

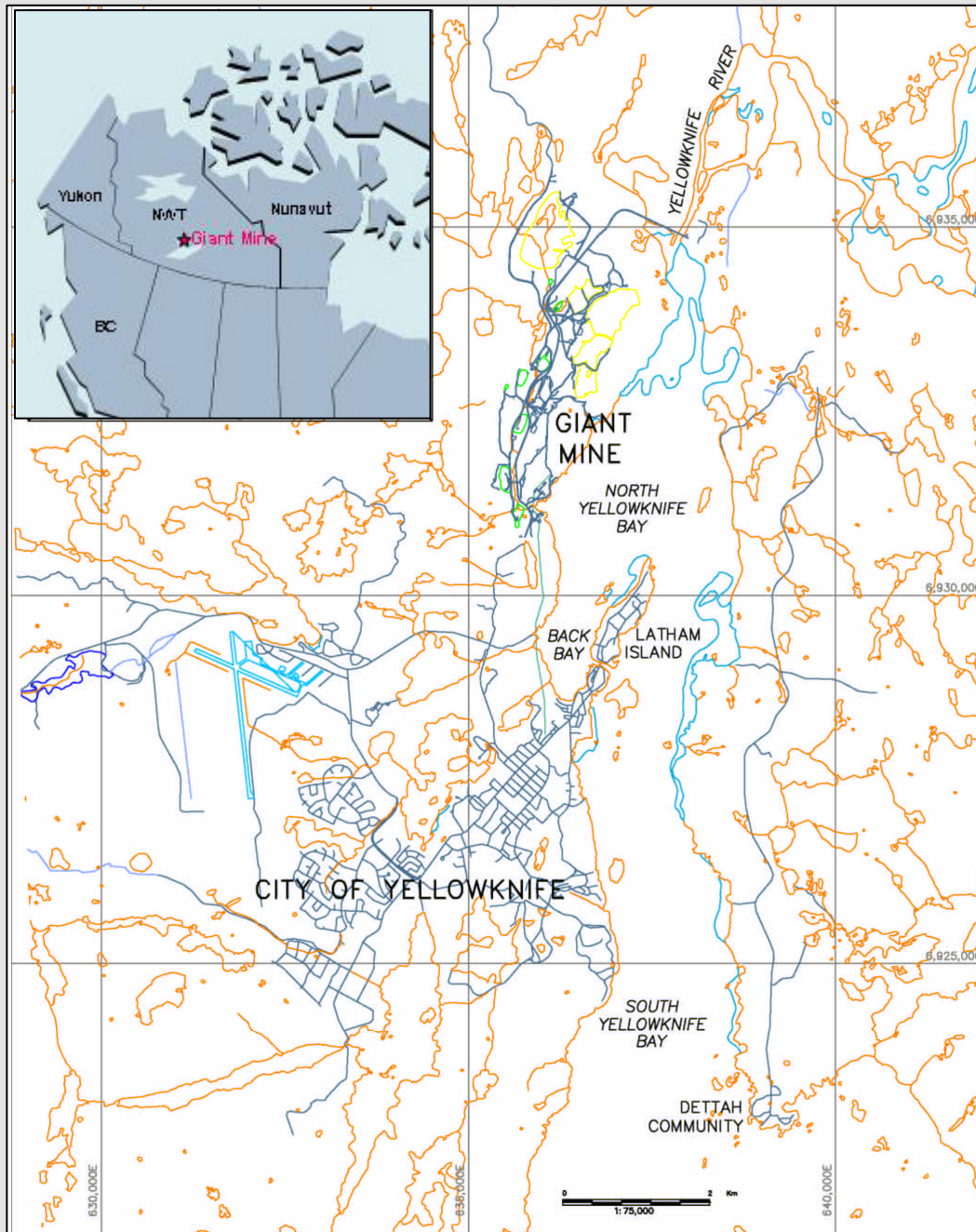
Identification of Underground Inflow Water Types and Preliminary Geochemical Monitoring during Reflooding



SRK Consulting
Engineers and Scientists

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Location

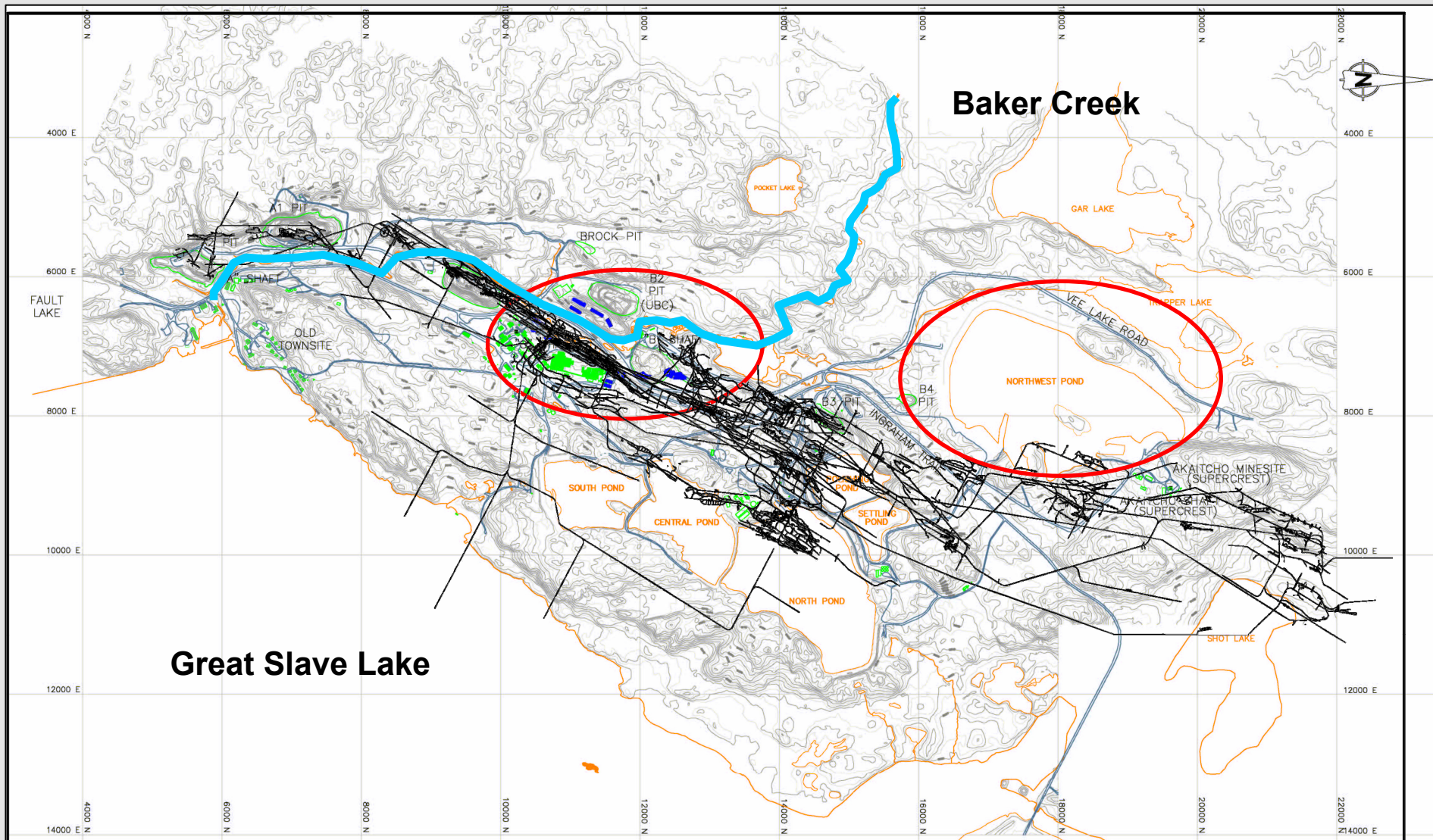


GIANT MINE

- Operated 1948 to 1999
 - 7 million ounces gold recovered
 - high arsenopyrite content
 - produced soluble arsenic trioxide dust as waste product
- Dust Handling
 - originally vented up stack
 - 1951: developed UG storage in frozen ground
 - 15 stopes and engineered chambers with 237,000 tonnes dust
- 1970s: permafrost found to be discontinuous and warming
- Under Federal control in 1999
- Technical Advisor - recommend frozen block alternative



Site Map



An aerial photograph of a snowy industrial landscape. In the foreground, a tall, dark smokestack rises from a cluster of buildings, emitting a plume of white steam or smoke. The ground is covered in a thick layer of snow, with some bare trees and a road visible in the lower left. The background shows a hilly, snow-covered terrain under a clear sky.

Objectives

- **Water typing for inflow source identification and control**
- **Long-term arsenic source identification**

The primary objectives of the geochemical sampling program were:

- **Characterize the geochemical and isotopic signatures of water types entering the mine;**
- **Identify and characterize “type” samples representing distinct sources of arsenic within the mine;**
- **Delineate main flow paths within the mine;**
- **Develop overall water and load balance;**
- **Establish seasonal variations in water chemistry in the mine**



Water Quality Sampling

- **Sampling Programs**


- 1998/1999 Fracflow (Jan98, Mar98, Sept99)
- DIAND/SRK (Apr00, May00, Nov00)

- **Sample Types**

- Discrete Flows (seeps in fractures and faults, drill holes)
- Major Ditch Flows

- **Parameters**

- Major ions, nutrients, trace metals, isotopes

An aerial photograph of a snowy industrial landscape. In the foreground, a tall, dark smokestack stands on a snow-covered hill, with white steam or smoke rising from its top. The surrounding area is covered in deep snow, with some small trees and industrial structures visible in the background. The sky is a pale, hazy blue.

Definition of Water Types

■ Spatial Information


- Used to identify seepage types (e.g. surface water, NW Tailings Pond water, arsenic chamber water etc.)

■ Geochemistry

- Plots of major ion chemistry (scatter plots, Piper plots) used to identify characteristics of known waters and to identify unknown seeps
- Mixed samples were not used as “type” samples.

■ Isotopes

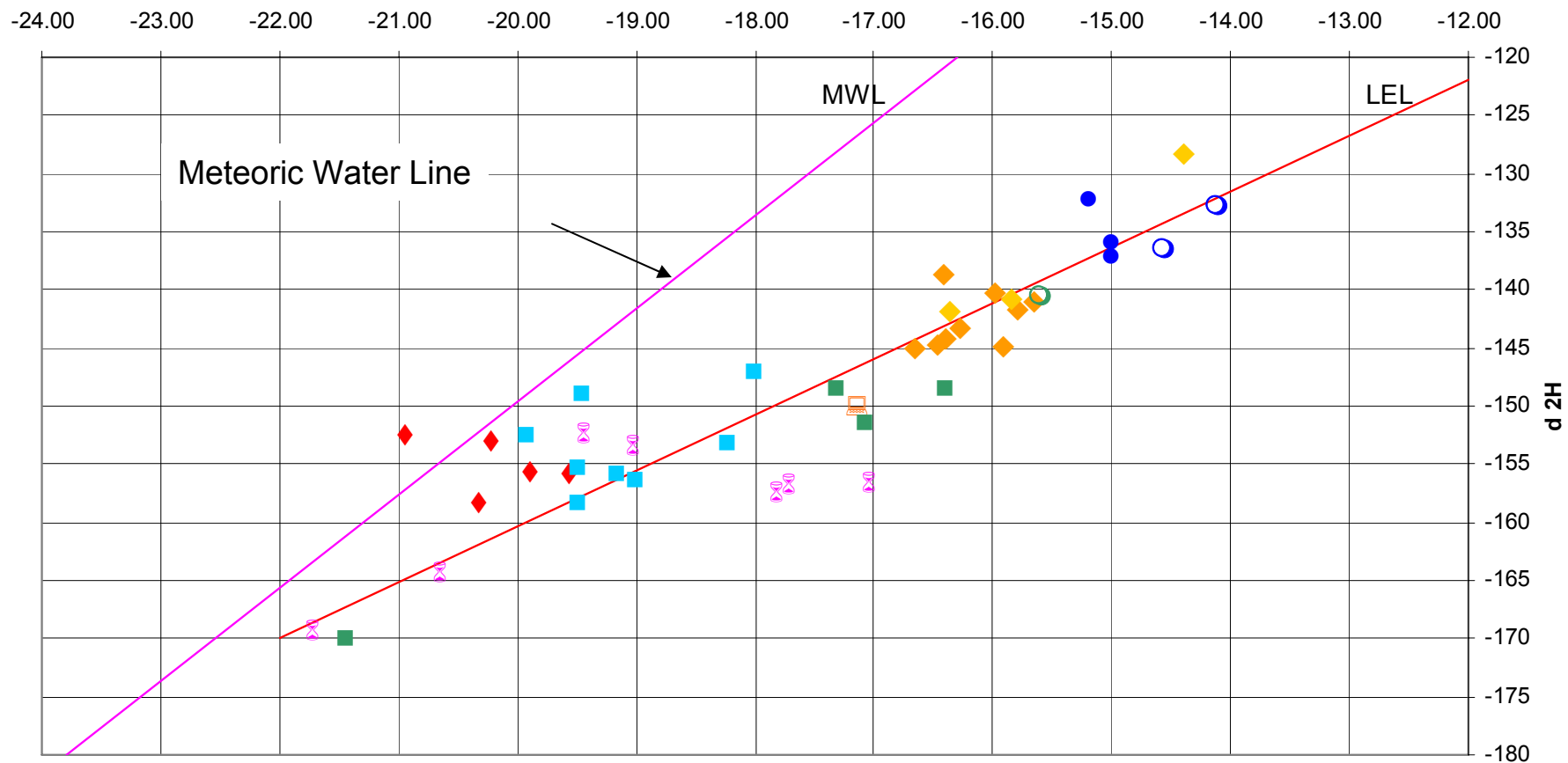
- Used to determine source of water (direct infiltration, creek water, lake water, deep groundwater)




Water Types

- **Clean Water Entering Mine**
 - Precipitation
 - Baker Creek
 - Great Slave Lake (as service water)
- **Surface Tailings Ponds**
- **Water moving through /past**
 - Arsenic Chambers
 - Backfill (waste rock and tailings)
 - Mine Walls
- **Deep Groundwater**

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Legend			
creek w ater		○	NW Tailings/surface
lake w ater		●	NW Tailings/underground
creek/w alls		○	polishing pond
infiltration/w alls (shallow)		□	arsenic chambers
infiltration/w alls (deeper)		■	deep groundw ater

An aerial photograph of a snowy industrial landscape. In the center-left, a tall, dark smokestack rises from a cluster of buildings, emitting a plume of white steam or smoke. The surrounding area is covered in a thick layer of snow, with some bare trees and a road visible in the foreground. The background shows a hilly, snow-covered terrain under a clear sky.

Mass Balance Calculations

- **Simple Calculations to see if the amount of arsenic pumped from the mine could be “explained” by our sources**
- **Plan area weighted average of source concentrations**
- **Comparison to actual sump concentrations (As, Ca, Mg, Na)**



Mass Balance

Conclusions


- Preliminary calculations indicated that the arsenic chambers accounted for approximately 50% of the arsenic in sumps
- Later sampling raised this estimate to 80% or more
- “Backfill” could account for most of remainder
 - Other sources might include road beds, spills in drifts...
 - Plan area averaging does not allow other surface sources to be definitively ruled out

Implication is that mine water will not be below discharge criteria (0.5 mg/L) even if all the arsenic trioxide dust could be removed or isolated



Geochemistry

Source	Arsenic Concentrations (mg/L)
Soils, bedrock, and Mine Walls	0.05
Northwest Tailings Pond Seepage	5
Tailings Backfill	5
Waste Rock Backfill	1.5
Arsenic Chambers & Stopes	4000

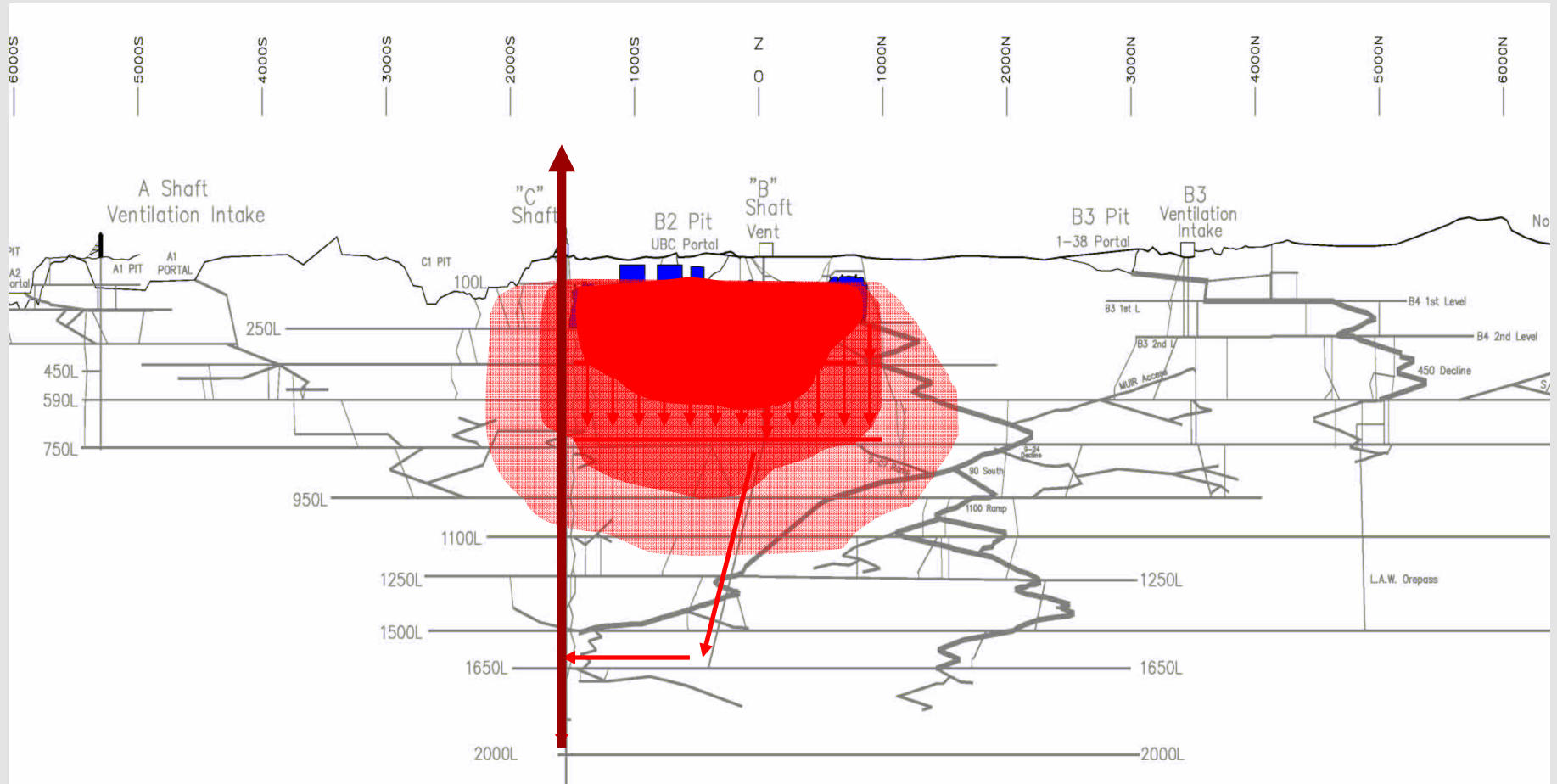


Redistribution of Arsenic in Mine

- Surface infiltration flows through arsenic dust
- Dissolved arsenic ~4000 mg/L
- Dissolved arsenic forms precipitates along “high test” flow paths (drifts, stopes, etc.)
- Below 750 Level, dissolved arsenic flows to bottom of mine, but along specific routes (raises and ditches)
- Therefore, there was a limited potential for high arsenic water to spread throughout the mine

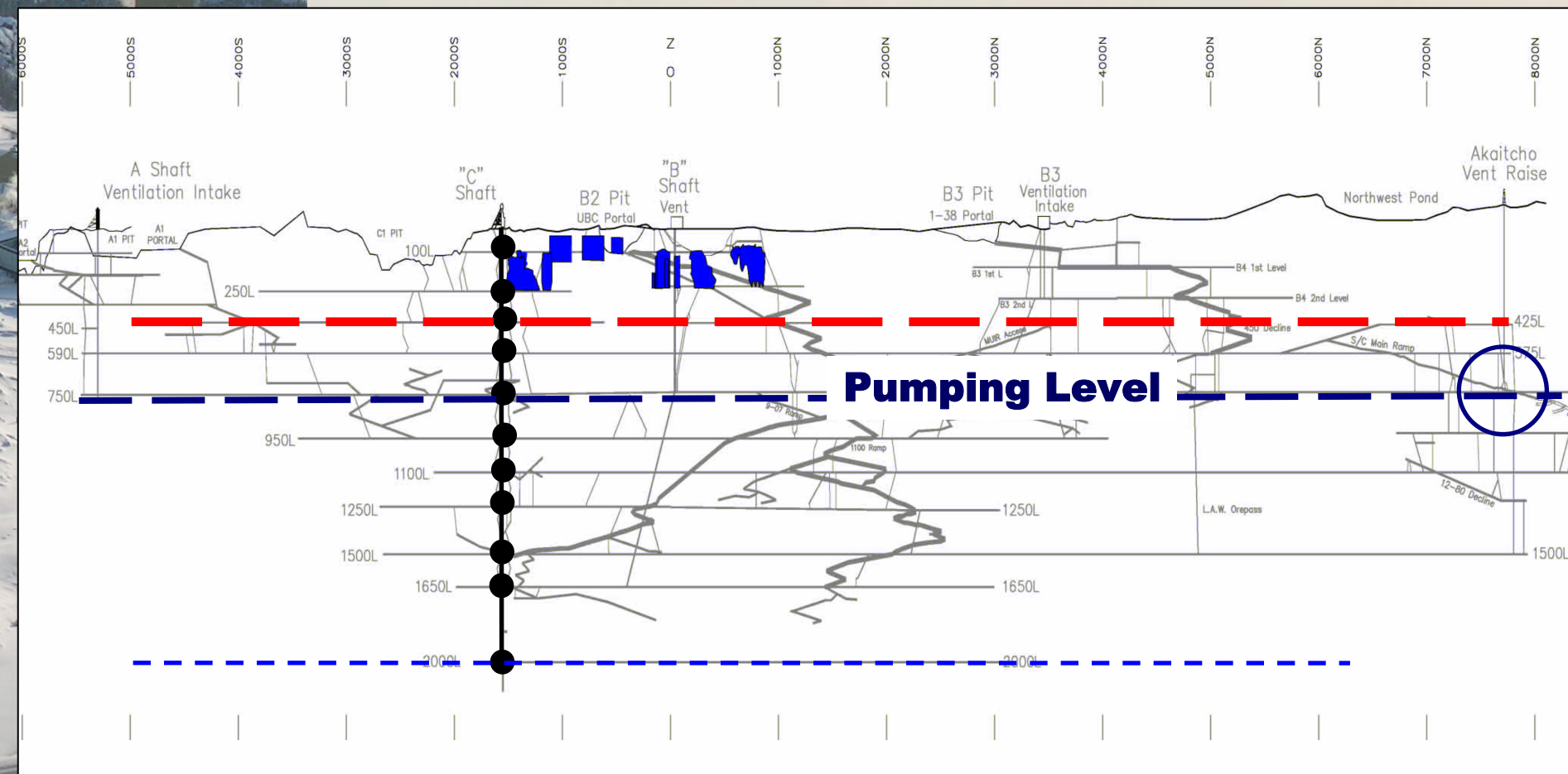
Mine Workings

Actual flow Model being used in EPM

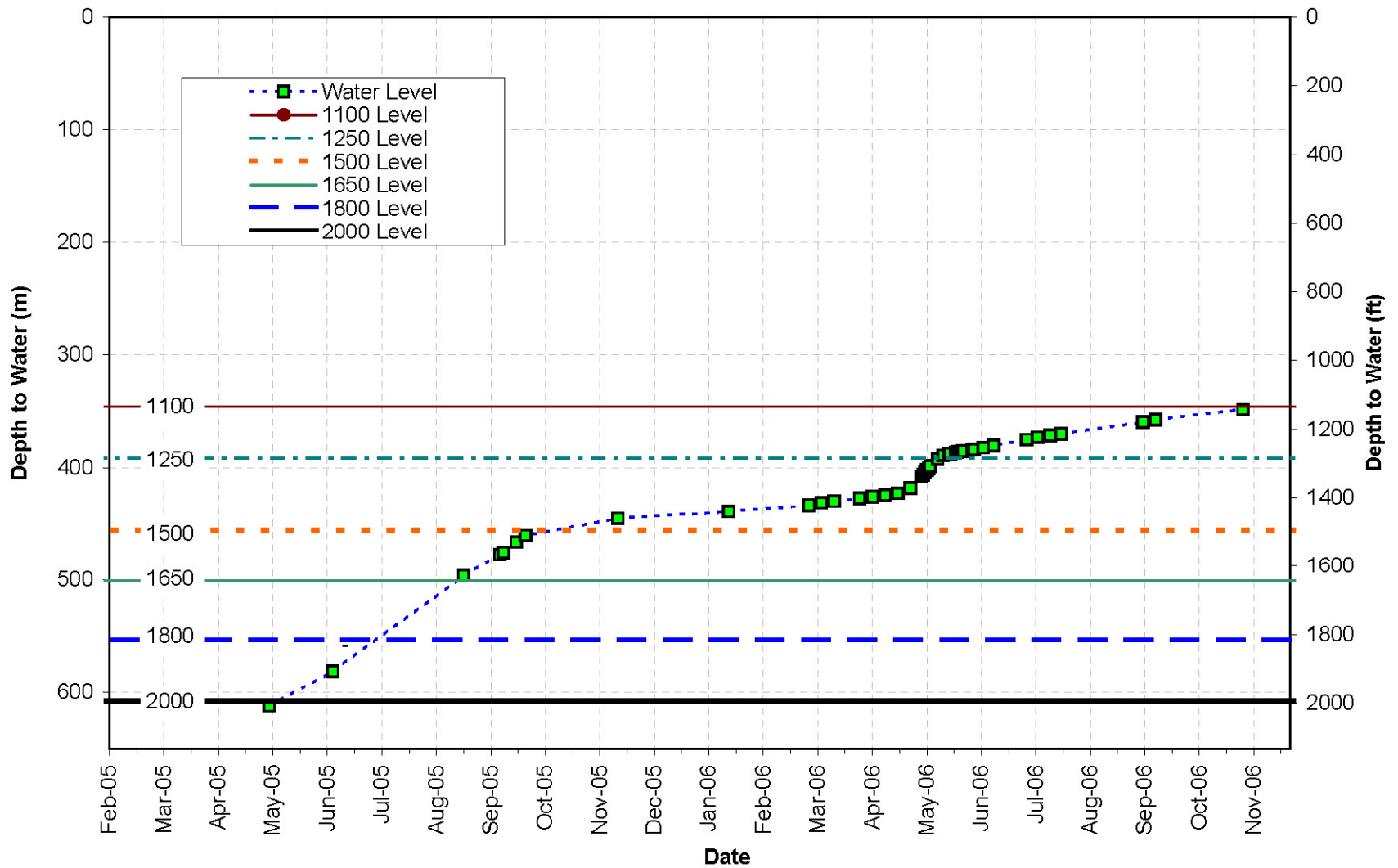


Mine water containing arsenic pumped from mine

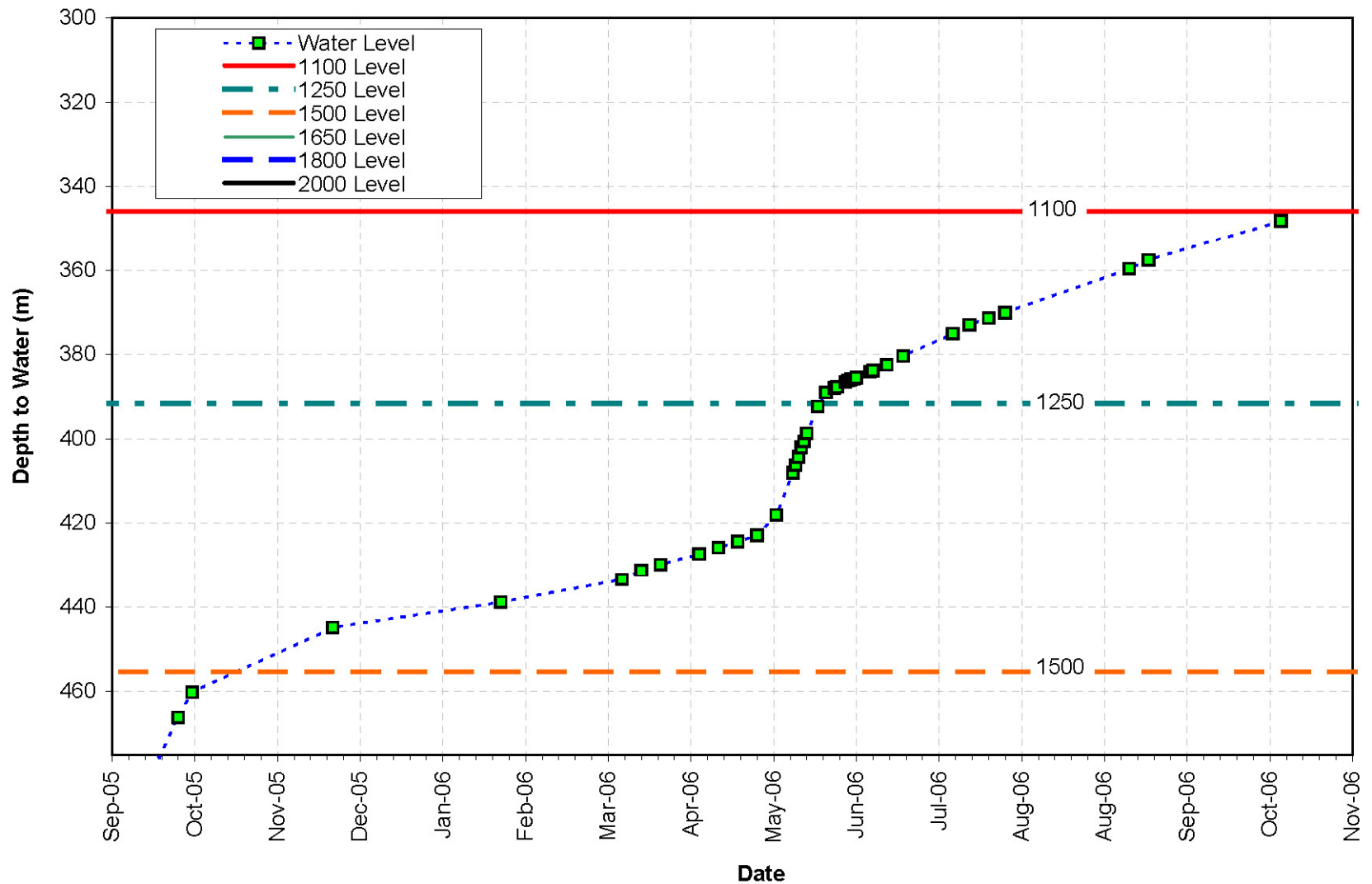
C-Shaft Monitoring System



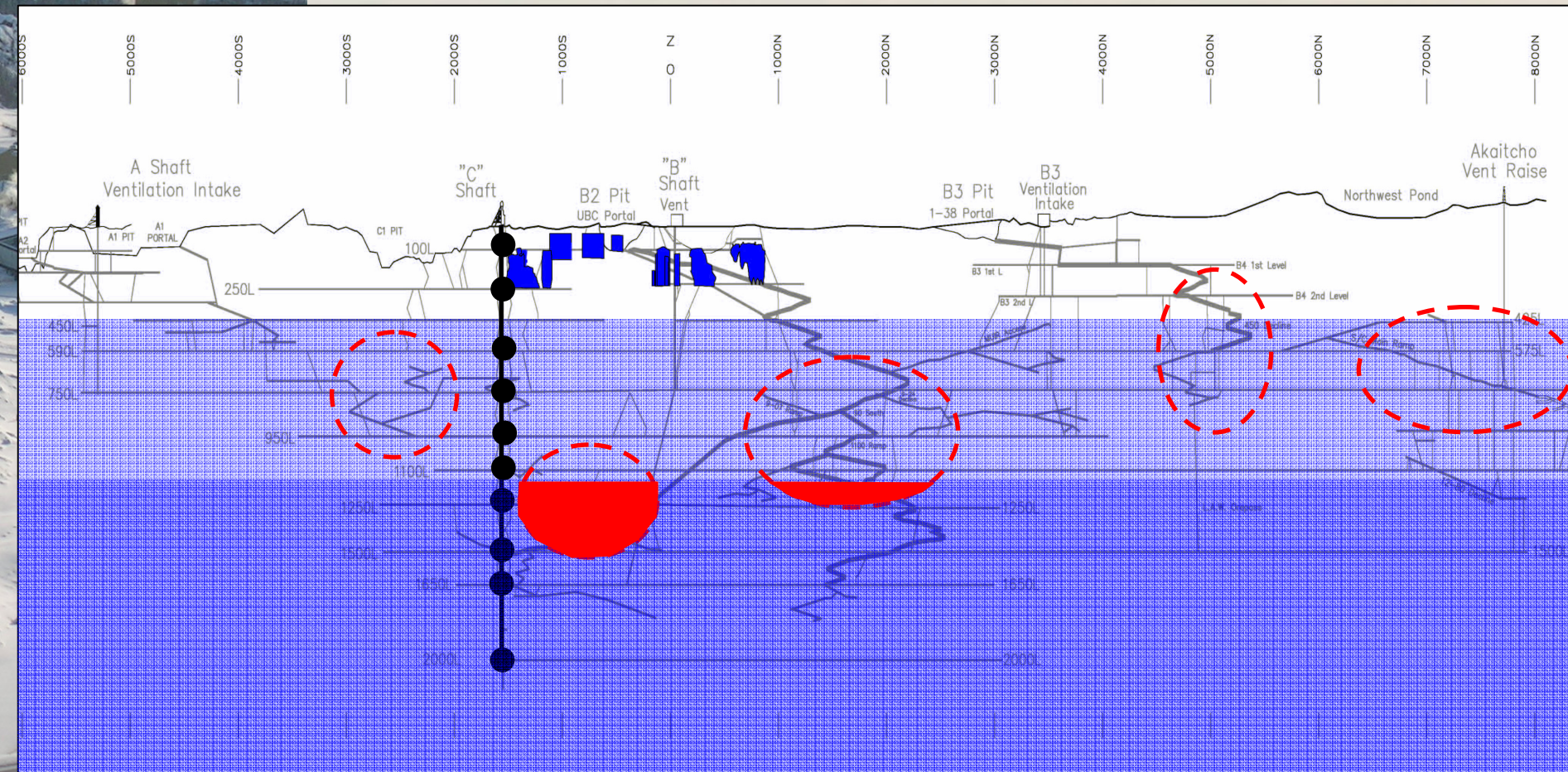
C-Shaft Water Level vs. Time



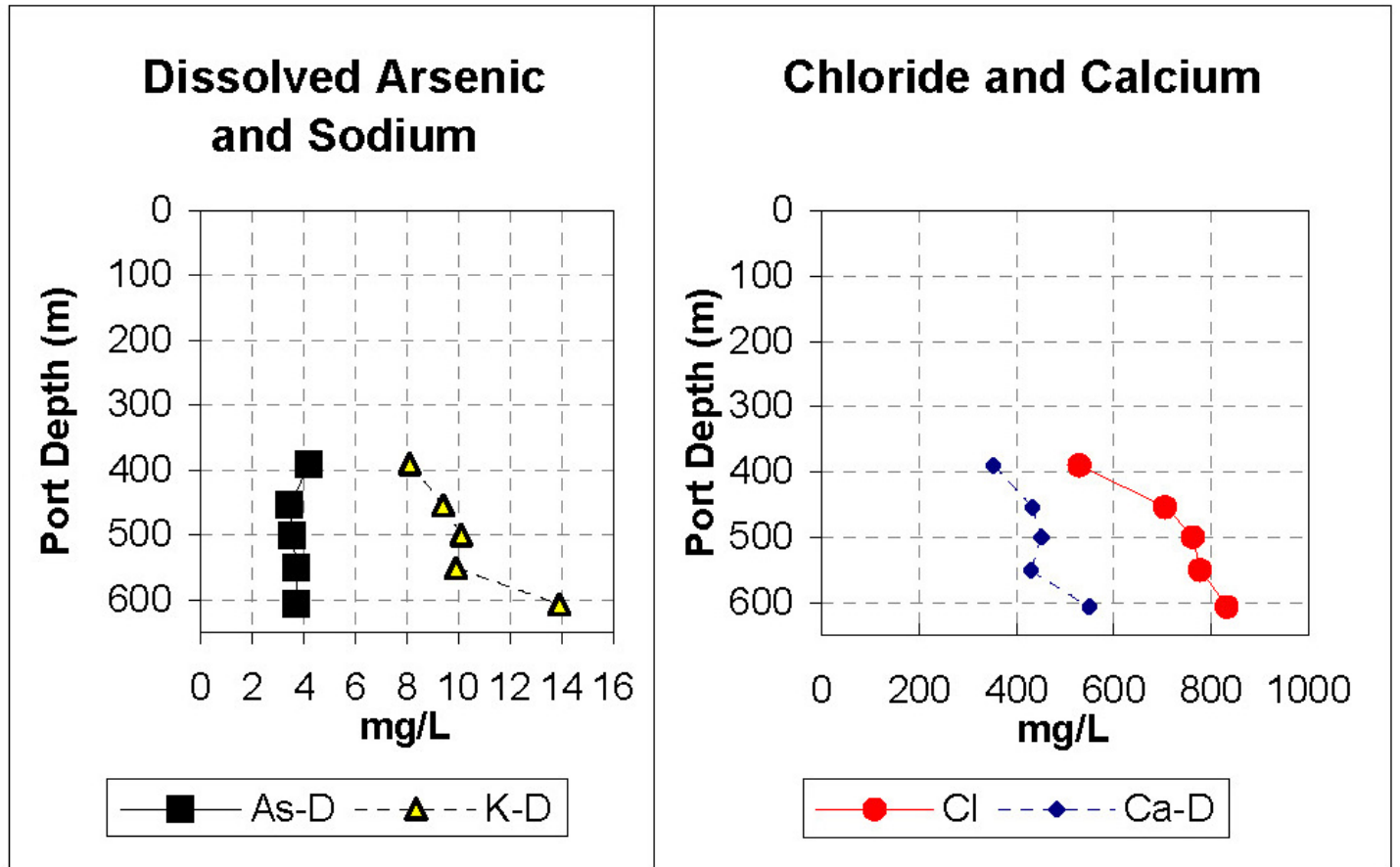
C-Shaft Water Level vs. Time



Location of Underground Tailings Backfill



Arsenic and Chloride

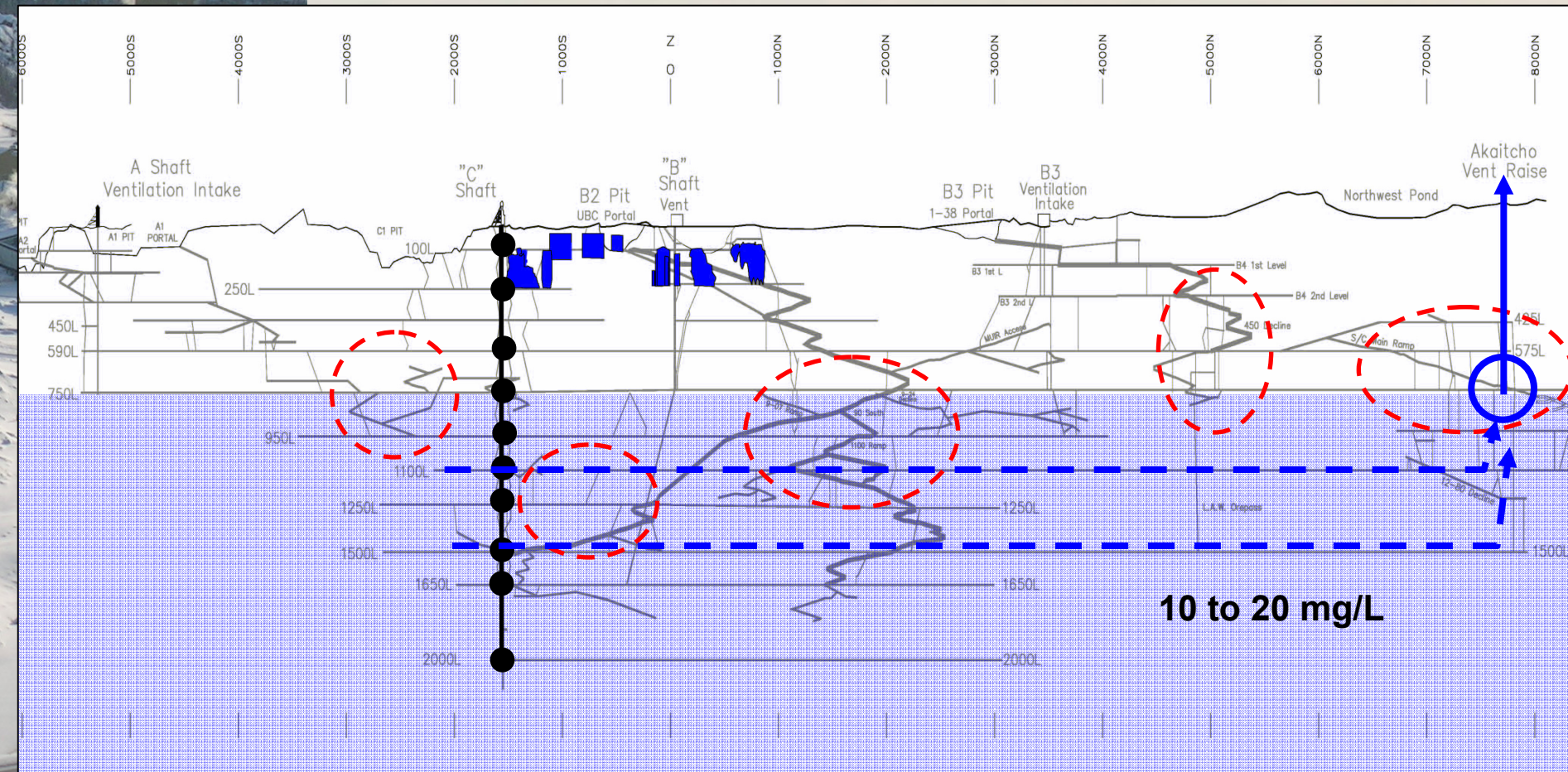


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Preliminary Conclusions on Mine Reflooding

- **Rapid water level rise corresponds to freshet inflow from surface**
- **Mine water in C-Shaft does not appear to be picking up high arsenic levels from redistributed arsenic at this time**
- **Gradient of inflow away from shaft**
- **Arsenic salts may be dissolving, but physical gradient keeping it away from shaft at this time**
- **Arsenic levels expected to increase once stratification begins to form (diffusion)**
- **Pumping from Achaicho Shaft likely to pull “clean” water from south end of mine and higher arsenic water to north end**

Mine Water Flow through Tailings Backfill



Thank You

