







Sherridon Orphan Mine Reclamation Project

Reclamation Plan Enhancements (or The Importance of Having a Plan "B")

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Project Location





Project Location



55°07'44.00" N 101°05'37.86" W

elev 319 m

Oct 5, 2007

Eye alt 6.59 km 🔘



Project Background

- 1929-1952 VMS Copper-Zinc deposit mined
- ~ 7 million tonnes of tailings produced
- Primarily sub-aerial deposition, covering 47 ha
- ARD has acidified Camp Lake and is progressing into Kississing Lake
- Site is the responsibility of the Province of Manitoba



Current Conditions

47 ha/~ 7 million tonnes

ARD source

Tailings dust storms

Camp Lake • pH 2 to 5

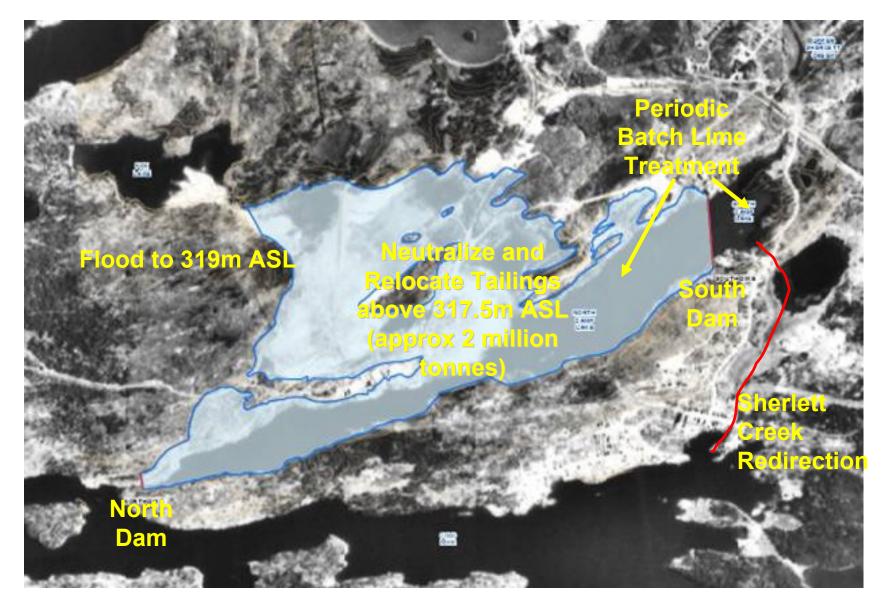


Reclamation Plan Objectives

- Control wind-blown tailings
- Reduce loading of ARD and metals to Kississing Lake
- Make site safe
- Minimise future operating, maintenance, management costs
- A final walk-away solution preferred

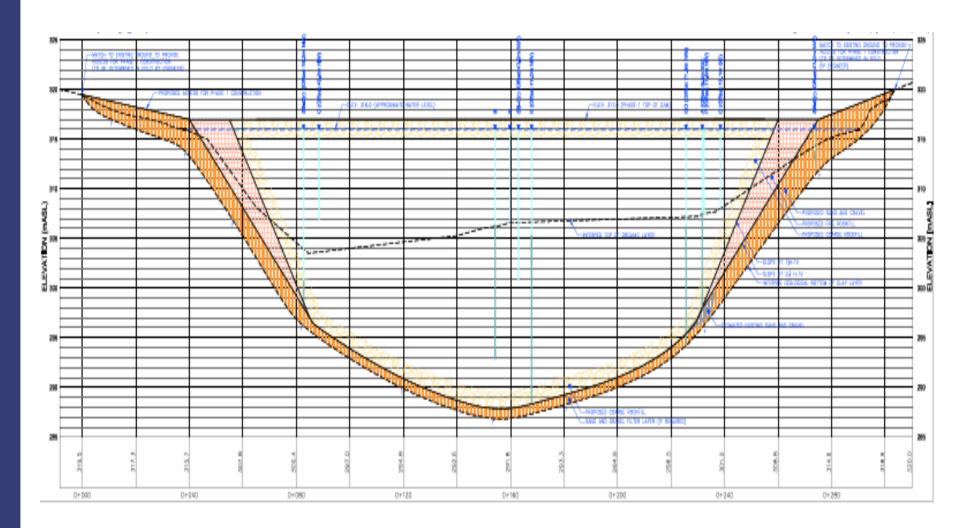


Plan "A"





But!





Plan A Issues

- 700,000+ m³ sediment dredging
- Complex dam design
- 30+ m structure height
- \$25+ million capital cost for dam
- \$40+ million total project cost
- Provoked the search for Plan "B"



Plan B

- Geotechnical investigation found extensive lacustrine sediments (10 to 15 m thick in S basin)
- Suitable for removal by dredging

Solution: dredge lake to make room for tailings as needed – use dredge spoil for reclamation – otherwise same ARD control approach as Plan A



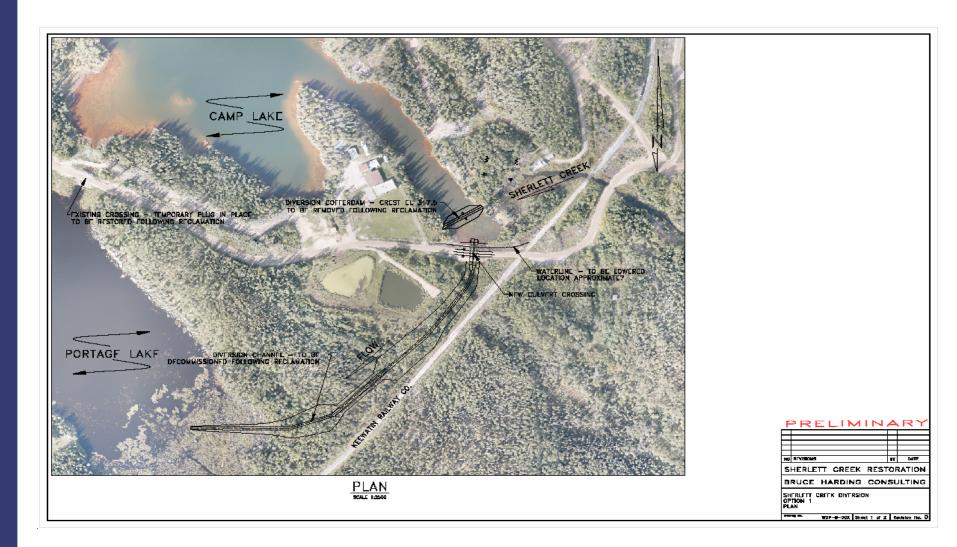
Plan B Details

Water Management

- Isolate Camp Lake from Sherlett Creek during tailings relocation and until water quality stabilizes
 - 90 to 95% reduction in hydraulic load through Camp L.
 - Allows lake level regulation to aid tailings relocation
 - Divert flow to lower (historic) Sherlett Creek channel
- Restore flow through Camp Lake and to lower Sherlett Creek on completion
 - Returns Sherlett Creek flow pattern to pre-mining state

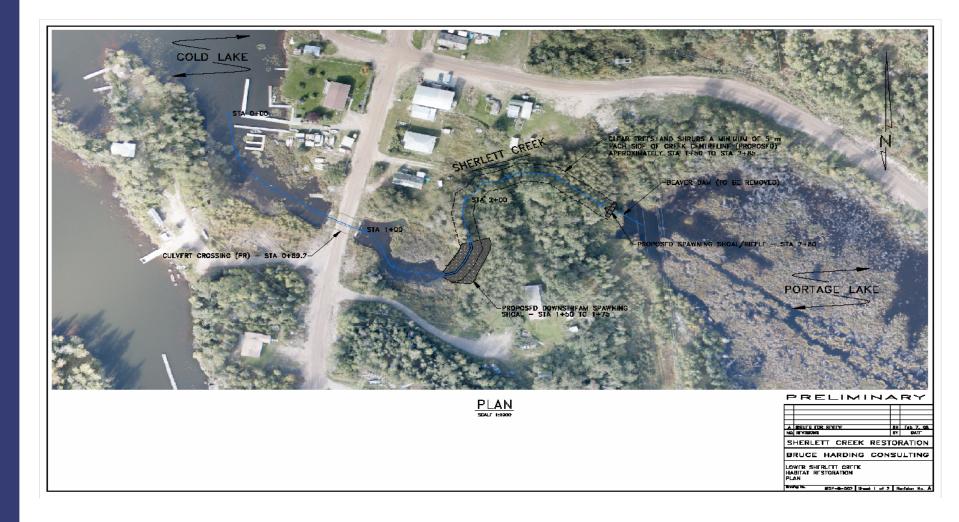


Sherlett Creek Diversion





Sherlett Creek Restoration



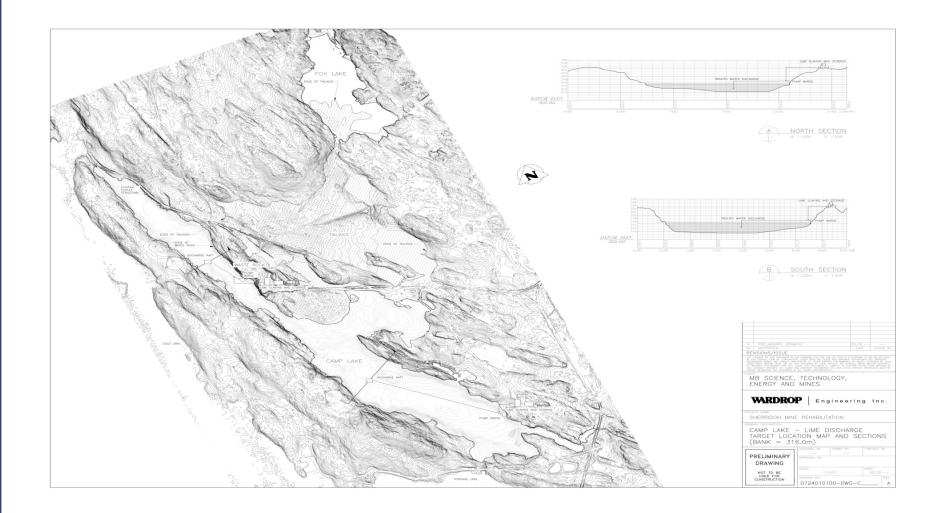


Plan B Details

- Neutralize Camp Lake
 - Prior to and during tailings relocation
 - Eliminates acid load and further reduces metal load to Kississing Lake from Camp L. during reclamation
 - Important for success of tailings relocation
 - Short term (<5 years) need for periodic treatment postrelocation



Neutralizing Camp Lake





Plan B Details

Tailings Relocation

- Dredging, water monitor, and mechanical methods
 - Sequenced with S basin sediment dredging to minimize rehandling
- Most tailings neutralized during relocation
- Some tailings also covered with diffusion barrier
- Planned as a 3 year process
- Upland reclamation and re-vegetation progress as tailings moved



Moving Tailings - Water Monitor





Working Around Trees



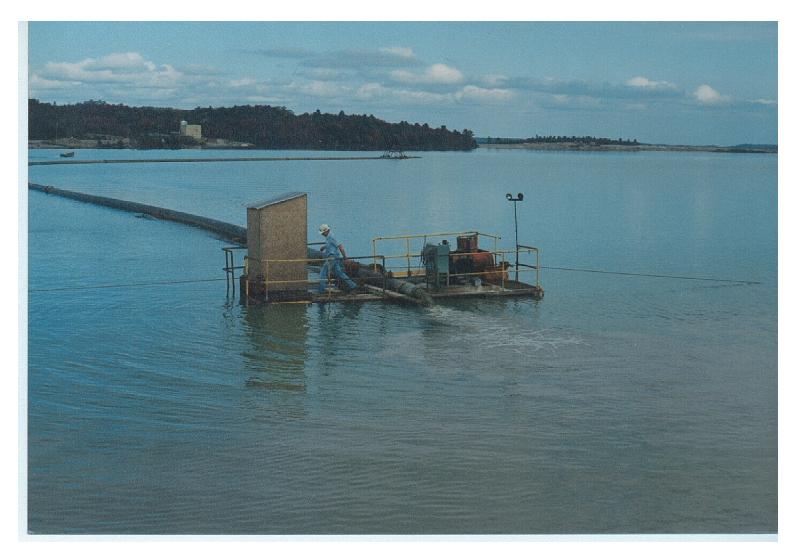


Dredging





Tailings Pumped to Lake





Mechanical Relocation





Tailings Relocation – Stage 1





Tailings Relocation – Stage 2





Tailings Relocation – Stage 3





Dredging Complete





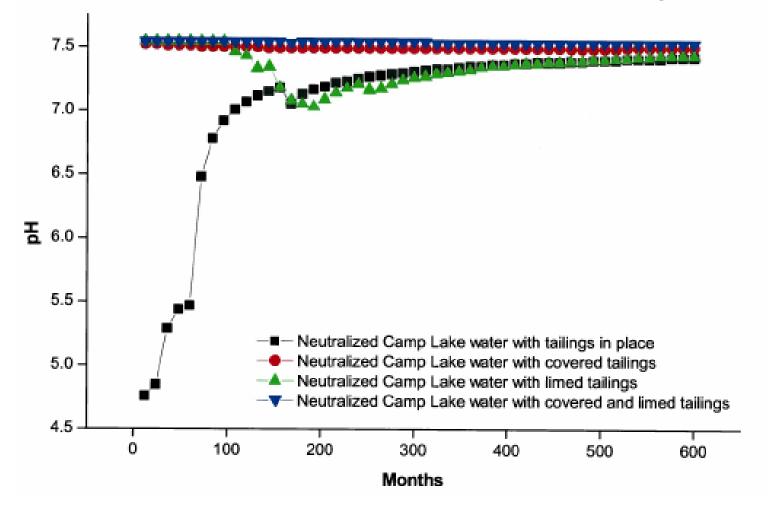
Camp Lake - Completion





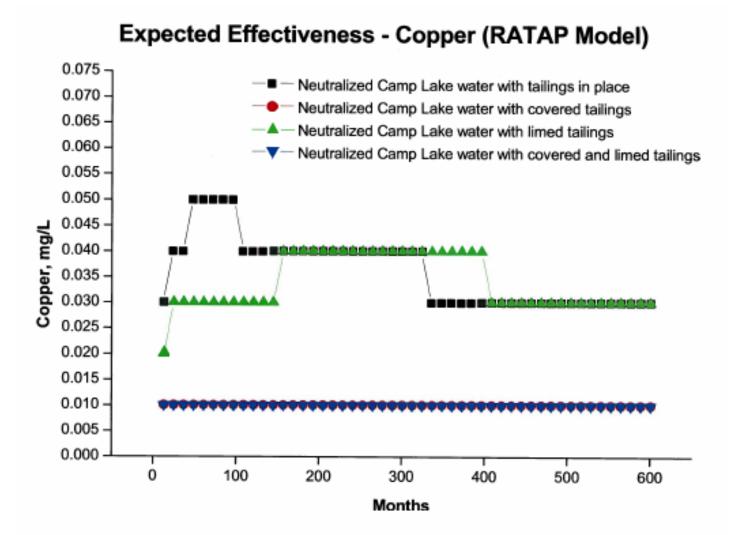
Camp Lake – Post Reclamation

Expected Effectiveness - pH (RATAP Model)





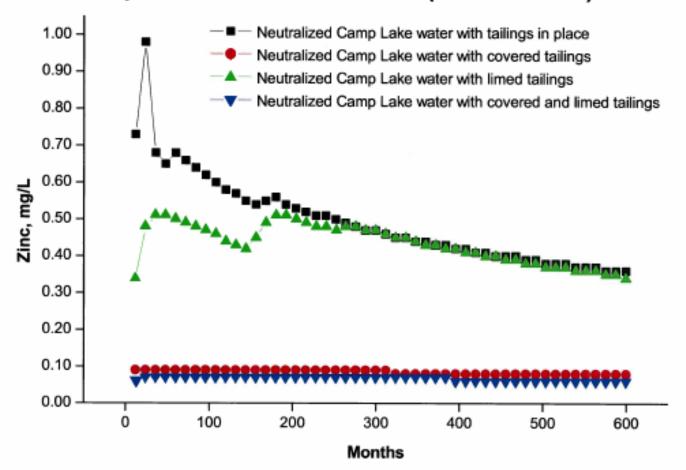
Camp Lake – Post Reclamation





Camp Lake – Post Reclamation

Expected Effectiveness - Zinc (RATAP Model)





Schedule

- Lower Sherlett Creek Restoration
 - Completed fall 2008
- Sherlett Creek Diversion
 - Winter 2008/2009 (tender available shortly)
- Camp Lake Neutralization
 - Start spring 2009
 - Continue through project
- Tailings Relocation/Lake Dredging
 - Start summer 2009
 - Continue through 2011
- Upland Reclamation
 - Start summer 2010
 - Complete fall 2012
- Monitoring
 - Started
 - Continue through project and periodically thereafter



Questions?

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