

PANEL DISCUSSION

Challenges / Solutions / Tools and Research Needs: What uncertainty exists? How do you deal with it? What new tools and research would you like to see developed?

Ron Nicholson,
EcoMetrix Incorporated

Early Identification of Issues in Canada focused on Milling and Tailings at Metal Mines



MINE WASTE CONTROL
IN
ONTARIO

LIBRARY OF *David*

BY

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**STANDARDS DEVELOPMENT BRANCH
135 ST. CLAIR AVENUE WEST
TORONTO, ONTARIO M4V 1P5**

Efforts since the 1970s

- Reactive Acid Tailings Stabilization (RATS) – early 1980s
- National Uranium Tailings Program (NUTP) – mid 1980s to 1989
- Mine Environment Neutral Drainage (MEND) Program – major funding 1989 to 1997
- International Network for Acid Prevention (INAP) -



Important Milestones

The GARD Guide
- An initiative of
the International
Network for Acid
Prevention
(INAP)

CANMET Mining and Mineral
Sciences Laboratories



**Prediction Manual for Drainage Chemistry from Sulphidic
Geologic Materials**

Report prepared by:

**William A. Price
CANMET- Mining and Mineral Sciences Laboratories
Smithers, British Columbia
V0J 2N0**

2009

**Work performed for:
MEND Program**

Prediction Success / Failure



**Predicting Water Quality at
Hardrock Mines**

Methods and Models, Uncertainties, and
State-of-the-Art

2005



Buka
Environmental



Kuipers &
Associates

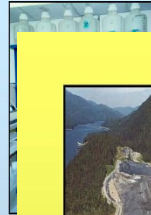
Assessed 50
case studies
at metal mines
with EA
Predictions

Maest, Kuipers, Travers and Atkins



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Prediction Success / Failure



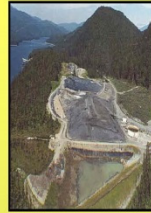
Predicting Water Quality at Hardrock Mines

Methods and Models, Uncertainties, and State-of-the-Art

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Buka
Environmental



Comparison of Predicted and Actual Water Quality at Hardrock Mines

The reliability of predictions in Environmental Impact Statements



Buka
Environmental

2006



Kuipers &
Associates



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Maest, Kuipers, MacHardy and Lawson

Prediction Success / Failure



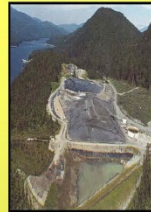
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2006



Buka
Environmental

Predicting Water Quality Problems at Hardrock Mines

A FAILURE OF SCIENCE, OVERSIGHT, AND GOOD PRACTICE

An EARTHWORKS white paper summarizing and analyzing the groundbreaking studies by Ann Maest, PhD and Jim Kuipers, PhD.

Comparison of Predicted and Actual Water Quality at Hardrock Mines: The reliability of predictions in Environmental Impact Statements

and

Predicting Water Quality at Hardrock Mines: Methods and Models, Uncertainties, and State-of-the-Art

By Alan Septoff EARTHWORKS DECEMBER 2006

2006



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Causes of Failures

- Two Principal Modes
 1. a. Poor Hydrology
 - b. Poor Geochemistry
 2. Mitigation
 - Not Identified
 - Inadequate
 - Not Implemented



But Ron....

surely we have learned something to get it right in the 35 years since you started your PhD????



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Challenges?

• TIME

- Weathering is a time dependent process
- There is no substitute for time
- Studies require time



Challenges?

- Geochemistry is Messy – it's not rocket science (that's easy)
- Not all reactions are ideal
 - Not like those studied in Chem 001
- Kinetic testing is complex with many influencing variables



Challenges? - from Andy Robertson 2011



TOP 10 THINGS THAT GO WRONG WITH PLANS FOR MINE CLOSURE

Men do not plan to fail – but fail to plan adequately

Common Reasons:

1. Planning for the incorrect **objectives**
2. Planning with flawed **science**
3. Plan for an event, when closure is a **process**
4. Plan with inadequate **financial provisions**
5. **Murphy** and **Black Swans** are on the 'other team'



6th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON MINE CLOSURE | SEPTEMBER 18 - 21, 2011 | LAKE LOUISE, ALBERTA, CANADA

Incremental
Geochemical
Failures are not
that different in
Costs than
Catastrophic
Geotechnical
Failures

Consider Faro



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Complex Sources

Waste Rock



Tailings



Ore Stockpiles



Mine site

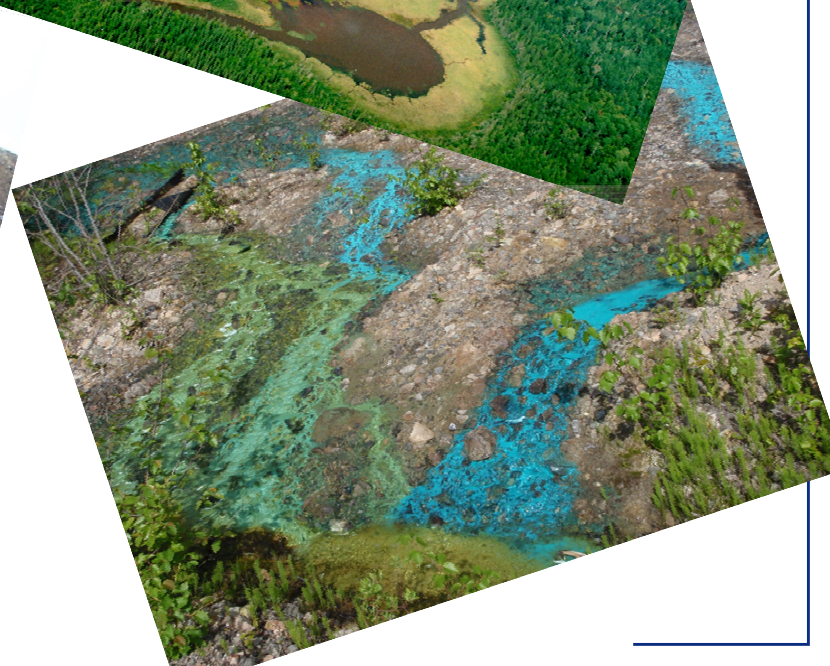


Pits



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When You Get the Basics Wrong....



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And if we get the acid thing right....Some Additional Challenging Issues

- Metal Leaching at Neutral pH
- Arsenic
- Selenium
- Sulphate



Increasing Quantities Of Mine Materials - from Andy Robertson



TOP 10 THINGS THAT GO WRONG WITH PLANS FOR MINE CLOSURE

We start by evaluating consequences -
Consequences increase with increasing mine size:

Daily milling capacity of largest mines:

100's of tons at the turn of last century 1899/1900

1,000's of tons by the 1930's

10,000's of tons by the 1960's

100,000's of tons by the turn of this century 1999/2000

Project:

1,000,000's of tons by 2030's

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Large Masses
of Rock can
Release Large
Loadings



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TOP 10 THINGS THAT GO WRONG WITH PLANS FOR MINE CLOSURE

Milling:

The largest oilsands mines are approaching 1.0 M t/d

The largest base metal mines are already planning 0.3 to 0.5 M t/d

Total waste:

The largest mines are exceeding 1 M t/d

For 4 cycles the largest mines have increased milling by 10 fold each 1/3 century

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Solutions? - Technical

- Field-scale long-term studies with new projects
- Retrospective field studies at older operating and closed sites
- Follow-up Programs (Validation)
- Contingencies (financially supported)



Solutions? - Risk Management

- Peer Review
- Review Boards



Tools and Research Needs?

- Fragmentation controls for waste rock (weathering and loading rates are a function of particle size)
- Practical Co-disposal methods (limiting waste rock exposure – shifting control to surface processes)

What Uncertainties?



What Uncertainties?

- Scale-up?
- Solubility Chemistry?
- Loadings?
- Particle Size Effects?
- Natural attenuation?



Dealing with Uncertainties

- Conservative assumptions to bound uncertainties



- But not so conservative as to do prevent any activity



New Tools and Research?

- Magic Bullets??
- Machine to put all mined materials back in the ground – at low cost (for John Stroiazzo)
- Evolution of Canadian lakes used for sustainable mine waste management
 - can we get social approval for a proven technology?



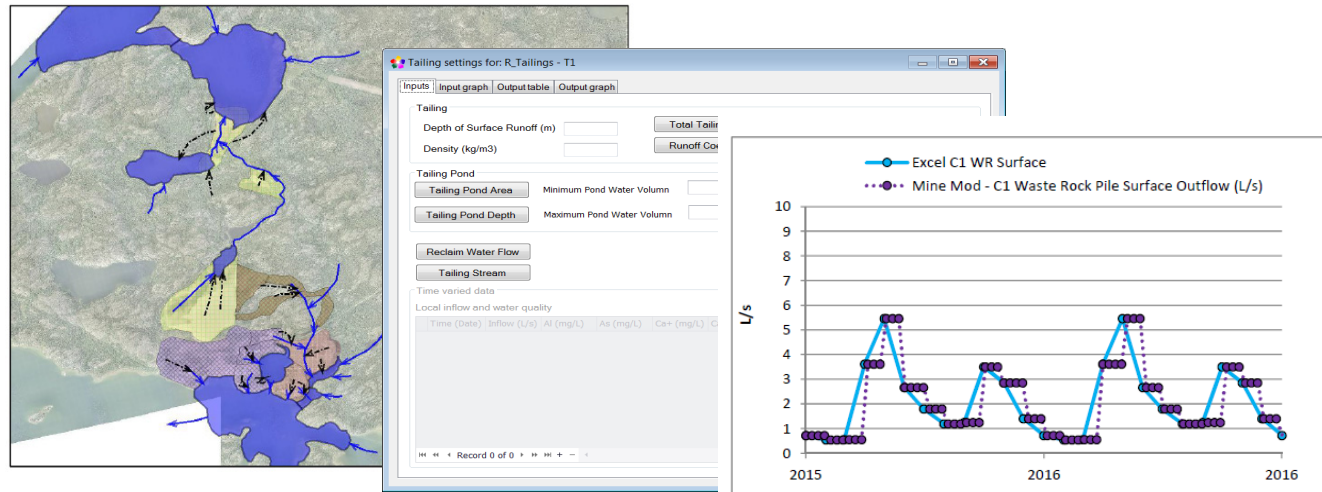
Get out of your comfort zone
and join the discussion



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Thank you for your attention!

Questions?



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Planning



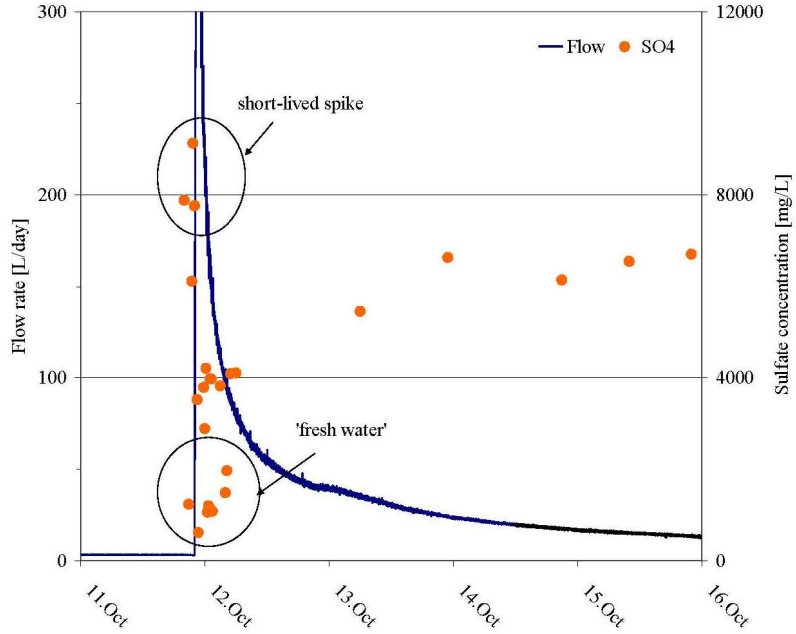


Figure 5. Sulfate concentrations and flow rate in October 2001.

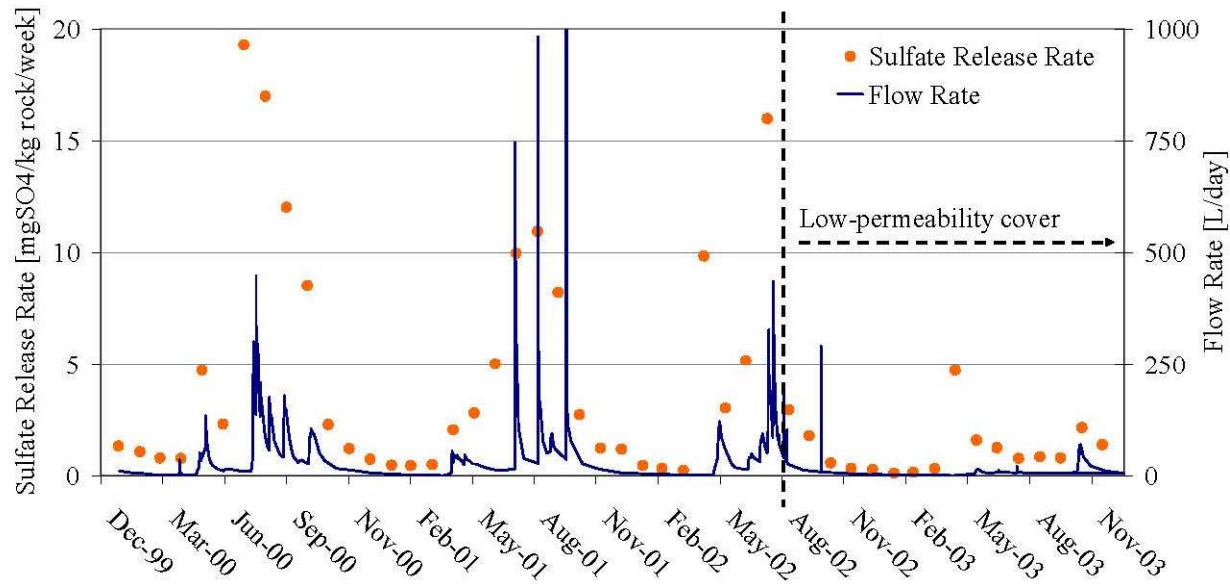
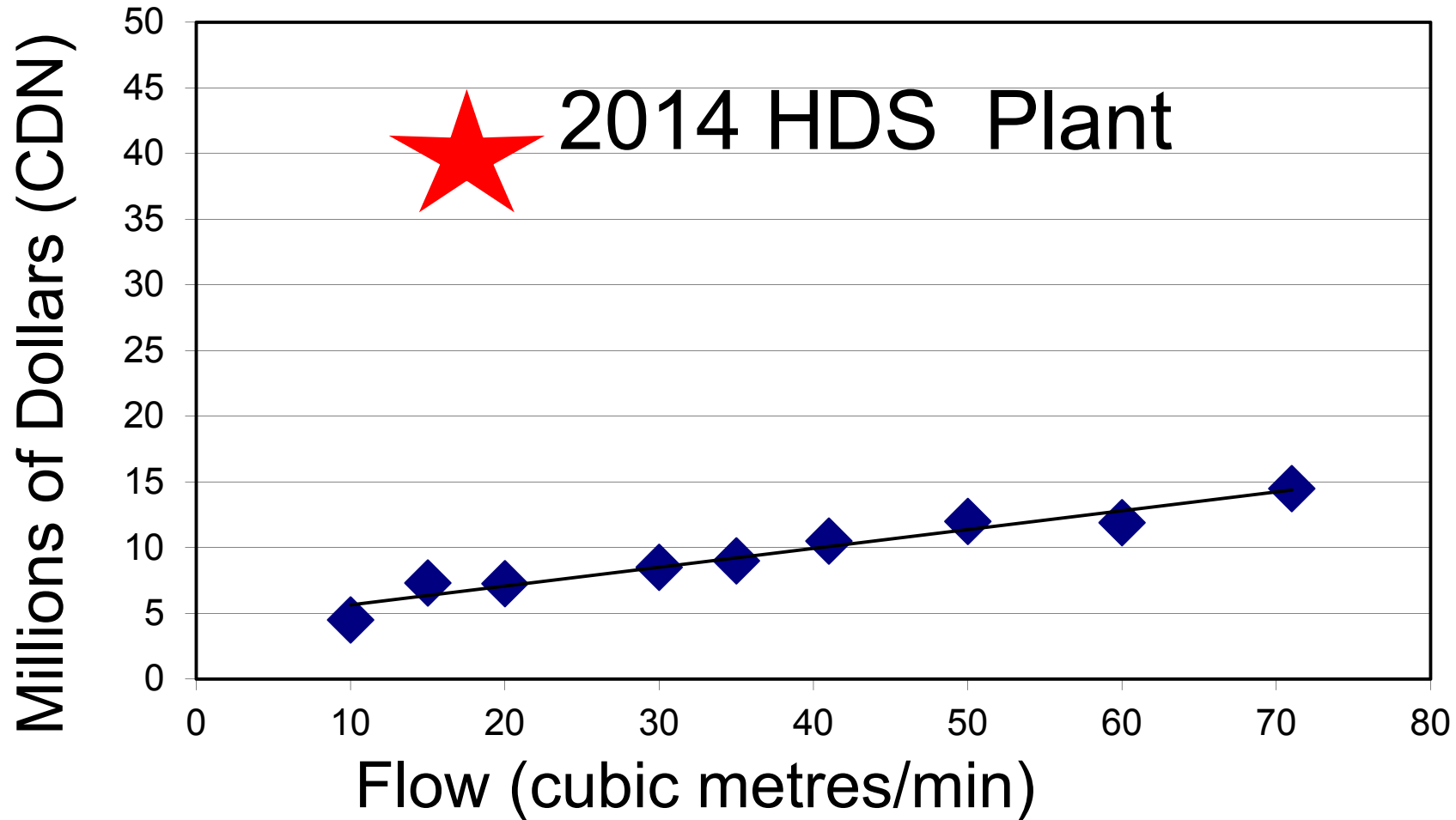
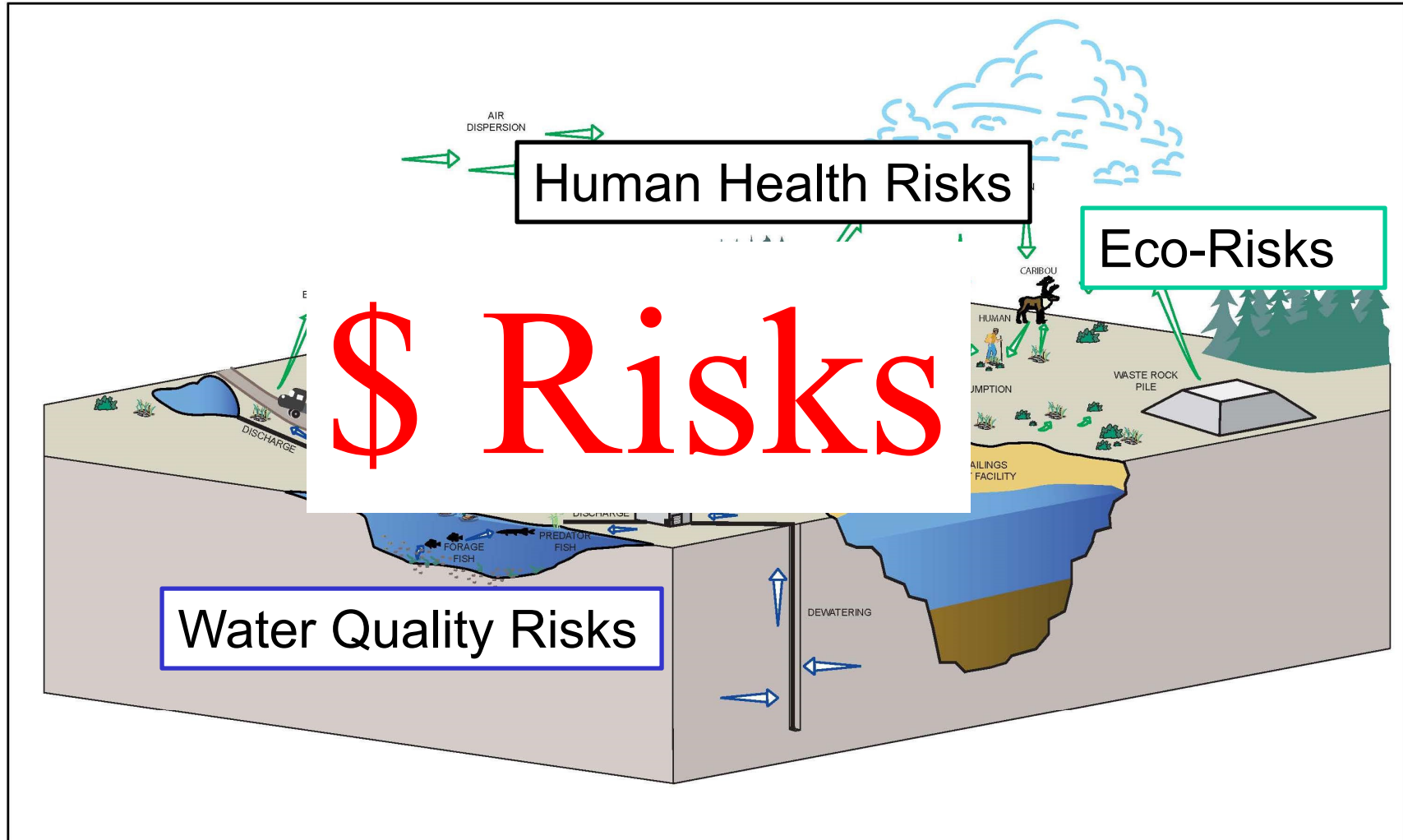


Figure 6. Monthly sulfate release rates and flow rates measured at the base of the pile between December 1999 and December 2003.

CAPEX for HDS Lime Treatment System - 2001 CDN Dollars



What are the Risks?

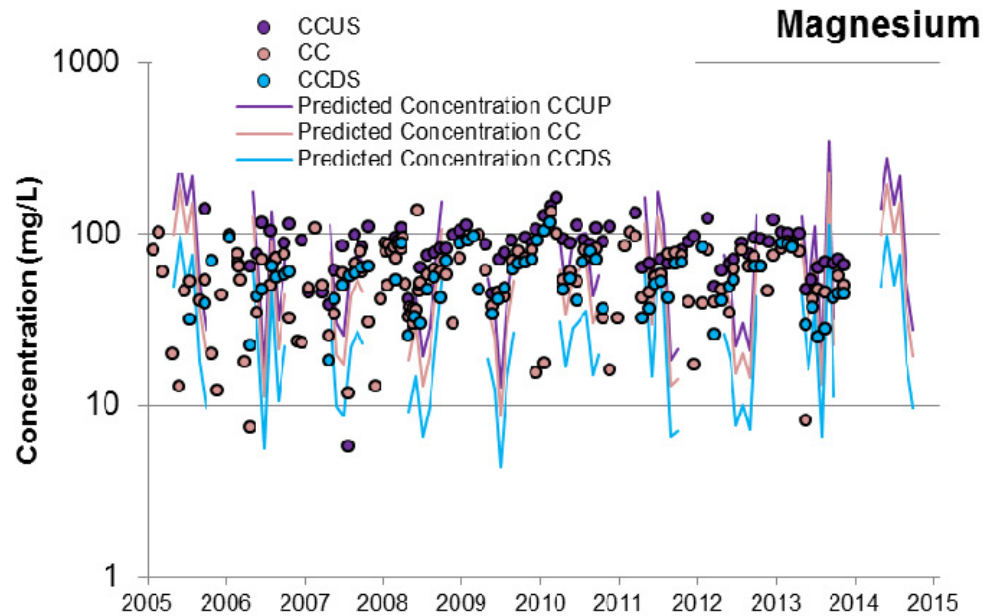


Faro



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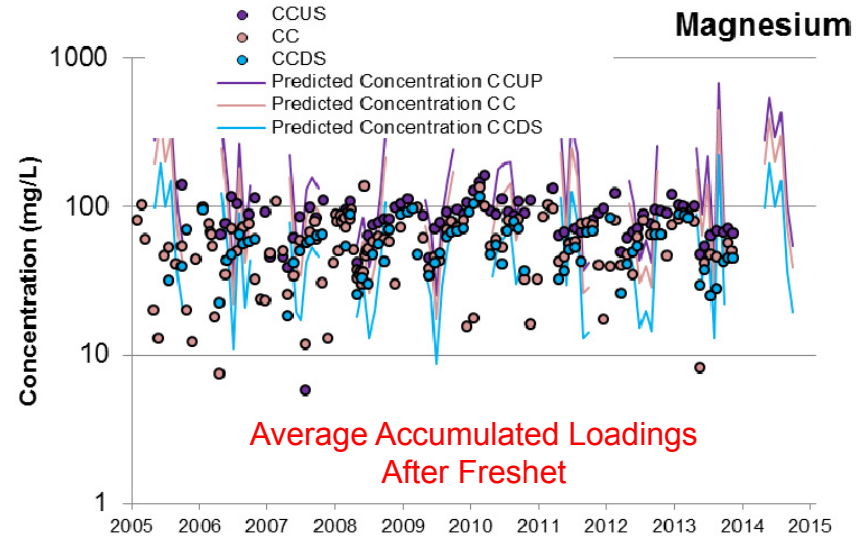
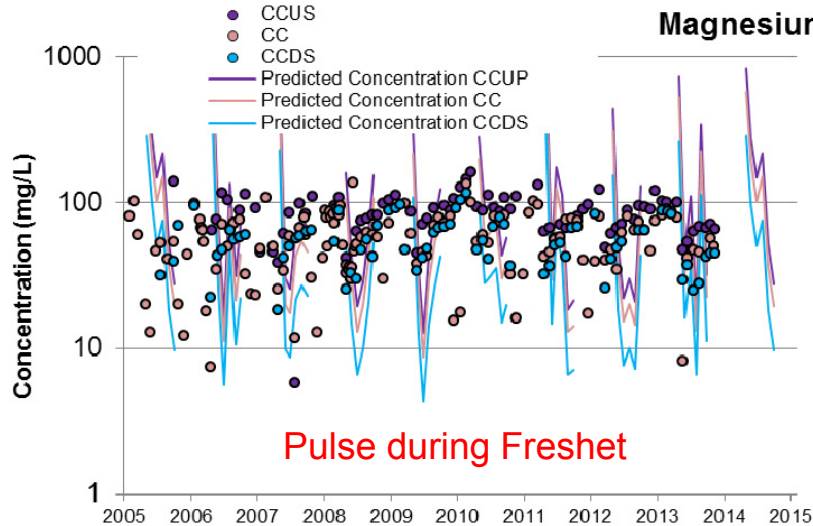
Basecase Scenario - CCUS



- Seasonality within the SW monitoring locations was unable to be captured due to the frozen months which had zero flow
- Annual average flow values were used to validate the model predictions and remove this uncertainty



Basecase Scenario - CCUS



- Behaviour of loadings reporting to CCUS from the WWRP during the winter months investigated
- Two scenarios developed:
 - Storage of winter loadings, release during freshet (pulse)
 - Storage of winter loadings, average release over 6 months



Get o
your co
zone
join
discu



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