



lundin mining



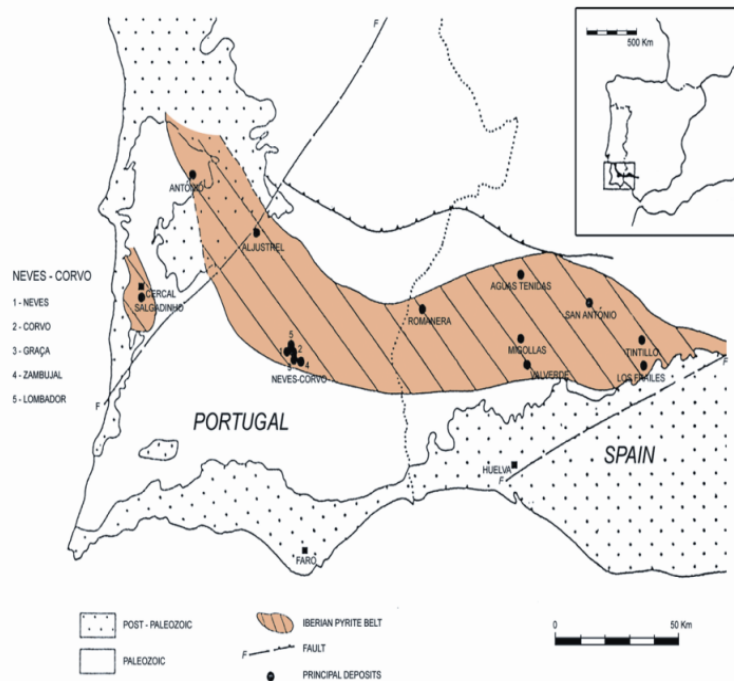
Surface Paste Disposal of High-Sulphide Tailings at Neves Corvo - Evaluation of Environmental Stability and Operational Experience

Rens Verburg, Golder Associates, Redmond, WA, USA
Mafalda Oliveira, Somincor, Castro Verde, Portugal

22nd ANNUAL BC/MEND ML/ARD WORKSHOP

December 2 and 3, 2015, Vancouver, BC

Neves Corvo Mine - Background



- Underground high-grade Cu-Zn mine in Iberian Pyrite Belt
- In operation since 1989
- Volcanogenic Massive Sulfide (VMS)
- 1.5-2.5 Mtons/yr tailings (0.5 Mtons backfill)
- ≈ 50 wt% pyrite (highly acid generating)

Site Overview



Tailings Management

- Unlined tailings impoundment (135 ha)
- Late 1990s: additional production anticipated
- Sustainable operational and post-closure tailings management: dry disposal (paste) vs. subaqueous deposition



- No requirement for new dam raises (cost, risk)
- No increase in footprint
- No requirement for maintaining pond in perpetuity (semi-arid climate)
- Co-mixing with PAG waste rock
- Concurrent reclamation
- Regulatory pressures

Paste Investigation

- Objectives:
 - Evaluation of long-term environmental stability
 - Identification of operational constraints
 - Assessment of closure options (covers)



Paste Program – A Decade in the Making

Bench-Scale (2000)



Field Cell (2002 – 2005)



Paste Pilot (2005 – 2010)



Summary of Bench-Scale and Field Cell Results

- Consistent with expected relationships between moisture content, amendment, and sulfide oxidation
 - Best performance for highest moisture content
 - Lime/cement provide early buffering capacity, but not for long term
 - Lime/cement do not affect oxidation rate
 - Bactericide shows short-term benefit

Paste Trial - Objectives

- Operational-scale test: 35,000 m³ in 1-hectare area
 - Difficult to predict operational geotechnical properties from lab/pilot scale experiments
- Experience with plant operation, paste placement, berm design (PAG waste rock)
- Environmental monitoring
 - Suction lysimeters, piezometers, standpipes
 - Runoff collection
- Trials of cover designs (Ward Wilson, U of Alberta)
 - Low-flux cover without capillary break
 - Low-flux cover with capillary break
 - Barrier cover (sand/bentonite)

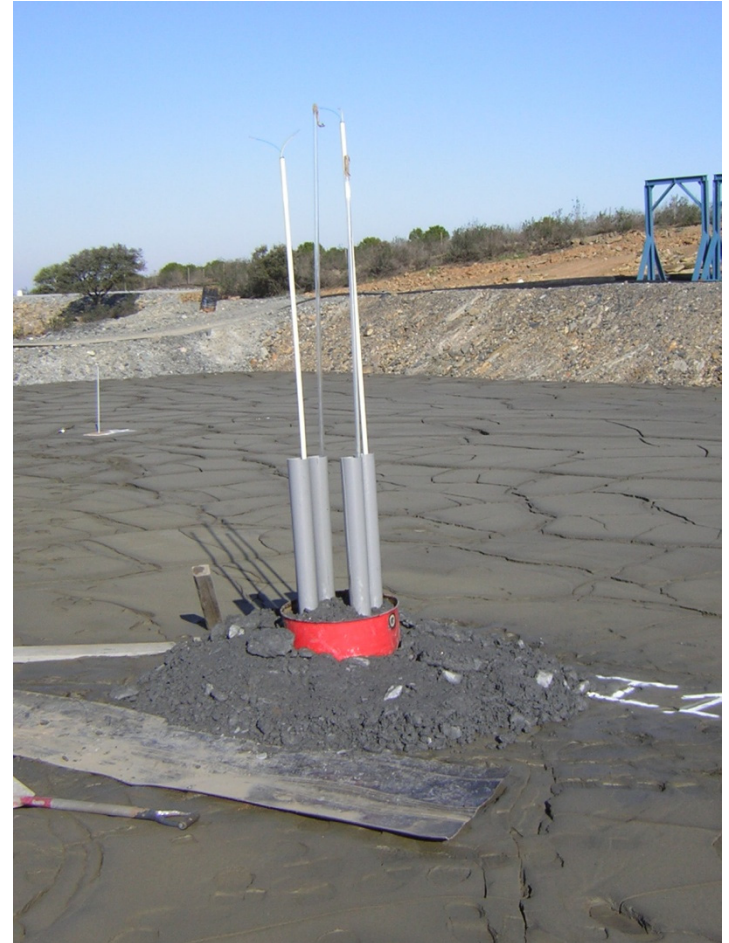
Overview of Pilot Trial Area



Paste Trial - Construction



Paste Trial - Construction



Paste Trial - Completion



Water Quality (pH) in Paste Trial

Control (no cover)

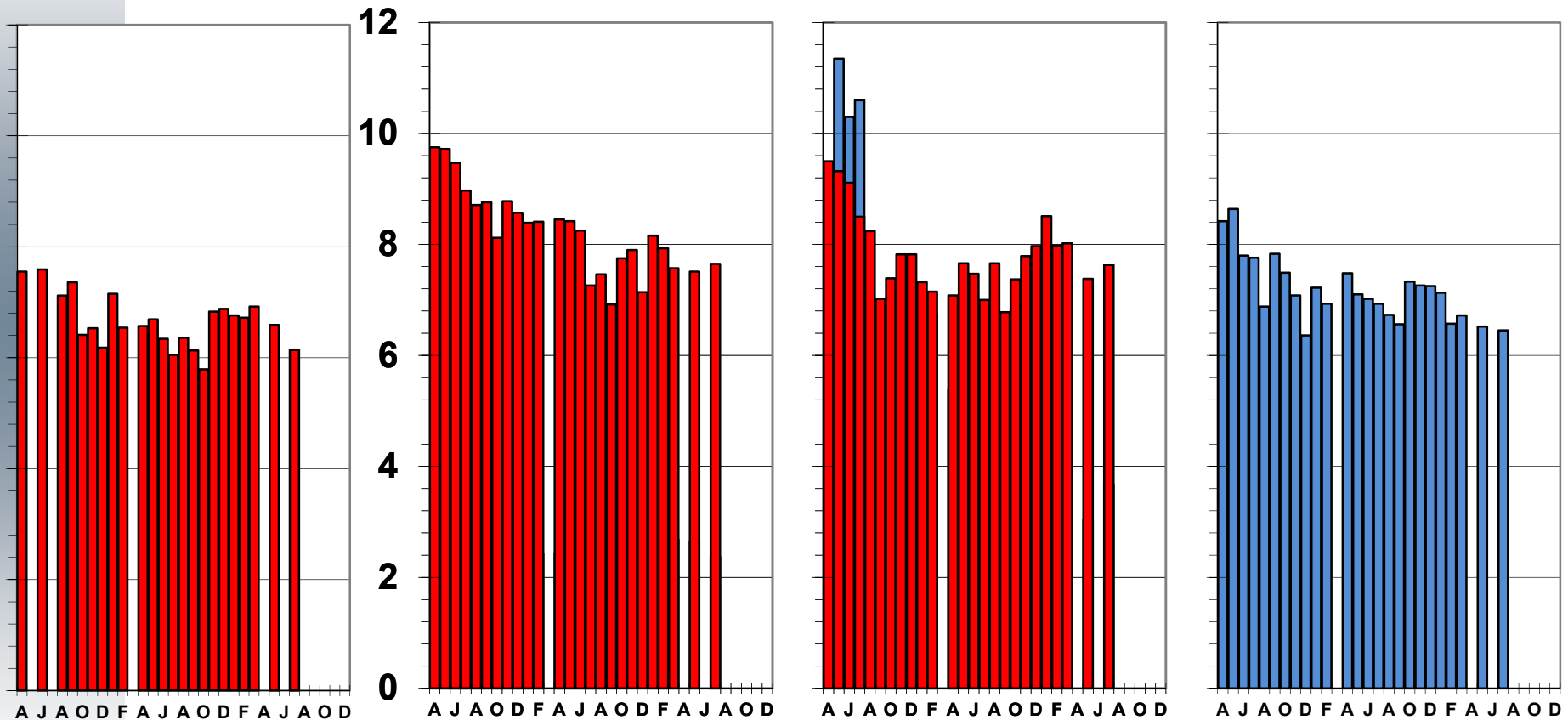
Cover

Waste Rock

250 mm

500 mm

1,000 mm



Paste Trial - Now



Trenching in Paste Trial



Low flux cover with
capillary break

Low flux cover without
capillary break



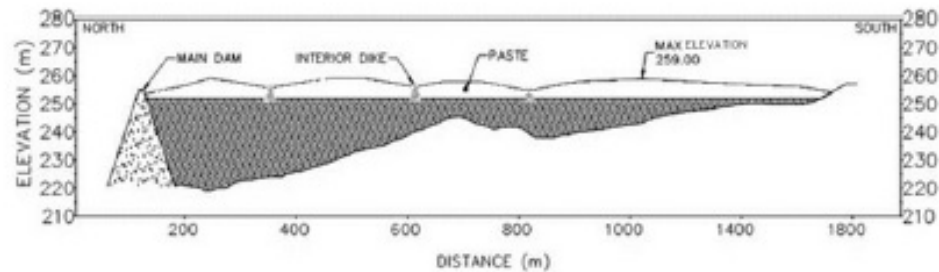
Trenching in Interim Cover



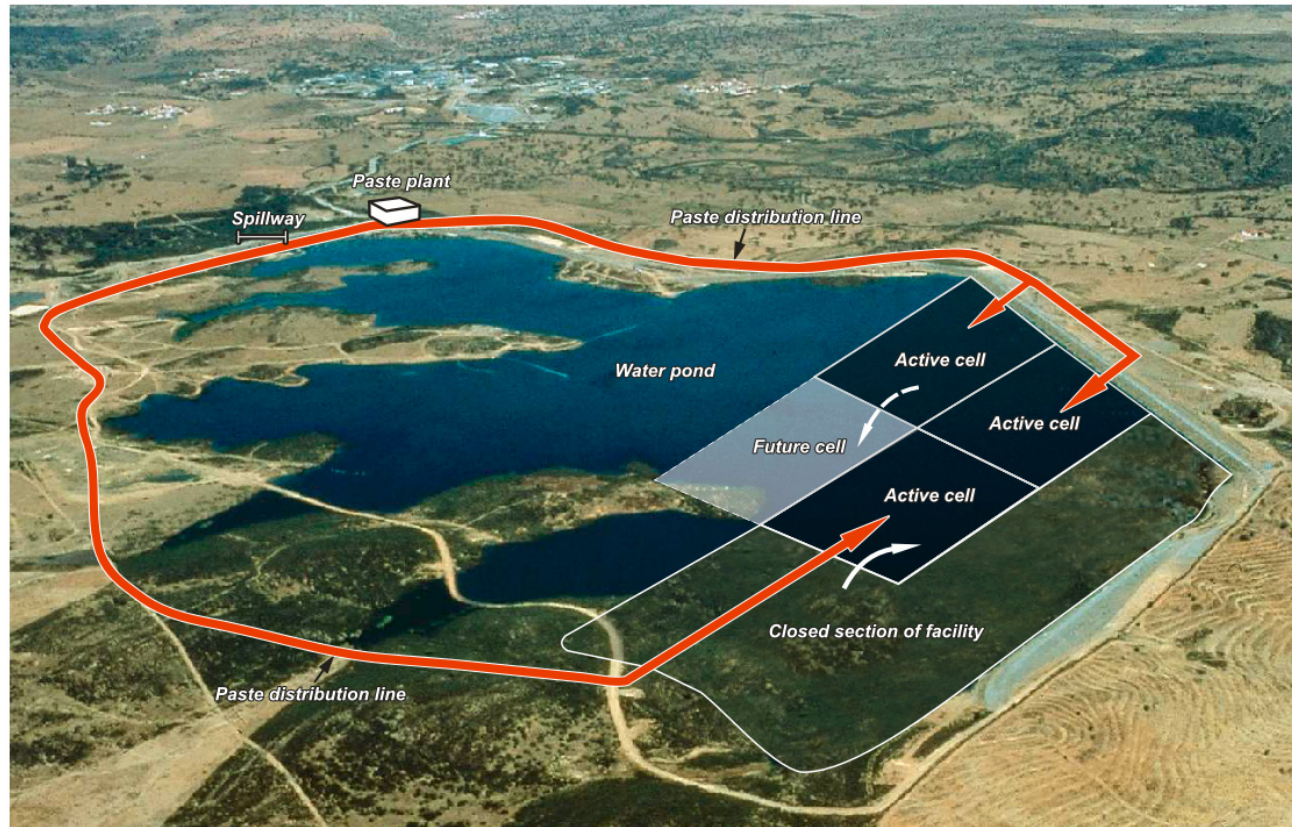
Operations – 2005 LOM Plan



(a)



Conceptual Paste Placement



Progressive paste placement

Operations – Aerial View in July 2013 (2½ years of deposition)



Operations



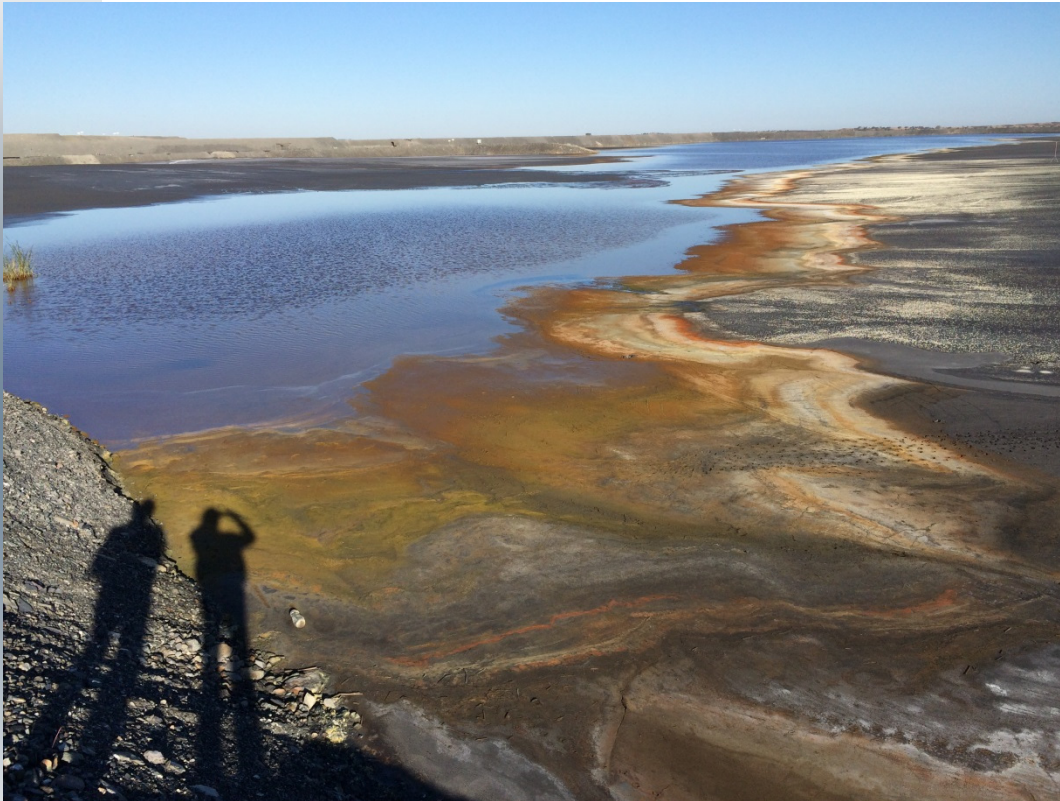
Operations



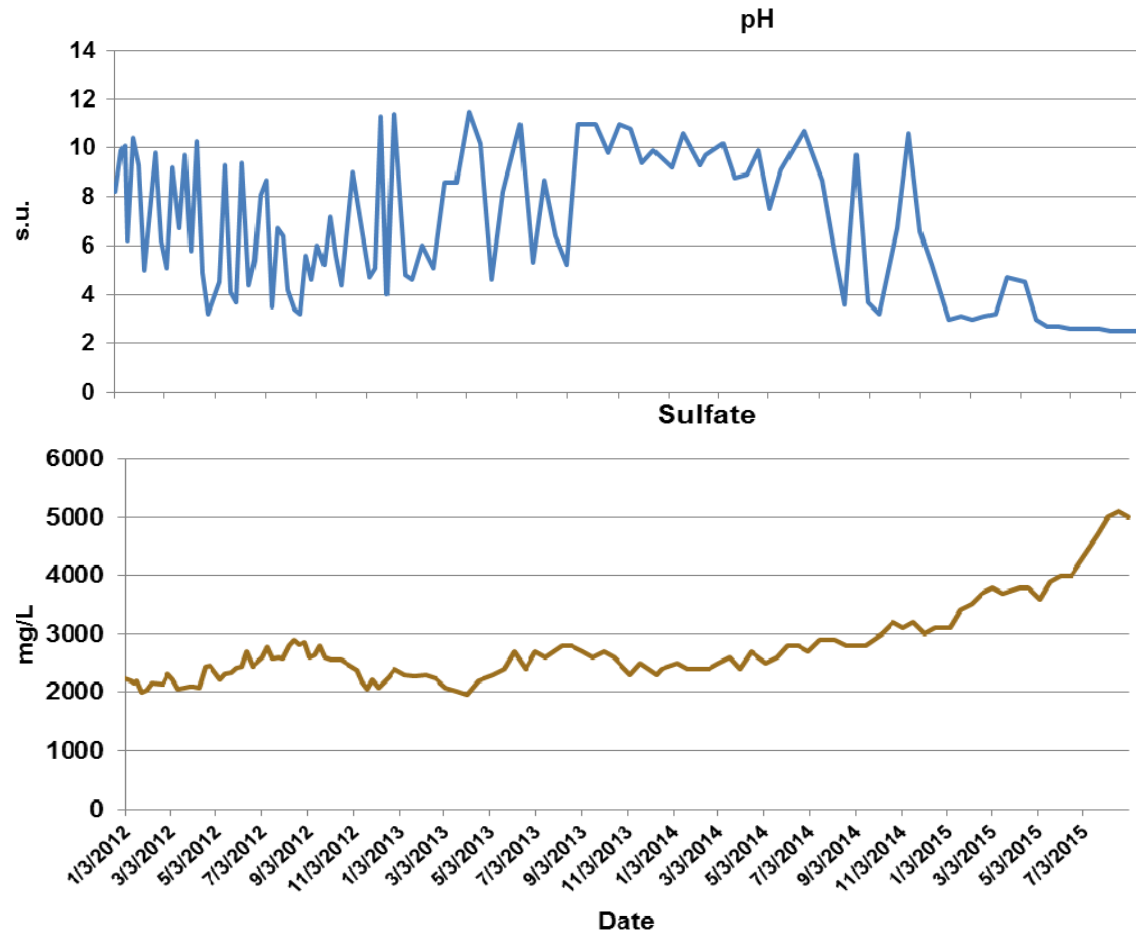
Operations



Operations



Operations – Water Quality

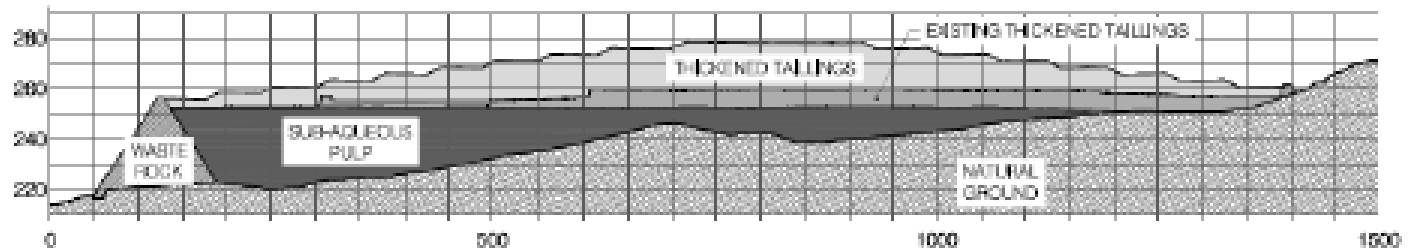


Future – 2014 LOM Plan

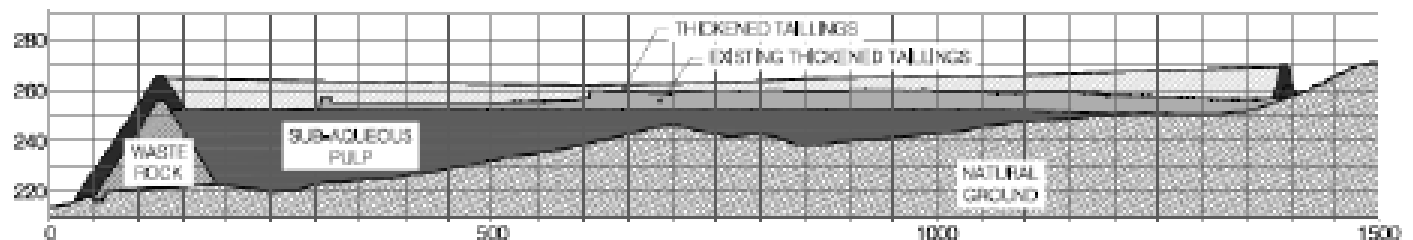
- Two scenarios:
 - Base Case - 2024: 30 Mt (21 Mt tailings; 9 Mt waste rock)
 - Expansion Scenario - 2034: 50 Mt (36 Mt tailings; 14 Mt waste rock)
- Alternatives study:
 - stacking vs. raising dam

Future – Stacking vs. Dam Raise

Base Case Stacking Strategy Alternative - Long Section Profile



Base Case Full Containment Strategy Alternative - Long Section Profile



Conclusions

- Paste geochemical behavior consistent with predictions
- Using engineered controls, limiting oxidation is feasible
 - Oxidation of uncovered paste is very shallow, even after prolonged exposure
- In semi-arid climate, low-flux cover better than barrier cover
 - Additional cover testing planned on quasi-operational scale
- Co-placement of waste rock with paste is feasible
- Rigorous pre-operational testing and modeling program necessary to demonstrate proof of concept
- Ongoing operational learnings
 - Berm construction
 - Paste placement sequencing
 - Water management



Thank you for your
attention

