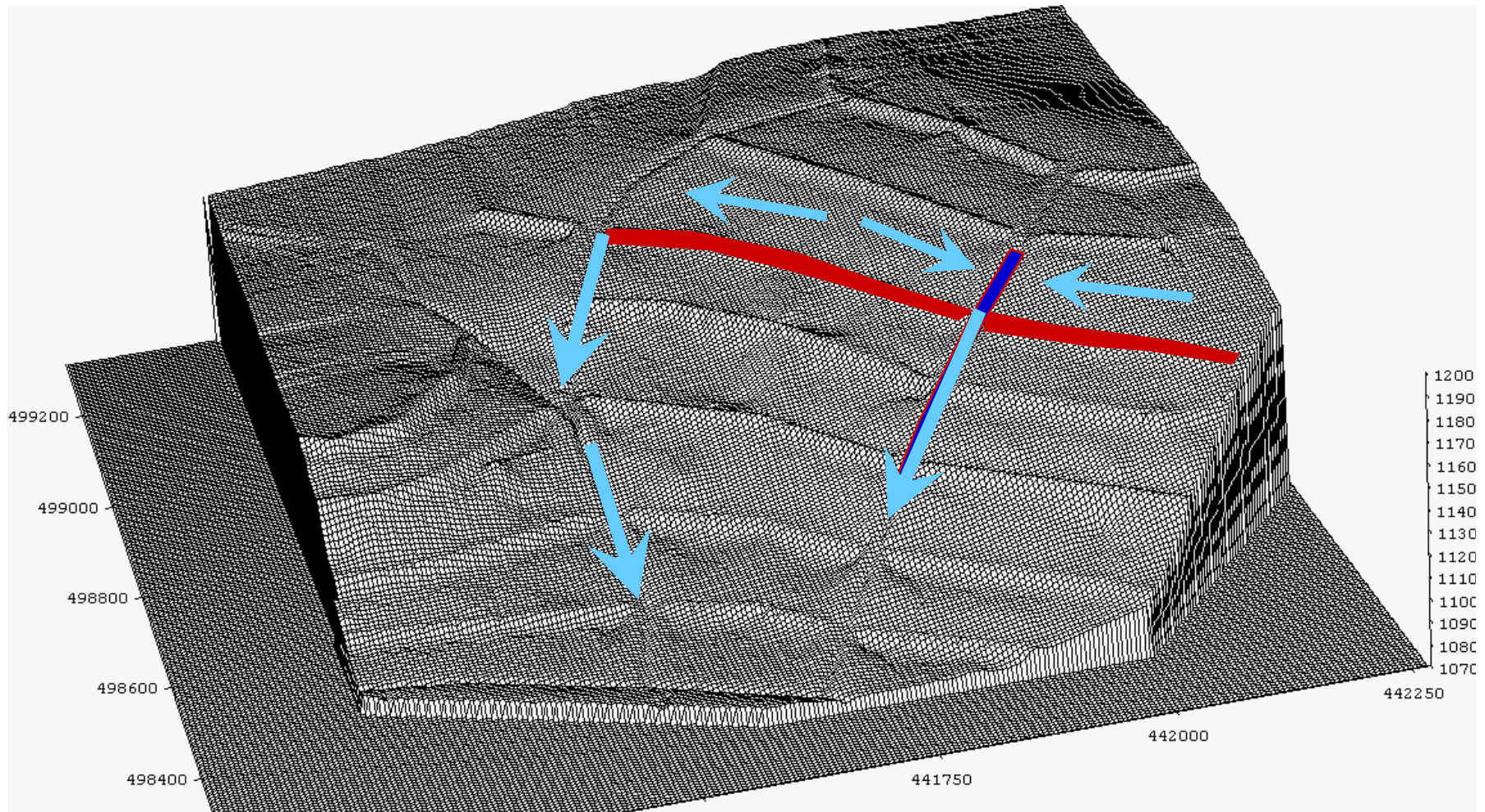
- **Steep unarmored slopes will flatten, planar slopes will gully, straight drainage courses will meander, and linear or convex slopes will become concave**
- **Greatest physical risk to reclaimed mine landforms is associated with gully erosion and re-established surface water drainage courses (McKenna & Dawson, 1997)**

# Designing Sustainable Final Landforms



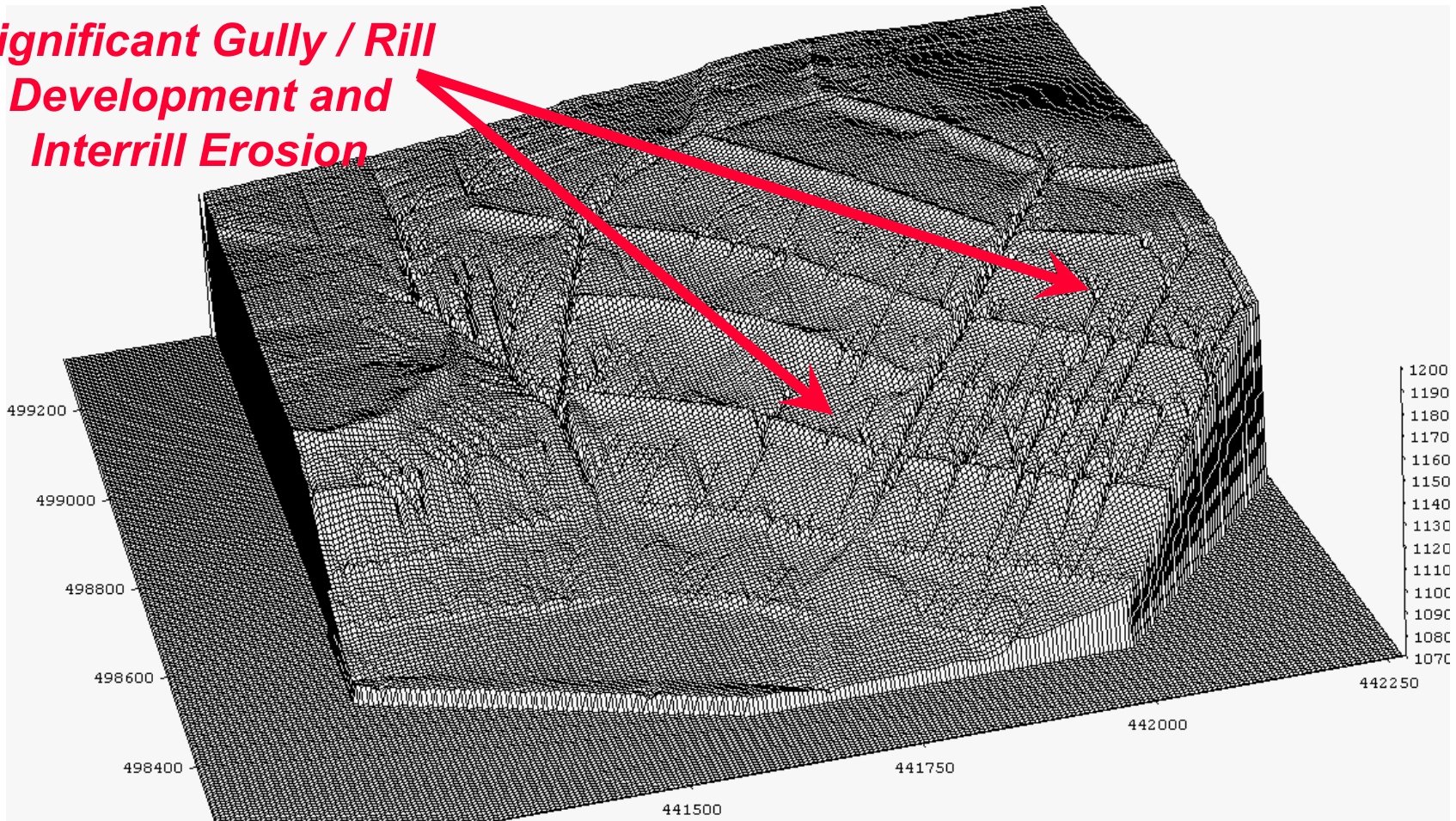
- **Incorporation of natural slope features not only improves *aesthetics*, but emulates slopes that are in *equilibrium with local conditions* of rainfall, soil type, and vegetation**
- **Time and resources are NOW available!!**
- **Two key components to design a sustainable F / L:**
  - 1) Follow *geomorphic* principles**
  - 2) *Holistic view of mining operations***

# Evaluation of Original Landform Design for *Whistle Mine Pit*

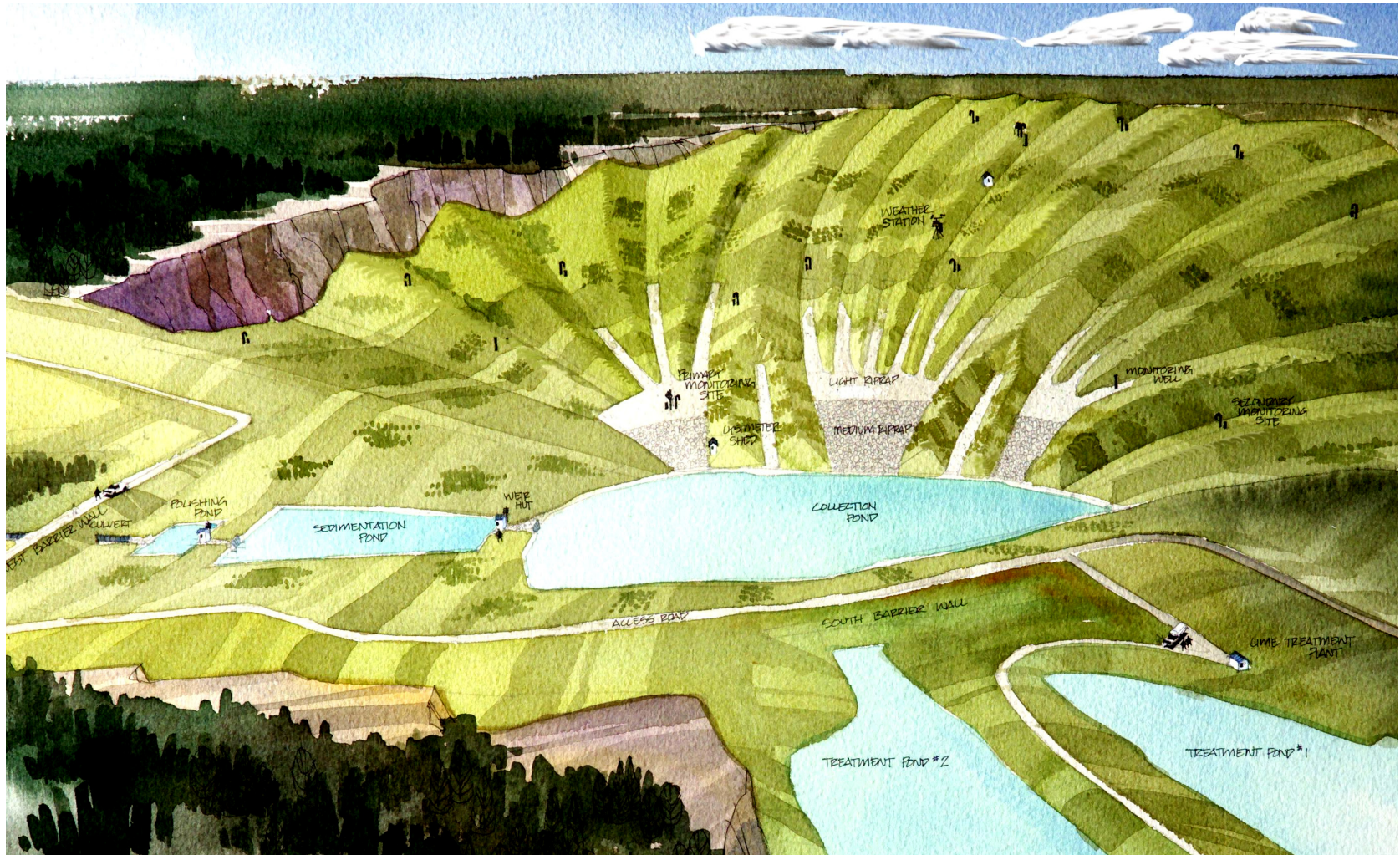


# Original Landform Design – Output from **SIBERIA** Model (after 100 yrs)

**Significant Gully / Rill Development and Interrill Erosion**



# Ultimate Final Landform for the Whistle Mine Pit Cover





# Cover Construction

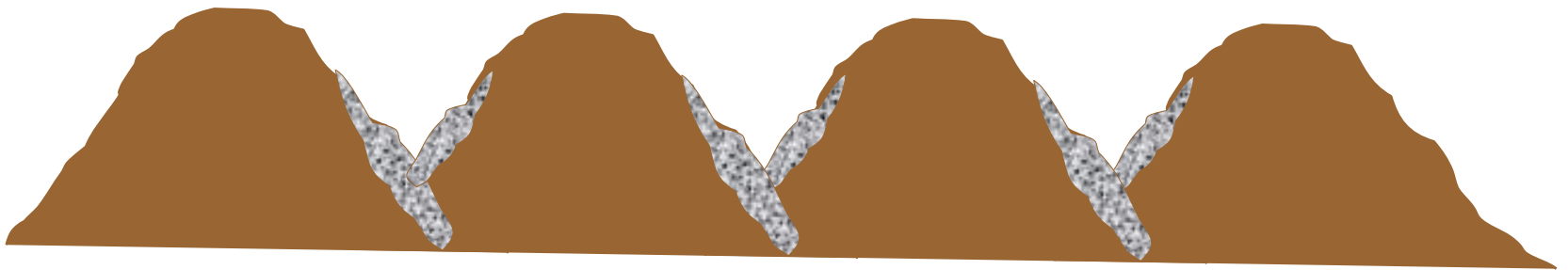


- **Engineering supervision**
  - **Expertise in both cover design and earthworks aspects**
- **Compacted clay layers**
  - **Use test pads to iron out specs and methods**
  - **Permeability testing!!**
- **Growth medium / store-and-release layers**
  - **Avoid over-compaction ... restricts root growth**
  - **Extent of material segregation ... can be a problem!**
  - **Topsoil stockpiles ... can be a source of noxious weeds**
  - **Consider cross-slope ripping topsoil into granular surface**

# Material Segregation

- An ideal growth moisture store-and-release cover is a **homogenous** layer of **well-graded** material
- Barren **run-of-mine waste** is often a natural choice for cover material ... typically **gap-graded**

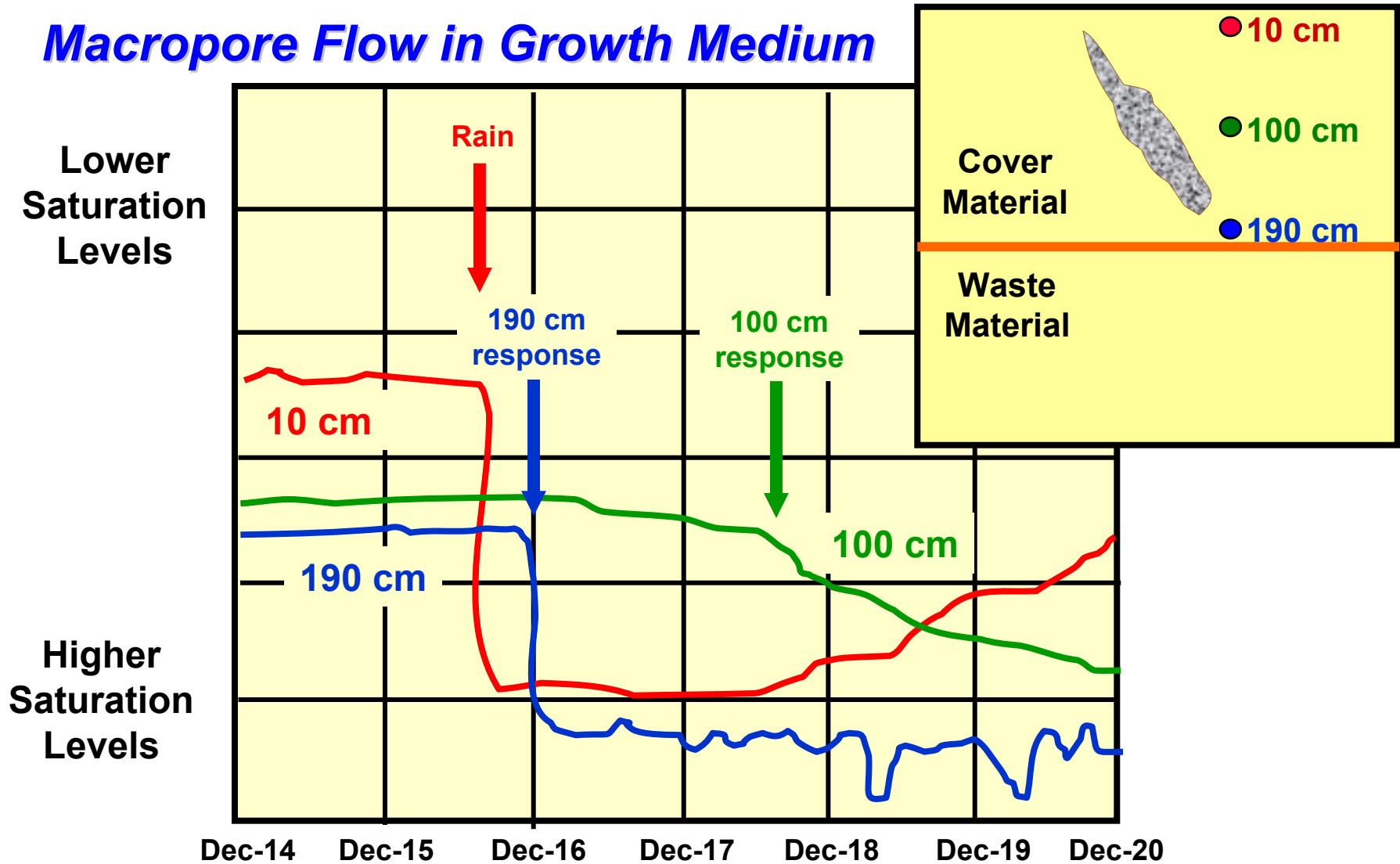
Paddock dumping of ROM waste ... potential coarse “rubble” zone



**Near Surface Preferential Flow**

# Material Segregation (cont')

## Macropore Flow in Growth Medium



# Cross-Slope Ripping



## Why cross-slope rip?

- *Till topsoil into granular material*
- *Wind break for seeds*
- *Trap moisture*
- *Channel water to drainage channels (S-T)*

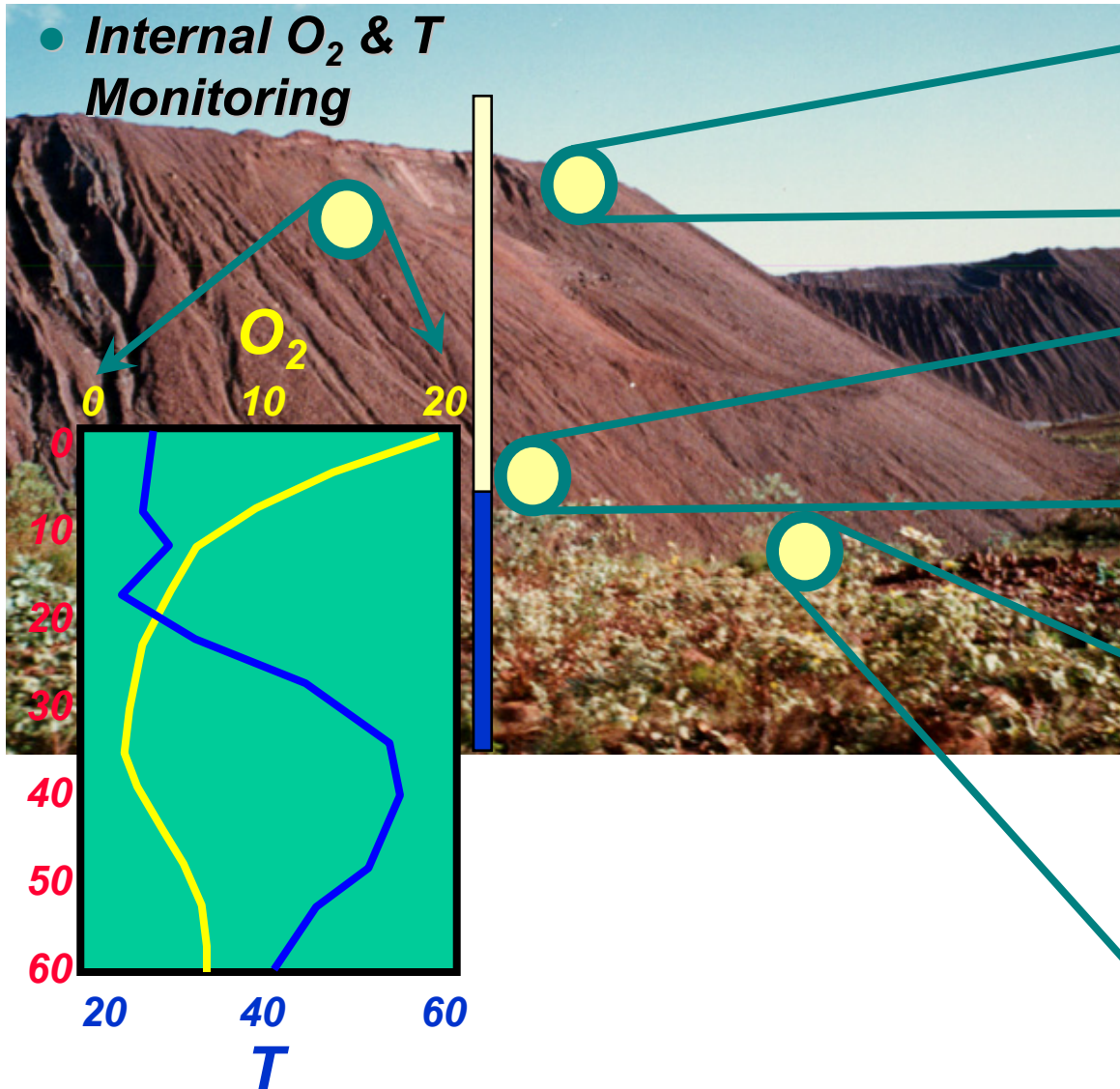
## Potential Problems:

- *Ripping too deep in some areas ... leads to ponding & eventual overtopping*
- *Vehicular traffic on freshly ripped surface ... leads to accelerated gully erosion*



# Cover Performance Monitoring

- **Internal O<sub>2</sub> & T Monitoring**



- **Direct In Situ Monitoring**

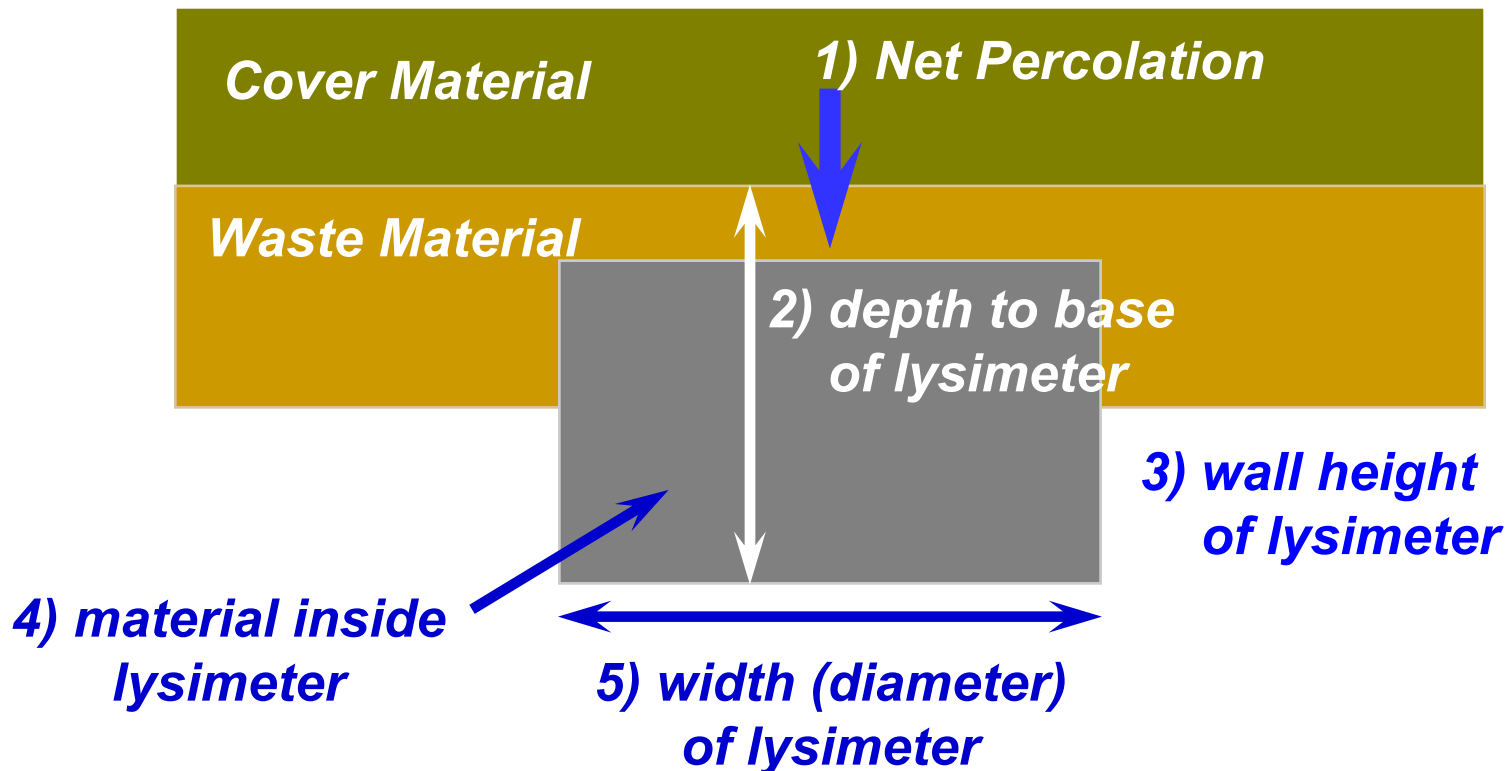
- **Basal Flow?**

- **Water Quality Monitoring**



# Lysimeter Design

- **NOT intuitive ... dealing w/ an unsaturated system**
- **Problems arise due to *artificial water table* in tank**
- **5 aspects** to consider when designing a lysimeter:



# ***Increase Lateral Surface Area?***

## **Cover Material**

***Landfill***

***15 Years of Monitoring***

***0.25 m***



***15 m x 15 m***

***1 L/day to 12 L/day***

**Landfill Liner Collection System**

***(Barone et al., 1999)***

# Increase Lateral Surface Area?

## Cover Material

*Is it Obvious this Lysimeter is too Shallow?  
If so, then what is the Rationale Basis for Making it Deeper?  
How Deep Does it Need to be?*

**No Net Percolation Measured  
in  
15 Years**

A diagram illustrating a lysimeter setup. A central horizontal yellow box represents the lysimeter, with black arrows indicating lateral flow of water into and out of it. Red lines show the water table profile, which is higher at the edges of the lysimeter and lower in the center. Black dashed arrows indicate downward flow of water from the surface into the soil. The diagram is set against a background of a grid of vertical dashed lines.

*(Barone et al., 1999)*



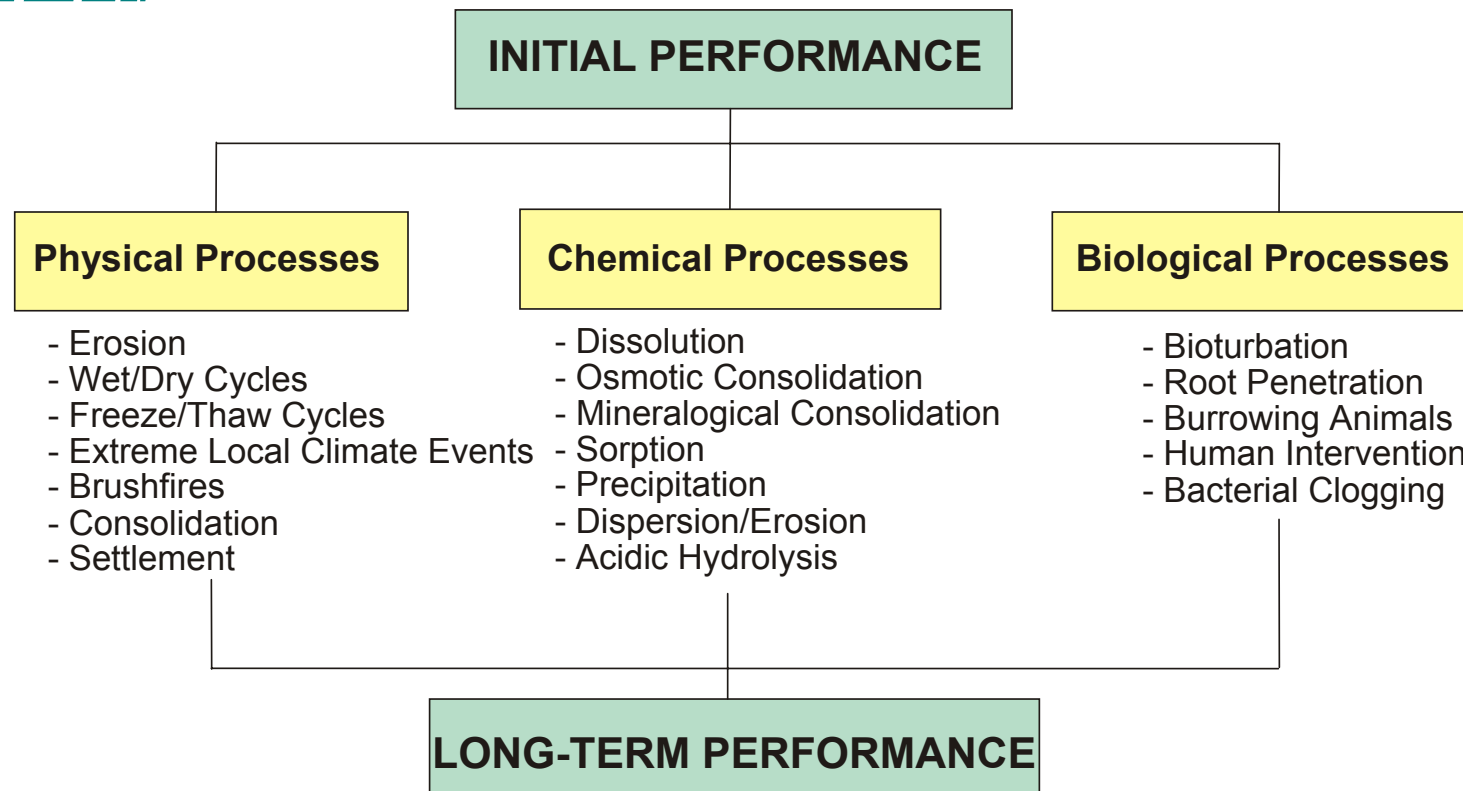
# Landform or Macro-Scale Performance Monitoring



- ***Watershed*** is ideal unit size to evaluate behavior ... major building block of landscapes
- Key elements to track or monitor are ***revegetation and erosion developments***, defining the water balance, and evolution of cover soils

***MEND 2.21.6. Macro-scale cover design and performance monitoring manual. (fall 2006)***

# Longevity of Cover Systems



**Resulting In:**

- **Change in Field Hydraulic Conductivity**
- **Change in Moisture Retention Characteristics**
- **Change in Oxygen Diffusion Characteristics**
- **Change in Physical Integrity of Cover System**

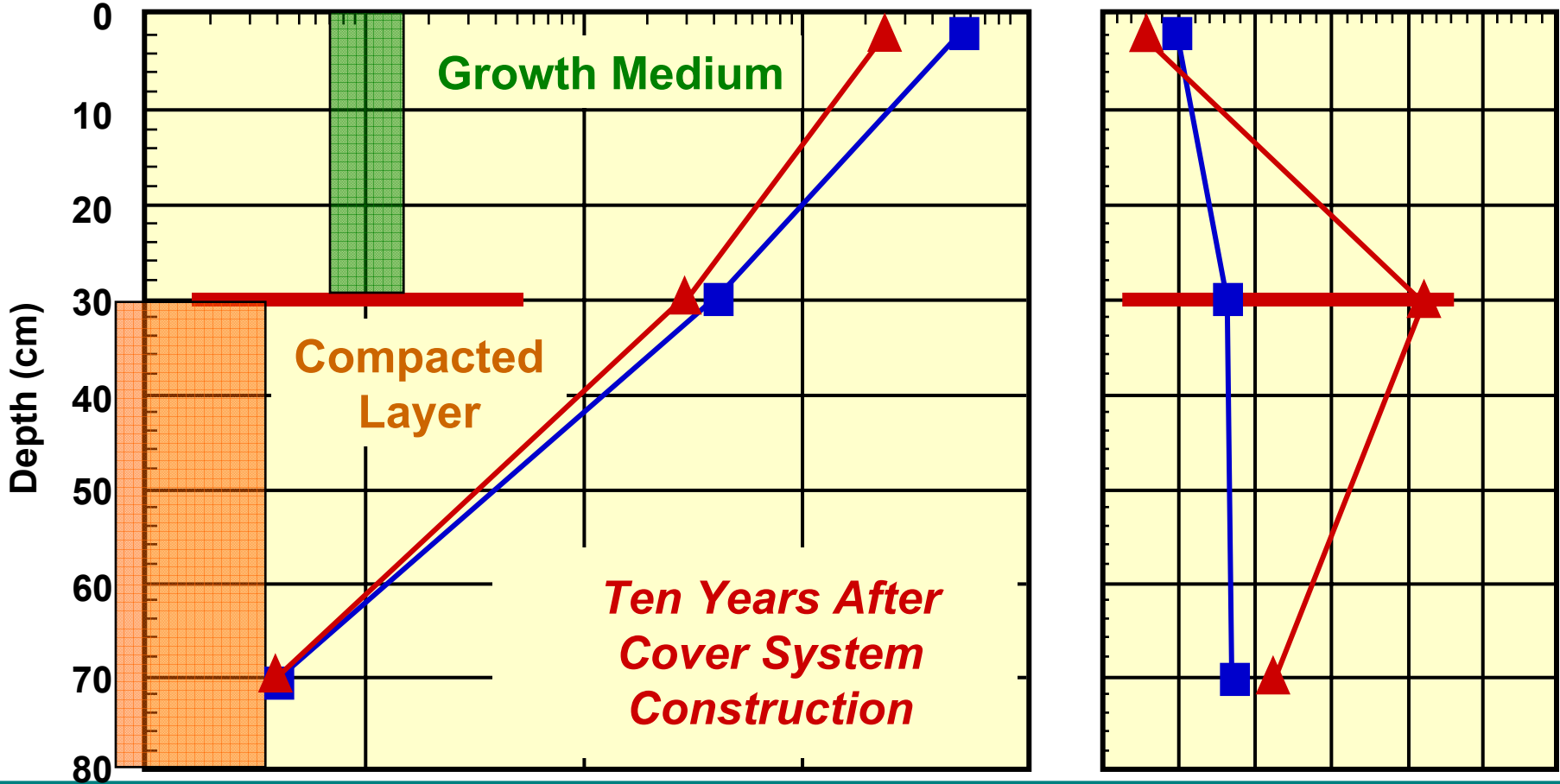
# Equity Silver Mine – WRD Cover

## INAP (2003) Study – Guelph Permeameter Testing

Field Hydraulic Conductivity (cm/s)

Dry Density (Mg/m<sup>3</sup>)

1 x 10<sup>-7</sup>    1 x 10<sup>-6</sup>    1 x 10<sup>-5</sup>    1 x 10<sup>-4</sup>    1 x 10<sup>-3</sup>    1.6    1.7    1.8    1.9    2.0    2.1    2.2



# Equity Cover – Measured In Situ Moisture Conditions

