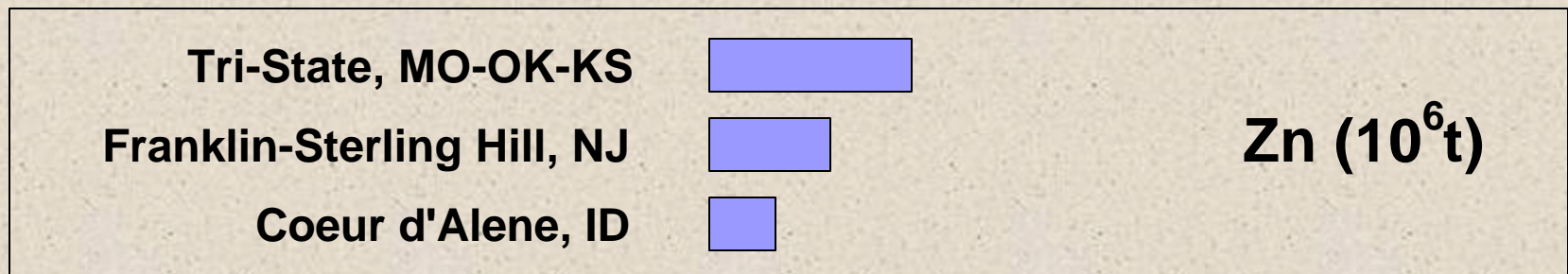
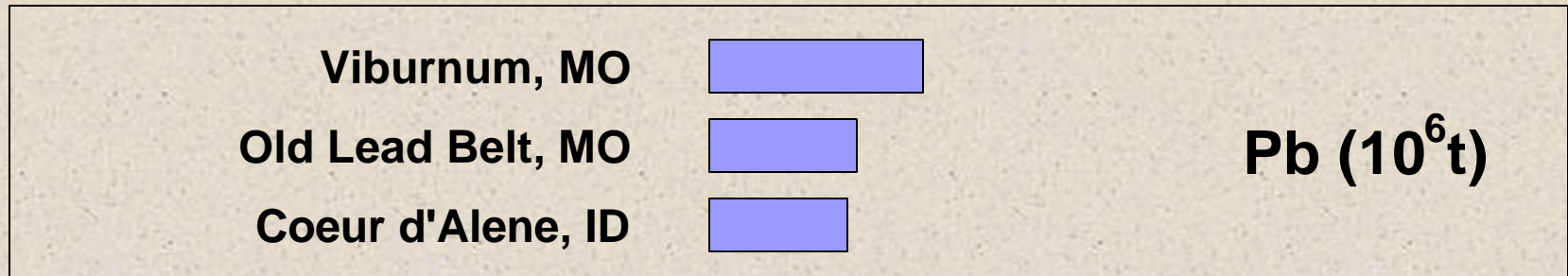
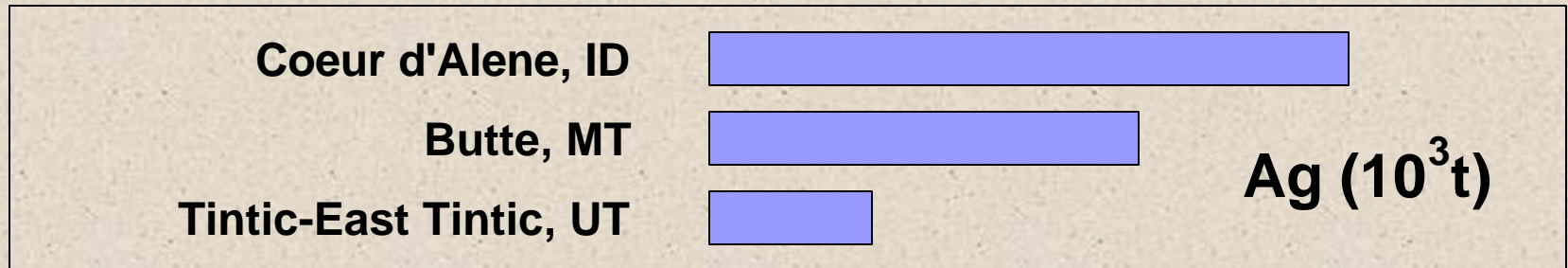


**Fate of historic metal releases  
from the Coeur d'Alene  
mining district  
Northern Idaho**

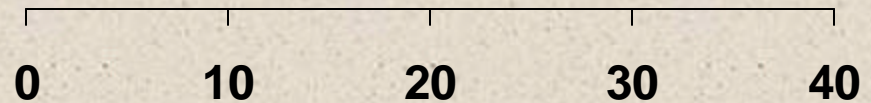
Stephen E. Box

*US Geological Survey*

# U.S. Metal Production



*From Long et al, 2000*





# Morning Mill on South Fork below Mullan --- 1915



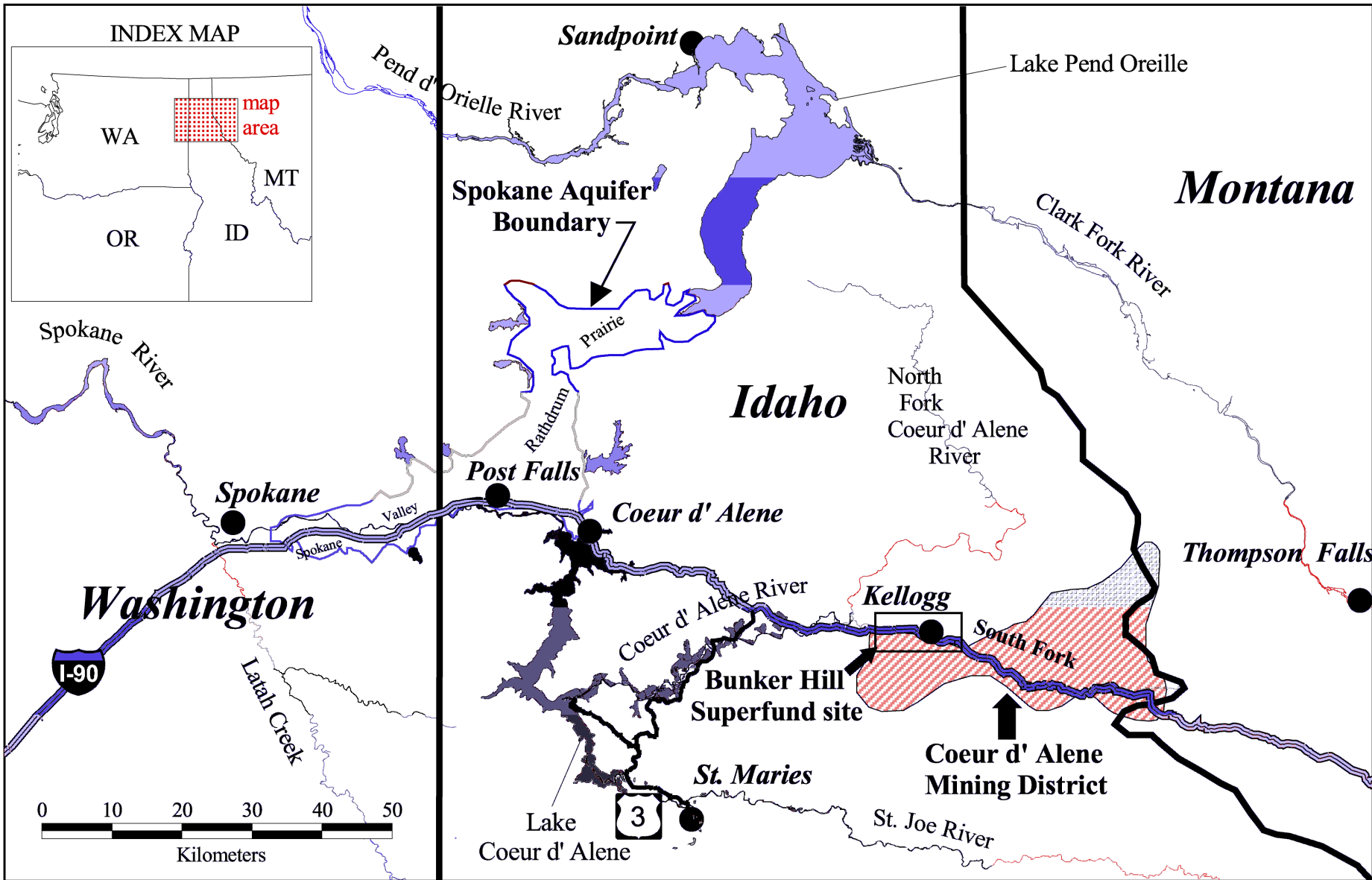


# Tailings released to streams

*(from Long, 1998)*

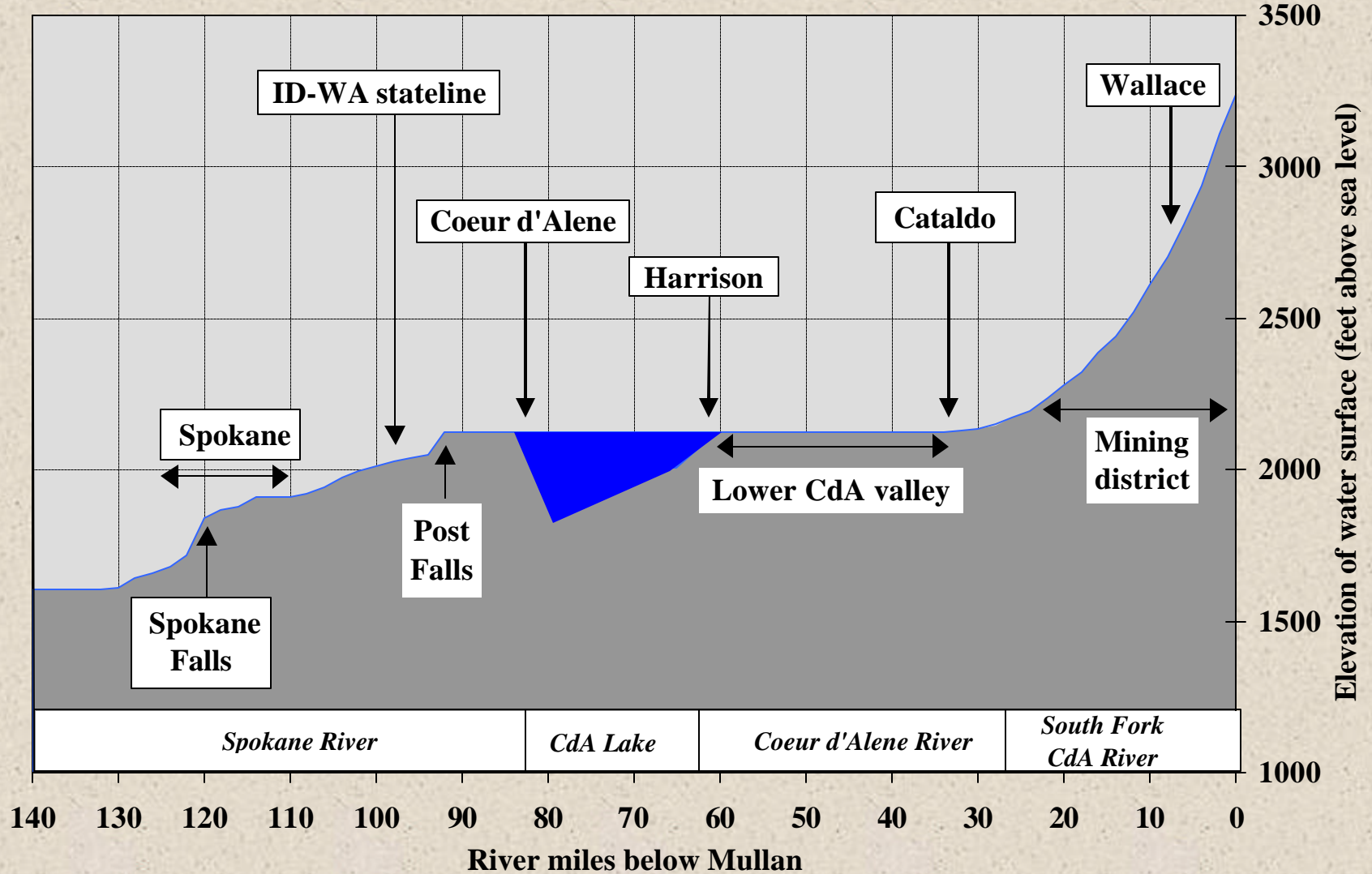
- 56 million metric tons of tailings released to streams from 1894-1968
- 0.8 million tons of lead (Pb)
- 0.65 million tons of zinc (Zn)
- Equivalent to a pile 100 km long, 50 m wide and 6 m tall with grade of 1.4% Pb and 1.1% Zn





WEST

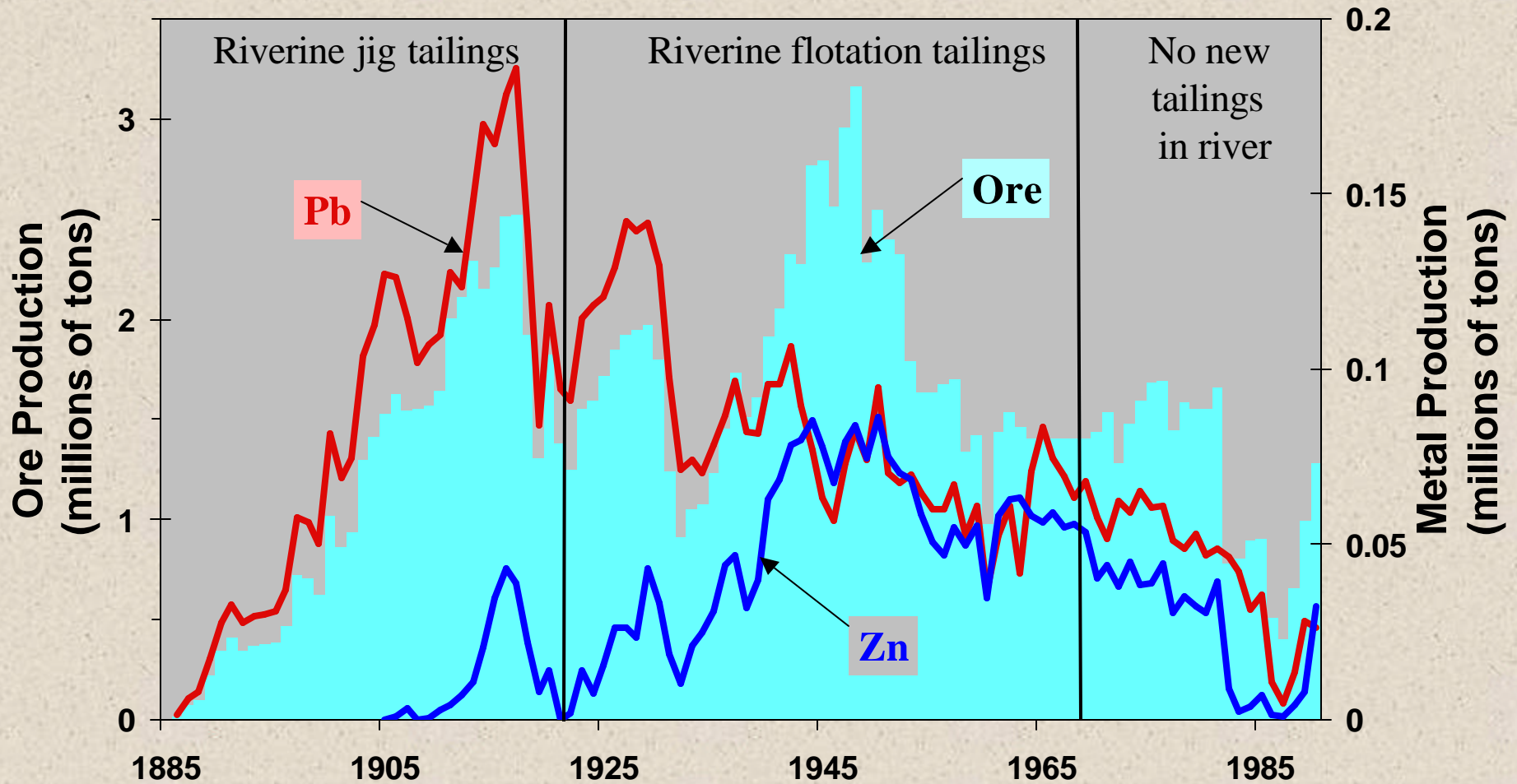
EAST



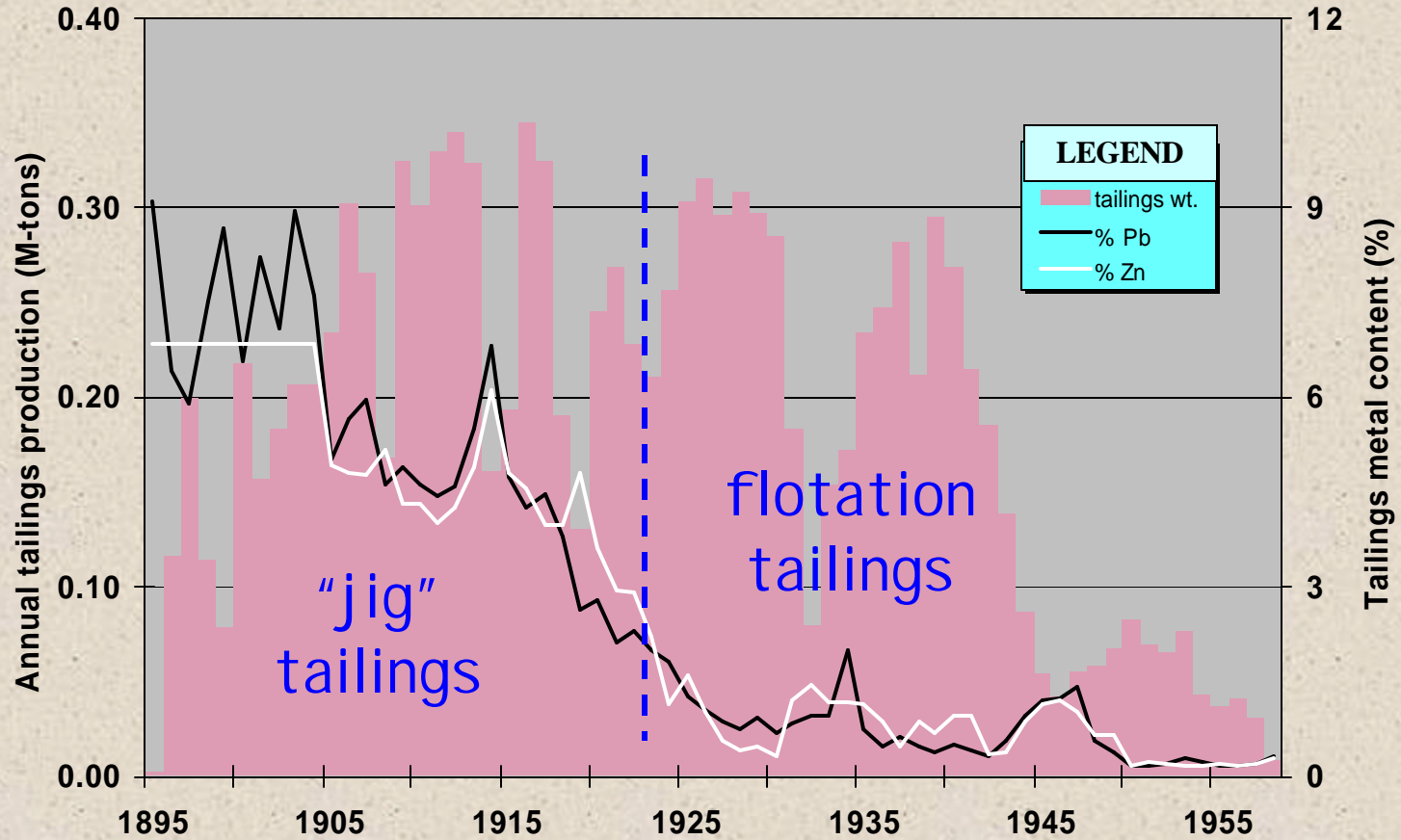
Longitudinal profile of Coeur d'Alene-Spokane River drainage



# Annual production in the CdA Mining District 1885-1990

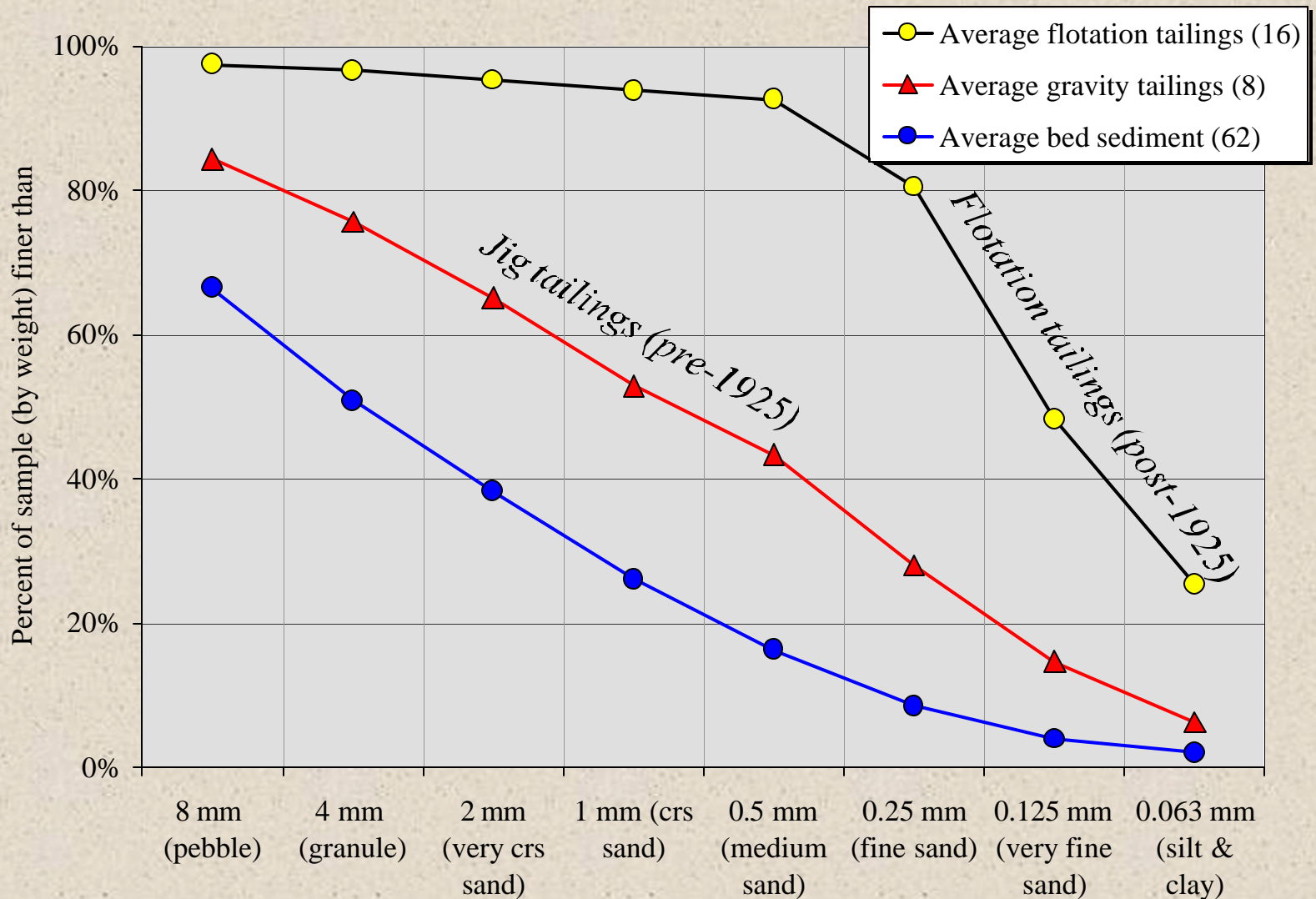


# Annual tailings production Morning mill 1895-1958





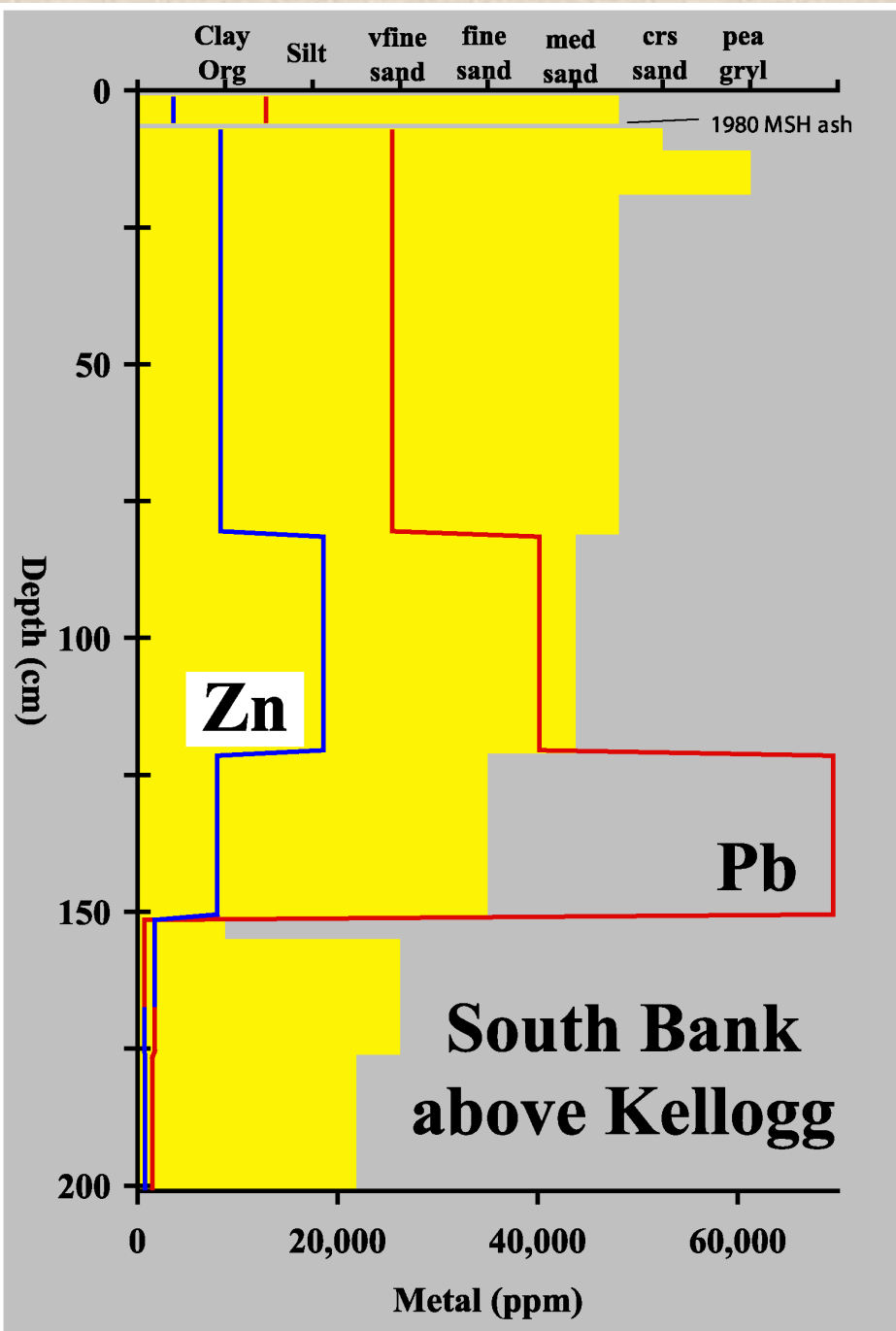
Gravity (“jig”) tailings range from pebble to clay-sized, while flotation tailings mostly range from fine sand to clay-sized



# Osburn: Peak of December, 1933 Flood

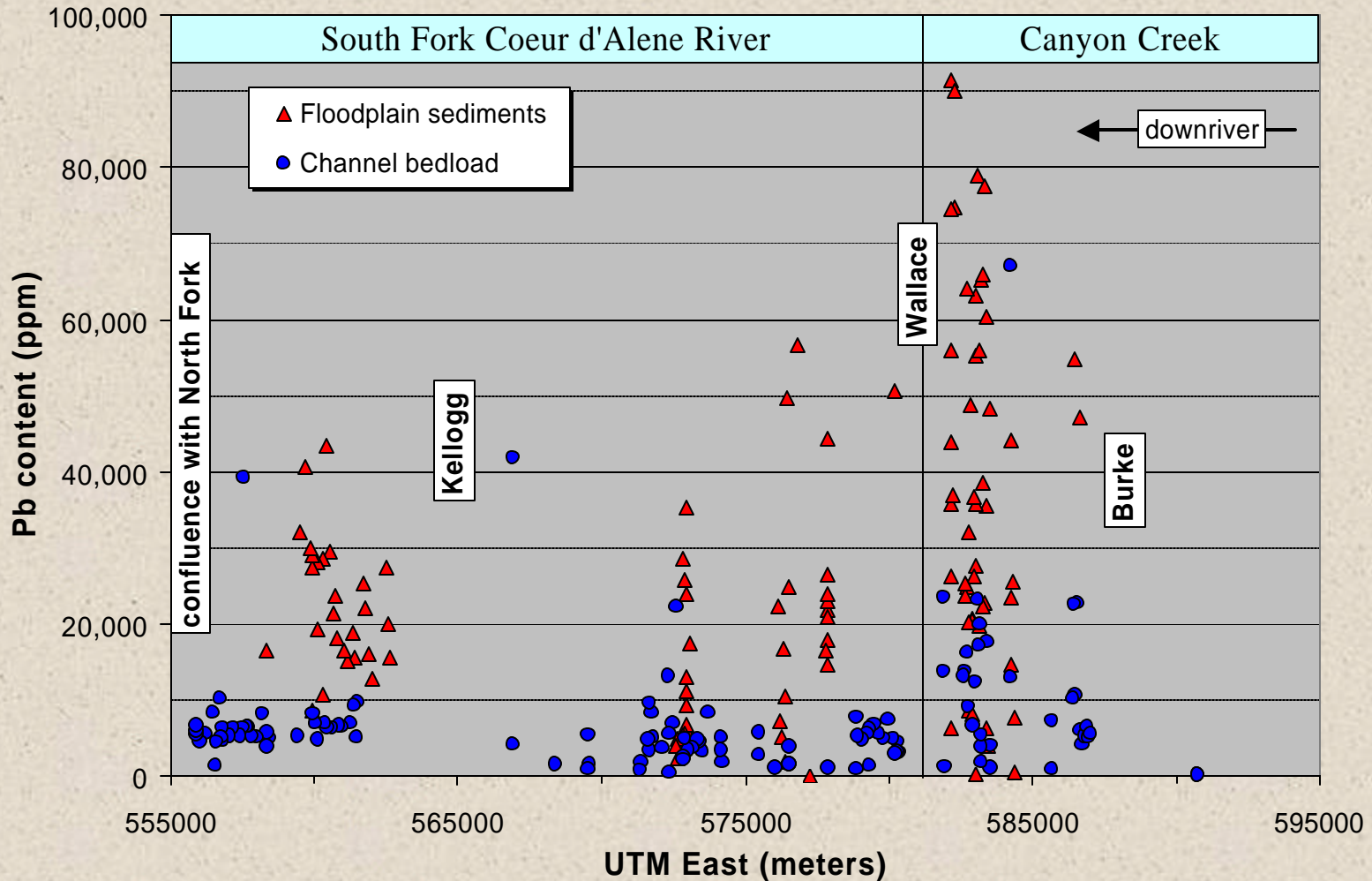




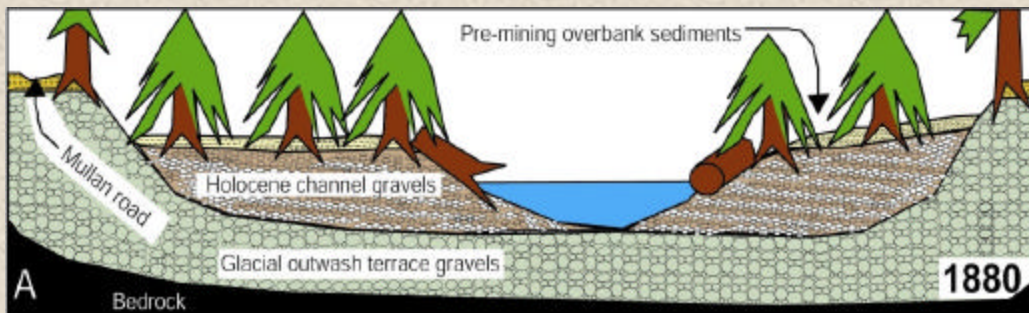


Floodplain section  
aggraded with jig-tailings  
with extremely high  
metal contents

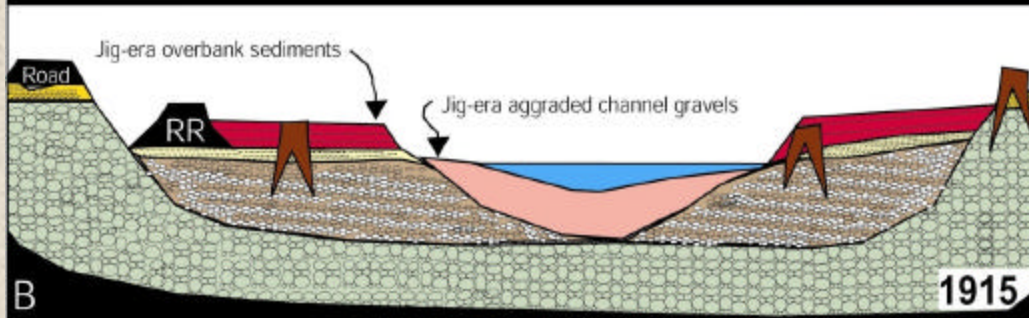
# Pb content of floodplain sediments vs channel bedload on Canyon Ck and South Fork



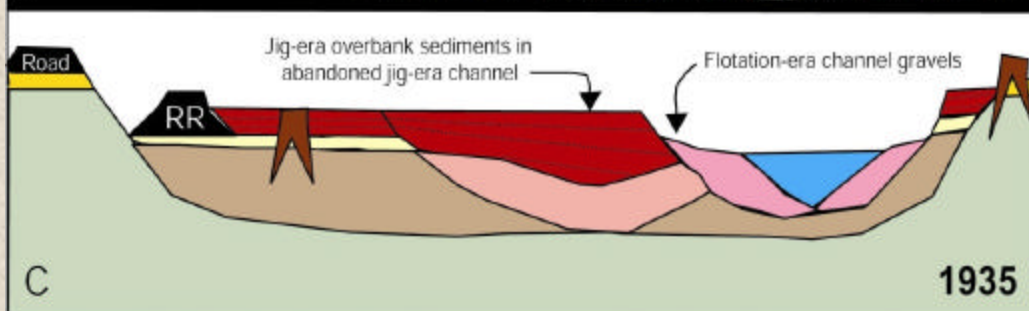




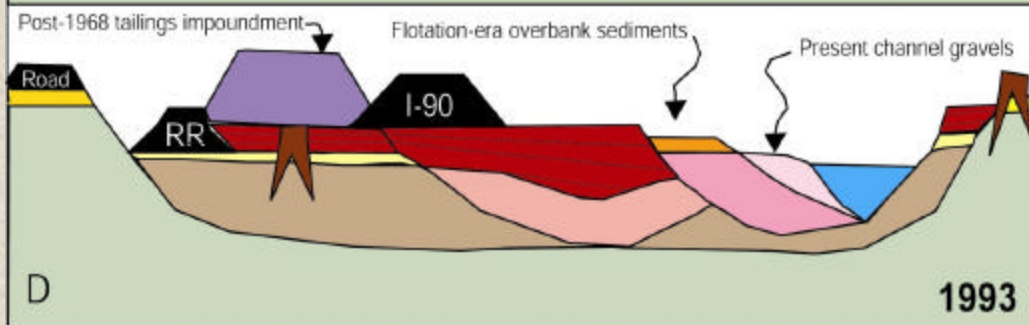
Valley cross-section before mining began.



Coarse jig tailings clog channel and aggrade floodplain.



Fine flotation tailings allow re-deepening of channel and abandonment of floodplain.



Cessation of riverine tailings dumping and highway construction narrow channel.

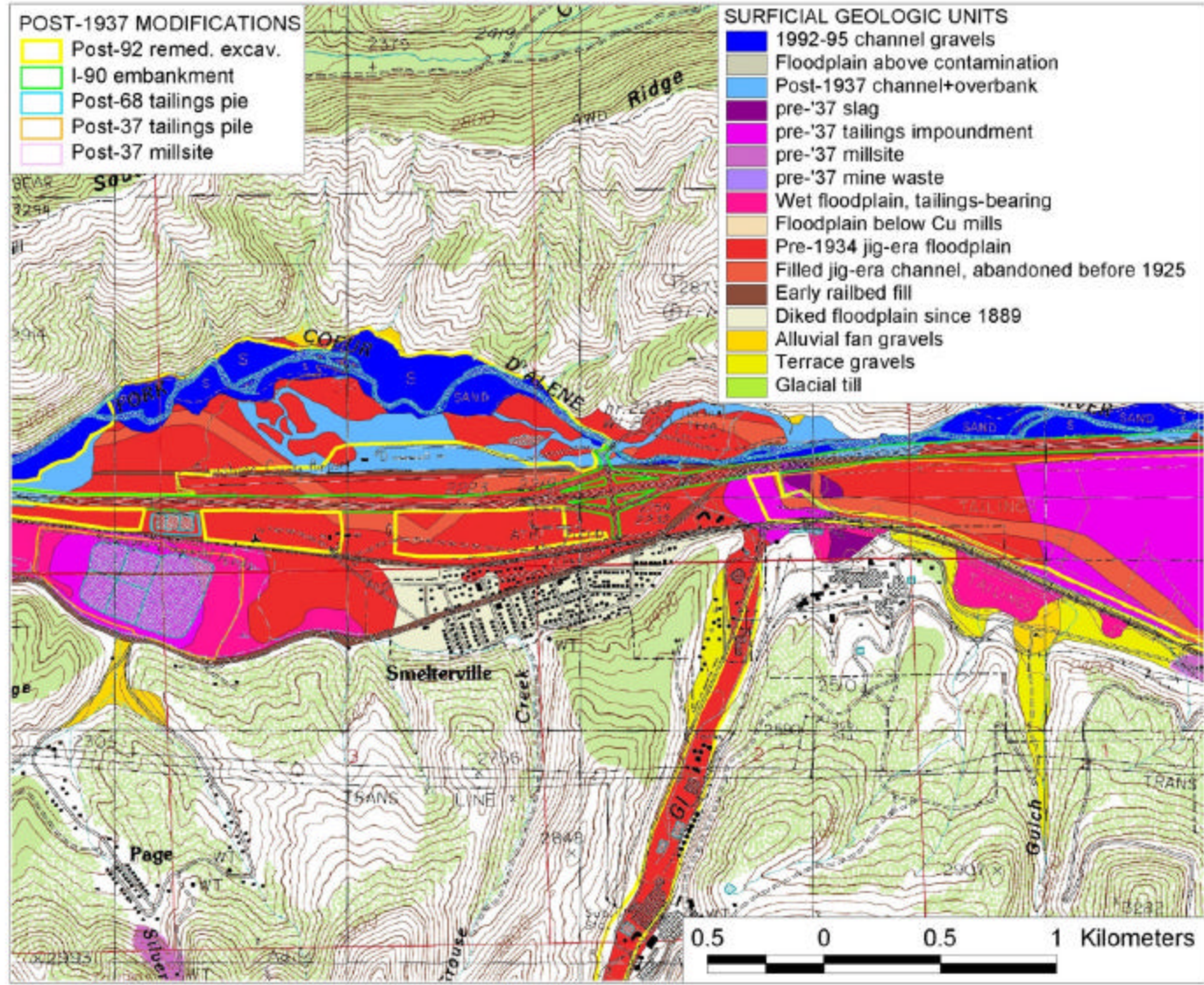


**POST-1937 MODIFICATIONS**

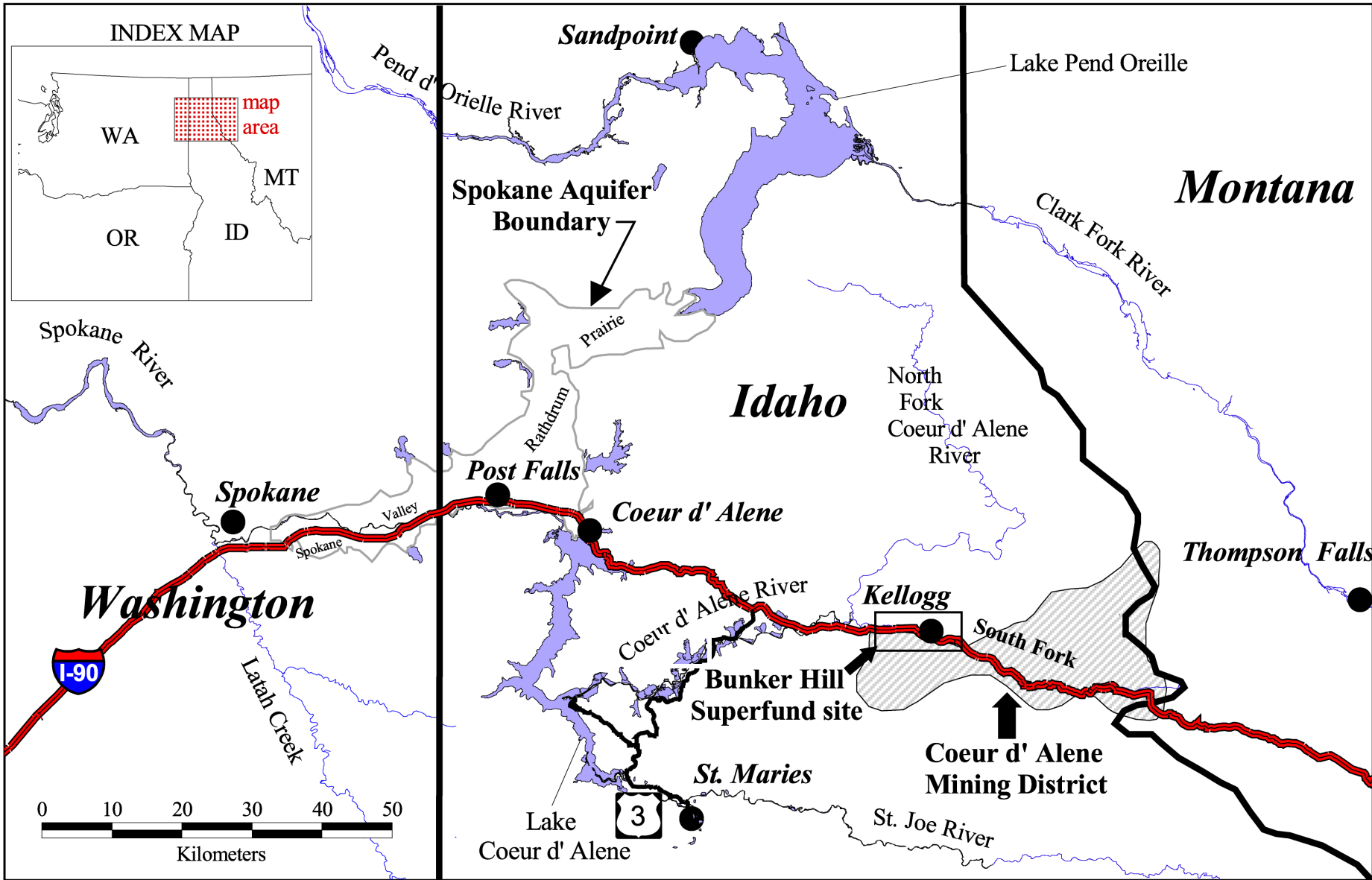
- Post-92 remed. excav.
- I-90 embankment
- Post-68 tailings pie
- Post-37 tailings pile
- Post-37 millsite

**SURFICIAL GEOLOGIC UNITS**

- 1992-95 channel gravels
- Floodplain above contamination
- Post-1937 channel+overbank
- pre-'37 slag
- pre-'37 tailings impoundment
- pre-'37 millsite
- pre-'37 mine waste
- Wet floodplain, tailings-bearing
- Floodplain below Cu mills
- Pre-1934 jig-era floodplain
- Filled jig-era channel, abandoned before 1925
- Early railbed fill
- Diked floodplain since 1889
- Alluvial fan gravels
- Terrace gravels
- Glacial till



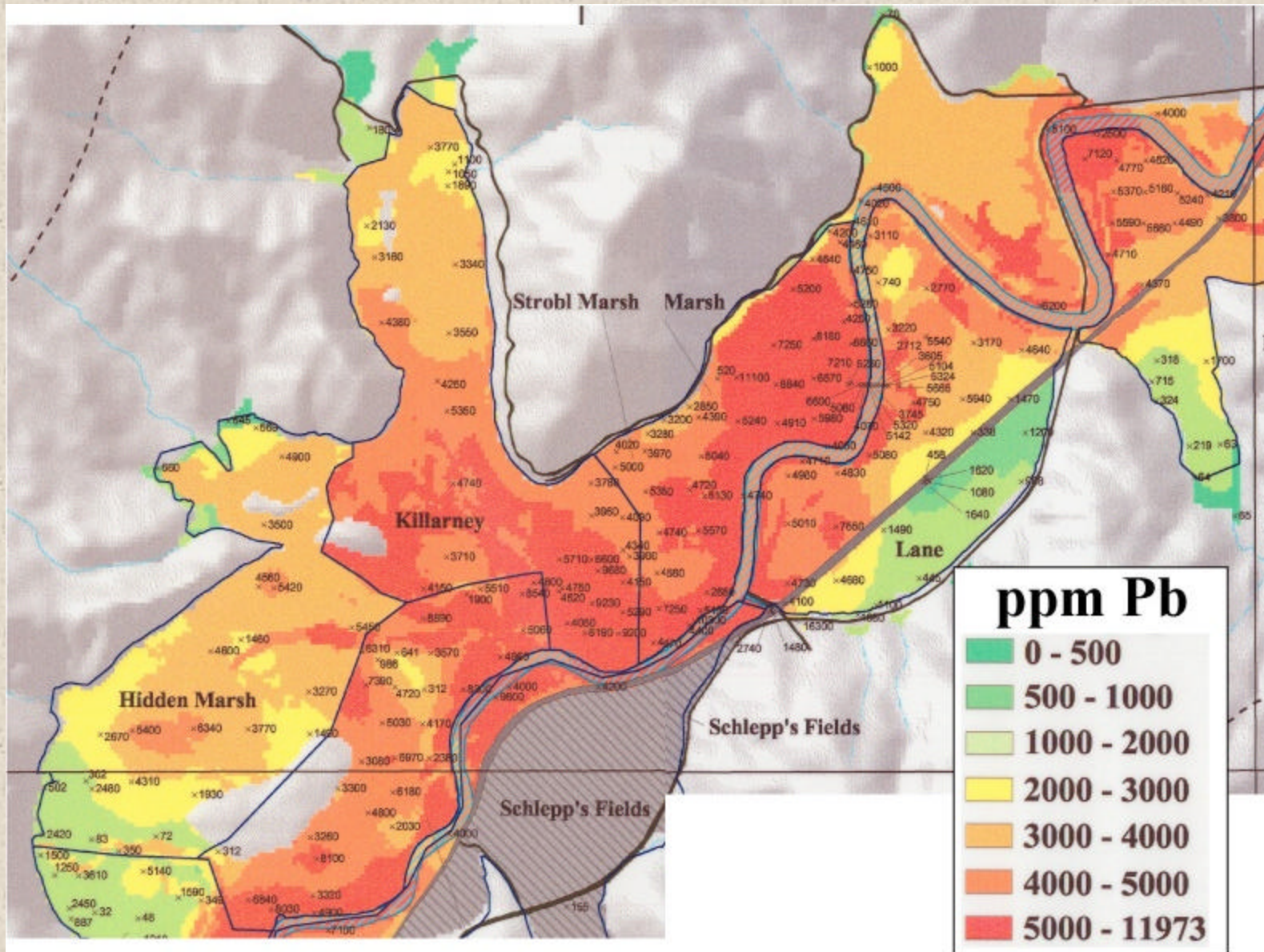




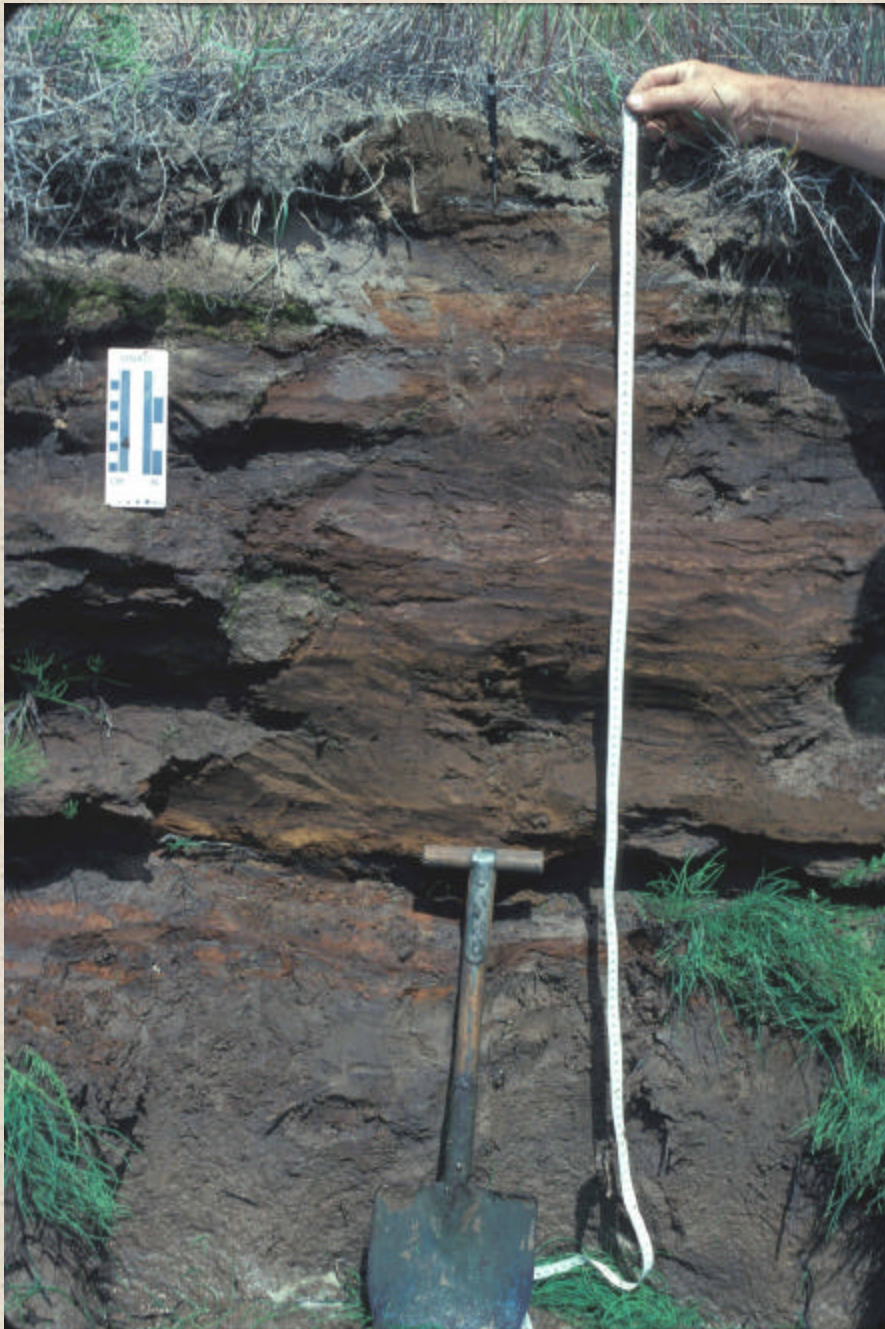




Floodplain blanketed by sediment enriched in lead (Pb)  
(background Pb concentrations about 25 ppm)



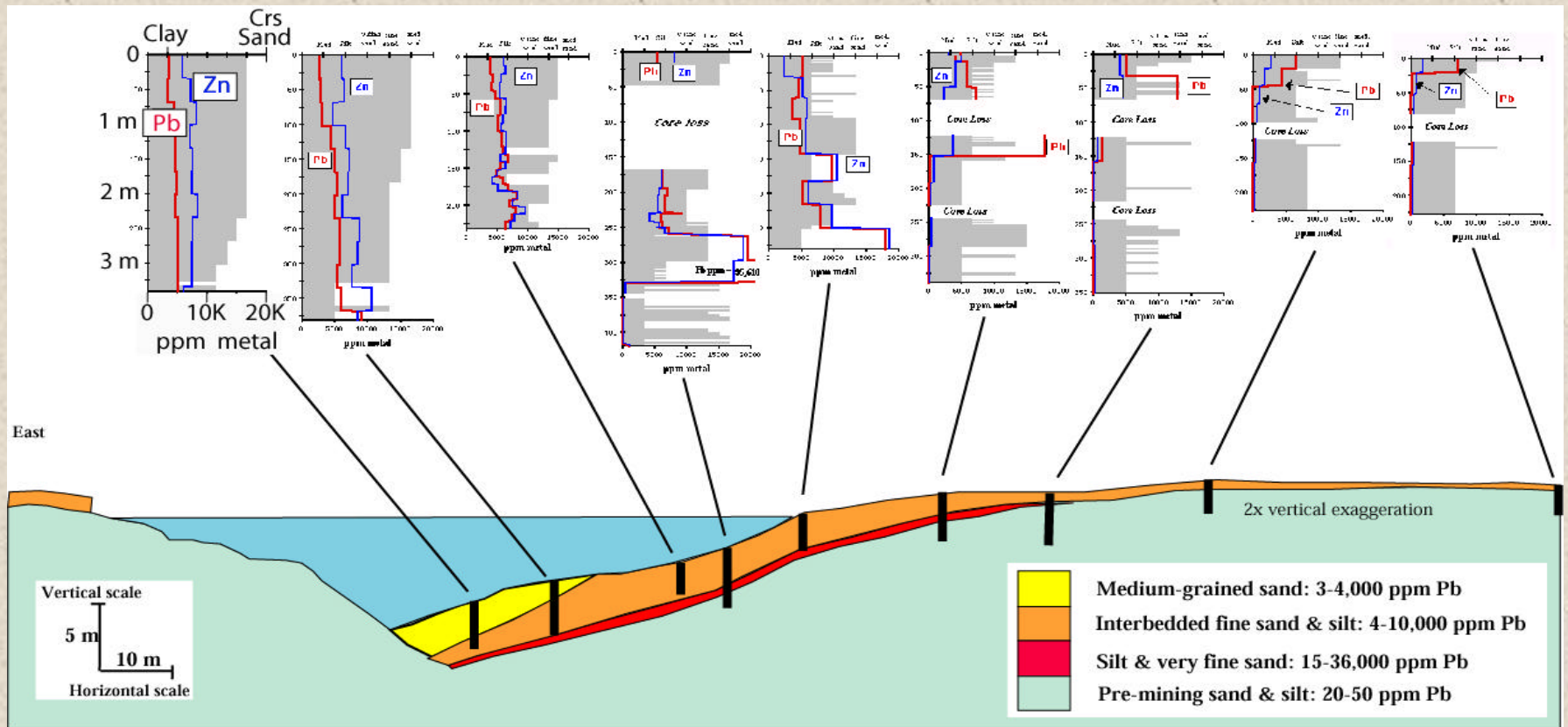




## Erosional banks of the Lower CdA River

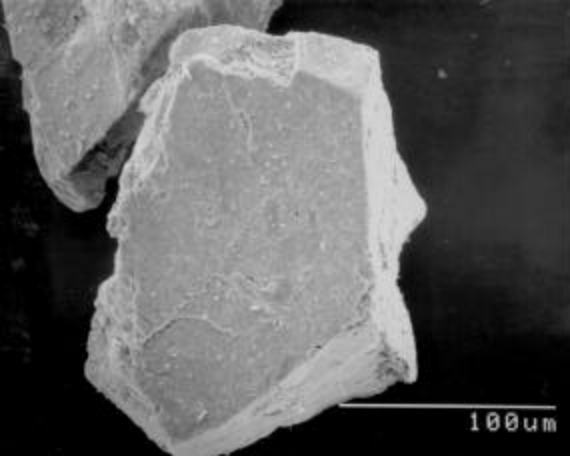
Oxidized riverbank sediments typically a meter thick and average 4000 ppm Pb. Cm-thick 1980 Mt St Helens ash at 11 cm (1993 photo).





## CdA River channel near Killarney Lake

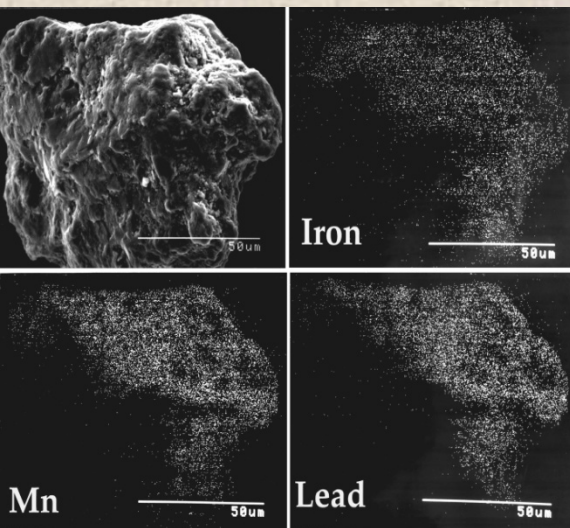
- River bed underlain by 50 m wide, 3-5 m thick wedge of Pb-rich sediment for 30 river miles
- Deposit thins to 0.5 m over natural levee



## Submerged channel sediments

Detrital sphalerite grain. Rapid burial and reduced subbottom conditions preserve original Pb and Zn sulfides from released tailings.

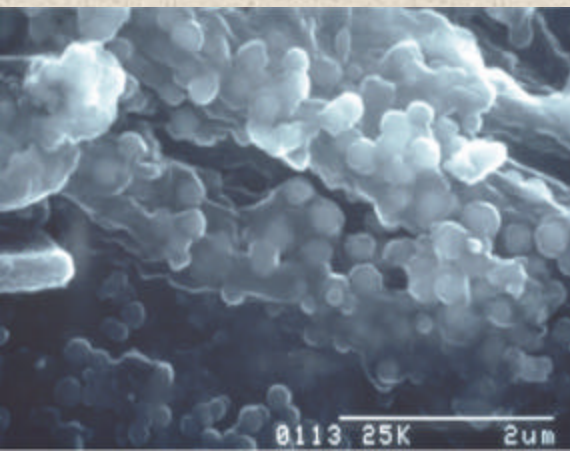
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## Subaerial floodplain sediments

Pb, Mn, Fe oxy-hydroxide coating a detrital silicate grain. Oxidation breaks down detrital sulfides. Much of Zn stays in solution and returns with groundwater to river.

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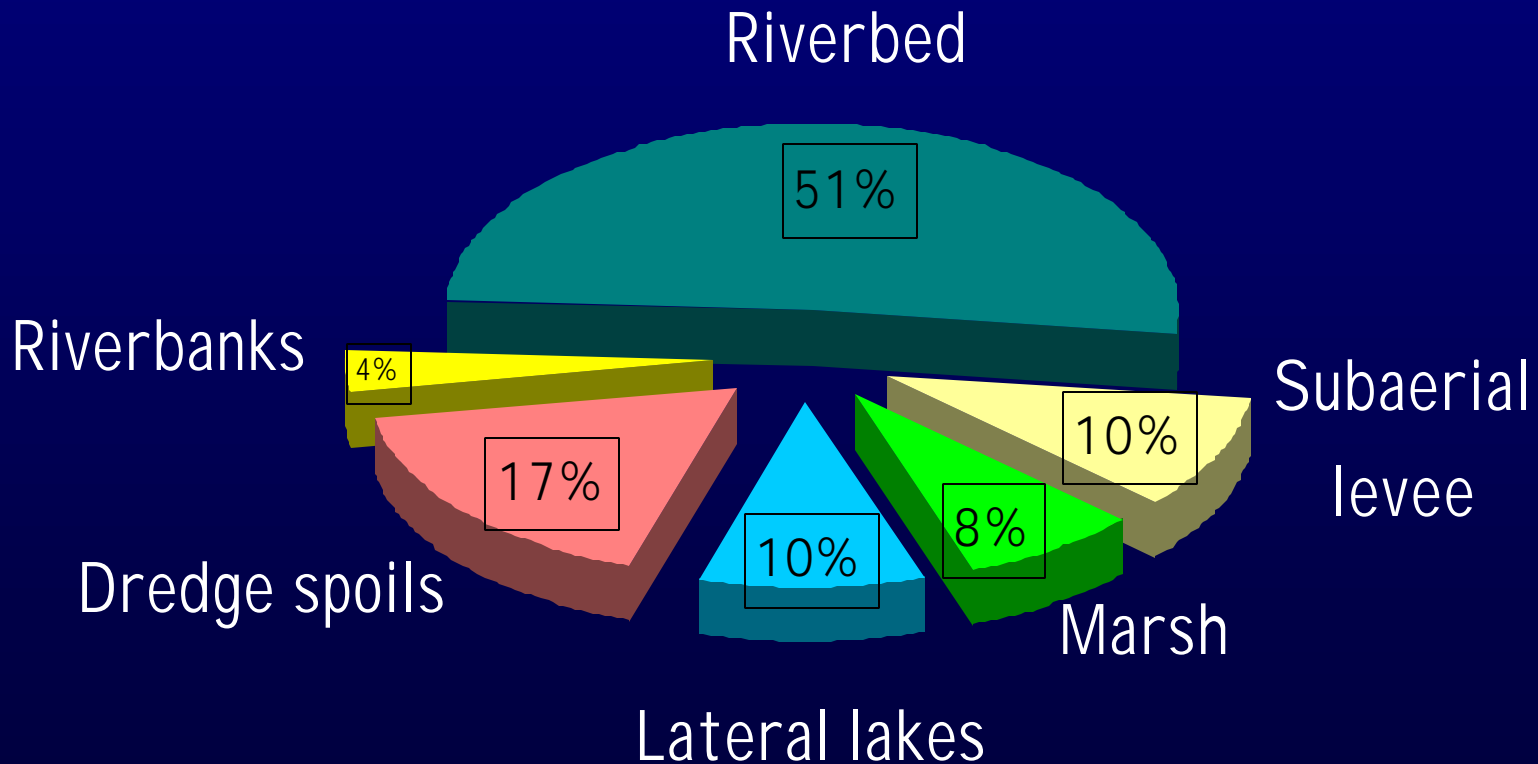


## Reduced marsh sediments

Zn-rich sulfidic nodules with organic bio-coatings. Bio-mediated reduction of oxyhydroxides to sulfides.



# Distribution of Pb by depositional environment in lower CdA valley



Spokane River

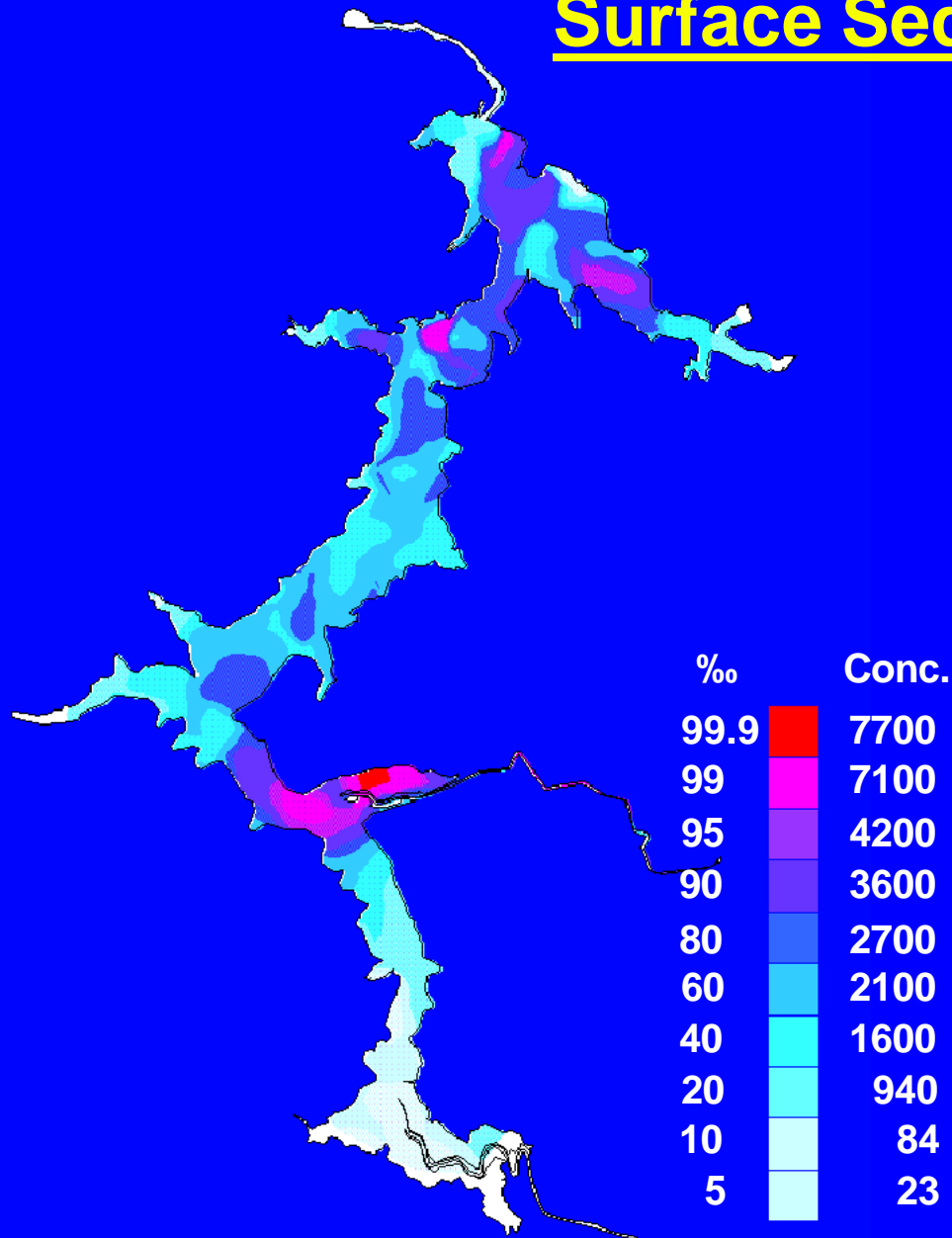
Lake Coeur d'Alene

Coeur d'Alene River





# Distribution of Lead in Lake Coeur d'Alene Surface Sediments



*(courtesy of Art Horowitz, USGS)*

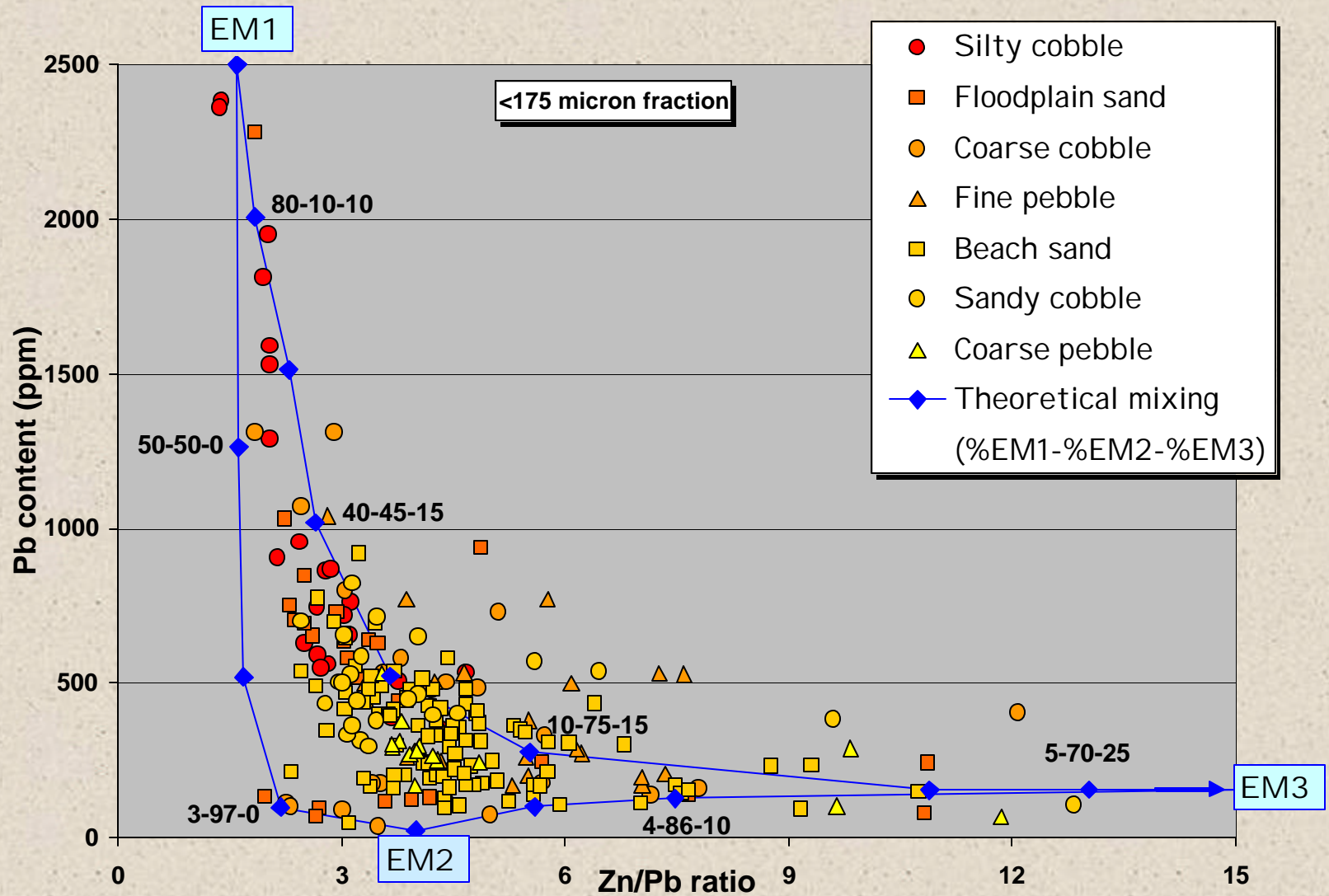


Spokane River channel: Coarse lag deposits of Quaternary glacial outburst floods. Lack of native fine sediment allows local pockets of undiluted metal-rich fines from lake-transiting sediment plumes during high-flow runoff.



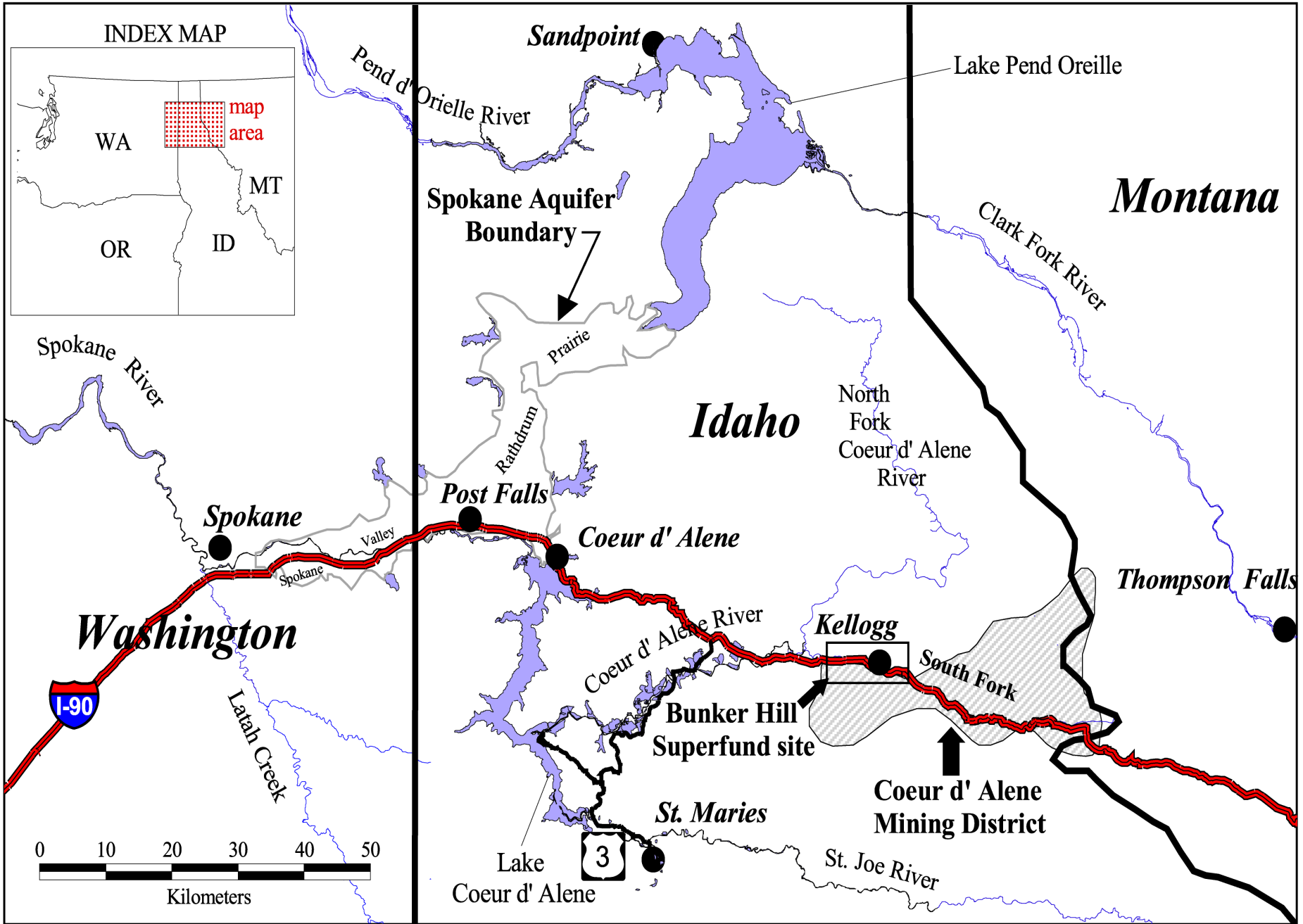
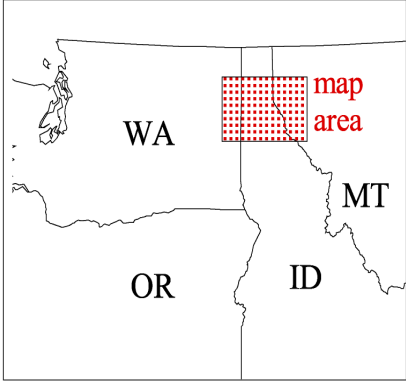


# Spokane River sediment mixing model





INDEX MAP



# Residence of Pb from released mill tailings

