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A MEND Case Study Update

The Owl Creek Open Pit Waste Rock Backfill Project

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<u>Agenda</u>

- The key objectives of in-pit disposal.
- \succ MEND Report 2.36.1.
- In-pit project planning considerations.
- Revisit the Owl Creek open pit case study.



Key In-Pit Disposal Objectives

- Permanently inhibit / prevent ARD.
- Create stable physical and geochemical conditions.
- Passive closure.



MEND Report 2.36.1*

- It started with an international search for information and led to case studies:
- 2 on proposed in-pit projects.
- 7 on completed in-pit projects.
- 3 others with relevant information.

*MEND Contractor: SENES 1995.

MEND 2.36.1 concluded, in part, that

- Open pit mines that have ceased production are increasingly being considered for the permanent and environmentally acceptable disposal of mine waste rock and tailings that are, or have the demonstrated potential to become, sources of acidic drainage;
- Not all pits are suitable for in-pit disposal; and
- Additional information is needed to improve / confirm our understanding.

MEND 2.36.1 - In-pit disposal concepts

Concept	Technique	Main control feature
1	Underwater disposal	Water layer
2	Elevated water table	Moisture saturation
3	Perched water table	Moisture saturation
4	Dry disposal	Conventional dry cover

In-Pit Planning considerations

Area	Information Examples
Waste characterization	 ⇒ Geology and mineralogy ⇒ Geochemistry ⇒ ARD / ML potential ⇒ Leachable mass, leachate quality ⇒ Grain size ⇒ Permeability – hydraulic transport ⇒ Waste consolidation
Pit characterization	 ⇒ Mining related constraints ⇒ Pit wall geology & mineralization ⇒ Hydrogeology & hydrology
Legal & other requirements	\Rightarrow As relevant
Environmental	$\begin{array}{l} \Rightarrow \text{ Site-specific requirements} \\ \Rightarrow \text{ Assess other options} \end{array}$
Mine Planning	\Rightarrow Costs, scheduling, closure plan

Owl Creek Open Pit Case Study

Background:

- This open pit gold mine closed in 1989.
- 7.8 Mt of waste rock were placed in dumps.
- There were resources below the pit when it closed.

In 1990, run-off from the Owl Creek Pit's North Dump was found to be acidic.



Response and assessments

- Short term ARD collection and treatment.
- Waste characterization and hydrology.
- Five options were identified.
- Preferred option selected & implemented.

Reactive Waste Inventory

Dump	Waste Quantity	Estimated Acidity	Potential Sludge Volume	Estimated Time to Deplete Sulphides
North Dump	1,500,000 t	50,000 t	1,800,000 m ³	75% in 20 yrs
Graphitic Argillite	35,000 t	4,640 t	200,000 m ³	100 years
Rock/overburden /clay dumps	1,720,000 t	105,000 t	4,000,000 m ³	100 years
Total	3,255,000 t	-	6,000,000 m ³	-

Waste Rock Disposal Options

(As Identified in 1991)

Waste Rock Management Option	Total Cost (NPV 4%, 1991\$)
In-Situ Flooding	\$10 000 000
Relocate the Rock to a Tailings Area	\$9 000 000
Cover with a Composite Dry Cover	\$7 600 000
ARD Collect and Treat	\$7 400 000
Place Rock in the Owl Creek Pit	\$6 200 000

The Preferred Option:

- 1. Temporarily collect and treat drainage from dumps.
- 2. Relocate the reactive waste rock to the Owl Creek Pit.
- 3. Add crushed limestone to 1.5 m lifts in the pit at a rate of 9 kg limestone:1 t waste rock equivalent to twice the theoretical requirement.
- 4. Assess water balance and the time (within 1-2 years) to flood pit.
- 5. Monitoring the pit lake. Use lime to the treat the pit lake if required.





Environmental Aspect Assessment

Item	Potential Impacts	Controls
Acid rock drainage	ARD/ML Impacts	Relocation & Flooding.
Protect Surface water		Waste characterization. Temporary ARD treatment. In-pit disposal. Monitoring program. Contingency plan (lime).
Protect Groundwater		Provide a suitable stable environment for the wastes over the long term.

Project Completion

- Project took 21 months (Dec 1991 to Aug 1992).
- 3,600,000 t of waste were relocated to pit.
- Minus 95 mm crushed limestone was added to 1.5 m lifts.
- The pit was allowed to flood and submerge the waste.



Status as Reported in 1995:

- Pit water was continuing to improve.
- Success was attributed in part to prompt submergence of the waste; the neutralization of the pore water; and the site conditions.

<u>Current Status</u>

• The Owl Creek Pit lake water quality remained acceptable. The pit lake has been converted to a settling pond.

