

Hydrologic and Water-Quality Effects of the Dinero Tunnel Bulkhead, Sugar Loaf Mining District, near Leadville, Colorado: Implications for Monitoring Remediation

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Objectives

History of investigations at Dinero tunnel Bulkhead design Pre and Post-bulkhead monitoring Post-bulkhead hydrologic and water-quality changes due to the bulkhead Why? Understand changes caused by bulkhead. Ø Demonstrate utility of monitoring information for adaptive management/potential additional remediation "You can't manage what you don't measure". • John Jansen, 2014, Keeping the pump primed: groundwater sustainability: National Ground JSGS Water Association Industry Newsletter Newzine, April 18, 2014 issue.

Background •1880s to 1920s Ag, Au, Pb, Zn Draining Adits and Mine Waste •2005 Dinero Area ~75% Mn and Zn loading at low flow •USGS SIR 2005-5151 •2001-2006 Tailing/Mine Waste Pile Removal, **Bulkhead decision** 2006 Pre-Bulkhead Baseline Sampling •2007 Groundwater model Schmidt, Colo. Sch. Mines 2007 •2003-08 Isotope Study •Walton-Day and Poeter, 2009, Appl. Geochem. 2009 Bulkhead Construction and Closure 2010-12 Post-Bulkhead Sampling

Dinero Mine Tunnel, Lake County, Colorado

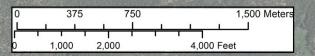
TURQUOISE LAKE



Explanation

- Underground trace of mine tunnels
- Sites discussed in this report
- All other site locations
 - **Dinero wetland**

002



Dinero tunnel Tiger tunnel

Location of bulkhead

Nelson tunnel

Strawberry Gulch

Siwatch tunnel

Colorado Gulch

CG-5

Bartlett tunnel

Little Sugarloar

SGS

DT-0

SLG-01

LF-58

Lake Fork Creek

Sugarloar

NT-0

Guich-01

CG-01

SL

10

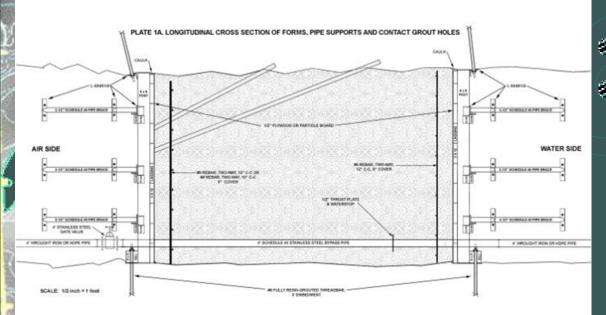
SUGARIOAF ÓLSG-0 Dinero wetland

LF-537



Bulkhead Details

Drawing from John Abel



Installed 1,250 feet (380 m) behind mine portal
15 feet (~ 5m) thick
Closed in October, 2009



Bulkhead Details

Drawing from John Abel ONGITUDINAL CROSS SECTION OF FORMS, PIPE SUPPORTS AND CONTACT GROUT HOLES Pressure Gauge Sampling valve 10-cm fail-safe valve

Installed 1,250 feet (380) m) behind mine portal 15 feet (~ 5m) thick Closed in October, 2009 Pipe and valve to allow future mine pool draw down if necessary Pressure reached relative equilibrium about 1 year after closing. About 377 feet (115 m) pressure head behind the bulkhead



Pre- Post- Bulkhead Water-Quality Monitoring

Approach-

- Measure flow.
- Collect water-quality samples.
- 20-70 locations, widespread, gulches, known structures, draining mine features.
- \circledast Filtered (0.45 μm) and unfiltered where possible.
- Trace elements, major cations via ICP-MS; anions, stable isotopes of water, field parameters.
- 2006 Pre-bulkhead: June, July, August, October.
- 2010-2012 Post Bulkhead: High- and low-flow sampling.

Changes in water quality (good news/bad news) related to changing water table and groundwater flow paths.



Hydrologic conditions 2006 and 2010-2012

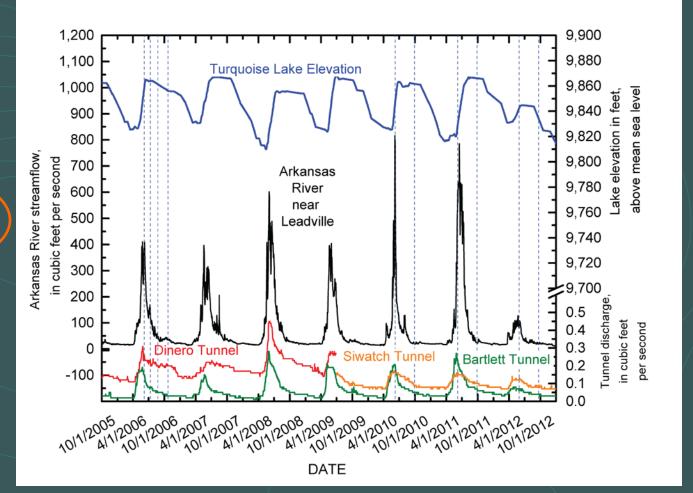
- 2006: near average conditions.
- 2010: near average conditions.
 2011: greater than average

conditions. 2012: less than average

conditions.

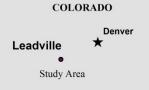
lacksquare

 No change in baseflow in Siwatch or Bartlett tunnels.





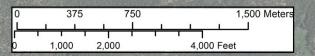
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CG-01

Gulch

SL

10

SUGARIOAF LSG-0 Dinero wetland

_F-537



Water Quality Improvement, Lake Fork Creek

	Dinero Tunnel					LF-537					LF-580				
	Disch (ft ³ /s)	pH (SU)	Total Zine Cone.	Total Zinc Load		Disch (ft ³ /s)	pH (SU)	Total Zinc Conc.	Total Zinc Load		Disch (ft ³ /s)	pH (SU)	Total Zinc Conc.	Total Zinc Load	
June '06	0.26	5.2	(μg/L) 19,200	(kg/day)		0.069	3.7	(μg/L) 9,790	(kg/day)		14.4	7.0	(μg/L) 232	(kg/day)	
June '10	0.018	6.7	3,230	0.14		0.14	4.5	1,890	0.63		8.3	7.0	49	0.99	
June '11	0.045	6.7	4,520	0.50		0.61	4.5	4,170	6.1		17.2	6.5	711	29.9	
May '12	0.029	6.5	5,100	0.38		0.021	4.7	4,320	0.22		17.1	7.2	25	1.09	
Oct. ′06	0.17	6.3	10,100	4.34		0.097	4.2	6,820	1.61		19.4	6.9	61	2.92	
Sept '10	0.02	6.4	4,700	0.24		0.002	4.9	2,520	0.010		2.97	6.4	70	0.52	
Sept '11	0.04	6.2	6,050	0.58		0.03	4.5	1,720	0.12		2.99	6.6	49	0.37	
Sept '12	0.029	6.9	5,390	0.38		0.018	4.4	1,300	0.06		17.3	7.5	34	1.69	



TURQUOISE LAKE

N IS

Bartlett tunnel

Line Sugarloar

LSG-0

SUGARLOAF DANA DAF

Dinero

wetland

USGS

LF-537

SGS

DT-0

SLG-01

LF-58

Lake Fork Creek

Sugarloar

NT-O

CG-01

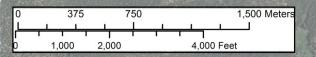
SLG-0

COLORADO Denver Leadville • Study Area

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edd.



Tiger tunnel Dinero tunnel

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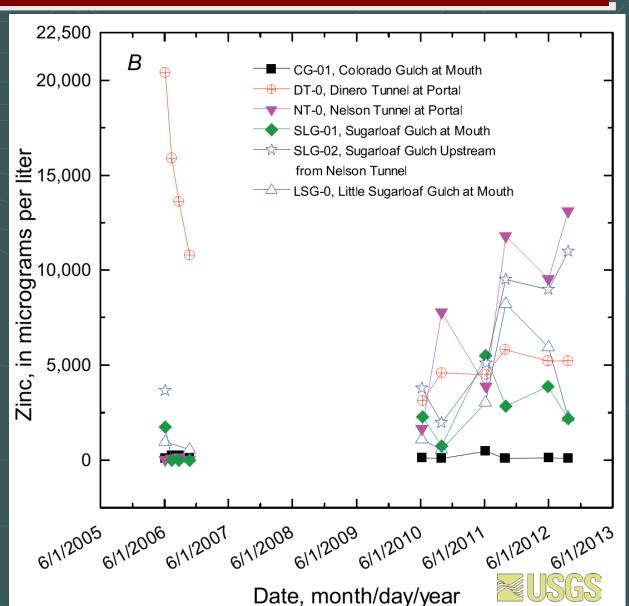
CG-5

Changes in Zinc Concentration Through Time

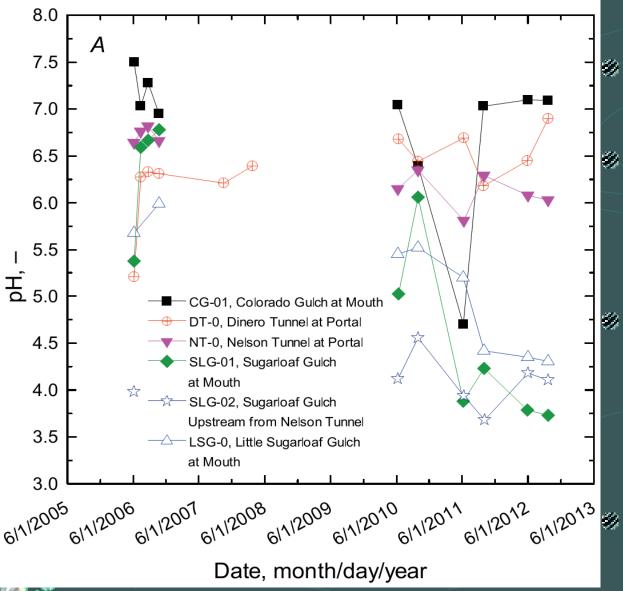
Decrease in zinc concentrations and change in seasonal patterns: **Dinero** Tunnel Increase in zinc concentrations: Nelson Tunnel, Sugarloaf Gulch, Little Sugarloaf Gulch CG-01 as control

1

1



Changes in pH Through Time



 Slight pH increase at Dinero Tunnel (DT-0)
 pH decrease at Nelson tunnel, Sugarloaf Gulch at mouth, Little Sugarloaf Gulch
 Flow at NT-0 and SLG-02 combines to form SLG-01

- SLG-01 used to be pH 6
- SLG-02 flows more now
- Melson, iron
- CG-01, compare



Oxidation and precipitation of iron from Nelson Tunnel causes decreasing pH at the mouth of Sugarloaf Gulch

$Fe^{3+}+3H_2O \leftrightarrow Fe(OH)_3+3H^+$



Nelson Tunnel, 12 July 2006

Nelson Tunnel, 24 July 2013



Cappa and Bartos, 2007, Colorado Geo. Surv. Res. Series 42



2 views of Zn load

- Source of loads to Dinero Wetland
- Difference between load into and out of wetland lacksquare

LSGS-1

DT-00

Sugarloar

NT-0

Guich-02

Little Sugarloar

LF-580

LSG-0

reek

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Strawberry Gulch

Siwatch tunnel



Bartlett tunnel

SUGARLOAF DAM DAF

Dinero

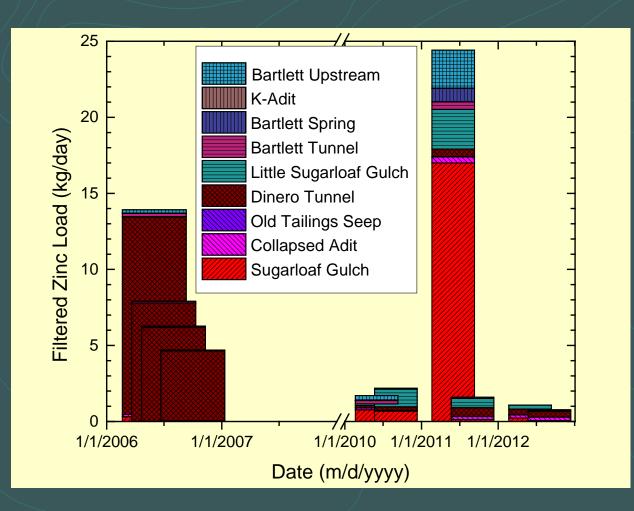
LF-537

wetland



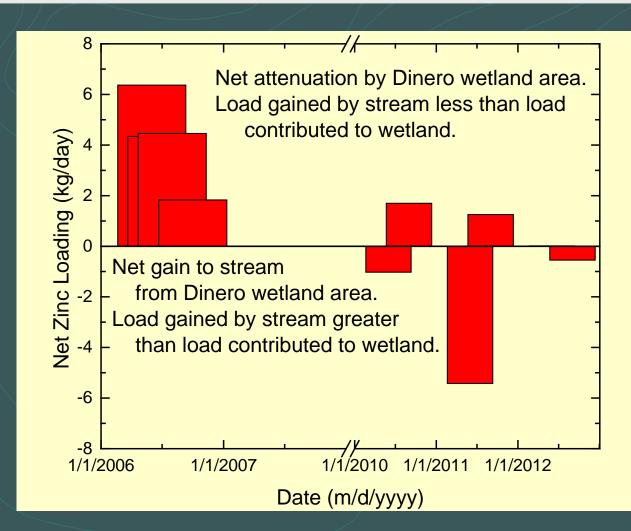
G-5

Change in Sources of Loading to Dinero Wetland





Change in Wetland Retention of Loads





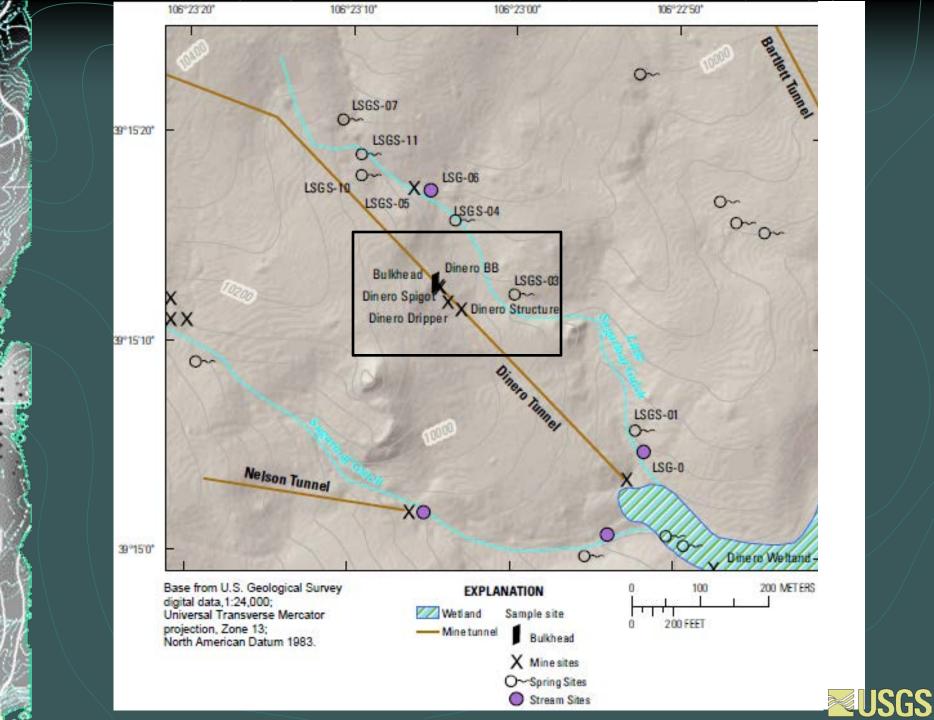
Mixing analysis: water-quality and source water changes at DT-0

Bulkhead leakage and fractures in tunnel contribute flow to DT-0

Simple mixing analysis to evaluate water sources at DT-0
 SO₄ assumed as a conservative tracer
 Median of Dripper samples and Median of Structure and Spigot samples chosen as end members
 Dripper, Structure, and Spigot are different sources of water inside

Dinero tunnel.





106°23'10'

1565.07

106°23'20"

106°23'00"

106°22'50*

Bulkhead Dinero BB LSGS-03 Dinero Spigot X Dinero Structure Dinero Dripper

Base from U.S. Geological Survey digital data, 1:24,000; Universal Transverse Mercator projection, Zone 13; North American Datum 1983.

EXPLANATION Wetland Sample site

> X Mine sites O~Spring Sites

Stream Sites

- Mine tunnel Bulkhead

0 200 FEET

100 200 METERS

USGS

Dinero Dripper Cleanish, shallow groundwater

06/09/2011



Dinero Structure:

- No flow pre-bulkhead
- Major source of water to DT-0 post-bulkhead
- Biofilm, iron flocculent buildup

05/20/2011

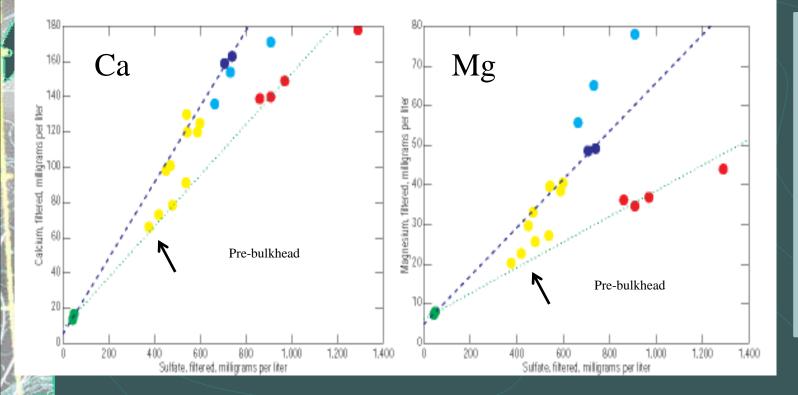




Water-quality and source water changes at DT-0

 Pre-bulkhead DT-0 samples: mixture between Spigot and Dripper
 Post bulkhead DT-0 samples: mixture between Structure and Dripper

New seep (LSGS-10): more like Structure, than Spigot



Spigot DT-0, Dinero Tunnel Dripper LSGS-10 Structure



Geochemical Reactions—PHREEQC and Inverse Modeling- Post Bulkhead Structure and Nelson Tunnel

- Changes between Spigot (mine pool) and Structure (dominant, post bulkhead source of water to DT-0)
 - Spigot (Mine Pool): Fe, SO₄, Mn, Zn > Structure
 - Structure: Ca, Mg > Spigot
 - Structure = Spigot + Calcite dissolution + Zn, Mn precipitation/adsorption
 - Mineral observations at mine dumps indicate Ca-rich rhodochrosite (MnCO₃)
 - Mine pool water encountering mineralized veins in oxidizing environment, transported to Structure
- Nelson Tunnel = Spigot (mine pool) + Dripper (shallow, minimally affected by mine drainage) + Carbonate dissolution + Fe/Mn Precipitation

Summary

- Water quality improvement in Lake Fork Creek.
- Water quality degradation in Nelson Tunnel, Sugarloaf Gulch, and Little Sugarloaf Gulch.
 - Increase in water table affects flow and concentrations in Sugarloaf and Little Sugarloaf Gulches
 - Flow of groundwater from mine pool through mineralized vein behind bulkhead likely causing changes to Nelson Tunnel.
 - Degradation worsens with high-flow events/periods.
- Change in water source at DT-0
 - Mine pool effectively contained behind bulkhead
 - Flow now primarily from mineralized fractures with some contribution from leaking bulkhead.

 Interpretation of continued monitoring results helps refine understanding of processes controlling water quality and
 USGS hydrology => useful for future remediation/adaptive management

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Any Questions??

