Mine Water Treatment Strategies at Resolution Copper Mining and the Eagle Project

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#### **OVERVIEW**

- Project Introductions
- Regulations that govern project design
- Water Treatment Design
- Water Management



### **Resolution Copper Project Overview**

@ 1.47% Cu

- Near Superior, Arizona
- Adjacent to the Magma Mine (1911-1996)
- Rio Tinto and BHP partnership
- 3<sup>rd</sup> largest undeveloped Cu resource in world
- 1.62 billion tonnes
- >\$5 billion investment
- 40-year mine life
- Located in the Historic Pioneer Mining District

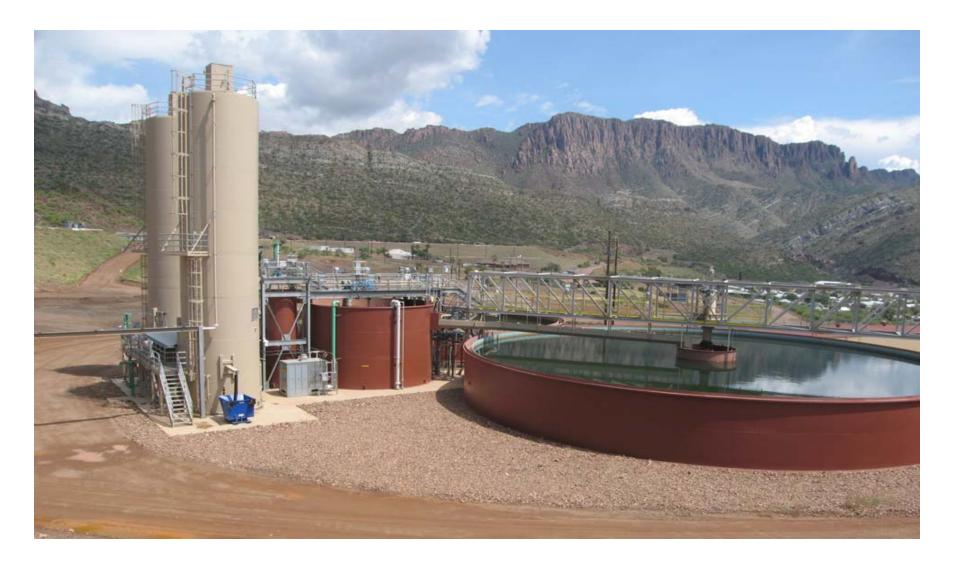


#### **Resolution Copper Water Treatment**

- Required for dewatering old Magma Mine workings adjacent to new work areas
  - Safety of shaft sinking-exploration activities
- Historic Treatment (pre -1996)
  - Onsite ponds
  - AZPDES requirement only
- Present Day
  - Over 2.5 billion gallons to dewater (2008)
  - New HDS treatment process: Lime (pH) and Soda Ash (prevent scaling)
  - AZPDES and Aquifer Protection Permits (APP) for discharges and solids storage ponds
  - Treats to Aquifer Quality Limits and surface water standards
  - Reverse Osmosis required for gypsum removal if discharging to nearby creek
  - Looked for alternative, beneficial use of water

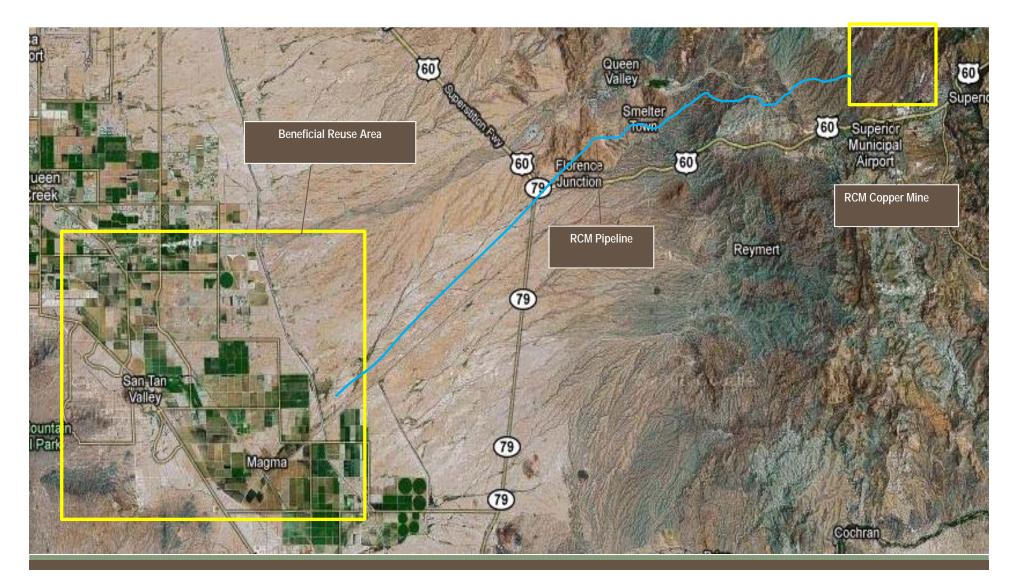
## Water Treatment Objectives

- Dewater existing underground copper mine
- Beneficially use the treated water in a cooperative effort





• **Goal**: remove water from existing copper mine (2009)





#### **Project Cooperators**



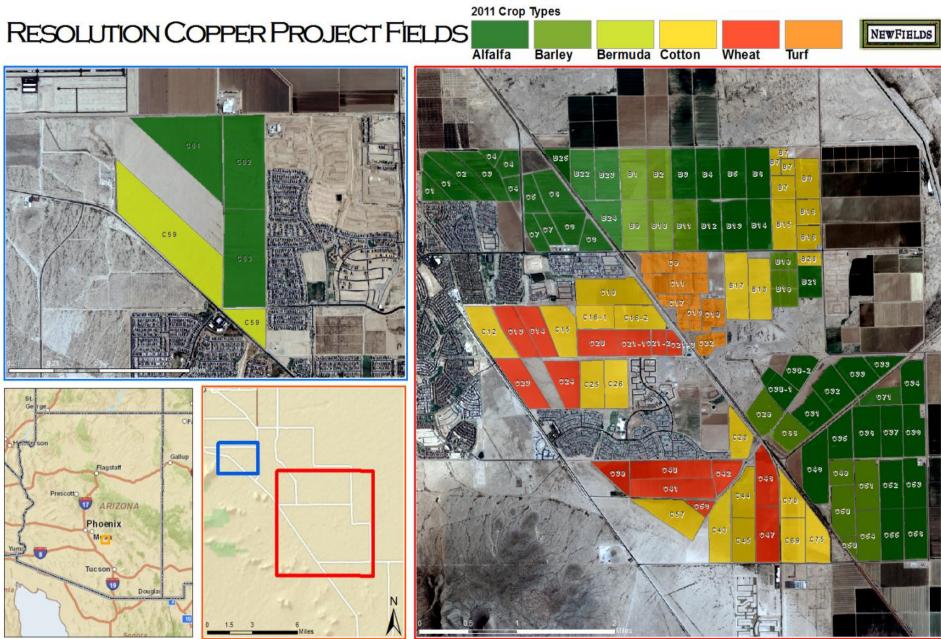




NEWFIELDS
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- Resolution Copper Mining, LLC (RCM)
- Supply water and support sampling efforts
- New Magma Irrigation and Drainage District (NMID)
  - Facilitate land access and communicate with RCM
  - 6 cooperating growers
- University of Arizona (UA)
  - Provide laboratory services and quality control of data
- NewFields Agricultural & Environmental Resources
  - Coordinate and conduct sampling and reporting efforts and facilitate grower communication

#### 5,200 acres; 68+ fields



magery 2007 NAIP, Projection: NAD 1983 UT M 12N, 3/28/2011 Author; S. Mulder

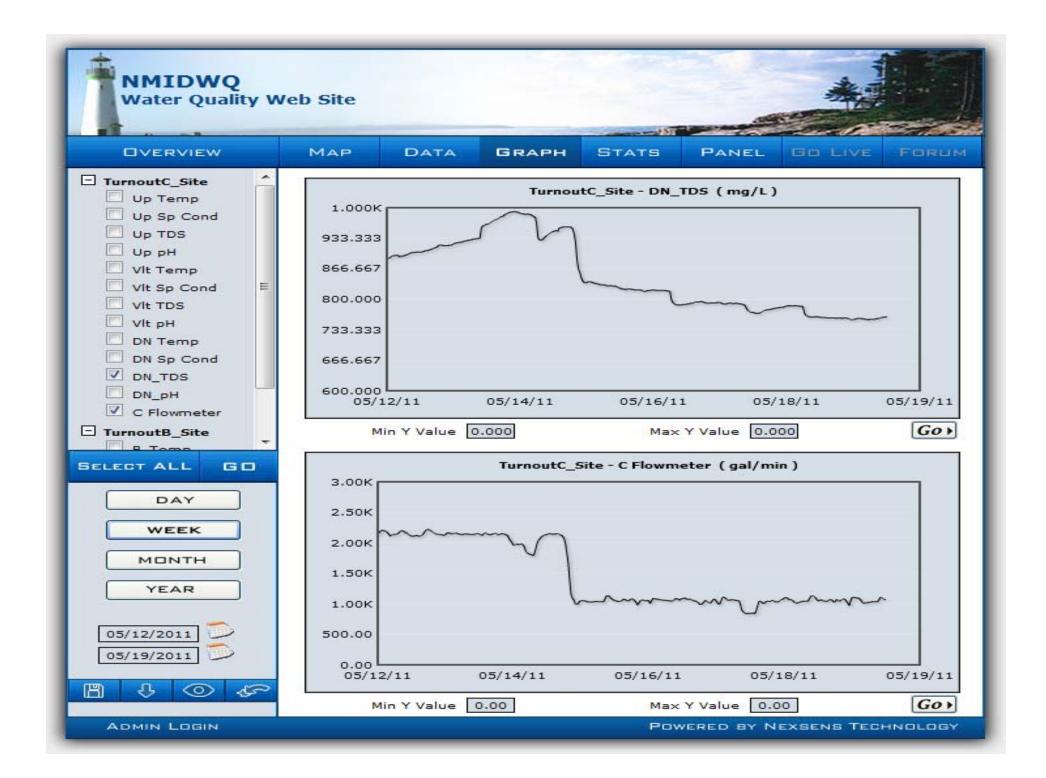


#### **Monitoring Approach**

Sample Type		Sampling Frequency		
		Continuous	Monthly	Quarterly
Matar	Grab		Х	Х
Water	In Situ Probe	Х		
Soil	0-12" & 12-24" sample depths			X*
Plant	Tissue			Χ*

•Water probes measure pH, specific conductance and temperature

- •Water grab samples measure salinity and nutrient related constituents monthly.
- •Soil samples measure salinity and nutrient levels quarterly and metals annually.
- •Plant tissue samples measure salinity and nutrient levels quarterly, depending on crop growth cycles, and metals annually.



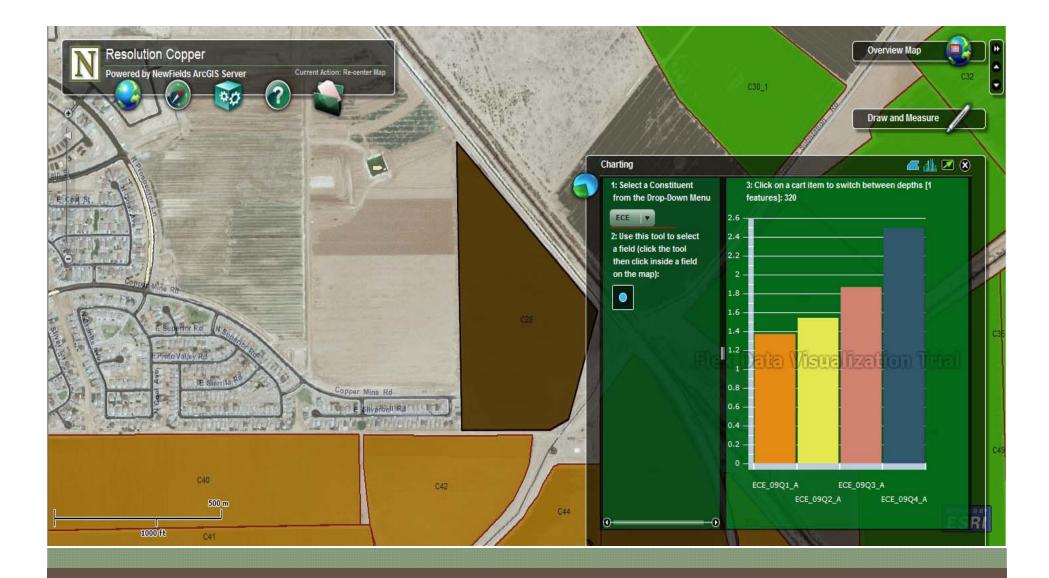


#### Web Mapping Application

- Allows stakeholders to view Project data related to soil salinity
  - View Project infrastructure
  - View field information
  - Access Project documents
  - Chart trends for soil constituent
- Facilitates rapid, visual representation of key constituents to ensure project goals concerning agricultural production are being met
- Used frequently during grower meetings to spatially and temporally compare each growers data
  - Intended to be made available to each grower once login information is established



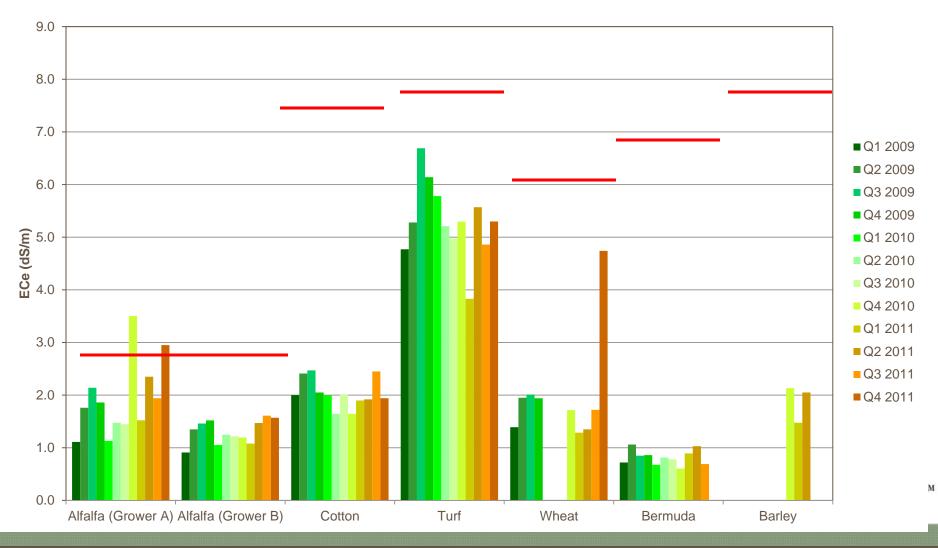
#### Web Mapping Application





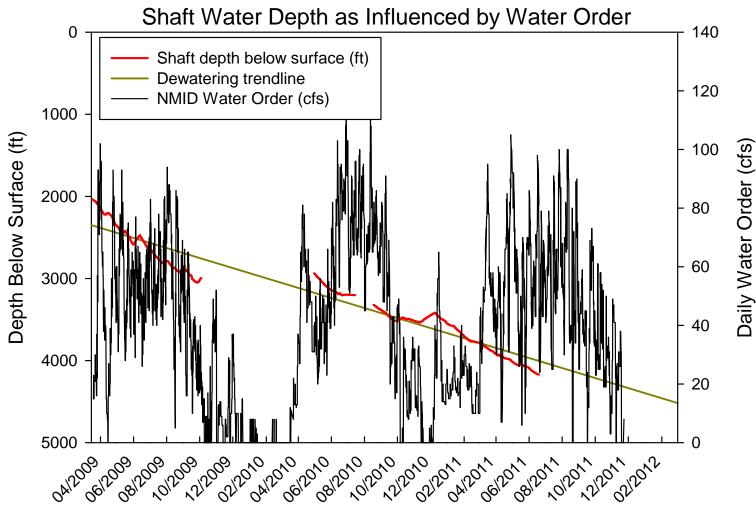
#### **Results: Soil Salinity 0-12"**

• Crop productivity has not been impacted





#### Results: Dewatering, over 2B gallons to date

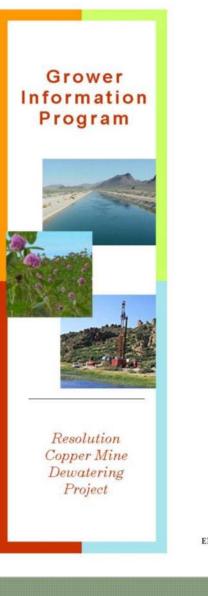


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#### **Communication with Growers**

- Semi-Annual meetings with growers prior to each sampling event
  - Discuss field conditions and recent field operations
  - Ensure all farm staff are aware of our activities
  - Share data





#### Results

- Nutrient and metal levels for the water, soil and plant tissue samples have all fallen within acceptable, expected ranges.
- Environmental health and agricultural productivity have remained unaffected.
- Soil salinities (gypsum) have increased slightly, as expected, but have not affected crop yield.







#### **Lessons Learned**

- Daily communication is critical among all project stakeholders
- Conservative sampling and irrigation efforts throughout the project have been helpful for tracking salinity trends
- Consistency in the water treatment and regular communications have led to continued project success.



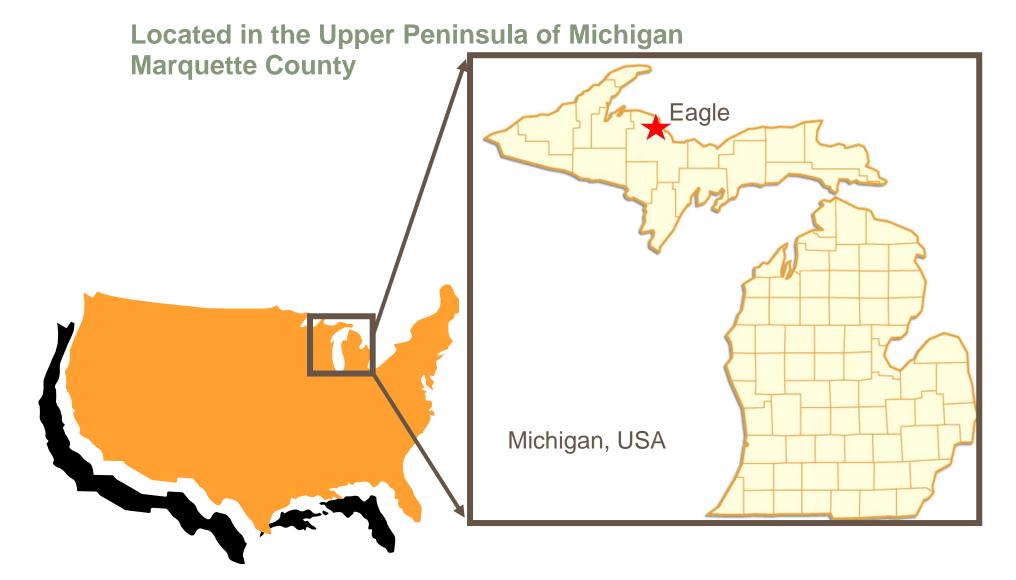


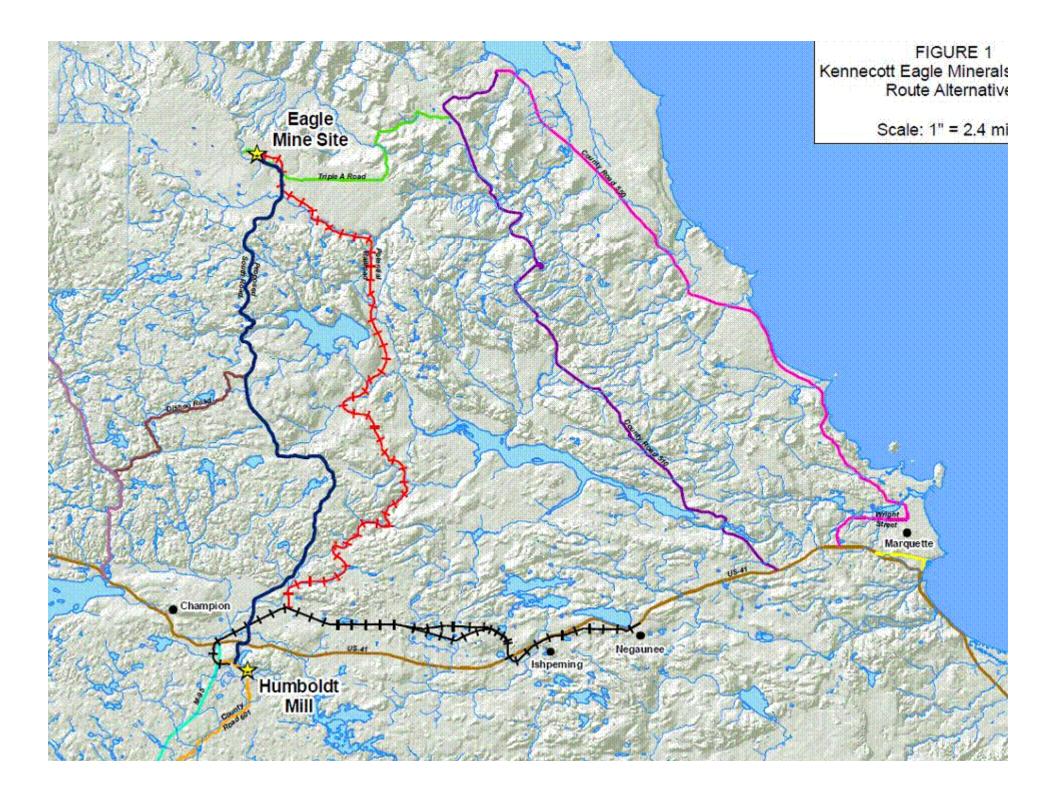
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# RioTinto



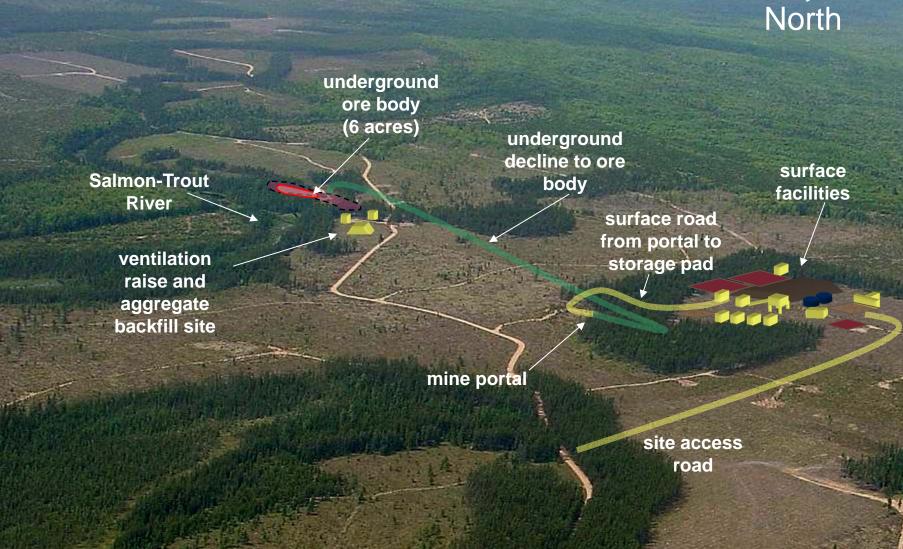
**Kennecott's Eagle Development Project** Project Development and Implementation







# **Mine Site Layout**



Source: Kennecott Eagle



#### **Michigan's Environmental Regulations**

- Part 632, Nonferrous Metallic Mining Regulations, of PA 451, Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Act, of 1994.
  - Covers all aspects of mining and includes EIA
- Part 31, Water Resources Protection, of PA 451, Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Act, of 1994.
  - Part 22 Rules, Groundwater Quality
  - Part 4 Rules, Water Quality Standards
  - Part 8 Rules, Water Quality Based Effluent Limit
    Development



Regulatory Drivers

#### **Michigan's Environmental Regulations**

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#### Managing Water On Site

- Waters that Receive Treatment at WTF
  - Underground Dewatering
  - Storm Water Runoff from Operations Area
  - Temporary Development Rock Storage Area
    - Industrial Landfill Equivalency
    - Leachate Collection
    - Geomembrane Cover
- Not Treated at WTF
  - Sanitary Wastewater
  - Non-Contact Storm Water

#### **Michigan's Environmental Regulations**

• Part 31, Water Resources Protection, of PA 451, Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Act, of 1994.

#### Water On Site Governed by:

- Part 22 Rules Groundwater Quality
  - Contact Water Basin Liner Design
  - Basis of Design for Facility and Infiltration Gallery
  - Water Discharge Application Requirements
- Part 4 Rules Water Quality Standards
  - Antidegradation Best Technology in Process in Treatment for BCC Mercury
- Part 8 Rules Water Quality Based Effluent Limits
  - Low Level Metals Designated Use Protection

Due to groundwater venting, the state agency applied surface water discharge requirements to the venting location (groundwater seeps).

### **Final Agency Decisions**

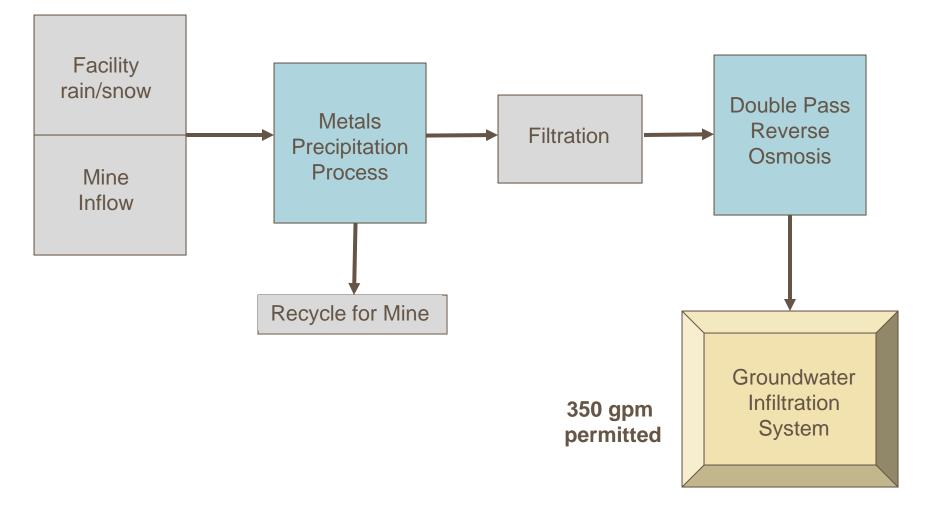
Ultimately, the State of Michigan issued a water discharge permit that included limits protective of both surface and ground water.

Parameter	Eagle Permit Limit Monthly Average (ug/l)	Michigan Drinking Water Standard (ug/l)
Selenium	5	50
Mercury	0.0021	2
Copper	10	1300

Comparison of select Permit Limits and Drinking Water Standards

Compliance points are both groundwater and WTF effluent.

#### Water Treatment Facility Schematic







# RioTinto

# Questions are Welcome. Thank You.