

**Physical processes and meromixis  
in pit lakes with ice cover, Part 1**  
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**University of British Columbia**

**22<sup>nd</sup> Annual BC MEND ML/ARD Workshop Dec 3, 2015**



RUSSIA

ARCTIC OCEAN

Norwegian Sea

Arctic Circle

Chukchi Sea

Beaufort Sea

GREENLAND

ICELAND

Reykjavik

Baffin Bay

Anchorage

Zone 2 Pit

Godthab

Gulf of

Whitehorse

Great Bear Lake

Yellowknife

Great Slave Lake

CANADA

Faro  
Grum  
Vangorda

Main Zone  
Waterline

Juneau

Prince Rupert

Hudson Bay

Edmonton

Winnipeg

OCEAN

Victoria

Vancouver

Calgary

Regina

Winnipeg

Minneapolis

Milwaukee

Chicago

Indianapolis

St. Paul

Detroit

Pittsburgh

Ottawa

Montreal

Augusta

Concord

Boston

Providence

New York

Philadelphia

Baltimore

Washington D.C.

ATLANTIC OCEAN

OCEAN

OCEAN

OCEAN

St. John's

Charlottetown

Fredericton

Halifax

Salt Lake City

Cheyenne

Omaha

Chicago

Detroit

Cleveland

Philadelphia

Baltimore

Washington D.C.

San Francisco

Salt Lake City

Cheyenne

Omaha

Chicago

Detroit

Cleveland

Philadelphia

Baltimore

Washington D.C.



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M. Aziz



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Google Earth

# Acknowledgements

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- Laberge Environmental, SRK and others  
Ken Nordin and Bonnie Burns, and others
- CRD, AAND Canada; SRK and others  
Ron Breadmore, Bill Coedy, and many others
- NSERC

# Outline

## 1. Illustrate Meromixis

Faro seasonal cycle

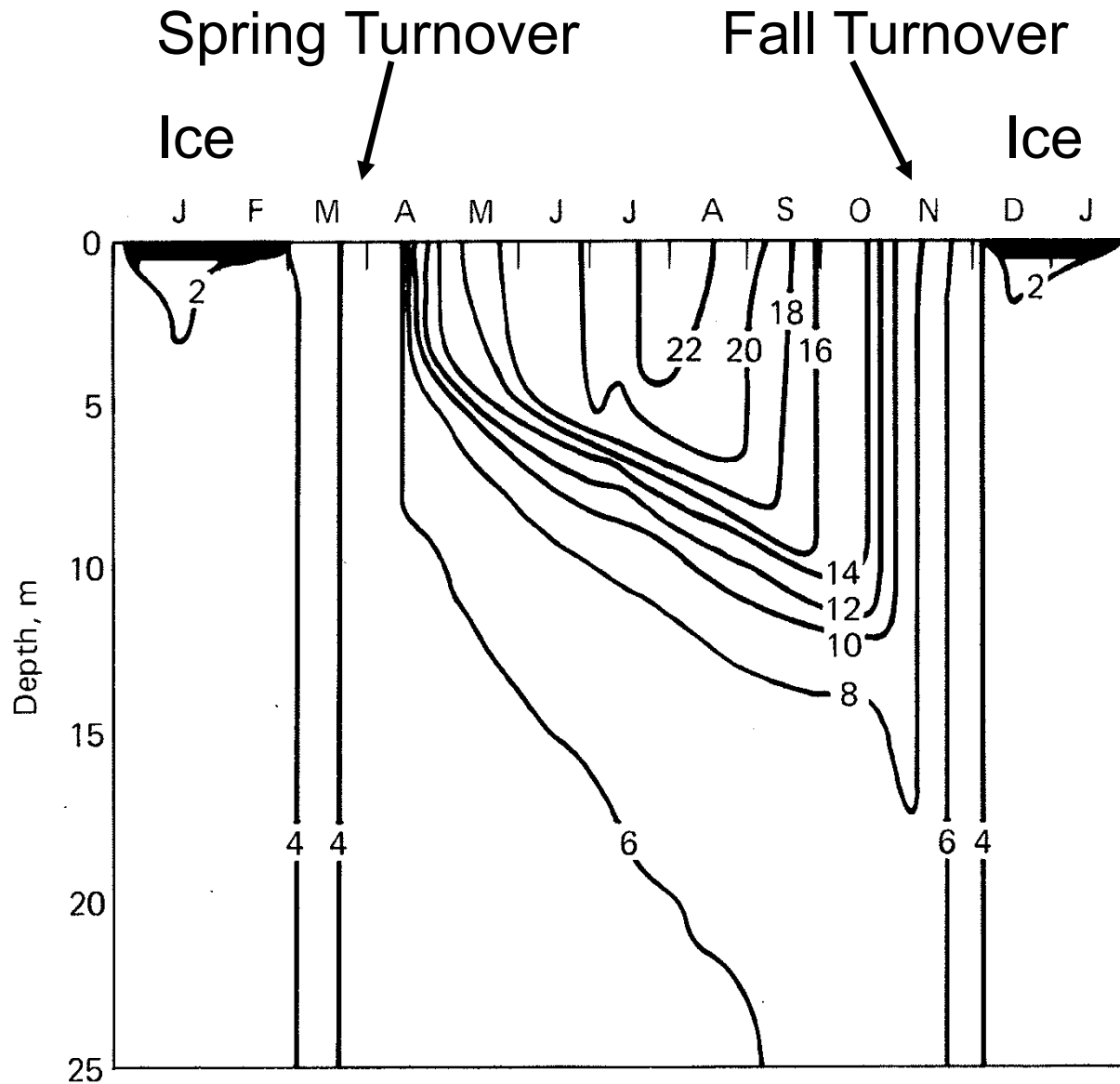
## 2. Factors that enhance meromixis

Simplified equation

## 3. Factors that work against meromixis

Illustrate six processes

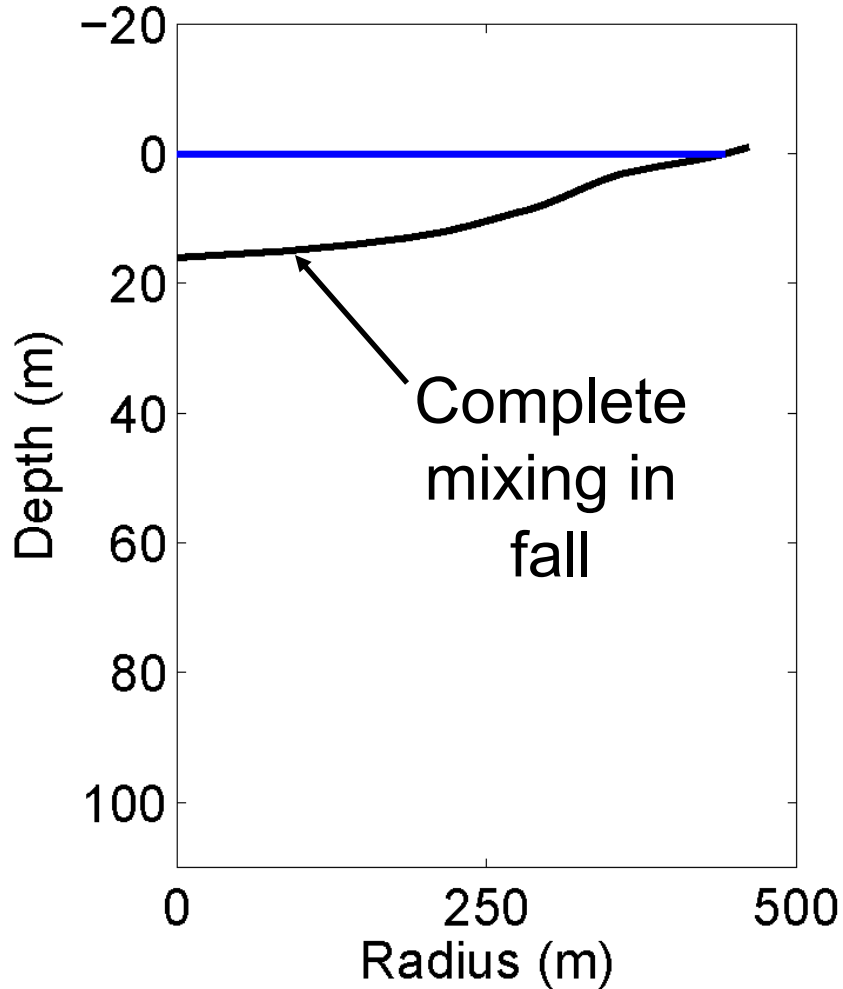
# Dimictic Lake



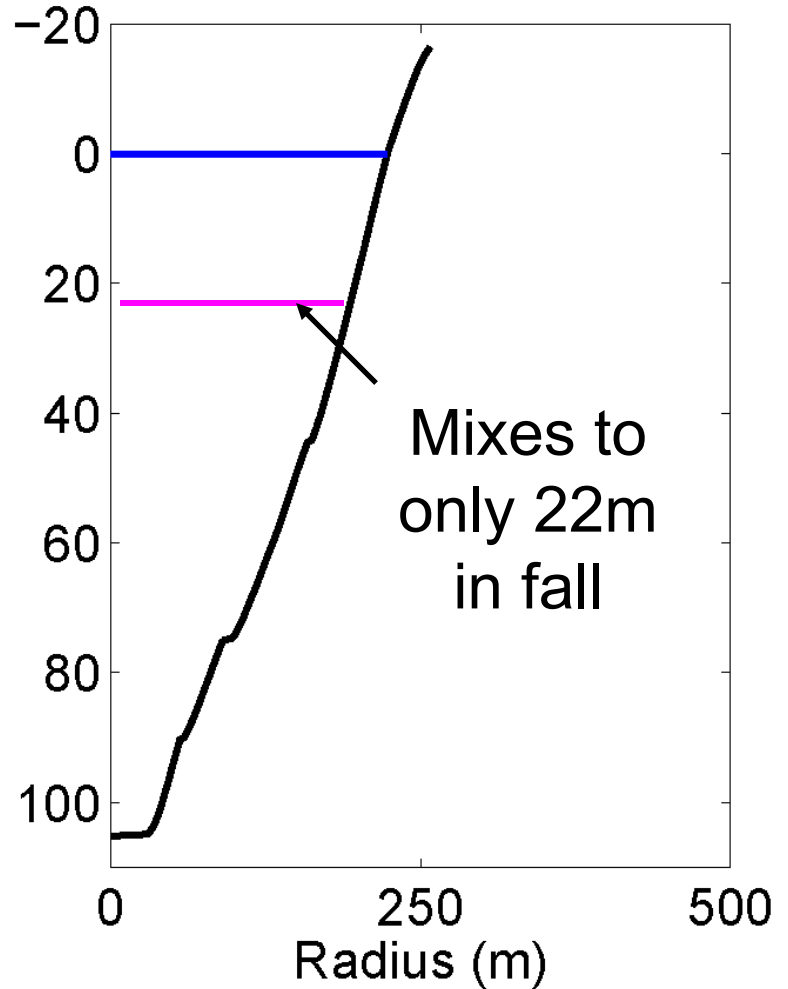
Mountain Lake, Virginia (Horne)

# Lake vs. Pit-Lake

Nearby lake

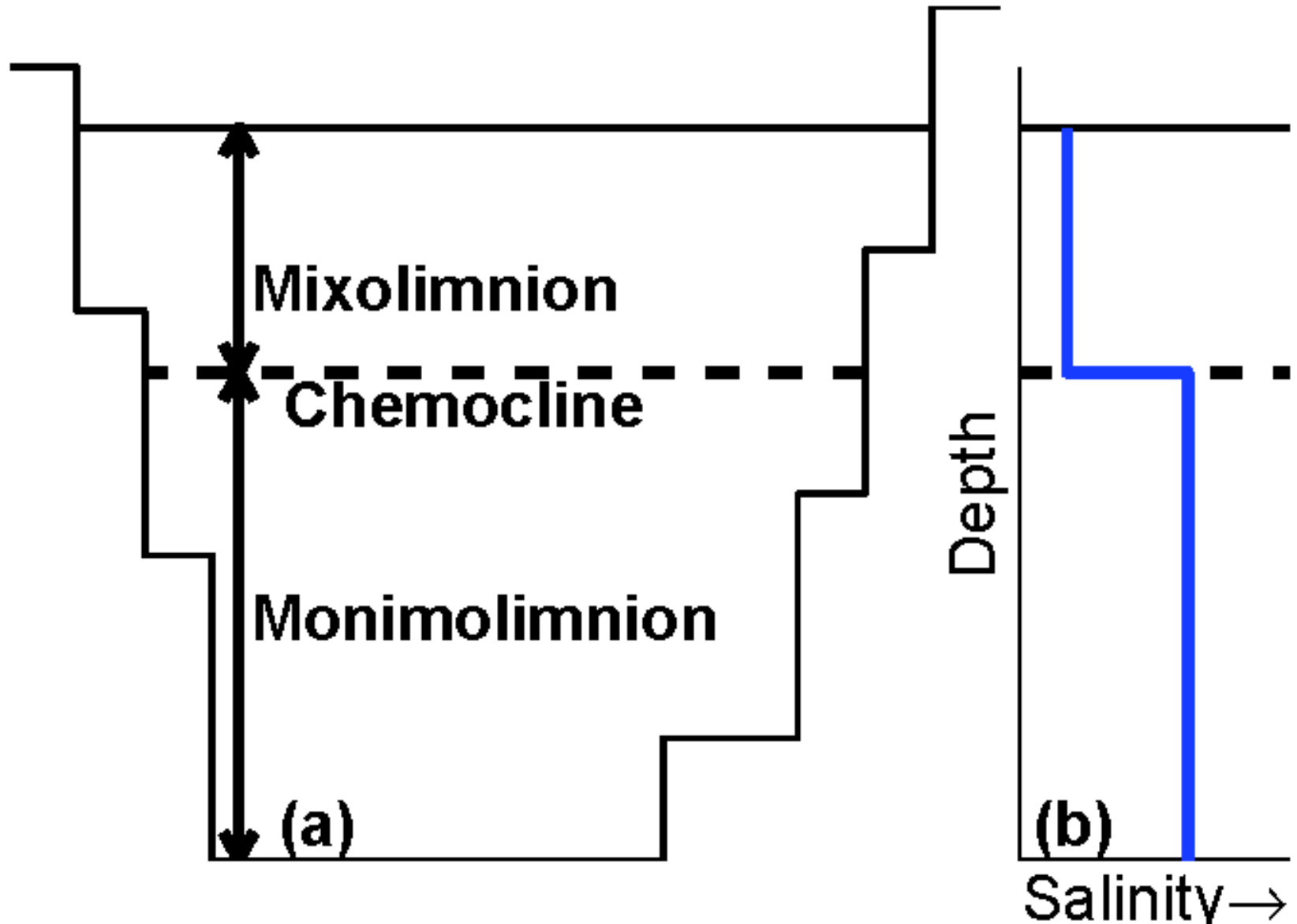


Zone 2 Pit



# MEROMIXIS

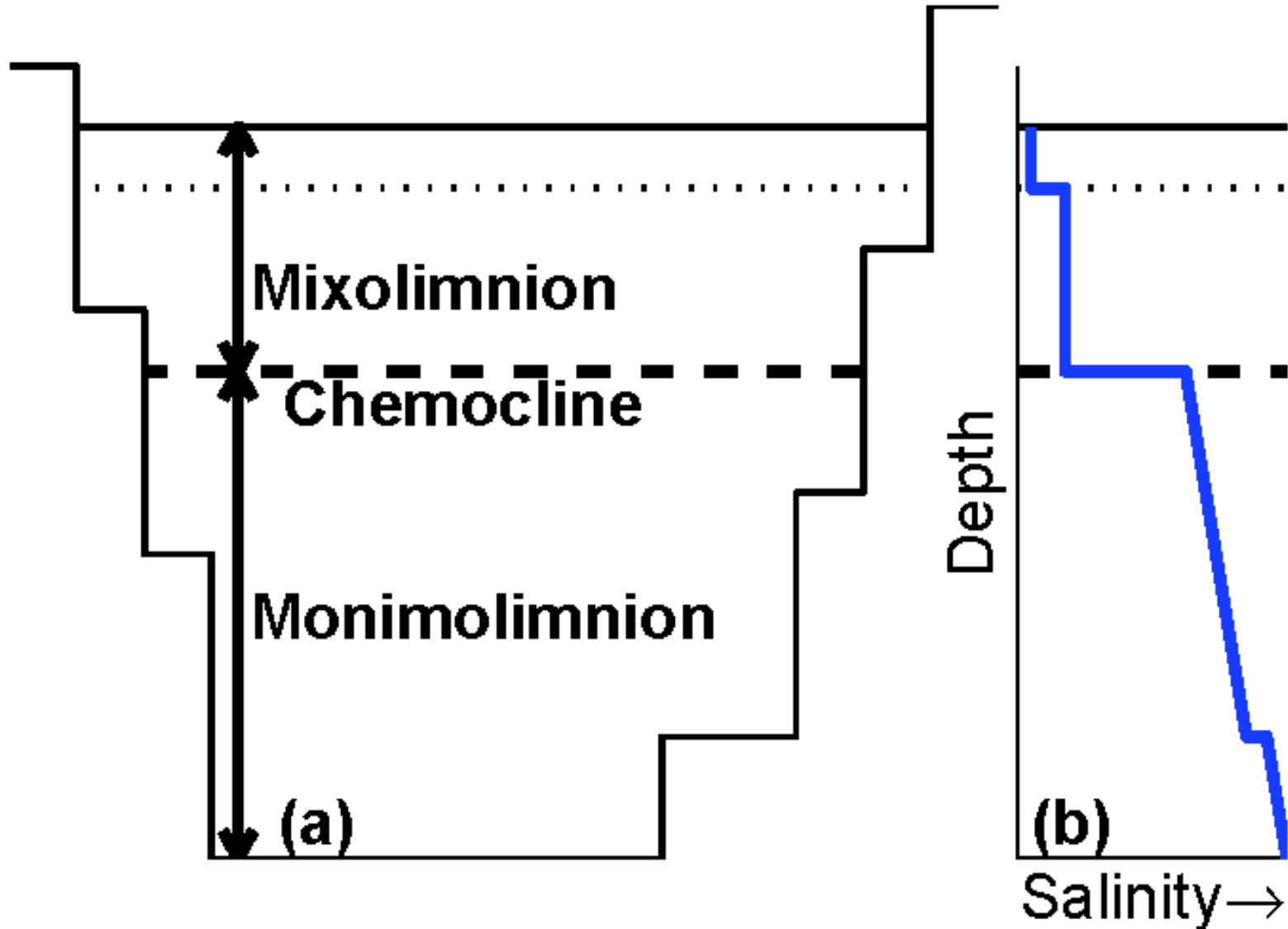
Turnover inhibited by salinity stratification



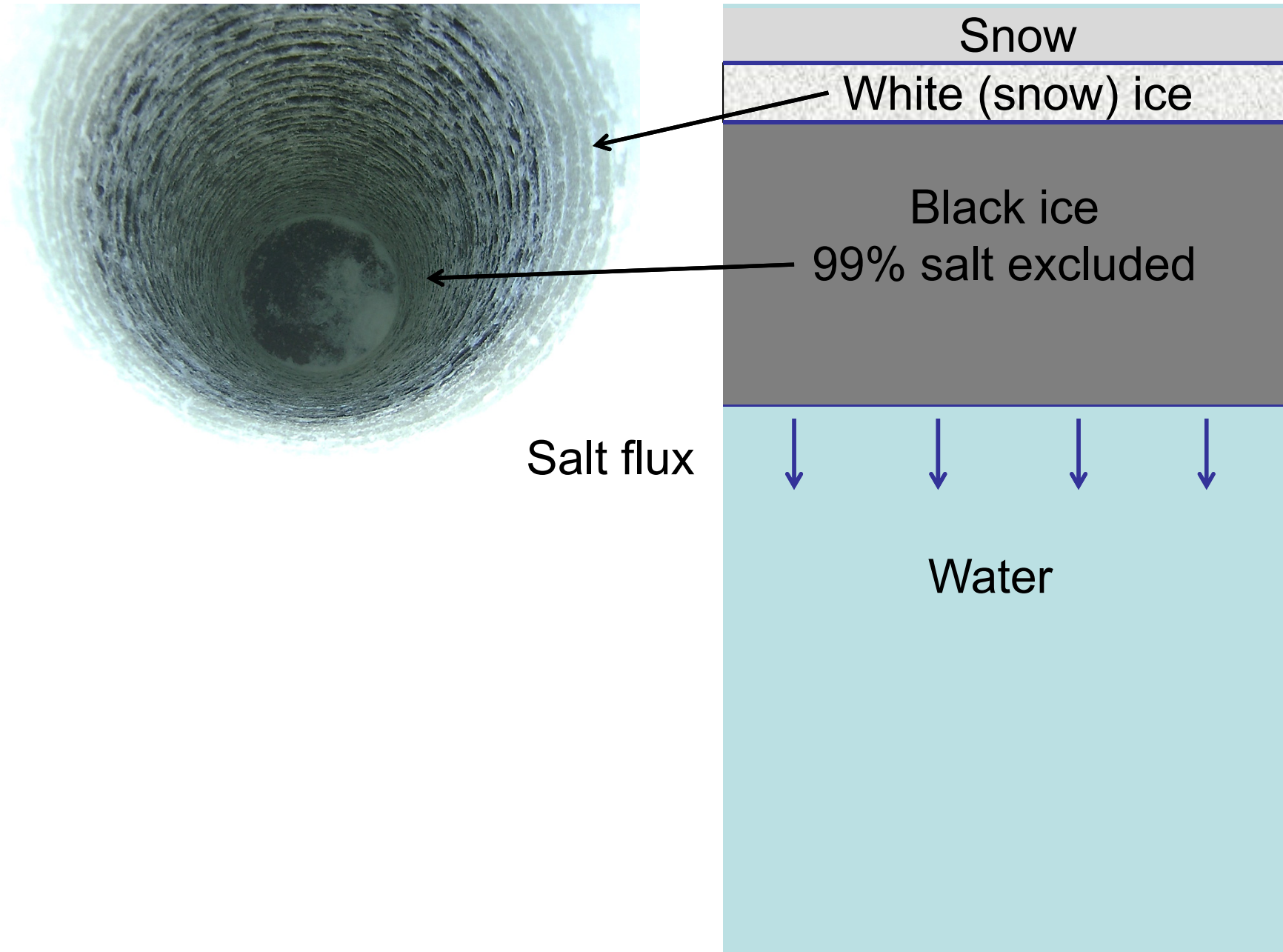


# MEROMIXIS

Turnover inhibited by salinity stratification



# Salt exclusion from ice



# Seasonal cycle of meromixis: Faro pit-lake

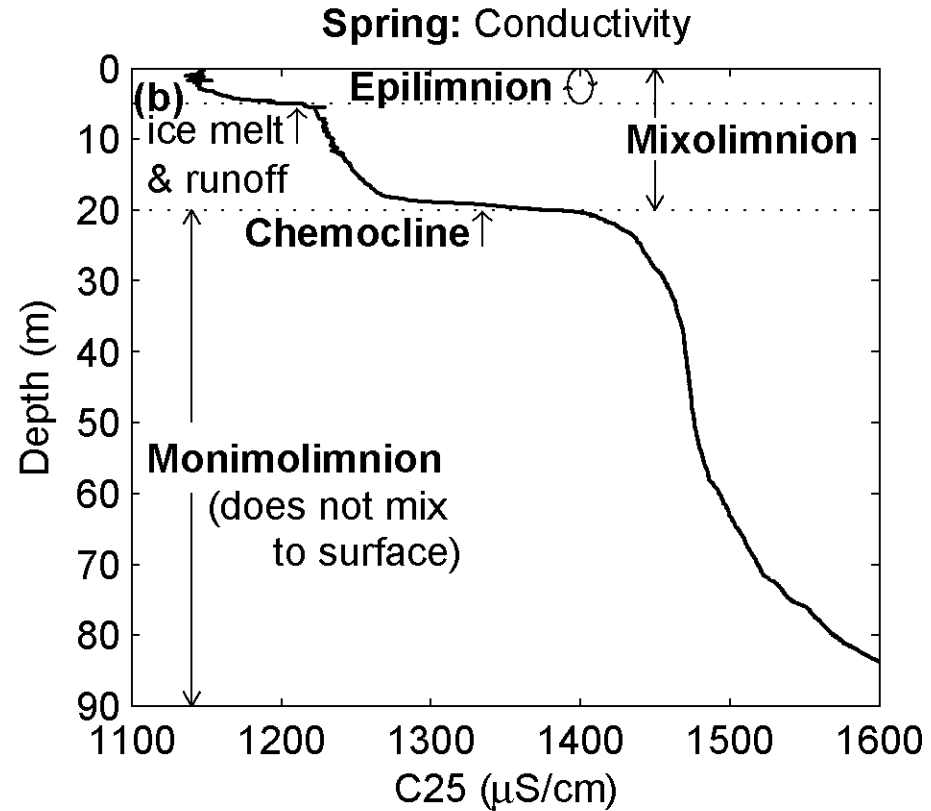


# Faro



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# SPRING



1 S (g/L) 1.3

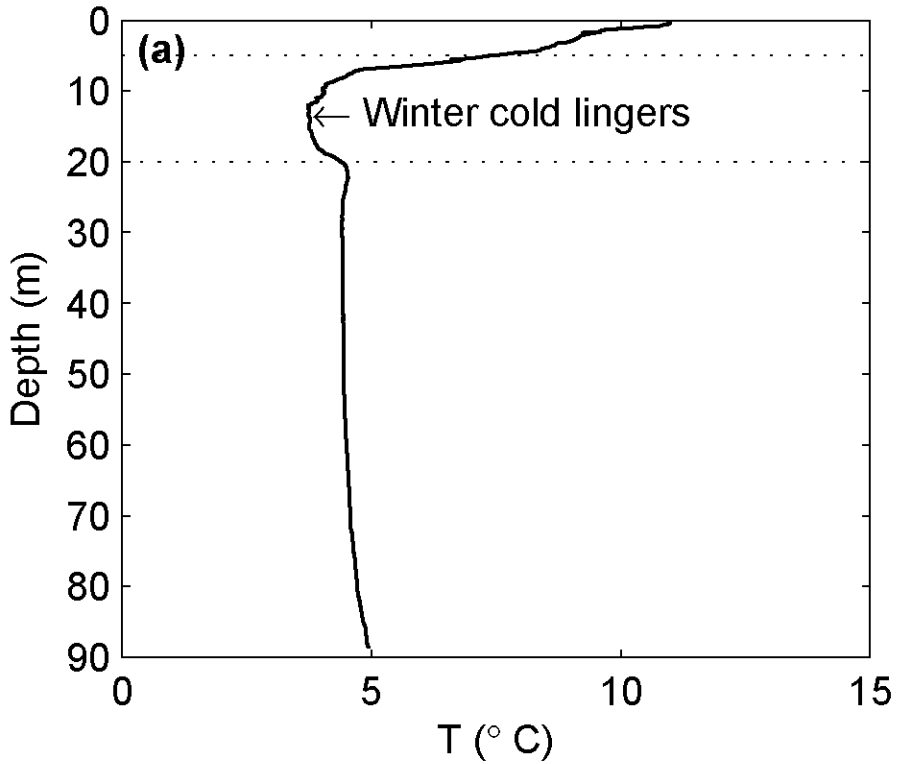
1000 TDS (mg/L) 1300

# Faro

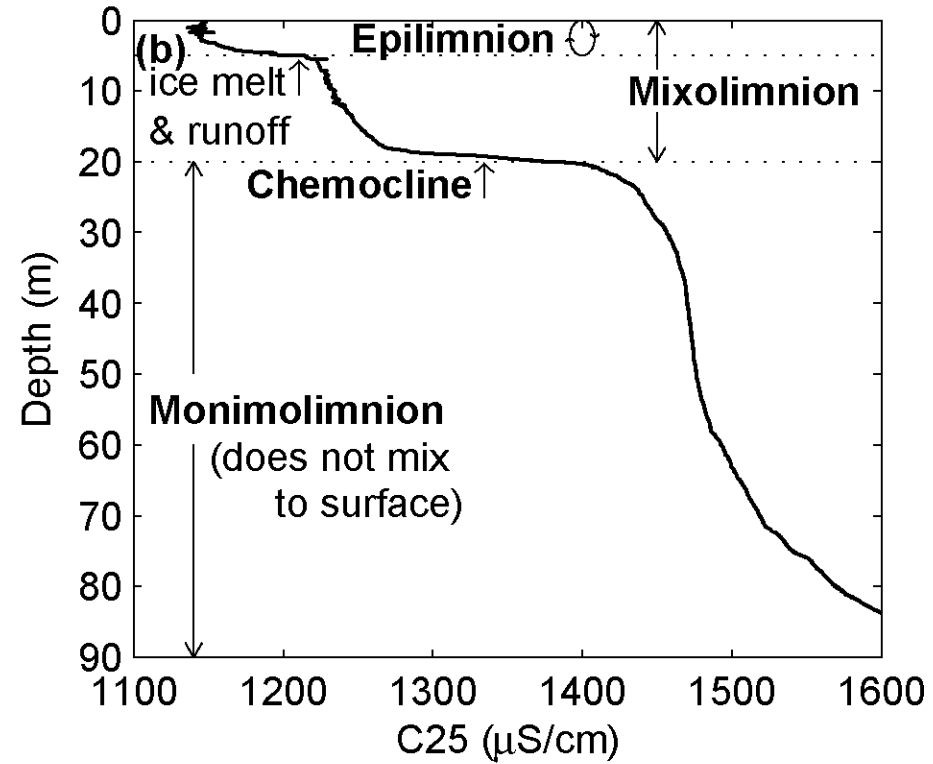


# SPRING

Spring: Temperature



Spring: Conductivity

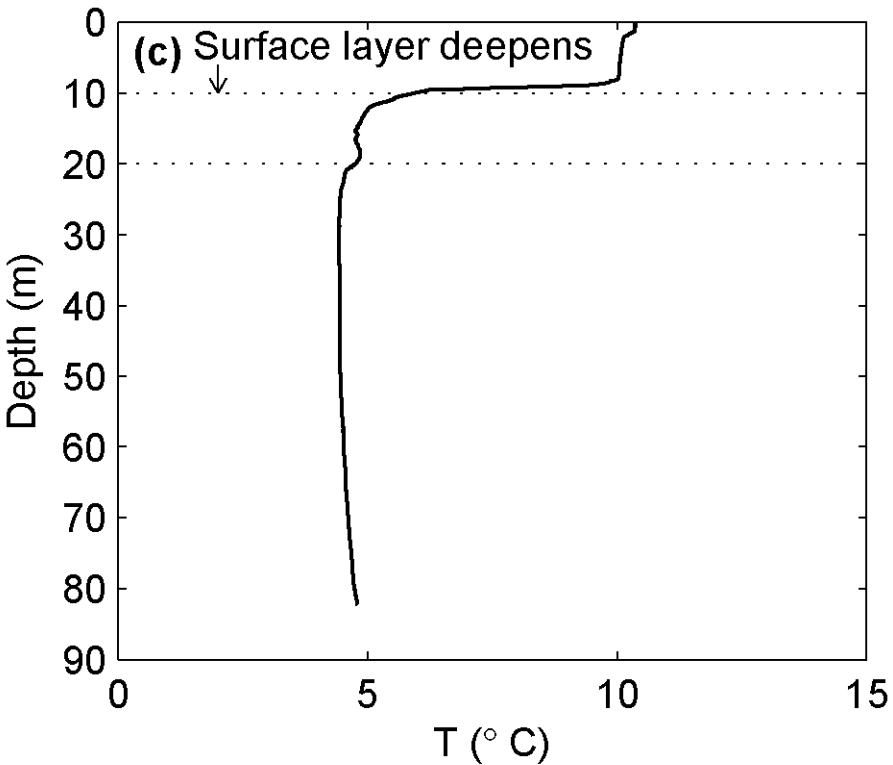


# Faro

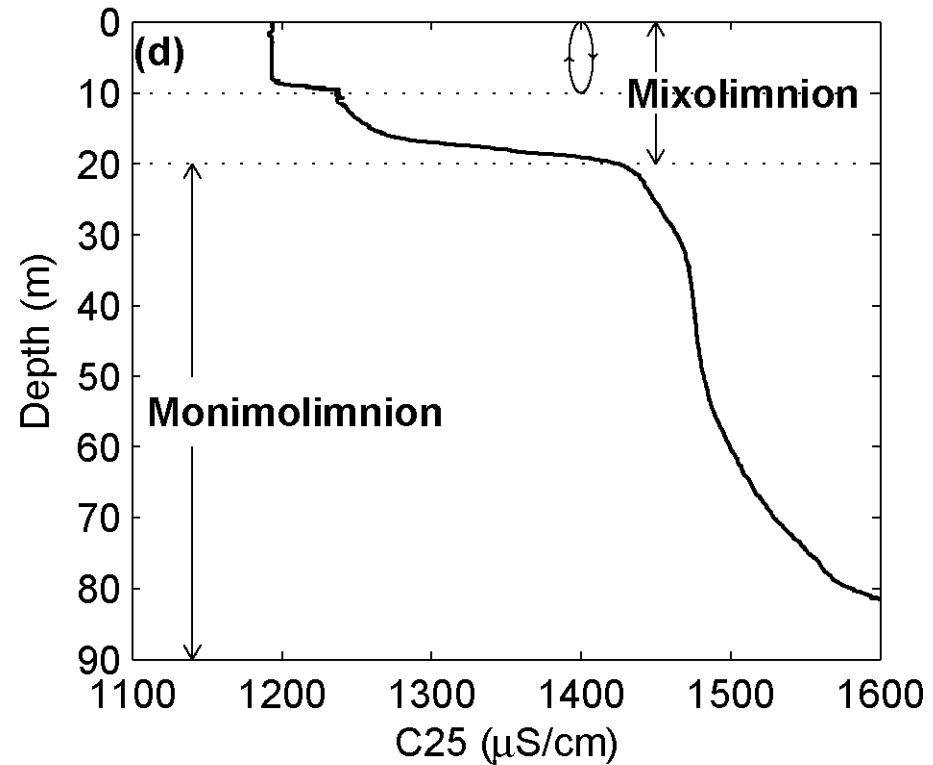


# FALL

Fall: Temperature



Fall: Conductivity

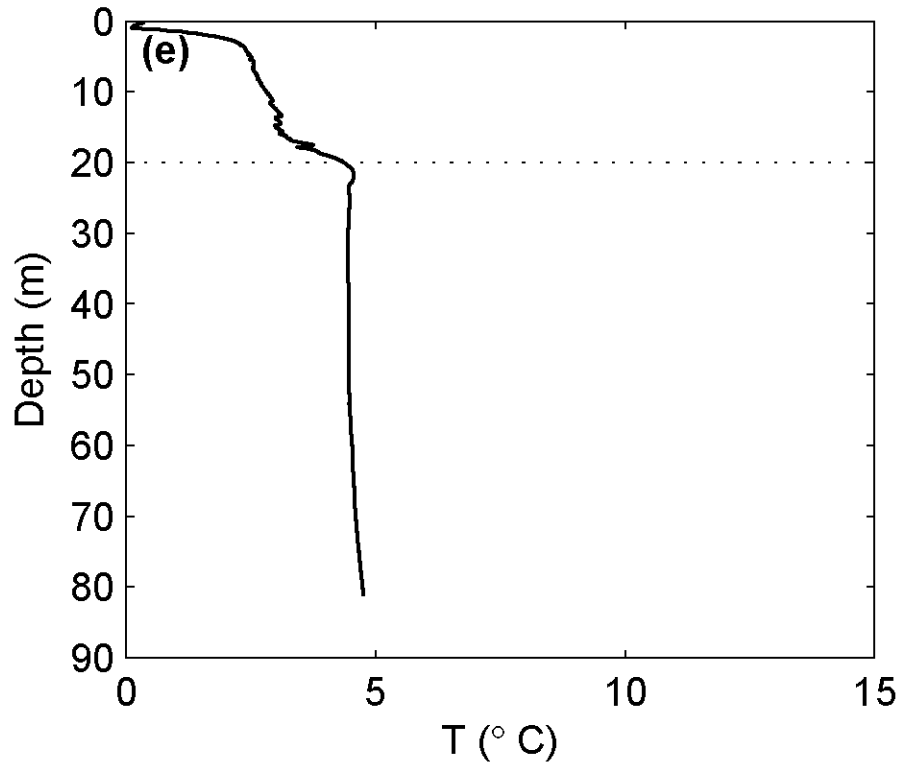


# Faro

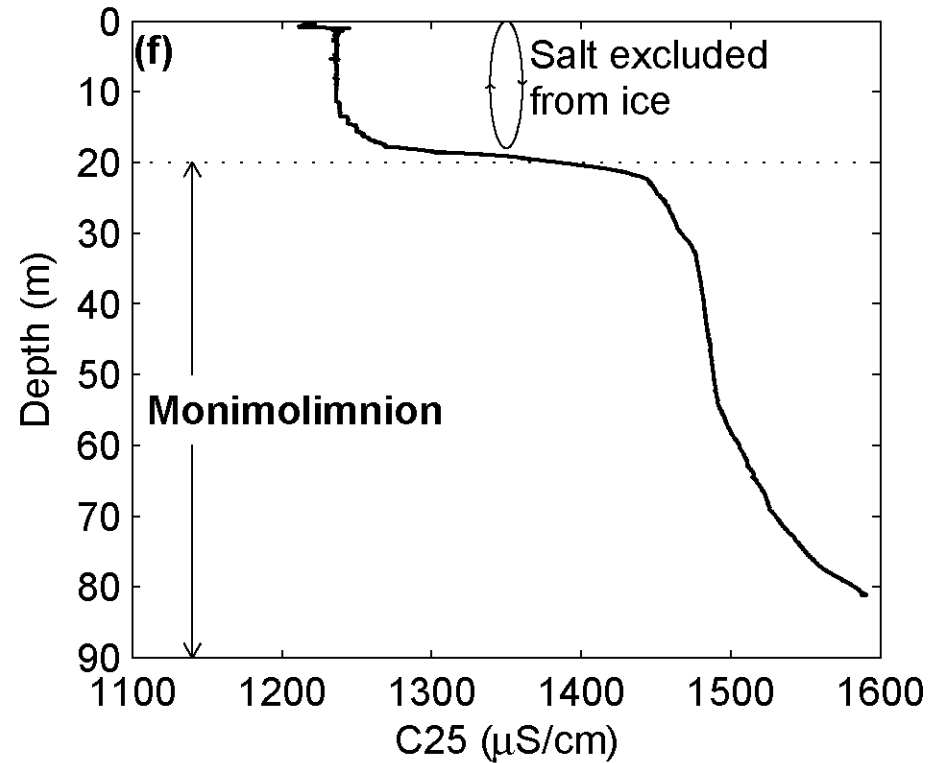


# WINTER

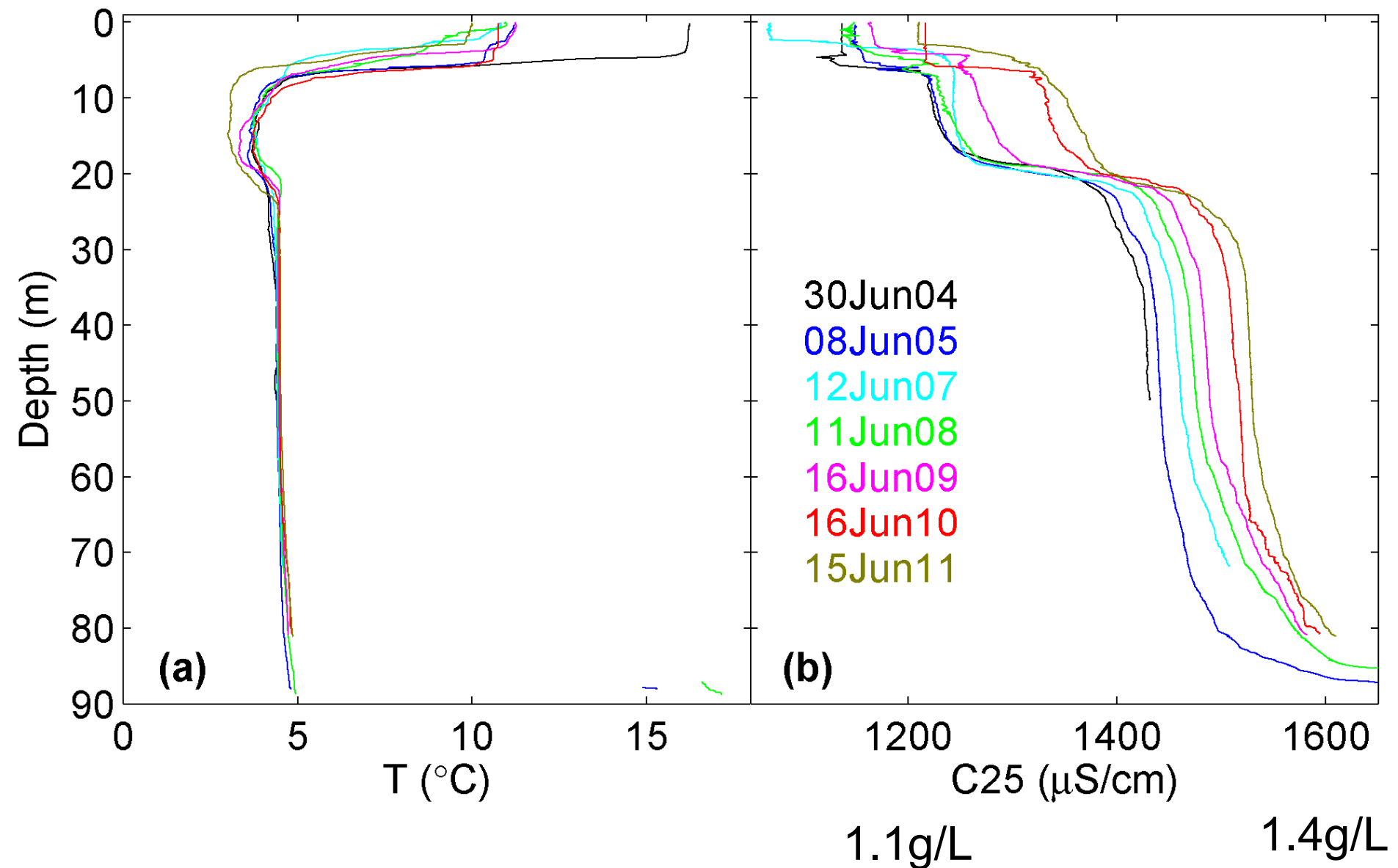
Winter: Temperature



Winter: Conductivity



# Faro 2004-2011





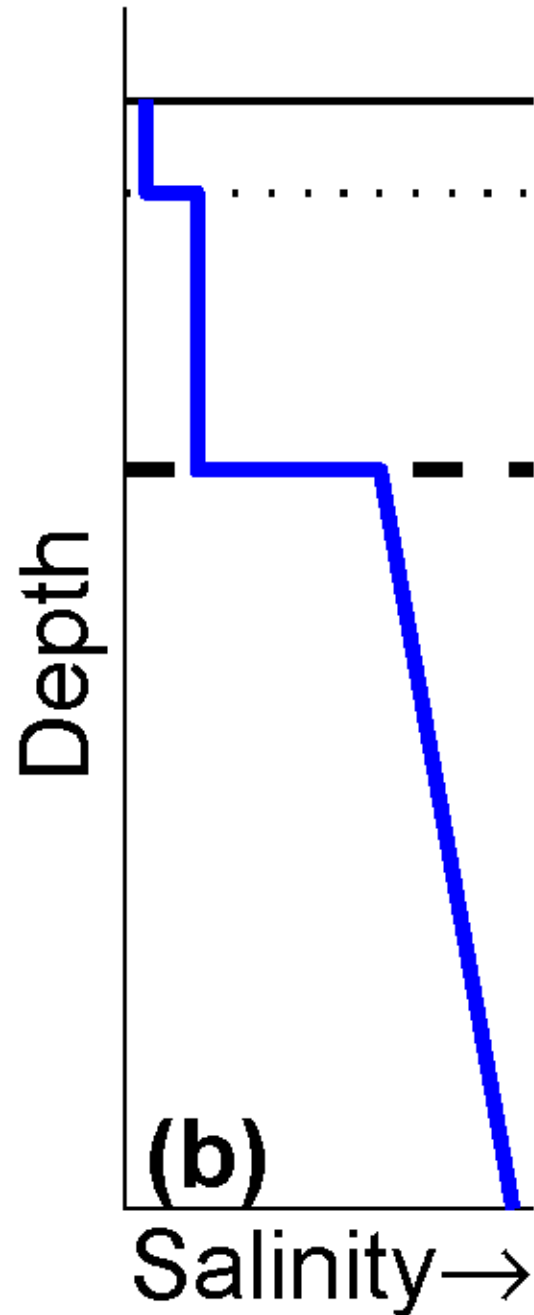
## 2. FACTORS THAT ENHANCE MEROMIXIS

- Depth
  - Small surface area
  - Initial saline water
  - Salt exclusion from ice
  - Fresh surface inflow
- } chemocline

# Stability

potential energy needed to mix [J/m<sup>2</sup>]

$$St = \frac{g}{A_0} \int_0^h (\rho(z) - \bar{\rho}) z A(z) dz$$

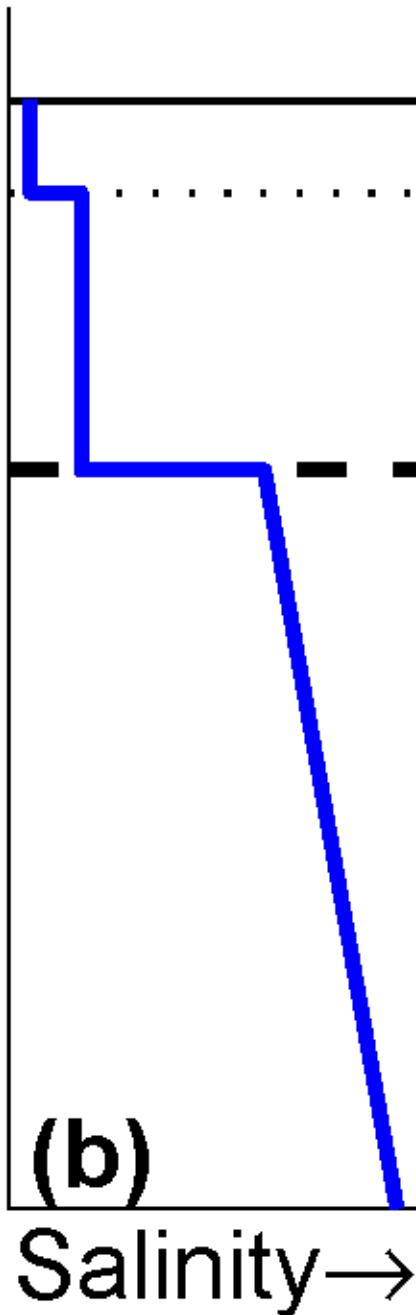


# Stability

potential energy needed to mix [J/m<sup>2</sup>]

$$St_S \cong \frac{g \Delta\rho h_1 h_{\max}}{\alpha + 1}$$

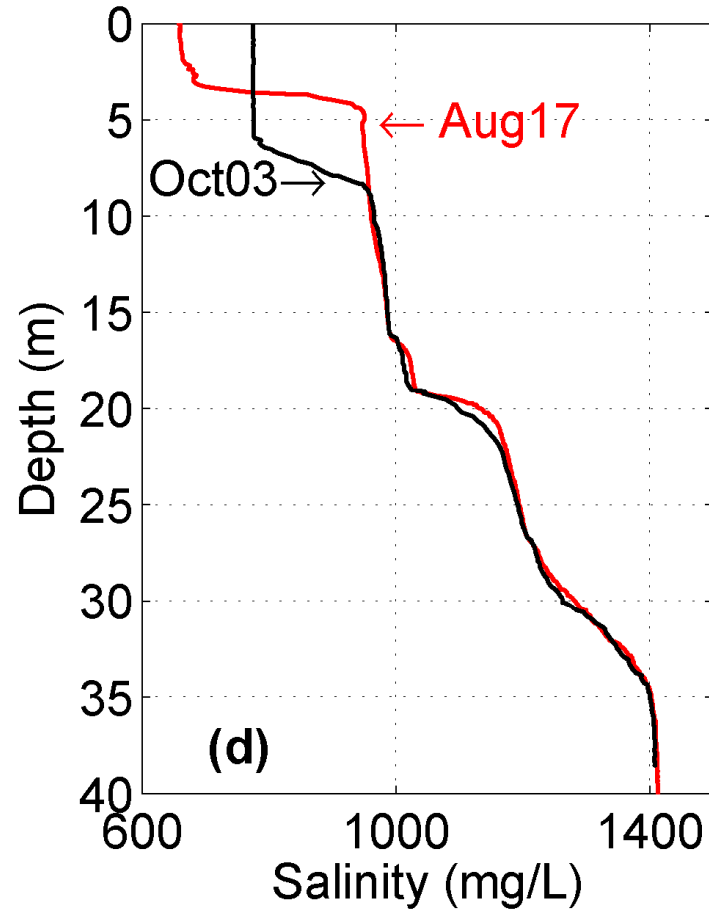
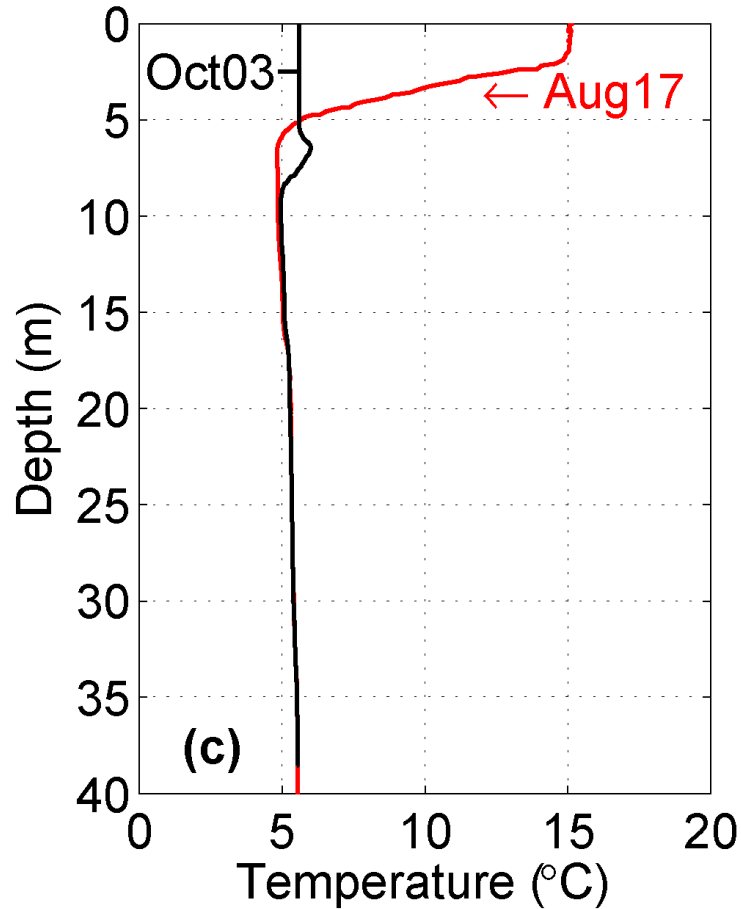
Depth



Increase salinity stability with:

- density difference,  $\Delta\rho$
- surface layer depth,  $h_1$
- maximum depth,  $h_{\max}$
- More deep volume, small  $\alpha$

# Change in salinity stability during fall



$$\text{Aug } St_S^* = 200 \text{ J/m}^2$$

$$\text{Oct } St_S = 187 \text{ J/m}^2$$

$$\Delta St_S = 13 \text{ J/m}^2$$

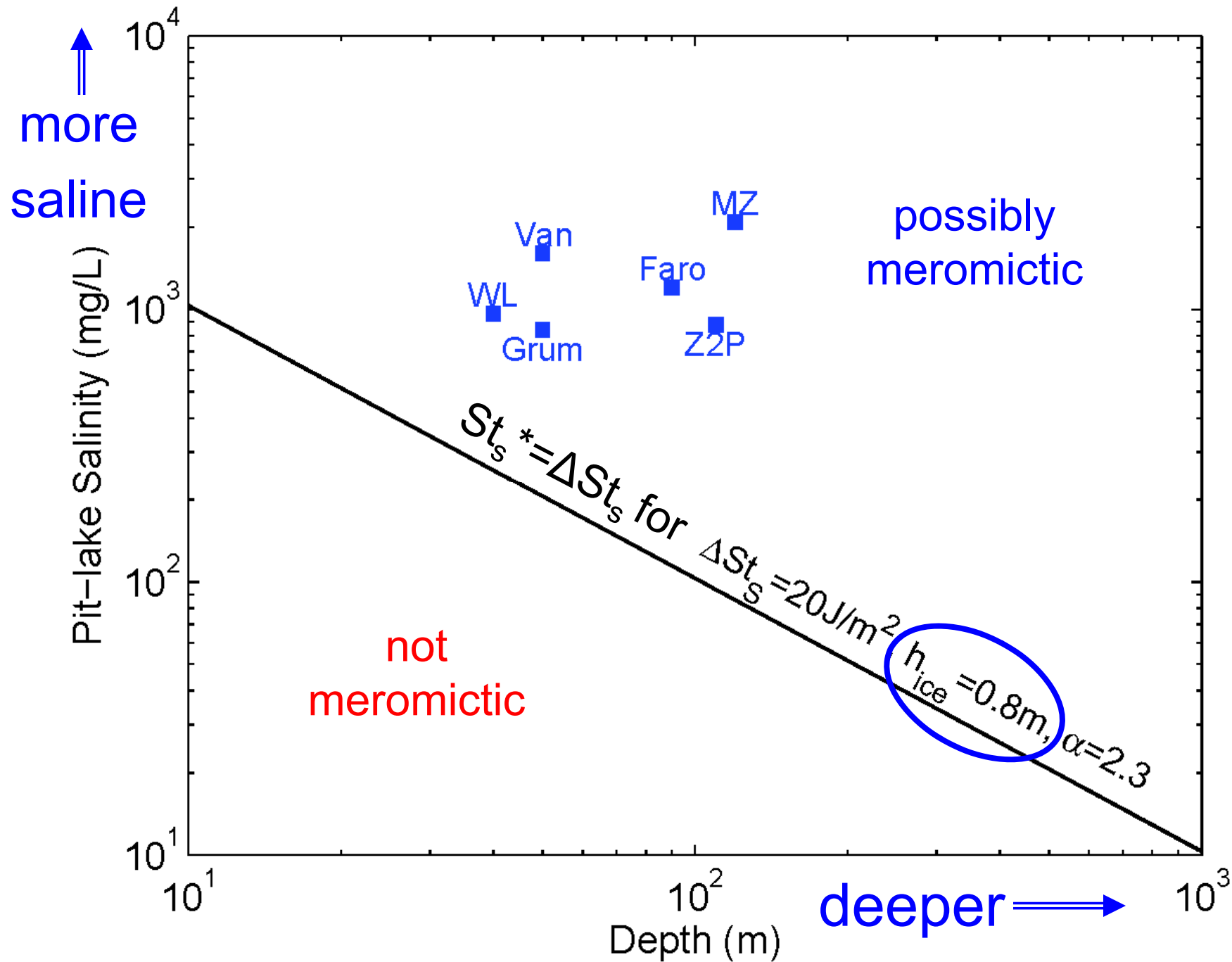
# Meromixis likely when:

$$St^* \gg \Delta St_s$$

Salinity stability at max  
heat content (Aug)

Change in salinity  
stability through fall

Site	Mictic Status	Year	$St_s^*$ (J/m <sup>2</sup> )	$\Delta St_s$ (J/m <sup>2</sup> )	Ratio: $St_s^*/\Delta St_s$
<b>Z2P</b>	<b>weakly meromictic</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>25</b>	6
		<b>2005</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>~19</b>	8
<b>Waterline</b>	<b>meromictic</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>13</b>	15
<b>Faro</b>	<b>meromictic</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>~20</b>	35



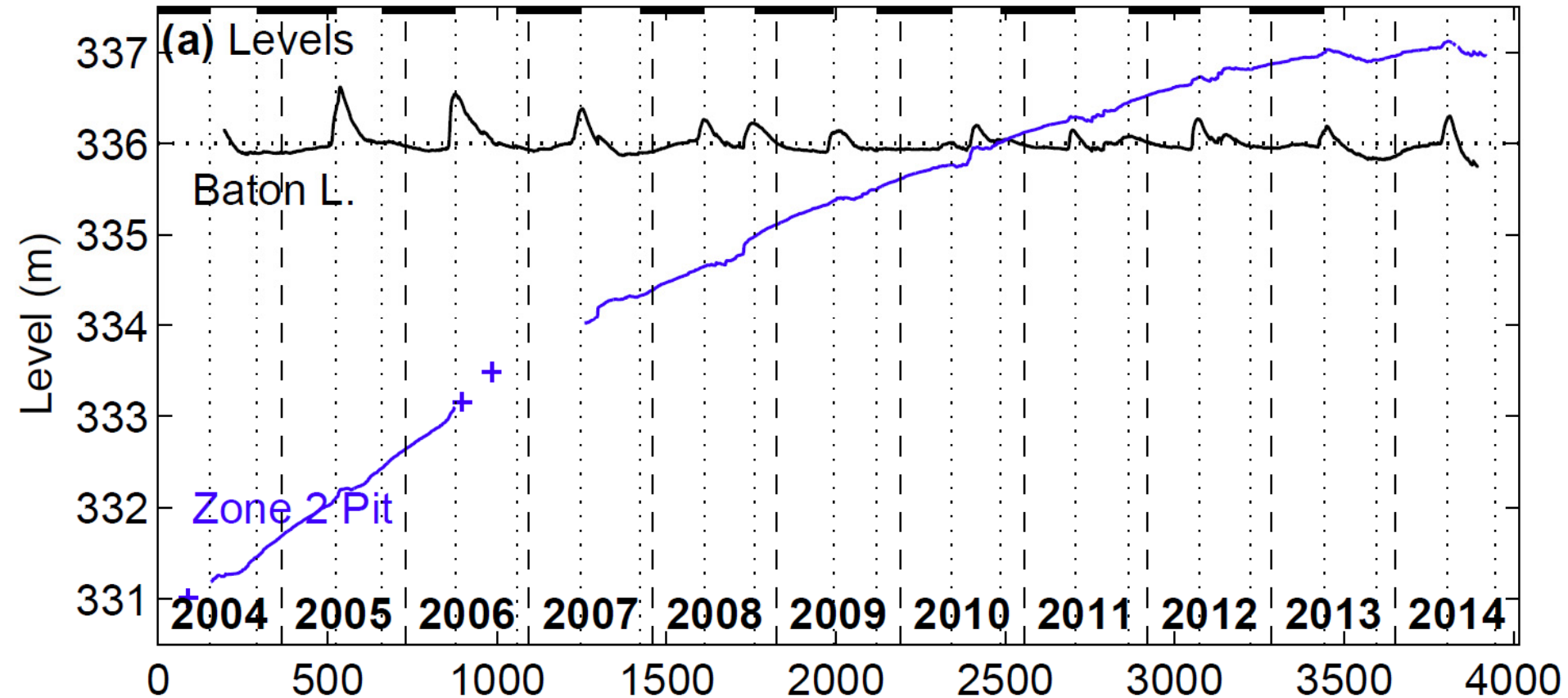
# 3. FACTORS THAT WORK AGAINST MEROMIXIS

- Groundwater
- Underground workings
- Earthquake
- Sludge inflow
- Wall creep
- Inflow and outflow
- Aeration

# Groundwater Zone 2 Pit

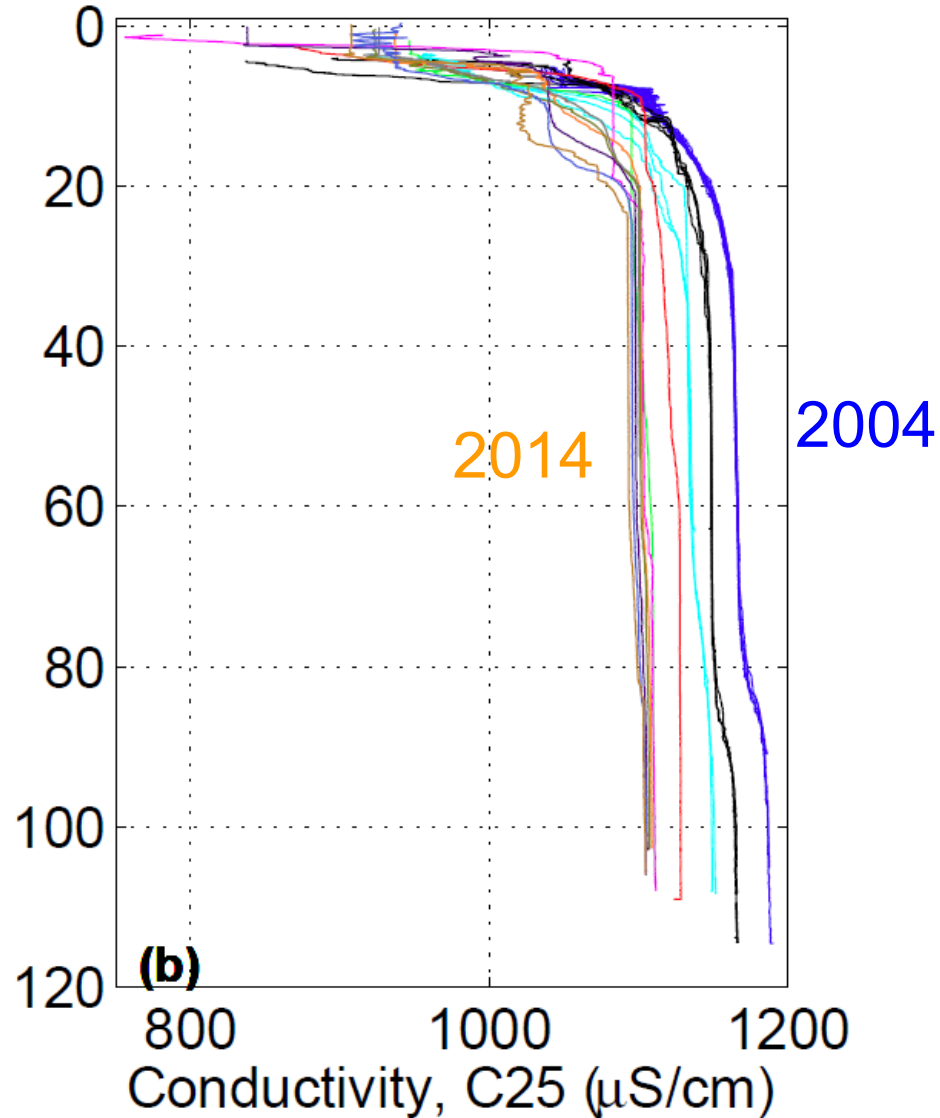


**Figure 2** Water level and estimated groundwater inflow, 2004–2014

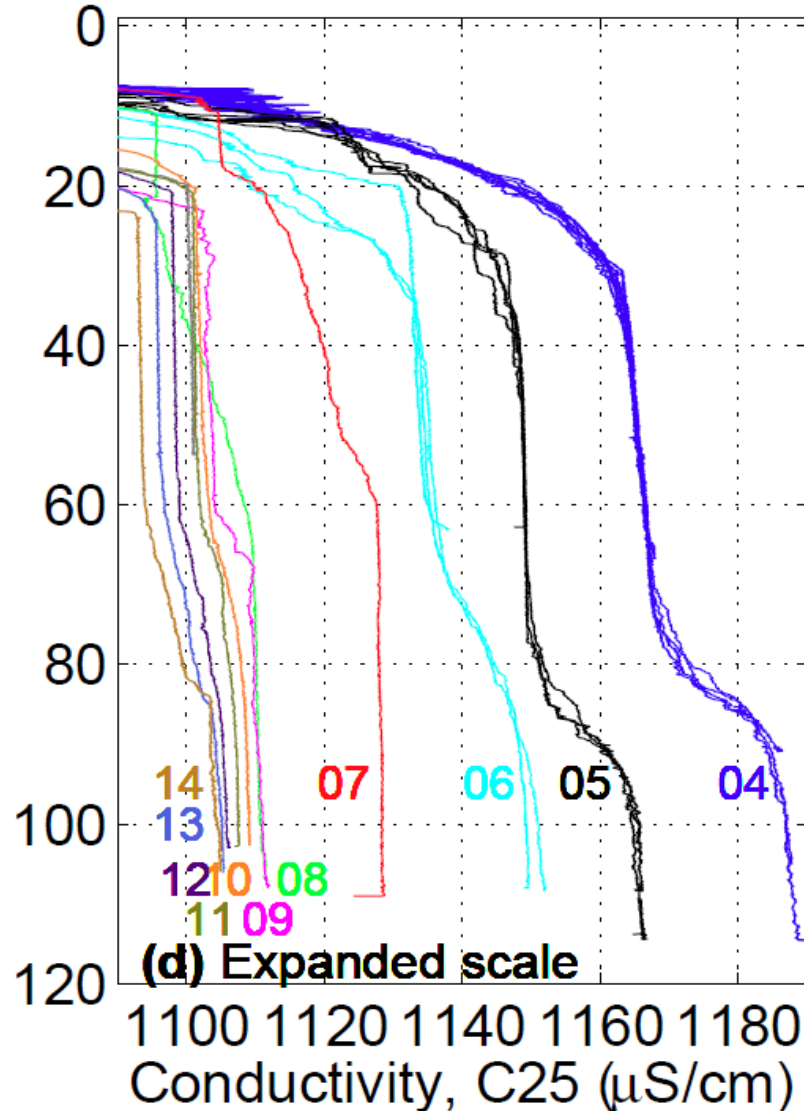




# Groundwater Zone 2 Pit

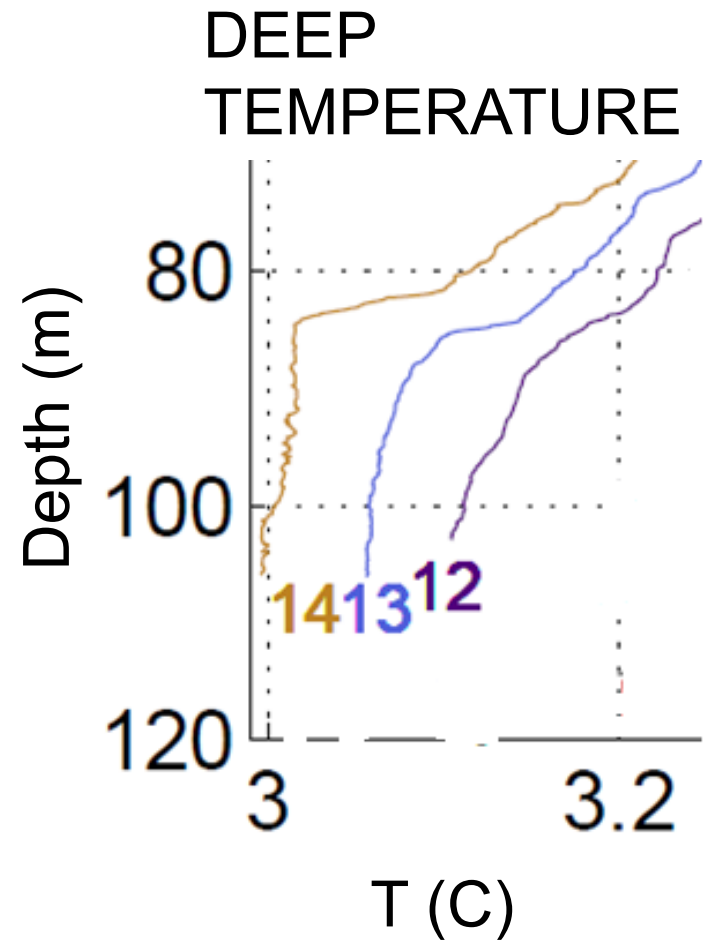
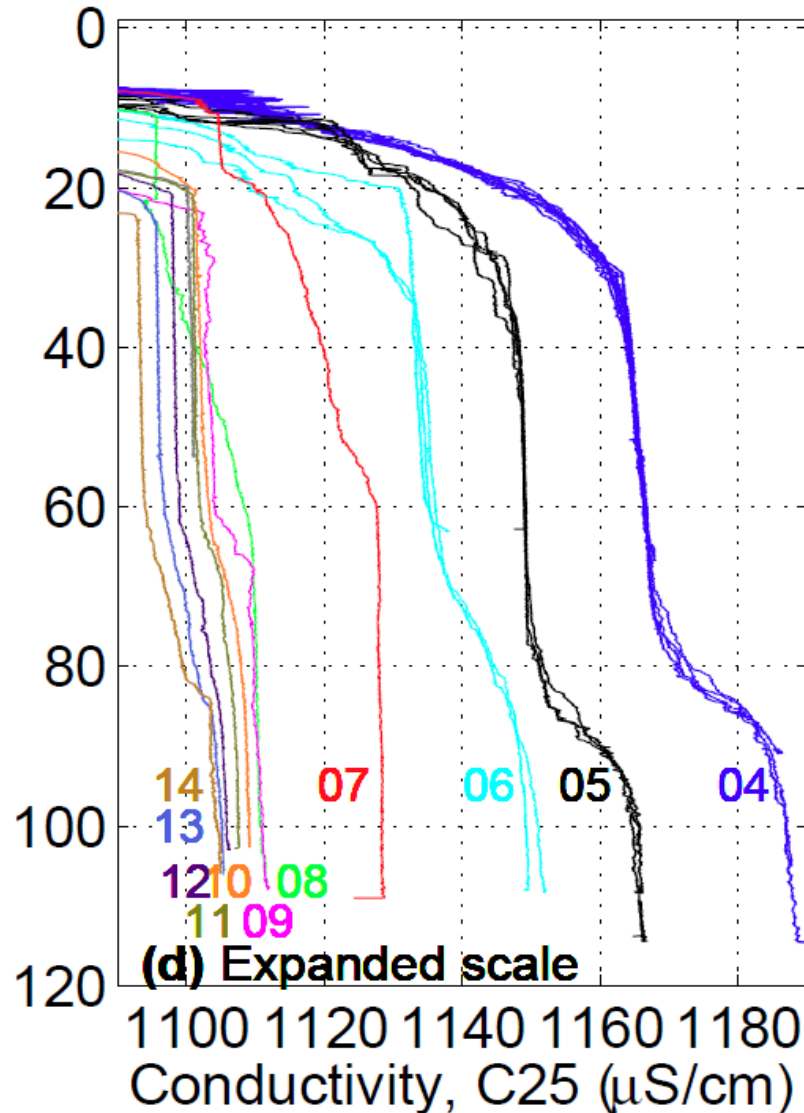


# Groundwater Zone 2 Pit

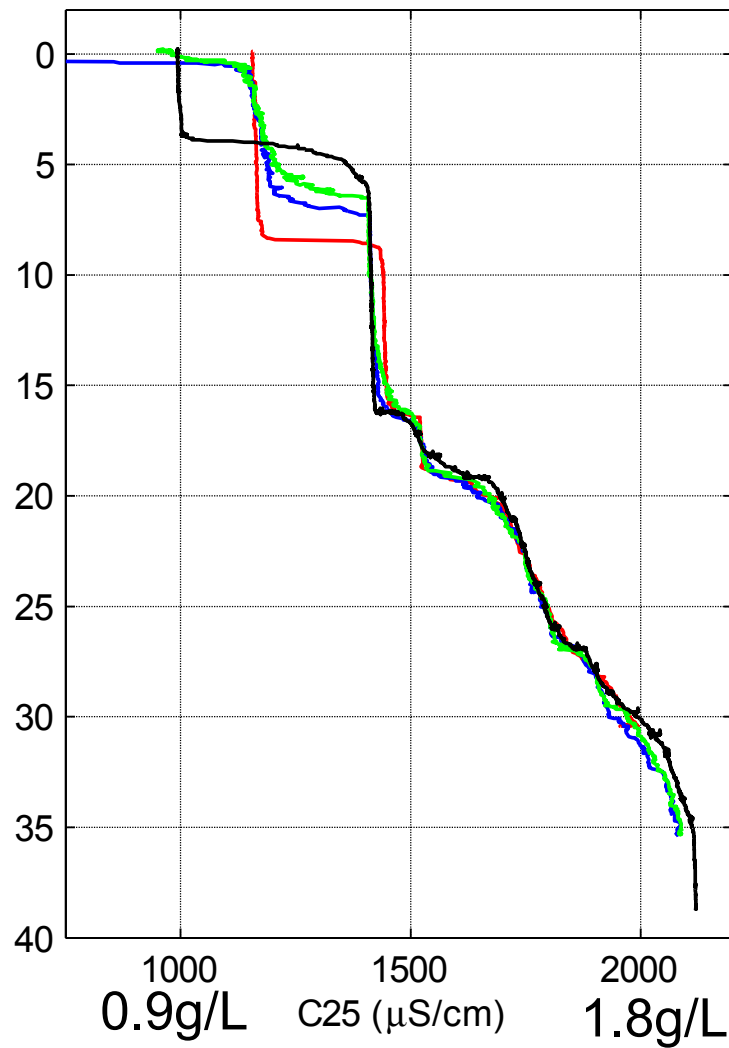
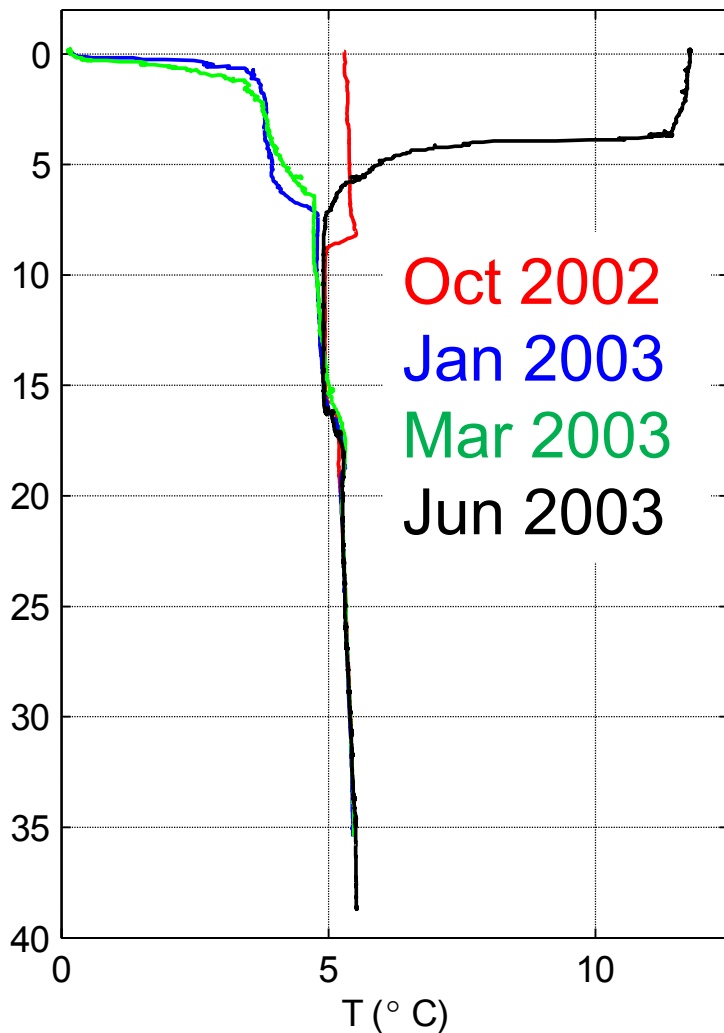


Expanded scale  
for deep water

# Groundwater Zone 2 Pit



# Inflow from Adits Equity Waterline



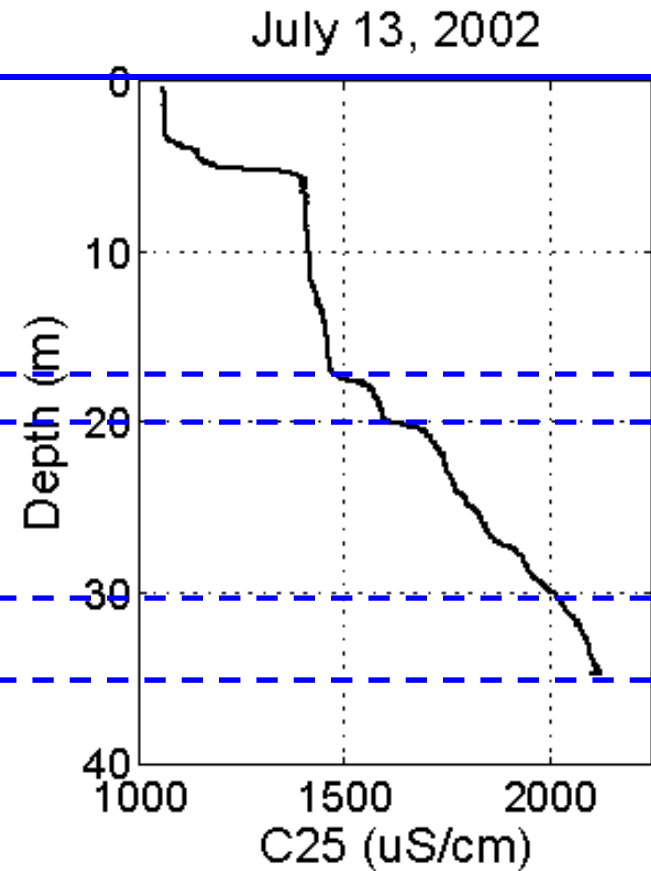
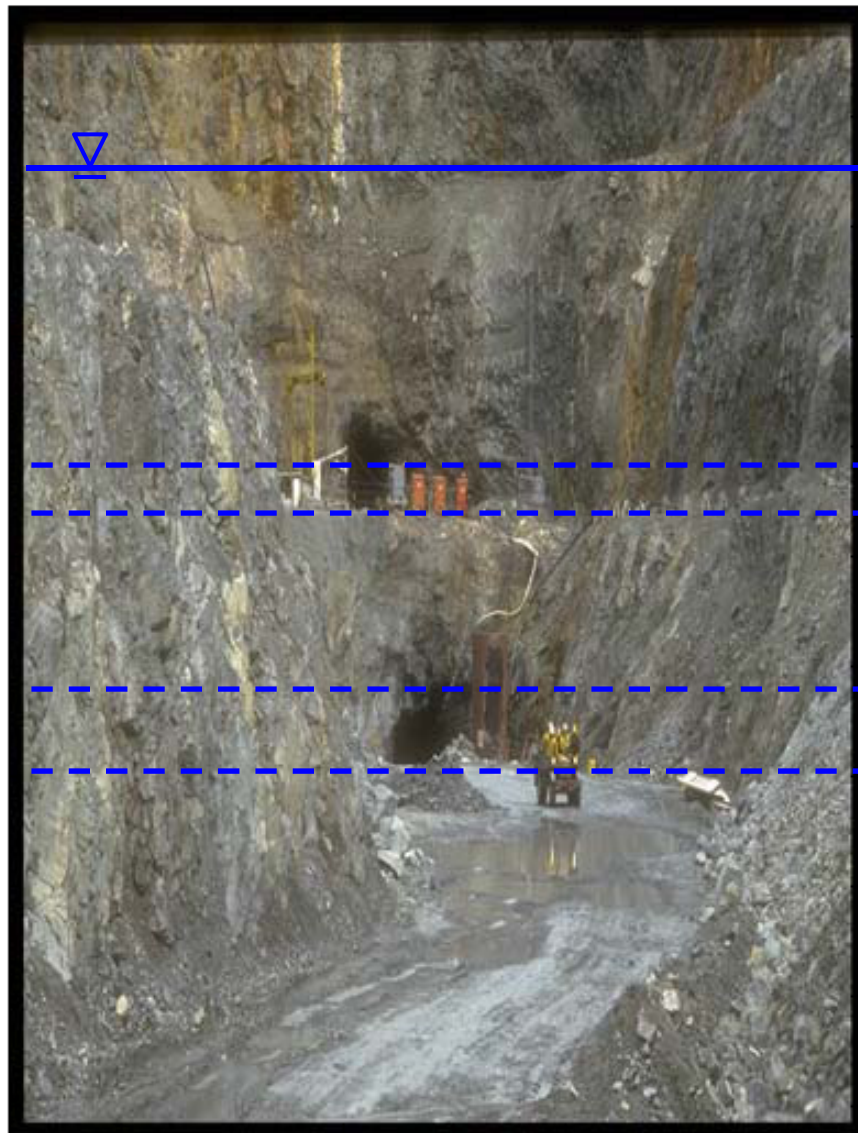
# Equity Waterline Adits



**Courtesy of Mike Aziz**

# Waterline adit inflow

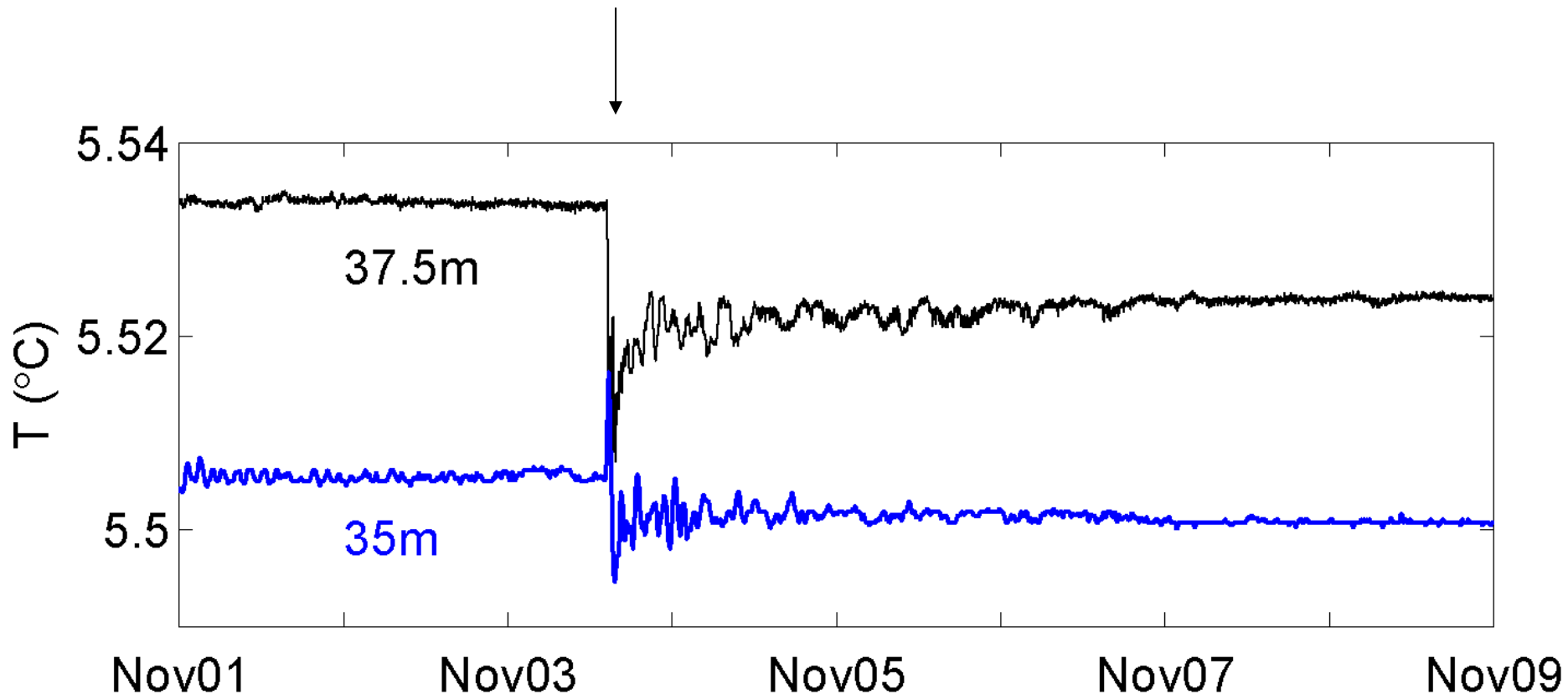
Waterline Pit before filling



# Earthquake

## Denali Alaska to Waterline BC

Nov 3, 2002 1:12 PM PST Mag 7.9



# Distant Earthquake...



Photo Mike Aziz





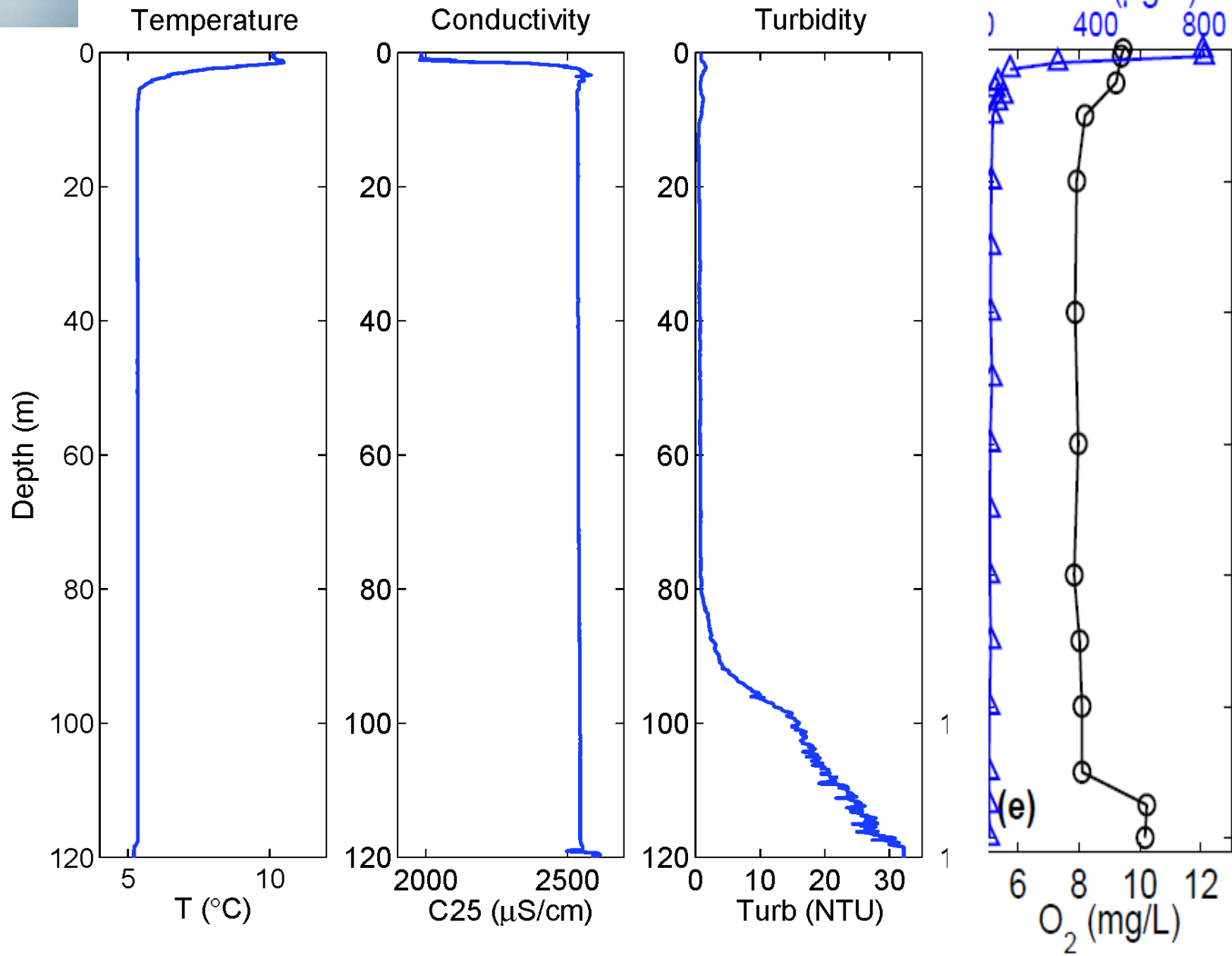
Photo Mike Aziz

# Sludge inflow: Equity Main Zone

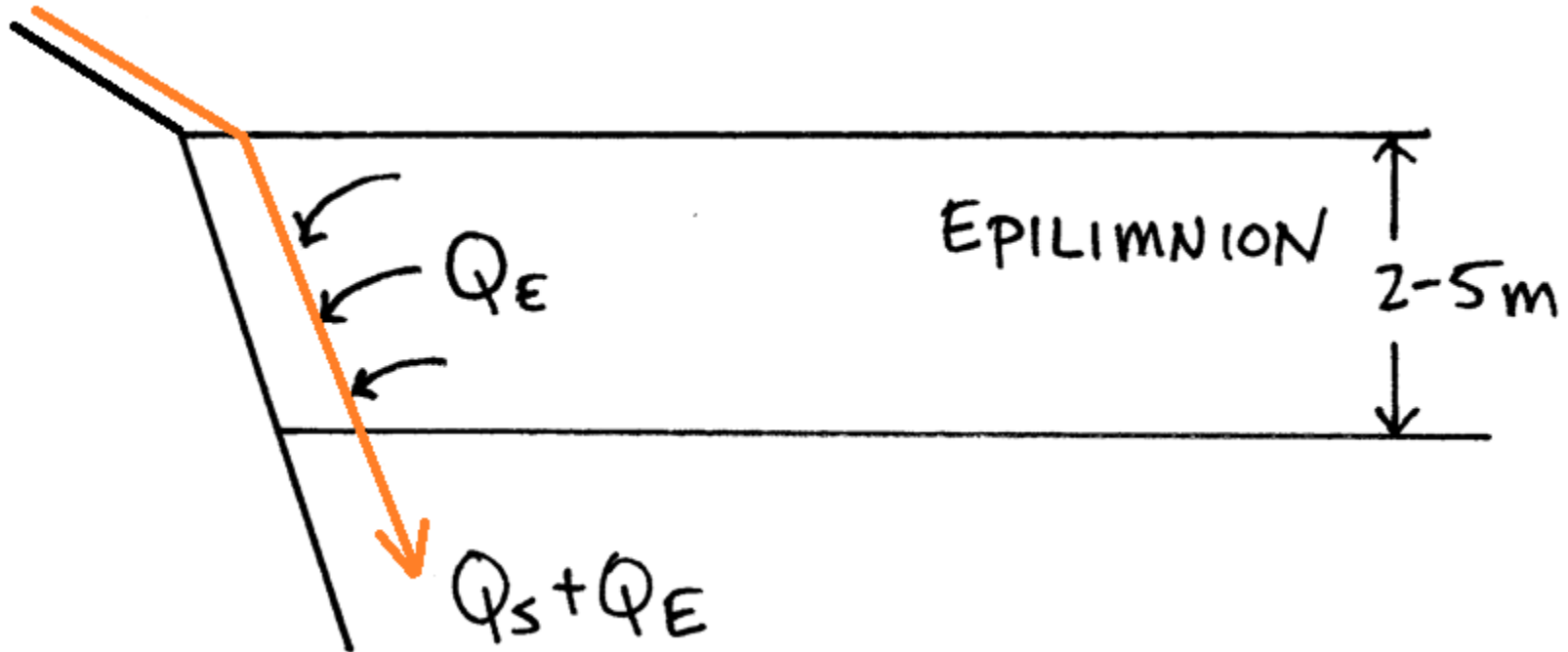




# Equity Main Zone



# Removal of surface layer



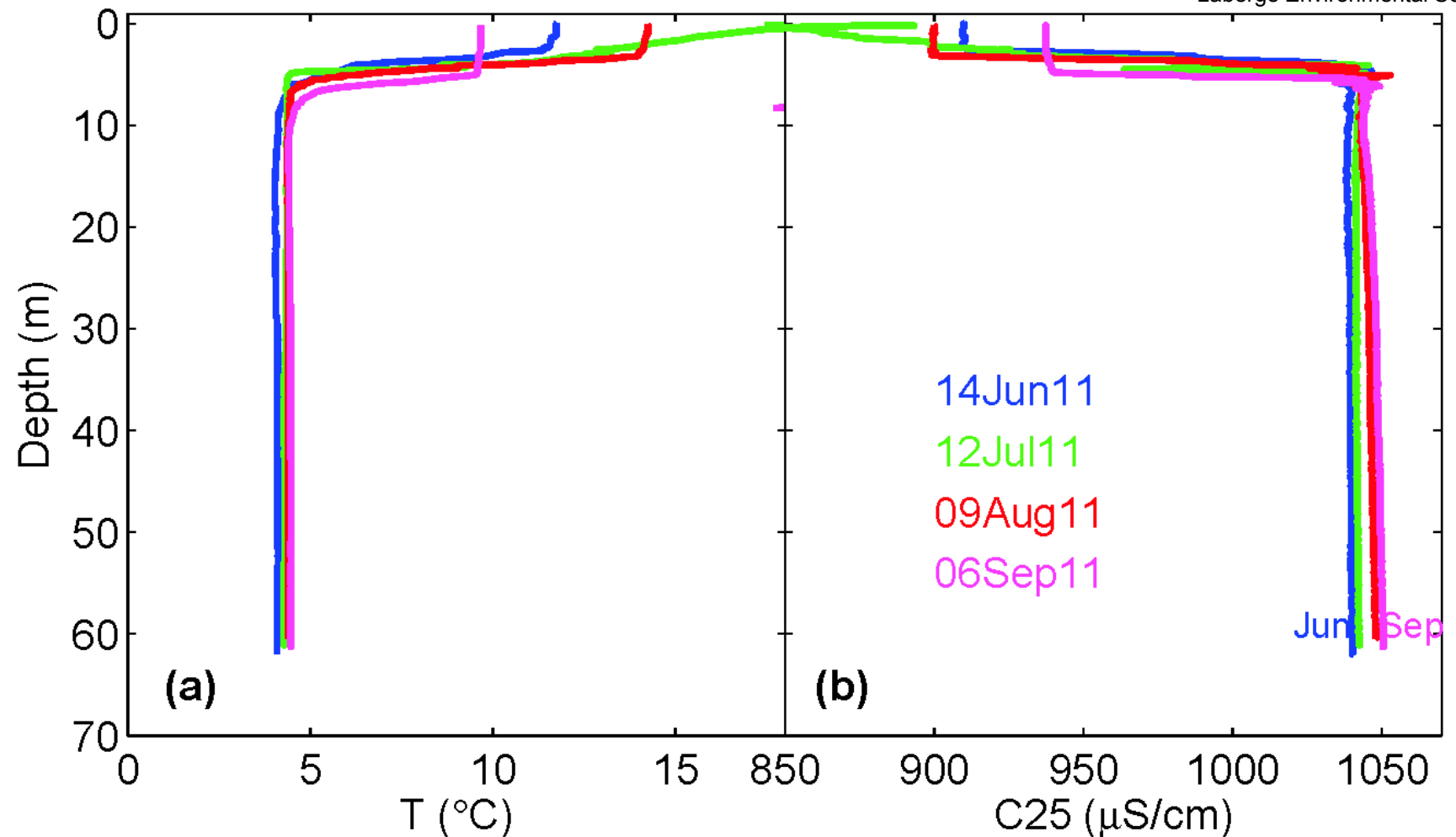
$$Q_E/Q_S = 5-20$$

# Creep of till wall:

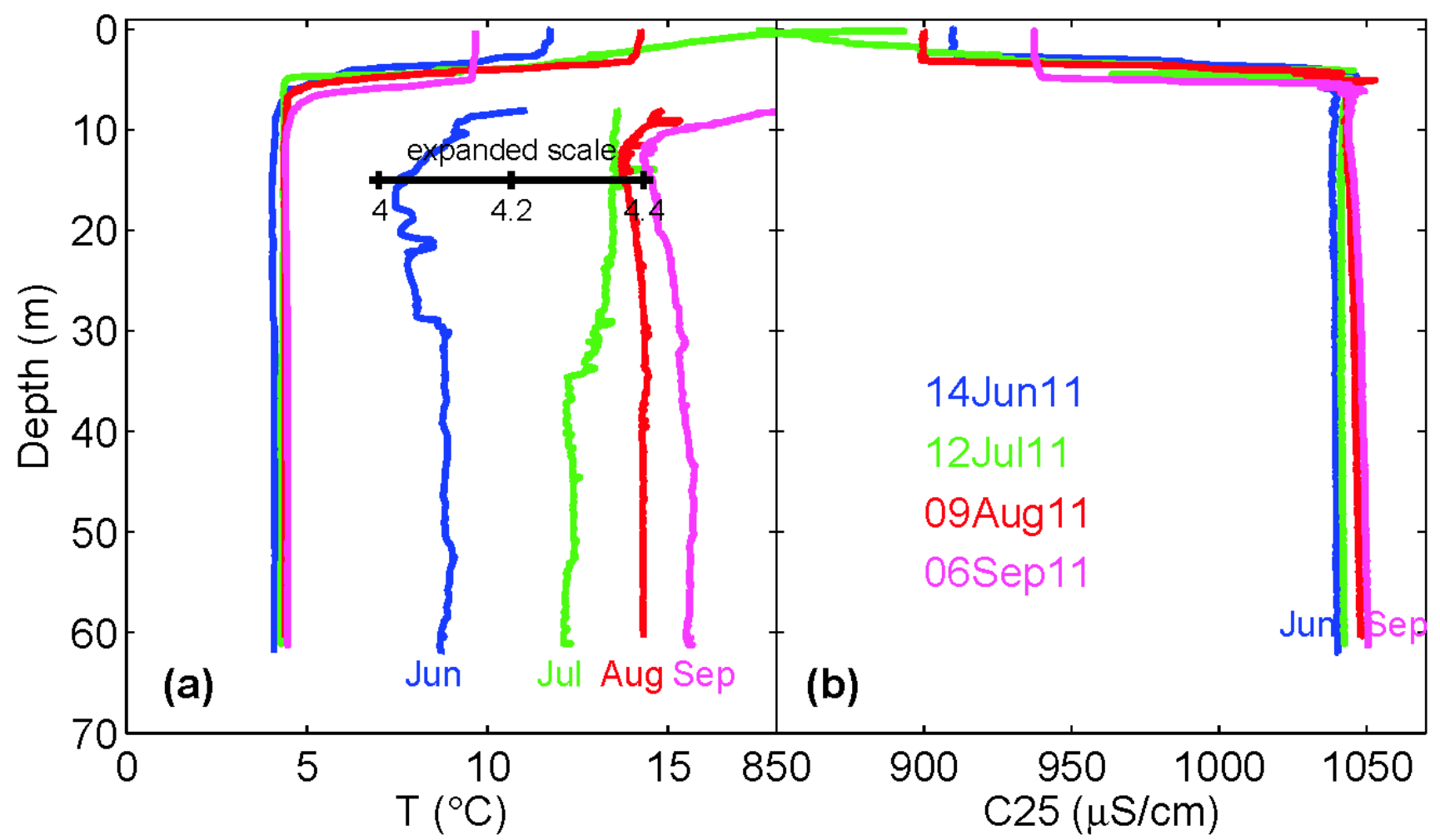
## Grum



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# Creep of till wall Grum



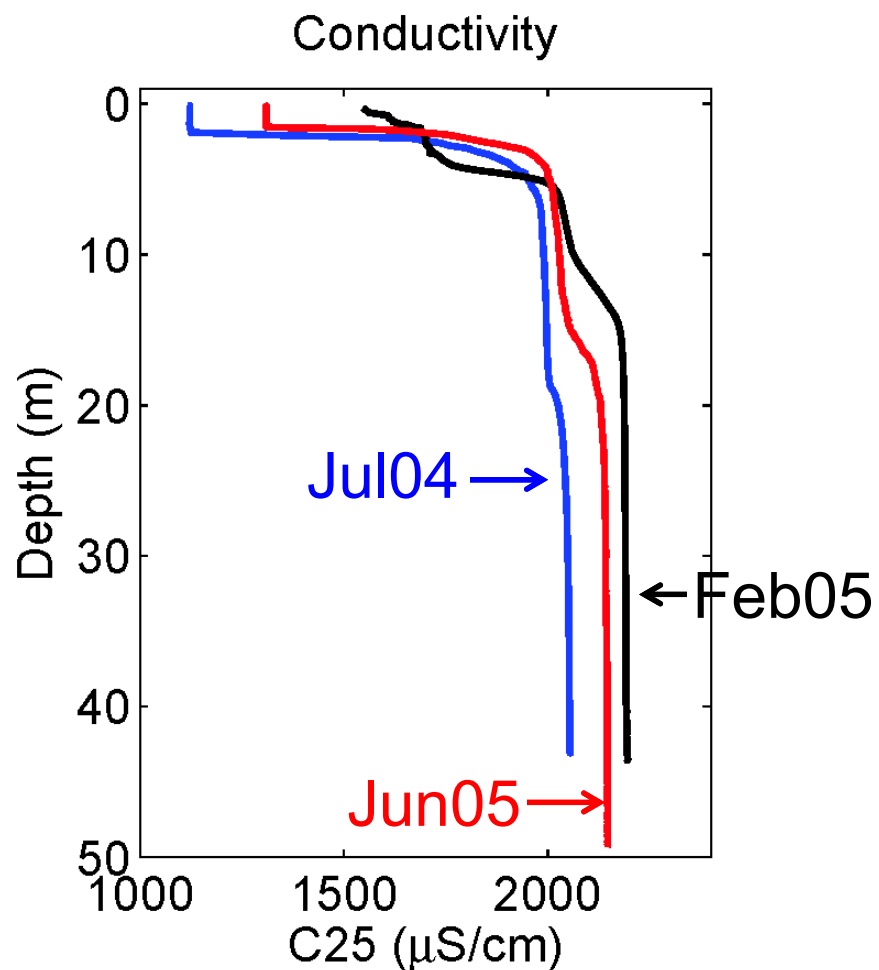
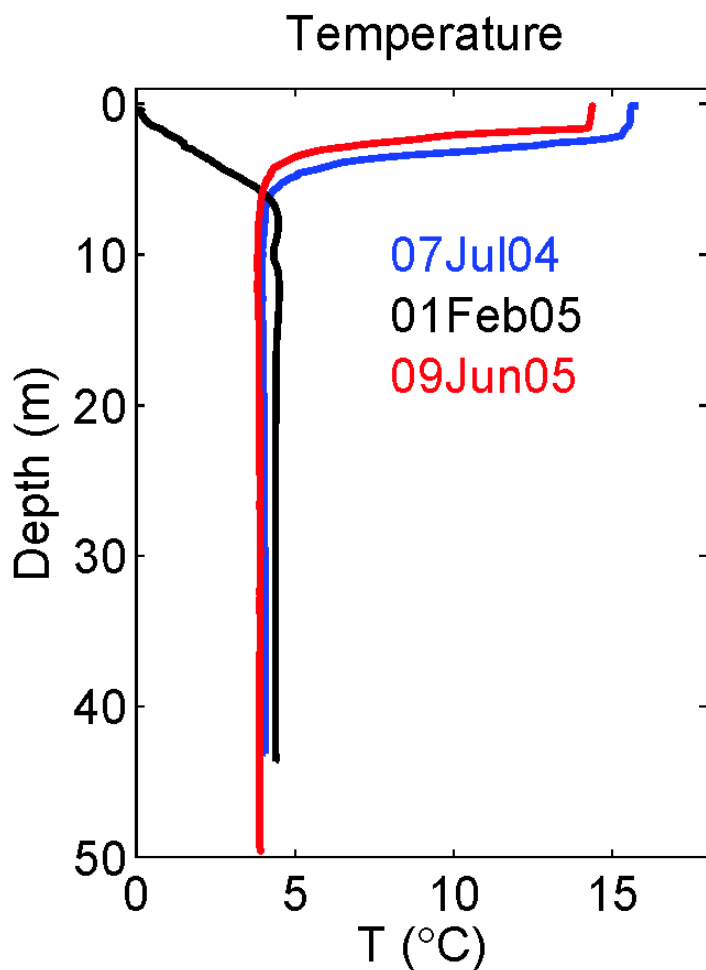
# High inflows & outflows

(temporary storage)

## Vangorda

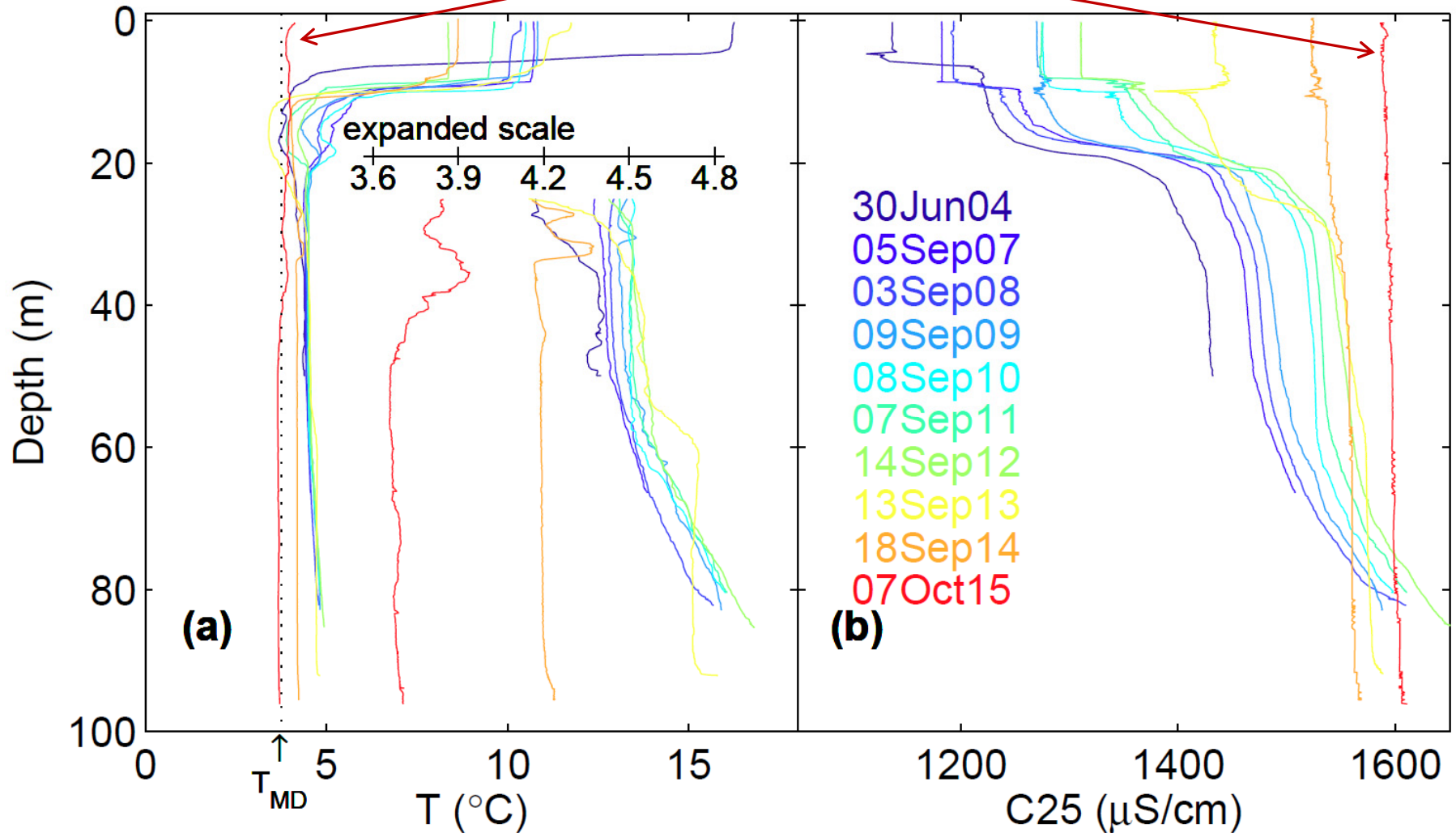


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# Another example of inflows:

## Faro: destratification in 2015





# Intentional destratification: Aeration Zone 2 Pit 2006-07





Photo Bill Coedy

# July 12, 2006 startup



Photo Bill Coedy



## •CONCLUSIONS

- Factors that enhance meromixis
  - bathymetry – deep, large deep volume (low  $\alpha$ )
  - enhance chemocline – salinity, ice cover, inflow
  - reduced mixing,  $\Delta St_s$  – wind sheltering, quick freeze up
- Factors that disrupt meromixis
  - Groundwater (Z2P)
  - Unflow from Adits (WL)
  - Earthquake (WL)
  - Sludge inflow (MZ)
  - Wall Creep (Grum)
  - Inflow/outflow for temporary storage (Vangorda, Faro)
- Aeration (Z2P)
- Observe a range of meromictic behaviour

# Outstanding questions

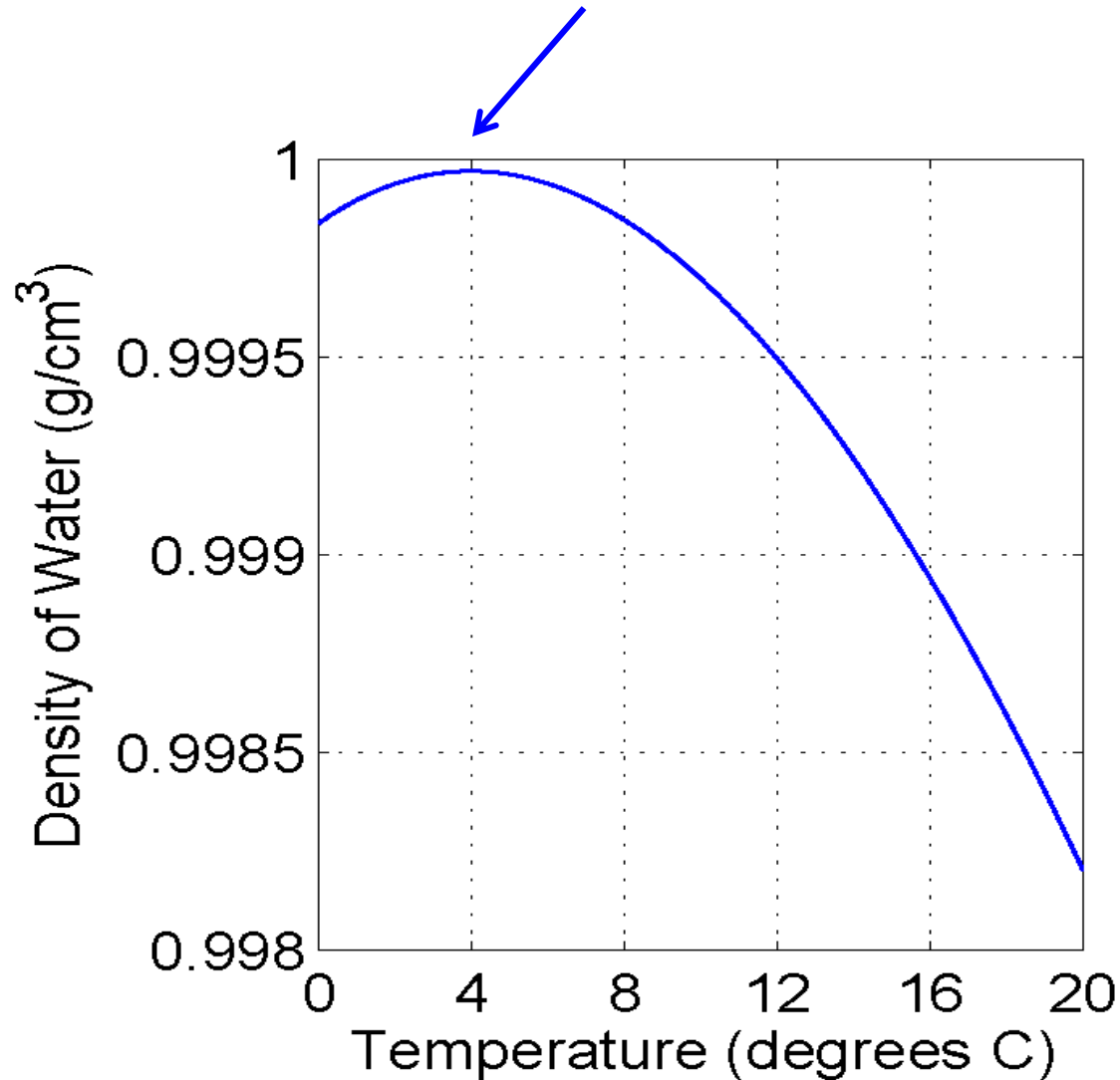
- How much deep water mixed into the surface?
- Winter: can excluded salt enhance meromixis?
- Stratification that is not two layers

Questions?



# Density of water

Maximum freshwater density: 4 °C





# Salt excluded from ice

