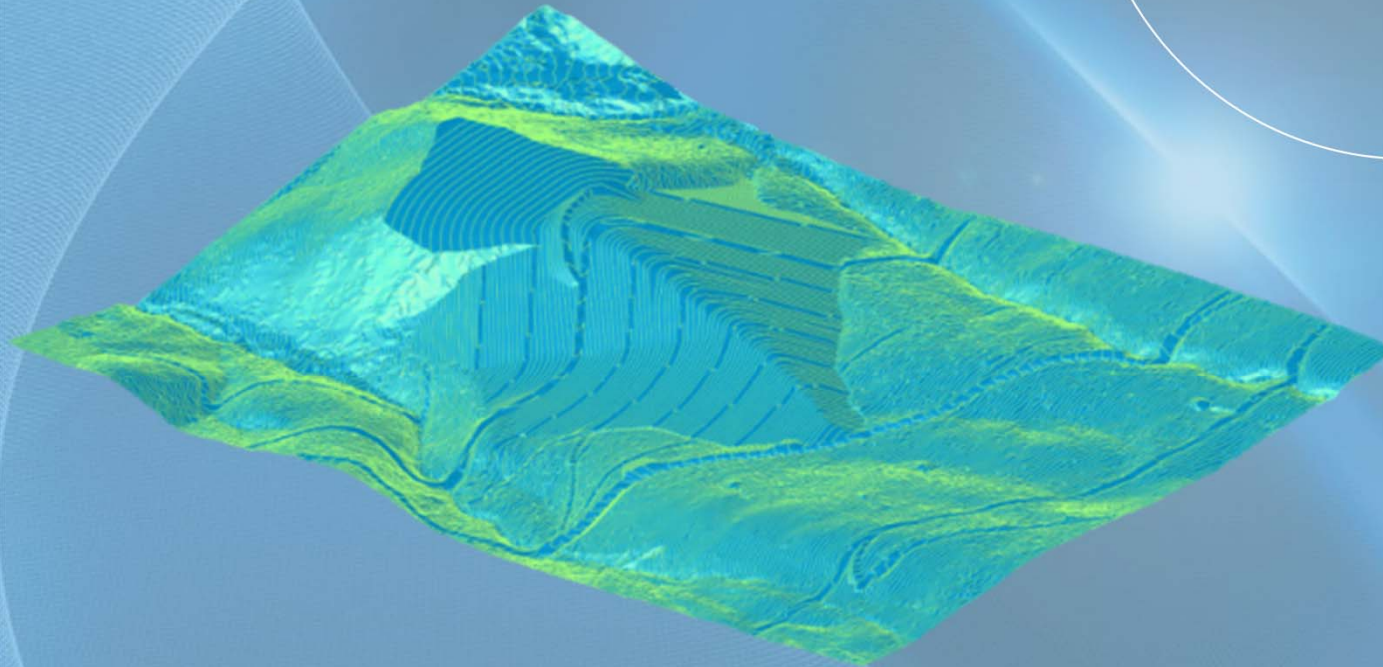


Location Evaluation and Maximizing Flexibility of a Waste Consolidation Area



Cody J. Lechleitner, P.E.

April, 2014



**CDM
Smith**®

Coeur d'Alene Trust

- In December 2009, U.S. EPA announced the largest Superfund settlement in U.S. EPA history. The U.S. EPA settled with ASARCO for \$1.7 Billion for cleanups across the country.
- \$494 Million toward the cleanup of the Bunker Hill Superfund Site
- Settlement funds were placed in a Successor Coeur d'Alene Custodial and Work Trust (Trust)

Getting Started

What is the problem?

- Waste rock and tailings deposited high in the Coeur d'Alene Basin are the source of heavy metals (i.e., lead and zinc) contamination

Solution

- Remove the mine waste from its present location and place “high and dry”
- Start at the top of the basins and work down

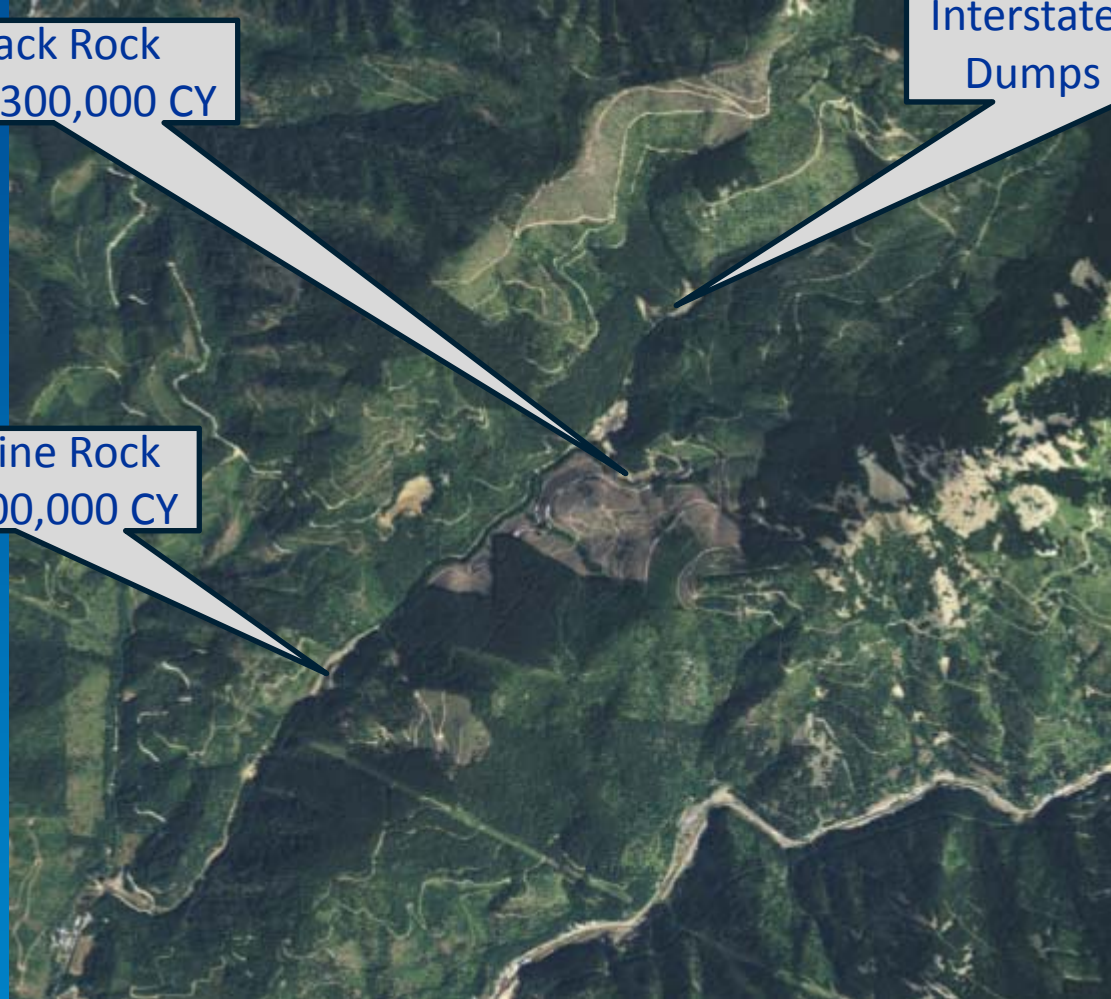


East Fork Ninemile Creek Mine Waste

Tamarack Rock
Dumps – 300,000 CY

Interstate Callahan Rock
Dumps – 200,000 CY

Success Mine Rock
Dumps – 200,000 CY

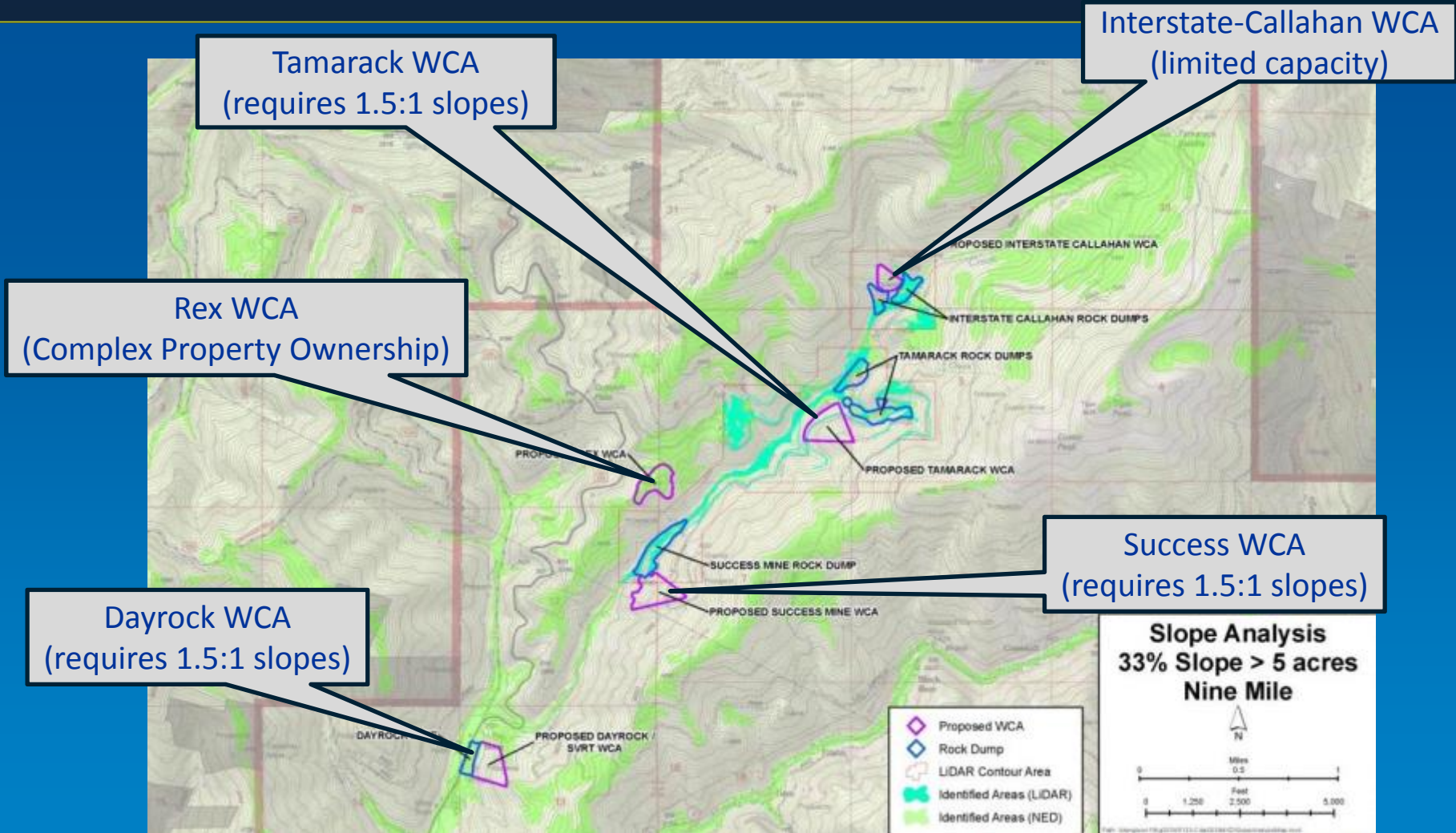


Where Does It Go?

Waste consolidation area location selection criteria:

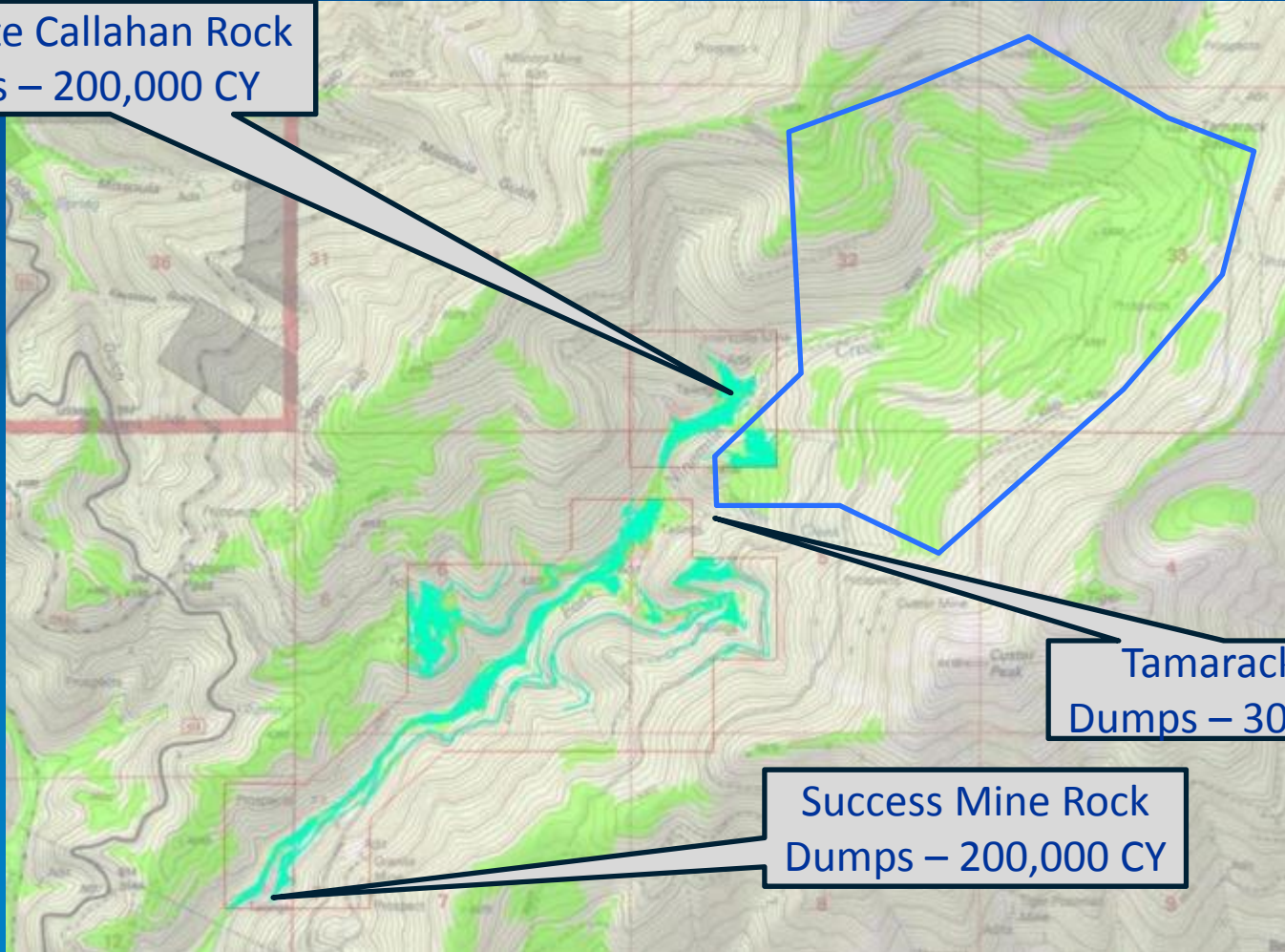
- Close to remediation sites
- Large enough area to contain 1M to 3M CY mine waste
- Existing access roads present
- Potential clean soil and/or rock borrow source
- Free of complex land ownership issues
- Relatively flat
 - Waste will be stacked at 3:1 or flatter

Initially Proposed Waste Consolidation Sites



ESRI ArcGIS Slope Analysis

Interstate Callahan Rock
Dumps – 200,000 CY



Tamarack Rock
Dumps – 300,000 CY

Success Mine Rock
Dumps – 200,000 CY

Google Earth

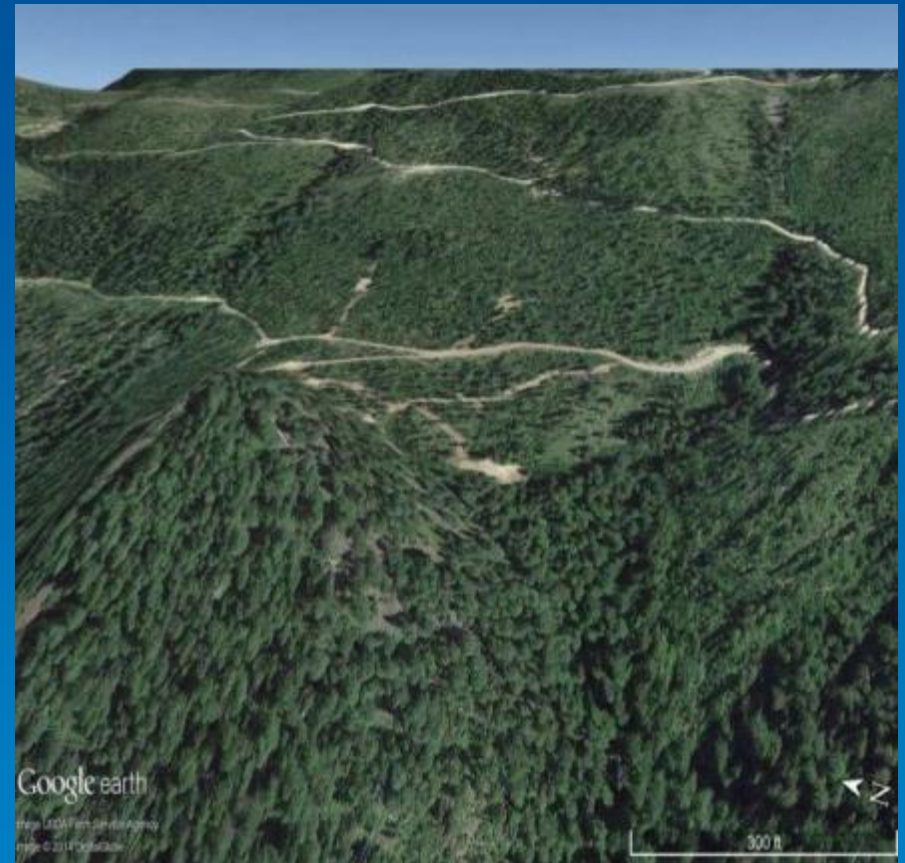
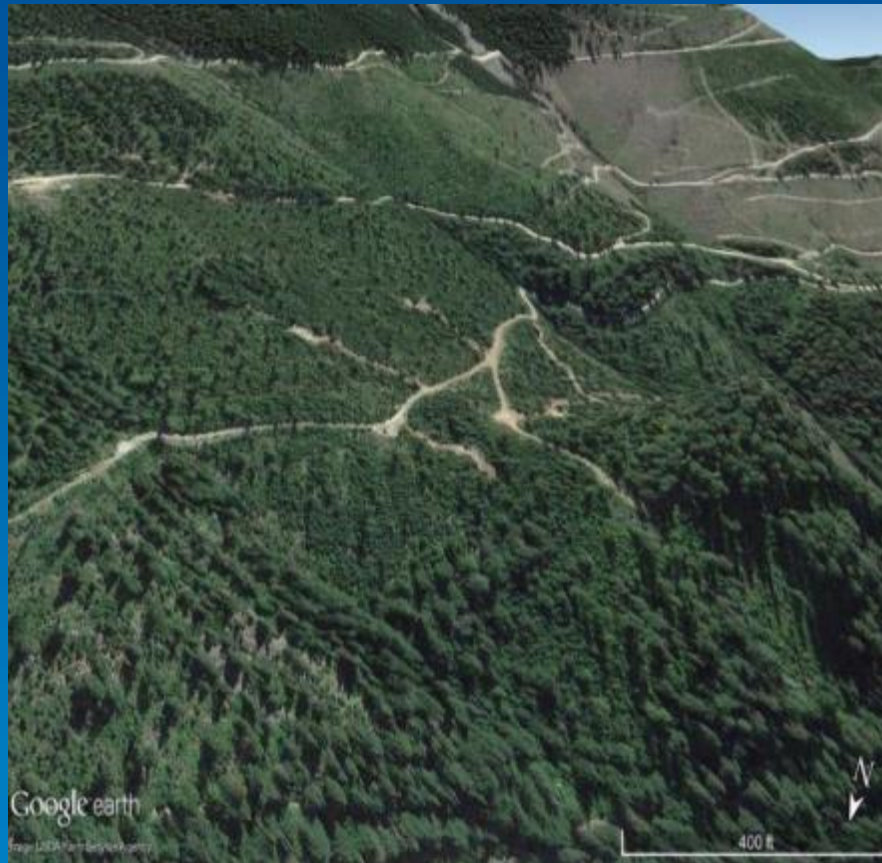


Nothing Beats a Site Visit!

View From Proposed Tamarack WCA



Potential Site Selected



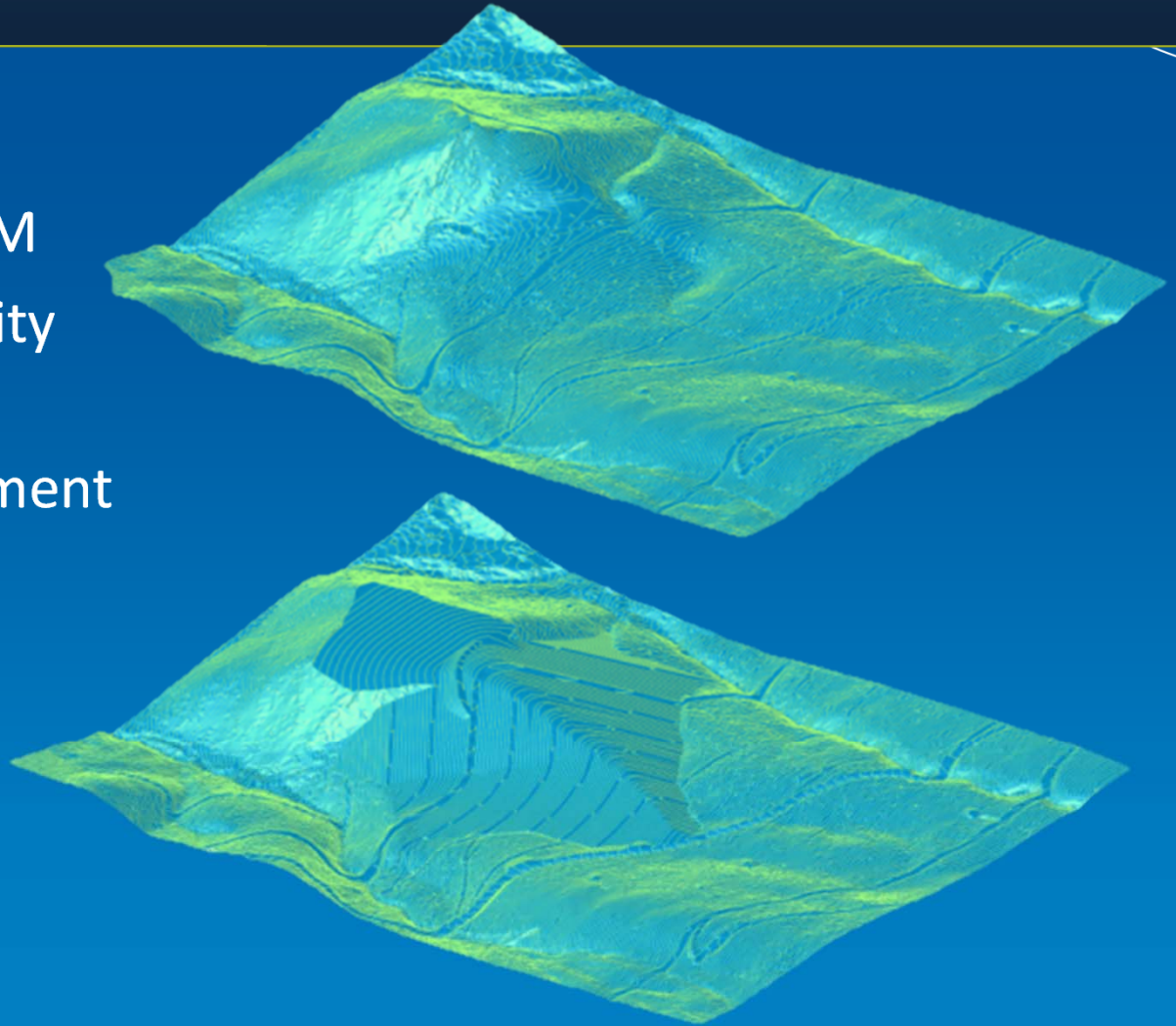
Review Site Selection Criteria

- Waste consolidation area location selection criteria:
 - ✓ Close to remediation sites
 - ✓ Free of complex land ownership issues
 - ✓ Existing access roads present
 - ✓ Relatively flat
 - Waste will be stacked at 3:1 or flatter
 - ✓ Potential clean soil and/or rock borrow source
 - **Large enough area to contain 1M to 3M CY mine waste**

EFNM Waste Consolidation Area

Design Criteria:

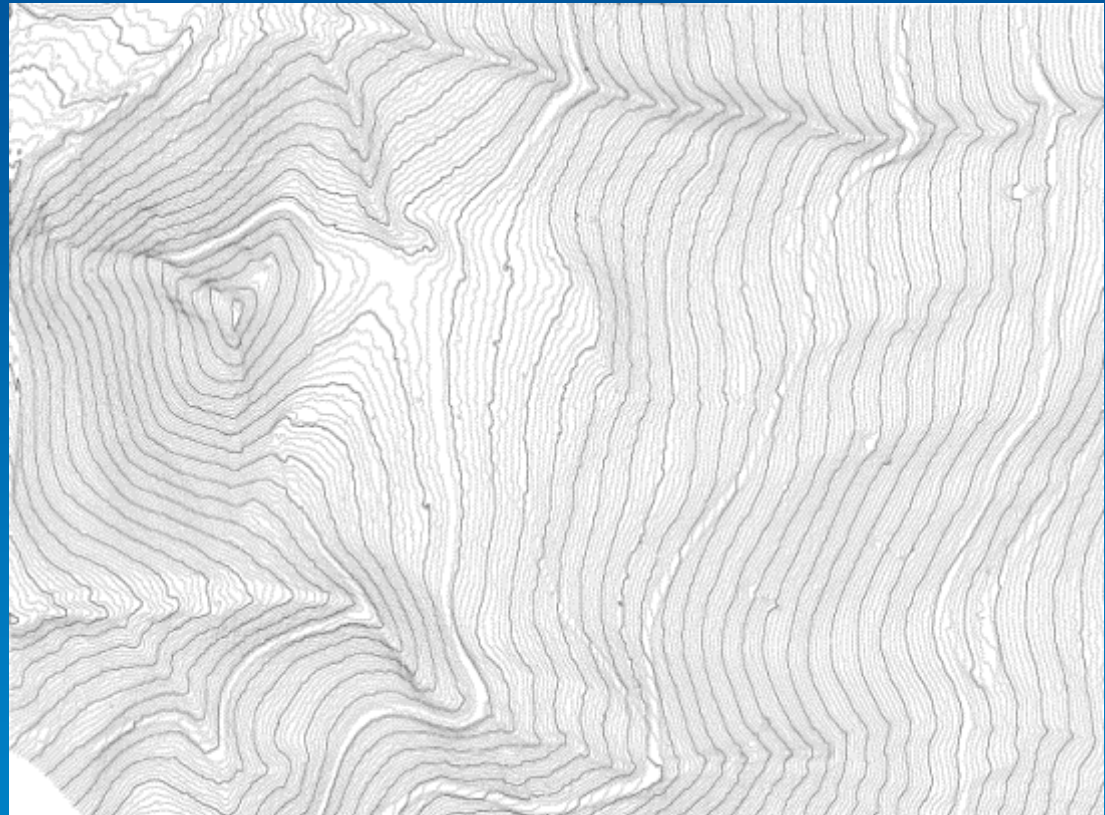
- Capacity – 1.5M to 3M
- Maximize site flexibility
- Minimize impacts to surrounding environment
- Integrate rock and soil borrow needs
- Utilize existing roads
- Manage storm-water run-on



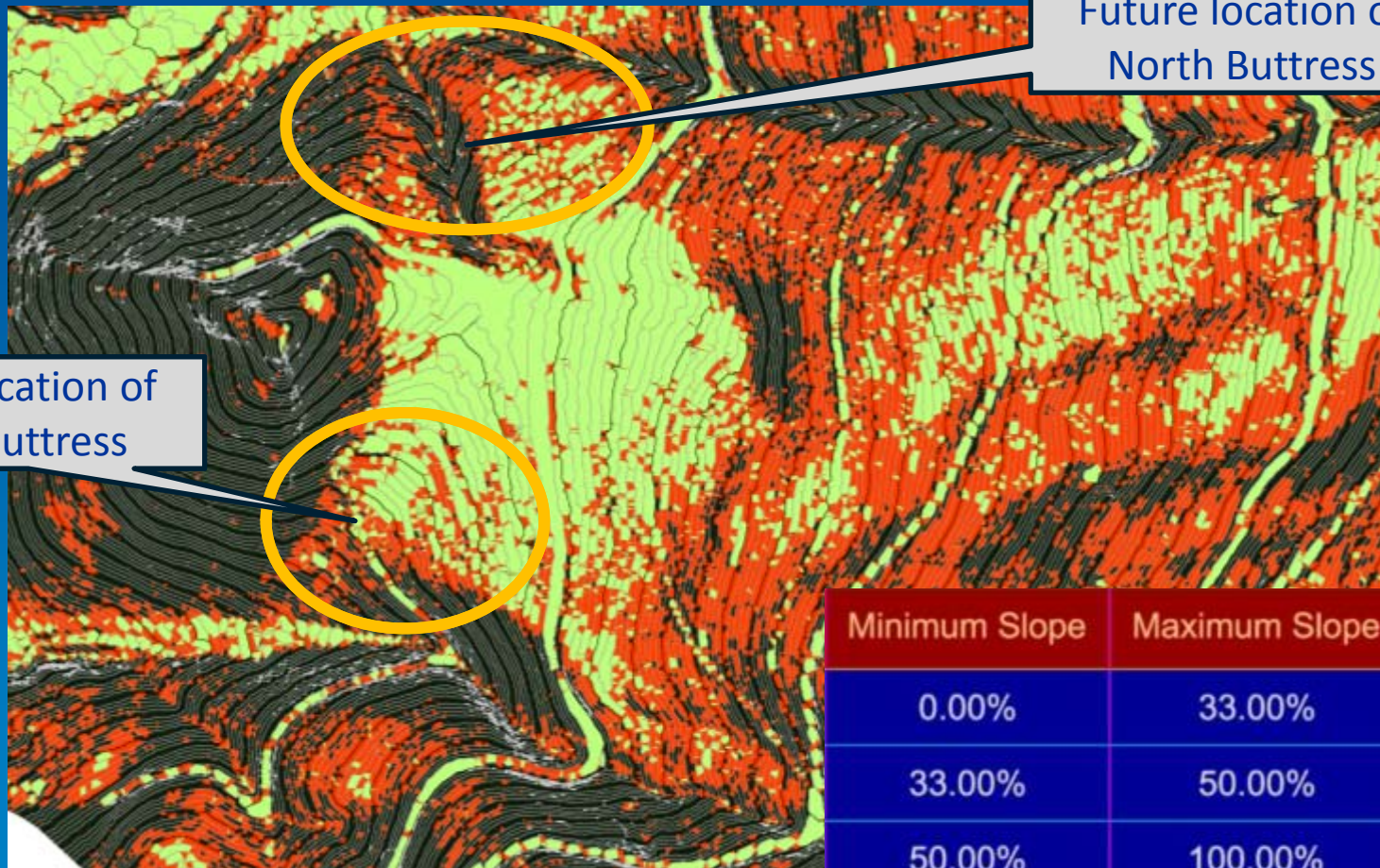
EFNM Waste Consolidation Area

Existing Conditions Evaluation:

- Access / property
 - One owner
- Rock source
 - 800K CY need over 10 years
- Soil borrow
 - 175K CY needed over 10 years
- Flat area large enough for WCA base
 - Slope analysis

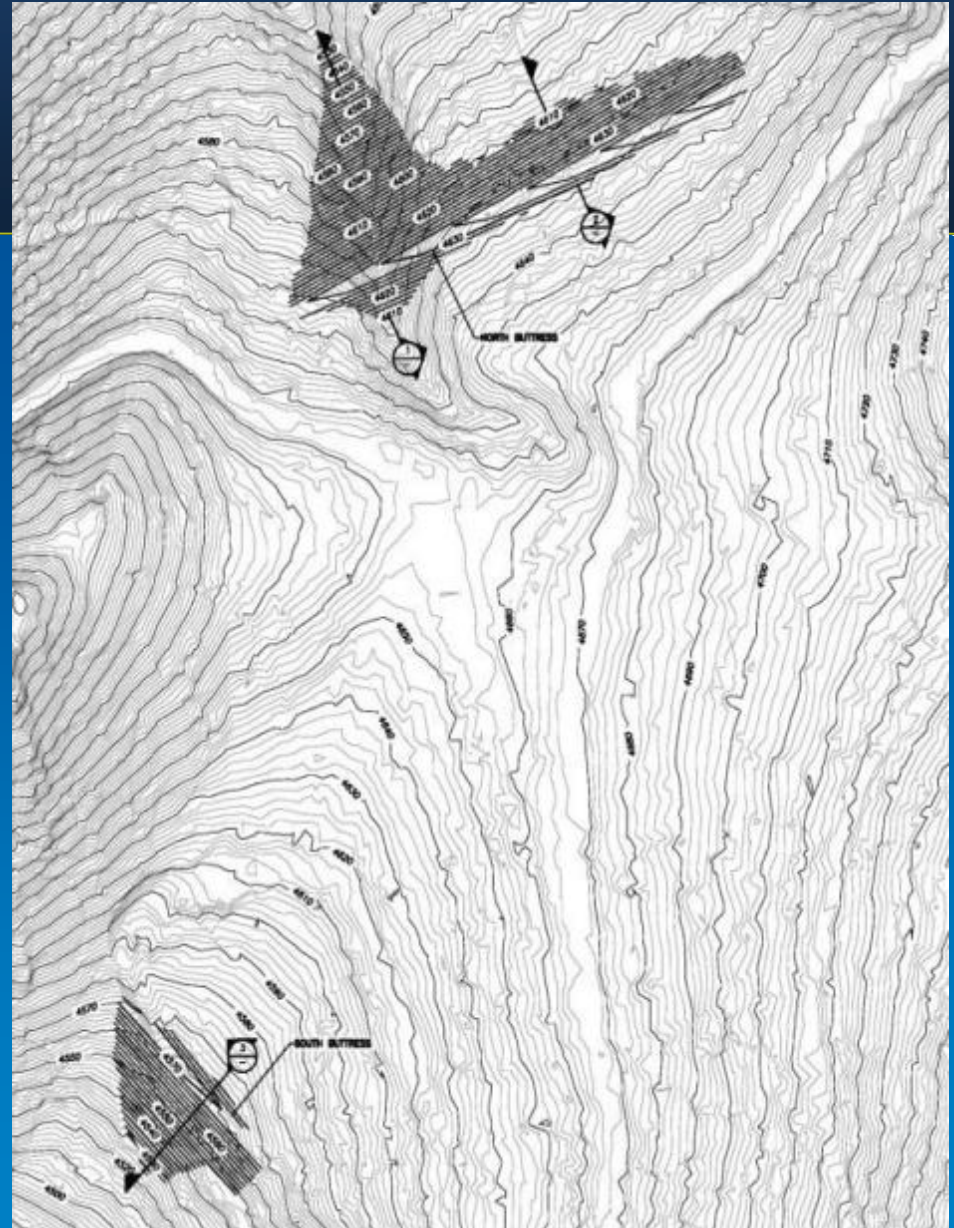


Existing Conditions Slope Analysis – CIVIL 3D

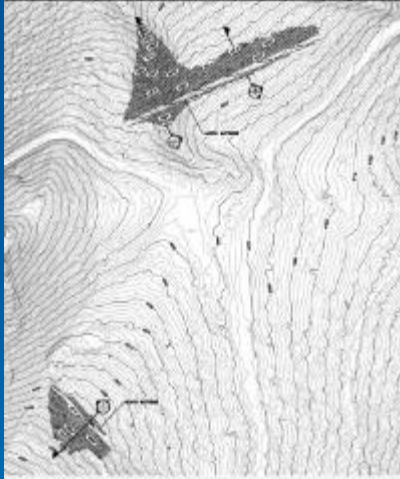


Maximizing Buttress Efficiency

- Trial and evaluate
- Start small and work up
- North buttress
 - Size mostly restricted by existing conditions
- South buttress
 - Many different size variations
 - What is the best size?
- Geotechnical considerations
 - Buttress slopes 2H:1V → flexible buttress rock fill

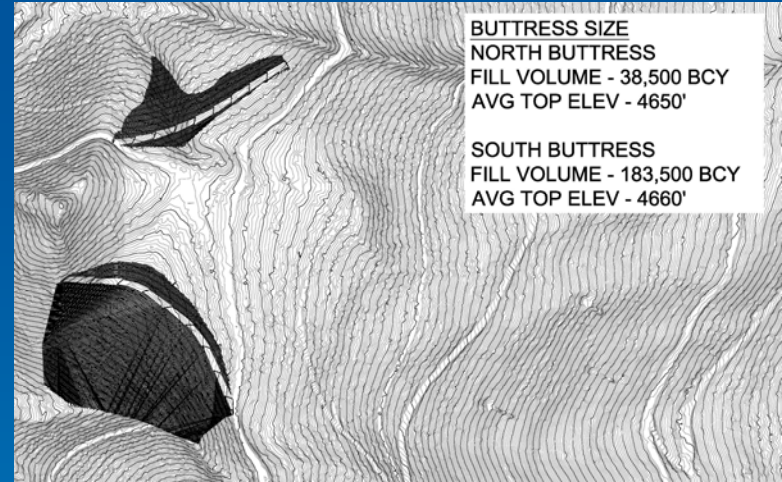


Buttress Sizing – Trial and Evaluate



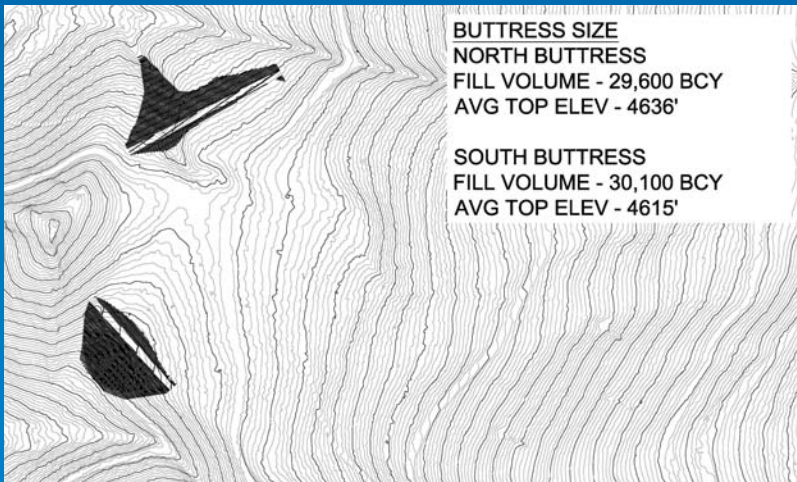
BUTTRESS SIZE
NORTH BUTTRESS
FILL VOLUME – 18,500 CY
AVG TOP ELEV – 4,628'

SOUTH BUTTRESS
FILL VOLUME – 2,500 CY
AVG TOP ELEV – 4,570'



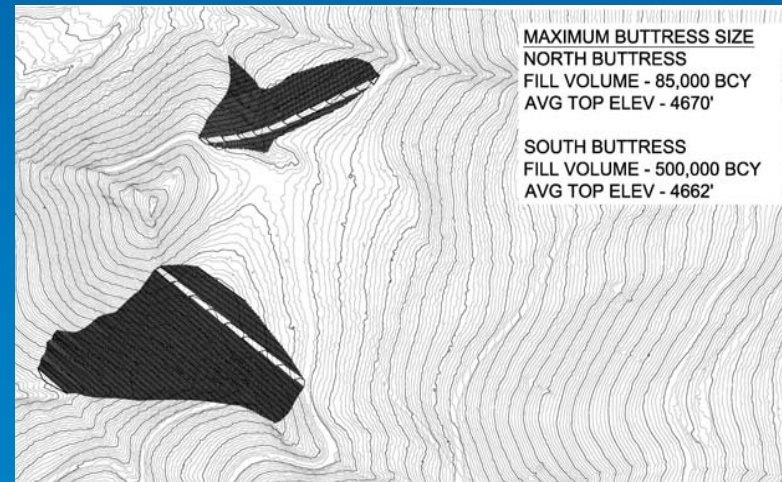
BUTTRESS SIZE
NORTH BUTTRESS
FILL VOLUME - 38,500 BCY
AVG TOP ELEV - 4650'

SOUTH BUTTRESS
FILL VOLUME - 183,500 BCY
AVG TOP ELEV - 4660'



BUTTRESS SIZE
NORTH BUTTRESS
FILL VOLUME - 29,600 BCY
AVG TOP ELEV - 4636'

SOUTH BUTTRESS
FILL VOLUME - 30,100 BCY
AVG TOP ELEV - 4615'



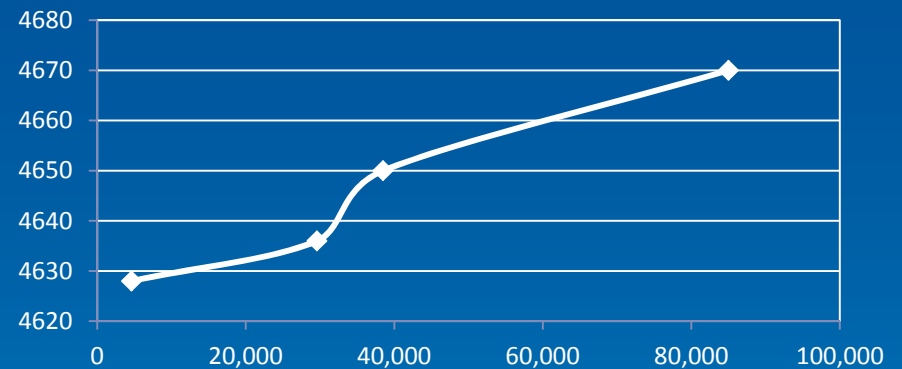
MAXIMUM BUTTRESS SIZE
NORTH BUTTRESS
FILL VOLUME - 85,000 BCY
AVG TOP ELEV - 4670'

SOUTH BUTTRESS
FILL VOLUME - 500,000 BCY
AVG TOP ELEV - 4662'

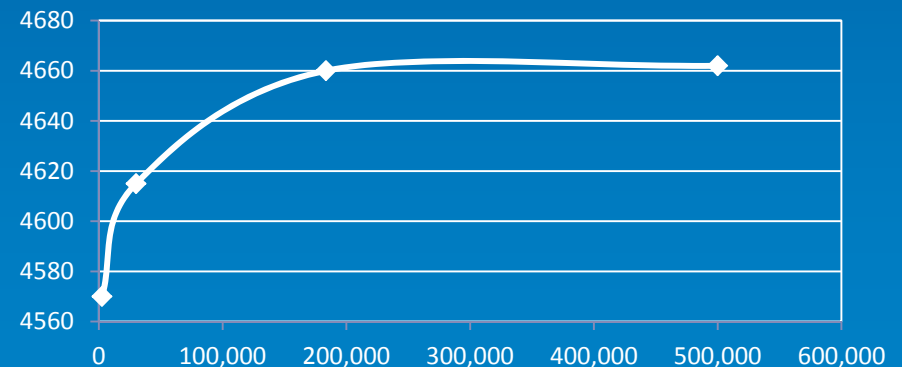
Buttress Sizing – Trial and Evaluate

- Graph
 - Volume (x-axis) vs. top of buttress elevation (y-axis)
- North buttress
 - Not really enough data there to make a clear cut decision
 - Need more data about volume of waste storage capacity created
- South buttress
 - Very clear definition of maximum size

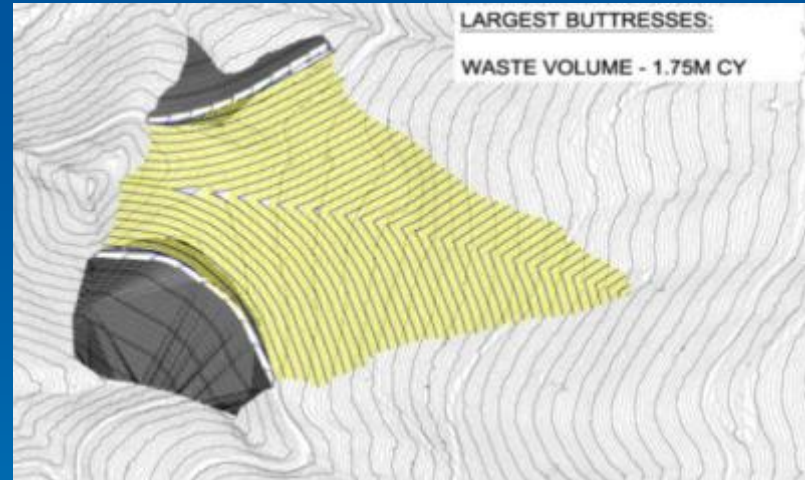
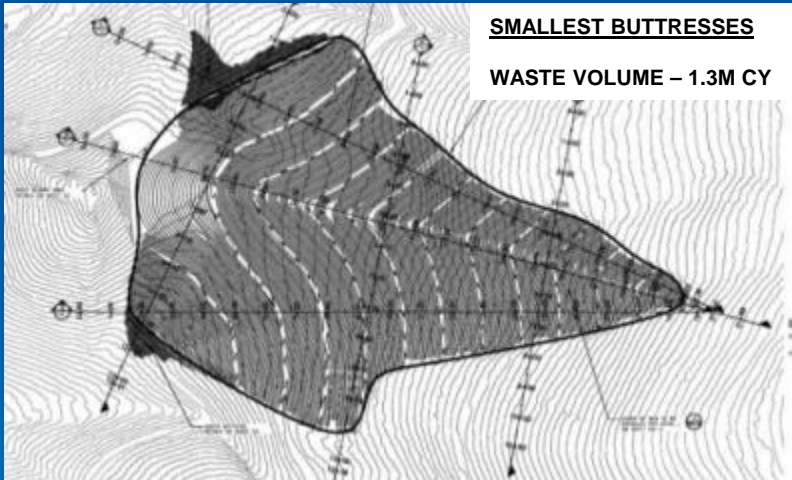
NORTH BUTTRESS



SOUTH BUTTRESS



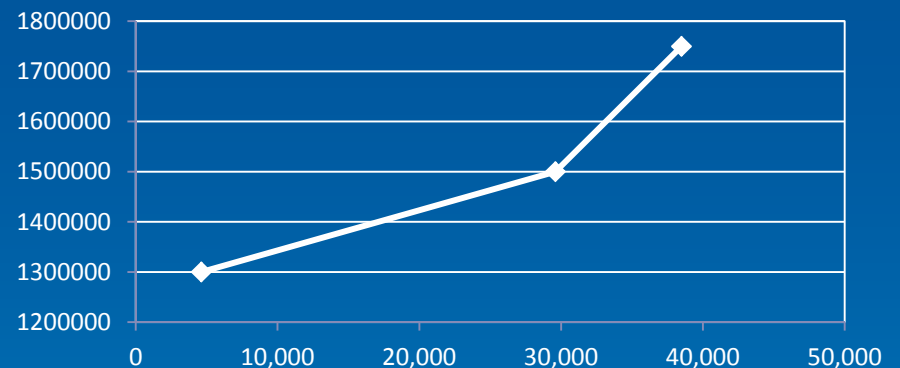
Buttress Size vs. Waste Capacity Trial



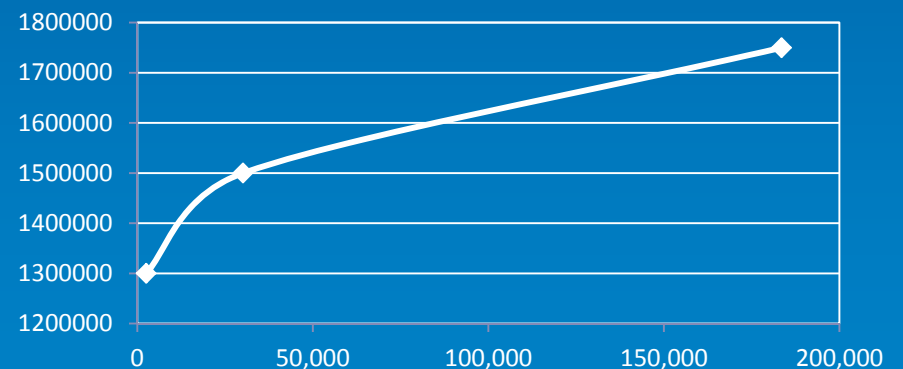
Buttress Size vs. Waste Capacity – Evaluate

- Graph
 - Buttress size (x-axis)
 - Waste capacity (y-axis)
- North buttress
 - The larger the better
- South buttress
 - Obviously the limiting factor
 - Cost benefit analysis
 - Pretty clear definition of beneficial size

NORTH BUTTRESS



SOUTH BUTTRESS



EFNM WCA Final Configuration

Design Information

- Buttress
 - ~35K CY after topsoil stripping
- Rock / soil borrow
 - 400K CY of rock or more
 - Expandable and almost entirely outside of the WCA footprint
 - Soil Borrow 250K CY or more
- Capacity
 - 1.5M CY
 - Expansion to ~2M possible



Why is this important?

Tamarack, IC, Success WCAs

- Max Capacity
 - 300K - 1.05M CY
- Surface Area
 - 9 - 24 Acres
- Average Depth
 - 21 FT
- Slopes
 - 1.5(H):1(V)
- Est. Min. Cost
 - \$28.40 / CY

EFNM WCA

- Capacity – 1.5M CY
 - Expandable to 2M CY
- Surface Area
 - 24 Acres
- Average Depth
 - 39 FT
- Estimate Cost
 - \$17.12 / CY
- **SAVINGS**
 - **\$17 M**

Questions?

Cody J. Lechleitner, P.E., DBIA

CDM Smith Inc. – Kellogg, Idaho Office

208-783-1801

lechleitnercj@cdmsmith.com

