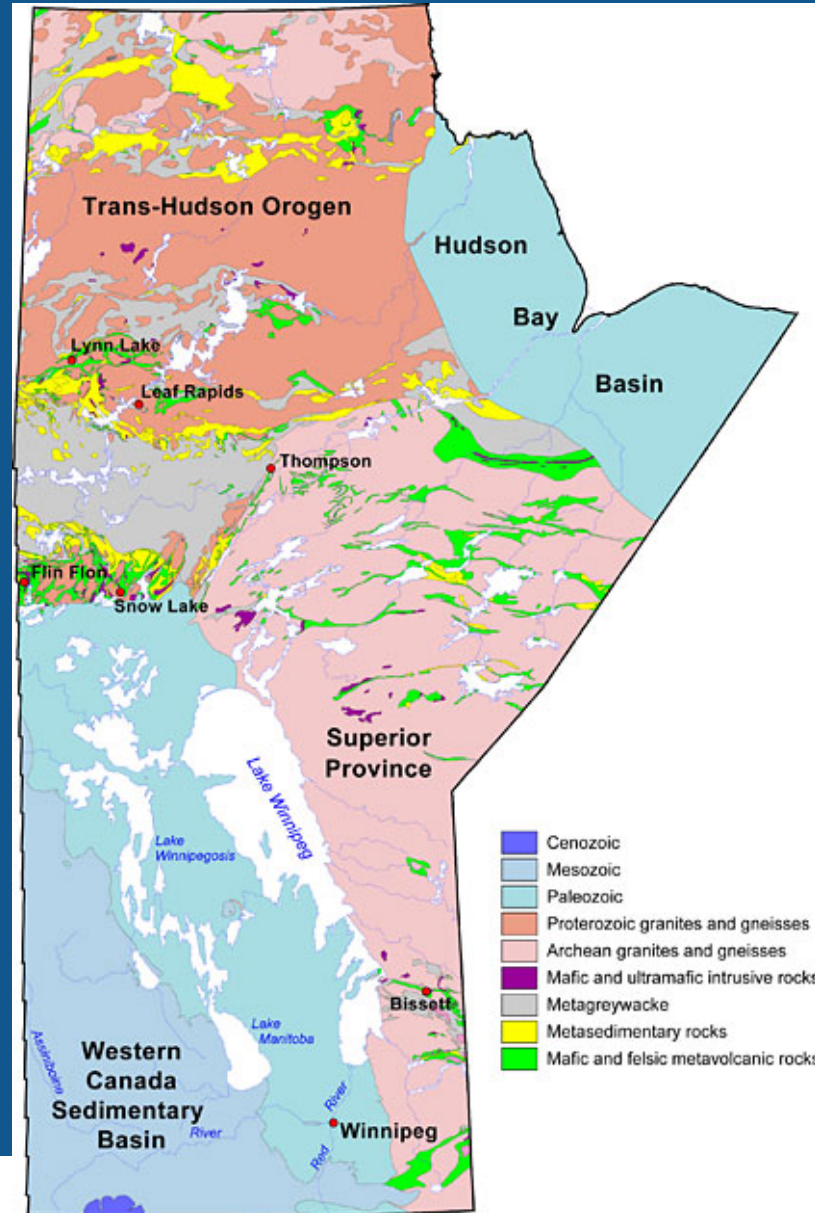




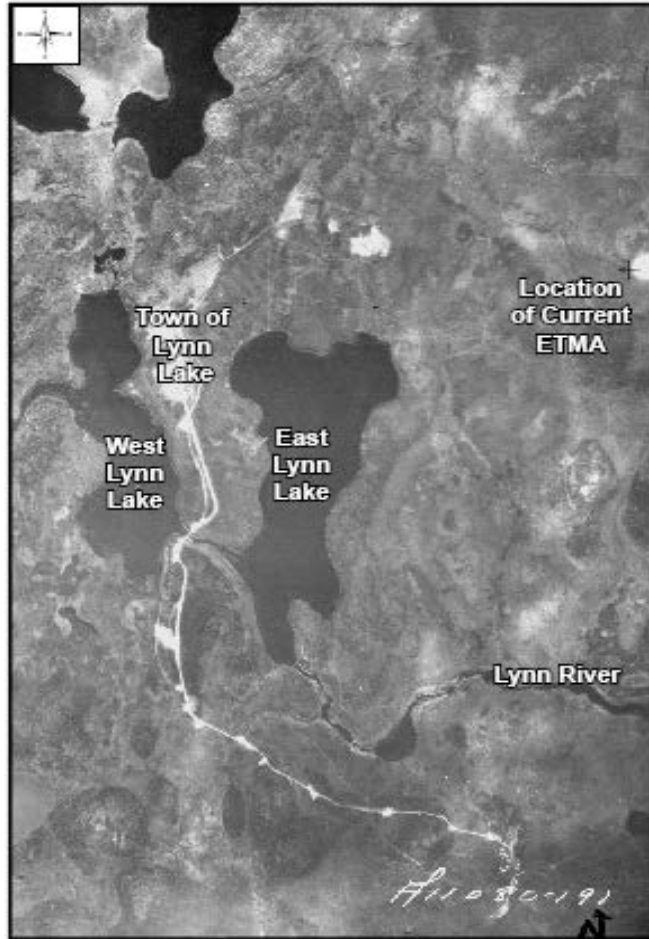
Remediation of the East Tailings Management Area Lynn Lake, Manitoba

Lynn Lake



- Mining/milling at Lynn Lake from 1953 to 1976
- Tailings piped to the East Tailings Management Area (ETMA)
- ~ 20 M tonnes of tailings deposited over 200 ha





Lynn Lake - 1948



Lynn Lake - 1978

Aerial Photography of the Lynn Lake Area Illustrating Infilling of East Lynn Lake by WTMA Mining Activities

Figure 1-4

Since Operations ended.....

- Numerous studies of tailings and Lynn River
- Environmental risk assessment by Dillon
- University of Waterloo tailings geochemistry
- Supplemental characterization, aquatic health and ecological risk assessment by TetrES
- Ongoing site management studies by TetrES & UMA

In 2006 an agreement was signed by Province of Manitoba and Viridian to develop and implement a
“Site-Management Plan”

- UMA and TetrES provided support in plan development
- The Site-Management plan was accepted in 2007

Plan Objectives are to:

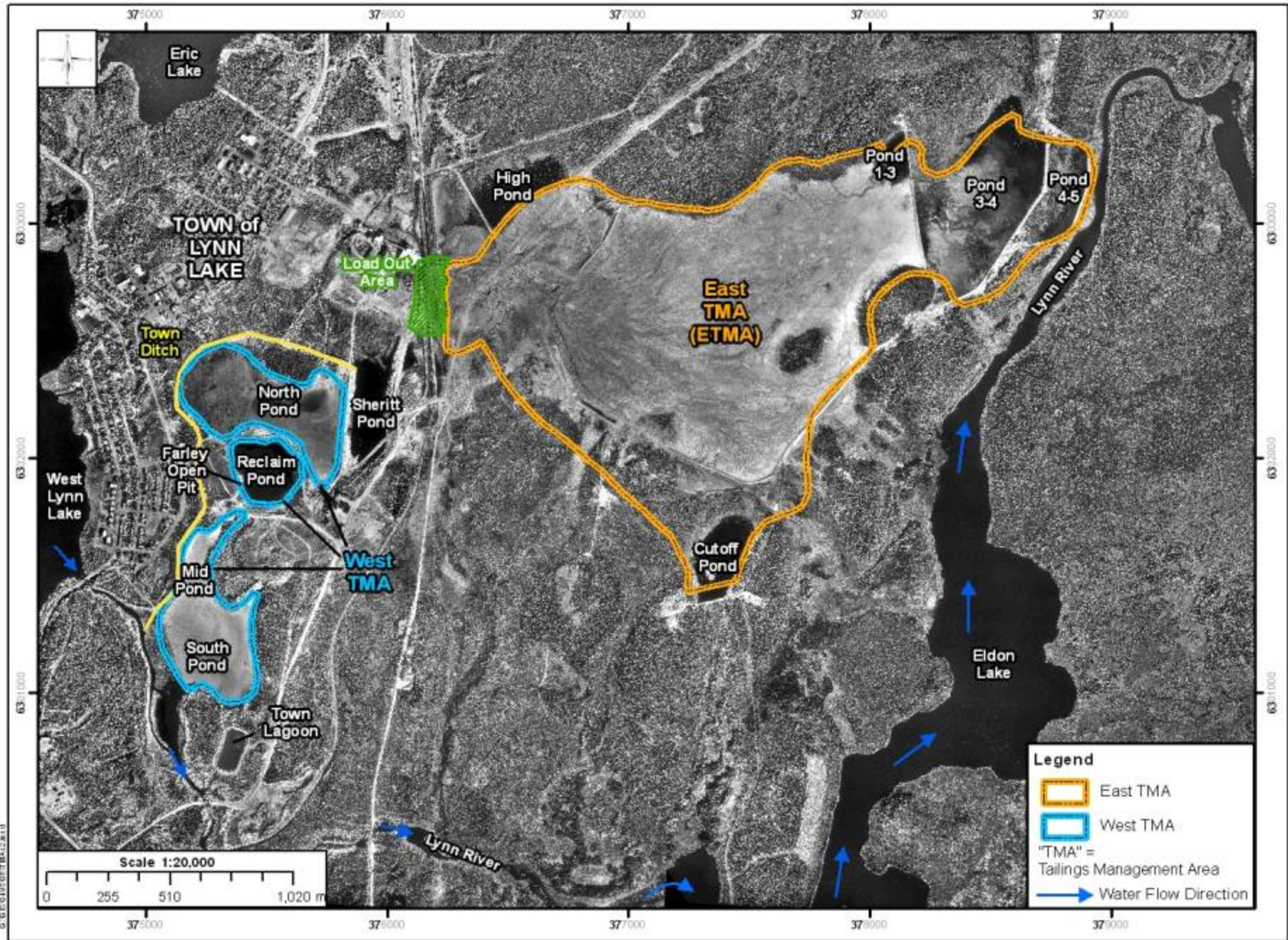
- Mitigate environmental impacts of ETMA on Lynn River
- Address community concerns related to dust entrainment

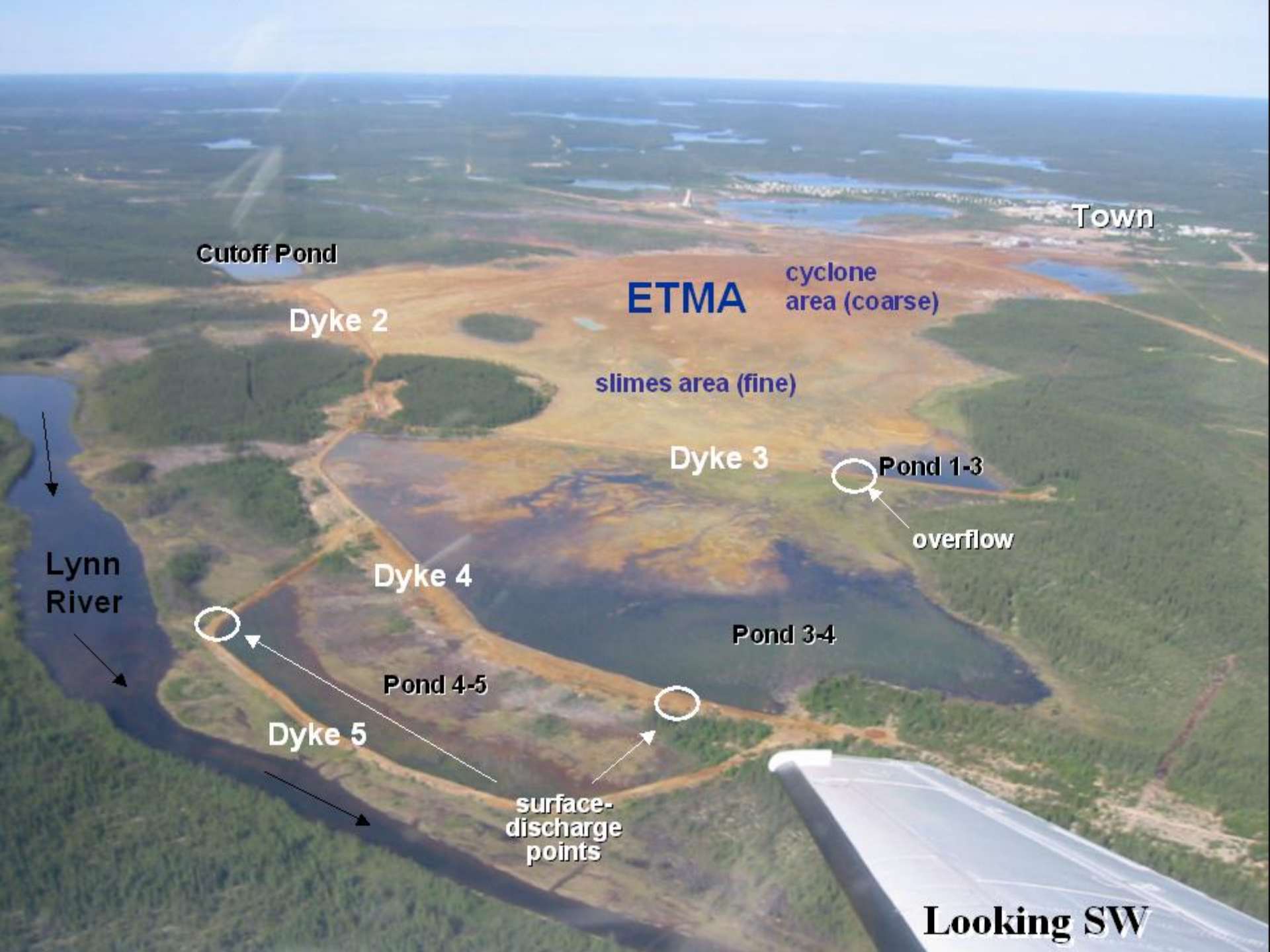
Initial Plan will evolve as data accumulate & knowledge grows

- Plan involves pilot testing of some components to determine whether effectiveness sufficient to be included in evolving Plan

- Dyke Stability & Safety
- Acid-Mine Drainage
(formed by reaction of residual tailings sulphides with air & water)
 - Surface-water runoff
 - Groundwater contamination
- Tailings dust blowing into town







Town

Cutoff Pond

ETMA

cyclone
area (coarse)

Dyke 2

slimes area (fine)

Dyke 3

Pond 1-3

overflow

Lynn
River

Dyke 4

Pond 3-4

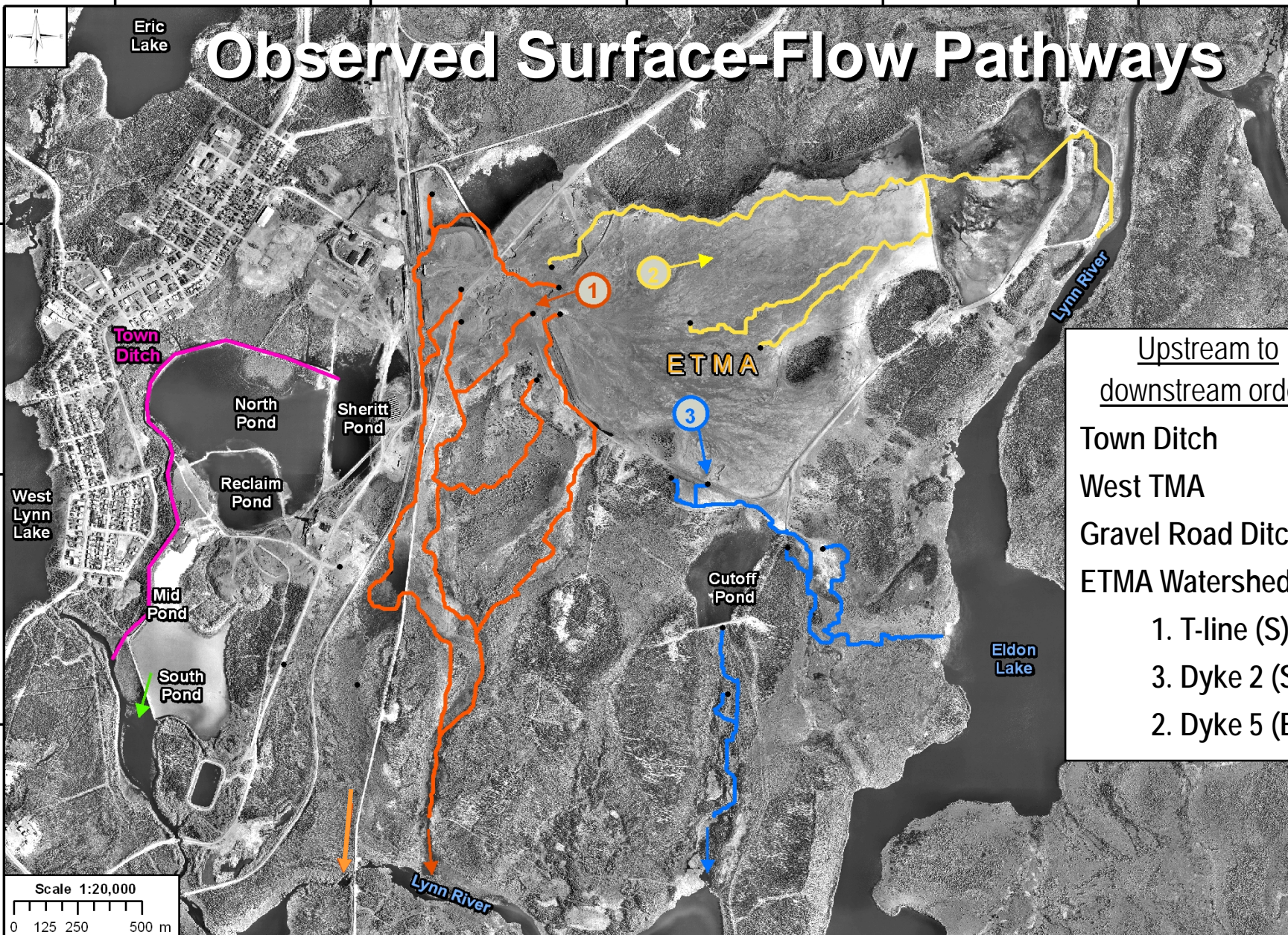
Pond 4-5

Dyke 5

surface-
discharge
points

Looking SW

Observed Surface-Flow Pathways



- Upstream to downstream order:
- Town Ditch
 - West TMA
 - Gravel Road Ditch
 - ETMA Watersheds
 - 1. T-line (S)
 - 3. Dyke 2 (SE)
 - 2. Dyke 5 (E)

Immediate need to manage surface-water runoff metal loadings along SW, S, & SE pathway(s) to river

Immediate need to mitigate wind erosion & reduce dust entrainment

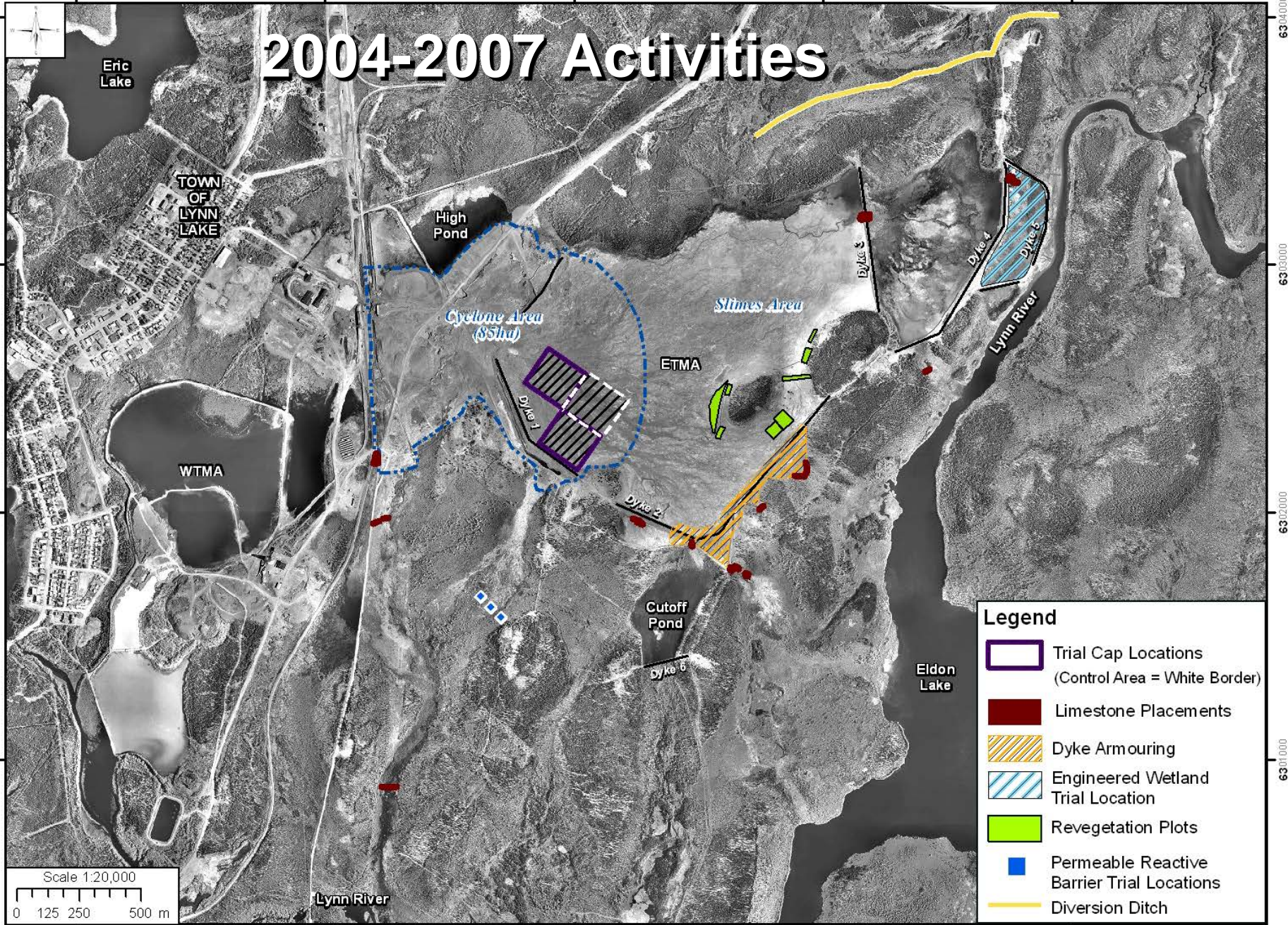
Immediate need to test feasibility of some selected management options before committing to conceptual design(s)

- e.g., Permeable Reactive Barrier, Upstream/Headwater Diversion, Cap/Cover, Engineered Wetlands...

Other elements of Long-Term Plan address groundwater-plume migration & other challenges

Site Characterization & Environmental Risk Assessment	2002 until present
Revegetation trials	2004 until present
Dyke-Stability Repairs	2004 & 2006
Upstream clean-water diversion trial construction	Winter 2006/Spring 2007
Permeable Reactive Barrier trial construction	Winter 2006/Spring 2007
Active Treatment Option review	Spring-Summer 2007
Cap/cover trial design & construction	Winter 2006-Spring 2008
Trial Engineered Wetland – Stage 1 (limestone placement) construction	Spring 2008

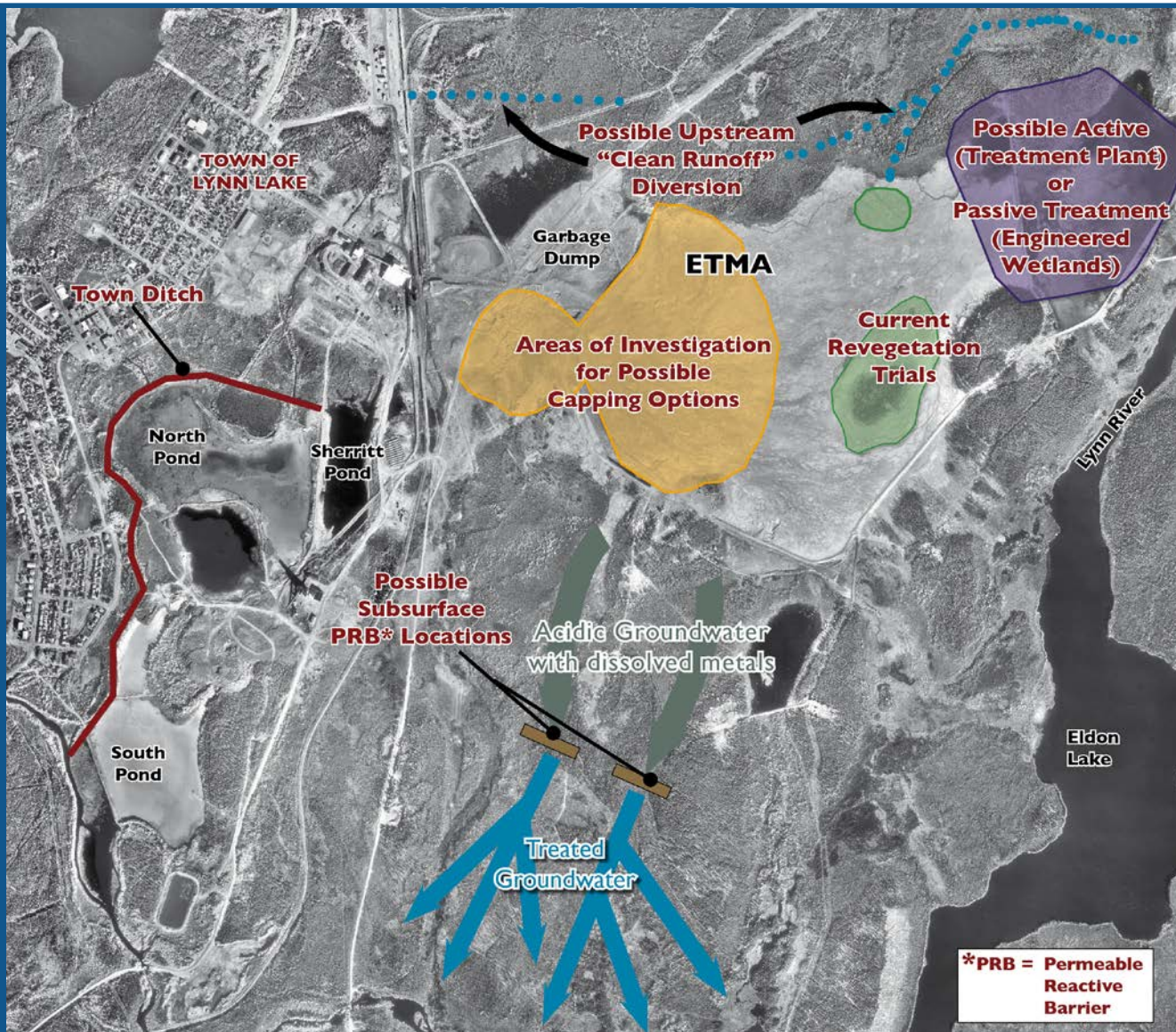
2004-2007 Activities



Legend

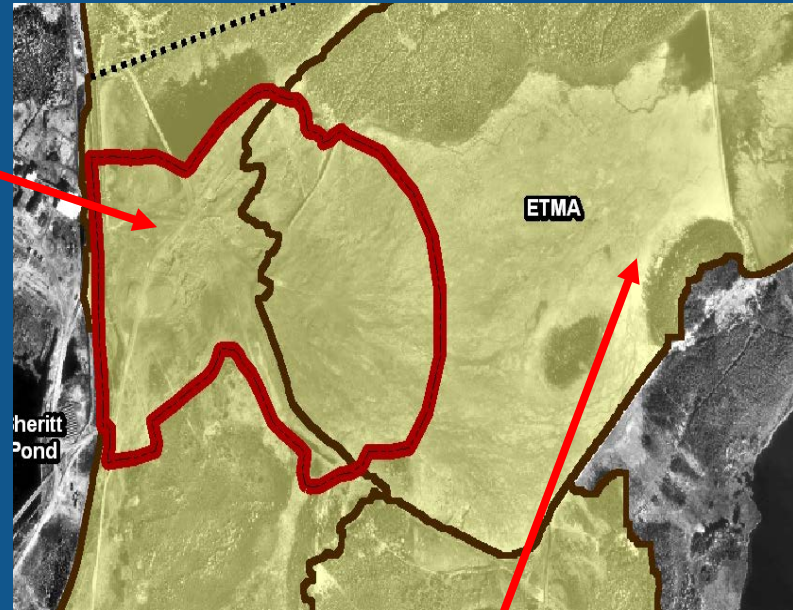
- Trial Cap Locations
(Control Area = White Border)
- Limestone Placements
- Dyke Armoring
- Engineered Wetland Trial Location
- Revegetation Plots
- Permeable Reactive Barrier Trial Locations
- Diversion Ditch

Potential site management



Coarse Tailings

- Store & release cover design
- Design should reduce net percolation & control dust
- Metals bound in hardpan
- Tailings must be kept aerobic to prevent remobilization
- Cover could lower groundwater in fine tailings

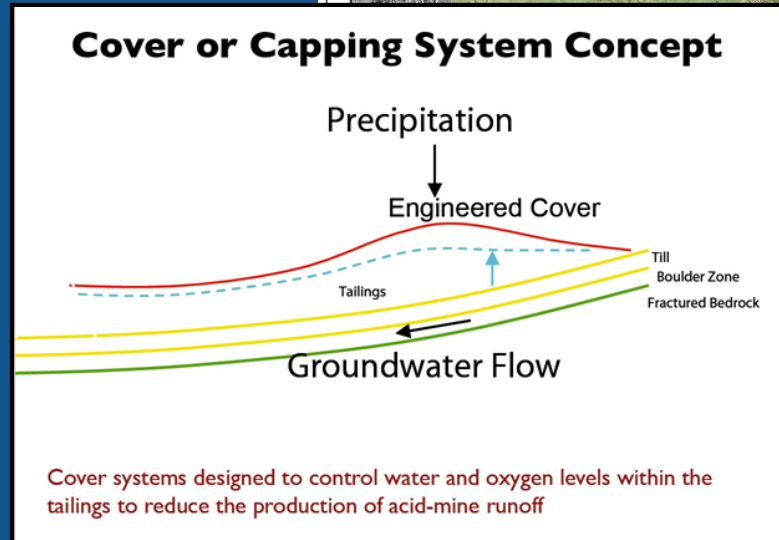
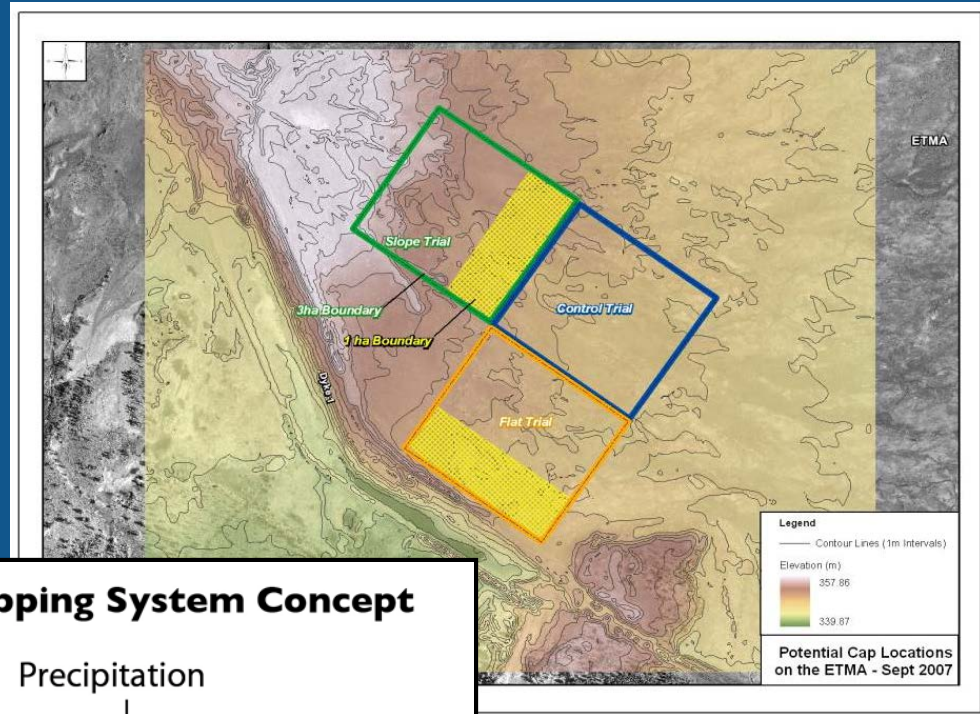


Fine Tailings


- Largely un-oxidized
- Capillary break or infiltration barrier to maintain anaerobic conditions

2 x 3 hectare (7.5 acre) trial cover plots constructed using 1-m thick layer of native silty till

- Trial plots vary in slope
- Half of each plot will be amended with organic material to encourage vegetation growth



Native silty till obtained locally



A yellow dump truck and a yellow excavator are working on a construction site in a snowy, open field. The dump truck is in the foreground, and the excavator is behind it. The ground is covered in snow and dirt, and the background is a vast, flat, snow-covered landscape under a clear sky.

Cover materials were placed from
December 2007 – February 2008

Cap Trials (cont'd)





Next Steps:

- Spring 2008: Final grading, seeding & instrumentation
- Fall 2008: Monitoring & full-scale design using data from trials

Reduction in Surface Water Loading



Clean Water Diversion

Clean Water Diversion

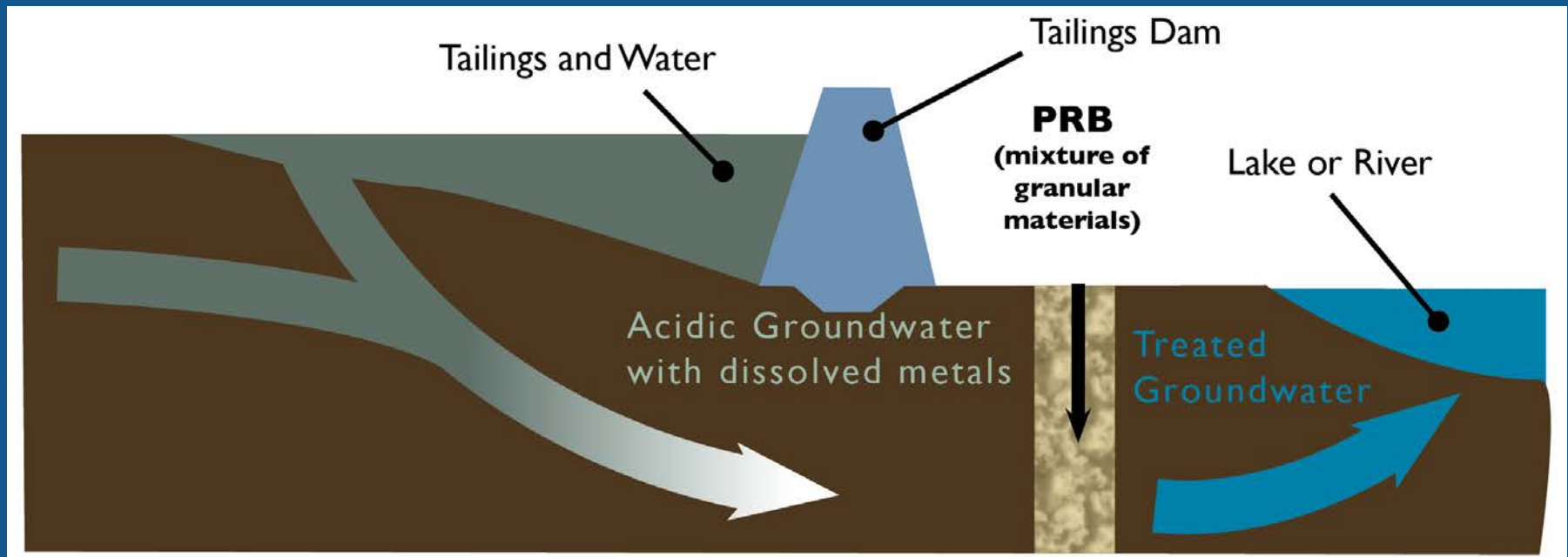


Clean Water Diversion

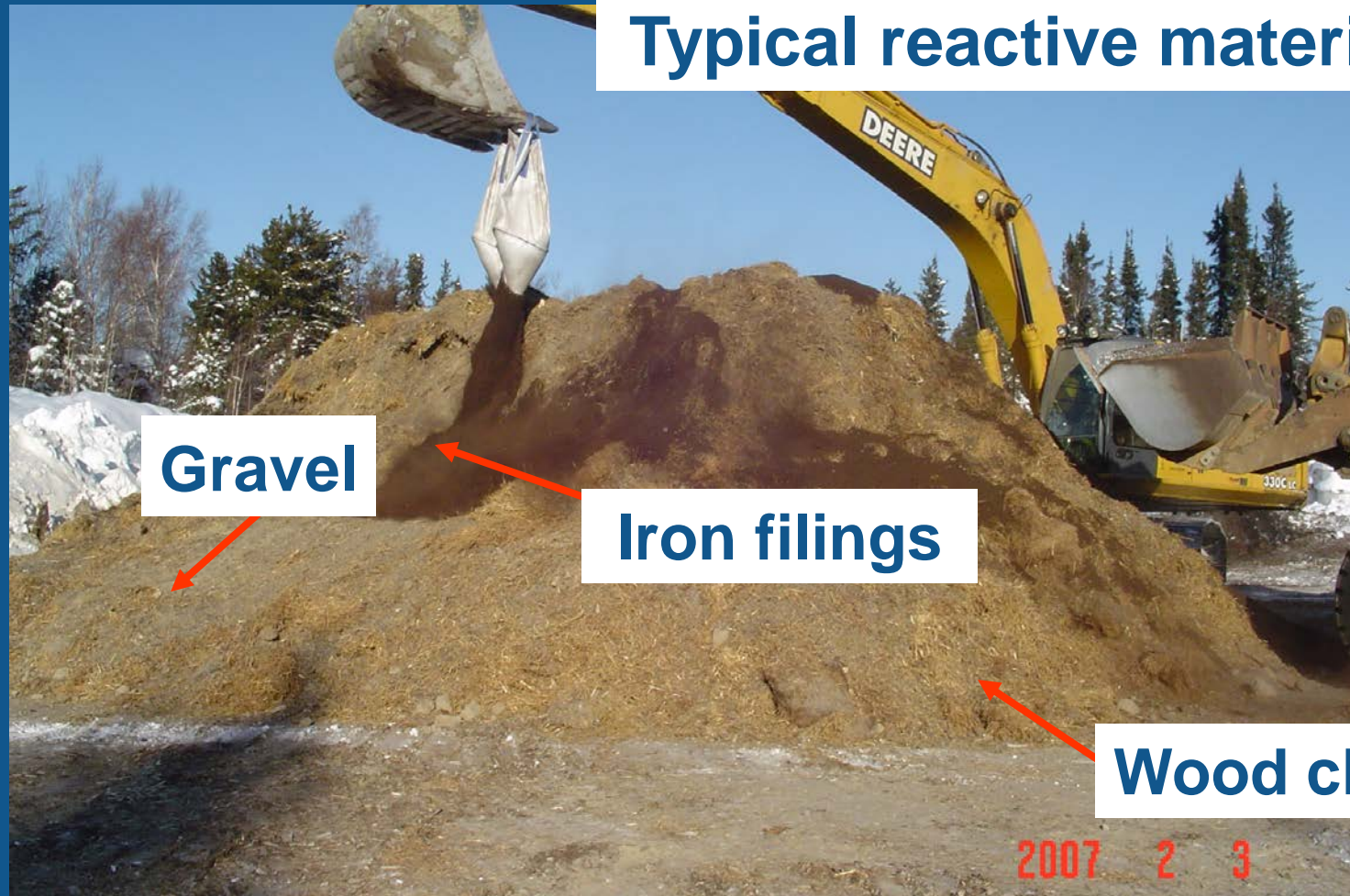


Trial Permeable Reactive Barrier (PRB)

- Typical materials used in PRB walls include fresh and aged wood chips, compost, crushed limestone, iron filings



Typical reactive materials



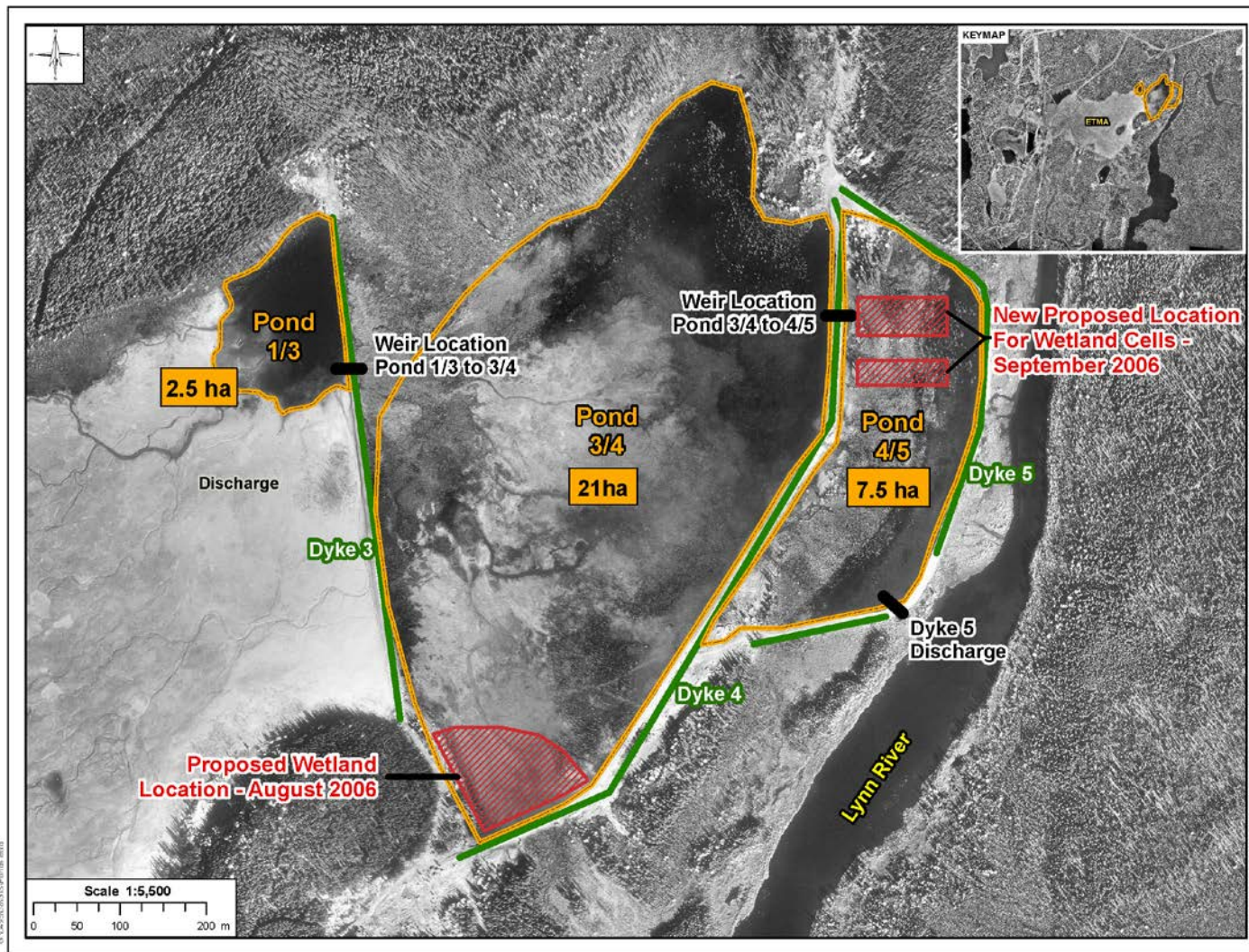
PRB installation



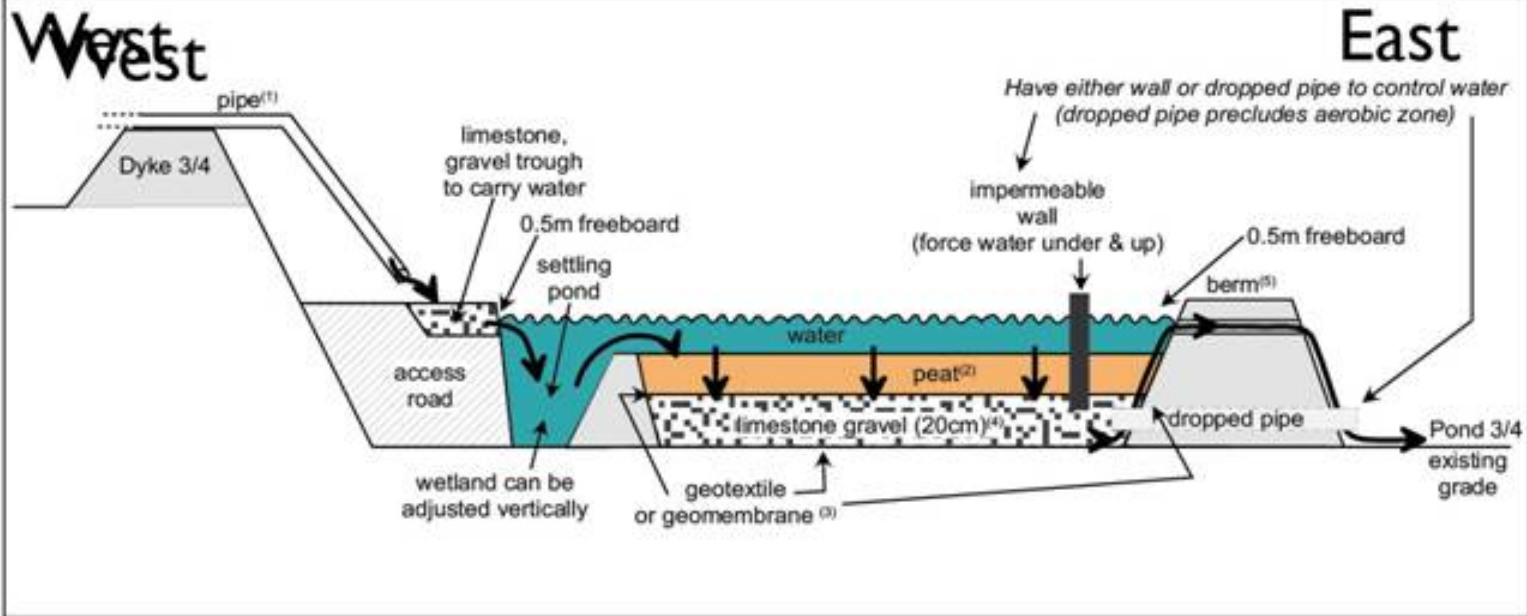
PRB installation



Treatment Wetland



© 04/25/2006 10:51:00 am



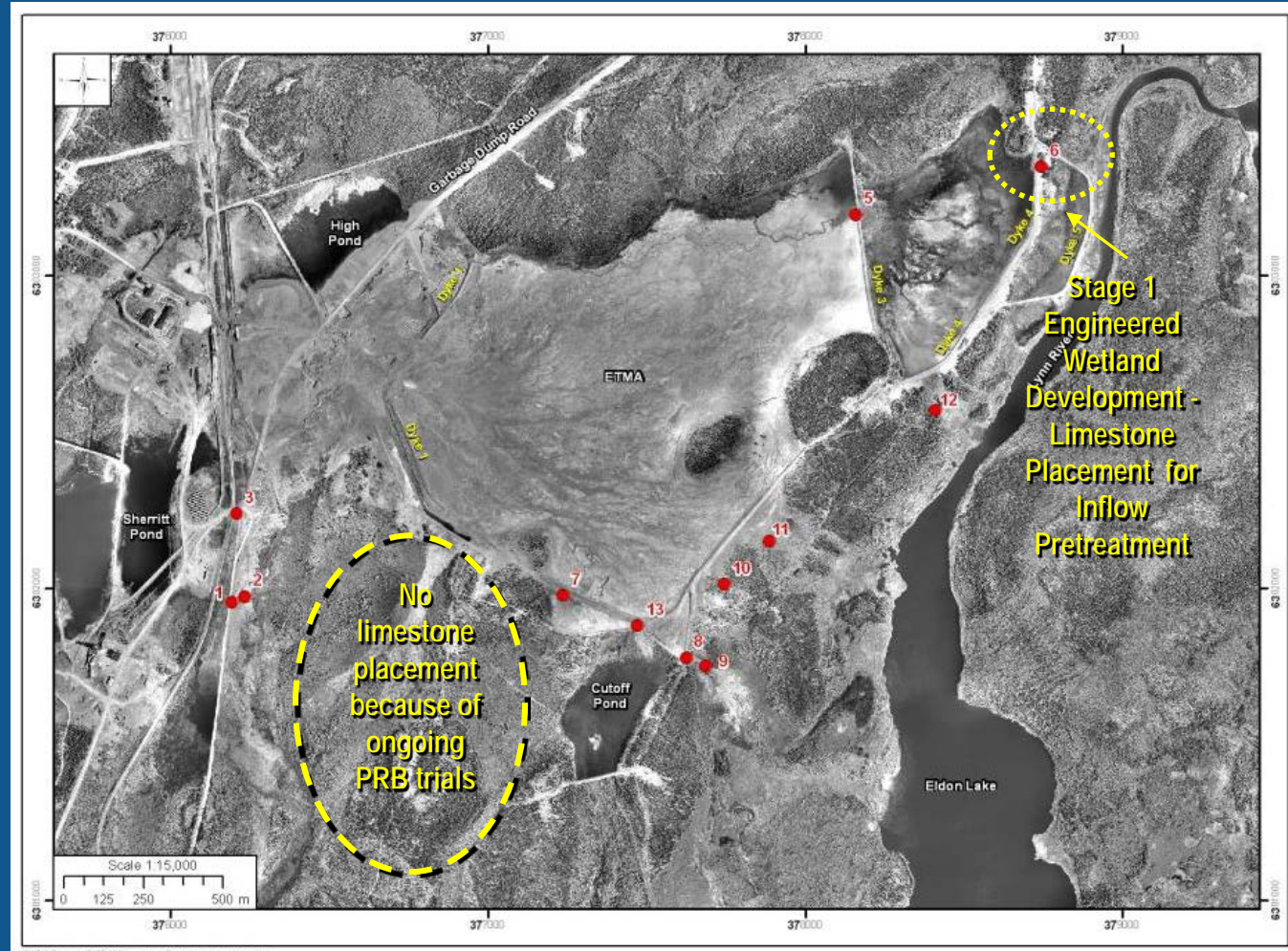
- (1) Pipe is 2 km long
- (2) 50 cm peat /0.M = 4500 m³ O.M. // 500 m³ limestone sand
- (3) 20,000 m² (1/2 for base, 1/2 for gravel/peat interface)
- (4) 2,000 m³ limestone
- (5) 4 m³/m x 400 m @ 1m high = 1,600 m³ crushed rock
 @ 1.5m high = 2,400 m³ crushed rock

Schematic Illustration of Engineered Wetland (Side View)

High-grade limestone spread at key locations to:

- Intercept flows
- Reduce acidity
- Reduce contaminants

Next Steps include: effectiveness monitoring &, as required, replenishment of consumed limestone



Passive Treatment: Limestone

Limestone
spread
upstream of
Pond 5 as part
of wetland
treatment trial



Limestone Placement (cont'd)

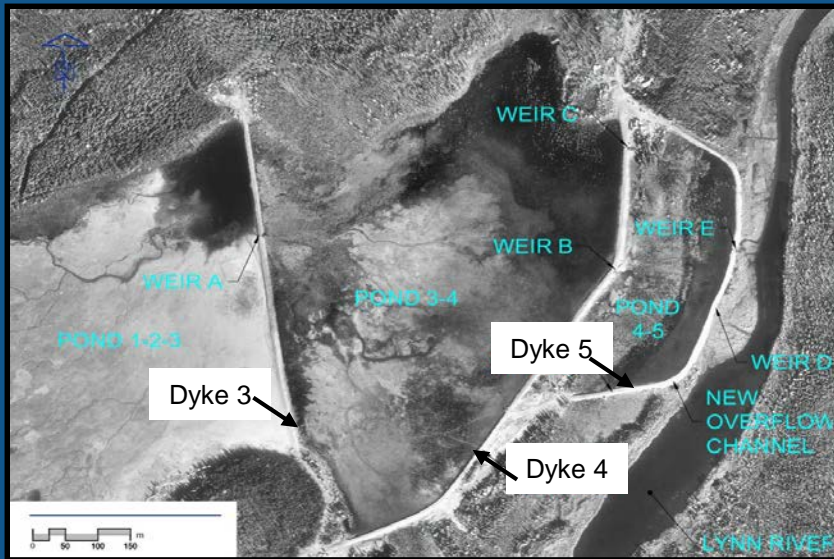


Early test results show
reduction in acidity

Activities planned for the ETMA for 2008 include continued:

- Monitoring of tailings-basin surface-water runoff & groundwater hydrology & chemistry, & associated possible ecological impacts
- Gathering of data to evaluate the effectiveness of ongoing intervention trials (e.g., permeable reactive barriers, trial cap, limestone treatments, diversion ditch, vegetation trials, etc.)
- Assessing of existing infrastructure to ensure provision of stable tailings storage
- Implementing of site interventions (e.g., extensions to trial cap, engineered wetland, further limestone placements)

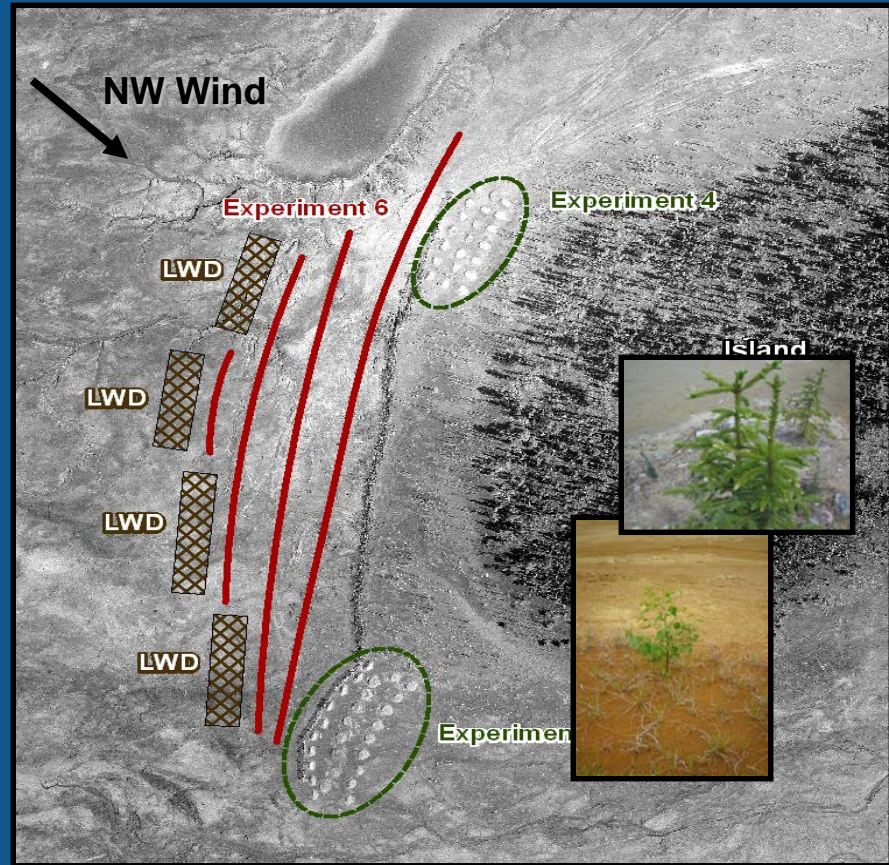
Spring-Freshet Monitoring (collection of samples & measurements of flows) April 2008



Annual Dyke-Stability Inspection June 2008

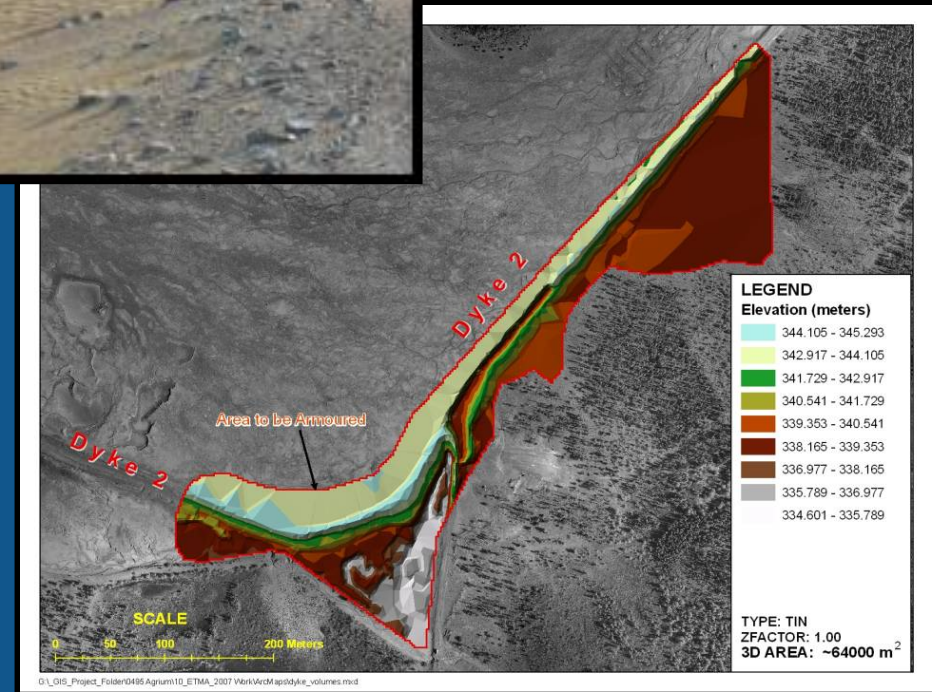
Placement of large woody debris (LWD) to selected locations May 2008

Further windrow creation May-June 2008 (for MB Forestry seedling planting in early June)



Construction of Dust-Suppression Trial May-July 2008

- Covering of key locations most vulnerable to erosive winds blowing towards Town & Lynn River
- Using non-reactive crushed rock & till



G:\015_Project_Folder\0485 Agrum\10_ETMA_2007\Work\ArcMap\dyke_volumes.mxd

Annual surface water &
groundwater fieldwork
June & July 2008



**Work to confirm initial
results of 2007 River-Health
Assessment (demonstrating
healthy fishery) August 2008**

Weather-dependent further construction of Engineered Wetland in Pond 4-5 – Stage 2 (trial cell)



Provision & further placement of additional limestone

Questions?

