

The Importance of Dewatering in Mine Design

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Mine Design, Operation and Closure Conference

Fairmont Hot Springs Resort, May 9, 2018

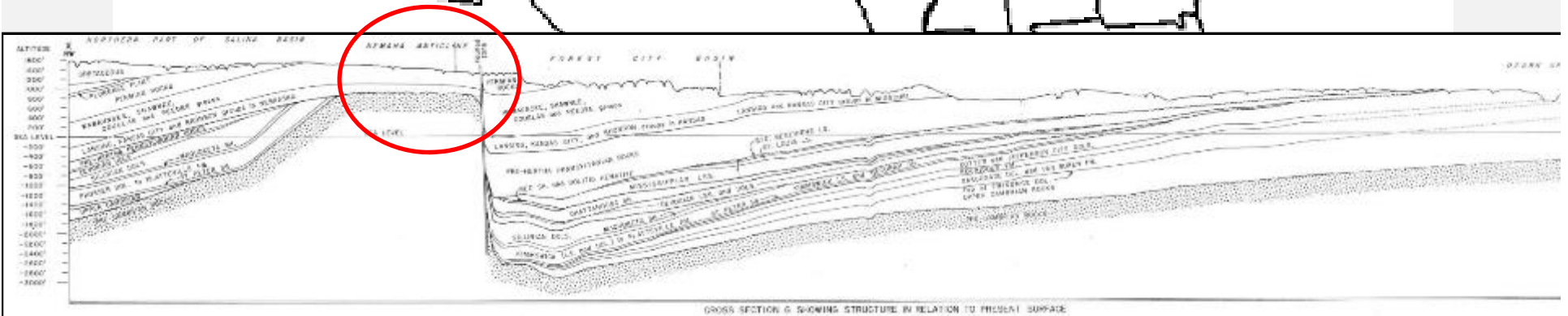
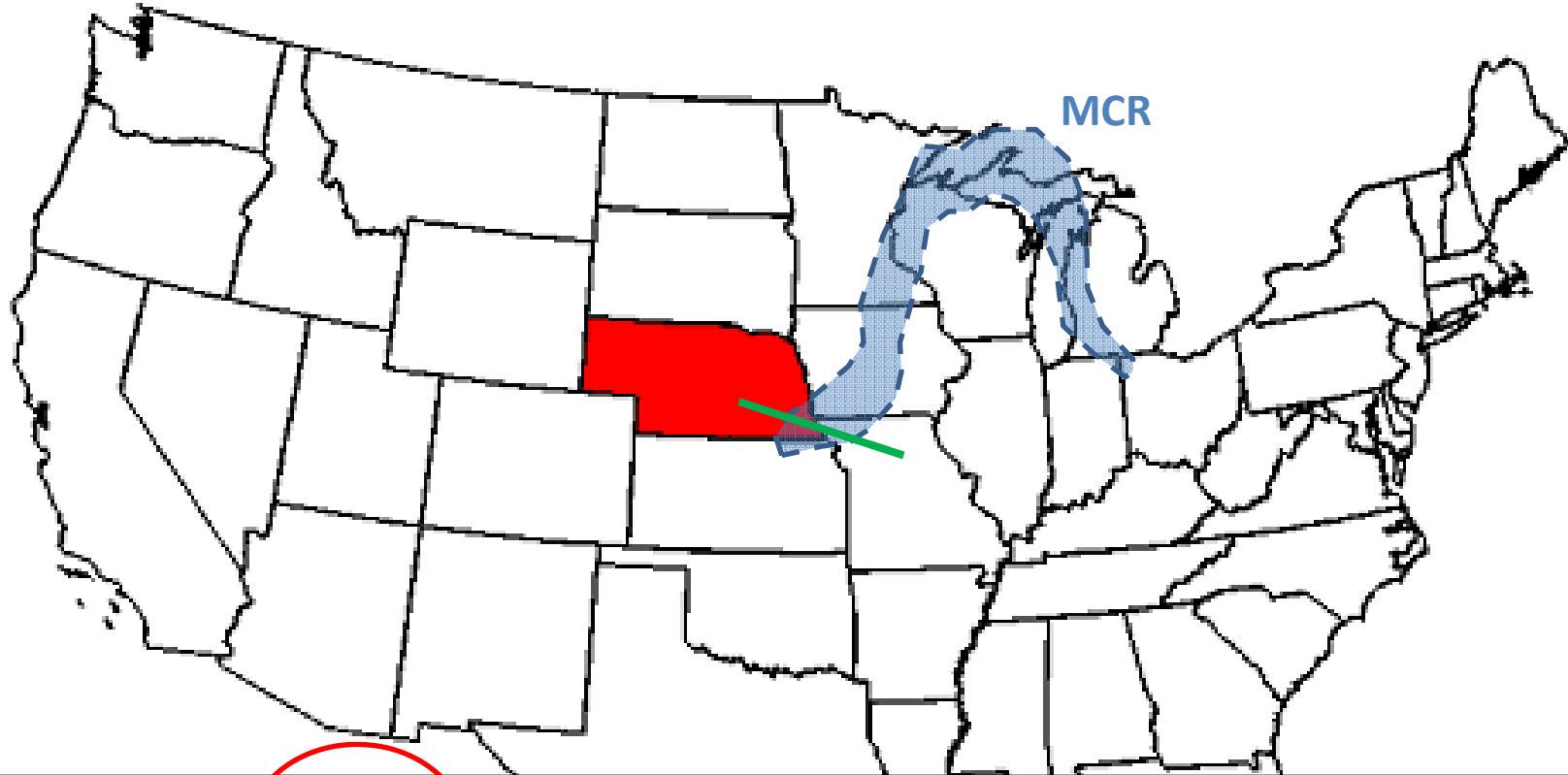
## Case Study:

- Hydrogeology work flow for a Feasibility Study
- Expectations vs. Findings
- Relationship between the Technical Economic Model and dewatering work





**Goal: Advance Nb project to Feasibility Level in 10 months**





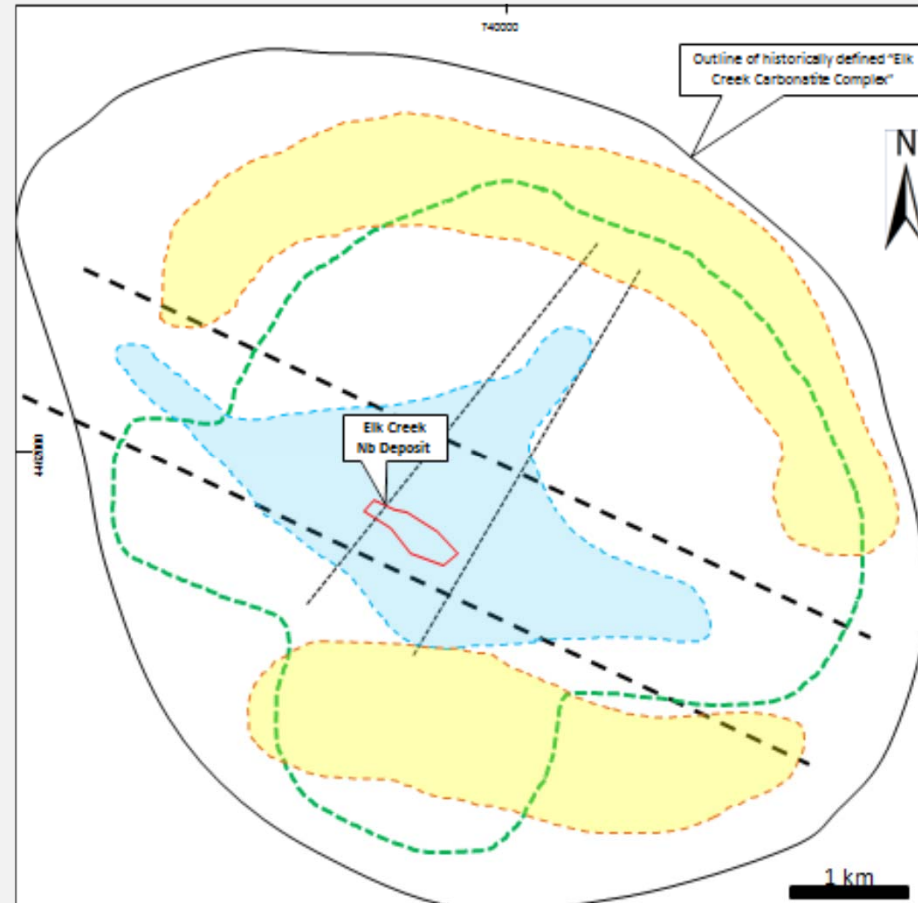
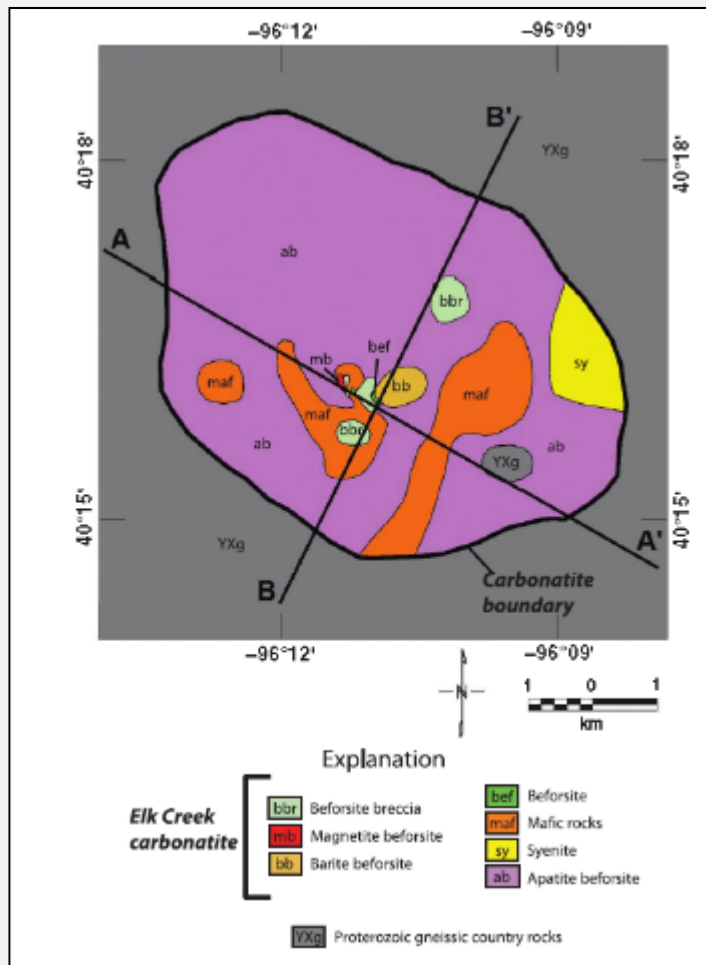
Till (0 to 30m)

Limestone & Shale (30 – 200m) – Pennsylvanian

Carbonatite (200 – 950m) - Cambrian



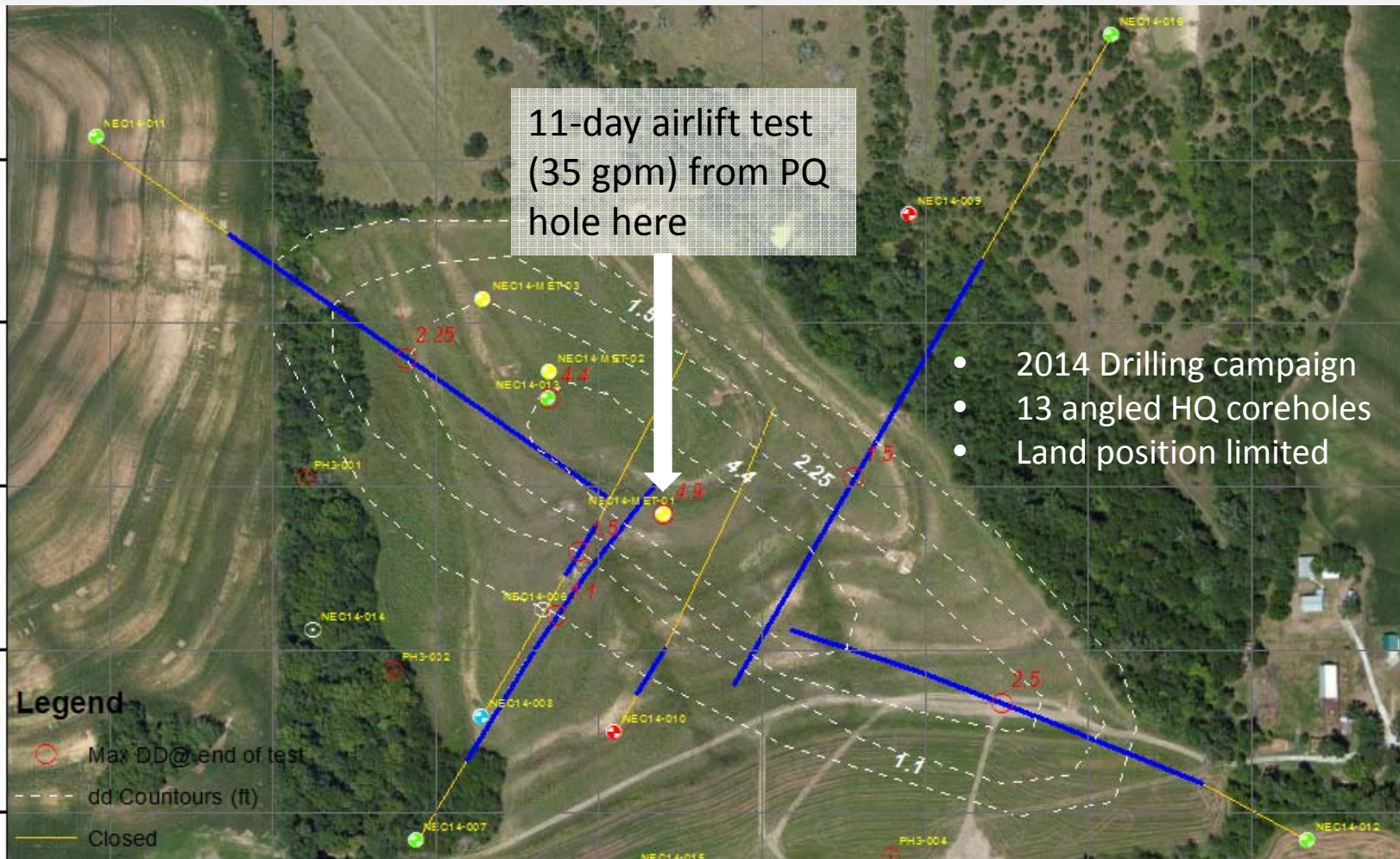
## Geology beneath Mississippian Limestone:

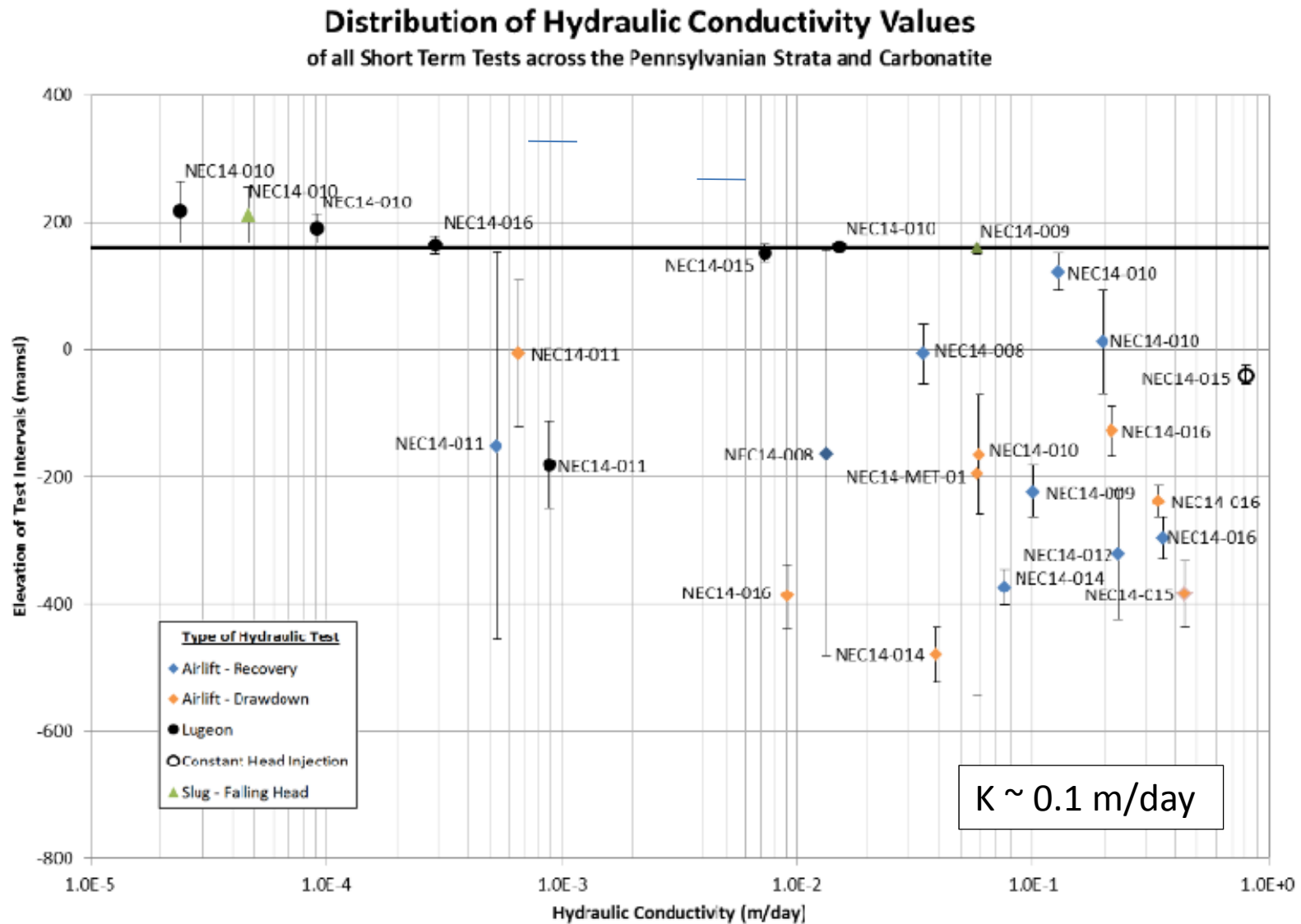


Geological map outline of the project area (provided by the client). Syenite (yellow); Beforsite (blue). Deposit outline in green. Dotted straight lines are magnetic lineaments. From Elk Creek Structural Report.



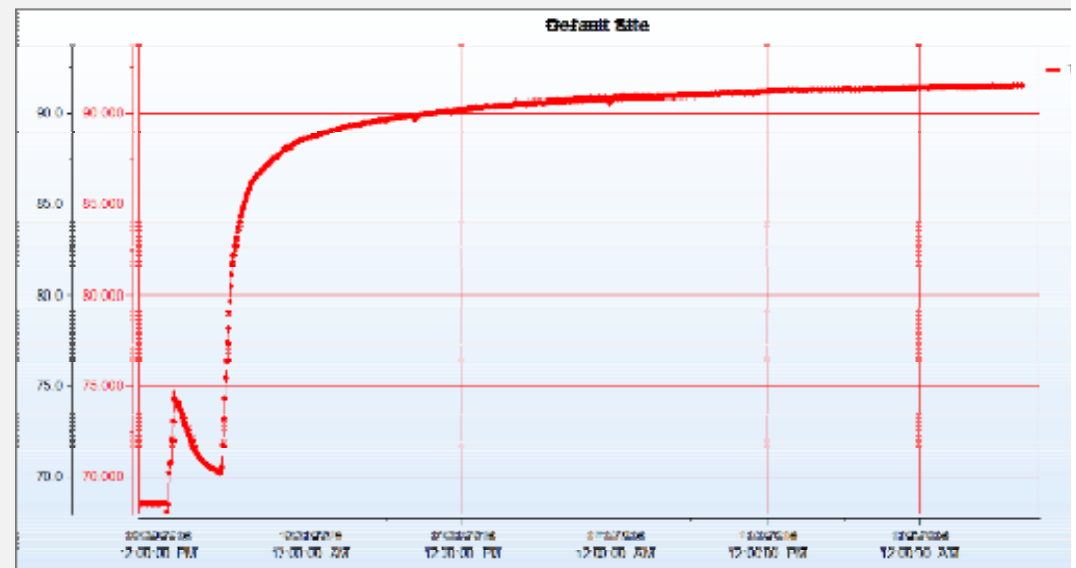
## 2014 Field Program:







drill hole	Aqueous concentration (mg/l)				Comment
	Chloride	Iron (total)	Sodium (total)	Sulfate	
NEC14-006	755	15.6	597	320	full open borehole
NEC14-007	5200	10.65	3733	1670	full open borehole
NEC14-008	3520	0.46	2350	736	shallow completion
NEC14-014	10300	7.85	6158	1410	Packer-isolated - deep
NEC14-015	10500	4.34	5937	1400	Packer-isolated - deep
Met-01	10300	1.57	7357	1400	open borehole after 5 days of pumping.



## Conclusions after ~5 months of Field Work :

- Water Levels are consistently low in carbonatite
  - ✓ In equilibrium with something distant.
  - ✓ Connection to larger system?
- Hydraulic Conductivity values are relatively high to total depth of the deposit (850m)
  - ✓ Lots of water
- Water is brackish
  - ✓ Water management problem



Can we proceed with the FS?

Uncertainties:

**1. Defensible carbonatite parameters (Short term Q)**

- Is  $K_{\text{carbonatite}} > 0.1 \text{ m/day}$ ?
- Storage?

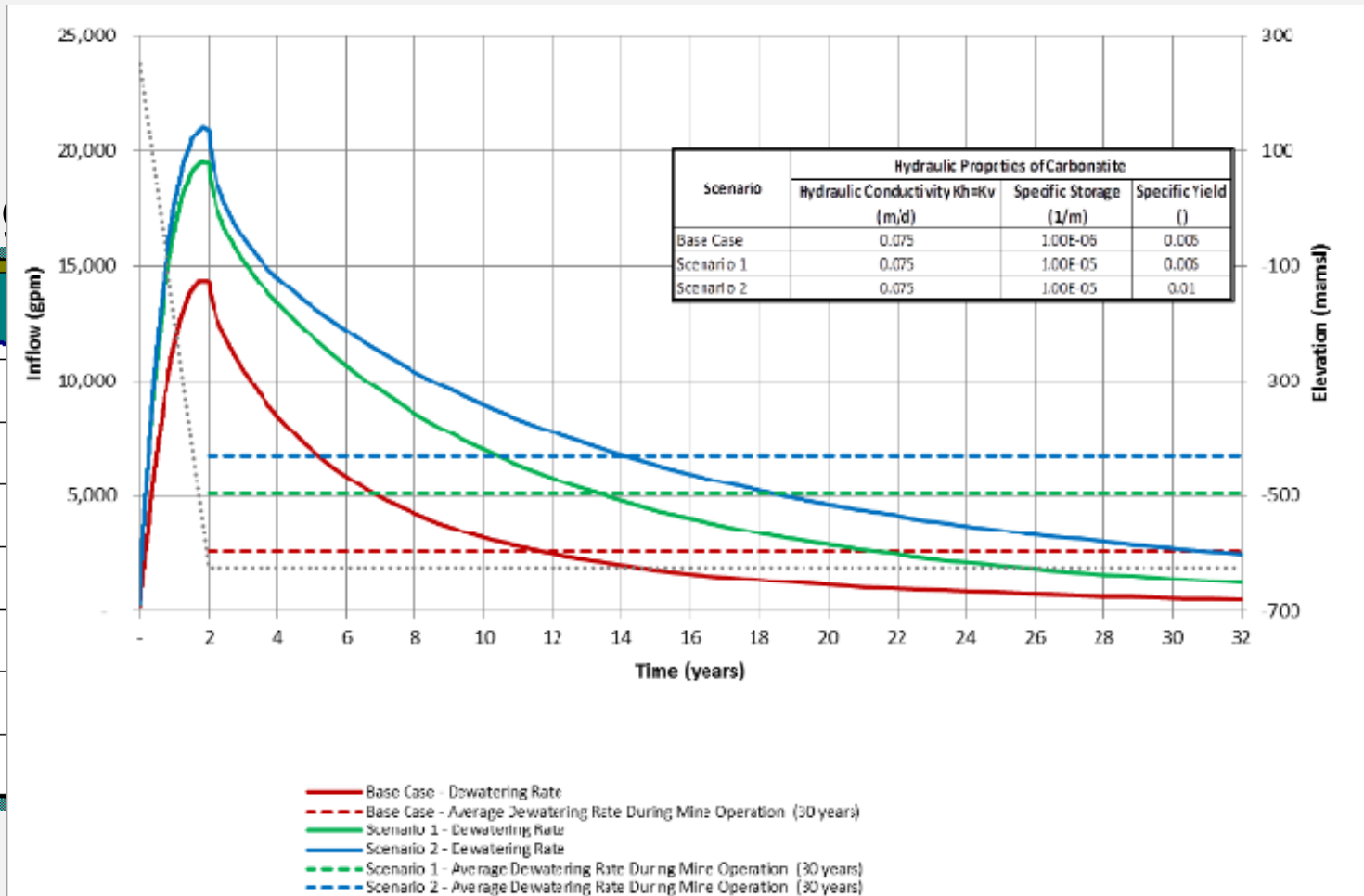
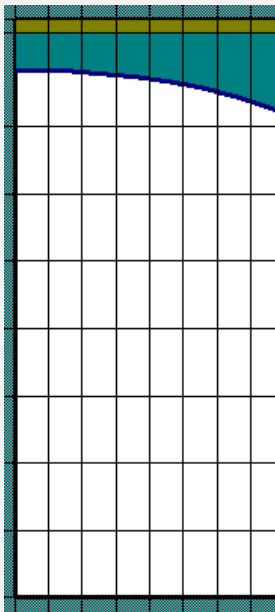
**2. Role of the Granite (Long term Q)**

- Risk 1: Overestimate costs to actively dewater the mine
  - ✓ CAPEX for drilling, well network, piping
  - ✓ O&M for electricity
- Risk 2: Overestimate water management costs
  - ✓ Cl and Na content of water elevated
  - ✓ Discharge issues or Treatment costs?



## Options:

- Modeling



- Return to the field

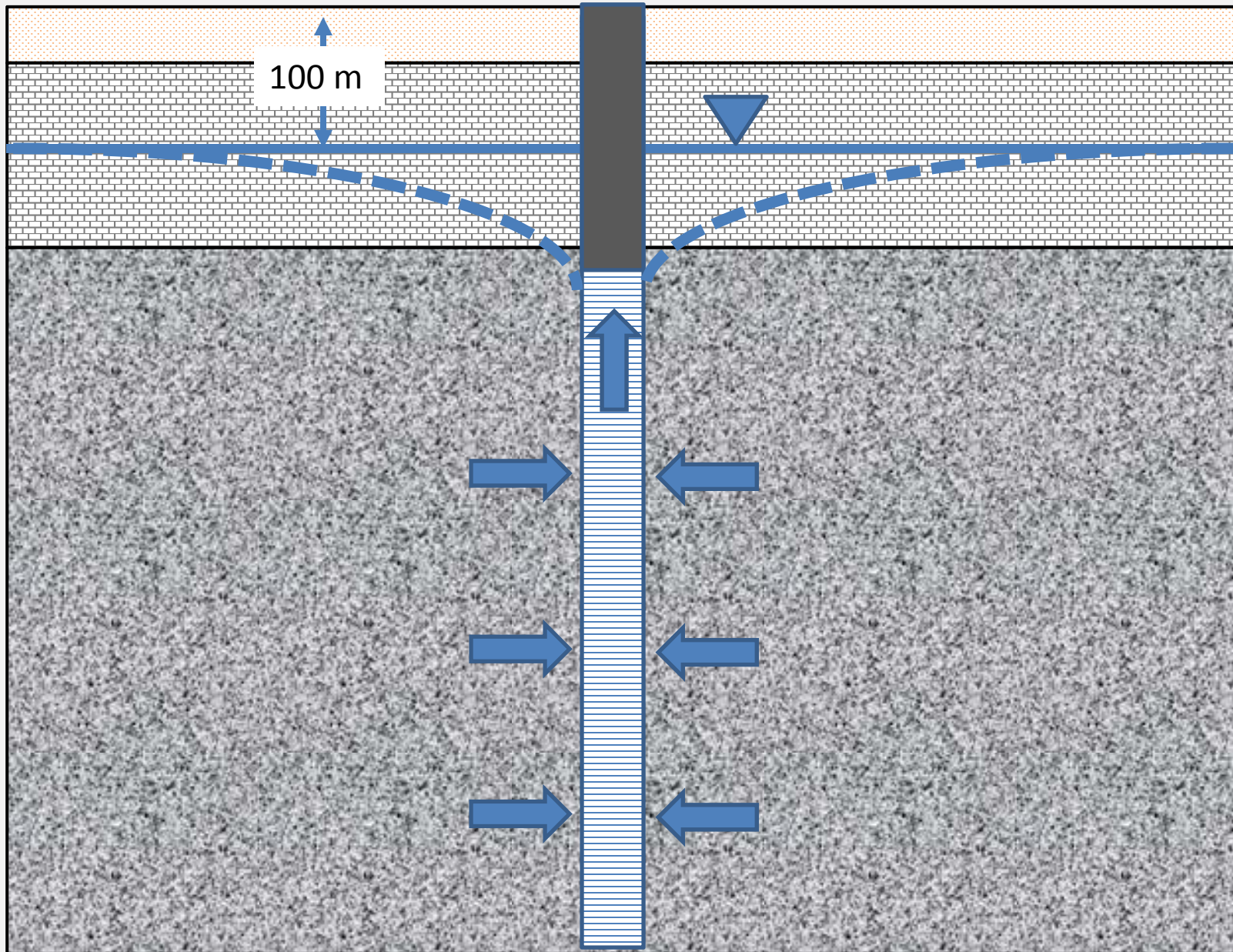
## Impose a larger stress - Look for boundary effects

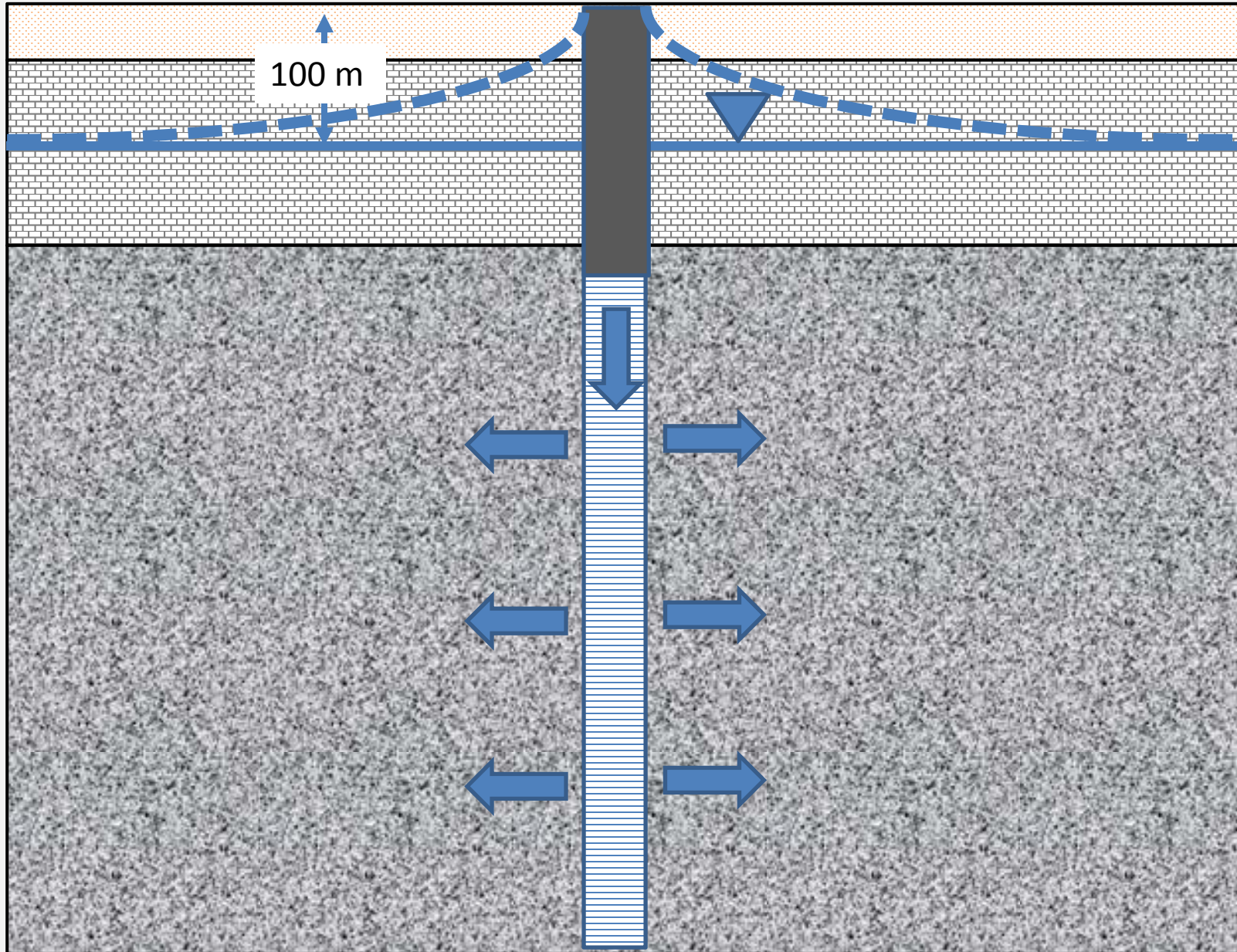
- Drill and install a test well. Conduct a long term test at a much higher rate (500 gpm) for 30 days.
- Conduct additional drilling lateral to the deposit – piezometers to monitor response from test
- Cost/Schedule?
  - ✓ 850-m deep 6-inch well
  - ✓ 2 deep, hybrid piezometer/VWP strings away from deposit
  - ✓ technical labor and oversight, including 30-day test
  - ✓ Schedule – 5 months



## What to do with the water: (500 gpm, 30-day)?

- DISCHARGE (Elk Creek)
- TRUCK (lagoons)
- TREAT (discharge to Elk Creek - **NPDES**)
- STORE & RE-INJECT (construct lined ponds, **UIC**)





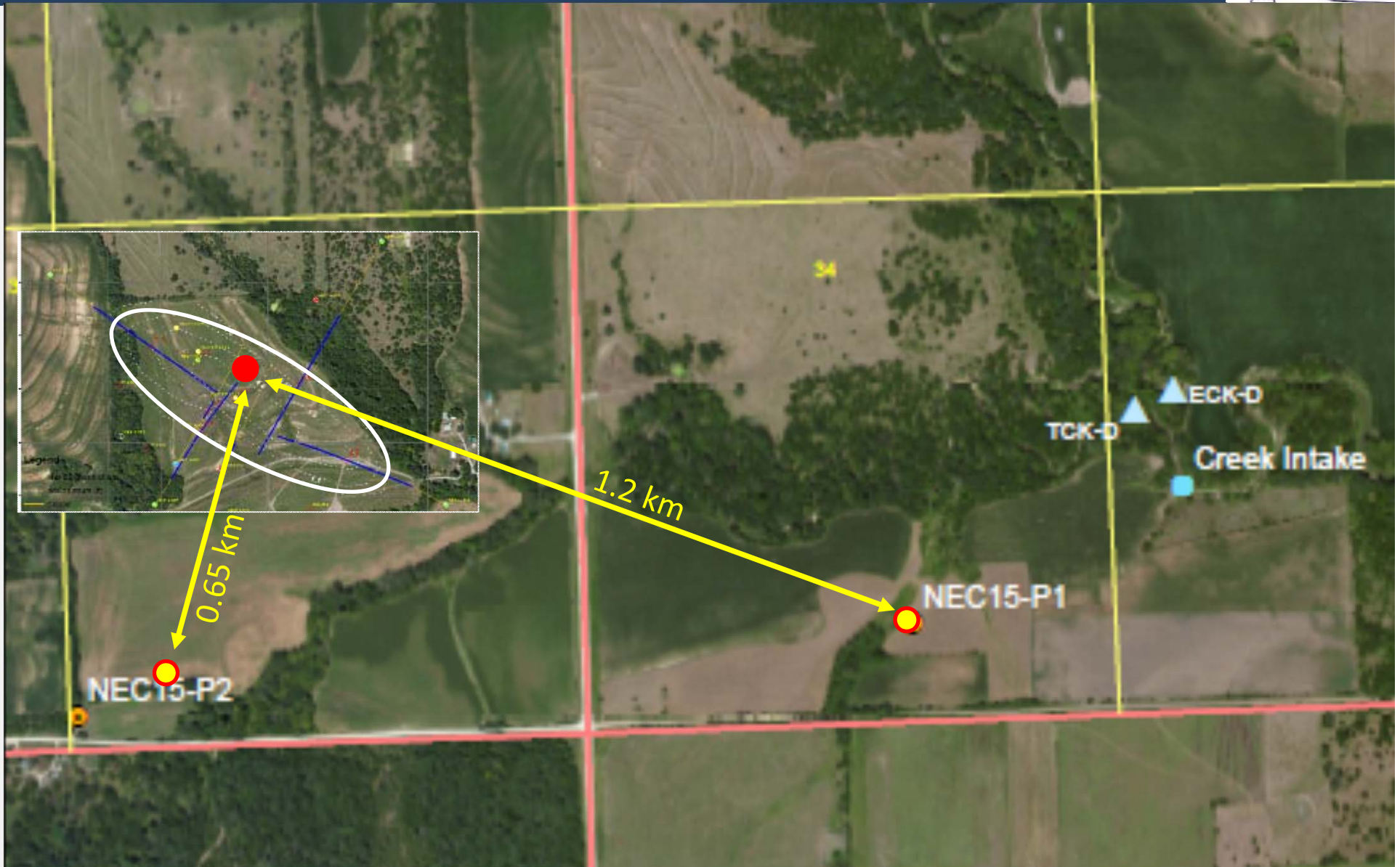


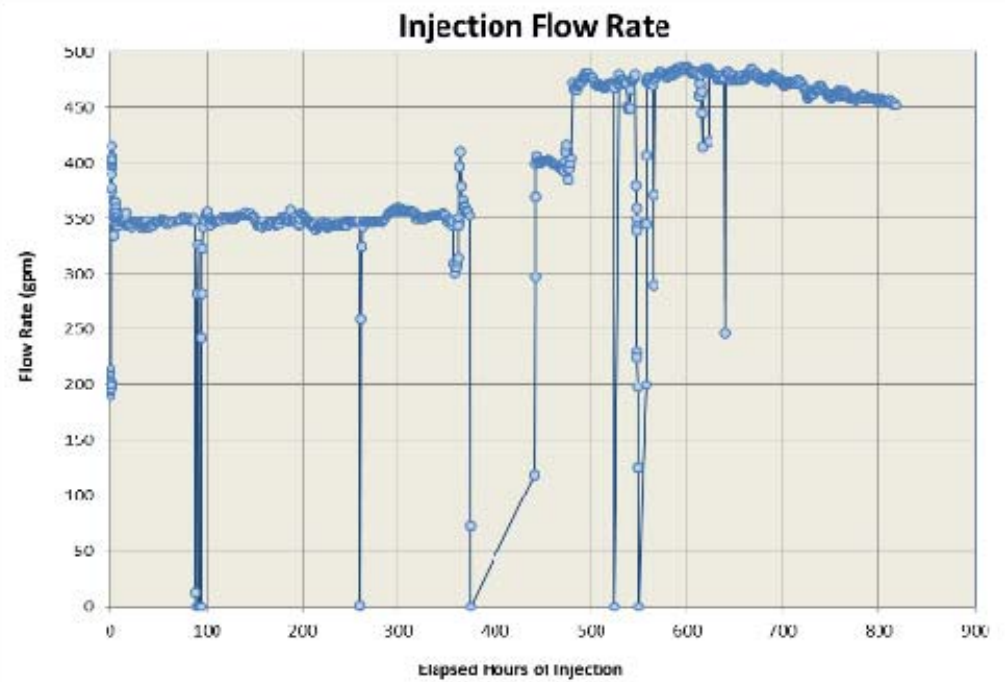
**Senior Water Rights**



**Engineered Reservoir – Todd Creek**

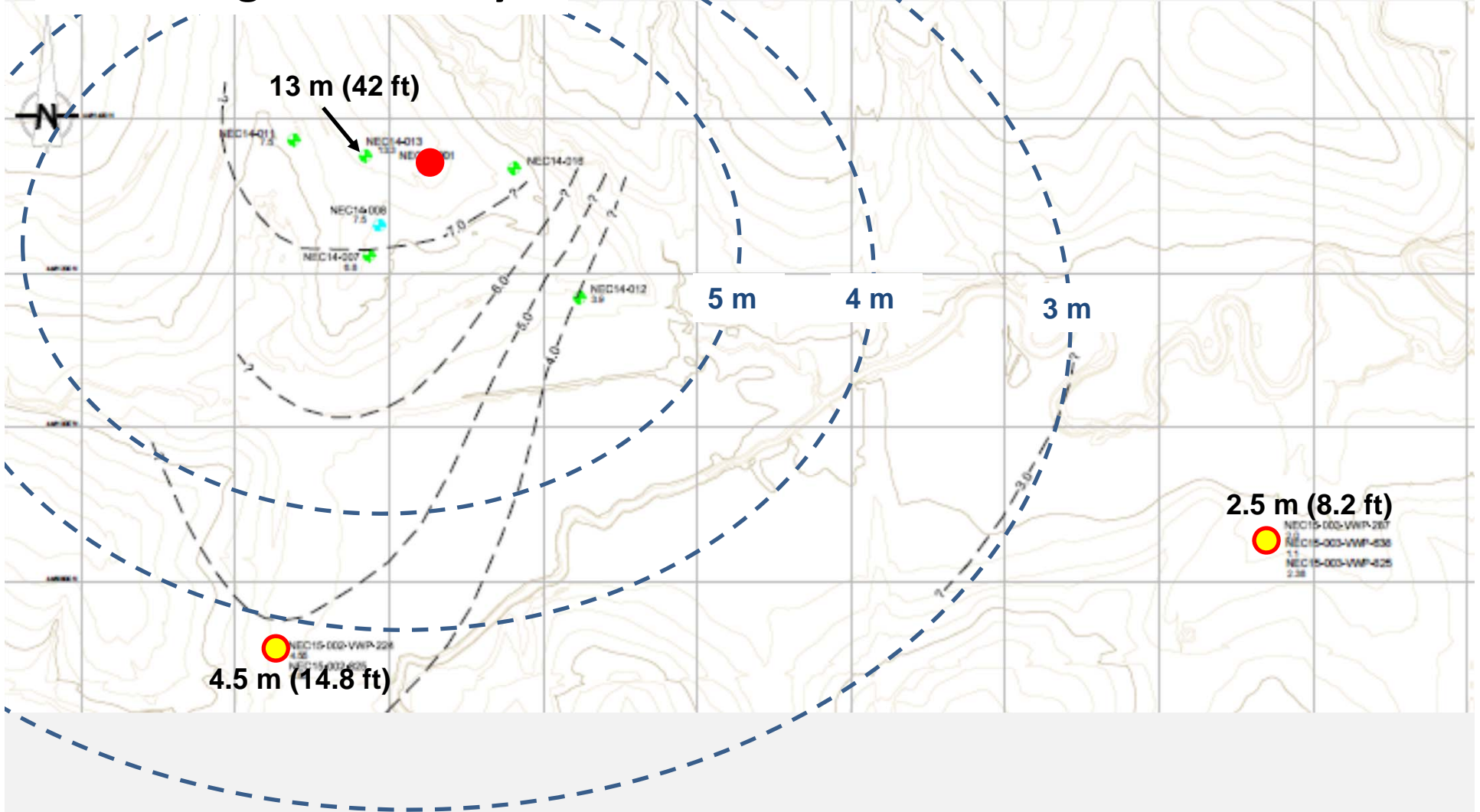


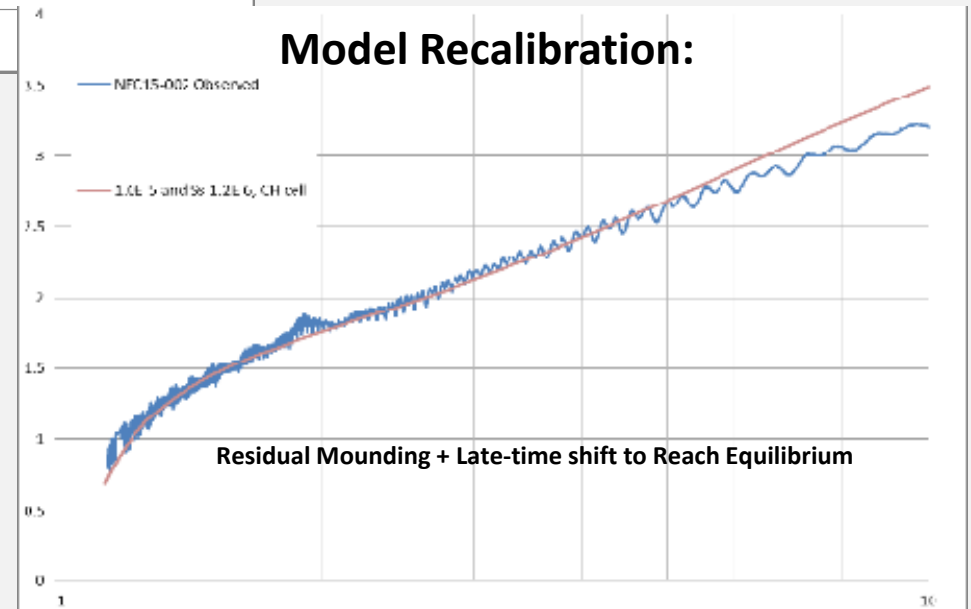
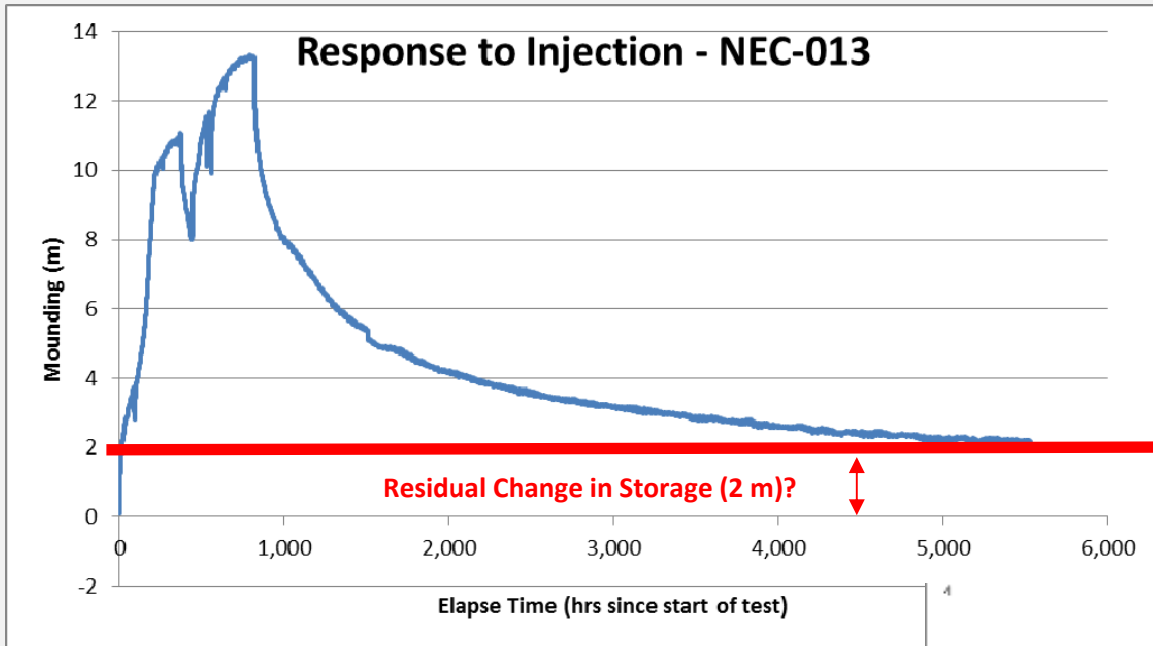




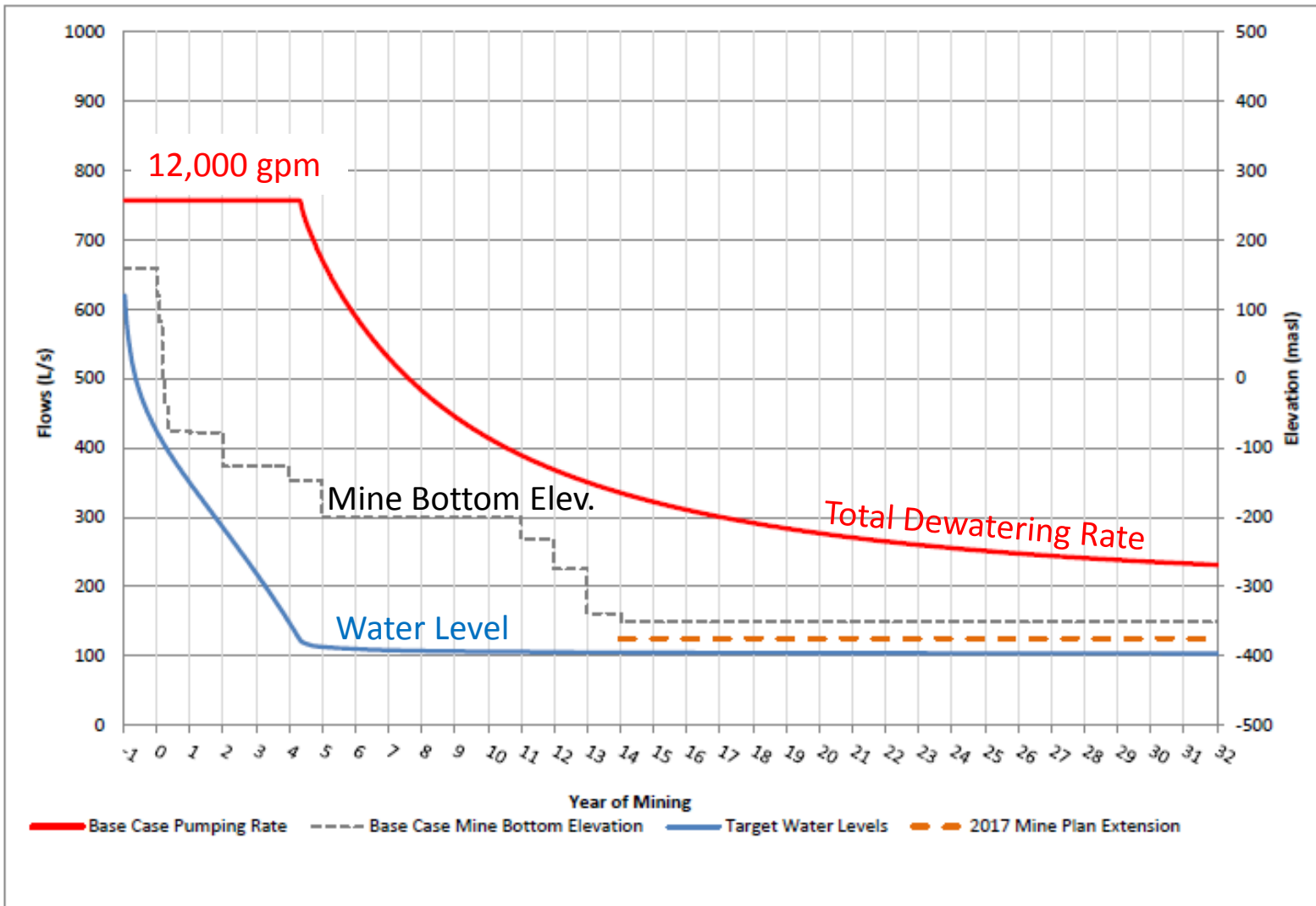


## Mounding after 30 days:

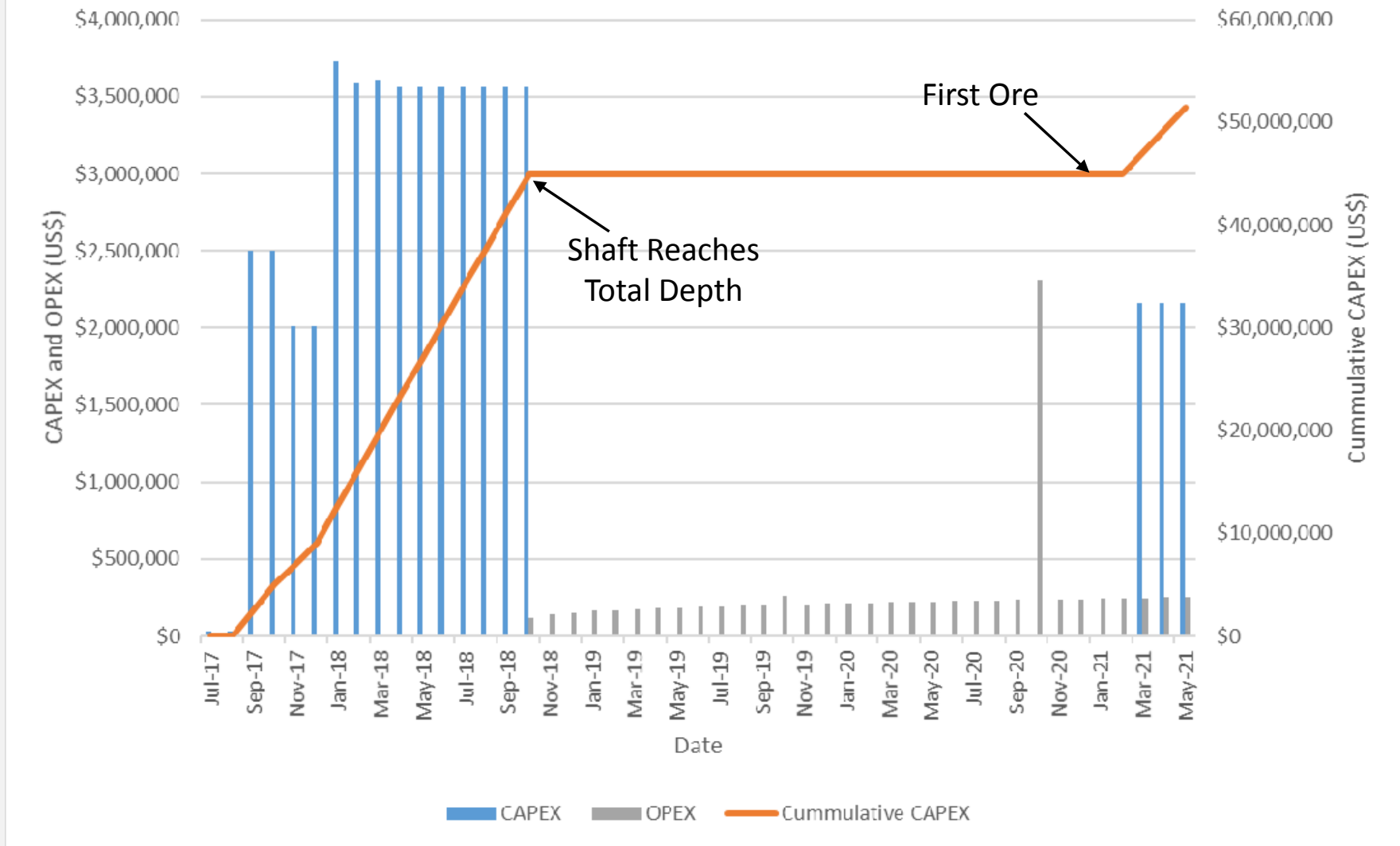


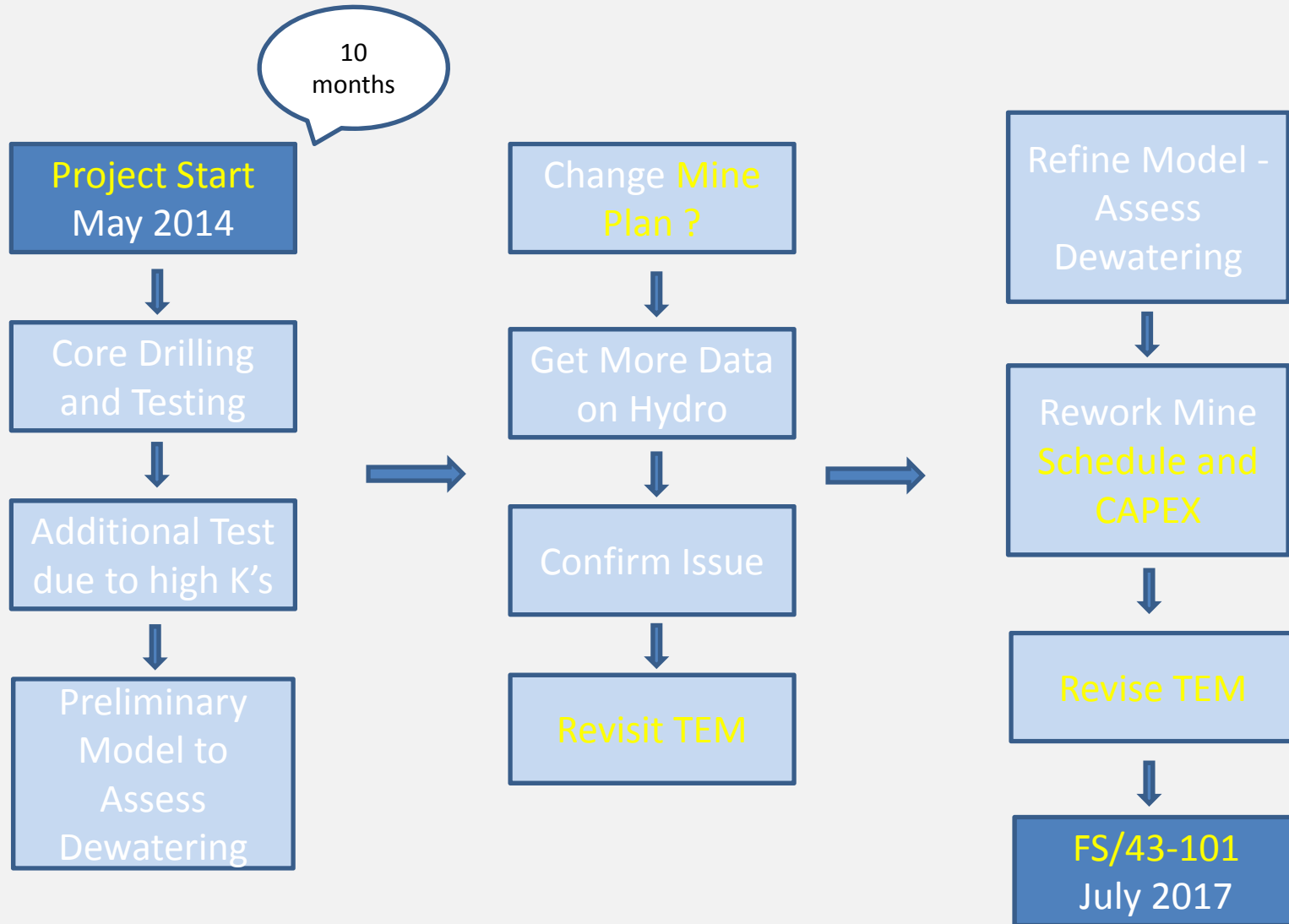






**Dewatering CAPEX and OPEX - Initial Years of Mining**





## Take Home:

1. If geology is complex or rock is transmissive, we need time to figure out the hydrogeology
2. A good groundwater model is essential for evaluating alternatives and limiting uncertainty
3. Water issues can have a significant impact on the TEM



Special Thanks:

Data Collection: Geoff Baldwin (SRK)

Modeling: Vladimir Ugorets (SRK)

Scott Honan (Elk Creek Developments)

Trevor Mills (Elk Creek Developments)

## Field Program II - Objectives:

- Decrease the significant uncertainty in active dewatering rates (LOM)
- Improve understanding of Carbonatite parameters
- Improve understanding of the perimeter (granite) – controls inflow to the mine from 5-30 years

