

Sand Coulee Abandoned Mine Reclamation Acid Mine Drainage Source Control Evaluation

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Mine Design, Operations, and
Closure Conference
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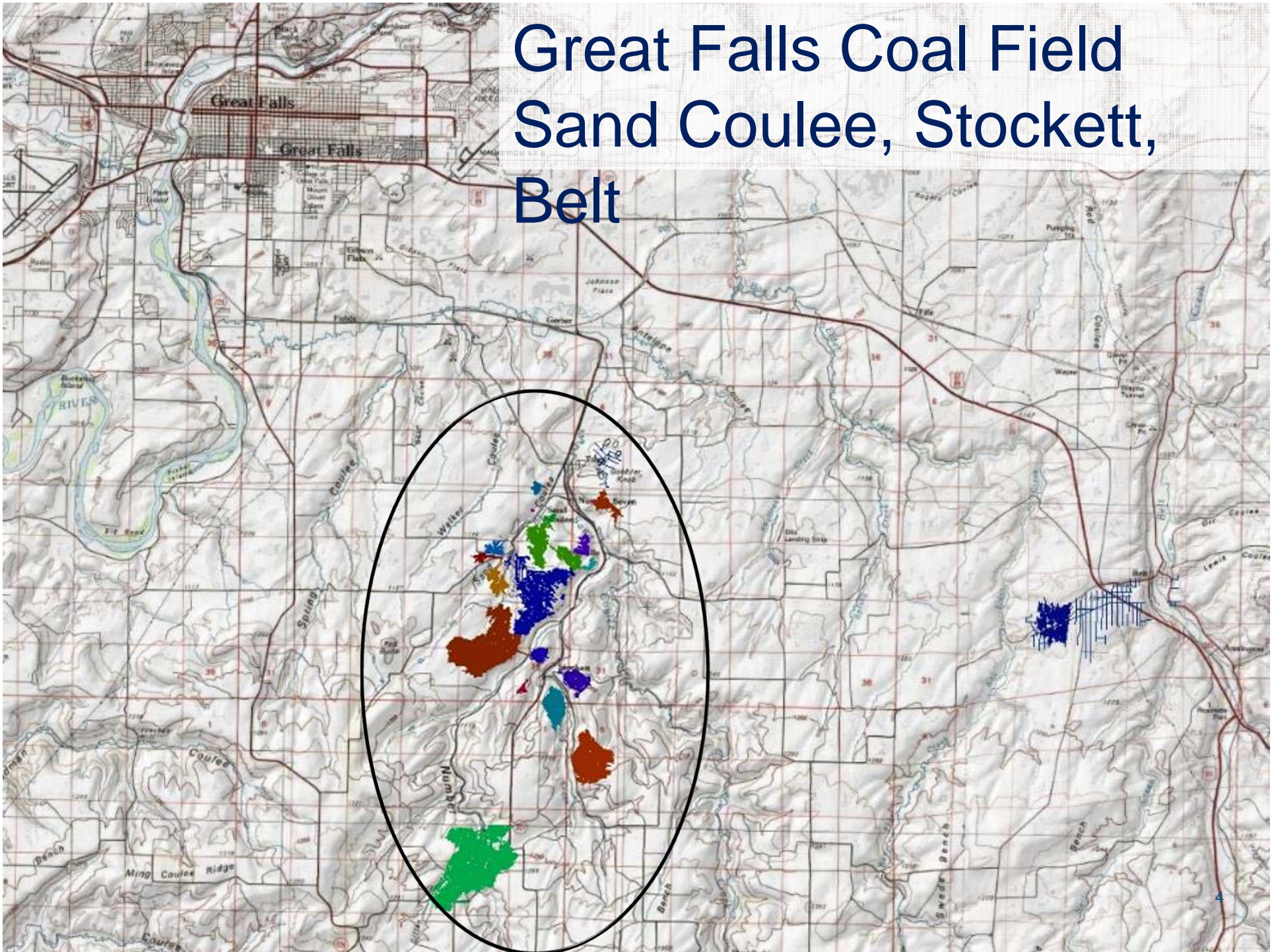
Project Sponsors

- * Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation (DNRC)
- * Montana Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ)
- * U.S. Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement (OSMRE)

Presentation Outline

- * Sand Coulee Mining History
- * Previous Investigations
- * Source Control and Feasibility Evaluation
- * Recent Investigations
 - * Adit Flow, Monitoring Wells, and Bedrock Aquifer
 - * Drainage Well Practicability
- * Next Steps

Great Falls Coal Field Sand Coulee, Stockett, Belt



Mining History

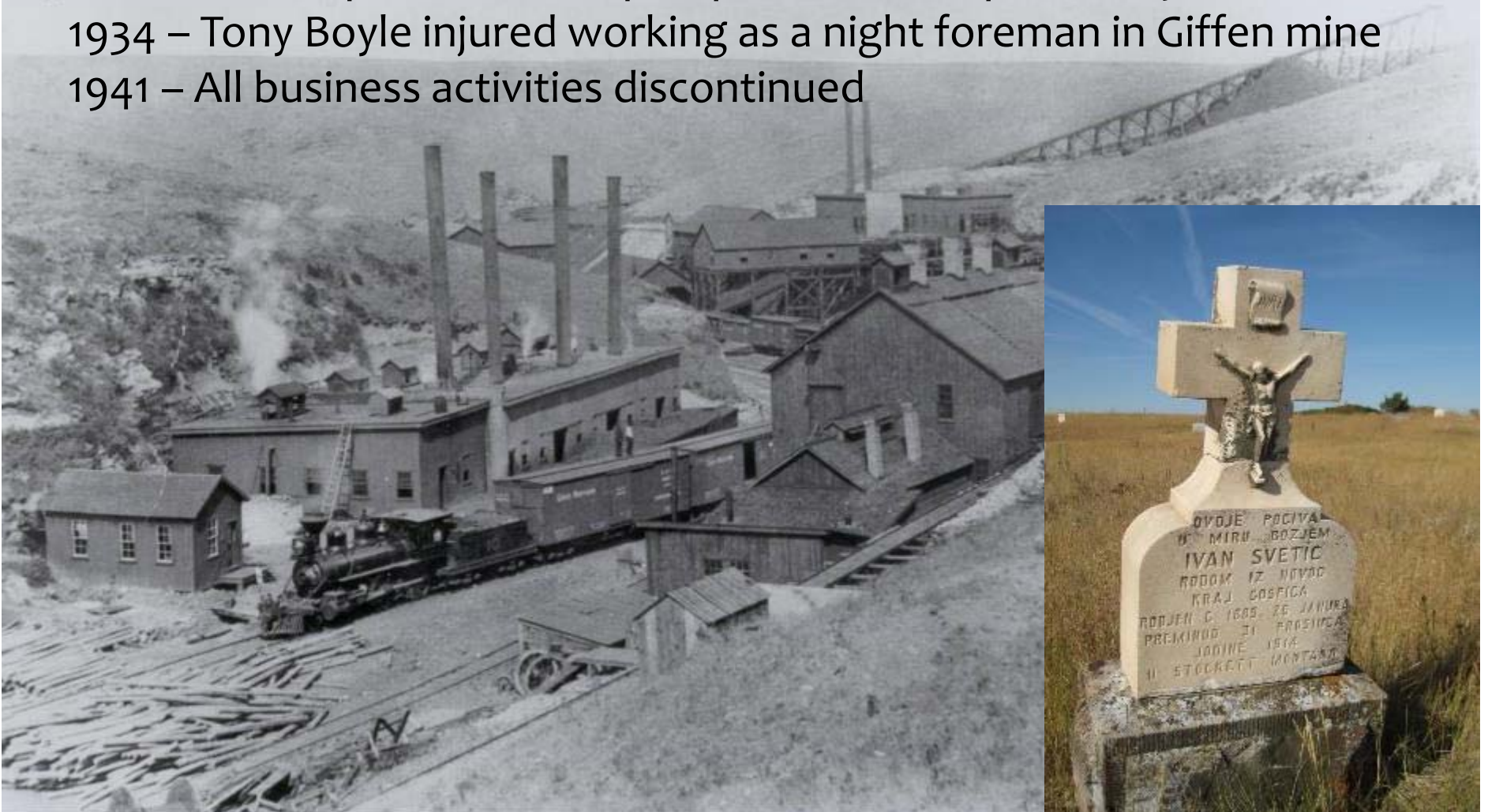
1888 - Sand Coulee Coal Company Incorporated

1905 - Cascade County is the largest coal producer in state

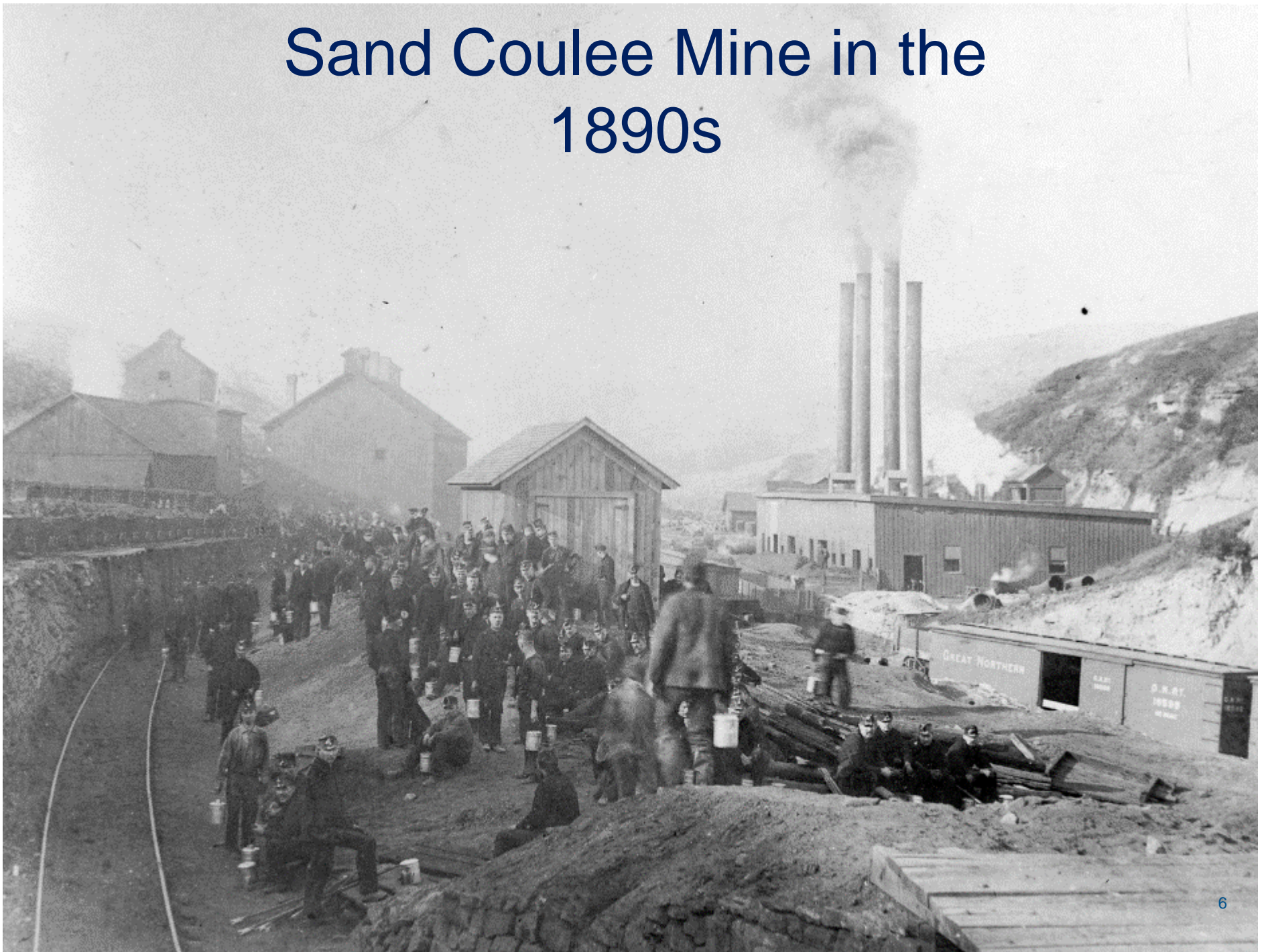
1927 - Mine reports indicate pumped water is “practically acid”

1934 - Tony Boyle injured working as a night foreman in Giffen mine

1941 - All business activities discontinued



Sand Coulee Mine in the 1890s



80 Years Later -
1970



Abandoned Mine Land Reclamation Surface Mining Reclamation Control Act





Kate's Coulee

pH 3.8
1,400 mg/L Acidity
157 mg/L Aluminum
201 mg/L Iron
2,330 mg/L Sulfate
30 GPM

Mining Coulee



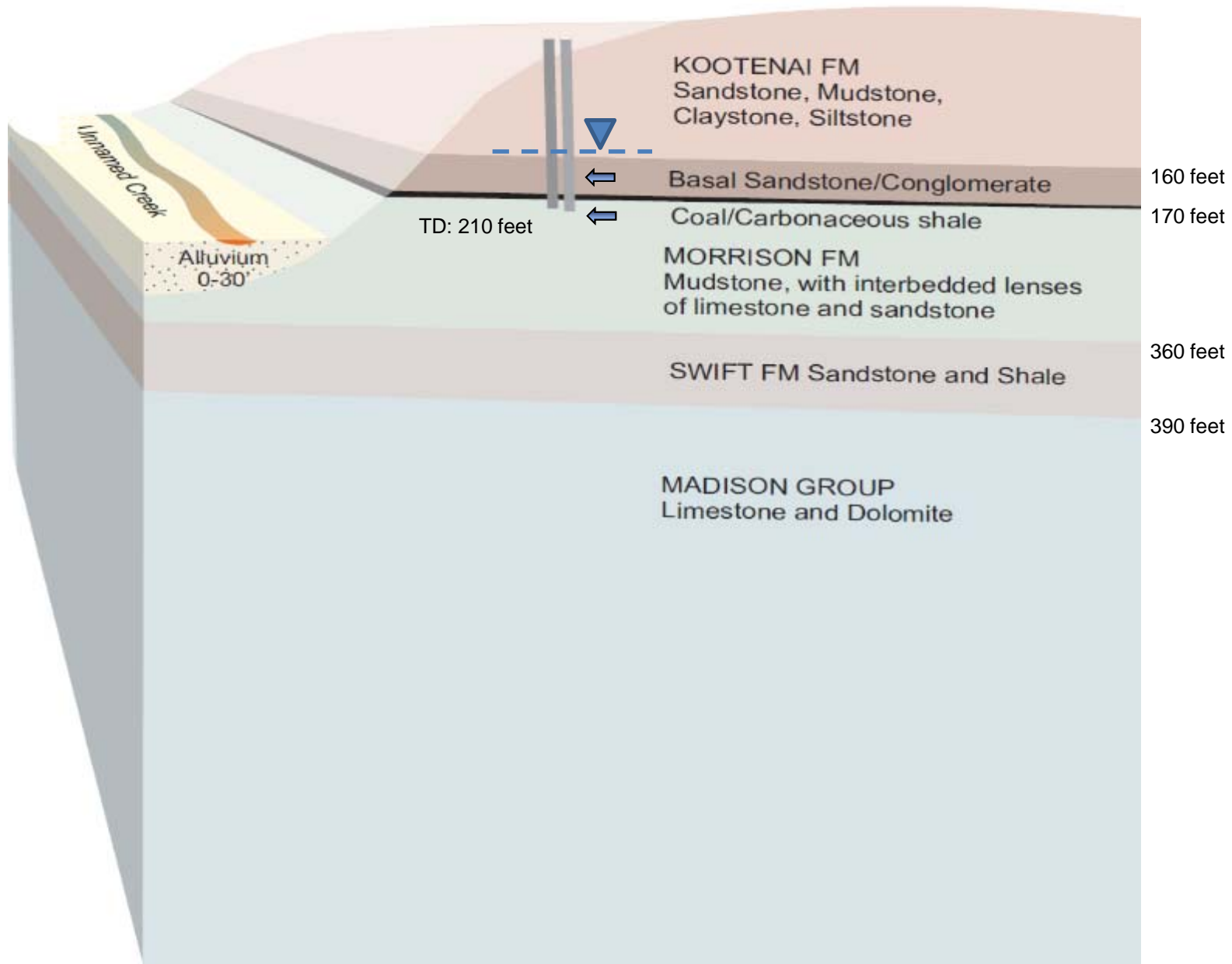
pH 2.6
7,500 mg/L Acidity
764 mg/L Aluminum
756 mg/L Iron
9,570 mg/L Sulfate
7 GPM

Nelson Drain

“Practically Acid”

pH 2.5
9,100 mg/L Acidity
875 mg/L Aluminum
1,070 mg/L Iron
11,400 mg/L Sulfate
12 GPM

Sand Coulee Area Stratigraphy

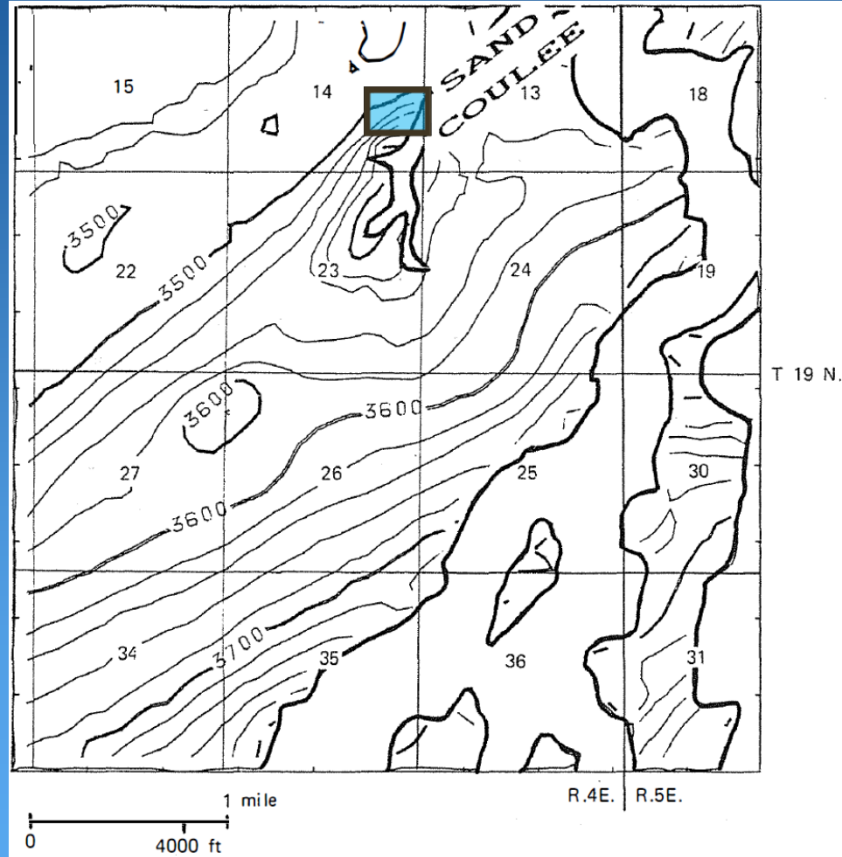


Basal Kootenai
Sandstone

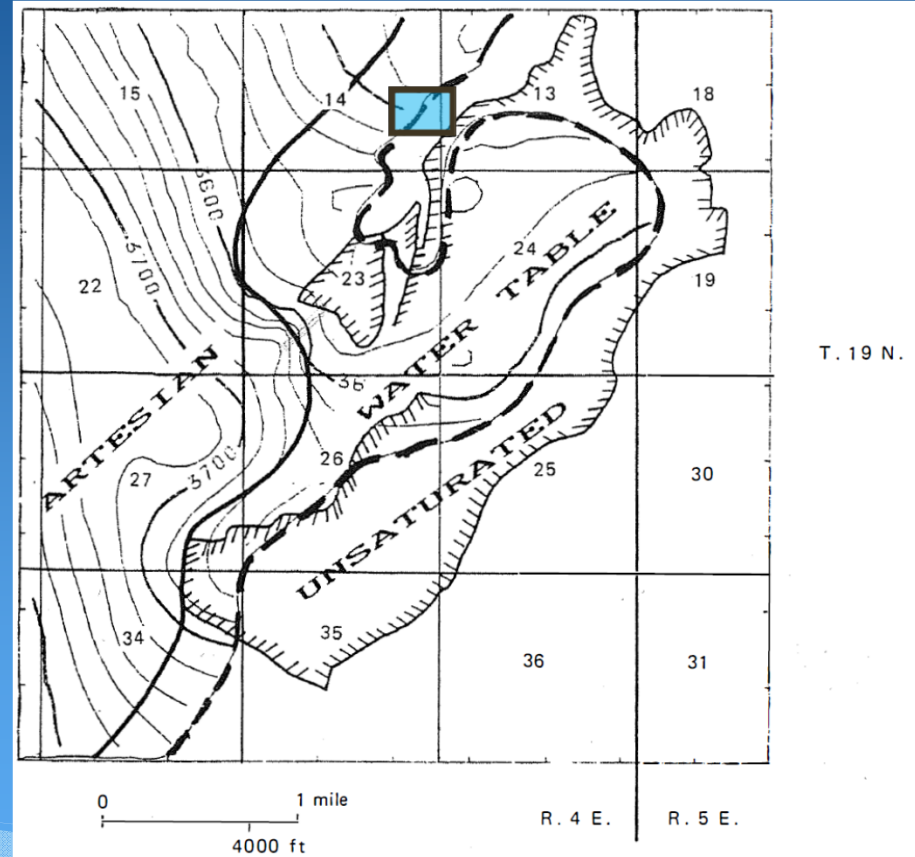


Morrison Formation
Coal

Contours of the top of the Morrison

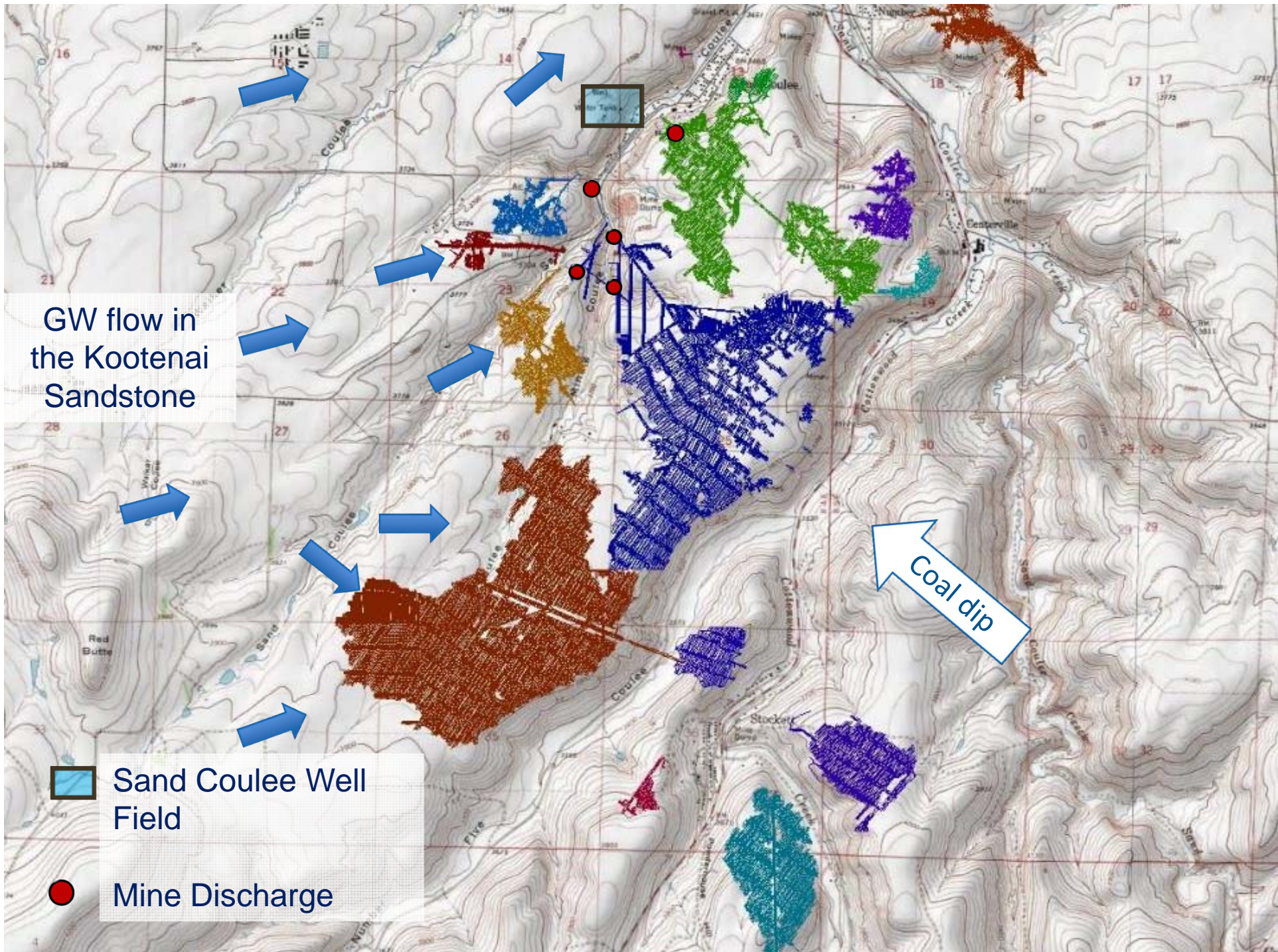


Aquifer status of the basal Kootenai sandstone



 Sand Coulee Well Field

From Osborne et al., 1987 *MBMG Open File Report*
197



GW flow in the Kootenai Sandstone

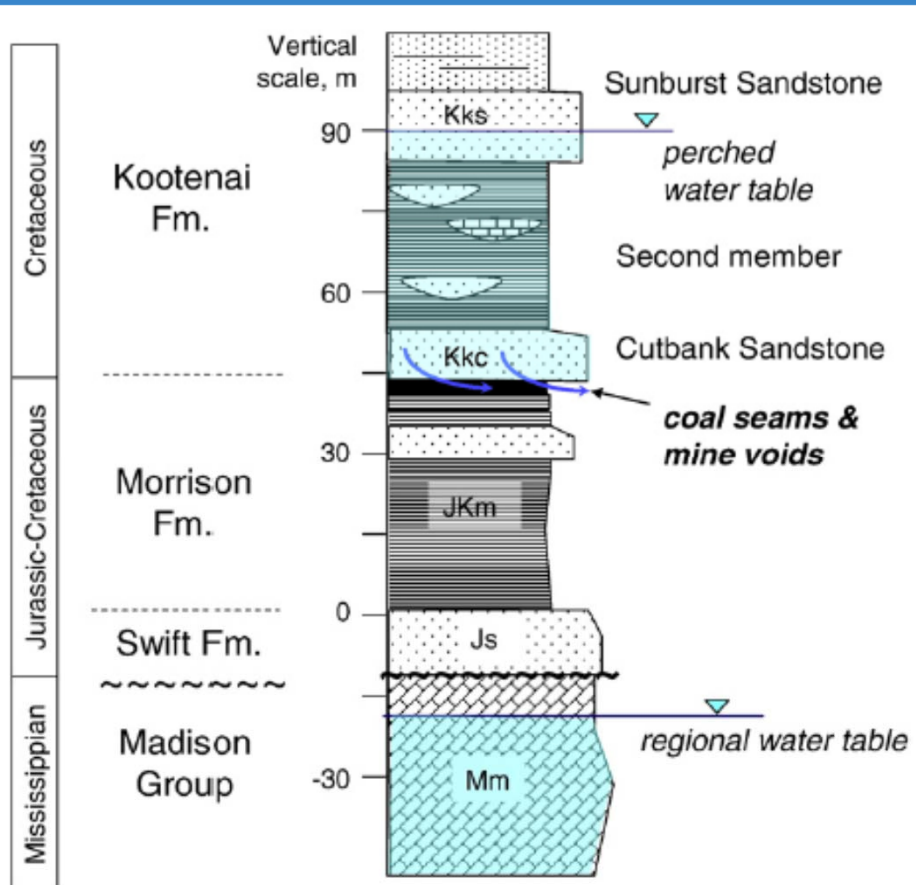
 Sand Coulee Well Field

 Mine Discharge

Sand Coulee Water System Restoration 2010 - 2016



Source Control Investigations



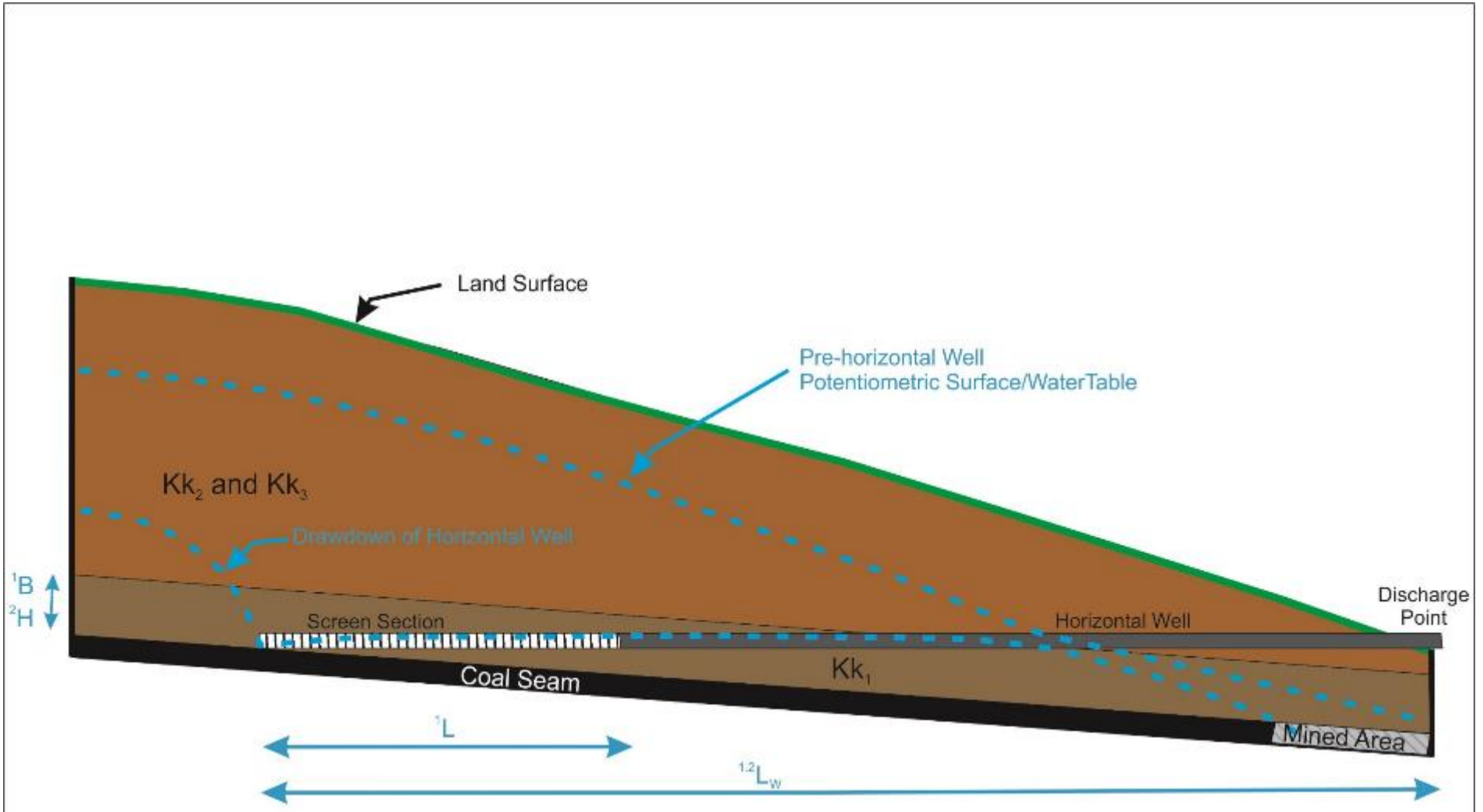
- * DNRC Planning Grant to assess feasibility of groundwater interception (2013-2014)
- * DNRC RDG Grant to conduct Hydrogeological Investigation and install pilot interception wells (2016-2019)

Source Control With Groundwater Interception Objectives

- * Intercept uncontaminated groundwater up-gradient of the historic mine workings using gravity-driven drainage wells completed in the basal Kootenai sandstone.
- * Thereby reduce leakage into and AMD emanating from the old mine workings.

Conceptual Well Design

- * Two well designs were considered, a horizontal or low angle well, and a vertical drainage well.
- * Horizontal well installed using directional drilling technology.
- * The vertical drainage well would be installed by a conventional water well contractor.



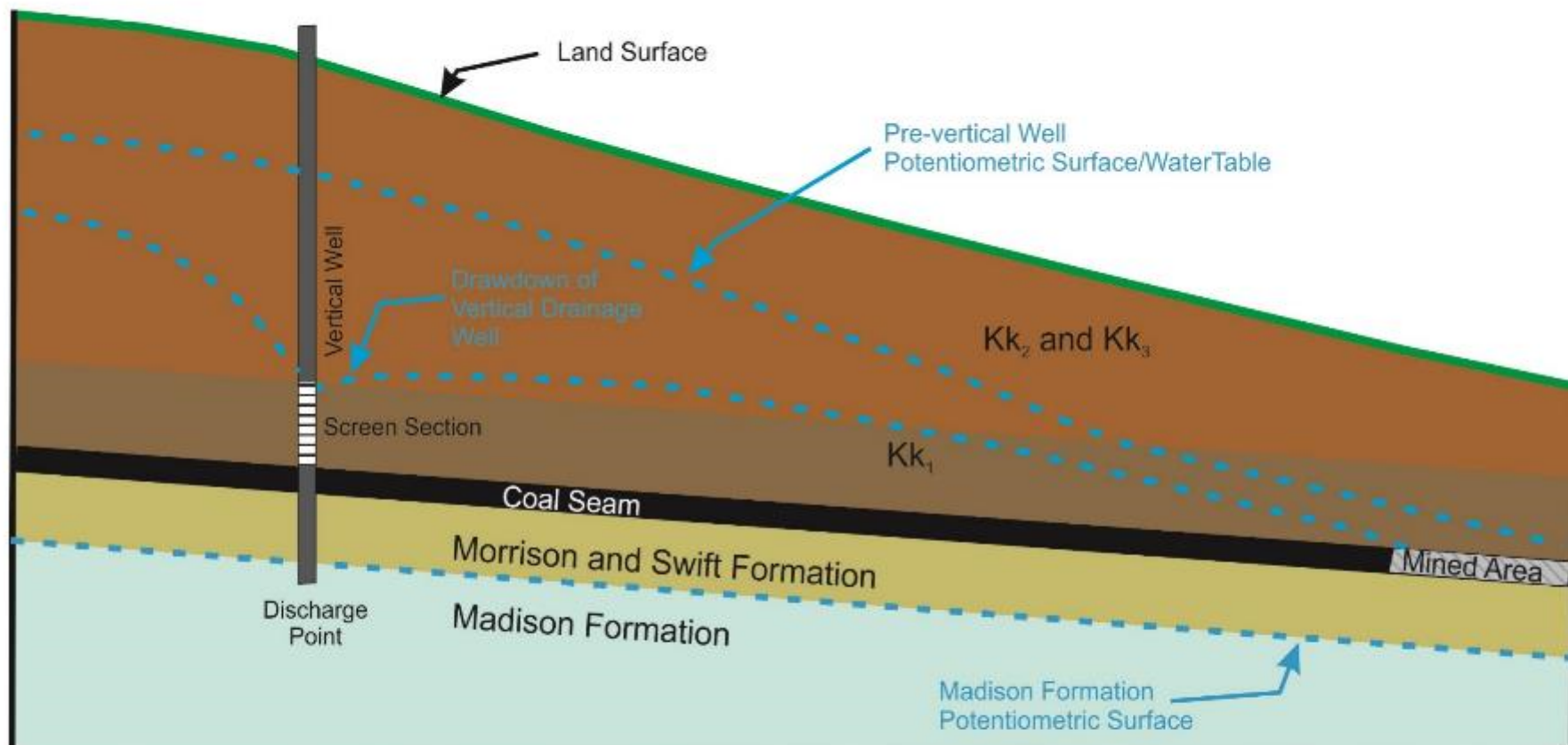
Kk-Kootenai Formation Stratigraphic Units
¹HWELL Model Parameters
²Dupuit-Forchheimer Model Parameters

Conceptual Cross Section for Horizontal Well Design

Not to Scale
 Prepared By: R. Svingen
 Production Date: January 26, 2018
 File: SandCoulee_Concept_XSection20180223.cdr



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Kk-Kootenai Formation Stratigraphic Units

Conceptual Cross Section for Vertical Well Design

Not to Scale
 Prepared By: R. Svingen
 Production Date: January 26, 2018
 File: SandCoulee_Concept_XSection20180223.cdr



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Source Control Feasibility Evaluation

- * Potential effectiveness of both horizontal and vertical drainage wells were analyzed as part of the 2013-2014 DNRC planning grant.
- * The evaluation focused on estimating the yield of drainage wells and potential reduction in the amount of water discharging from the abandoned mine workings using drainage wells.

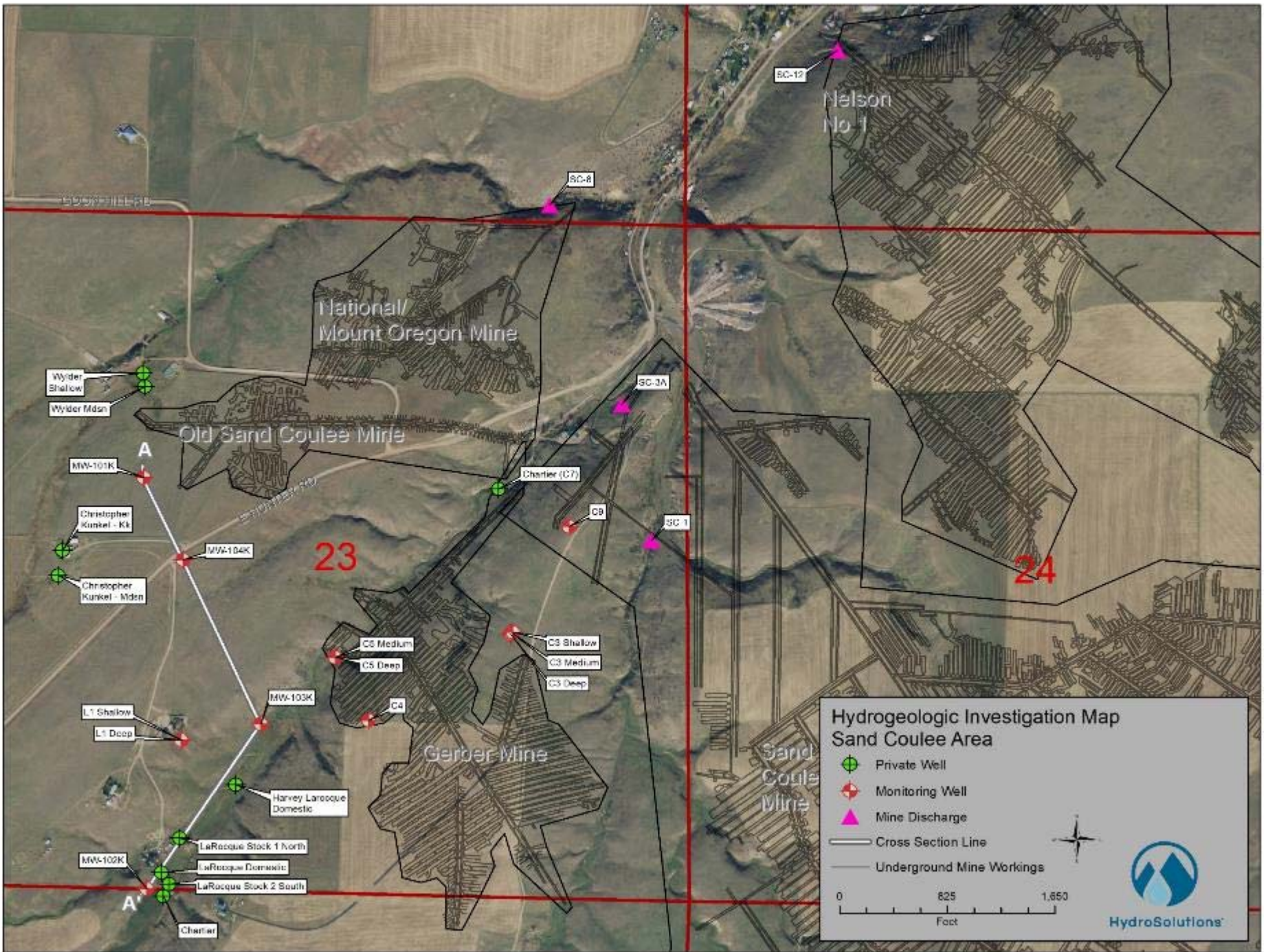
Results - Modeled Discharge Volumes from Drainage Wells

- * Horizontal well model results
 - * Six-inch diameter well: 104 to 225 gpm
 - * Four-inch diameter well: 86 to 138 gpm

- * Vertical well model results
 - * Single drainage well: 52 gpm
 - * Two drainage wells: 88 gpm

Adit Discharge

- * Need accurate adit discharge measurements.
- * Adit discharge rates affected by factors including precipitation events and seasonal and long-term climatic patterns.
- * Site conditions (freezing winter conditions and the extremely low turbidity of the discharged water favored a design employing non-contact water stage measurement.



National
Mount Oregon Mine

Old Sand Coulee Mine

Gerber Mine

Sand
Coulee
Mine

Nelson
No. 1

23

24

Wyder
Shallow
Wyder Mdn

MW-101K

Christopher
Kunkel - K1

Christopher
Kunkel - Mdn

MW-104K

L1 Shallow
L1 Deep

MW-103K

Harvey Larocque
Domestic

MW-102K

LaRocque Stock 1 North
LaRocque Domestic
LaRocque Stock 2 South

Charlier

SC-8

Charlier (C7)

C9

SC-3A

SC 1

C5 Medium
C5 Deep

C4

C3 Shallow
C3 Medium
C3 Deep

SC-12

Adit Discharge Equipment

- * Four adit discharge sites – previous average flow rates of 6.6 to 30 gpm.
- * Two molded fiberglass polyester 0.6' HS-flumes
- * One 3-inch Parshall flume
- * One 0.5' H-flume
- * Senix ToughSonic Chem 10 Ultrasonic level sensor and Campbell Scientific CR300 data logger.

Nelson Drain SC-12



Nelson Drain SC-12



Kate's Coulee SC-8



SC-3A



Miner's Coulee SC-1



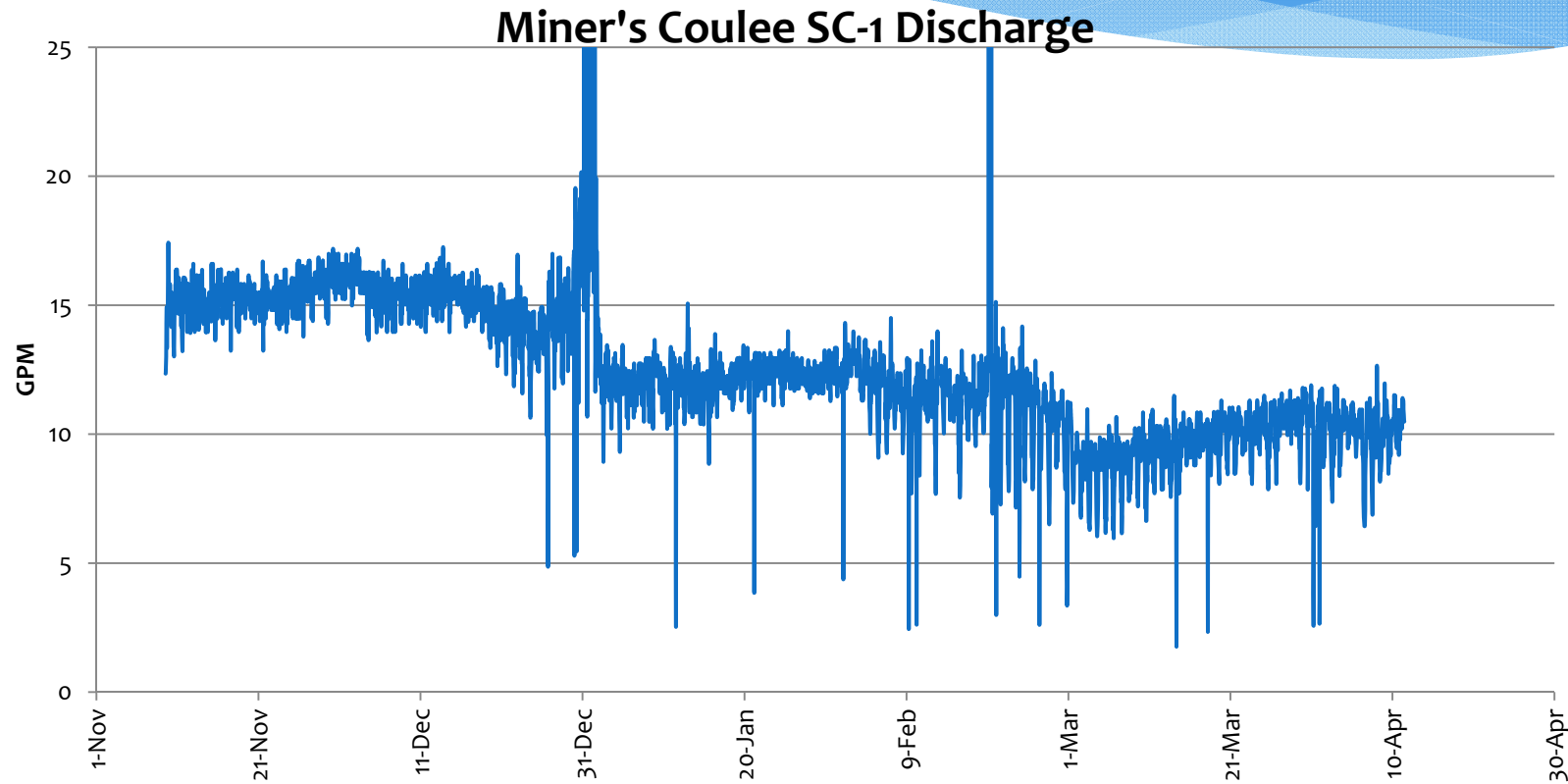
Non-contact Stage Measurement



Winter Operation

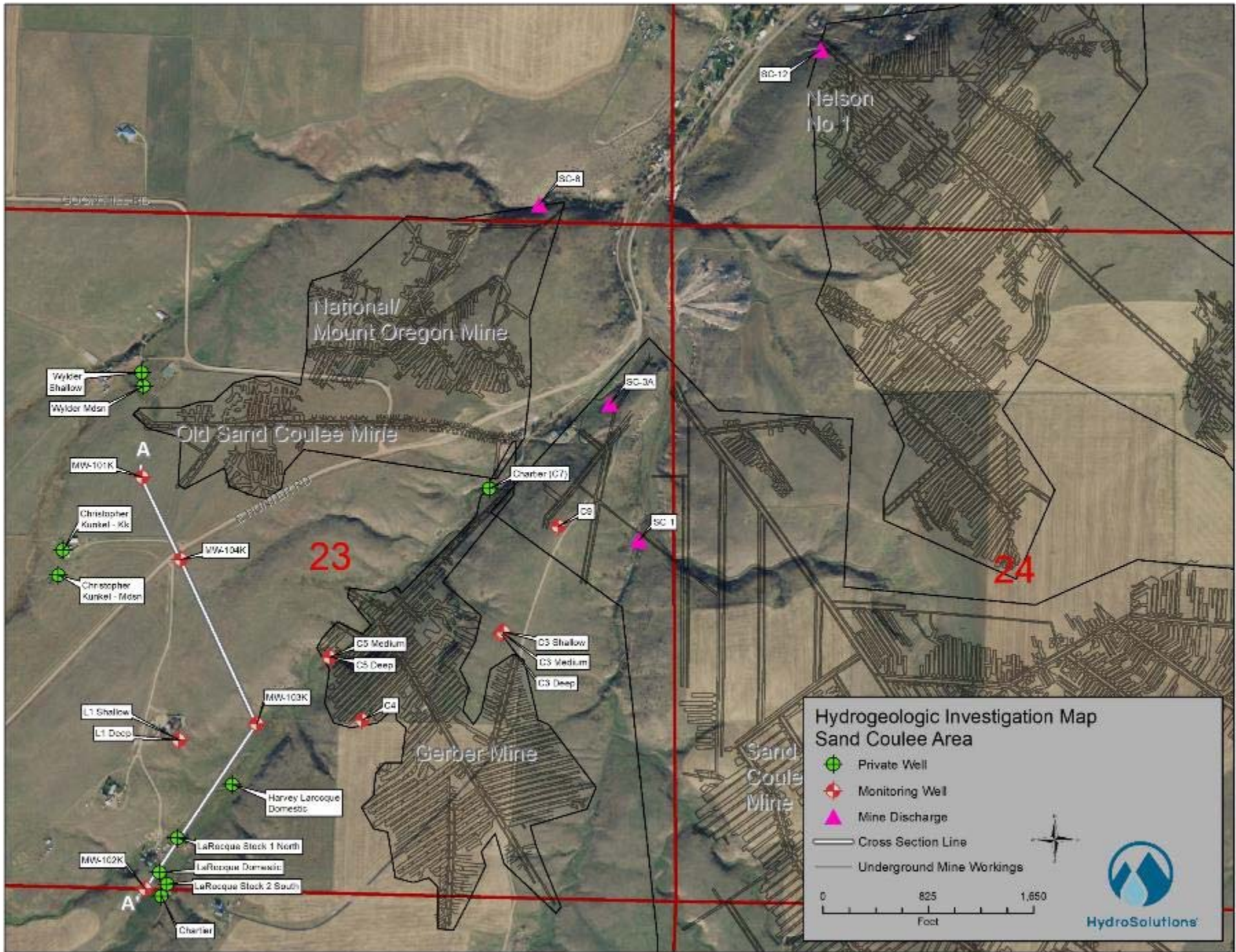


Adit Discharge Measurements



Private Well Inventory

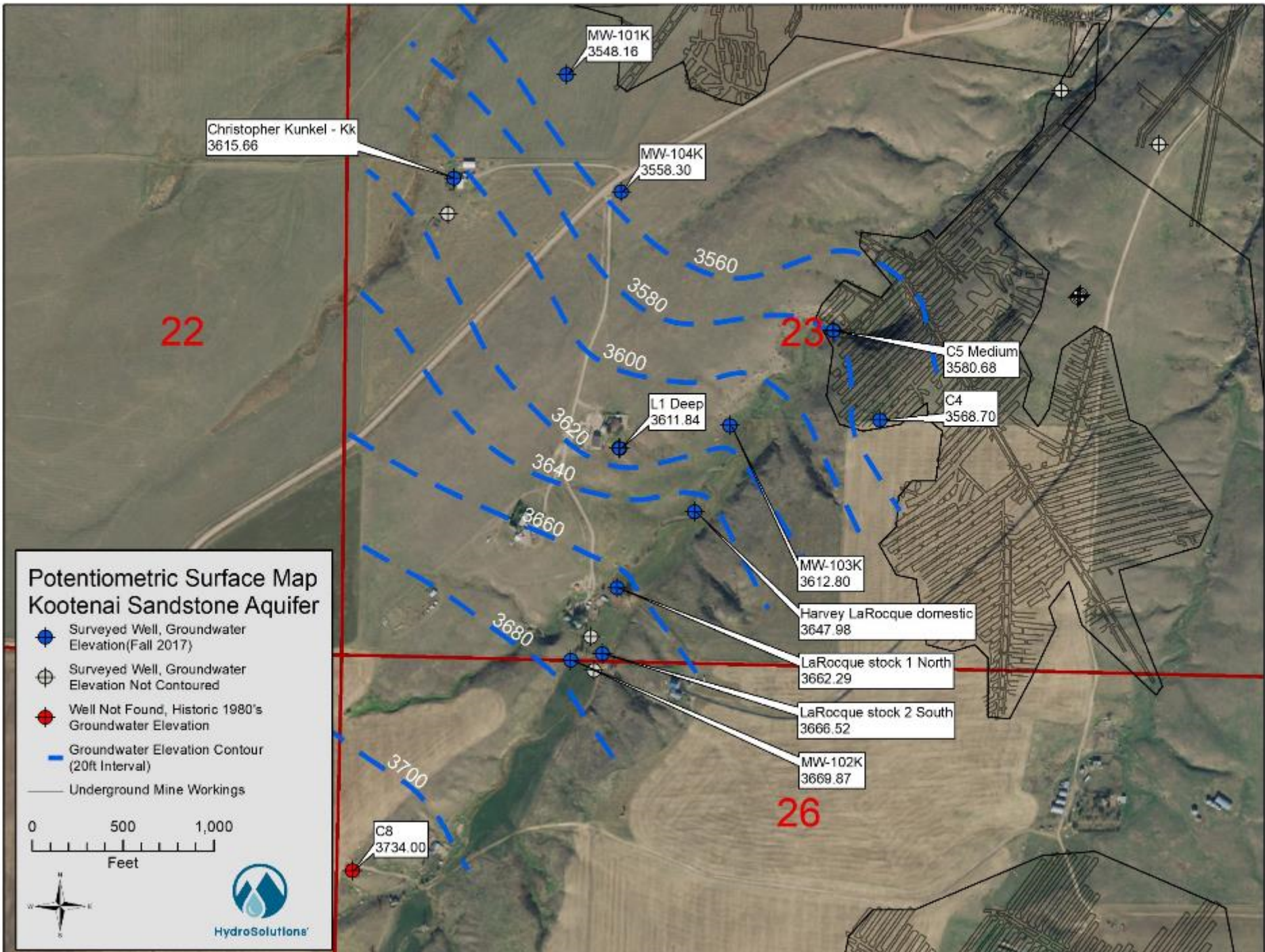




**Hydrogeologic Investigation Map
Sand Coulee Area**

- Private Well
- Monitoring Well
- Mine Discharge
- Cross Section Line
- Underground Mine Workings

0 825 1,650
Feet



Possible Lineaments

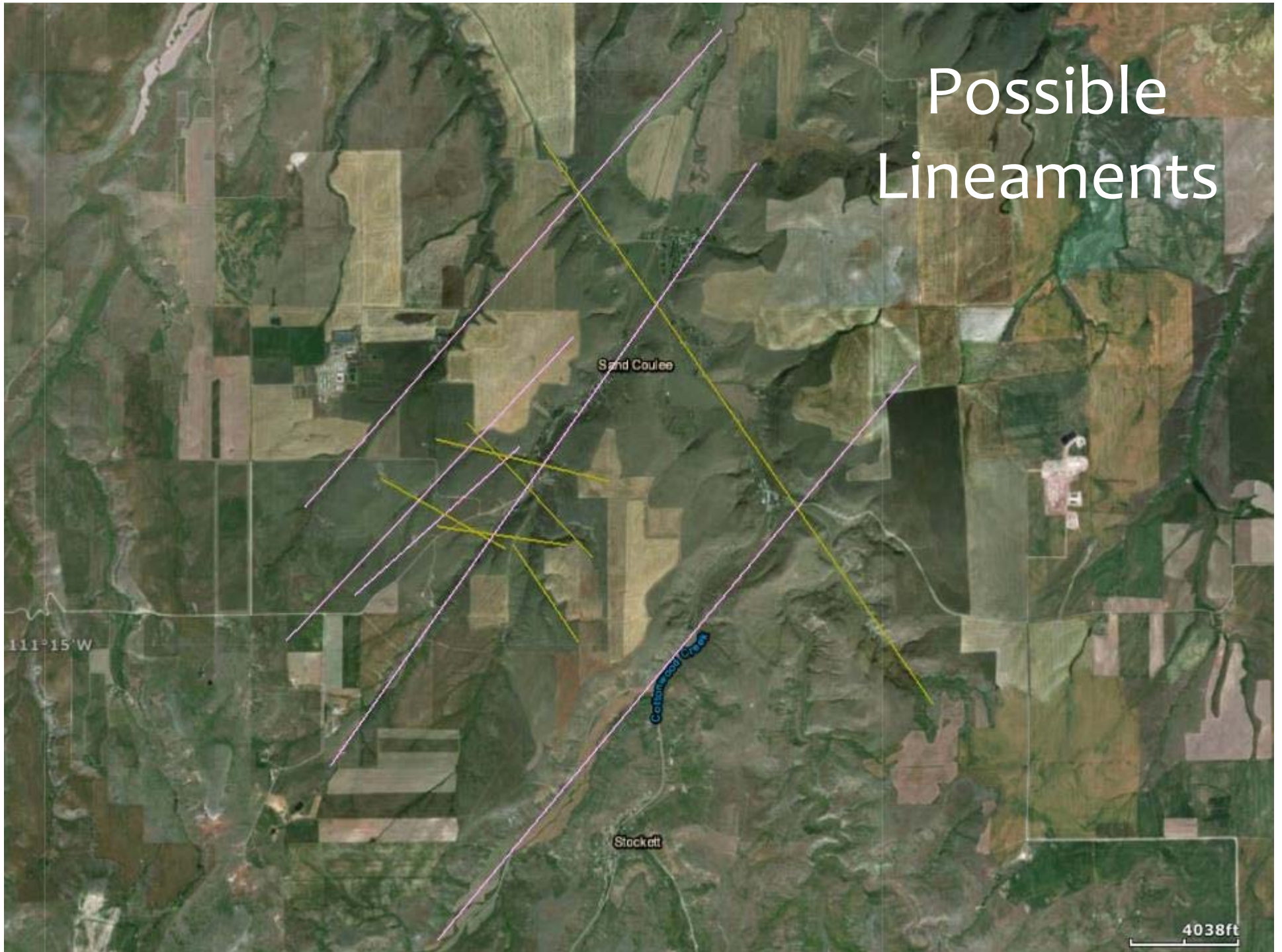
Sand Coulee

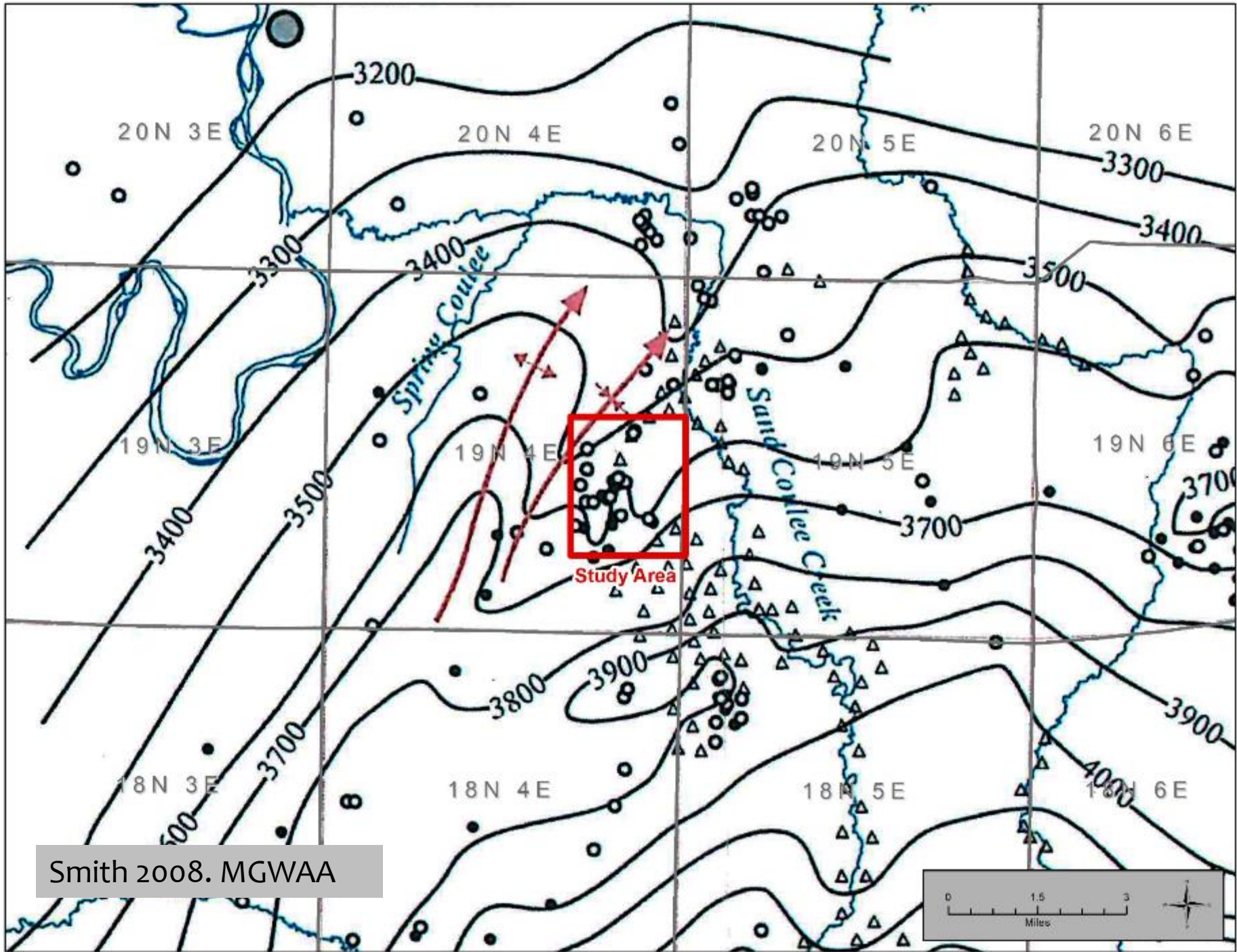
Stockatt

Cottonwood Creek

111° 15' W

4038ft

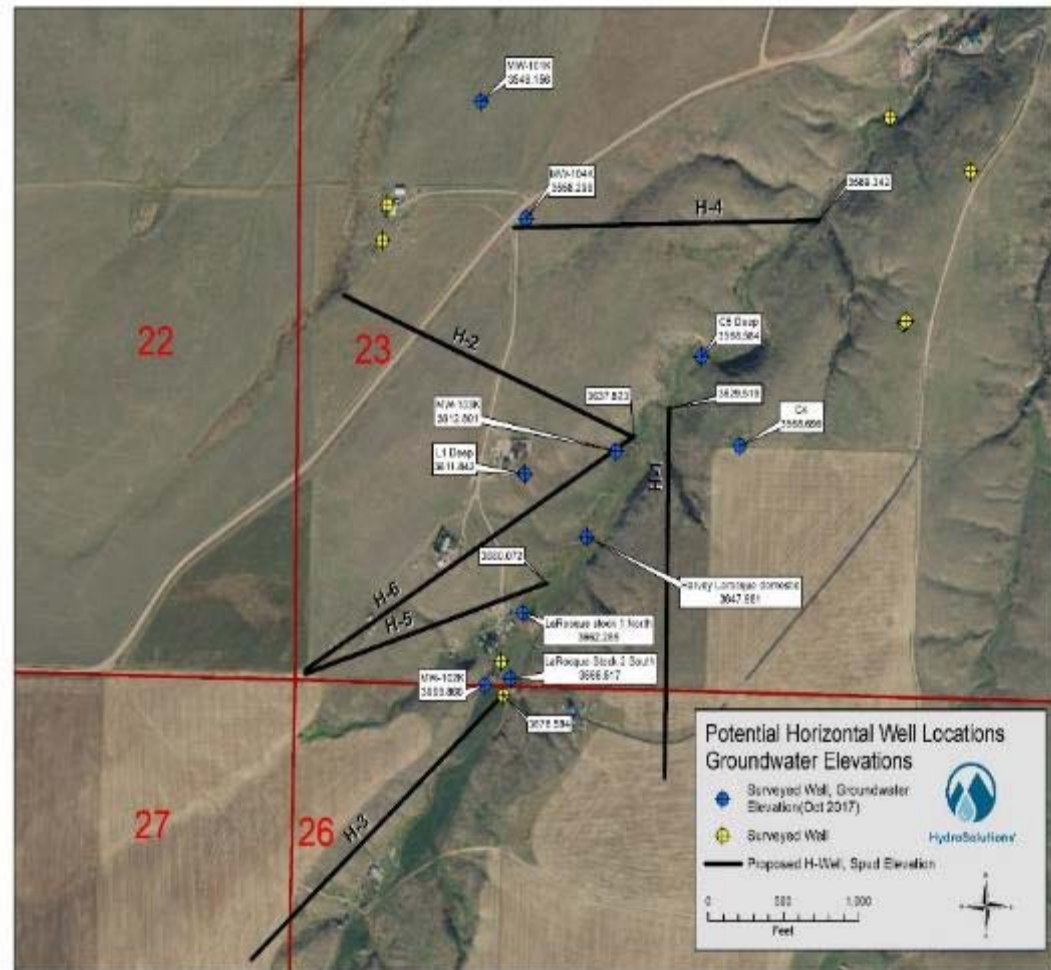




Smith 2008. MGWAA

Horizontal Well Locations

- * Preliminary hydrogeologic evaluation (well and survey data) led to identifying six feasible well locations
- * H-3, H-5, H-6



Pilot Vertical Interception Well

- * Gravity-driven vertical drainage wells provide additional installation opportunities when compared with gravity-driven horizontal wells
- * Compared with the horizontal wells, a vertical drainage well is not dependent on elevations providing natural drainage at the spud location.
- * A vertical drainage well connecting the Kk_1 aquifer directly to the Madison aquifer would be less expensive than a horizontal well.

Madison Limestone

- * Sand Coulee public water supply (PWS) Wells No. 5 and 6 provide relevant data to evaluate a vertical well.
- * The top of the Madison limestone is between 375 and 400 feet bgs.
- * Groundwater was encountered in the Madison limestone at a depth between 453 and 532 feet.
- * So approximately 78 to 142 feet of unsaturated Madison limestone is present before groundwater is encountered in the Madison Formation.

Vertical Drainage Well Locations

- * Given the surface elevations found within the drainages and the head encountered in Kk_1 , more opportunities to locate pilot vertical interception wells exist up-gradient of all mines.
- * Recommended locations include
 - * Within Sand Coulee near MW-102K,
 - * The vicinity of MW-103K which is just up-gradient of the Gerber Mine workings, and
 - * On the bench above Sand Coulee near MW-101K, upgradient of Mount Oregon Mine

Conclusions And Recommendations

- * Moving forward with planning for one horizontal drainage well up to about 2,000 feet long , and
- * One to three vertical drainage wells.
- * Horizontal wells are more technically challenging, and are more expensive but a single installation could have a larger effect on AMD prevention than any single vertical drainage well.
- * More potential opportunities exist for vertical drainage wells which could be added incrementally to achieve a desired level of AMD control.

Current Schedule

- * Continue maintenance and calibration of adit discharge monitoring equipment
- * Coordination with landowners
- * Follow up with regulatory agencies on permitting needs
- * Solicit interest and abilities from drilling companies
- * Prepare drill bids
- * Drill pilot wells - late summer

Thank you

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