

The Rehabilitation of The Kam Kotia Mine Site: An Exercise in Cover Construction and Water Management

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Background Information

- Kam Kotia is a former Cu/Zn mine near Timmins, Ontario
- There are about 6 million tonnes of unmanaged acid generating tailings originally covering more than 500 ha
- Environmental impacts are locally significant
 - acidic metal leachate
 - aesthetics
 - dusting
 - physical safety
- Principle exploration: 1926-1928 - exploration shaft
- Mining *: 1943-1944 - 169,000 tonnes open pit
- Mining: 1961-1972 - 5,840,000 tonnes, mainly underground
- Production 6.6 MT @ 1.1% Cu, 1.17% Zn, 0.10 oz/Ag

* Mining in 1943-1944 carried out on behalf of Wartime Metals Corporation, a Federal Government Agency. Cu sold to Metals Reserve Company, Washington, which paid operating costs and royalty.





HIGHWAY 5176

NORTH
IMPOUNDED
TAILINGS
(NIT)

NORTH
UNIMPOUNDED
TAILINGS
(NUT)

SOUTH
UNIMPOUNDED
TAILINGS
(SUT)

KAM KOTIA
PLANT SITE

ACCESS ROAD
TO JAMELAND MINE







**The mine
plant area.**

The Rehabilitation of Kam Kotia

- A five phased approach to conduct the rehabilitation of the Kam Kotia Mine site was developed in 2000
- The first phase of rehabilitation work began in 2001
- Currently, more than 80% of the required measures have been completed, at a cost of approximately \$53 million
- It is expected that all rehabilitation will be completed by 2011
- The final cost of rehabilitation is expected to be ~ \$62 million
- It is predicted that the Lime Treatment Plant will need to operate for an estimated 50 years after the completion of all rehabilitation on the site (i.e. three flushings of groundwater)





93 8 23

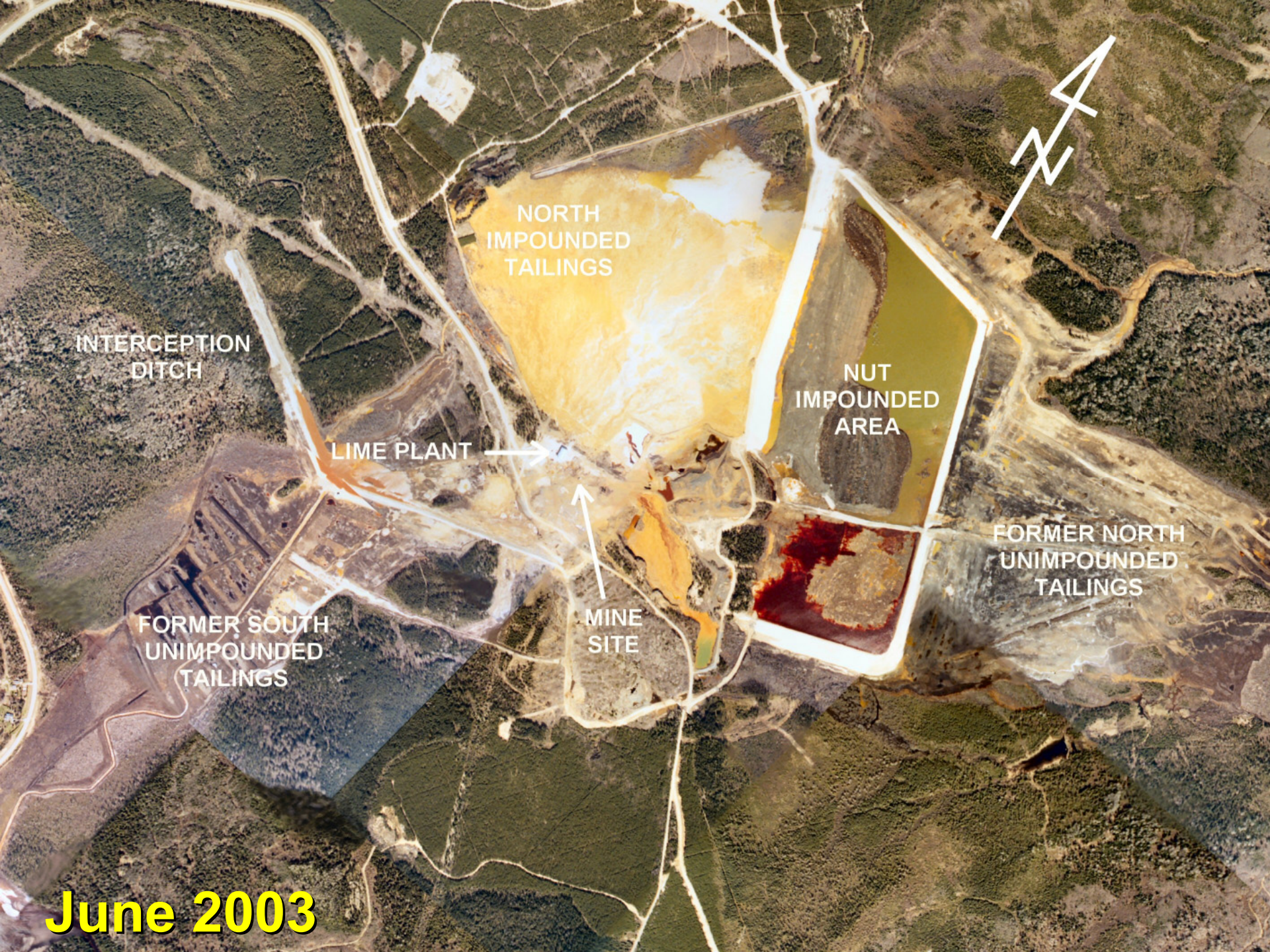












INTERCEPTION
DITCH

NORTH
IMPOUNDED
TAILINGS

LIME PLANT

NUT
IMPOUNDED
AREA

FORMER NORTH
UNIMPOUNDED
TAILINGS

FORMER SOUTH
UNIMPOUNDED
TAILINGS

MINE
SITE

June 2003



93 8 23



Summer 2004

The Construction of the NIT Cover





**The NIT area
prior to
rehabilitation.**



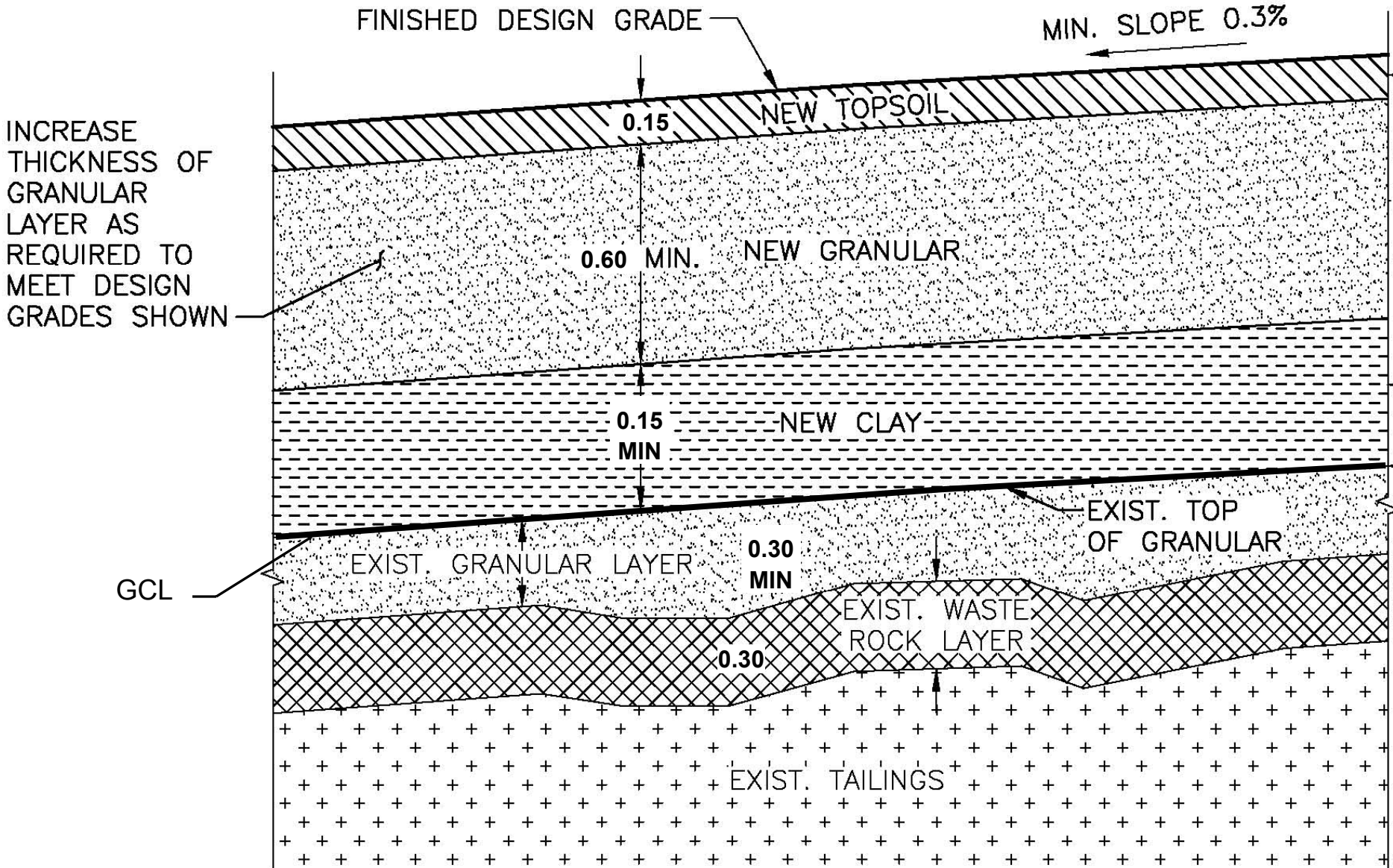
**The NIT area
on a windy day,
Summer 2001**

The NIT Cover

- Due to their higher elevation, it was determined that the most appropriate rehabilitation measure for the NIT area would be a multi-layered, “dry”, engineered cover.
- The engineering design was developed in 2004-06.
- The first two layers (i.e. the Capillary Break) was constructed in the winter of 2004/05.
- The remainder of the cover construction began in late 2006 and was completed by October 2008.
- The NIT is almost 80 ha in area and the rehabilitation cost was approximately \$16.5 million
 - **i.e. at a cost of more than \$200,000 per hectare**



Cover Design – Cross Section



Stage 1

The Construction of the NIT Cover Capillary Break

Winter 2004/05



Layer 1: Crushed Waste Rock



Layer 1: Crushed Waste Rock



Layer 1: Crushed Waste Rock



2005. 2. 18

Layer 2: Granular B



2005. 2. 18

Layer 2: Granular B



Stage 2

The Completion of the NIT Cover

2006 - 2008



GCL Specifications

Table 1 – GCL Physical Properties			
GEOTEXTILE PROPERTIES	TEST METHOD	MINIMUM TEST FREQUENCY	VALUE
Cap Non-woven Mass/Unit Area	ASTM D 5261	1/20,000 sq. m	200 g /m ² MARV
Woven Scrim Mass/Unit Area <i>Polypropylene membrane applied to the woven fabric</i>	ASTM D 5261	1/20,000 sq. m	105 g /m ² MARV
BENTONITE PROPERTIES			
Swell Index	ASTM D 5890	1/50,000 kg	24 ml /2g min.
Moisture Content	ASTM D 4643	1/50,000 kg	12 % max.
Fluid Loss	ASTM D 5891	1/50,000 kg	18 mlmax.
FINISHED GCL PROPERTIES			
Bentonite Mass Per Unit Area ^{1,2}	ASTM D 5993	1/4,000 m ²	3.66 kg /m ² MARV
Grab Strength ³	ASTM D 4632	1/4,000 m ²	422 N MARV
Grab Elongation ³	ASTM D 4632	1/4,000 m ²	150 %Typical
Peel Strength ⁴	ASTM D 4632	1/4,000 m ²	66 N
Permeability ⁵	ASTM D 5084	1/10,000 m ²	5 x 10 ⁻¹⁰ cm/sec max 5 x 10 ⁻¹³ cm/sec E96
Index Flux ⁶	ASTM D 5887	1/Week	5 x 10 ⁻¹¹ m ³ /m ² /sec
Internal Shear Strength ⁷	ASTM D 6243	Periodic	24 kPa
DIMENSIONS			
Width x Length	nominal	Every Roll	4.7 x 45.72 m
Area per Roll	nominal	Every Roll	216 m ²
Packaged Weight	typical	Every Roll	980 kg





Layer 3: Surface Prep



Layer 3: GCL Arriving



Layer 3: GCL Stockpile



Layer 3: GCL Installation

Layer 3: GCL Installation



Layer 3: GCL Installation

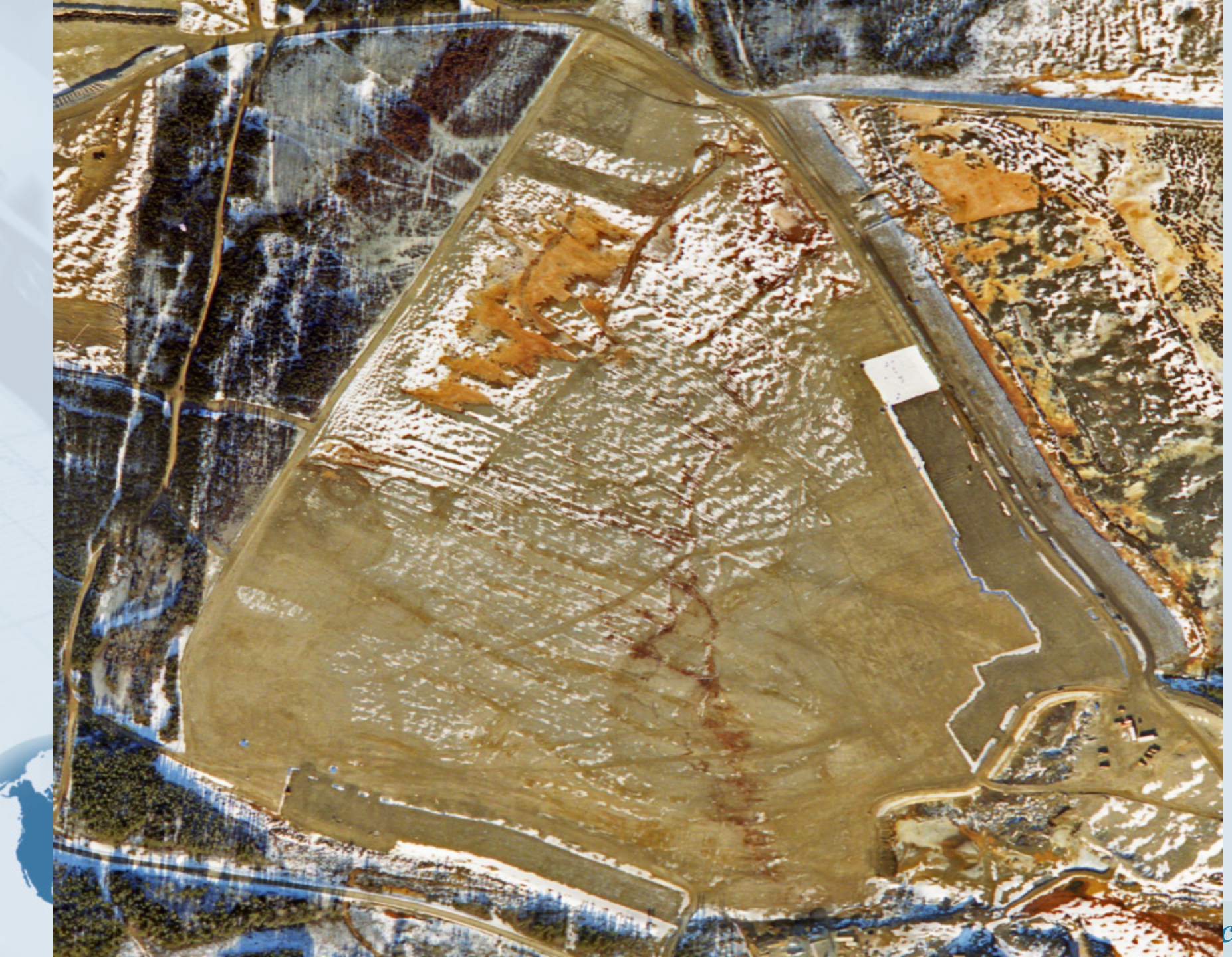


Layer 4: Clay



Layer 4: Clay





Layer 5: Granular B



Layer 5: Granular B





**Stockpiled Clay for
Slope Completion**

Layer 6: Topsoil & Vegetation



Layer 6: Topsoil & Vegetation



Layer 6: Topsoil & Vegetation





The NIT area, 2001



June 2009

Conclusions



Construction Material Quantities

	Waste Rock (m ³)	Clay (m ³)	Granular (m ³)	GCL (m ²)
2005	268,000		300,000	
2006		92,864	129,149	775,888
2007		161,148	314,007	
2008			122,636	
TOTAL	268,000	254,012	865,792	775,888

The NIT Cover is comprised of:

- almost 1.4 million m³ of aggregate materials, and
- almost 78 hectares of GCL



NIT Cover Issues and Resolutions

- Water management
 - Greater than predicted volumes of ground water,
 - Resulted in unexpected repair time and additional costs.



Water Issues



Water Issues



NIT Cover Issues and Resolutions

- Water management
 - Greater than predicted volumes of ground water,
 - Resulted in unexpected repair time and additional costs.
 - Relocation of Treatment Plant effluent discharge line,
 - Caused challenges for both the NIT Cover Project and the Treatment Plant operation.
 - Resulted in break-downs and additional costs.



Water Issues



22/04/2008

NIT Cover Issues and Resolutions (cont'd)

- Complications in keying-in the slopes
 - Additional engineering needed,
 - Resulted in additional costs and time.



Keying-in the GCL edge



NIT Cover Issues and Resolutions (cont'd)

- Complications in keying-in the slopes
 - Additional engineering needed,
 - Resulted in additional costs and time.
- Access vs. seasonal conditions
 - Must carefully plan and sequence all components of project,
 - Otherwise delays and additional costs.



If you ever undertake a large, multi-phased project....

**Ensure detailed communication
between all of the Contractors and/or
Consultants of the various work
components and phases.**



Thank You

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