

An aerial photograph of a lush, green forested landscape. A large, irregularly shaped lake is the central focus, surrounded by dense evergreen trees. A winding road or path is visible on the left side of the lake. In the background, more forested hills and a smaller lake are visible under a clear sky. The overall scene is a natural, scenic view of a mountainous region.

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**Underwater tailings disposal and
ARD mitigation at the
Inmet - Samatosum Reclamation Site.**

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Presentation Outline

The two sides to the Samatosum Reclamation Mine Site

- Tailings water cover – success
- Waste dump layering – not so successful

Inmet's Operations



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Inmet Closed Properties Group

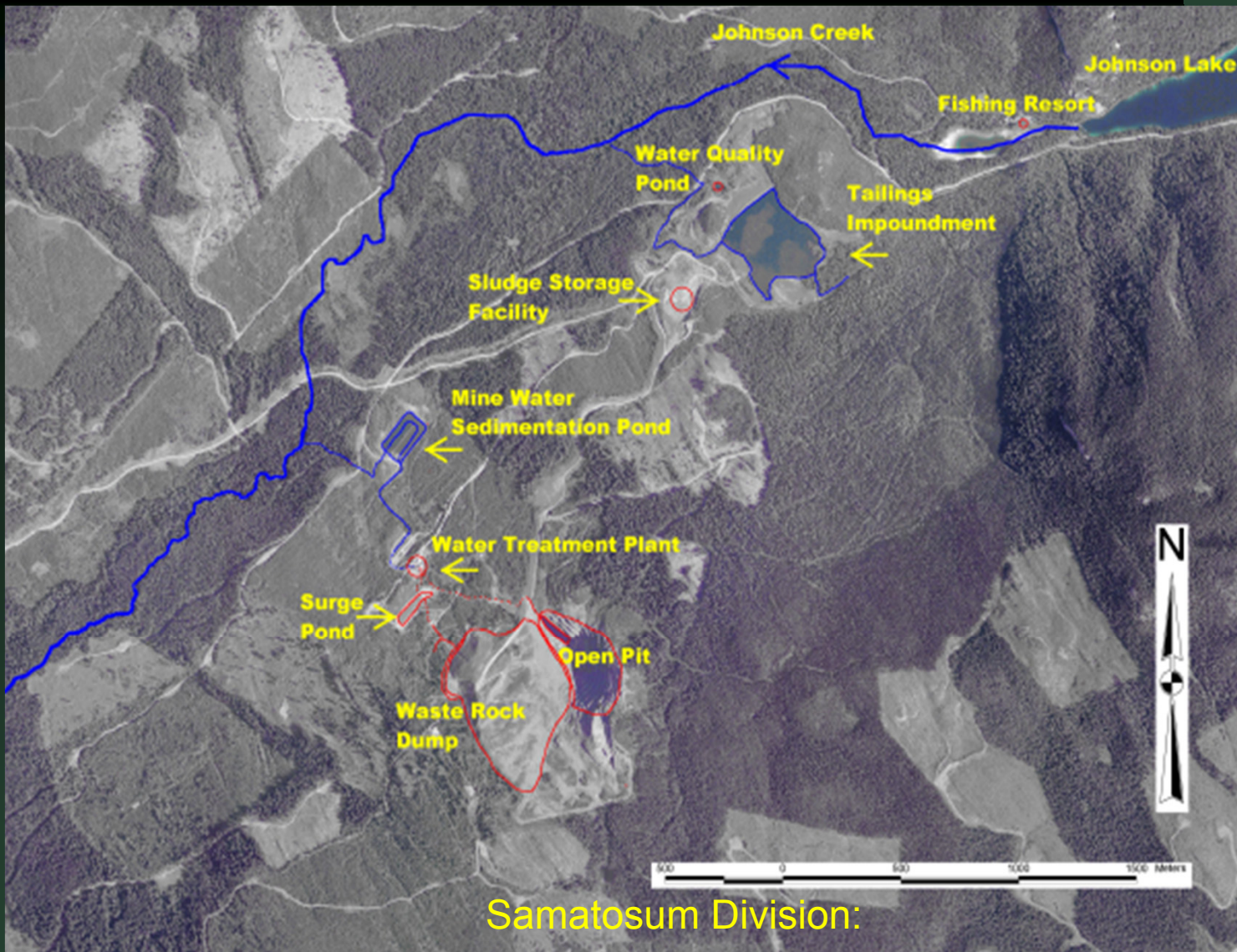


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LOCATION

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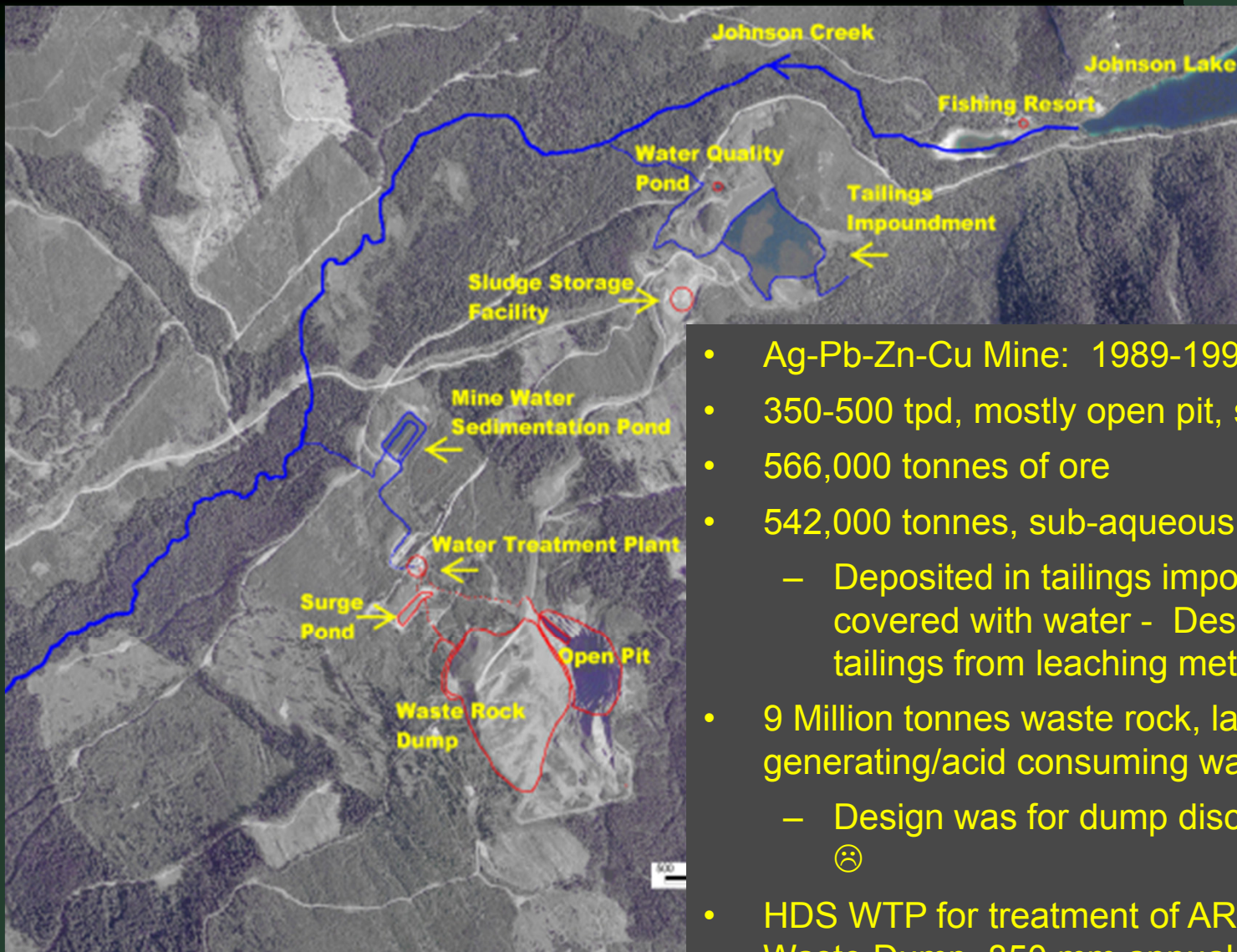


Samatosum Division:

Air Photo of Mine facilities and surrounding area.

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~5 km x 4 km



- Ag-Pb-Zn-Cu Mine: 1989-1992
- 350-500 tpd, mostly open pit, some ug
- 566,000 tonnes of ore
- 542,000 tonnes, sub-aqueous tailings
 - Deposited in tailings impoundment and covered with water - Design to prevent PAG tailings from leaching metals 😊
- 9 Million tonnes waste rock, layered acid generating/acid consuming waste dump
 - Design was for dump discharge to be neutral ☹️
- HDS WTP for treatment of ARD runoff from Pit-Waste Dump, 850 mm annual precipitation



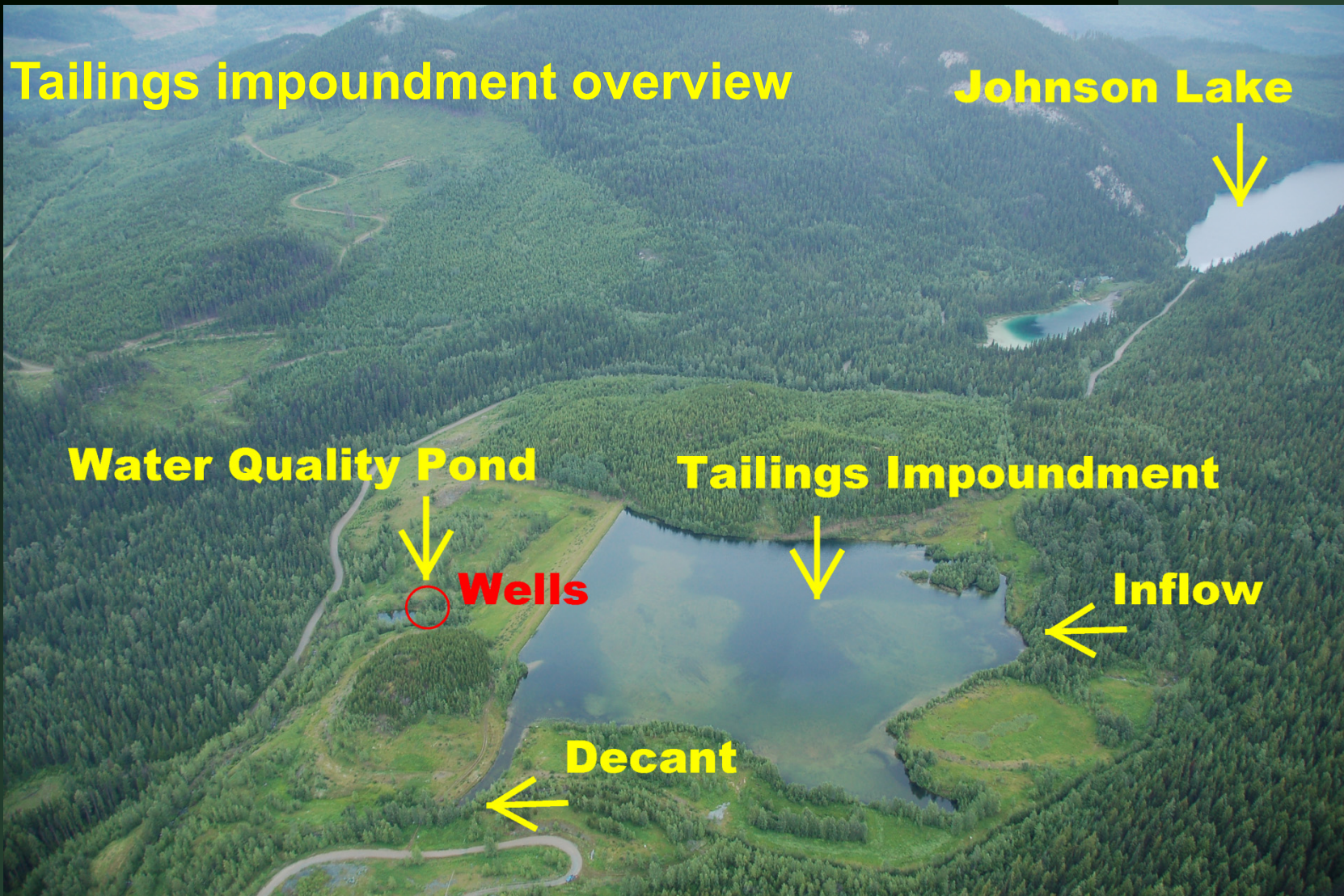
1994 Tailings water cover started - tributary diversion re-routed into impoundment;
1994-1996 Mine mill infrastructure being dismantled and removed.

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Site History - Post-closure activities

- 1995 Tailings water cover installed, Waste rock drainage required treatment, unlike closure plan
- 1996 Control Order received from BC Ministry of Environment
Low density lime treatment required and WTP constructed for treatment of pit and waste dump drainage
- 1998 High Density Sludge plant commissioned to treat mine drainage
- 2001 Surge pond (runoff) capacity increased
- 2002 Vegetation and stream investigations conclude rehabilitation is successful to date
- 2003 Discharge permit amended and control order rescinded
- 2004 Samatosum Dam Report done by SNC-Lavalin (Classification of Site Dams)
- 2005 Waste Dump Stability Evaluation by Piteau Engineering, WTP upgrades
- 2006 Waste dump Resloping Design Study Completed and project tendered
- 2008 Waste Rock Dump regrading completed; Awarded the Jack McDonald Mine Reclamation Award for 2007.
- 2009 Noxious weed guide reviewed and upgraded to Invasive Plant Management program (IPM).



Tailings impoundment overview – construction and current view



**1988 view across
impoundment,
dam foundation
started**



2011 view

Tailings impoundment overview – construction and current view



Dam construction and borrow area

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Tailings impoundment overview – treatment before release



1994 Tailings water being treated before release

Tailings impoundment overview – construction of spillway



Saddle dyke – decant construction and recent

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Tailings impoundment overview - Dam



25 m High x 250 m Long earthen dam, 1 L/s seepage
10 ha pond - 260 ha catchment, 2 m water cover
typical (1 m minimum design)

Tailings impoundment overview - Tailings

- Potentially acid generating tailings at 1.46 AP/NP
- 10% pyrite, 4% Sulphur, 0.8% Zinc, 8.8 paste pH

Summary of mill ABA Quarterly composite data

Sample	Sulphur	Paste pH	AP	NP	NNP	AP/NP
	Percent (%)		kg/t	kg/t	kg/t	kg/t
Average	3.96	8.8	121.02	87.99	-33.03	1.46



Tailings impoundment overview

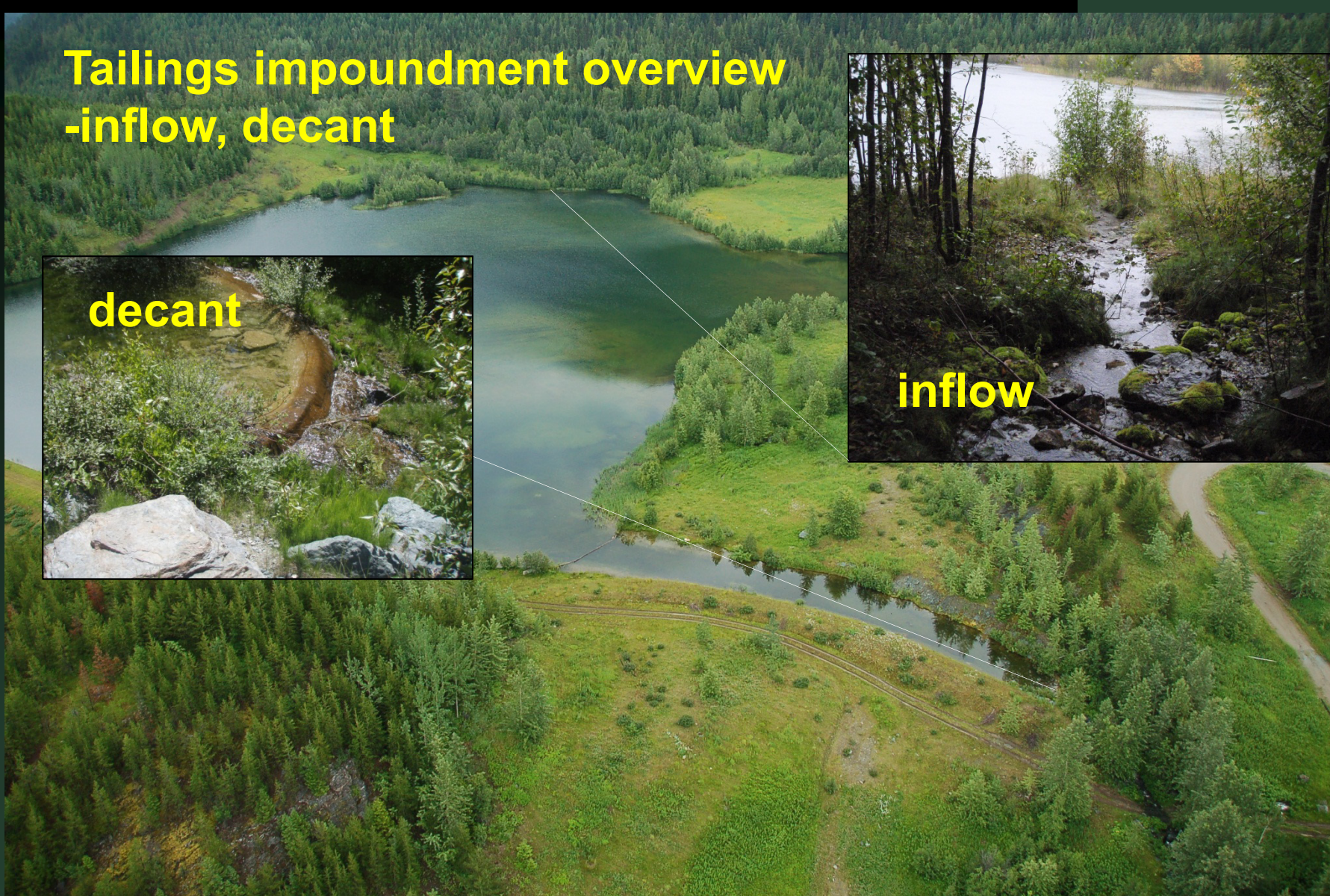
- Spillway, discharges into Johnson Creek



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Tailings impoundment overview

-inflow, decant

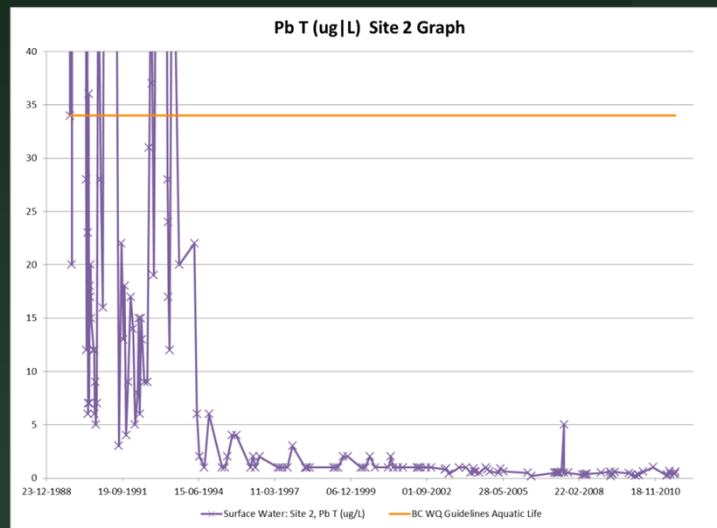
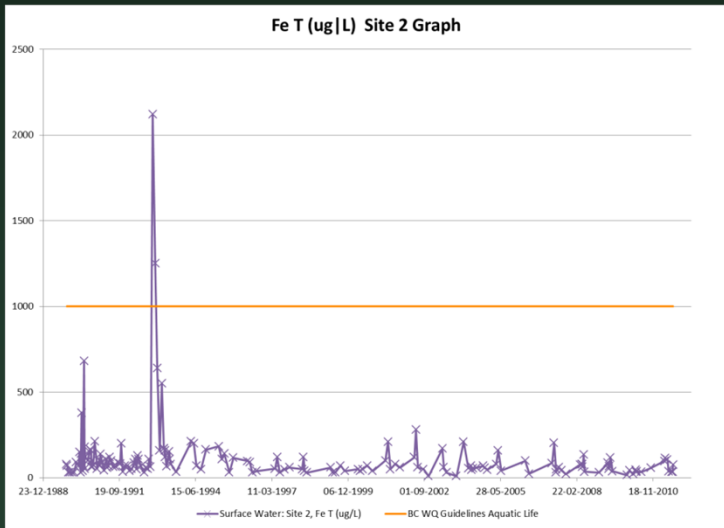
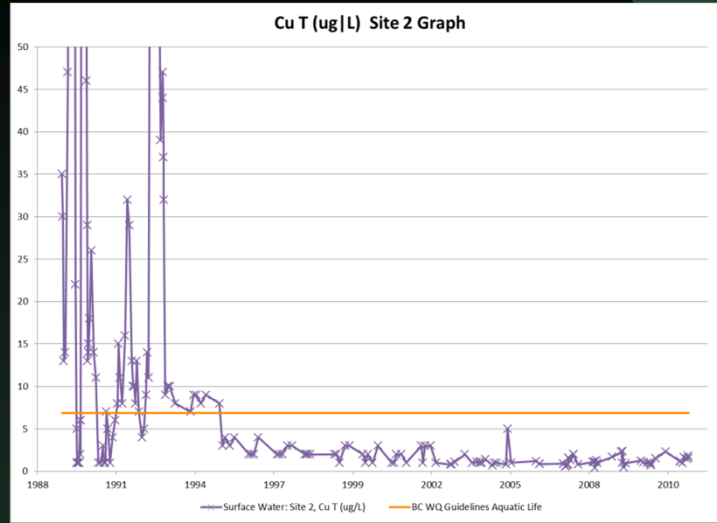
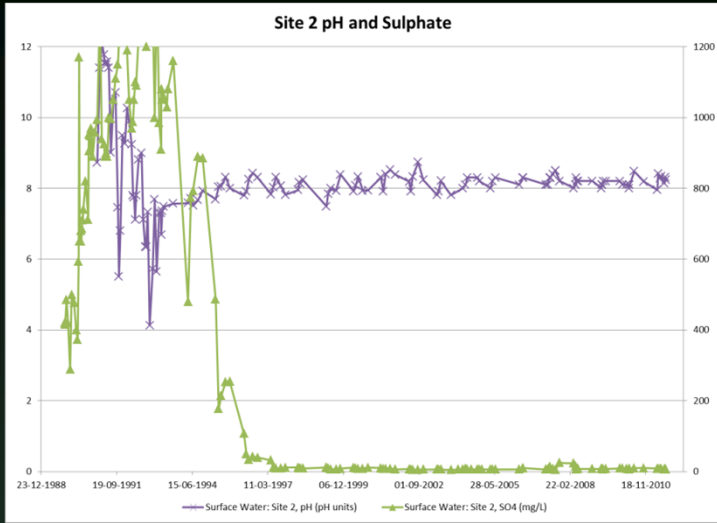


Tailings impoundment overview - water quality review



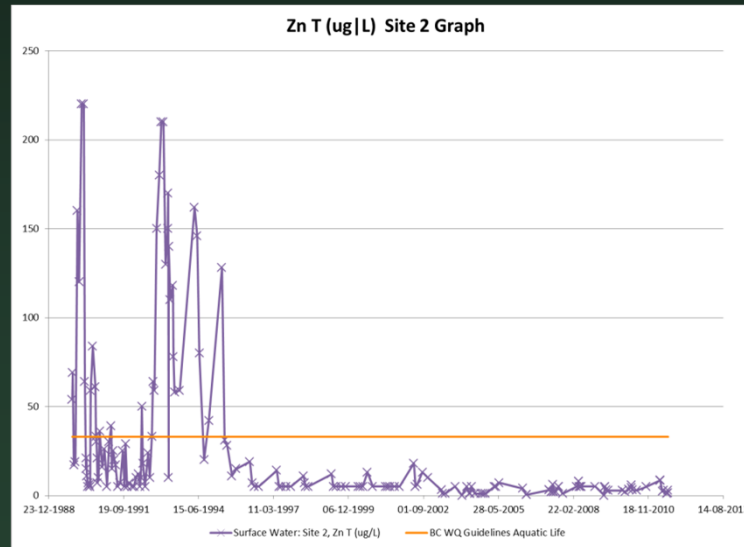
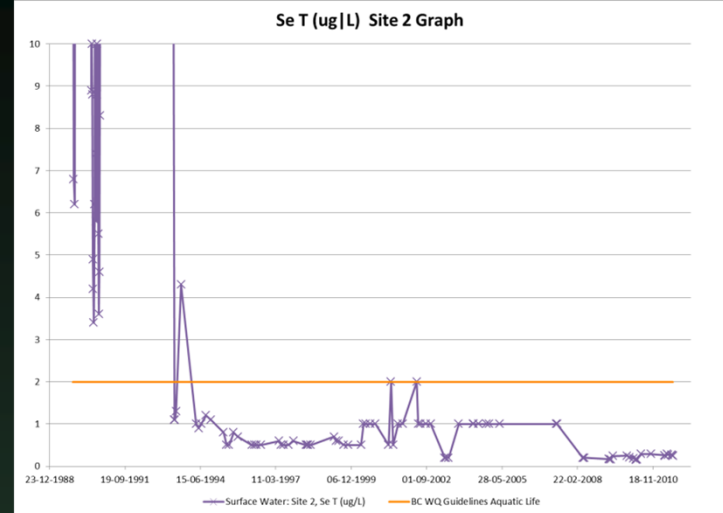
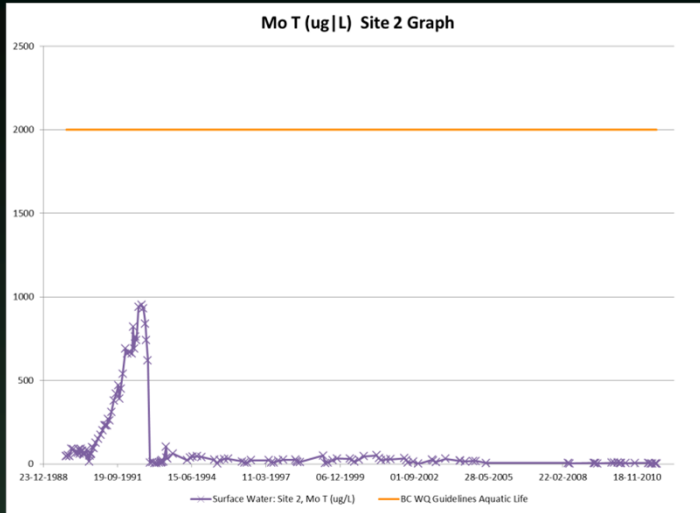
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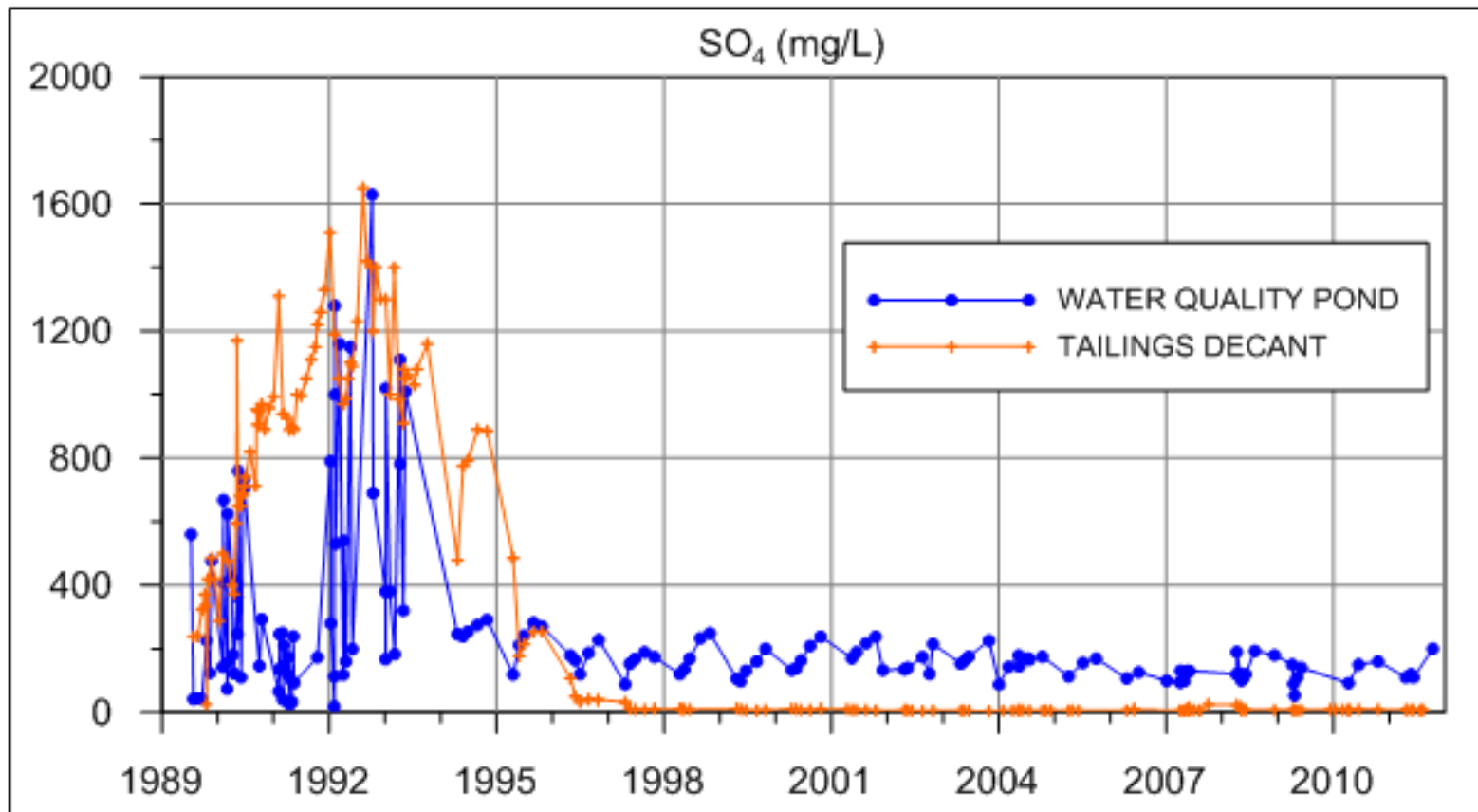
Site 2 - Tailings Decant water quality

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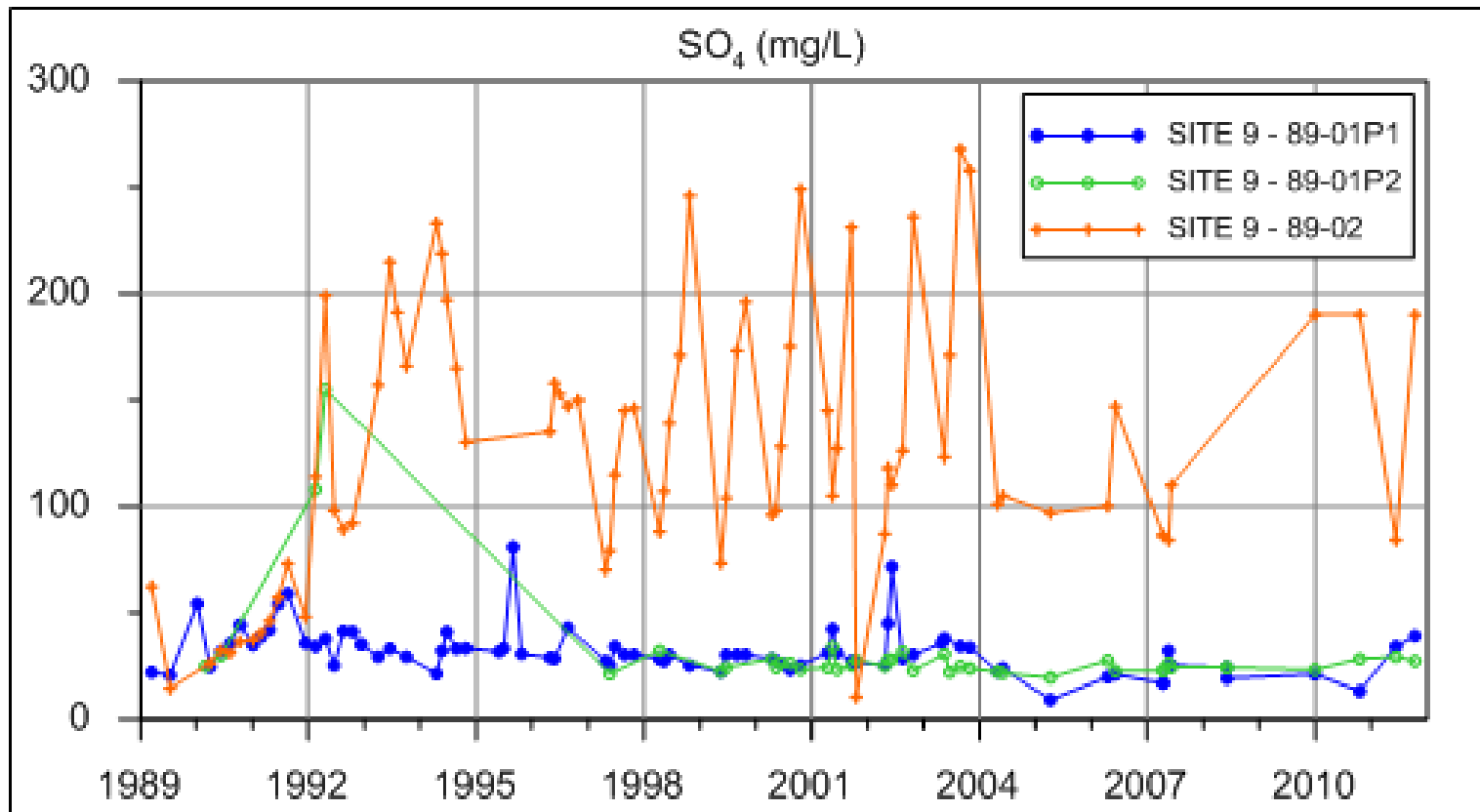
Site 2 - Tailings Decant water quality

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S04 at Site 2-Tailings Decant and WQP

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Groundwater wells below tailings impoundment
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Tailings impoundment overview - ecosystem – opportunities and solutions



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Gophers

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Gophers - predators

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Gopher mesh – $\frac{3}{4}$ by $\frac{3}{4}$ galvanized grid mesh

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Cattails – transplant program to reduce erosion

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Before



After



Roots/shoots

Cattails – transplant program to reduce erosion

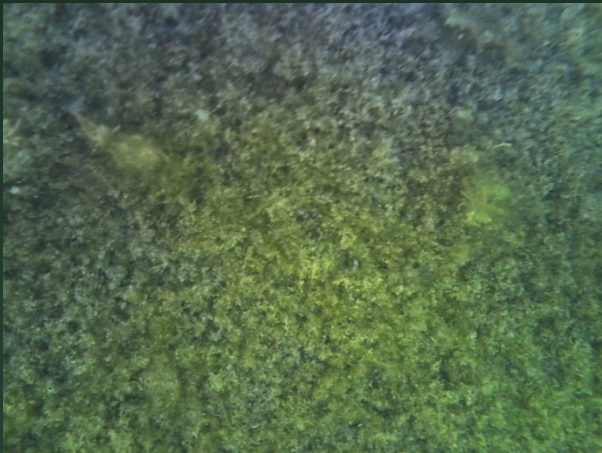
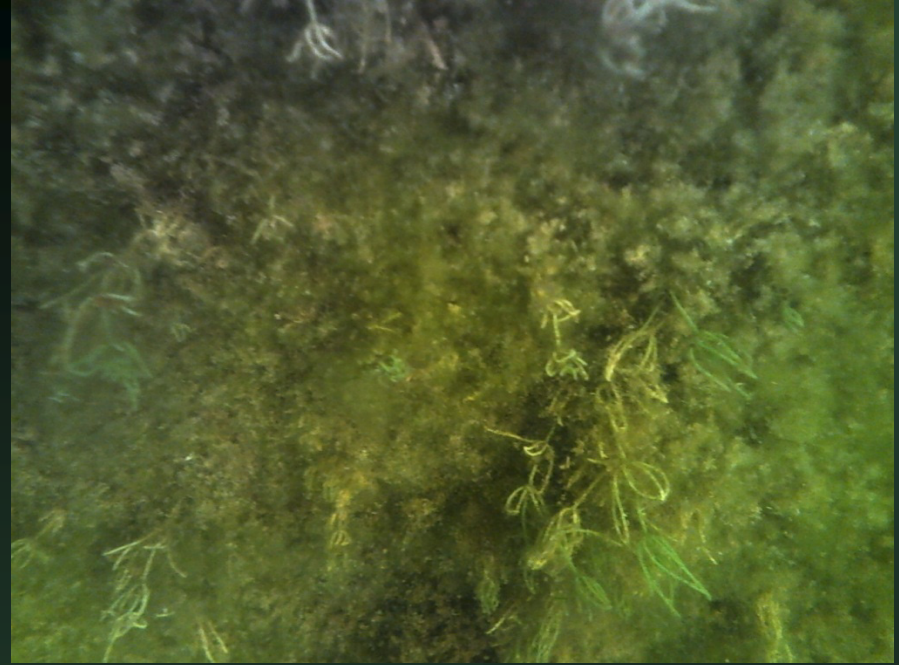
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Amphibian hatch



boatmen



Underwater plants

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Considerations for Success

Site characteristics that affect the performance of a tailings water cover can be elements of:

- Design,
- Operations,
- Mitigation and Rehabilitation.

Considerations for Success

- Impoundment characteristics
 - area, topography, climate (seasonal variation, wind)
 - watershed and flow-through, good annual rainfall
- Tailings characteristics
 - grain size, degree of oxidation
 - mineral content, pore water (process) chemistry
- Water cover characteristics
 - inflow chemistry, substrate (organic, carbonate, sediments), ecological systems

Where to next?

Collaborative Investigations ?

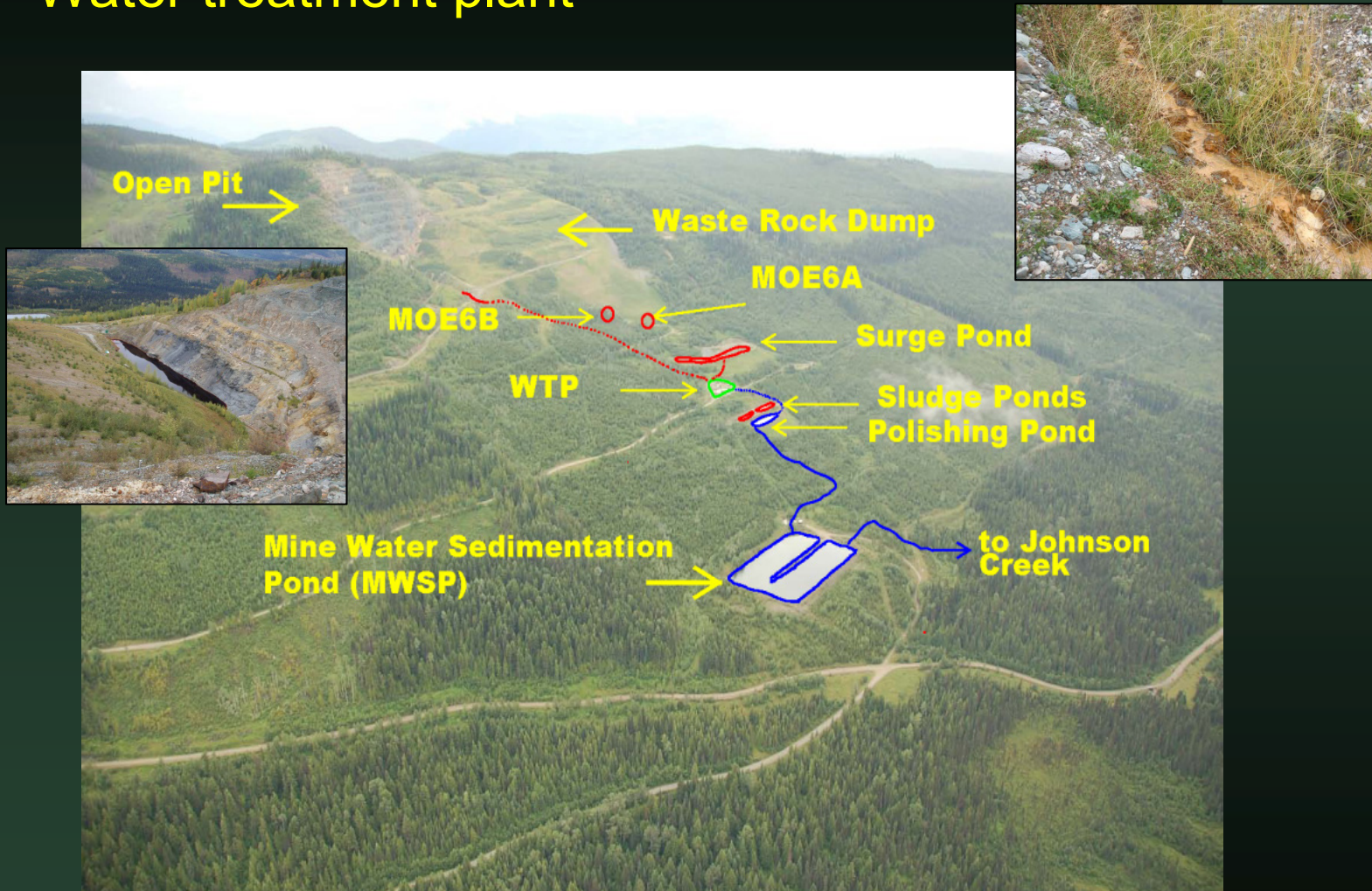
- Characterize successes of tailings water cover relative to:
 - inflow chemistry, hydraulics and contaminant flux
 - substrate composition and thickness
 - substrate disruption (wave action, burrowers, plants)

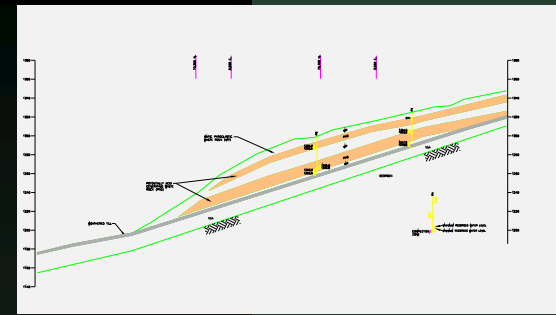
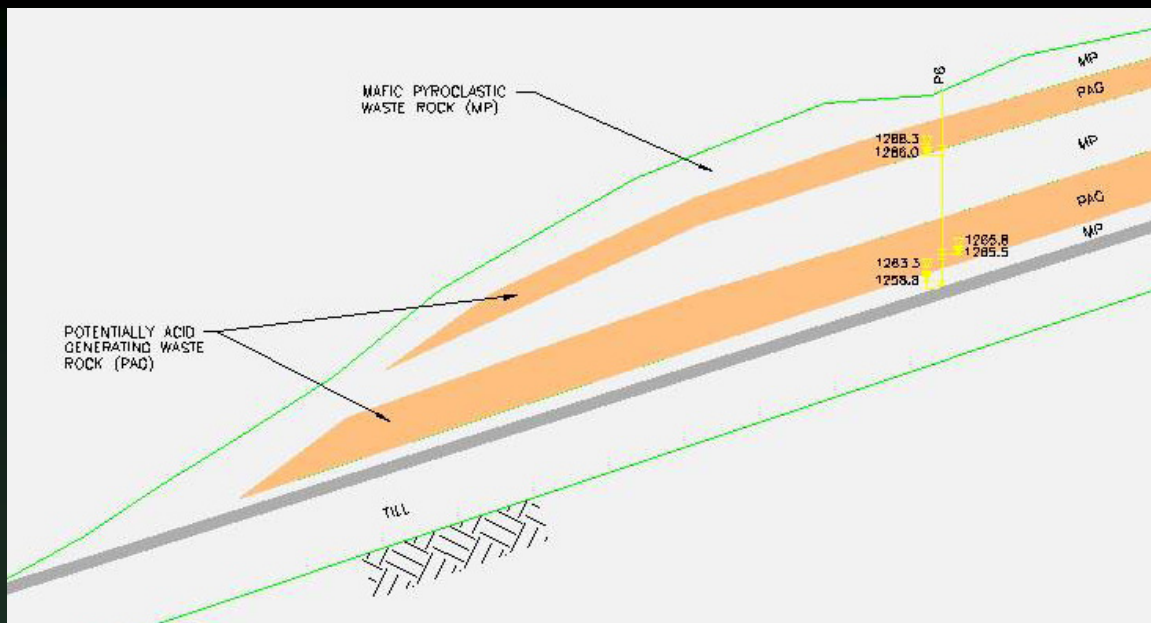
Presentation Outline

The two sides to the Samatosum Reclamation Mine Site

- Tailings water cover - success
- Waste dump – not so successful

Part 2 ARD onset, mitigation – Pit, Waste Rock Dump, and Water treatment plant





Design

- Layered with MP and PAG
- 5.7 million tonnes - mafic pyroclastic (MP) waste rock (NNP ~ 305kg/tonne)
- 3.9 million tonnes - potentially acid generating (PAG) waste rock (NNP) of -43 kg/tonne)
- Overall NNP for dump was 164 kg CaCO₃ equivalent per tonne

WTP's - 1996 LDS, 1998 HDS and expanded Surge pond (2001)



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WTP Process overview

- Water travels from the pit and surge pond through pipelines and enters the plant through the manifold house. (aka Doghouse)
- From the Doghouse the water enters the reactor where the treatment starts. A mix of oxygen, lime and recycled sludge is added and stirred with mixers.
- It is during this period that the pH (can be low if acidity is present) is raised to 9.60 Any metals are precipitated onto tiny recycled sludge nuclei. These little starter kernels (mostly iron) keep collecting metals and keep getting larger and heavier.



WTP Process overview – WQ annual averages

Dissolved metals in µg/L	2009	2010	2011
Average Cu Inflow	1796	2781	914
Average Cu Outflow	1.9	2.2	1.8
Cu Inflow High	3880	4440	1820
Cu Inflow Low	9	24	7
Average Mn Inflow	6726	7293	3464
Average Mn Outflow	48	48	55
Mn Inflow High	11400	12500	9140
Mn Inflow Low	640	1790	305
Average Zn Inflow	34065	36427	12559
Average Zn Outflow	2.9	3.7	8
Zn Inflow High	64100	62300	35800
Zn Inflow Low	855	3080	518

Water treatment plant tanks



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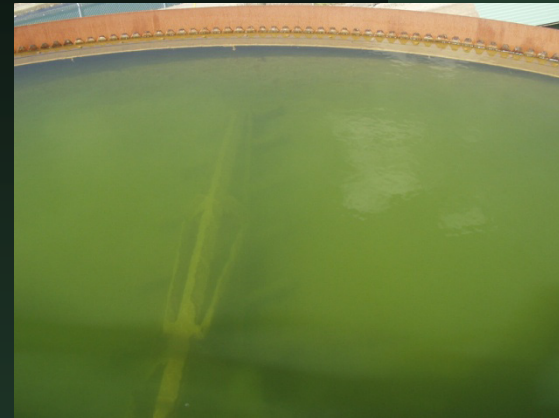
WTP Process overview

- At the pipe entrance to the clarifier a polymer called flocculent is added (sticky elastic band).
- In the center well of the clarifier the stuck together sludge nuclei are separated from the water.



WTP Process overview

- The top of the tank is clean water and the bottom is settled out sludge. The Rakes continually pull the sludge into the center where some of it is pumped back into the reactor to start the process all over again.
- The Plant is a HIGH DENSITY SLUDGE operation. (20%-30% solids) We upgraded from a Low Density operation in 1998. (3%-5%)





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Sludge management

- The improved high density sludge now takes four to six years to fill one pond versus one year before plant optimization.

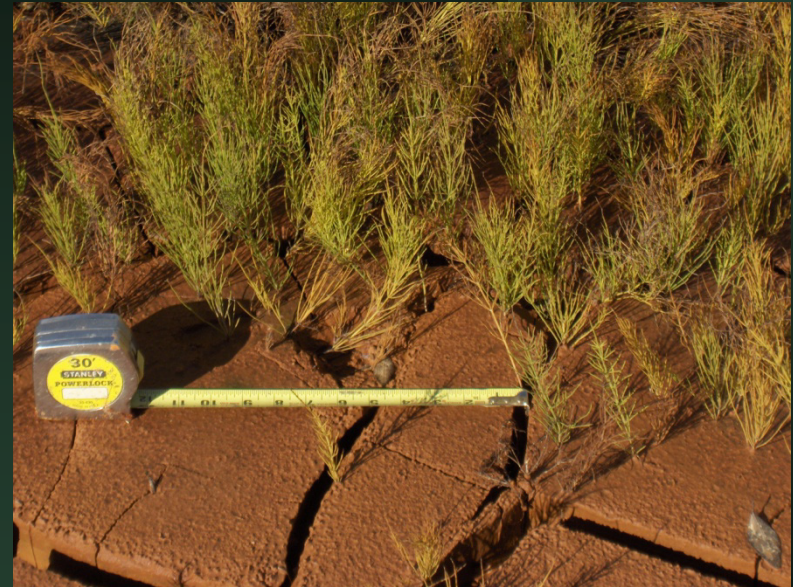


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Sludge management – test plots, sludge piles



Vegetation growing in sludge



- **Path Forward**
- We will continue to meet our regulatory commitments at Samatosum
- Continue to explore opportunities to meet and exceed our target and ultimate goal of **Zero Harm** to people and the environment.
- Continuously improve our Corporate Responsibility Management Systems - safety, environment, community dialogue, biodiversity, energy and resource conservation, sludge management, and a long-term solution to the pit and dump AD.
- Continue our Partnerships – Regulators (MEMPR, MOE), Consultants (Piteau Associates, Stantec/CEJones team), Contractors

People



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An aerial photograph of a lush green valley. In the center, there is a small cluster of buildings and a dirt road. Below this, a large, irregularly shaped pond is visible, surrounded by dense forest. The valley is flanked by steep, forested hills. The sky is overcast with some light clouds.

Special thanks to co-authors

Andrew Holmes and James Hogarth of Piteau Associates,

Craig Ford and Tracy Anderson of Inmet Mining

THANK YOU!



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