

WHERE DID THE ACID GO?

**Water-filled pits 25 years after closure at a
mine with active ARD**

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Outline

- Site description and history
- Historical and current sources of acid and metal leaching to the open pits
- Water quality in pit waters
 - stratification
 - temporal trends
 - future prognosis
- Effects on the downstream receiving environment

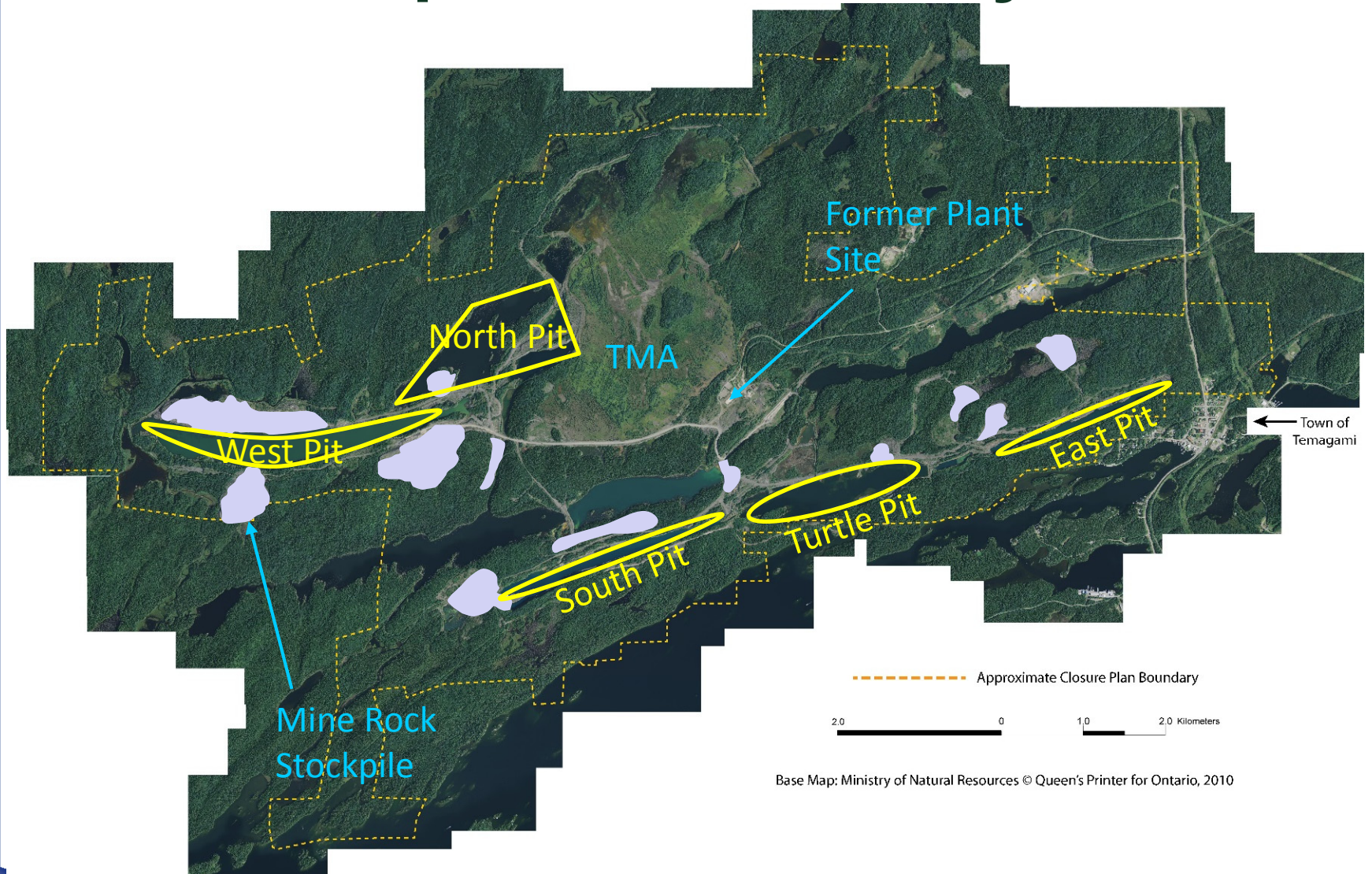


Site Description and History

- Iron mine at Temagami (ON)
- Iron pellets used at Dofasco's Hamilton steel-making operations
- Five open pits
- Closed in 1990
- Open pits filled with water prior to 1995



Site Description and History



Base Map: Ministry of Natural Resources © Queen's Printer for Ontario, 2010

Sources of Acid and Metal Leaching to the Open Pits

- Historical sources
 - Sulphide bearing rock in pit walls and rubble in pits
 - Mine rock stored on surface largely Non-PAG, with isolated pockets (relatively low volume) of PAG material



Sources of Acid and Metal Leaching to the Open Pits

- Current sources
 - Limited to isolated pockets (relatively low volume) of PAG material
 - Inputs from primary sulphide bearing source materials mitigated
 - Pit walls – sulphide zones blasted and relocated to pit floor
 - Rubble – became inactive from ARD perspective when open pits flooded



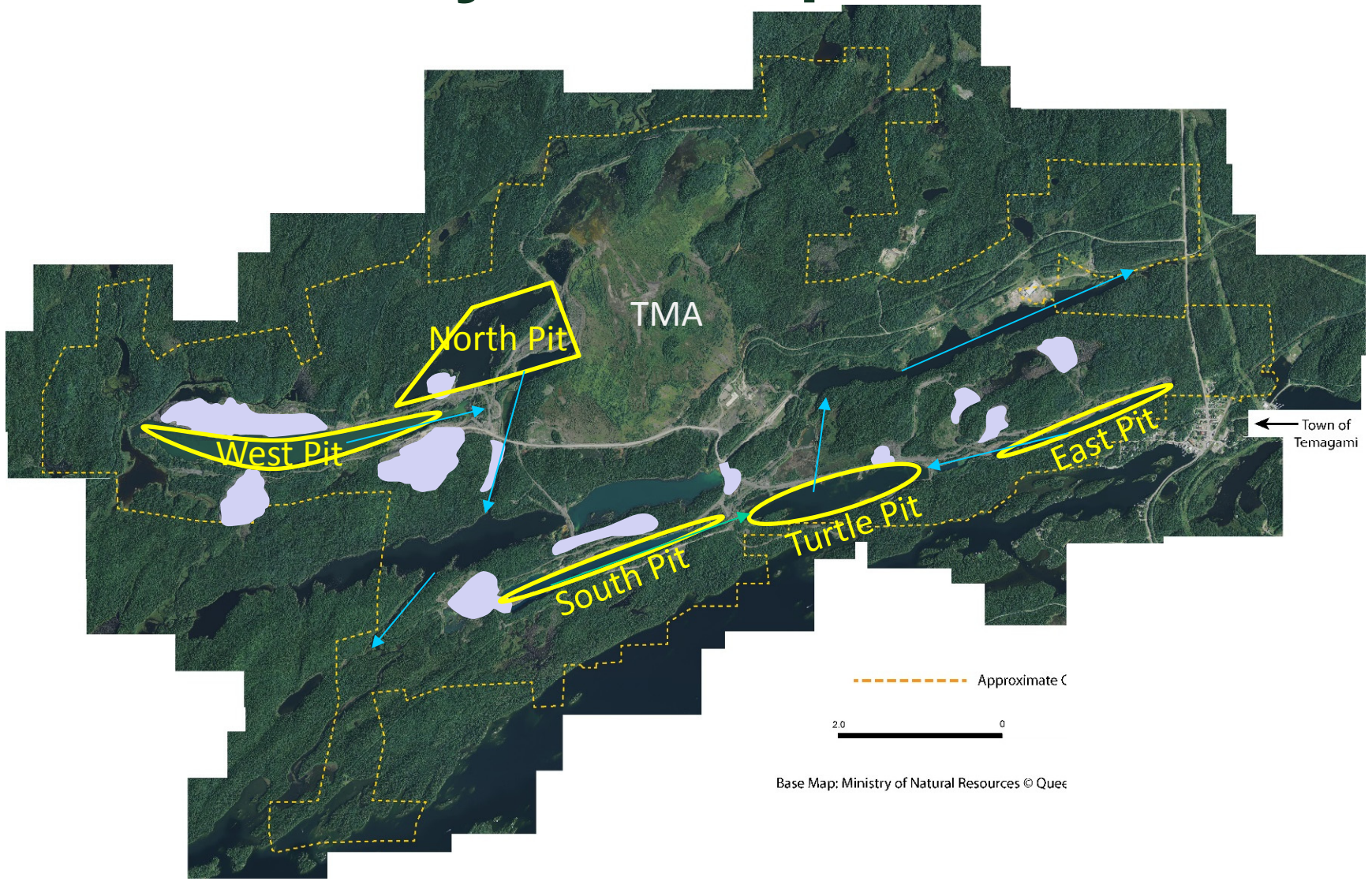
Sources of Acid and Metal Leaching to the Open Pits

Summary

- Source acid and metals largely related to operational phase of mining
- ARD/ML engine turned off when pits filled
- Current source inputs are minor and of relatively good quality
- Legacy water quality issues isolated at the bottom of the flooded pits



Water Quality in the Open Pits



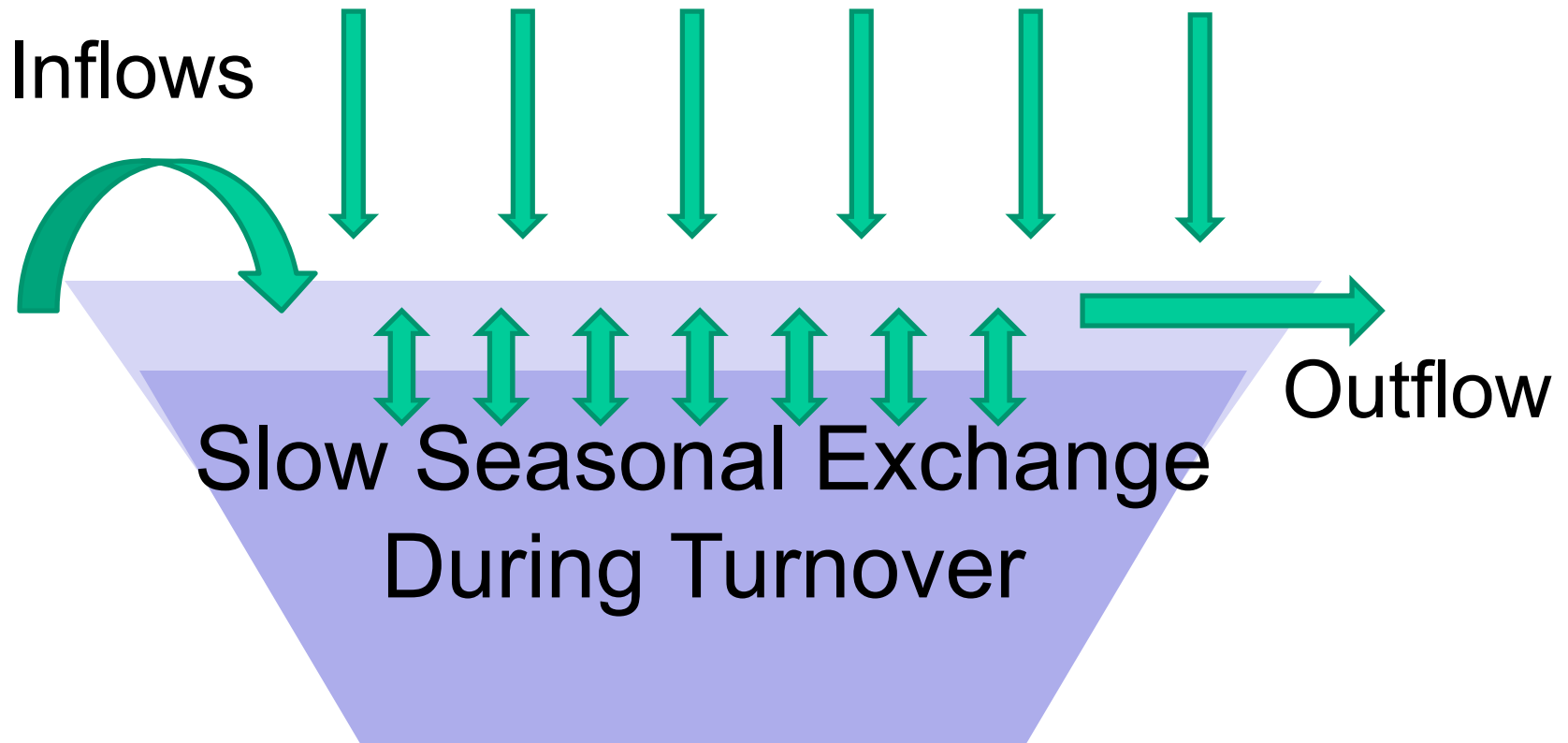
Base Map: Ministry of Natural Resources © Quee

Water Quality in the Open Pits

- Acidic waters in the South and West Pits when filling after closure
- Chemical signature of ARD developed and most conspicuous in South Pit, especially in bottom water
 - pH – 3.5 to 4.5 throughout
 - low alkalinity (< 0.1 mg/L as CaCO₃) and high acidity (200 to 300 mg/L as CaCO₃)
 - Iron up to 300 mg/L



Water Quality in the Open Pits



Residence time of upper layer is decades and results in slow decline in concentrations over time



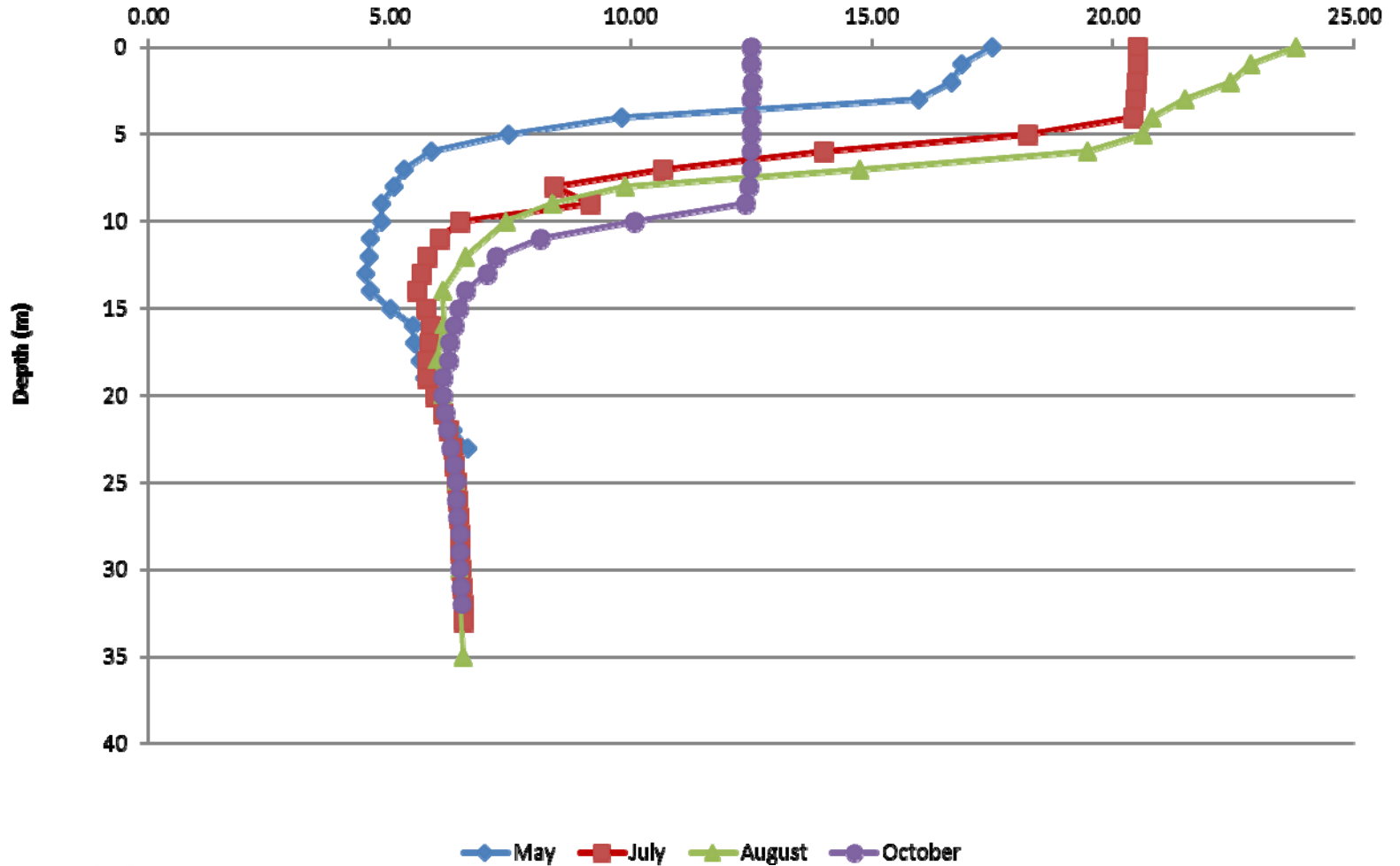
Water Quality in the Open Pits

- Stratification
 - Four the of five pits have become strongly stratified because of density differences
 - Water below ~ 15 to 20 m is isolated from the upper layer
 - Water quality in the bottom layer
 - characterized by high TDS and lower pH
 - higher iron (ferrous) concentrations
 - stable chemistry over time
 - legacy of operations and early pit filling



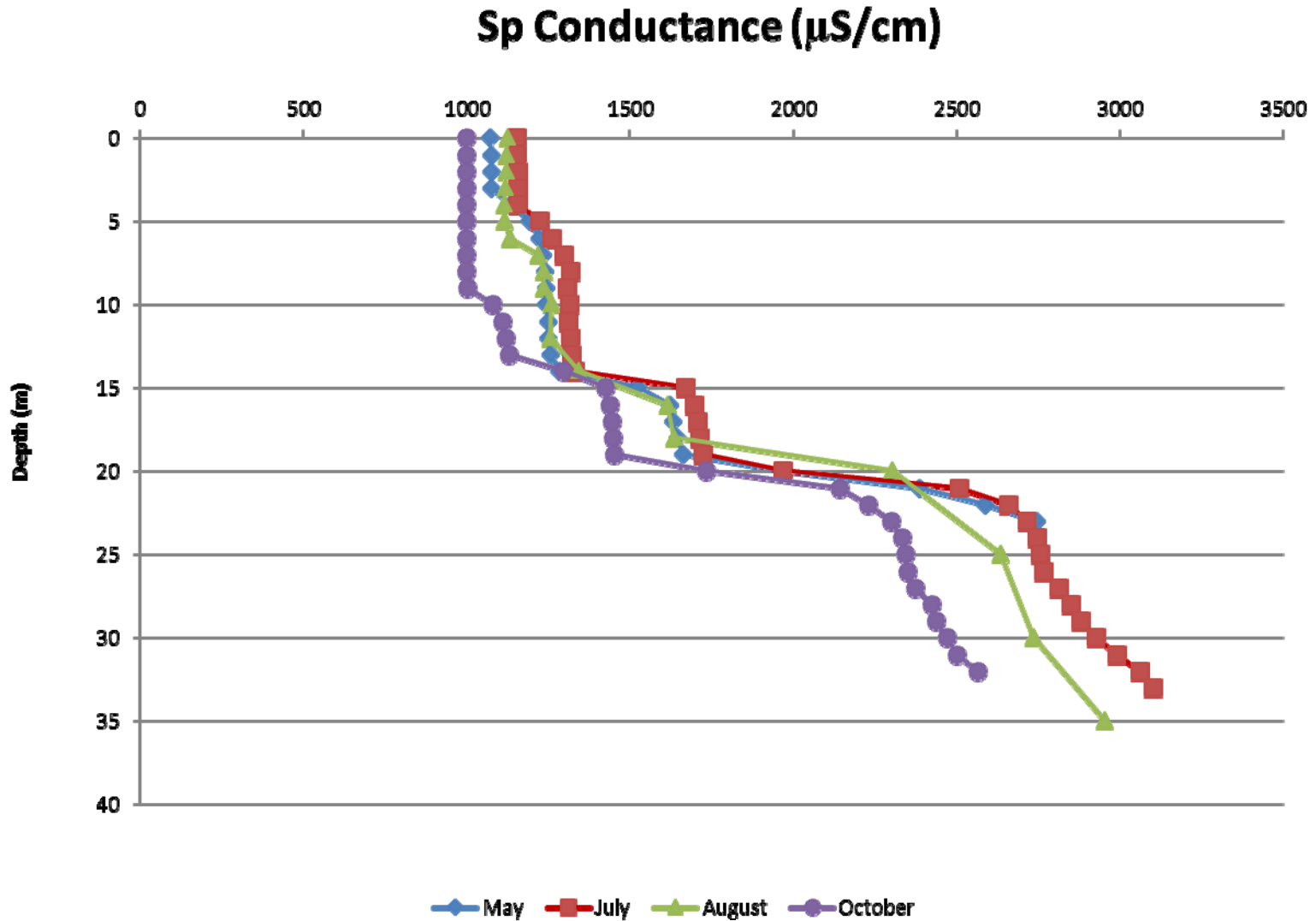
Water Quality in the Open Pits

Temperature (°C)

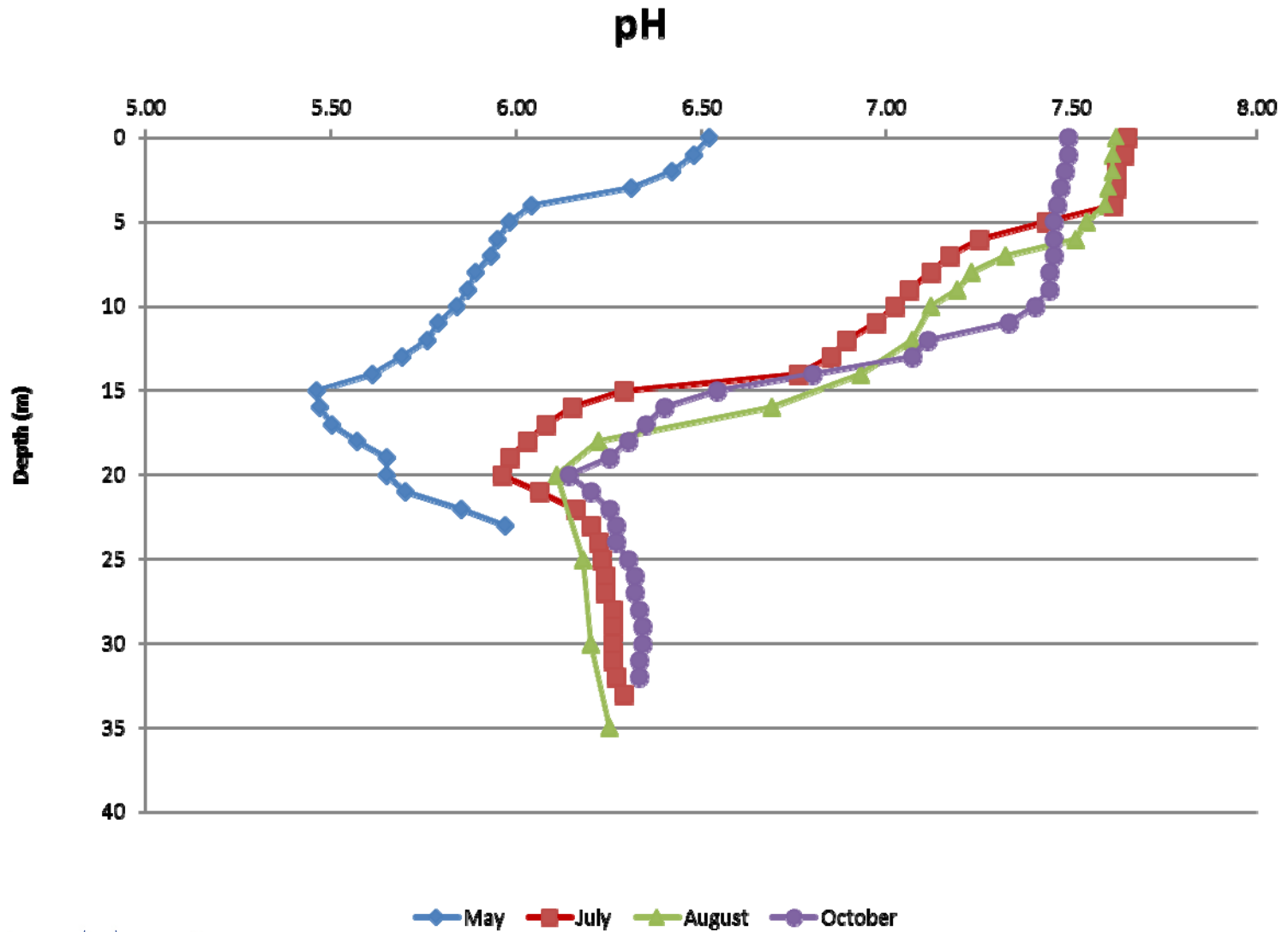


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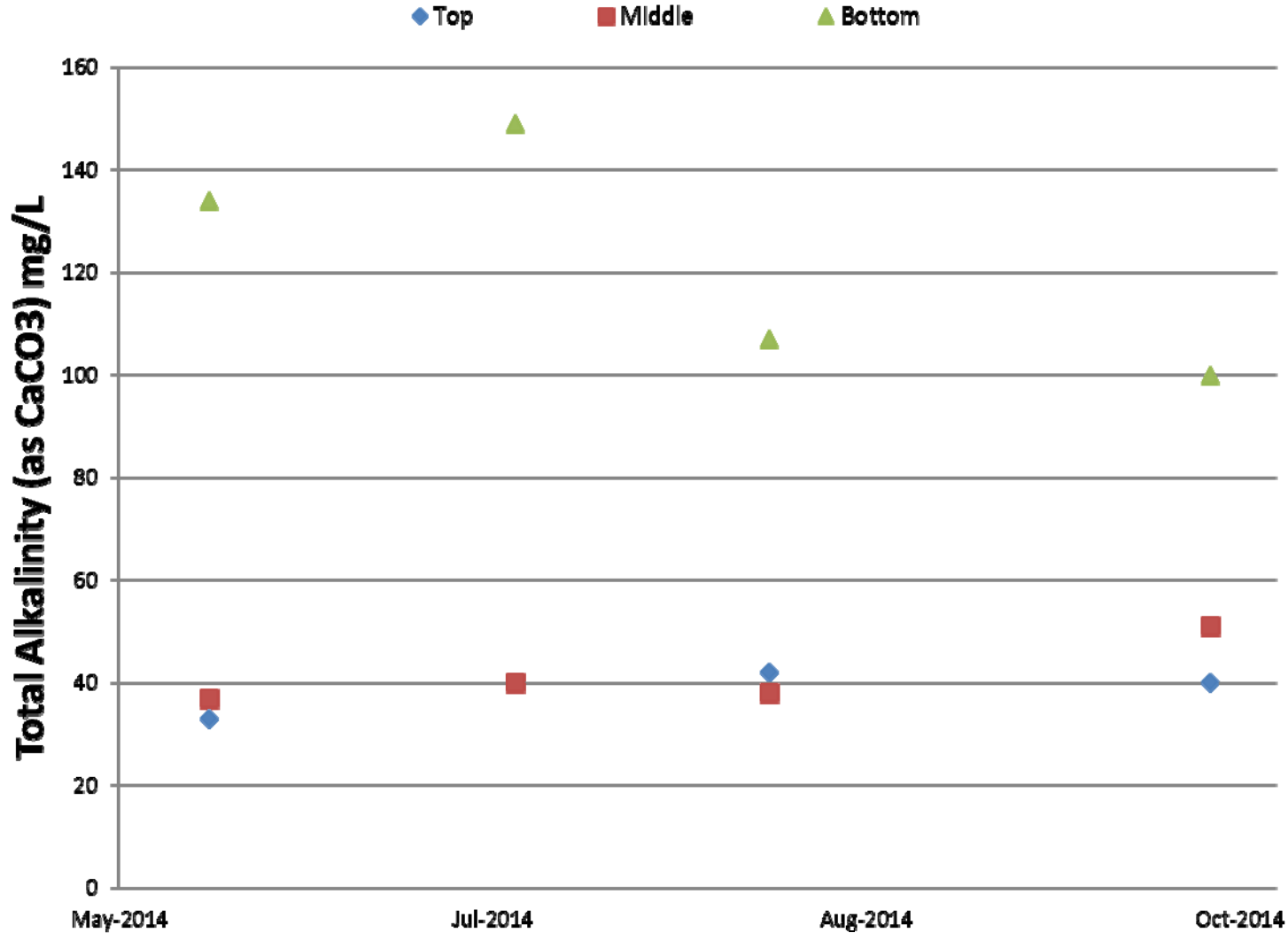
Water Quality in the Open Pits



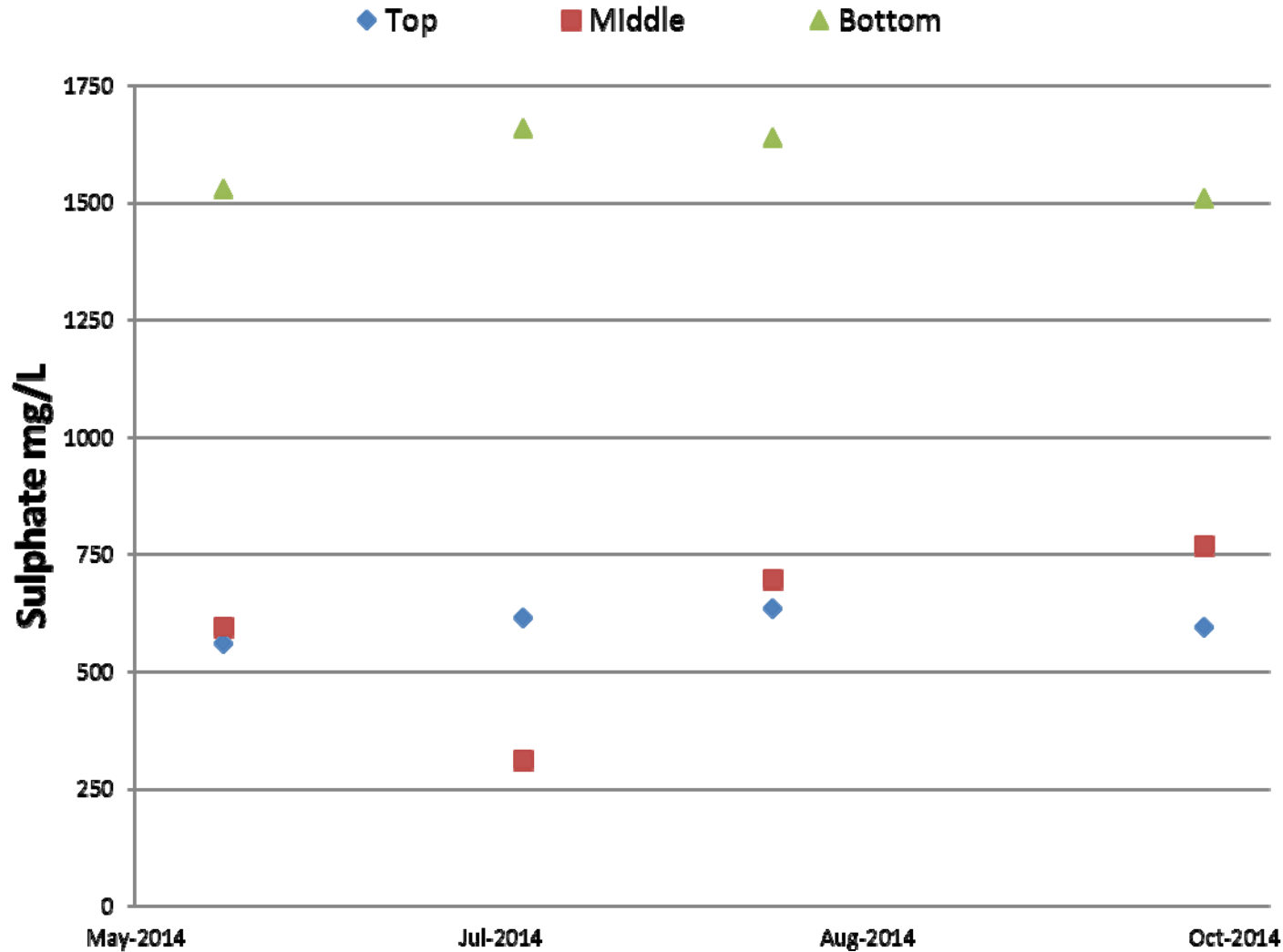
Water Quality in the Open Pits



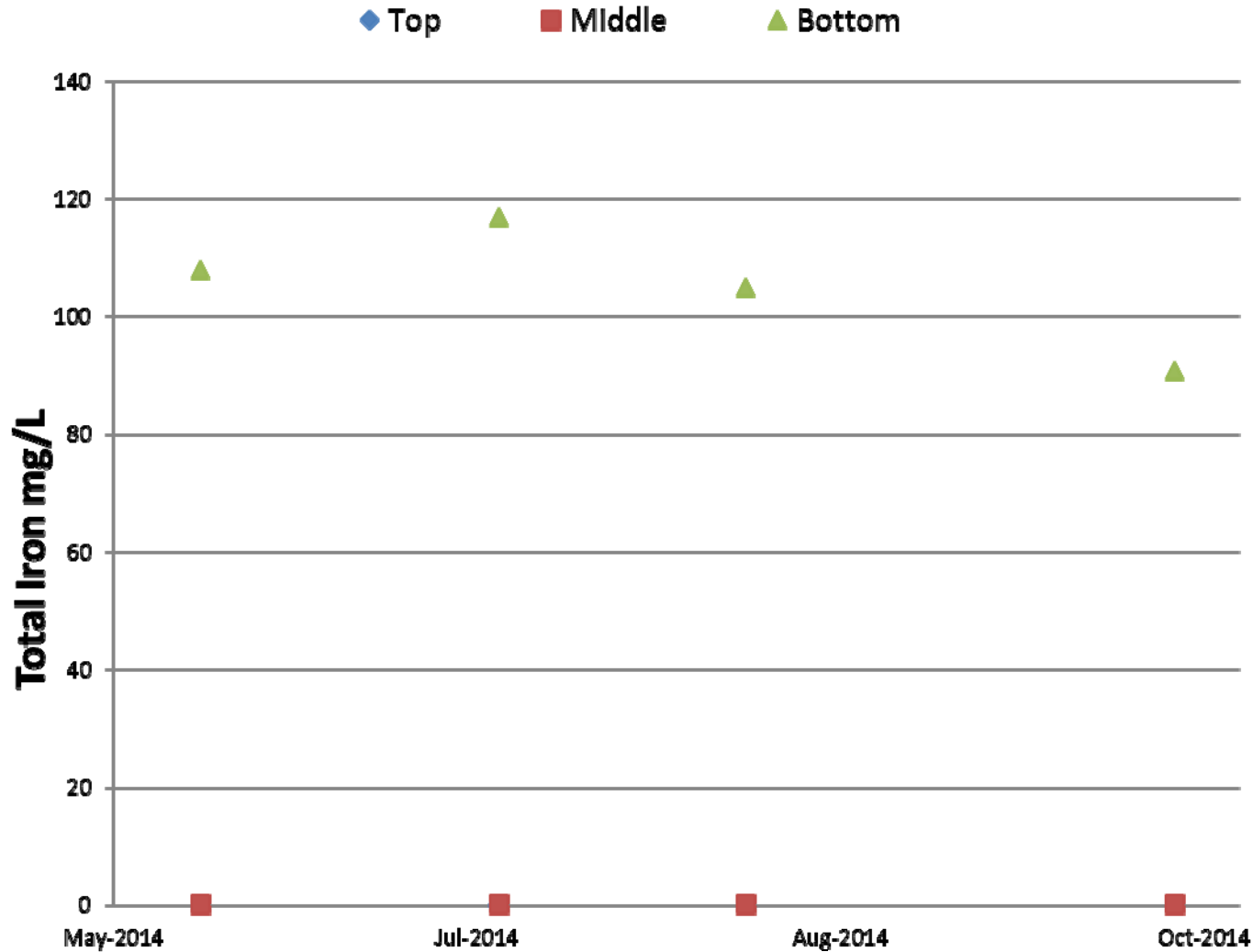
Water Quality in the Open Pits



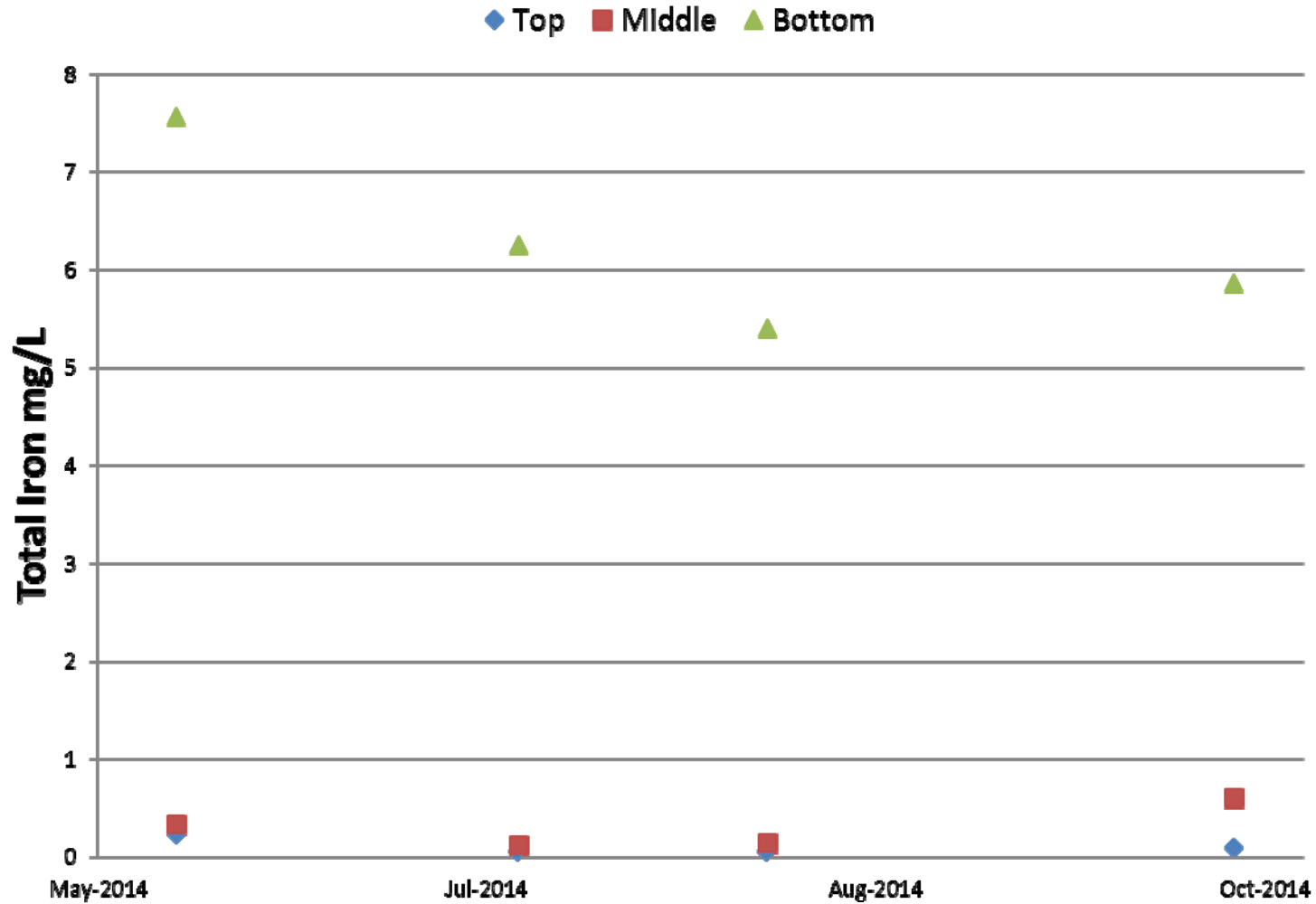
Water Quality in the Open Pits



Water Quality in the Open Pits



Water Quality in the Open Pits

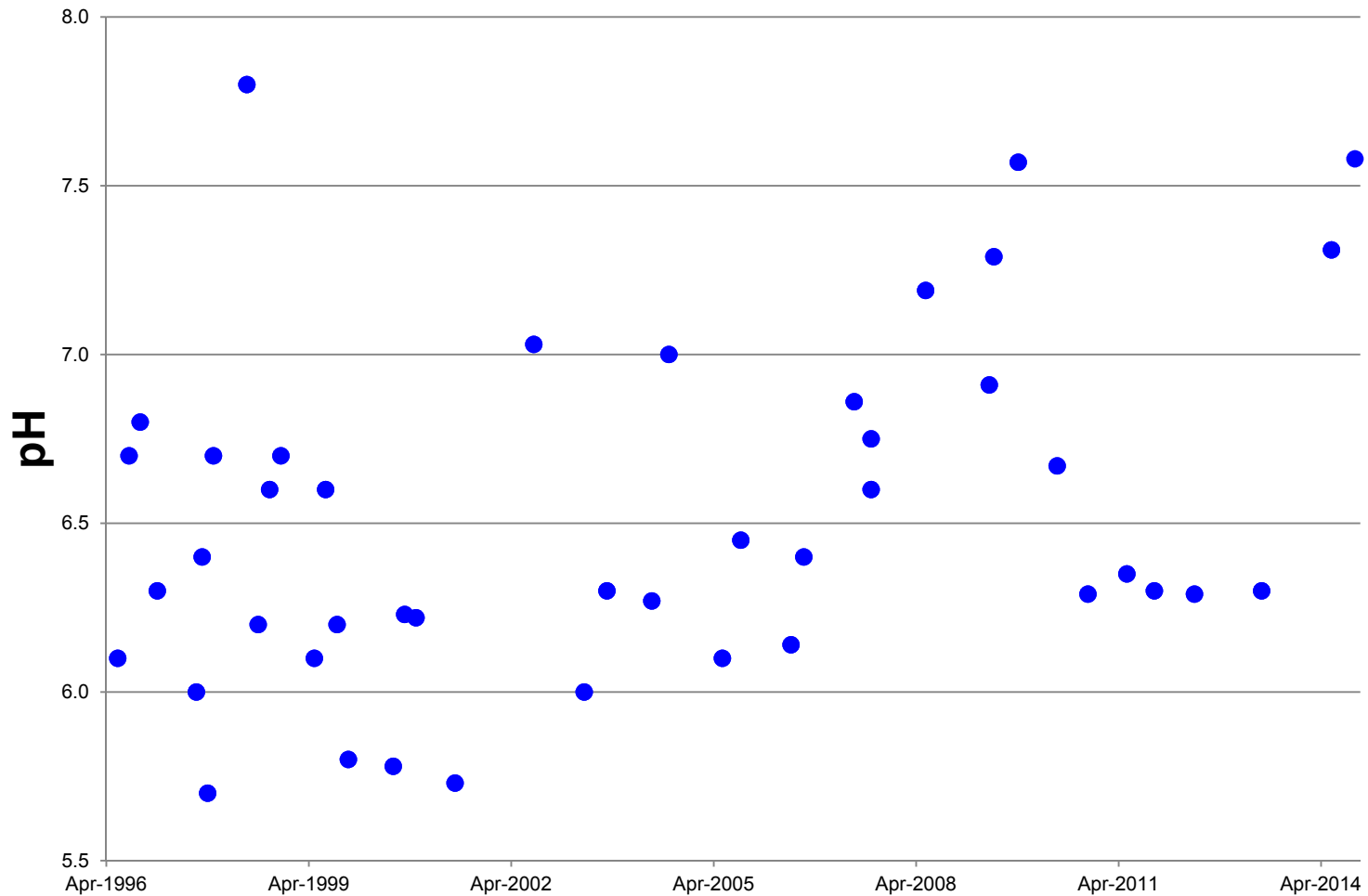


Water Quality in the Open Pits

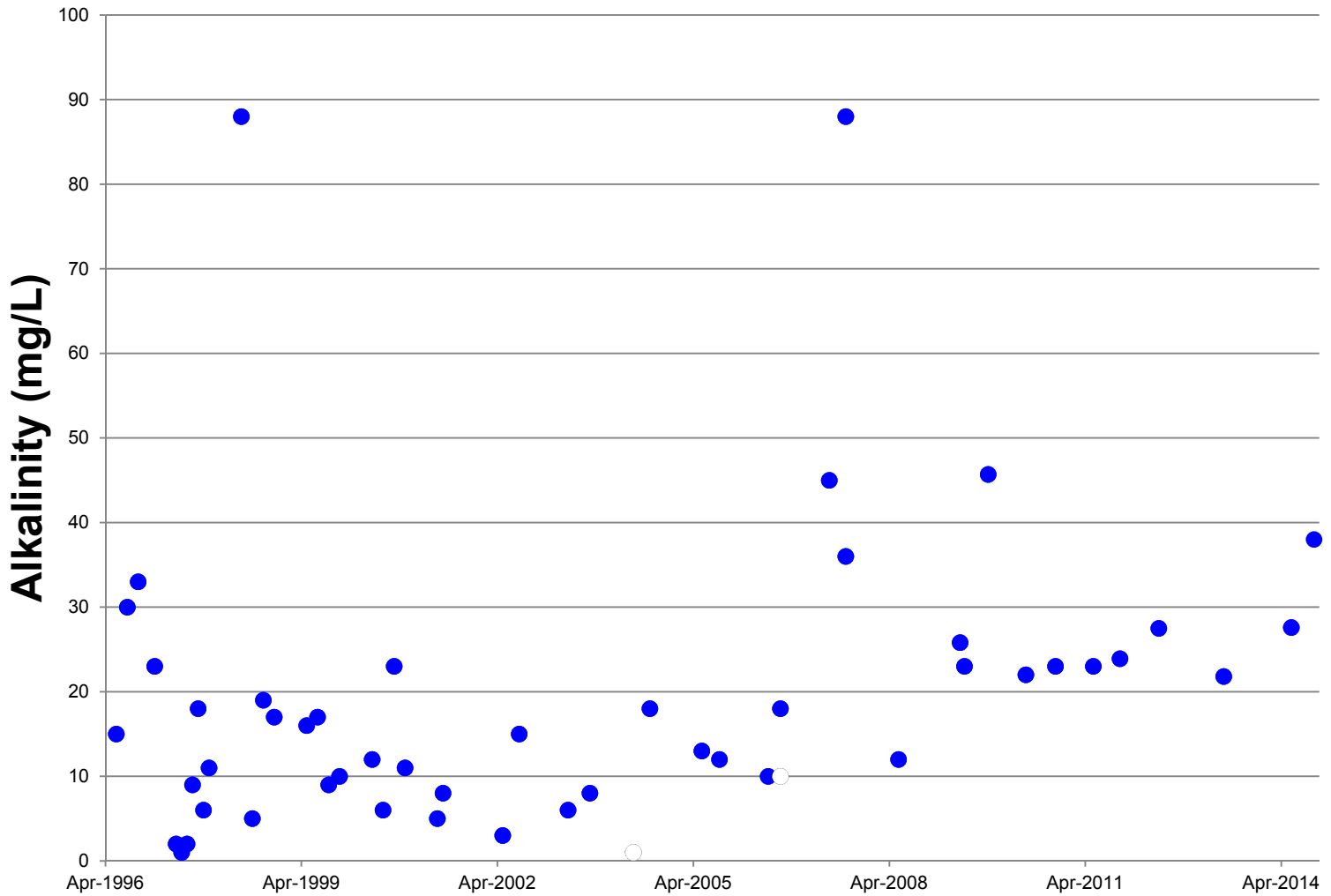
- Temporal trends
 - Slow and steady improvement in both surface and bottom waters
 - Water quality at or approaching water quality objectives in the surface layer
 - Open pits have small watersheds and relatively long residence times



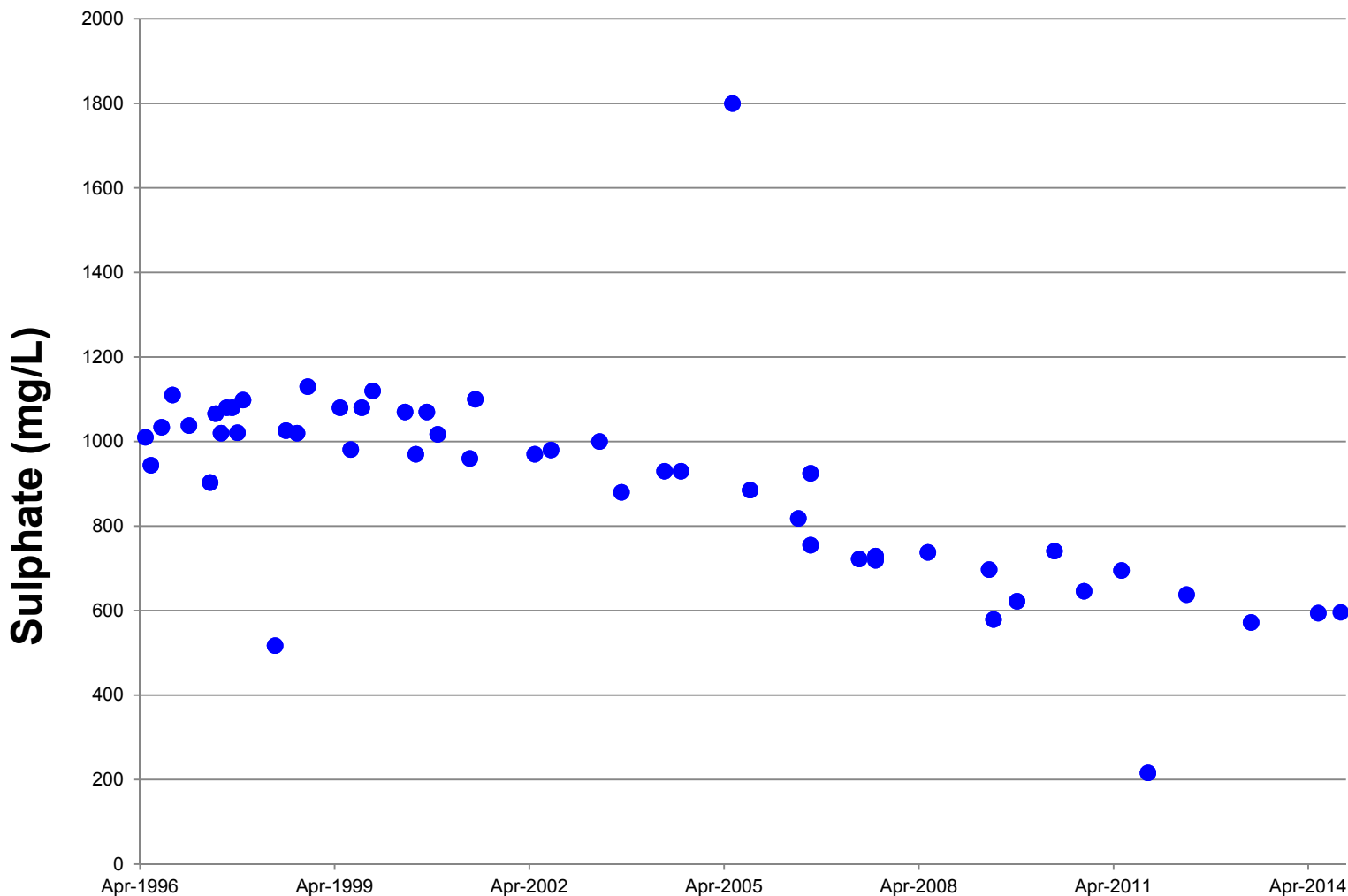
Water Quality in the Open Pits



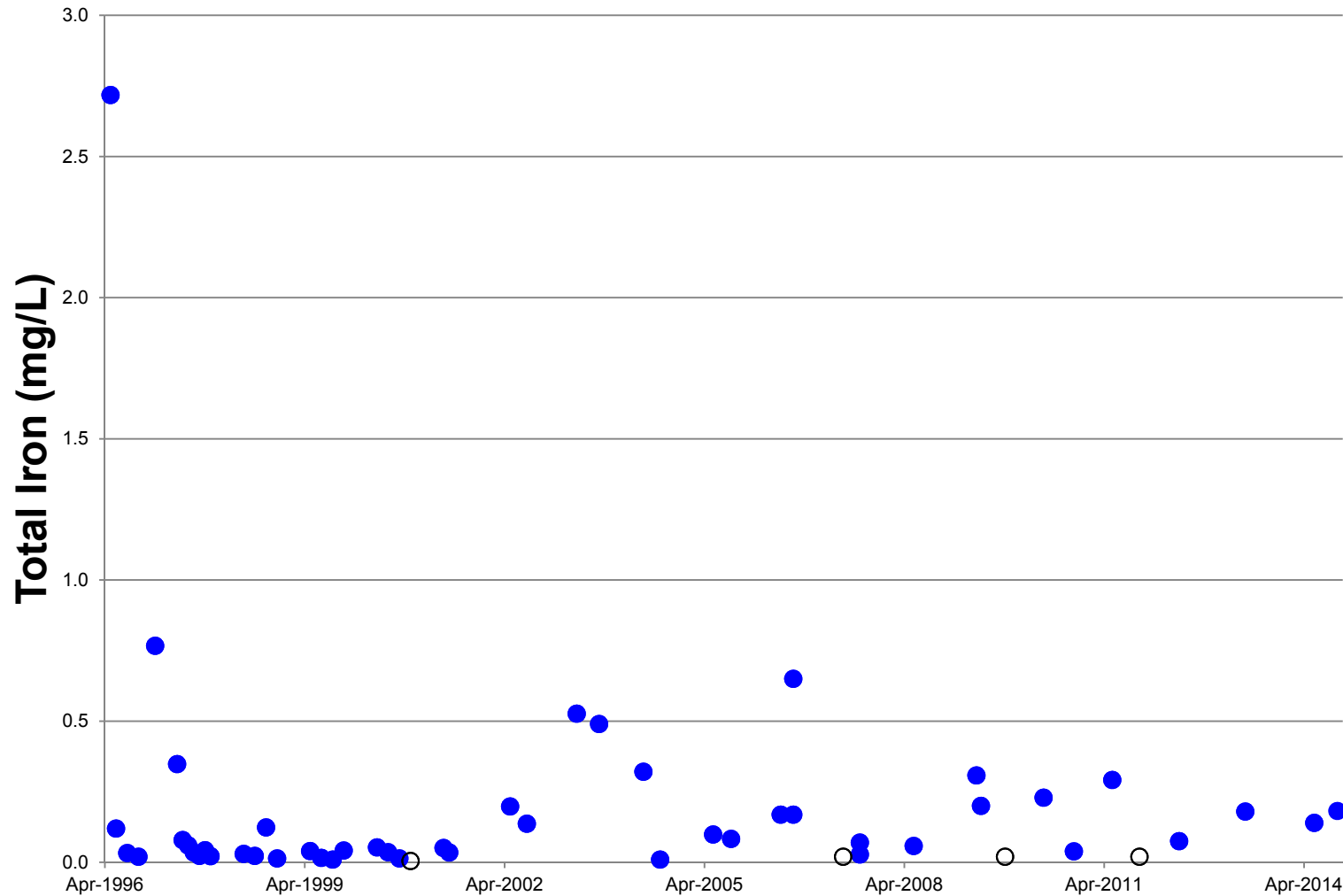
Water Quality in the Open Pits



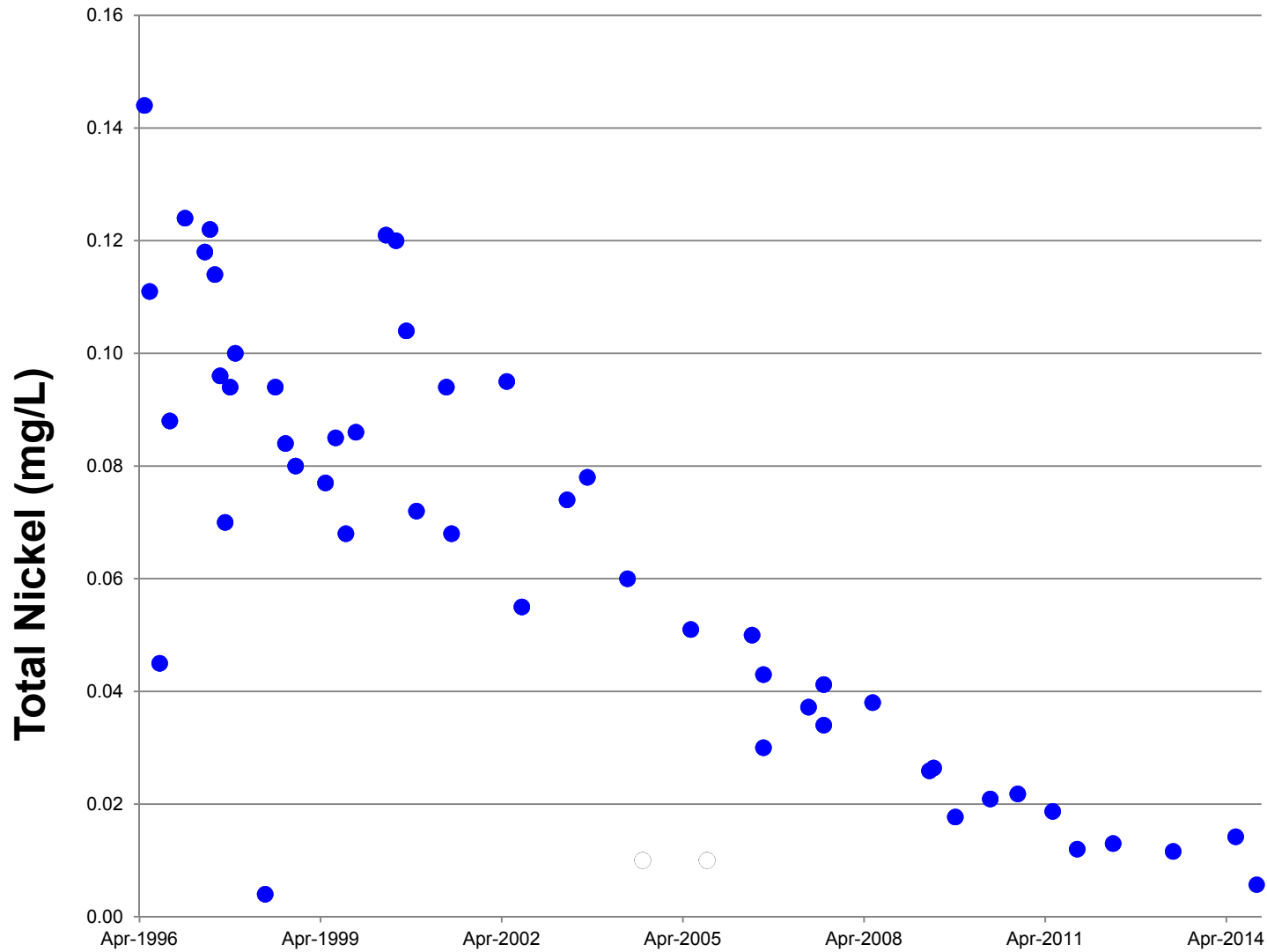
Water Quality in the Open Pits



Water Quality in the Open Pits



Water Quality in the Open Pits



Water Quality in the Open Pits

- Future Prognosis
 - Water columns are stratified and relatively stable
 - Slow exchange between bottom and upper layers during seasonal turnovers
 - No expectation of bottom and upper layers mixing rapidly
 - Continued slow overall decrease in concentrations in both layers



Water Quality in the Open Pits

- Future Prognosis
 - What is risk associated with rapid mixing?
 - Ferrous iron oxidized, precipitate and acid generation
 - Three of the four pits have sufficient alkalinity to neutralize pH
 - Additional mitigation will be required in South Pit
 - Low flow and monitoring will allow mitigation before effects in downstream



Effects to the Downstream Receiving Environment

- Also assessing potential effects associated with the site on downstream receiving environment
- Surface water quality, sediment quality, biological communities

Effects to the Downstream Receiving Environment

- Surface water
 - Trends in water quality off site mirror those on site
 - Water quality meets surface water quality objectives
 - No expectation of effects on biological communities due to exposure to surface water

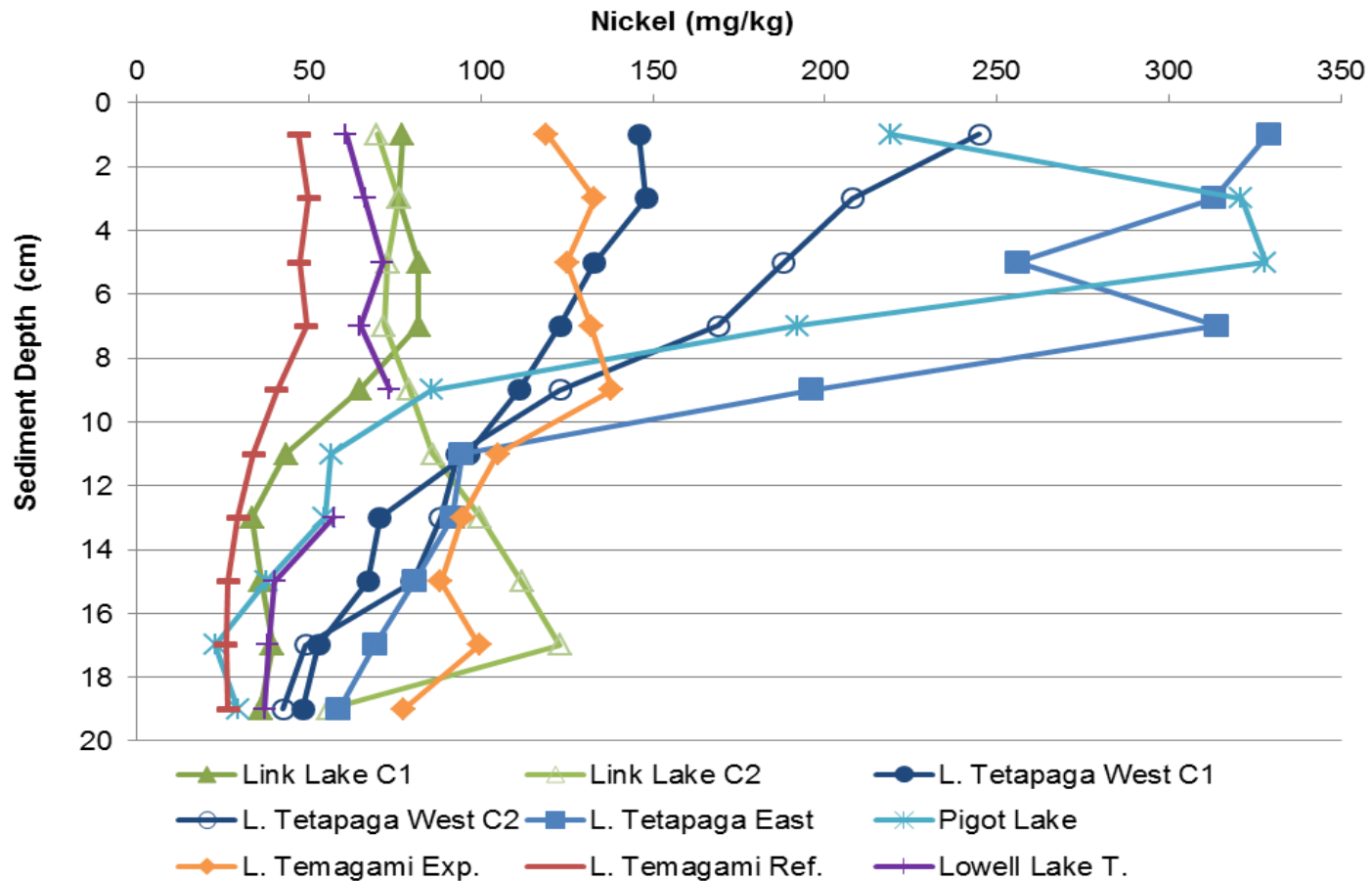


Effects to the Downstream Receiving Environment

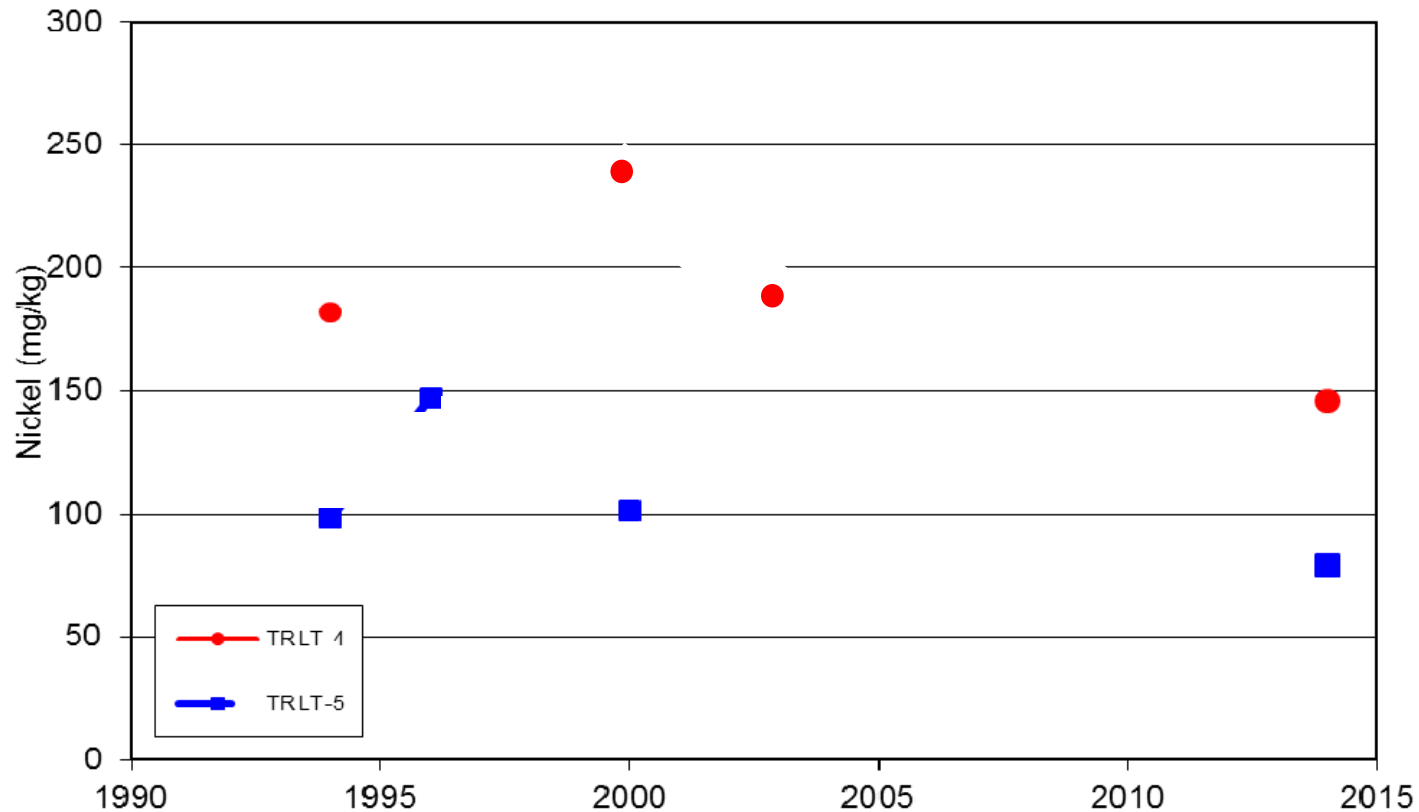
- Sediment quality
 - Legacy of site source loadings seen in sediments
 - Sediment profiles - COPCs load up and then recover
 - Surficial sediment quality improving over time
 - Recovery modelled and is on-track
 - COPC concentrations above sediment quality guidelines but no impact resident biological communities



Effects to the Downstream Receiving Environment



Effects to the Downstream Receiving Environment



Effects to the Downstream Receiving Environment

- Biological communities
 - Benthic invertebrates (invertebrates in bottom sediments) integrate and respond to environmental conditions in predictable way
 - Survey data indicate no impacts downstream of mine sources

Effects to the Downstream Receiving Environment

- Forward looking
 - Status quo
 - continued slow improvement in water quality
 - further improvements to sediment quality
 - no impacts to biological communities

Effects to the Downstream Receiving Environment

- Forward looking
 - What if the open pits mix rapidly?
 - Issues can be mitigated on site
 - No expectation of adverse effects to downstream receiving environment
 - Biological receptors protected

Summary

- Where did the acid (acidity) go?
 - Acid (acidity) is a legacy issue
 - Surface layer - neutralized by alkalinity
 - Bottom layer - some neutralized by alkalinity; some stored as ferrous iron (e.g., South Pit)
- Open pits are stratified and stable
- Water quality improving steadily
- No effects in downstream receiving environment
- Rapid mixing not expected but effects are mitigatable and downstream receiving environment can be protected



QUESTIONS?



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