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# **RS54/RS46 – Waste Water Modeling – Tailings NorthMet Project - DRAFT**

Report Prepared for  
**PolyMet Mining Inc**

Report Prepared by



July 2007

**RS54/RS46 – Waste Water  
Modeling – Tailings  
NorthMet Project – DRAFT**

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## Executive Summary

PolyMet Mining Inc (PolyMet) is proposing to develop the NorthMet Project (former Dunka Road Project of US Steel) near Babbitt, Minnesota. As a part of the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources (MDNR) “Permit to Mine” process a complete “mine waste characterization” is required (Minnesota Rules Chapter 6132.1000). This document describes geochemical characterization of tailings from other nearby mineral deposits by the MDNR, geochemical characterization of NorthMet Project tailings produced by PolyMet pilot plant testing and water quality predictions.

PolyMet’s characterization plan was developed in close consultation with the MDNR and considered results from the MDNR’s historical testwork. The MDNR has tested tailings produced by pilot plants run on ore grade rock from the Babbitt Deposit. This testwork is ongoing and showed that tailings containing 0.2% sulfur did not generate acidic leachate after four years. The protocol used for testing appeared to have a strong influence on the results, a finding that has been incorporated into predictions of the geochemical performance of the tailings under site conditions.

PolyMet’s characterization program included bulk chemical tests, mineralogical evaluation and kinetic dissolution tests produced by pilot testing of three ore composites. The pilot testing evaluated the use of copper sulfate to enhance flotation of pyrrhotite. As a result, four bulk tailings containing a range of sulfur concentrations (0.10 to 0.23%) were available for geochemical testing. Size fractions of the tailings were also produced so that the different characteristics of tailings dams, beaches and slimes could be assessed. As of March 23, 2007, kinetic testing on NorthMet Project tailings has been underway for 52 to 80 weeks.

Interpretation of the MDNR’s testwork on both rock (reported in RS42, SRK 2007b) and other tailings, and PolyMet’s testwork on NorthMet Project tailings indicates that tailings containing less than 0.2% sulfur will not generate acidic leachate despite the absence of carbonate minerals. Long term weathering behavior can be predicted by assuming that weathering of abundant silicate minerals in the tailings results in generation of bicarbonate alkalinity, a conventional weathering process. This alkalinity perpetually offsets the acid produced by sulfide mineral oxidation.

Leaching of nickel appears to be sensitive to pH near 7. The MDNR’s testwork on bulk tailings in small reactor tests and PolyMet’s humidity cell testwork on coarse (>200 mesh fraction) tailings has shown that nickel and cobalt leaching accelerates when pH falls below 7 due to re-leaching of weathering products formed at higher pH. PolyMet’s coarse tailings are likely susceptible to moderate pH depression possibly because the silicate mineral particles have less surface area than the fine (<200 mesh) tailings. Bulk tailings and fine sand tailings have not shown accelerated leaching of nickel.

Testing on LTV Steel Mining Company (LTVSMC) taconite tailings showed that the carbonate content of these tailings makes them more leachable in terms of major (calcium, magnesium and alkalinity) ions than the NorthMet Project tailings. This indicates that the LTVSMC tailings produce hard groundwater with capacity to neutralize acid. Nickel leaching from NorthMet tailings is

expected to exceed that of the LTVSMC tailings but the LTVSMC tailings appear to have capacity to attenuate nickel.

The leaching behavior of tailings has been predicted by coupling models of moisture content, oxygen profile and sulfide mineral oxidation. These models have shown that coarser tailings in the dam embankments and beaches near the embankments will be well oxygenated due to the low moisture content and particle size of the tailings. The low sulfide mineral content is also a factor because oxygen is not consumed near the surface as is commonly observed in tailings at other sites containing higher levels of sulfide minerals. Seepage chemistry was predicted using water balance information coupled with the tailings facility design which includes progressive placement of synthetic membranes on the downstream slopes of the dams and a system of horizontal drains to collect seepage.

Water in the Cell 2E horizontal drain system was predicted to have metal concentrations below most stringent water quality standards. PolyMet is not proposing a point discharge but the water quality standards would be the minimum discharge limits and are used as water quality objectives for the project. Sulfate is predicted to exceed the secondary drinking water standard (for odor and taste) during the operational period and again in about mine Year 60.

Water collecting in the Cell 1E horizontal drains is predicted to exceed the water quality standards in the later part of operations until Year 37. This water will be returned to the tailings ponds during operation and pumped to the Mine Site at closure until it reaches quality such that collection is no longer required.

Water collected at the Cell 1E seepage recovery barrier was predicted to contain sulfate concentrations above the secondary drinking water standard during the same period. Cobalt concentrations were also slightly above the Class 2B surface water quality standards. This water will be returned to the tailings ponds during operation and pumped to the Mine Site at closure until it reaches quality such that collection is no longer required. Attenuation by contact with overburden and soils was not included in the evaluation and would be expected to reduce concentrations to below applicable water quality standards.

Operational process water quality in the tailings pond was predicted using a mass balance approach for all inputs and outputs. Water quality in the pond was predicted to meet most surface water quality standards by controlling the chemistry of the Mine Site Waste Water Treatment Facility (WWTF) effluent to the pond.

All uncollected seepage to groundwater that is not collected in the seepage collection system will flow north and northwest toward the Embarrass River. This uncollected seepage was not predicted to exceed applicable water quality standards.

Manganese, silver and thallium concentrations were universally predicted to exceed their water quality standards. Manganese is naturally elevated in local groundwaters and surface waters and often exceed the manganese secondary drinking water standard. The latter two parameters are affected by the use of analytical data with detection limits at or above the standards for natural groundwaters and surface waters.

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# 1 Introduction

## 1.1 Background

PolyMet Mining Inc (PolyMet) is proposing to develop the NorthMet Project (former Dunka Road Project of US Steel) near Babbitt, Minnesota. As a part of the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources (MDNR) “Permit to Mine” process a complete “mine waste characterization” is required (Minnesota Rules Chapter 6132.1000).

The potential water quality issues associated with tailings disposal at the NorthMet Project are expected to include acid rock drainage (ARD) and leaching of some heavy metals from the tailings themselves, build-up of solutes in the tailings impoundments due to re-circulation of process water, and effects resulting from interaction between tailings pore waters and the underlying LTV Steel Mining Company (LTVSMC) taconite tailings.

The characterization program for tailings was designed based on extensive consultations with staff at the MDNR resulting in implementation of “Flotation Tailings and Hydrometallurgical Residue Geochemical Characterization Plan NorthMet Project, Minnesota” in May 2006. For reference, Hydrometallurgical Residue Geochemical Characterization is addressed in other documents, RS33 and RS65 (SRK 2007a).

Inputs to the overall water quality predictions for the tailings pond came from a variety of sources detailed elsewhere including pilot plant testwork (RS32, Barr 2006a), tailings pond water balance (RS13, Barr 2007c), tailings pond operation (RS39/40T, Barr 2007a) and mine water treatment testwork (RS29T, Barr 2007b). This report combines the original scopes of RS54 (reporting on tailings characterization) and RS46 (tailings water quality model).

## 1.2 Objective

The specific objectives of this characterization program included:

- Assessment of the overall reactivity of the tailings solids as required in Minnesota Rules Chapter 6132.1000.
- Development of mass-loading rates for input into water quality predictions for impact assessment and mitigation design.

## 1.3 Design and Consultation Process

The tailings characterization plan was developed in consultation with staff from the MDNR. The consultation included the following steps:

- June 22, 2005. A draft of the plan was prepared for MDNR Review.

- July 21, 2005. MDNR provided initial comments focused primarily on flotation tailings.
- September 9, 2005. SRK responded to the July 21, 2005 letter.
- September 14, 2005. A conference call was held to discuss the July 21, August 16 and September 9 letters.

The process was begun in June 2005 and concluded with full implementation of “Flotation Tailings and Hydrometallurgical Residue Geochemical Characterization Plan NorthMet Project, Minnesota” in May 2006.

## 1.4 Structure of Report

This report combines results of two studies. RS54 provides results of characterization of tailings. RS46 is the prediction of leachate chemistry and resulting water chemistry of seepage collected and seepage escaping the facility.

The structure of the RS46 report, which was a combination of RS54 and RS46 was agreed with the MDNR. The final version of the report outline was transmitted to the MDNR on April 26, 2006. The agreed outline has been followed although in places this does not fit with the development of thinking on the project. If any sections are redundant, the section heading is shown with a brief note to explain why the section is no longer relevant.

Information on hydrometallurgical residue characterization and water quality is presented in RS33 and RS65 (SRK 2007a)

## **2 Water Chemistry Prediction Methods**

### **2.1 Introduction**

The final products of this study were chemistry predictions for the tailings pond water, and tailings pore water during operation and closure. The prediction methods to be used were considered as part of the design of the characterization program so that the program would provide the inputs needed to predict water chemistry. The following sections broadly describe the types of modeling approaches considered and the method selected.

### **2.2 Theoretical Method**

Theoretical models for tailings and tailings basins need to couple physical and chemical processes in the tailing profile which include oxygen diffusion, saturated and unsaturated water flow, oxidation of sulfide minerals, dissolution of buffering minerals, oxidation/reduction reactions, ion exchange, and secondary mineral precipitation in addition to basin dynamics.

No single theoretical model has been developed probably because coupling the processes is complex. Models such as RATAP (Scharer et al. 1994) and MINTOX (Wunderly et al. 1996) are best described as “Engineering Models” because they have limited power to reliably predict water quality but provide a good basis to evaluate engineering solutions.

### **2.3 Analog and Empirical Methods**

#### **2.3.1 Analog**

The analog method involves direct comparison of the proposed project with existing similar mines. Two analogs were considered. The first would use pond water chemistry from other sites to predict the chemistry of the ponds at the NorthMet Project; however, as ore processing, tailings placement and basin hydrodynamics are unique to every site, direct analogs for tailings management facilities are not easily found.

The second analog would compare the geochemical performance of the tailings solids expected to be produced at NorthMet with the tailings solids from other similar sites. This is a more appropriate comparison because the number of variables or factors affecting geochemical behavior is lower than for the pond water. As will be described below, the MDNR has performed testwork on tailings generated from evaluations of the nearby Babbitt Deposit which is in a similar geological setting.

#### **2.3.2 Empirical**

The empirical method uses scale-up of laboratory tests to predict the geochemical performance of the tailings solids. Further explanation of this approach can be found in RS42 (SRK 2007b).

## **2.4 Method Selected**

### **2.4.1 Tailings Leaching**

The method selected to predict the leaching behavior of tailings involved components of the theoretical approach combined with empirical or scale-up methods. The progress of oxidation and pore water chemistry in this case was predicted by combining oxidation rates indicated by laboratory tests with calculation of oxygen diffusion consistent with the moisture content and particle size distribution of the tailings (for example, SRK 2004).

### **2.4.2 Operational Process Pond**

The method used to predict operational process pond water quality is coupled with the tailings leaching prediction but itself is primarily empirical. Experience shows that water quality during closure can be accounted for by carefully tracking all sources and calculating the total masses entering and leaving the tailings impoundment. This is very commonly used approach for prediction of pond chemistry at new and operating mines (e.g. Red Dog Mine – Teck Cominco Alaska; Ekati Diamond Mine - BHP Billiton Diamonds; Kemess North Project - Northgate Resources; Galore Creek - Novagold Resources; Ruby Creek Project – Adanac Molybdenum Corporation).

## 3 Program Design

The following sections describe geological, geochemical and mine design background considered in the design of the geochemical characterization program for the tailings solids.

### 3.1 Geological Background

Detailed description of the geological setting of the deposit is provided in ER03 (PolyMet 2007).

The NorthMet Deposit is located in the intrusive Duluth Complex of northern Minnesota. Disseminated copper-nickel-iron sulfides (chalcopyrite, cubanite, pentlandite and pyrrhotite) with associated platinum group element (PGE) mineralization will be extracted from several igneous stratigraphic horizons.

In the vicinity of the NorthMet deposit, the Duluth Complex intruded and assimilated the Virginia Formation, which consists of argillite and greywacke with minor interbeds of siltstone, graphitic argillite, chert, and carbonate. This formation is the stratigraphic footwall of the NorthMet deposit, but also occurs as xenoliths (“inclusions”) within the deposit.

Processing of the ore by flotation will result in removal of sulfide minerals to produce tailings composed almost entirely of silicates. Small quantities of residual sulfide minerals will remain.

### 3.2 Geochemical Background

The tailings characterization program was designed based largely on experience extrapolated from waste rock characterization conducted by the MDNR beginning in the 1970s (Lapakko et al 2001; MDNR 2004a). The MDNR’s waste rock testwork showed that sulfur content is the primary variable controlling pH of leachate, delay to onset of acidic leachate, oxidation rates, and metal release rates (Lapakko 1993; Lapakko and Antonson 2006).

The MDNR has completed some testwork on tailings generated in the past from processing of the Babbitt Deposit. These results are summarized in the following sections.

#### 3.2.1 AMAX Tailings Test Plot

In 1978, a field test plot was constructed containing tailings produced by processing of ore extracted from a test shaft (MDNR 2004b). The resulting tailings contained 0.38% sulfur (i.e., over two times the planned concentration in NorthMet tailings). The tailings plot was monitored for 3 years during which time leachate pH was generally above 7 but occasionally between 6 and 7 during high runoff periods. Flow-weighted average sulfate concentrations were near 2000 mg/L, copper concentrations were near 0.05 mg/L and nickel concentrations varied from 0.03 to 0.3 mg/L. Lower nickel concentrations were generally found when pH dropped below 7. Based on review of the data, SRK

found that drainage yields from the pile were very low which strongly suggests that drought conditions and excessive evaporation may have had a strong influence on water chemistry.

### **3.2.2 Cominco Tailings**

In 2002, Cominco Ltd. produced tailings from processing of ore from the Babbitt Deposit (MDNR 2004b). The resulting tailings contained 0.2% sulfur. The MDNR is conducting eight laboratory kinetic tests on the samples in three different configurations (ASTM, MDNR Reactor with no lid (uncovered) and MDNR Reactor with lid (covered). Leachate chemistry data were provided by Folman (2006a,b). All samples produced leachates that had pH greater than 6.5 but the reactors with lids had lowest pHs (6.5 to 7) compared to without lids (pH 7) and ASTM (7.5 declining to 7) which correlated with greatest sulfate production and nickel release for the reactors with lids (Figure 3-1). Nickel release was lowest for the ASTM test. SRK calculated that 29%, 38% and 55% of sulfur, were depleted from the ASTM, no lid and lid tests, respectively after four years of testing. Copper leaching was hardly detected (Figure 3-1).

### **3.3 Summary of Impoundment Construction and Operation**

Details of impoundment construction and operation are provided in RS39/40T (Barr 2007a). Tailings will be deposited in an existing taconite tailings basin previously operated by LTVSMC. Tailings slurry will be discharged from multiple spigot locations. Natural particle size segregation will occur resulting in deposition of coarse particles near the dams and fine particles in the center of the impoundment. Coarse tailings will be used for ongoing construction of the impoundment using the upstream construction method. Initial deposition will occur in Cell 2E. After 8 years, deposition will begin in the combined Cells 2E and 1E. Downstream faces of tailings dams will be progressively covered with a geosynthetic material to limit infiltration and oxidation of coarser tailings used for dam construction. A system of horizontal drains will be installed in part to allow collection of water that may contain concentrations of regulated parameters above minimum water quality discharge limits.

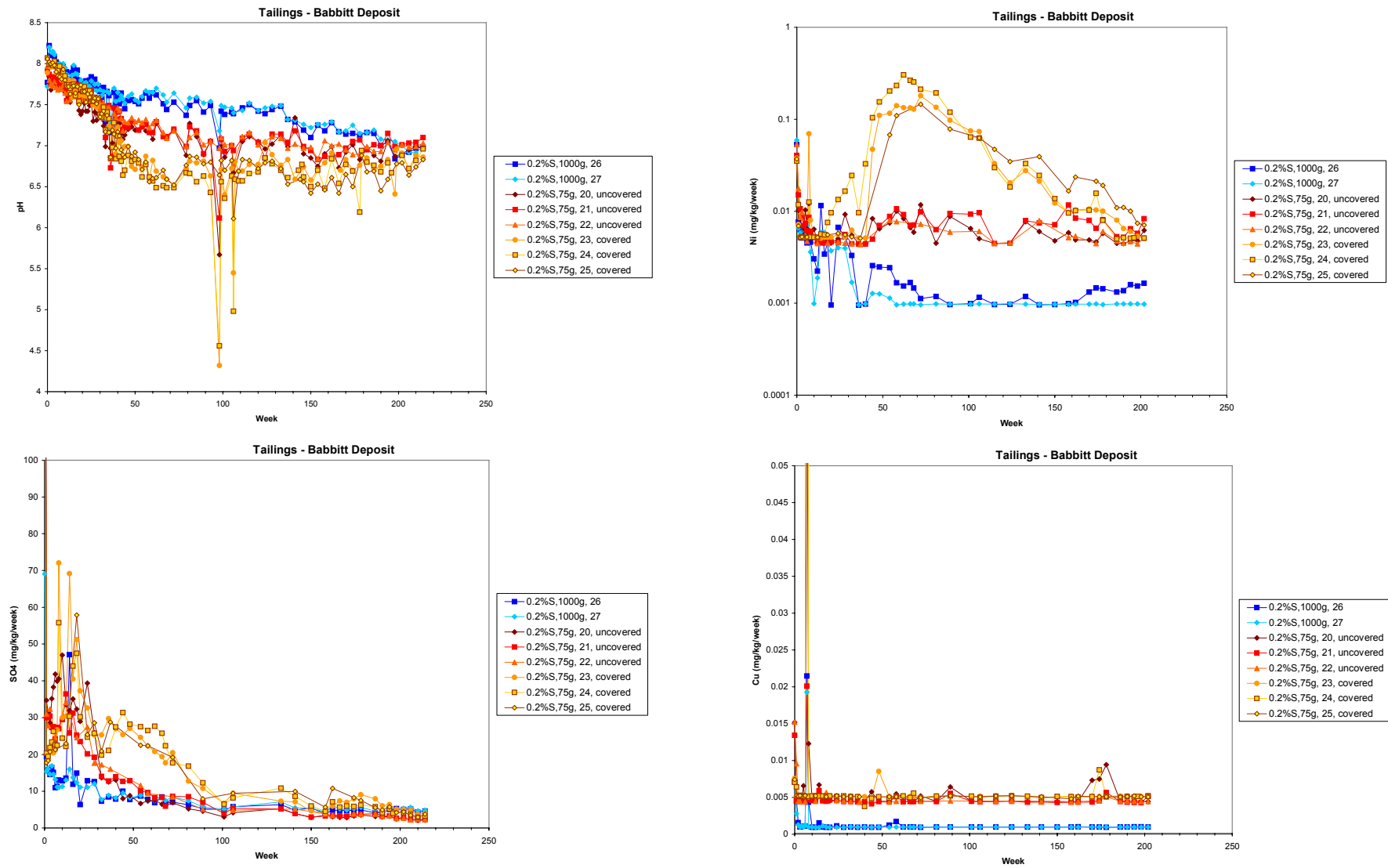


Figure 3-1: Results of MDNR Testing on Cominco Tailings



### **3.4 Data Requirements**

The overall objective of the waste characterization test program was to evaluate the leaching characteristics of the tailings to provide input into prediction of tailings pond water quality and seepage during operation and closure of the impoundments.

### **3.5 Overall Program Design**

The overall characterization program was designed to evaluate the weathering processes that can be expected to occur in exposure of bulk tailings and tailings of different particle sizes as they are deposited. The MDNR's experience has clearly demonstrated that sulfur concentration is an important variable controlling waste rock reactivity and therefore the tailings program was designed to evaluate the effect of sulfur content on reactivity. This was achieved by obtaining tailings samples produced by processing three ore composites with and without the use of copper sulfate to activate the sulfide mineral surfaces to enhance flotation (RS32, Barr 2006a). Tailings produced without copper sulfate contained higher sulfur concentrations than those produced with copper sulfate. The resulting bulk tailings samples were then sieved to obtain three tailings particle size fractions representing coarse to fine sands (+100 mesh, -100+270 mesh and -270 mesh).

An additional factor that could not be evaluated by the MDNR's testwork is that PolyMet intends to deposit the tailings on existing tailings produced by the former LTVSMC taconite operation. Samples of taconite tailings were collected by core sampling to evaluate the interaction between leachates from the NorthMet tailings and the taconite tailing.

## 4 Sampling and Analytical Methods

### 4.1 Metallurgical Program

#### 4.1.1 Ore Composite Preparation

Preparation of the three ore composites or parcels (P1-low grade ore, P2-mid grade ore and P3-high grade ore) is described in ER03 (PolyMet 2007).

#### 4.1.2 Production of Tailings Samples

##### **Bulk Tailings**

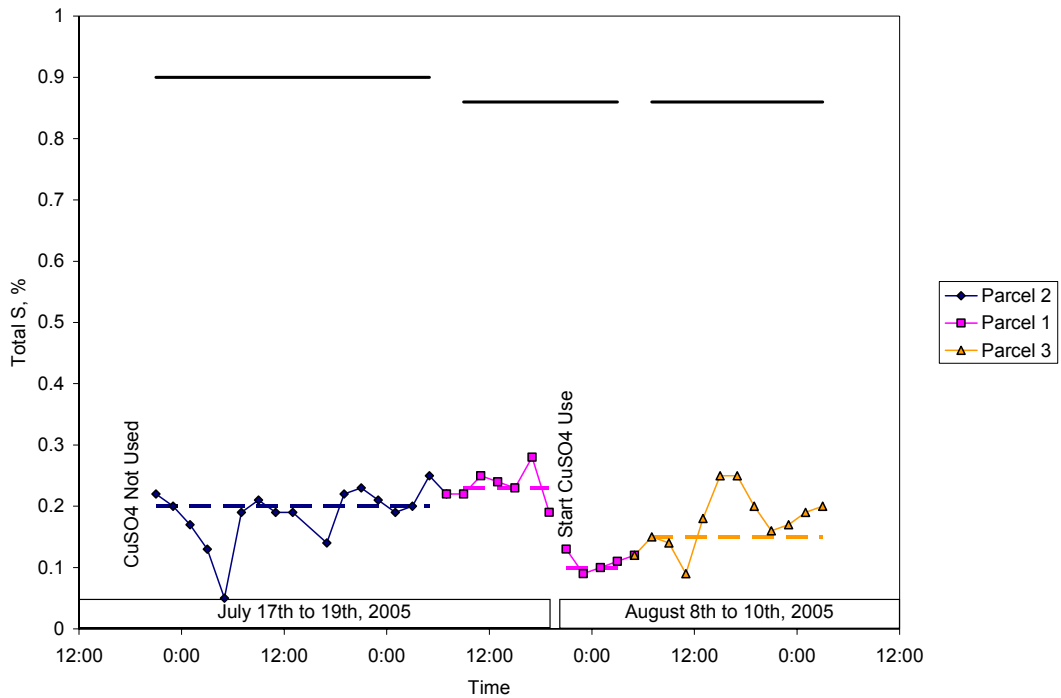
Tailings samples were generated from the three ore parcels using a pilot plant over a three-week period in July and August 2005. Results of environmental sampling of the pilot plant are described in RS32 (Barr 2006b).

Every 2 hours, samples of bulk tailings were collected and analyzed for sulfur content to evaluate the variation of sulfur concentration that could be expected during full-scale production and the degree to which the resulting bulk samples would represent this variability. Results of the sulfur analyses are shown in Figure 4-1.

The trend in sulfur results in tailings are explained by the chronology of the testwork and evaluation of addition of copper sulfate as a reagent:

- Flotation testwork began on July 17 with Parcel 2 without the use of copper sulfate. Parcel 2 was processed entirely without using copper sulfate. As shown, sulfur concentrations varied from 0.05% to 0.25% reflecting adjustment of the process conditions early in the testwork. The average was 0.19%. The composite of Parcel 2 tailings had a sulfur content of 0.2% closely representing the average.
- Testwork continued with Parcel 1 without using copper sulfate. Processing was continuous so one point is shared between Parcel 2 and Parcel 1. The range of sulfur concentrations was 0.19% to 0.28% with an average of 0.24%. The composite sample was 0.23% and is close to the average of the two-hour samples.
- Pilot plant testwork was suspended on July 19 to allow for further bench scale testing on reducing sulfide in tailings.
- The pilot plant resumed on August 8 using Parcel 1. Addition of copper sulfate was evaluated. The effect of copper sulfate on tailings characteristics was immediately apparent for Parcel 1. Total sulfur concentrations decreased to a range of 0.09% to 0.13% (average 0.1%) and the resulting tailings composite was 0.1%.

- Processing continued with Parcel 3 using the copper sulfate additive. Sulfur content of the tailings varied over a wider range (0.09% to 0.25%, average 0.18%) though the range was comparable to the total range indicated by processing of other ore packages. The resulting composite had a total sulfur content of 0.15%.



**Figure 4-1: Results of 2-Hourly Total Sulfur Analyses. Solid lines and points connect 2-hourly results. Broken solid lines are sulfur concentrations in composite tailings samples representing each stage of testwork. Solid horizontal lines at the top of the graph are the respective ore composite sulfur contents.**

In summary, the 2005 Pilot Plant processing resulted in four bulk tailings samples:

- Parcel 2 tailings produced without using copper sulfate.
- Parcel 1 tailings produced without using copper sulfate.
- Parcel 1 tailings produced using copper sulfate.
- Parcel 3 tailings produced using copper sulfate.

The process testwork showed that sulfur concentrations in the tailings can be expected to vary in response to changes in process conditions including the use of copper sulfate. The full scale plant design includes copper sulfate addition. Pilot testing in 2006 using a pilot plant configuration that represents the final plant design demonstrated that full scale plant tailings are expected to be much less than 0.2%S. The average sulfur concentration was 0.12% (range 0.10% to 0.13%).

The lack of copper sulfate for the Parcel 2 and initial Parcel 1 samples may have significantly affected the subsequent reactivity of the residual sulfide minerals in the tailings because copper sulfate would improve flotation of liberated pyrrhotite mineral grains. For the latter part of Parcel 1 and all of Parcel 3, residual sulfide may remain as unliberated or encapsulated grains. These factors indicate that similar sulfur concentrations in samples produced with and without the use of copper sulfate may not represent equivalent reactivity. This particularly affects the evaluation of coarse fraction reactivity.

### **Tailings Fractions**

Initial designs for the tailings impoundments included the use of tailings sands produced using cyclones for construction of the dams. To evaluate the characteristics of the tailings produced from cycloning, bulk tailings samples were screened to produce three size fractions representing the dam material (+100 mesh), beach (-100+200 mesh) and fine sands (-200 mesh). The cycloning concept was not carried through to the Detailed Project Description but instead the dams will be constructed using coarser tailings resulting from natural settling of tailings discharged from spigots. This difference in construction method indicates that the coarse tailings will contain some material finer than 100 mesh entrained during settling and therefore that differences in leaching behavior between the ideal fractions will be less apparent under field conditions.

## **4.2 LTVSMC Tailings Characterization Program**

### **4.2.1 Drilling**

The LTVSMC taconite drilling program plan is described in Appendix A.

Seven holes were drilled in the tailings to a depth exceeding 60 feet using a geoprobe. Mostly continuous samples were obtained from five holes with tailings having the following textural characteristics:

- GP-1 – Mainly coarse sand.
- GP-2 – Interlayered fine sand and slimes.
- GP-3 – Coarse sand grading into fine sand and slimes.
- GP-4 – Interlayered coarse and fine sands.
- GP-5 – Interlayered fine sand and slimes.

Samples were obtained as core and shipped whole to Canadian Environmental and Metallurgical Inc. (CEMI).

## 4.2.2 Existing Water Quality and Laboratory Testing Data

Existing groundwater and seepage chemistry data for the LTVSMC tailings cells that are proposed for disposal of NorthMet tailings are described in RS64 (Barr 2006d). Data distribution statistics are provided in Table 4-1. Average concentrations were calculated using the absolute value in the case of results reported at the detection limit. The majority of analyses were performed on “unfiltered” samples and therefore concentrations may reflect the presence of suspended matter. Total suspended solids were detected (average 6 mg/L and 11 mg/L for cells 2E and 2W, respectively but with maxima of 47 and 672 mg/L, respectively) which showed that total concentrations can be expected to exceed concentrations in 0.45 µm-filtered waters.

Waters in the impoundment area are bicarbonate-Ca-Mg-Na but sulfate is also an important anion. Fluoride is a minor anion occurring at elevated concentrations compared to typical groundwaters (averaging 2.3 and 3.0 mg/L in Cells 2E and 2W, respectively). Iron concentrations were relatively low (averages of 0.05 and 0.07 mg/L). As shown, manganese concentrations averaged 0.9 and 0.4 mg/L, respectively for the two cells.

Berndt et al. (1999) characterized the LTVSMC tailings as part of a study to evaluate in pit disposal of taconite tailings for several mines. They found that the taconite tailings were composed mainly of quartz (44 to 51%), hematite (3 to 17%) and talc (3 to 12%). Siderite and ankerite were present at concentrations ranging from 4 to 9% each. Elevated fluoride concentrations were believed to be due to the use of wet scrubbers for control of particulate emissions from induration furnaces. The wet scrubbers also remove highly soluble HF gas from the furnace exhaust, resulting in elevated fluoride concentration in the scrubber water.

**Table 4-1: Summary Statistics for Groundwater Chemistry in the LTVSMC Tailings Basin**

Location Code	Bicarbonate	As	Ba	Be	B	Ca	Cl	Co	Cu	F	Hardness	Fe*	Mg	Total Mn	Mo	Ni	pH	K	Na	SO <sub>4</sub>	Zn
	mg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	mg/L	mg/L	µg/L	µg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	µg/L	µg/L	su	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	µg/L
<b>Cell 2E</b>																					
n	67	8	8	1	110	100	9	74	72	110	100	55	100	77	110	61	32	62	72	120	8
Min	270	<2	47	<0.2	85	18	19	<3	<2	<0.1	110	<0.03	15	0.02	<5	<2	6.4	6.2	34	8.1	<10
P5	400	<2	49	<0.2	240	50	20	<1	<2	0.19	370	<0.03	57	0.05	5.5	<2	7	7.6	72	56	<10
Median	490	<2	70	<0.2	400	69	26	<1	<2	2.4	520	0.03	84	0.59	20	<2	7.8	13	98	180	<10
Mean	490	2	73	0.2	380	69	25	1.3	2.4	2.3	510	0.052	81	0.88	21	2.2	7.7	15	97	180	10
P95	550	2.5	100	<0.2	490	85	29	1.4	2.6	3.8	650	0.14	110	2.3	37	2.4	8.1	20	120	300	3.3
Max	630	2.7	110	<0.2	520	94	31	17	24	4.8	760	0.17	130	4	97	5.9	8.8	75	220	470	10
<b>Cell 2W</b>																					
n	130	17	17	3	240	260	13	210	190	250	270	120	260	190	210	180	110	110	120	350	88
Min	120	<2	14	<0.2	<40	1.3	1.2	<3	<2	<0.1	3	<0.03	<0.5	<0.01	<5	<5	6.4	3.3	24	20	<30
P5	240	<2	19	<0.2	240	17	11	<1	<2	0.99	160	<0.03	21	0.01	14	<2	6.8	7.6	44	53	<10
Median	370	<2	30	<0.2	400	54	26	<1	<2	2.8	400	0.03	64	0.34	58	<2	7.7	13	75	170	<10
Mean	370	2	43	0.2	400	55	28	1.4	3.1	3	430	0.071	72	0.43	77	3.5	7.6	14	78	190	11
P95	550	4.7	110	<0.2	560	90	48	3	8.3	5.8	810	0.17	140	1.2	190	11	8.9	22	120	350	13
Max	620	5.3	140	<0.2	630	120	67	8	39	9.6	1100	0.87	190	2.3	290	46	9.4	33	150	530	23

Notes:

1. Element concentrations are for unfiltered samples, except iron.
2. All detectable values are shown to two significant figures.

### **4.2.3 Sample Collection**

At the laboratory, all discrete textural layers were tested for rate of HCl reaction (ie a “fizz” test) and qualitative magnetism as an indicator of magnetite content. Samples were selected from each hole to represent the surface material (i.e. potentially weathered) and two samples of each textural type from each hole. These samples were submitted for relative density, moisture content and particle size determinations, quantitative mineralogy by x-ray diffraction and chemical analysis.

## **4.3 Dissolution Testwork**

### **4.3.1 Physical Characterization**

Physical characterization included density determinations and size fraction analysis as part of the Environmental Sampling and Analysis Plan for the pilot plant test program (RS32, Barr 2006b).

### **4.3.2 Mineralogy of NorthMet Project Tailings**

#### **Optical**

Optical analyses were performed by PolyMet on polished thin sections of NorthMet whole tailings samples. Results are provided in Appendix B.1.

#### **Sub-Optical**

Results of an extensive evaluation of the elemental composition of minerals present in the NorthMet Deposit are provided in RS42 (SRK 2007b). Results of that study are applicable to the tailings samples.

#### **X-Ray Diffraction**

X-ray diffraction was planned but not completed because the optical work provided a better characterization of mineral forms present in ore and tailings than could be expected using XRD.

### **4.3.3 Analytical Methods**

#### **Solids Characterization**

A split of each sample was submitted for the following analyses:

- Sulfur forms (total S, S as sulfate).
- Paste pH.
- Neutralization potential and carbonate.
- 50 elements (mostly metals by ICP scan following aqua regia (nitric and hydrochloric acids) digestion).
- Whole rock oxides. This provided total concentrations of major elements in whole tailings.

Results are provided in Appendix B.3.

### **ASTM Humidity Cell**

Humidity cell testing was performed using ASTM Procedure D 5744 – 96 (Reapproved 2001). This procedure was selected for the following reasons:

- Similar procedures have been in use under different names since the late 1980s (e.g. MEND 1991). The results can therefore be evaluated in the context of more than a decade of experience using the procedure.
- It is a standard procedure approved by the ASTM which produces reproducible results (White and Lapakko 2000).

The ASTM procedure provides some options for varying the test procedure. Modifications to the test procedure were described in the overall characterization plan (SRK 2006).

### **MDNR Reactor**

Tailings samples are being tested in an apparatus designed by MDNR to contain 75 g of sample to complement the MDNR's own long term experiments and comparisons using the ASTM humidity cell and MDNR Reactor (Lapakko et al. 2002; Lapakko and White 2000). The procedure was described in the overall characterization plan (SRK 2006).

### **PolyMet and LTVSMC Tailings Interaction Experiment**

Based on the initial understanding of the characteristics of the NorthMet and LTVSMC taconite tailings, the following chemical processes can be expected to occur within the layered tailings basins:

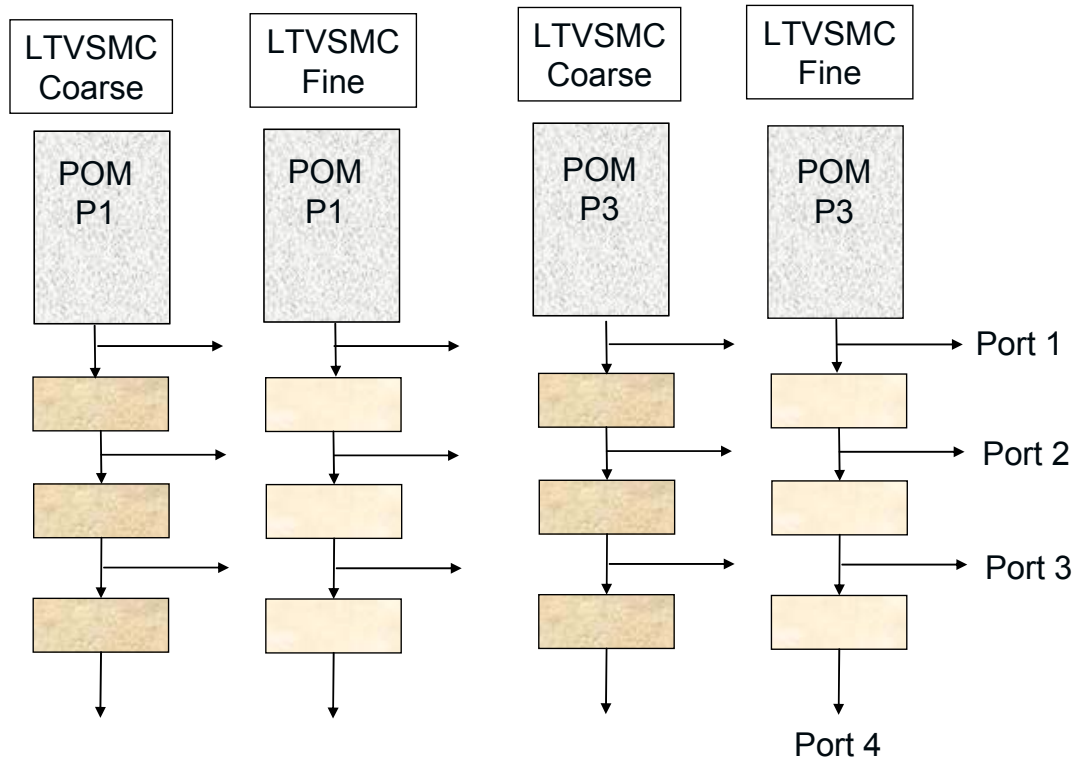
- In NorthMet Tailings
  - Oxidation of residual sulfide minerals resulting in release of acidity, iron, sulfate and trace elements (copper and nickel).
  - Weathering of silicate minerals by carbonic acid resulting in release of alkalinity and base cations.
  - Development and migration of an oxidation front through the tailings.
  - Attenuation of metals as a result of interaction between pore fluids and mineral grains.
- LTVSMC Tailings
  - Dissolution of ankerite, siderite and calcite under saturated conditions resulting in release of calcium, magnesium, reduced (ferrous) iron, reduced manganese and bicarbonate alkalinity.
  - Localized re-precipitation of ferric hydroxides and manganese oxides due to variations in pH and oxidation-reduction conditions.



- Interaction Between NorthMet Tailings Pore Water and LTVSMC Tailings
  - Sorption of metals by ferric hydroxides and manganese oxides, particularly in the immediate contact zone where LTVSMC tailing are probably partially oxidized.
  - Precipitation of metal carbonates, hydroxides and silicates due to alkaline conditions.

To evaluate these processes, a column design was agreed with the MDNR and included the following main features (Figure 4-2):

- Two 5 kg leach columns designed to generate NorthMet tailings pore water as feed into LTVSMC tailings. The leach columns contained bulk tailings P1 and P3 prepared using copper sulfate.
- NorthMet tailings columns open to atmosphere.
- Leachate from the NorthMet tailings directed into a column containing 2 kg of LTVSMC tailings.
- Leachate from first LTVSMC tailings column into a second LTVSMC tailings column.
- Leachate from second LTVSMC tailings column into a third LTVSMC tailings column.
- All connecting pipes between columns and final effluent sampling point operated to allow sampling with exclusion of oxygen to simulate conditions beneath the NorthMet tailings.
- Application of 2 L of deionized water to the NorthMet tailings every week to allow withdrawal of up to 250 mL of water from each of the two intermediate locations and 1.5 L of the final effluent. This application rate represents approximately one pore volume every 4 weeks.



**Figure 4-2: Schematic of NorthMet and LTVSMC Taconite Tailings Contact Experiment**

### Leachate Analysis

Leachates from kinetic tests were analyzed for the parameters indicated in Table 4-2. Conductivity, pH and ORP were analyzed every week. Sulfate, alkalinity, acidity, chloride and fluoride were analyzed on even numbered weeks. Every four weeks beginning on the first rinsing cycle (week 0) the metals indicated in Table 4-2 were analyzed using an ICP-MS scan on filtered samples. On other even numbered weeks (i.e. weeks 2, 6, 10 etc.), the leachates were analysed for a higher level scan (ICP-OES) to evaluate trends in major elements. This scan also provided trace metal concentrations but at higher detection limits.

Leachate analytical results are graphed in Appendix C. Results are available electronically as Microsoft Excel® spreadsheets in the report pocket.

**Table 4-2: List of Parameters for Humidity Cell Leachate Analyses. Concentrations in mg/L except where indicated**

Parameter	Limit	Parameter	Limit
pH (standard units)	-	Acidity	1
Conductivity (µS/cm)	1	Alkalinity	1
Chloride	0.2	Sulfate	0.5
Fluoride	0.05	Total Inorganic Carbon	1
ORP (mV)	-		
Dissolved Elements (ICPMS Scan)			
Aluminum	0.001	Mercury	0.02 µg/L
Antimony	0.0001	Molybdenum	0.00005
Arsenic	0.0001	Nickel	0.0001 (0.00005) <sup>1</sup>
Barium	0.0001	Potassium	0.02
Beryllium	0.0002	Selenium	0.0002
Bismuth	0.0002	Silicon	0.05
Boron	0.005	Silver	0.00005
Cadmium	0.00004	Sodium	0.01
Calcium	0.01	Strontium	0.0001
Chromium	0.0002	Tellurium	0.0002
Cobalt	0.0001 (0.00005) <sup>1</sup>	Thallium	0.00002
Copper	0.0001	Thorium	0.0001
Iron	0.01	Tin	0.0001
Lead	0.00005	Titanium	0.0002
Lithium	0.0002	Uranium	0.00005
Magnesium	0.005	Vanadium	0.0002
Manganese	0.00005	Zinc	0.001

Notes:

1. Low detection limits are available for cobalt and nickel as shown.

## QA/QC

To summarize, QA/QC included the following components:

- Roughly 10% of all solids analyses are performed in duplicate.
- Roughly 10% of all cell and reactor tests are run as duplicates.
- A blank cell and reactor containing no sample is being operated to check for contamination of leachates by construction materials.
- Individual leachate results are reviewed.
- Ion balances on leachate results are reviewed. In general, imbalances of ±10% are considered acceptable. Re-analysis if requested depending on the nature of the imbalance.
- Data of data trends in kinetic test leachates are analyzed to check for anomalies.

Review of antimony data indicated that test apparatus components of the ASTM humidity cell tests constructed from polyvinyl chloride (PVC) were leaching antimony due to the use of antimony oxide in manufacturing. Antimony results from humidity cell results were therefore discarded. The MDNR Reactor tests were unaffected.

#### 4.3.4 Interpretation Methods for Kinetic Tests

##### Trend Analysis

All results from kinetic plots were plotted as time series which were continually updated as the project progressed to allow trends to be assessed. Results were plotted as raw concentrations and as loadings, or release rates calculated from:

Loading (mg/kg/week) = Concentration (mg/L) x Leachate Recovered (L) / Mass of Sample.

As indicated above, metal concentrations were determined by two different methods on alternate even-numbered weeks. For the purpose of plotting and loading calculations, the following rules were used:

- If the result was determined by ICP-MS and was below the reporting limit, the value on the graph is at the reporting limit.
- If the result was determined by ICP-ES and was determined to be below the reporting limit, no value is plotted.
- If the result was determined by ICP-ES and was determined to be above the reporting limit, the value is plotted.

These rules can result in four cycles between plotted results if the parameter is not detected by ICP-ES (e.g. molybdenum in shake flask leachates).

Occasionally, “sawtooth” trends are apparent in which values alternate between high and low for the ICP-ES and ICP-MS analyses. This results from analytical “noise” around the ICP-ES reporting limit when reported values are slightly above the reporting limit. Aluminum is a particular example that commonly shows reported values above the ICP-ES reporting limit of 0.05 mg/L.

Many graphs are plotted on logarithmic axes to allow data spanning a wide range of concentrations to be compared.

##### Average Rate Calculations

Average rates (in mg/kg/week) were calculated to evaluate correlations between bulk characteristics (e.g. metal and sulfur content, mineralogical characteristics) and to provide inputs into water quality predictions. The following method was used to calculate average rates:

- The loading trends for sulfate were examined as an indicator of sulfide oxidation rates and the expected main factor driving other parameters such as release of metals and the products of acid neutralization.
- The loading trends typically showed relatively rapid initial release of sulfate followed by decrease, then a longer term trend (stable, increasing, or slow decrease). The initial trend is usually a result of leaching of weathering products produced by oxidation of the sample in storage prior to testing. The trend following the short term effect reflects dissolution of weathering products produced each week. For trends showing relatively stable release, the trend was examined to find the first week when the release rate was below the highest point in the stable trend. If a decreasing or increasing trend was apparent, the trend was visually assessed to estimate when the initial flush ended. The release rates following the development of the stable trend are then used to calculate average release for the entire trend. In the event that the trend showed much more variability than other tests, the average was not calculated.
- Loading trends for other parameters were calculated using the same time period as sulfate so that comparisons between parameters could be made on a consistent basis.
- Some dissolved ions were not determined on a weekly basis, and in some cases have variable analytical frequency depending on detection by ICP-ES or ICP-MS. The average rates for individual weeks were pro-rated between analyses by summing the load leached rather than just averaging weekly rates.

### **Depletion Calculations**

Rates were also used to evaluate depletion of rock components by totaling the load leached over the entire period of the test.

## 5 Results

### 5.1 Solids Characteristics

#### 5.1.1 LTVSMC Tailings

##### Mineralogy

Table 5-1 shows selected data sorted by the main textural groups (coarse sand, fine sand and slimes).

The dominant mineral in all samples was quartz which varied from 58 to 79% (by weight) but was not different in the three textural groups. Residual amounts of the ore minerals (hematite and magnetite) were present as expected. Magnetite was lower in the slimes samples likely resulting from density segregation as the tailings were deposited. Carbonates were a significant mineralogical component varying from 5 to 14%. Total carbonate content was greater in the slimes fraction compared to the coarse sands. Ankerite and siderite dominated and occurred in about equal amounts. The calcite content was lower than either ankerite or siderite.

Pyrite was detected in most samples but at very low levels. The sulfur content of the samples varied from 0.02 to 0.04% equivalent to pyrite content of 0.04 to 0.08%.

Silicates occurring in all samples were hydrobiotite, kaolinite, amphibole (cummingtonite ± grunerite), diopside, ferripyrophyllite (possibly minnesotaite) and albite. Other minerals occurring in a few samples were pyrophyllite, muscovite and hydroxylapatite. There was no evidence that the mineral distribution was related to particle size.

##### Solids Chemistry

Distribution of metals was also unrelated to particle size with the possible exception of manganese which appeared to be elevated in the slimes (Table 5-1). This is consistent with the higher carbonate content and indicates that manganese is associated with the carbonates.

**Table 5-1: Characteristics of LTVSMC Tailings Samples**

Core and Tailings Type	Interval Sampled		Mineralogy Indicated by X-Ray Diffraction											Trace Element Composition													
			Quartz	Pyrite	Calcite	Ankerite	Siderite	Hematite	Magnetite	Biotite	Kaolinite	Ferriprophylite	Albite low	As	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe	Mn	Ni	P	Pb	S	Zn		
	Start ft	Finish ft	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm		
<b>Coarse Sand</b>																											
GP-1	8	12	72	0.2	0.3	3	3	3	4	1	1	2	2	31	<0.5	12	100	14	15.85	5970	5	240	7	0.02	14		
GP-1	20	40	71	0.2	0.2	5	8	2	2	2	1	2	2	36	<0.5	14	90	25	15.5	7110	8	250	5	0.04	13		
GP-3	8	12	58	0	0.4	6	6	2	3	5	1	6	4	16	<0.5	7	42	7	13.7	3420	3	250	4	0.02	9		
GP-4	4	16	59	0.1	0.7	2	4	2	3	10	2	2	3	19	<0.5	7	57	9	15.45	3890	1	240	7	0.02	9		
GP-4	20	24	79	0	0.1	3	2	2	3	3	1	2	1	21	<0.5	10	45	8	12.85	4010	3	250	5	0.02	34		
<b>Fine Sand</b>																											
GP-1	60	72	72	0.1	0.7	3	2	1	1	2	2	2	4	22	<0.5	11	77	20	12.05	7010	3	330	3	0.04	14		
GP-2	0	1	60	0	0.2	6	7	2	2	11	4	3	0	15	<0.5	9	27	7	14.4	4270	-1	490	-2	0.02	10		
GP-2	24	28	62	0.4	1	6	3	1	2	5	2	3	3	22	<0.5	11	61	13	14.55	5340	3	550	7	0.02	14		
GP-3	44	60	68	0.2	0.5	4	3	3	2	4	1	3	1	15	<0.5	12	45	17	13.4	8510	4	400	7	0.03	12		
GP-4	18	20	73	0	0.2	7	3	2	2	4	2	2	1	43	<0.5	10	41	12	13.3	4020	2	290	8	0.02	13		
GP-5	8	20	78	0.1	0.1	4	2	3	3	3	1	2	1	14	<0.5	7	42	7	13.45	3630	2	270	2	0.02	7		
GP-5	36	48	73	0.4	0.4	4	2	2	3	2	1	3	2	14	<0.5	9	53	14	13.55	5820	2	290	4	0.02	8		
<b>Slimes</b>																											
GP-2	28	32	62	0	1	4	4	2	1	5	2	3	5	18	<0.5	14	31	10	14.2	7390	3	530	4	0.02	13		
GP-3	60	72	62	0	0.7	8	5	3	1	7	2	2	1	15	<0.5	14	33	20	12	10050	4	590	2	0.04	14		
GP-5	20	24	70	0.1	0.3	6	4	3	2	6	2	3	1	25	<0.5	9	38	7	13.75	4830	1	460	4	0.02	8		
GP-5	48	52	72	0	0.6	4	6	2	1	4	1	2	1	16	<0.5	16	40	19	13.1	12400	3	550	4	0.03	11		

## 5.1.2 PolyMet Tailings

### Mineralogy

The mineralogical report on whole tailings characteristics is provided in Appendix B.1. Photomicrographs are provided in Appendix B.2. The dominant mineral in the tailings was plagioclase (50% to 80% by volume) which microprobe work on plagioclase in the NorthMet Deposit is shown to average An<sub>59</sub>Ab<sub>41</sub> (labradorite) (RS42, SRK 2007b). Olivine was the next most abundant mineral (10 to 15%) and clinopyroxene (4 to 5%). A component of the tailings was too fine-grained to be distinguished optically. Calcite was not observed, which is consistent with the lack of calcite in the NorthMet Deposit and Duluth Complex in general (PolyMet 2007).

The main visible sulfide was pyrrhotite described as occurring at 0.25% to 0.5%. Chalcopyrite, sphalerite and galena were described as rare and pentlandite and cubanite were not observed.

### Solids Chemistry

Selected chemical characteristics of tailings samples being tested in dissolution experiments are shown in Table 5-2. Results are shown for the three ore composites or packets in the order in which they were generated, as described in Section 4.1.2. The solids results illustrate the decrease in sulfur concentrations that occurred for the bulk (whole) tailings after copper sulfate was introduced to activate pyrrhotite. Sulfur concentrations were 0.2% and 0.23% for P2 and P1, respectively processed without copper sulfate, and 0.1 and 0.15% for P1 and P3, respectively processed with copper sulfate. The activator had no perceptible effect on copper and nickel concentrations in the tailings.

**Table 5-2: Selected Chemical Characteristics of Tailings Samples**

Fraction	Sulfide Activator	Parcel	pH	Total S	Cu	Ni	CO <sub>2</sub>
			Unity	%	%	%	%
Whole	None	P2	8.3	0.2	0.053	0.039	0.2
+100	None	P2	9	0.15	0.046	0.028	<0.2
-100+200	None	P2	9.2	0.17	0.03	0.031	<0.2
-200	None	P2	9	0.24	0.03	0.031	0.2
Whole	None	P1	8.3	0.23	0.025	0.033	0.2
Whole	Copper sulfate	P1	8.3	0.1	0.022	0.032	<0.2
+100	Copper sulfate	P1	9.1	0.11	0.03	0.021	<0.2
-100+200	Copper sulfate	P1	9.3	0.1	0.018	0.027	<0.2
-200	Copper sulfate	P1	8.8	0.09	0.011	0.027	0.2
Whole	Copper sulfate	P3	8.4	0.15	0.042	0.037	<0.2
+100	Copper sulfate	P3	9.2	0.11	0.039	0.023	<0.2
-100+200	Copper sulfate	P3	9.3	0.14	0.025	0.029	<0.2
-200	Copper sulfate	P3	9	0.14	0.014	0.032	0.2



The results show no consistent differences between particle sizes. For Parcel 2 processed without using copper sulfate, the finest fraction had higher sulfur than the two coarser fractions and the bulk, but for P1, the fine fraction had the lowest sulfur concentration but the difference between fractions was small. For P3, the differences between fractions were again small. It appears that use of copper sulfate not only lowered overall sulfur content but may also have resulted in more effective removal of sulfur from the finest size fractions.

As shown in Table 5-2, carbonate was reported as undetectable (<0.2%) or at the detection limit (0.2%). These low values confirmed the optical finding that calcite was effectively absent, or possibly present at trace levels. This is consistent with the magmatic origin of the Duluth Complex.

Neutralization potential results are not shown due to the complications of interpreting NP determined on samples containing reactive silicate and low carbonate content in the context of low sulfide content (Paktunc 1999).

## **5.2 Description of Leachate Chemistry from Dissolution Testwork**

### **5.2.1 PolyMet Tailings**

Graphs illustrating results from testwork are provided in Appendix C. Trends for pH, sulfate, alkalinity, nickel, cobalt and copper in humidity cells and MDNR reactors are shown in Figures 5-1 and 5-2, respectively.

All tests were continuing at the time of preparation of this report. The difference in duration of individual tests reflects different start-up dates. Tests on tailings size fractions were started after bulk tailings samples and the PolyMet/LTVSMC interaction test after that.

#### **ASTM Humidity Cells**

All tests showed a general decline in leachate pH lasting about 1 year followed by stabilizing pH after about a year of testing for the bulk tailings. Leachate pHs appeared to stabilize above pH 7, but with some variations. The P1 tailings produced using copper sulfate showed the highest pH (near 7.2 to 7.5). This sample had the lowest sulfur concentration of any of the bulk samples (0.1%). P3 showed a decrease in pH to 6.8 before increasing to between 6.9 and 7.4. This sample had a higher sulfur concentration (0.15%). The other two samples produced without using copper sulfate showed generally lower pHs. The lowest pH (6.4) was shown by P2 (tailings prepared using copper sulfate) though pH appeared to recover.

Individual size fractions initially produced leachates with a narrow range in pHs (7.6 to 8.2). After about 30 weeks, the range in pHs increased as the coarser fractions showed declining pHs to below pH 7 while the -270 mesh tailings showed a lesser decline to pHs between 7.2 and 8. More recent leachate pHs for the coarse tailings samples were stabilizing.

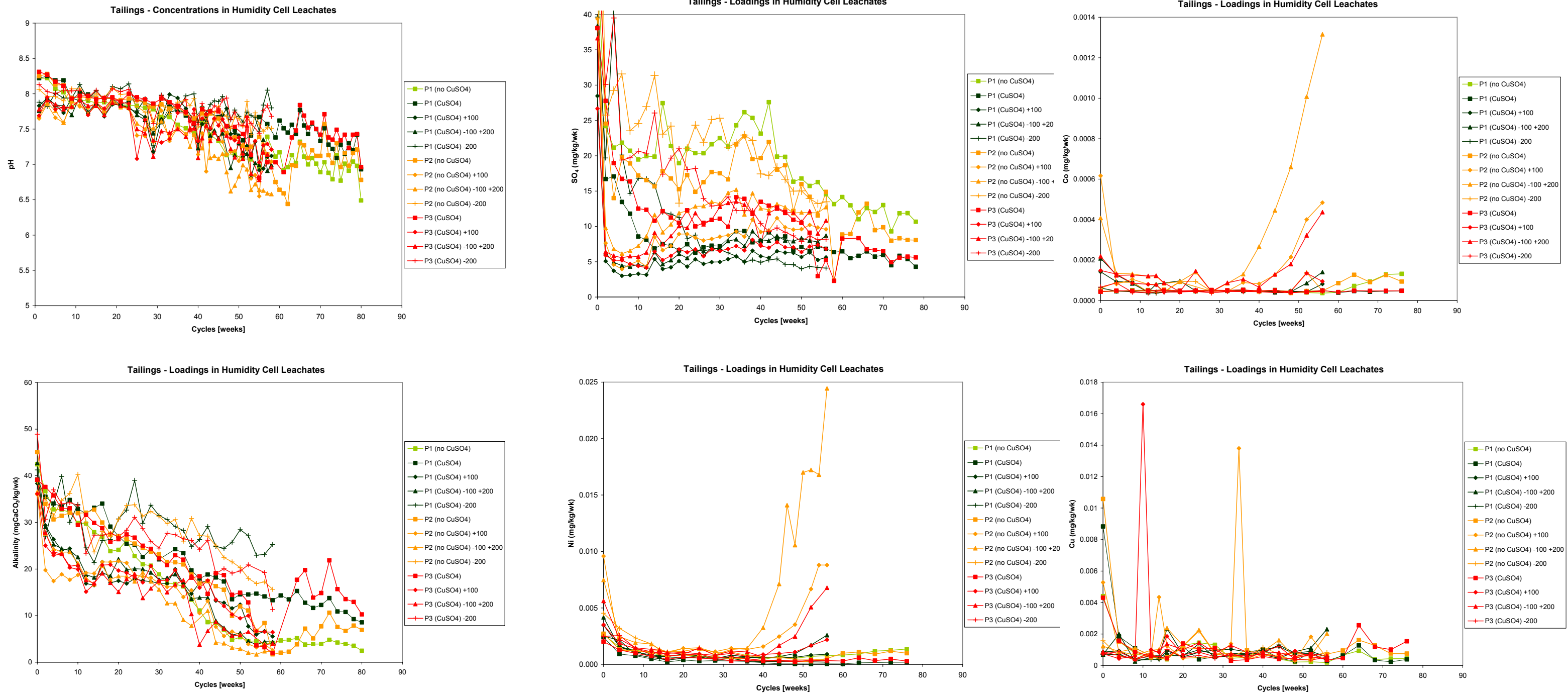
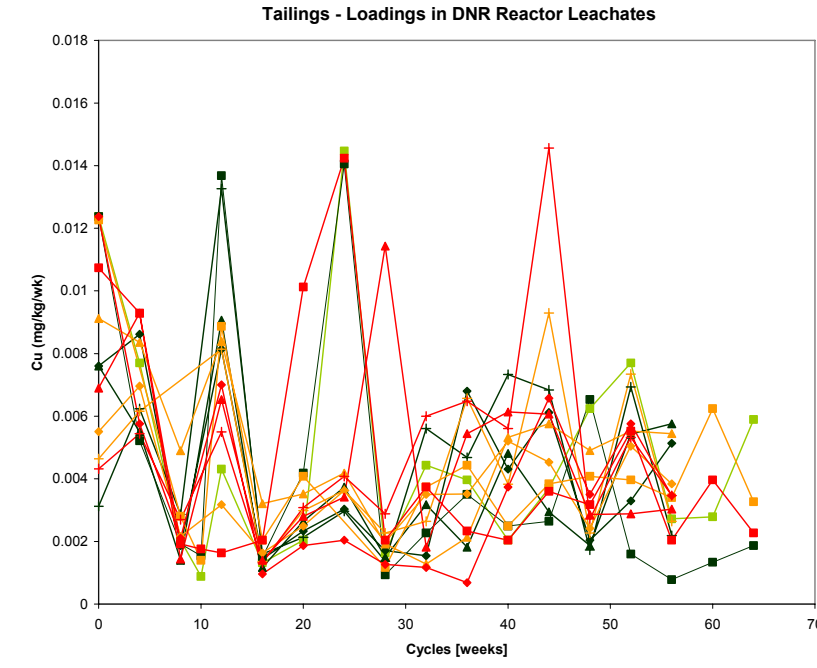
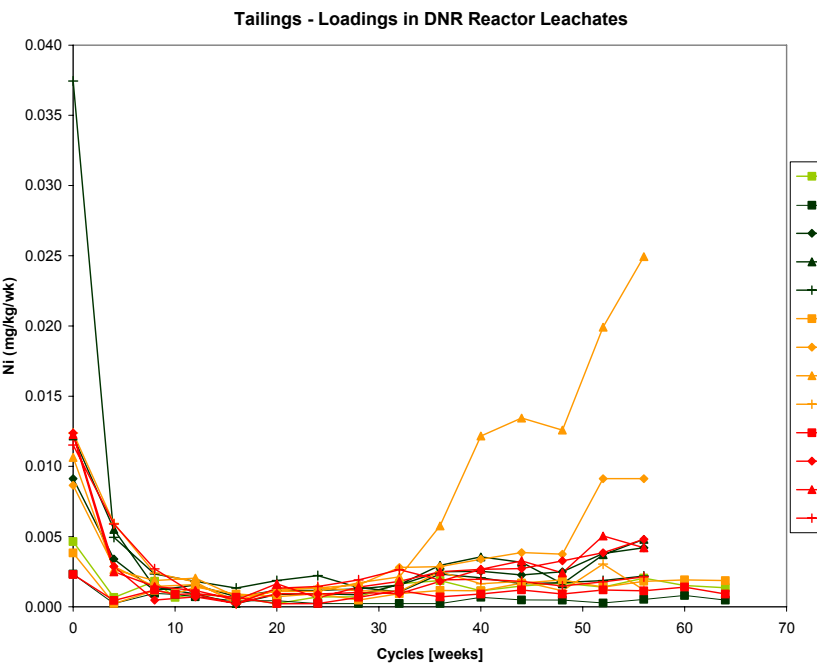
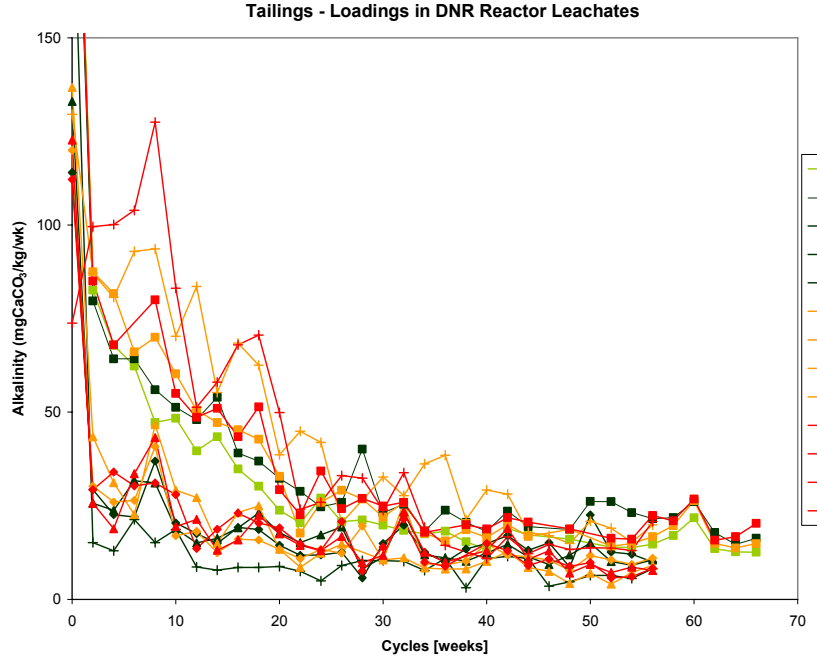
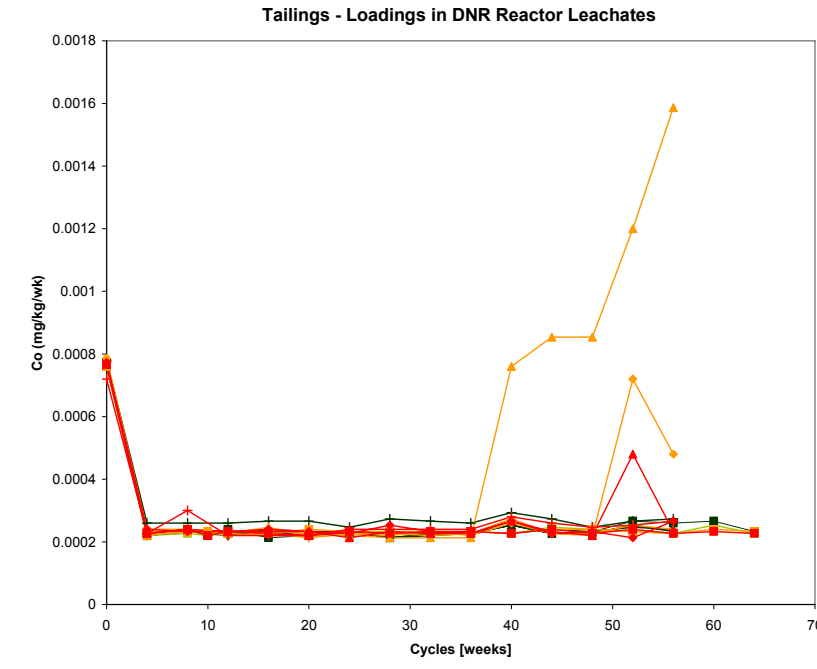
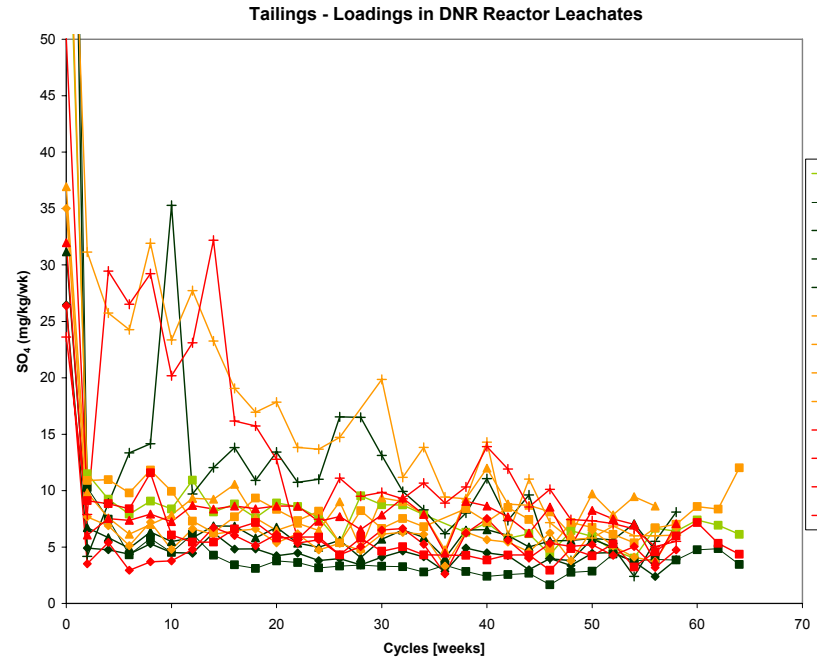
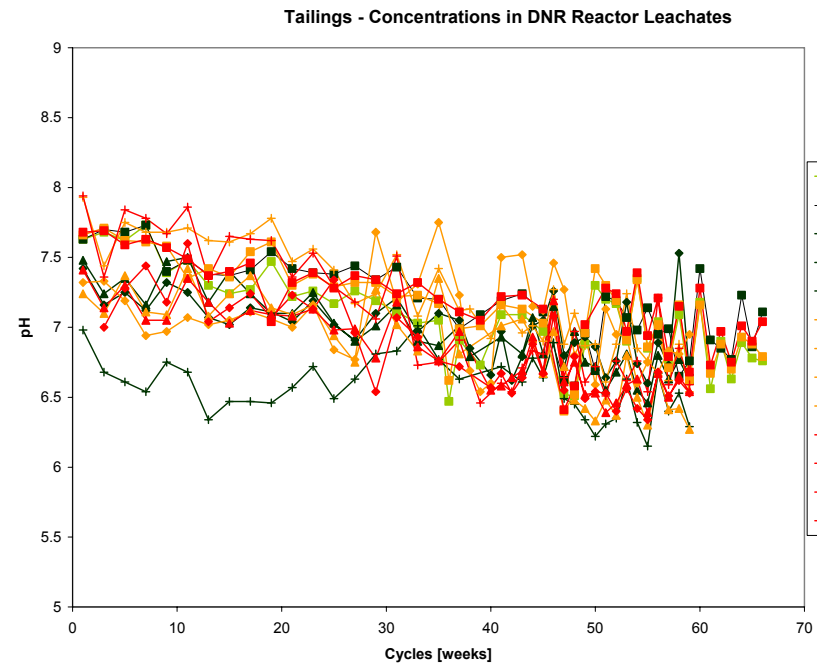


Figure 5-1: Trends in pH, Sulfate, Alkalinity, Nickel, Cobalt and Copper in Tailings Humidity Cells



**Figure 5-2: Trends in pH, Sulfate, Alkalinity, Nickel, Cobalt and Copper in MDNR Reactor Tests**

Major ions in leachates were sulfate, bicarbonate and calcium. Sulfate concentrations decreased very sharply at first, then reached a subdued peak and then in the case of whole tailings showed a decreasing trend. Alkalinity in contrast showed a decreasing trend, with greatest alkalinity leaching from the -200 mesh fractions, followed by the bulk fractions. Alkalinity leaching from all tailings samples appeared to stabilize after about a year. Calcium leaching followed trends close to sulfate (except that the initial decrease was absent). Calcium leaching appears to stabilize after about a year, whereas magnesium, sodium and potassium leaching followed the decreasing alkalinity trend stabilizing after about a year.

Leaching of copper generally occurred at concentrations of less than 5 µg/L. Isolated spikes were observed reflecting occasional detections by ICP-ES. Because the trends were not confirmed by subsequent low level ICP-MS analyses, the results are due to analytical uncertainty. Nickel leaching initially occurred at low levels mostly below 10 µg/L. Around week 40, nickel concentrations began increasing for all the coarser tailings samples concurrent with declining pH. Similar affects were apparent for cobalt but at lower concentrations.

Whole tailings samples prepared without using copper sulfate are showing slightly increasing nickel and cobalt release trends. Lowest nickel and cobalt leaching is being shown by the P1 and P3 whole tailings prepared with the use of copper sulfate and all three -200 mesh samples.

Manganese leaching showed the same trends as nickel and cobalt.

Low level mercury analyses were conducted on 13 leachates collected in June 2006. Results are provided in Appendix C.4. A statistical summary of the data is shown in Table 5-3. The reporting limit for the analyses was 2 ng/L. At 3.1 ng/L, the median was slightly above the reporting limit. The travel blank contained 2.4 ng/L mercury. The results indicated that mercury may have leached from the samples or have been contributed by the laboratory atmosphere. The latter might occur because the samples are exposed to the atmosphere during testing although the effect cannot be confirmed.

**Table 5-3: Summary of Low Level Mercury Analyses for ASTM Humidity Cell Leachates (ng/L)**

Statistic	Result
n	13
Minimum	Not detected
P <sub>5</sub>	2.5
Mean	3.2
Median	3.1
P <sub>95</sub>	4.0
Maximum	4.2

## MDNR Reactors

Leachates from MDNR reactors showed a similar pH trend to the ASTM tests except that pHs were lower and mostly between 6.2 and 7.5 later in the test period (Figure 5-2). Lowest pH (6.3) was indicated by the the P1 -200 mesh sample (prepared using copper sulfate).

Major ions in leachates were bicarbonate, sulfate and calcium. Alkalinity decreased at first though after a year, alkalinity leaching stabilized along with sulfate and other major ions (calcium, magnesium, sodium and potassium). Silica leaching stabilized early in testing. The whole tailings and -200 mesh fractions initially leached higher levels of all ions though the gap between whole tailings and the -200 mesh fraction and the coarser size fraction narrowed as the test proceeded. The exception was the P1 -200 mesh sample which initially consistently lower leaching of major ions compared to the other -200 mesh samples.

Copper leaching was low and erratic with no evidence of trends. Coarse fraction P2 samples (-100+200 and +100 mesh) both showed increasing nickel, cobalt and manganese leaching which matched the same trend shown in the humidity cell. There was also evidence of low level increases in nickel leaching for other coarse size fraction samples though not for the whole tailings.

### 5.2.2 LTVSMC Tailings

Samples of coarse and fine LTVSMC tailings were leached in a configuration that allowed changes in concentrations along the flow path to be evaluated. Charts of concentrations are shown in Appendix C.3.

Leachates from both samples showed an initial slight increase in pH which then stabilized near 8. There was no indication of pH changes along the flow path. Oxidation-reduction potential readings gradually increased for both samples and showed that reducing conditions had not developed in the columns. Leachate chemistry was initially dominated by sodium and sulfate but then shifted to bicarbonate, calcium and magnesium. Sulfate concentrations were lower than alkalinity but sulfate was present in the tens of milligrams per liter.

Concentrations of major parameters increased along the flow path. Lowest concentrations were seen in the first port and highest in the last of the three ports. Many parameters showed a flushing effect. Highest concentrations were seen early in the test but these slowly dissipated as the test proceeded. This effect was shown for sulfate and fluoride. Despite the textural differences, results for the samples were very similar.

Leaching of copper occurred at low concentrations for both samples and there was no apparent indication of increasing concentrations along the flow path or of a flushing effect. Nickel concentrations were also low but it appeared that concentrations increased along the flow path and there was some initial flushing. The fine tailings sample showed decreasing nickel concentrations and a lack of flow path accumulation toward the latter stages of the test, whereas the coarse sample

showed nickel concentrations increasing between port 1 and 2 but not between port 2 and 3. The effect for the coarse tailings sample diminished as the test progressed.

Manganese leaching showed unusual trends. For the fine tailings sample, concentrations initially increased and showed accumulation along the flow path. At the peak, higher concentrations (0.1 mg/L) were apparent in sampling port 1, and then concentrations decreased very rapidly to below 0.01 mg/L. Ports 1 and 2 then showed stable manganese concentrations near 0.01 mg/L. Port 3 showed further decrease in manganese to below 0.001 mg/L. The more recent samples showed that manganese decreased along the flow path with the greatest decrease at the base of the column. These changes correlated with slowly increasing ORP from 88 mV to over 350 mV.

The coarse sample showed relatively stable manganese concentrations for about 16 weeks then concentrations in Port 3 decreased from 0.04 mg/L to 0.002 mg/L while concentrations in port 1 remained near 0.05 mg/L. Concentrations in port 2 decreased as port 3 concentrations also decreased but to a lesser degree. Like the fine tailings, later results showed decreasing manganese concentrations along the flow path from 0.04 to 0.005 mg/L in the most recent sample set.

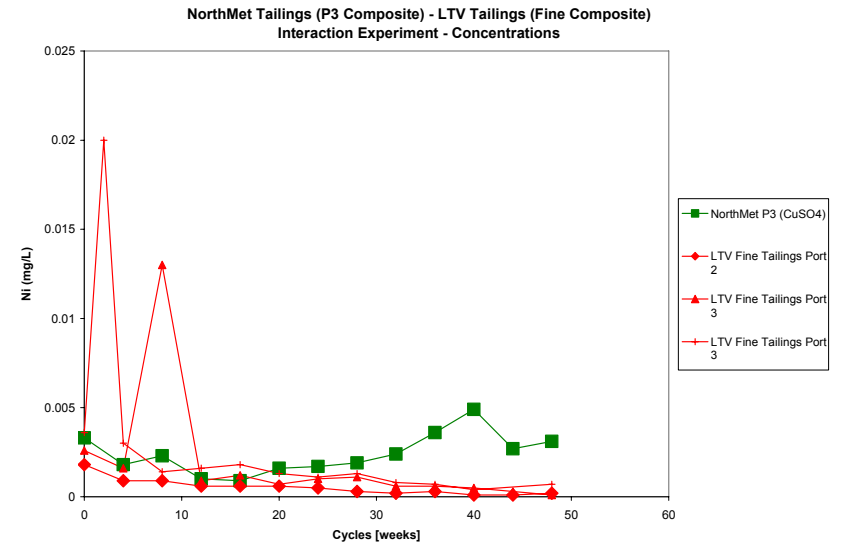
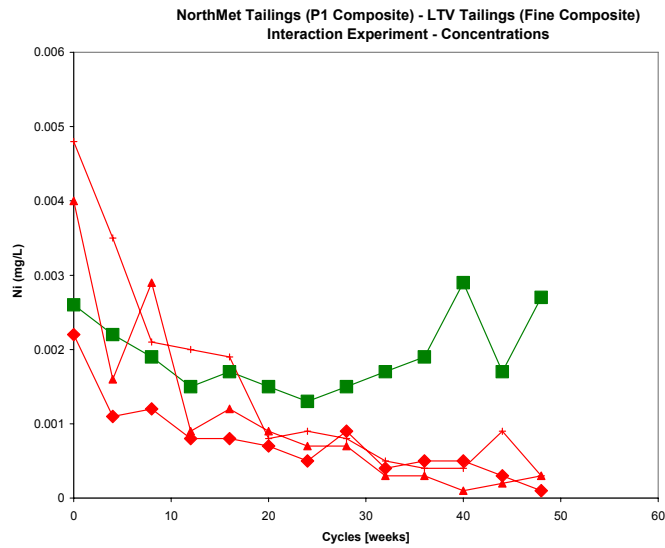
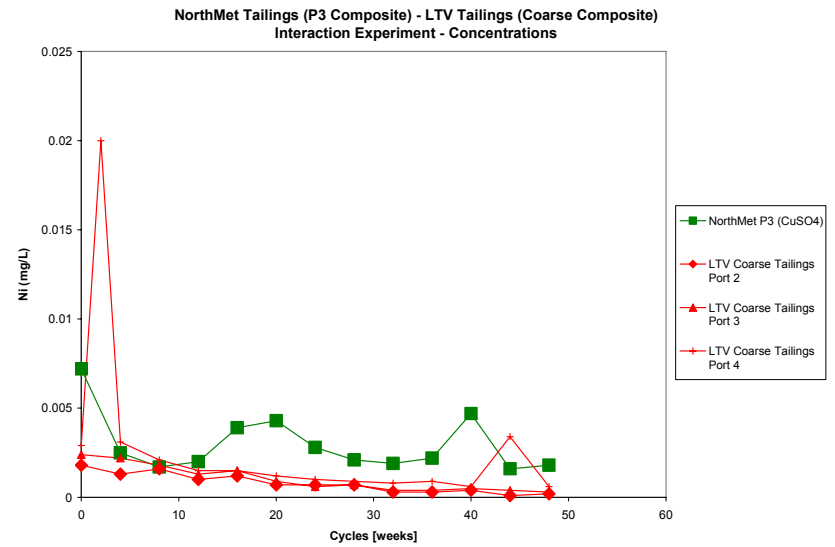
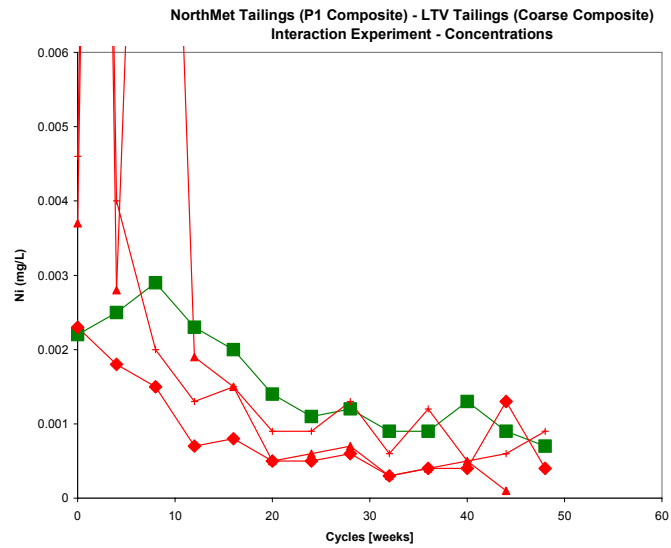
### **5.2.3 PolyMet and LTVSMC Tailings Interaction**

#### **PolyMet P1 Tailings**

The P1 NorthMet leachates were characterized by pH above 7 and relatively stable leachate chemistry including alkalinity 33 mg CaCO<sub>3</sub>/L, sulfate between 16 and 20 mg/L and calcium 14 to 15 mg/L. Copper and nickel leaching were below 0.005 mg/L. Neither parameter showed indication of increasing trends.

Concentrations of all major and many trace ions increased as the leachate from the NorthMet tailings entered the LTVSMC tailings and concentrations increased along the flow path through the LTVSMC tailings. Of the trace elements, only nickel leached from the NorthMet tailings at greater concentrations than the LTVSMC tailings (Figure 5-3). However, nickel concentrations variably decreased as the NorthMet tailings leachates entered the LTVSMC tailings. For the fine taconite tailings composite, nickel concentrations decreased from 0.003 mg/L in the NorthMet tailings leachate at week 48 to 0.0003 mg/L in the first port in the taconite tailings indicating a concentration reduction of 90%. In the coarse taconite tailings composite test the effect was initially apparent but became weak toward the later stages of the test

Cobalt did not show the same effect as nickel. It was generally not detected in the PolyMet tailings leachates. In the early stages, cobalt flushed from the LTVSMC tailings but then diminished.



**Figure 5-3: Nickel Leaching Trends for PolyMet and LTVSMC Tailings Interaction Experiment**

Manganese leaching from Port 4 of the LTVSMC tailings followed similar trends to the control column. Initially, this showed that manganese increased as the PolyMet tailings water contacted the LTVSMC tailings. As the test progressed, manganese leaching from the PolyMet tailings stabilized and in the case of the fine LTVSMC tailings exceeded manganese leaching from the LTVSMC tailings. This implied that manganese leached from the PolyMet tailings was removed by contact with the PolyMet tailings.

**PolyMet P3 Tailings**

The P3 NorthMet leachates had similar major ion characteristics except that leachates had slightly lower alkalinity, sulfate and calcium concentrations. Copper leaching was comparable to P1 but nickel concentrations were slightly higher reaching a maximum of 0.005 mg/L.

Like the P1 columns, the LTVSMC tailings added load of major ions and many trace elements to the load released from the P3 tailings samples. Nickel concentrations were greater in the P3 leachate and was removed as the leachate contacted the LTVSMC taconite tailings. In the fine taconite tailings composition, nickel concentrations in the first port were 0.0007 mg/L in the latest leachate compared to 0.0031 mg/L leaving the P3 tailings representing a removal factor of 92%. In the coarse tailings, the inflow from the NorthMet tailings was 0.0018 mg/L compared to 0.0006 mg/L in the first taconite port, representing 33% removal.

Low level mercury analyses were conducted on 22 leachates collected in June 2006. Results are provided in Appendix C.4 and a statistical summary of the data is shown in Table 5-4. The reporting limit for the analyses was 2 ng/L. At 3.2 ng/L, the median was slightly above the reporting limit. The travel blank contained 2.4 ng/L mercury indicating minor contribution of mercury from the tailings.

There were no clear increasing or decreasing mercury concentration trends along the flow path through the LTVSMC tailings.

**Table 5-4: Summary of Low Level Mercury Analyses for LTVSMC Contact Experiment Leachates (ng/L)**

Statistic	Result
n	22
Minimum	2.3
P <sub>5</sub>	2.6
Mean	3.2
Median	3.2
P <sub>95</sub>	3.7
Maximum	5.4



## 6 Interpretation of Dissolution Testwork

### 6.1 General Interpretation of Leachate Chemistry

The primary requirement for interpretation of the tailings testwork was a long term prediction of the performance of the tailings solids in terms of potential for ARD and metal leaching. A similar requirement exists for the waste rock for which a much larger database exists. Review of dissolution testwork for waste rock in RS42 (SRK 2007b) indicated that a conceptual dissolution model would need to account for the observed leachate chemistry features shown in Table 6-1. Because kinetic tests on Babbitt Deposit tailings have operated for a maximum of 4 years compared to the 18 years of data for waste rock, and the sulfur content of tailings tested has been less than 0.4%, many of the features observed in the waste rock data have not been observed for tailings. Table 6-1 indicates which observations have been documented for tailings. These include:

- Absence of acidic conditions in any NorthMet or Babbitt Deposit tailings for samples containing less than 0.41% sulfur.
- Generally lower leachate pHs for MDNR reactor tests compared to ASTM humidity cells on the same material when pHs are above about 5.5.
- Increasing nickel and cobalt concentrations as pH decreases below 7 but not necessarily in the presence of increasing sulfate release.
- Decrease in nickel and cobalt release even as pH remains below 7 and continues to decrease.

Based on review of the waste rock data described in RS42 (SRK 2007b), the interpretations shown in Table 6-1 were developed.

**Table 6-1: Interpretation of Dissolution Test Observations – Waste Rock and Tailings**

OBSERVATION	Observed for Tailings	INTERPRETATION
<b>General</b>		
The variable long term delay in development of acidic conditions in the absence of carbonate mineral buffering capacity.		Silicate minerals provide buffering capacity through carbonic acid weathering and direct reaction of sulfuric acid with silicate minerals.
The absence of acidic conditions for samples containing sulfur concentrations less than 0.41%.	X	Bicarbonate alkalinity produced by carbonic acid weathering of silicates permanently offsets acidity from sulfide oxidation. Sulfide oxidation is strongly correlated with sulfur content.
<b>Leachate pH Trends</b>		
Initially strongly basic alkaline leachates (pH>8) followed by a steep decline in pH to below 8 within a few months of initiation of kinetic tests.		Reaction of fresh silicate mineral surfaces with water (“abrasion pH”).
The lack of long term pH decrease for samples that have not generated acidic leachate after 18 years of testing		Steady generation of bicarbonate alkalinity by weathering of silicates.
The generally slow decline in leachate pH in kinetic tests that eventually produce acidic leachate. The initial decline is not necessarily accompanied by increasing sulfate release.		Bicarbonate from silicate weathering is less than acidity from sulfide oxidation and excess acid must react directly with silicate minerals. Blinding of silicate minerals limits this process.
At times stepwise sharp decreases in pH under acidic conditions.		Consumption of weathering mineral buffers leachate acidity. When exhausted, the pH drops sharply until the next buffer is reached.
Steady (at times with steps) recovery of leachate pH following a short term pH minimum.	X	As sulfide oxidation decelerates due to sulfide mineral depletion, silicate minerals become more effective again and pH recovers.
<b>Difference between test work procedures</b>		
Generally lower leachate pHs for MDNR reactor tests compared to ASTM humidity cells on the same material when pHs are above about 5.5.	X	Higher liquid to solid ratios result in greater effect of deionized water when reacting with silicate minerals.
Increase in sulfate in some MDNR reactor tests when pH decreases early in test		Lower pH enhances bacterial activity and accelerates oxidation.
Generally lower leachate pHs for ASTM humidity cells compared to MDNR reactor tests on the same material when pHs are below 5.5.		Higher liquid to solid ratios dilute acidity produced by sulfide oxidation.
<b>Metal Leaching Trends</b>		
Increasing nickel and cobalt concentrations as pH decreases below 7 but not necessarily in the presence of increasing sulfate release.	X	Dissolution of secondary minerals formed above pH 7 as pH decreases.
Decrease in nickel and cobalt release even as pH remains below 7 and continues to decrease.	X	Depletion of secondary minerals formed above pH 7.
Coincident sulfate and nickel, cobalt and copper concentration peaks as pH drops below 5.		Metals released by oxidation of sulfides remain in solution due to lower pH.
Long term declining metal release as pH recovers.		Depletion of sulfide minerals.

## 6.2 Comparison between Different Test Methods

As described in Section 4.3.3, two different dissolution type tests were performed on tailings samples. The ASTM humidity cell was performed to ensure consistency with a standard method

commonly in use. All samples were also tested using the MDNR’s reactor test design because this procedure has been used in the past by the MDNR on both rock and tailing samples. Critical differences between the procedures include:

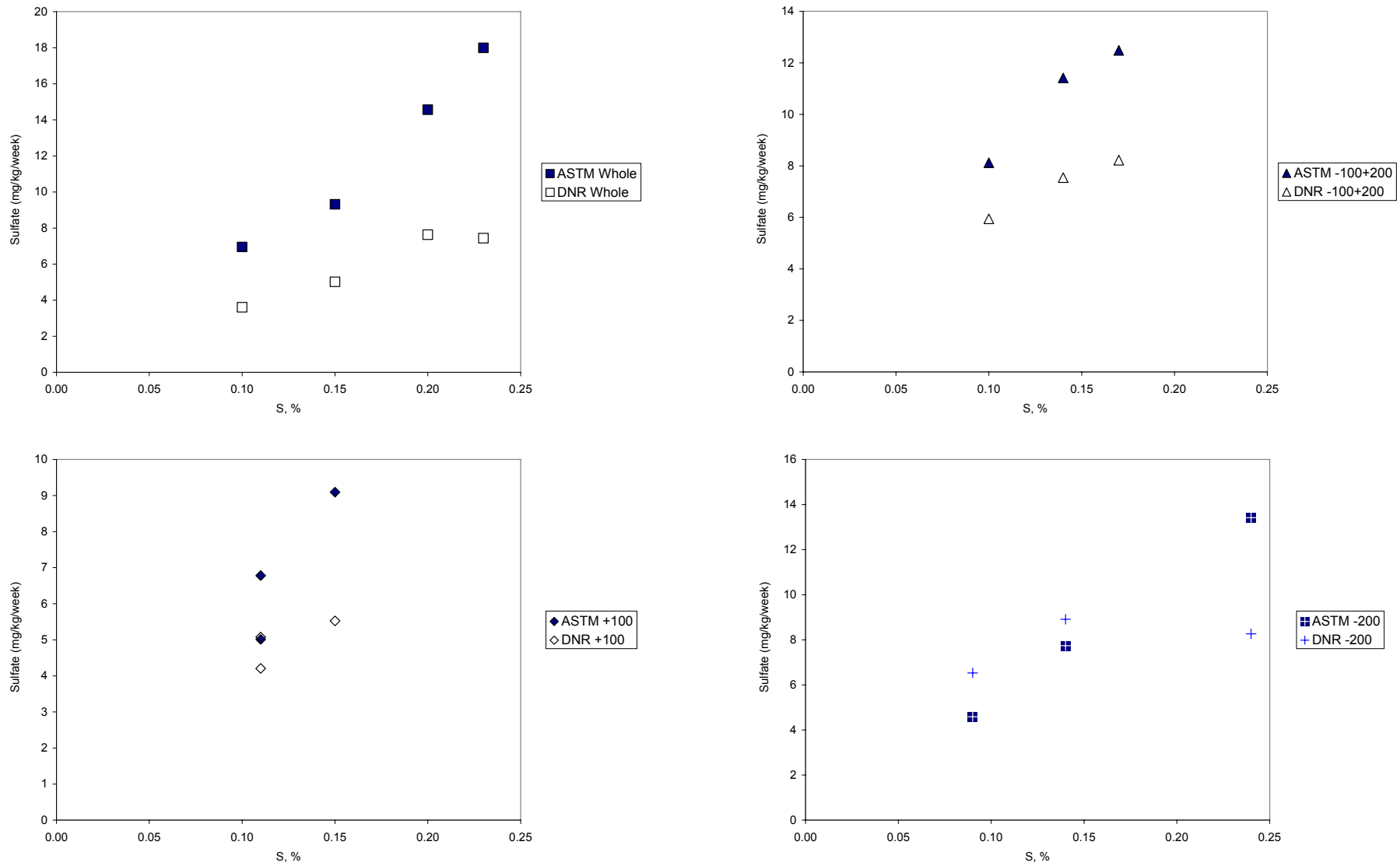
- The MDNR reactor contains a much smaller sample (75 g) compared to the ASTM humidity cell (1000 g).
- In order to obtain sufficient water for analysis, the MDNR reactor results in a five times higher water application rate of 2.7 mL/g compared to the ASTM reactor (0.5 mL/g).
- The sample in the ASTM cell is stirred during flushing whereas the sample in the MDNR reactor is leached without stirring.
- Water is held in contact with the sample for 1 hour in the ASTM humidity cell before draining. For the MDNR reactor, the water is allowed to drain immediately.

The difference in water application rates has an important effect on overall leachate chemistry. As observed in waste rock tests (Table 6-1), the MDNR reactors generally resulted in lower leachate pHs. Because carbonate minerals are typically absent or rare in Duluth Complex Rocks, leachate pH is controlled by weathering of silicates and alkalinity generation is relatively low and susceptible to the effects of dilution produced by using leaching water with a pH of about 5.5 due to dissolved carbon dioxide. Table 6-2 shows a sample calculation performed using Geochemist’s Workbench in which the pH resulting from different water application rates was calculated assuming a constant silicate weathering rate. The difference between the application rate for the MDNR reactor and ASTM humidity cell is 0.7 pH units. This difference is a reasonable explanation for the difference observed in testwork. While this difference is not substantial it can have a significant effect on nickel leaching because nickel and cobalt solubility appears to increase as pH decreases below 7.

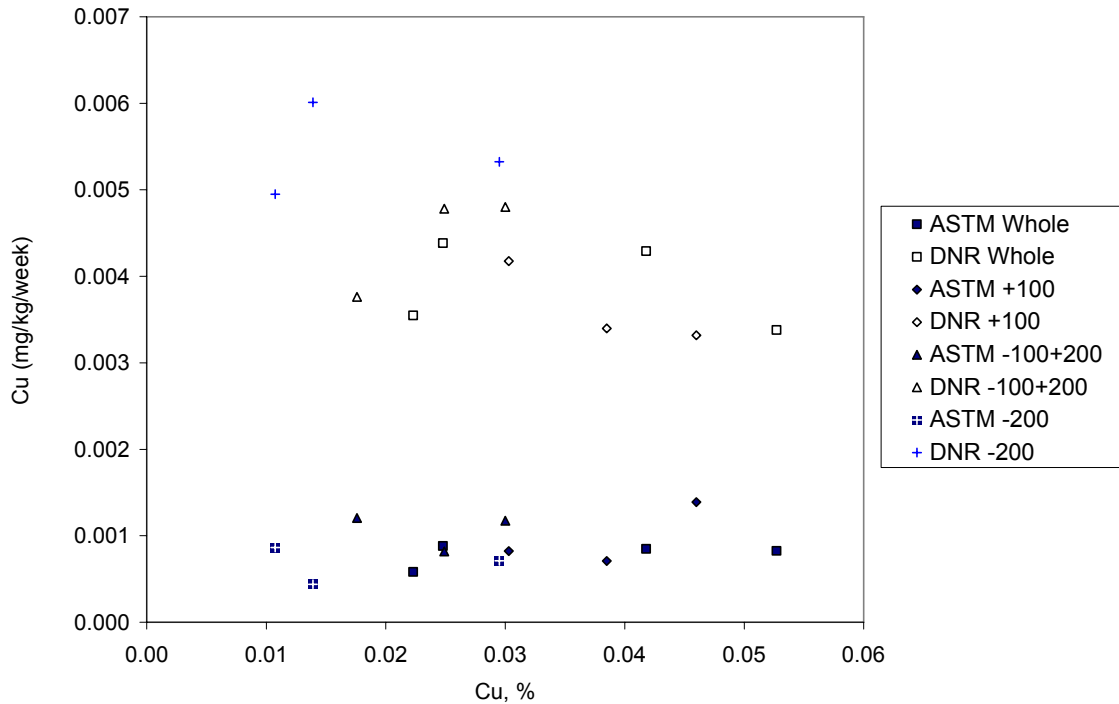
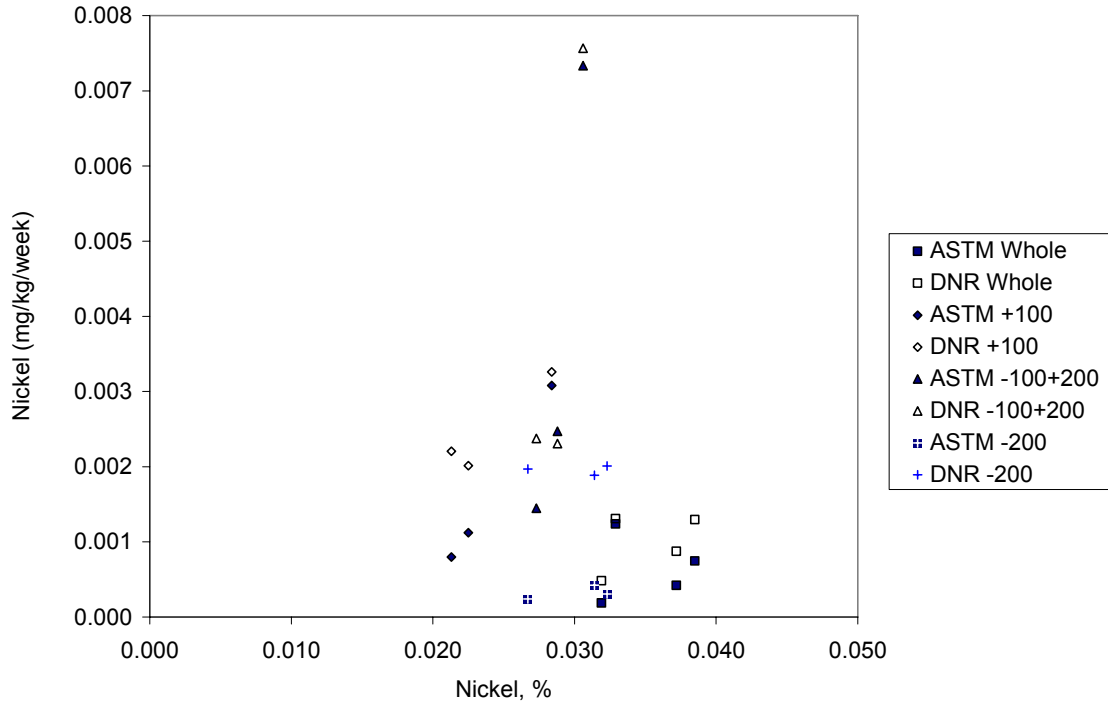
**Table 6-2: Calculated Effect on pH of Leachate Ratio Using a Constant Silicate Weathering Rate as the Source of Alkalinity**

Test Procedure	Water Application Rate mL/g/week	Equivalent Water Application Rate mm/year	Leachate pH
MDNR Reactor	2.7	2700	6.65
ASTM Humidity Cell	0.5	750	7.37

Figure 6-1 compares average sulfate release rates for the ASTM humidity cells and MDNR reactors for each fraction. The comparison for bulk tailings shows that oxidation rates are strongly correlated with sulfur concentration but that the correlation is different. The MDNR reactors showed consistently lower oxidation rates at a given sulfur concentration. Regression relationships for both test types pass close to the origin indicating that all sulfur is theoretically oxidizable. The coarser fractions show qualitatively that the humidity cells oxidized at a higher rate but the difference was less obvious. For the -200 mesh fractions, the difference between methods is not readily apparent with the exception of the highest sulfur sample for which the ASTM test showed a higher average oxidation rate than the MDNR Reactor.



**Figure 6-1: Comparison of Average Sulfate Rates as a Function of Sulfur Content for MDNR Reactors and ASTM Humidity cells for Each Size Fraction.**



**Figure 6-2: Comparison of Average Copper and Nickel Rates as a Function of Copper and Nickel Content for MDNR Reactors and ASTM Humidity cells for Each Size Fraction.**

Figure 6-2 compares average copper and nickel release rates with copper and nickel content of the tailings. The average rates for nickel are affected by the increases in leaching that occurred as pH dropped below 7. Copper and to a lesser degree nickel leaching were greater for the MDNR reactors when compared to the ASTM humidity cells.

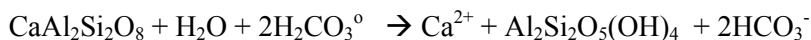
The difference in sulfate release indicates that some factor is causing oxidation to be enhanced in the humidity cells or that the leaching of sulfate is consistently more efficient for the humidity cells. The main differences that could affect oxidation and leaching is the act of stirring the humidity cell when the deionized water is first applied and the retention of leachate in the cell. Stirring and fluid retention are both expected to lead to more efficient recovery of oxidation products in the humidity cell.

The difference in metal release rates is probably due to the effect of the lower pHs in the MDNR reactors. Actual concentrations are low but the subtle difference in pH appears to have been sufficient to enhance the solubility of copper and nickel.

## 6.3 Trend Evaluation

### 6.3.1 ARD Potential

The geochemical processes operating in the tailings are expected to be similar to waste rock because the major mineralogy of the samples is the same as the waste rock. As presented in RS42 (SRK 2007b), the explanation for the lack of acidic conditions in long term (18 year) testwork on rock samples containing less than 0.41% is hypothesized to be due to long term generation of alkalinity by reaction of carbonic acid with silicate minerals (i.e. the conventional process of weathering of silicates as occurs during soil formation, e.g. Drever 1982). In this model, the entire mass of silicate minerals contributes to generation of alkalinity by weathering reactions on plagioclase such as:



This reaction occurs regardless of whether sulfide minerals are present and effectively surrounds all tailings particles with bicarbonate alkalinity.

For waste rock, this process could be quantified by measuring alkalinity generation from rock containing very low concentrations of sulfide minerals. This rate was then compared to the balancing rate of acid generation.

The critical acid generation rate could be correlated to critical sulfur concentrations (SRK 2007) because acid generation rates have been shown to be well-correlated with sulfur content of the rock (RS42 SRK 2007b, Lapakko and Antonson 2006).

This particular approach could not be applied to tailings because weathering rates for silicate minerals in tailings could not be measured directly. All tailings samples contain some sulfide minerals albeit at low levels and the observed leachate chemistry is a result of oxidation of sulfides

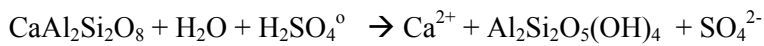
and reaction of the resulting acidity with dissolved alkalinity from silicate mineral weathering and direct reaction with silicate minerals. The alkalinity in leachates from the tests is therefore the net alkalinity remaining after reaction with acidity from sulfide minerals. The presence of alkalinity and pHs above 5.5 in both PolyMet's tests and the longer term MNDR tests on Babbitt Deposit tailings demonstrates that weathering of reactive silicates does occur according to the types of reactions shown above.

A different method was developed to understand the relationship between acid generation from sulfide oxidation, reaction of acidity with silicate minerals and alkalinity provided by weathering of silicate minerals. The following calculation steps were followed:

1. Latest weekly leachate analysis results for each sample were selected. The ASTM humidity cell tests were used because the procedure is believed to provide better recovery of weathering and oxidation products than the MDNR Reactors.
2. The observed leachate chemistry was used to estimate the amount of anorthite (from observed calcium), albite (from observed sodium), forsterite (from observed magnesium), fayalite (from the average composition of olivine,  $Fe_{0.57}Fe_{0.43}$ , indicated by microprobe work presented in RS42 (SRK 2007b) and pyrrhotite (from sulfate) dissolved in the leach cycle. This assumes that these parameters are not retained in any weathering products.
3. The calculated mineral quantities were used as inputs into Geochemist's Workbench to evaluate simulation of actual leachate chemistry. The minerals were assumed to be exposed to the atmosphere allowing excess oxygen and carbon dioxide to react with the minerals. Ferrihydrite and kaolinite were allowed to precipitate.
4. Geochemist's Workbench was found to over-predict the observed alkalinity concentration and the pH of the leachate compared to observed values in the leachate. Therefore, the quantities of reacting silicates were reduced to provide a closer fit to observed alkalinity and pH. The reduction varied from 5 to 45%.
5. The quantity of oxidizing pyrrhotite was then varied from below to above the observed sulfate release and the final pH was calculated using Geochemist's Workbench. The calculation is comparable to a titration in which acid (from pyrrhotite oxidation) is titrated into a source of alkalinity (from silicate weathering).
6. The oxidation rates used in the calculation were then converted to sulfur content using the relationship observed between oxidation rates and sulfide contents (Figure 6-1). Because the calculations were performed on oxidation rates observed after more than a year of testing, the sulfate rate was used to back-calculate the starting sulfur concentration in the sample.
7. The calculated residual pHs were then used to estimate the sulfur content at which the acidity generated would be sufficient to depress pH below that of carbonic acid (approximately 5.5).

Figure 6-3 shows “titration” curves generated for each sample. For each curve, the point used as the basis for development of the curve is shown. The form of the curve shows the transition from excess bicarbonate alkalinity resulting in pHs above 7, to excess acidity in which the pH is near 4 due to buffering by precipitation of aluminosilicates. Each curve represents a unique calculation for the particular sample.

For all particle sizes, the curves shift to the right as the sulfur content of the tailings sample under test increases. If neutralization were occurring only by reaction with dissolved alkalinity, it would be expected that the curves would be very similar or show no relationship to sulfur content. The position of the curves shows that more alkalinity is available at higher sulfur concentrations. This reflects direct reaction of acidity from pyrrhotite oxidation with silicate minerals by reactions of the type:



These reactions occur most effectively at lower pHs and will increase in significance as sulfur content increases. This finding indicates that it is not appropriate to estimate critical sulfur contents at which acidity might be produced for each type of tailings based on individual samples, but must also consider the effect of acid consumption by direct reaction with the minerals in addition to dissolved alkalinity from carbonic acid.

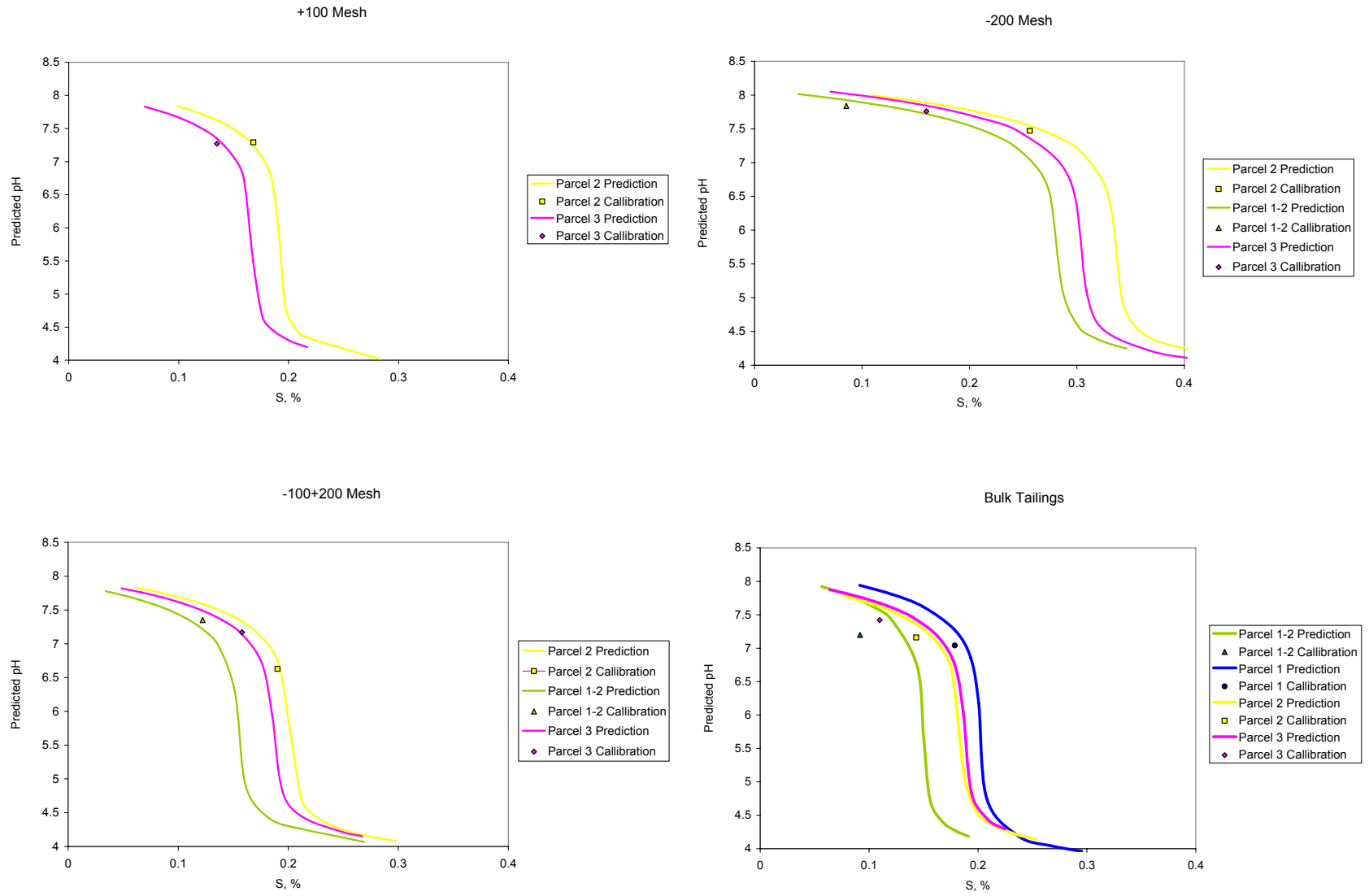
Table 6-3 compares actual sulfur content compared to calculated sulfur content equivalent to pHs of 7 and 5.5. These two pHs were selected to provide an indication of the range of sulfur contents associated with the inflexion point on the curves. The table also shows the ratio of the predicted sulfur content to the initial sulfur content to indicate proximity of the actual value to the predicted value. Figure 6-4 shows actual sulfur content of the samples compared to the ratios.

From these calculations, the tendency for low pH conditions increases in a well-defined fashion as the sulfur content increases. For the bulk and coarser tailings samples, the ratio and initial sulfur content are correlated regardless of sample type, and the ratio is below 1 for samples with greater than or equal to 0.2%. This implies that coarse fraction tailings with more than 0.2% sulfur could theoretically generate acid. The -200 mesh tailings show a different correlation at a higher level indicating that sulfur content would need to be higher than for the bulk and coarse tailings before acidic conditions would be apparent.

The finding that 0.2% is a critical level that defines the potential for ARD in tailings is consistent with the MDNR’s findings on waste rock that showed Duluth Complex rock from the Dunka Pit with 0.2% sulfur did not generate acid after 18 years of testing. The conclusion is also consistent with similar findings for waste rock presented in RS42.

Further consideration of the potential for acidic conditions to occur in the tailings in the context of the development of the weathering profile is provided in Section 7.2.4.

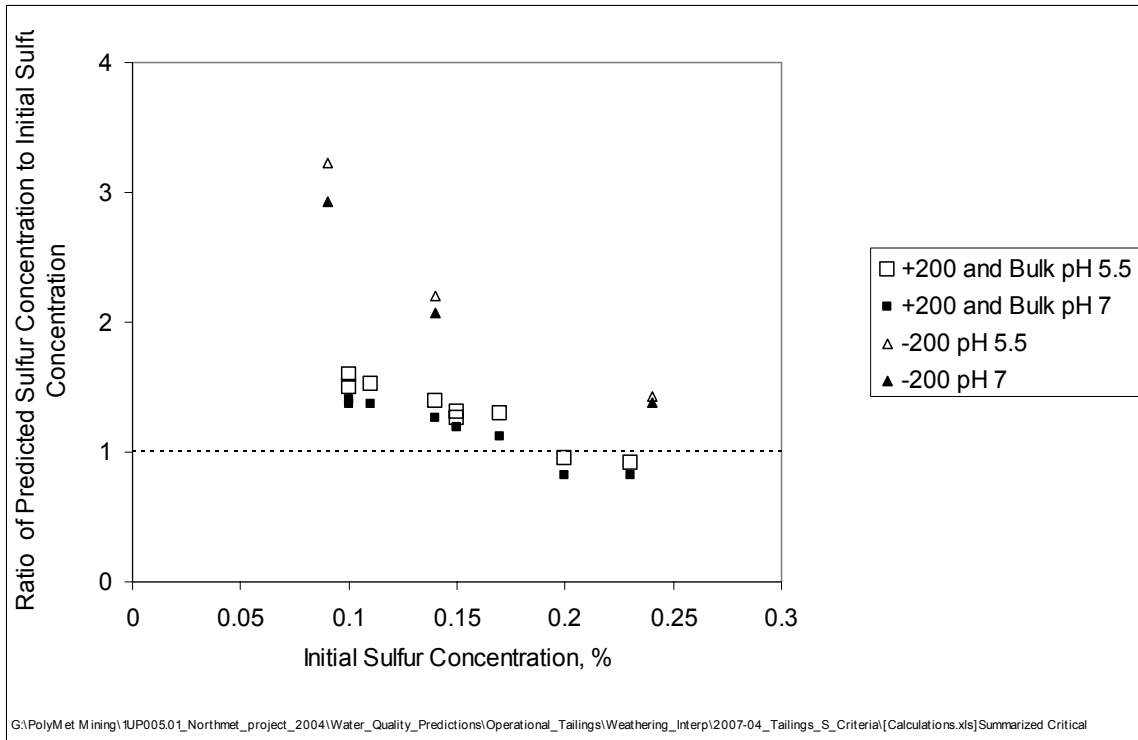




**Figure 6-3: Titration Curves for Tailings Samples.**

**Table 6-3: Comparison of Initial Sulfur Content to Predicted Sulfur Content for pH 7 and 5.5**

Tailings Type	Ore Package	Initial S Content	S Content Equivalent to Indicated pHs from Titration Curves		Ratio of S Content for Indicated pH to Initial S Content	
			5.5	7	5.5	7
		%	%	%		
Bulk	P1-2	0.1	0.15	0.14	1.5	1.4
Bulk	P1	0.23	0.21	0.19	0.9	0.8
Bulk	P2	0.2	0.19	0.17	1.0	0.8
Bulk	P3	0.15	0.19	0.18	1.3	1.2
+100	P2	0.15	0.20	0.18	1.3	1.2
+100	P3	0.11	0.17	0.15	1.5	1.4
-100+200	P1-2	0.1	0.16	0.14	1.6	1.4
-100+200	P2	0.17	0.22	0.19	1.3	1.1
-100+200	P3	0.14	0.19	0.18	1.4	1.3
-200	P1-2	0.09	0.29	0.26	3.2	2.9
-200	P2	0.24	0.34	0.33	1.4	1.4
-200	P3	0.14	0.31	0.29	2.2	2.1



**Figure 6-4: Sulfur Content Compared to Ratio of Predicted Sulfur Content to Predicted Content to Initial Sulfur Content**

### 6.3.2 Metal Leaching Potential

Metal leaching potential is clearly related to the pH of leachates. This is demonstrated by the effect of large pH changes in waste rock tests as discussed in RS42 (SRK 2007b), which results in orders-of-magnitude changes in metal concentrations in leachates as predicted from metal solubility. However, it also appears to be important for smaller shifts in pH as shown by the difference in copper and nickel leaching for the ASTM humidity cells and MDNR reactors, the effect of a decrease in pH below 7 for the MDNR’s covered Babbitt tailings reactors (Figure 3-1) and the increase in nickel and cobalt leaching as pH decreases below 7 for NorthMet Project coarse tailings samples (Figure 5-1).

The following sections provide a discussion of metal leaching potential for nickel, copper and other parameters.

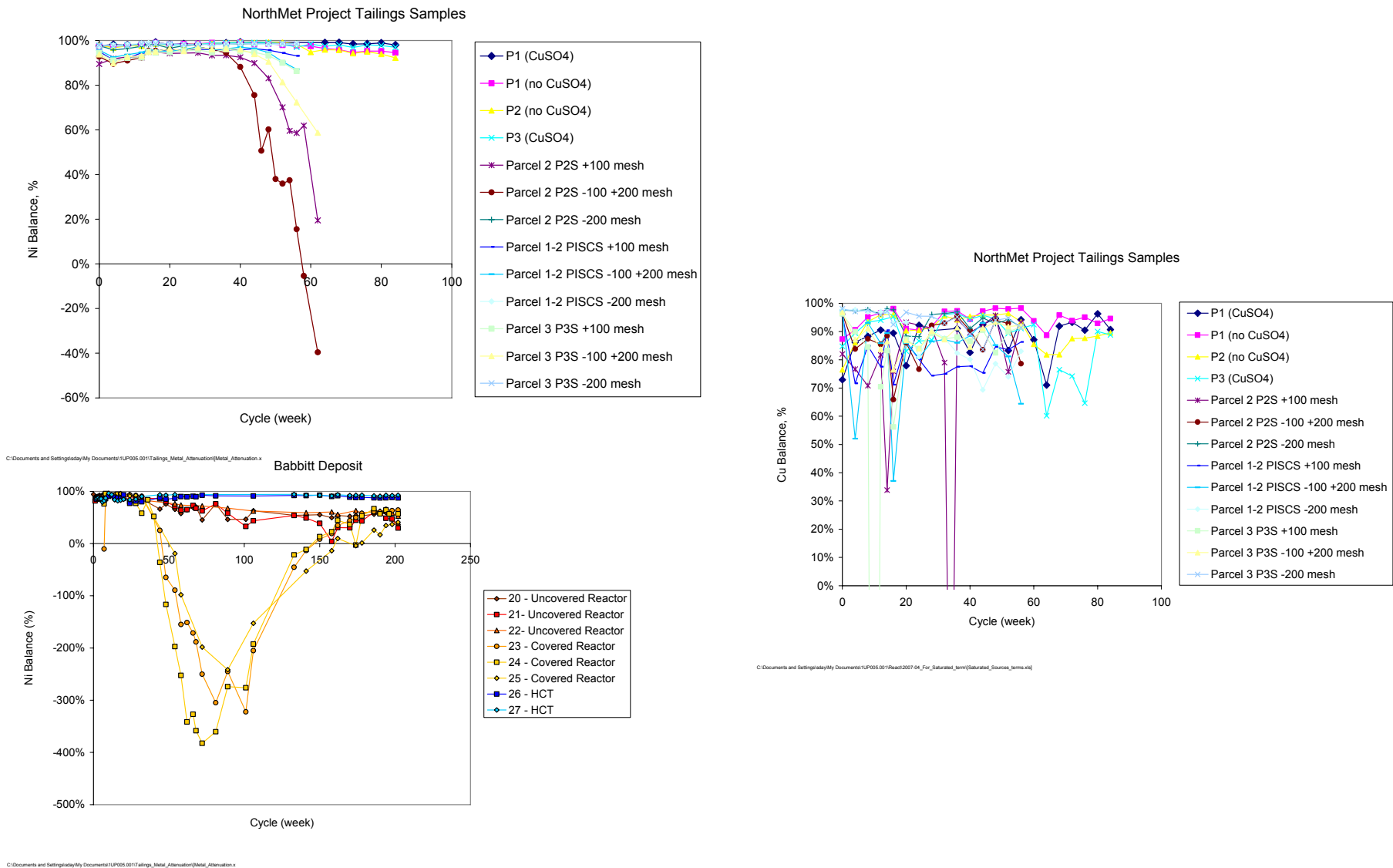
#### Release and Solubility of Nickel

Using microprobe data for the nickel composition of olivine and pyrrhotite for the NorthMet Deposit (described in RS42, SRK 2007b), the degree of nickel attenuation was approximated for the NorthMet tailing samples and the MDNR’s Babbitt Deposit tailings using magnesium in leachates to indicate olivine leaching and sulfate to indicate pyrrhotite oxidation. Figure 6-5 shows the attenuation of nickel calculated by:

$$1 - \frac{Ni_{leachate}}{Ni_{Olivine} + Ni_{pyrrhoite}}$$

If nickel concentrations in leachate can be completely accounted for by leaching of nickel from olivine and pyrrhotite the attenuation factor would be zero. Positive values indicate attenuation of nickel, while high negative values indicate that more nickel is in the cell leachates than can be accounted for by dissolution of olivine and oxidation of pyrrhotite. A similar approach was used in RS42 (SRK 2007b) to assess nickel leaching from NorthMet Project waste rock.

Figure 6-5 broadly indicates the same trends shown for waste rock. At the start of the tests, nickel was being stored rather than released. The decrease in pH for coarse tailings and covered MDNR reactors resulted in release of nickel beyond the levels that could be accounted for by oxidation of pyrrhotite and dissolution of olivine. This showed that nickel stored in the early stages of the test (and probably also produced in storage prior to the test) was leached, but this was a short term effect. Once this stored load was removed, nickel leaching decreased and the net accumulation of nickel resumed though to a lesser degree than at higher pHs. This effect was not apparent for the bulk and -200 mesh NorthMet tailings and the Babbitt bulk tailings humidity cells due to the higher leachate pHs.



**Figure 6-5: Estimated Nickel Attenuation in NorthMet and MDNR Babbitt Tailings Kinetic Tests and Copper Attenuation in NorthMet Project Humidity Cells.**

The form of stored nickel was evaluated by comparing nickel concentrations for all types of tests with respect to solubility limits calculated using thermodynamic data for two nickel silicates (nepouite and Ni-kerolite) known to form by weathering ultramafic rocks. The data were determined by Golightly (1981) and provided by Schmiermund (2006). The calculations were performed in Geochemist's Workbench and used to calculate nickel concentration as a function of pH for equations:

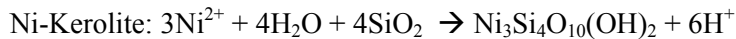
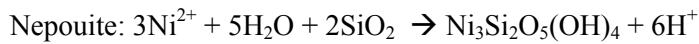
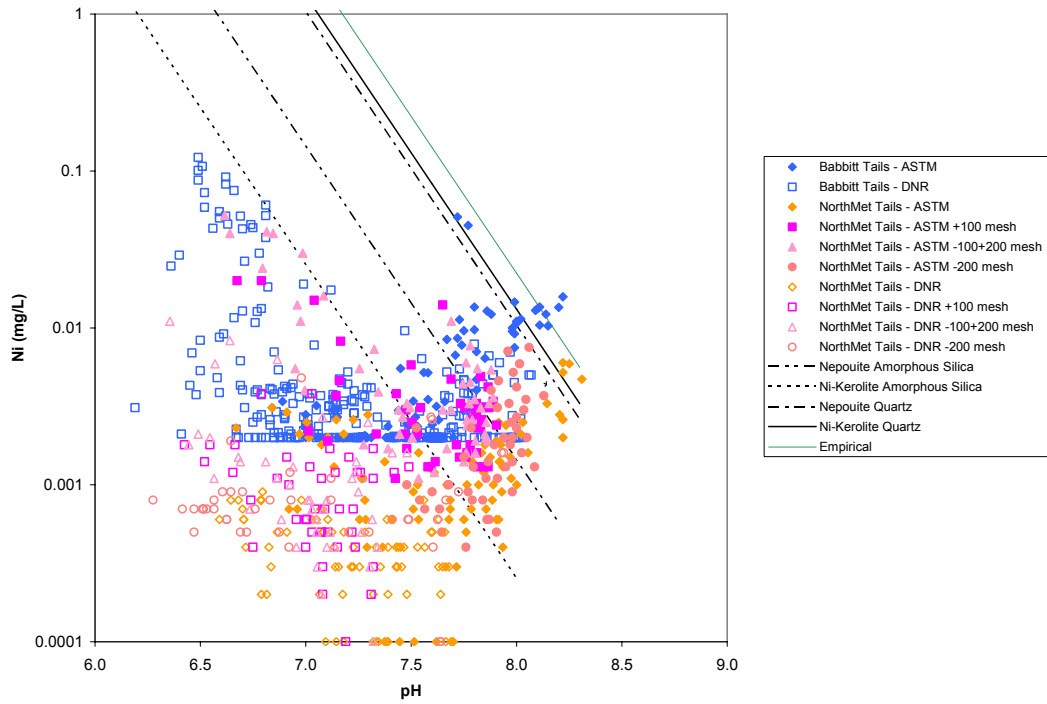
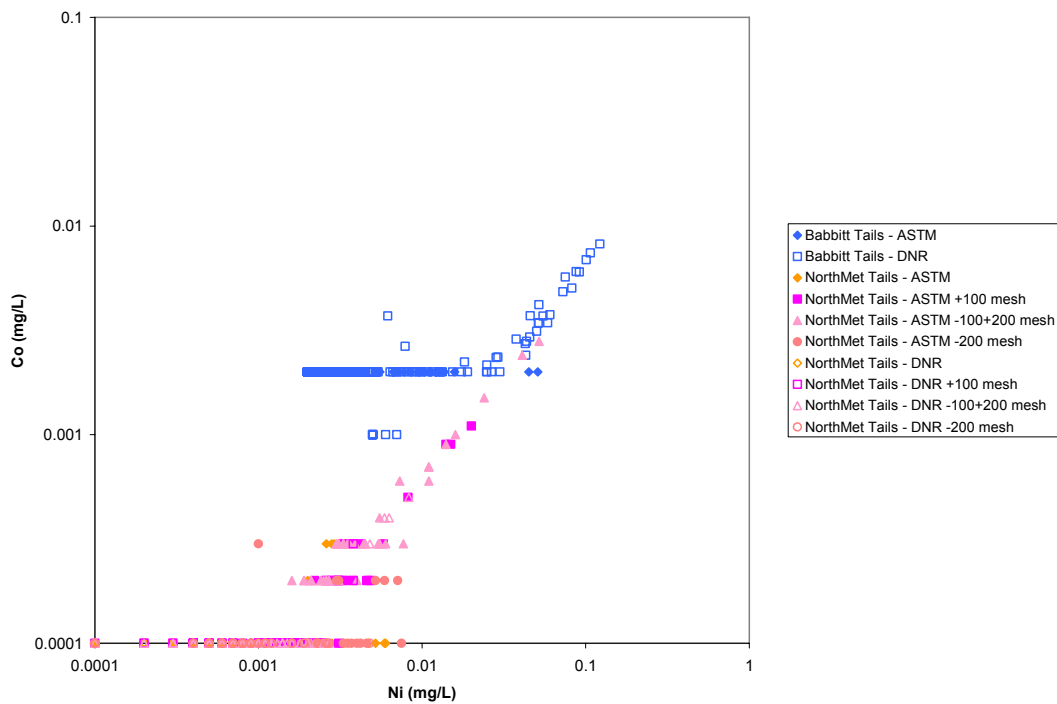


Figure 6-6 shows that highest nickel concentrations in ASTM humidity cells leachates exceeded the solubility of Ni-kerolite by about a factor of three when silica is provided by quartz. This corresponds to a silica concentration of about 5 mg/L which is the same level observed in much of the testwork. The outer edge of the highest nickel concentrations parallels the solubilities of the known minerals indicating that the actual nickel phase involved may be similar to these known nickel silicates (because the slope of the Ni(pH) relationship is the same) but that the thermodynamic data may need to be slightly adjusted to reflect actual solubility.



**Figure 6-6: Nickel concentrations in kinetic test leachates compared to solubilities of two nickel silicates**



**Figure 6-7: Comparison of Nickel and Cobalt Concentrations in Tailings Kinetic Test Leachates**

Based on these findings, the increase in nickel release for the NorthMet coarse tailings and the Babbitt covered reactors reflects dissolution of a nickel silicate due to decrease in pH. The peak concentration of 0.12 mg/L is below the solubility of any known nickel minerals including silicates. The rapid but short term release of nickel therefore reflects removal of a finite stored amount of secondary nickel under test conditions.

These results indicate that:

- Exposures of coarser NorthMet tailings can be expected to leach nickel after a delay of several months due to depression of pH below 7.
- Assuming that nickel solubility is controlled by nickel silicates, solubility of nickel below pH 7 will be higher under field conditions than currently demonstrated by testwork. Using Geochemist's Workbench, nickel concentrations could be of the order 2.2 to 2.4 mg/L at pH 6.5, for example, if sufficient leachable secondary minerals are present.

The solubility of cobalt cannot be evaluated using the same methods because it occurs at low concentrations in the minerals and leachates. However, the correlation between nickel and cobalt is very well defined as pH decreases implying that cobalt would show the same behavior as nickel, and allows cobalt concentrations to be predicted from nickel (Figure 6-7). Based on this relationship, cobalt concentrations at pH 6.5 could be about 0.15 mg/L.

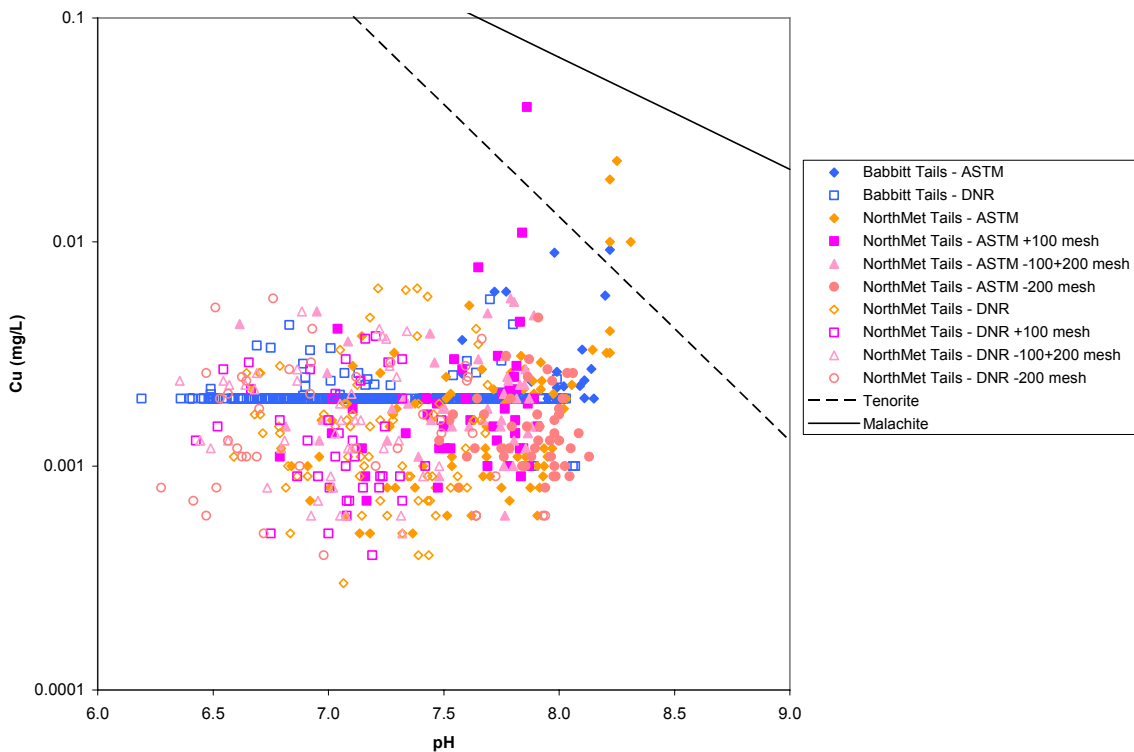
### **Copper Solubility**

Neither the MDNR's data for the Babbitt tailings nor the NorthMet Project humidity cells or reactors showed an increase in copper release as pH decreased indicating that the form in which copper is stored in the samples during weathering was not as sensitive to pH as nickel. For the Babbitt tailings the effect may have been obscured by the detection limit of 0.002 mg/L used in the testwork but for the NorthMet Project tailings copper was detected in the leachates. A similar calculation to nickel was performed for NorthMet tailings to assess attenuation. Copper was assumed to originate from olivine and pyrrhotite leaching. Other forms may contribute to copper release (for example, residual chalcopyrite) therefore the calculation tends to underestimate the degree to which copper is attenuated. The calculation showed that copper was attenuated under the weathering conditions in the testwork. It appeared that less than 30% of copper produced by weathering was expressed in the leachates and therefore that at least 70% was stored. As pH decreased, this did not result in the same pattern as observed for nickel. The potential form of stored copper was therefore investigated further.

The solubility of the copper minerals malachite and tenorite which could reasonable be expected to form by weathering of the tailings were evaluated using Geochemist's Workbench. No thermodynamic data were available for copper silicates although by analogy to nickel, any of the numerous known copper silicates might be expected to form.

As shown in Figure 6.8, maximum copper concentrations in the kinetic test database were above the solubility of tenorite but below the solubility of malachite. The two highest copper concentrations in +100 mesh tailings fraction leachates were isolated results that were not part of the trend and are therefore unrelated to dissolution effects. The four highest copper concentrations for bulk tailings in ASTM-style tests were the first flush from the humidity cell. Concentrations dropped rapidly following the first flush indicating that that these results could reflect leaching of pore water from the process rather than oxidation products. Considering these factors, copper concentrations in all other leachates were near or below the solubility of tenorite indicating that this could be the secondary phase controlling copper release.

Based on the solubility of tenorite as a function of pH, the decrease in pH should have resulted in an increase in copper concentrations in kinetic test leachates much like that observed for nickel. However, no increase in copper release was apparent. For the MDNR’s experiments, the detection limit may again be a factor but for the NorthMet tailings, copper concentrations were detectable at higher pHs. These findings imply that the secondary form of copper is not tenorite. If copper were co-precipitated with ferric oxides, copper release would not increase until pH dropped low enough to significantly dissolve these minerals. Typical pHs are below 5.



**Figure 6-8: Copper concentrations in kinetic test leachates compared to solubilities of tenorite and malachite**



## **Solubility of Major pH-Sensitive Elements**

The majority of iron concentrations were below or near the detection limit of 0.01 mg/L with scattered concentrations up to 0.15 mg/L. These concentrations were all above the expected solubility of ferric hydroxide and the concentration expected to result from oxidation of pyrrhotite in the tailings. Iron released from pyrrhotite was therefore precipitated and the resulting sporadic detection of iron was probably due to the formation of iron flocs that passed through the 0.45 µm filter.

Maximum aluminum concentrations for any given pH were negatively correlated with pH but the concentrations were well above the solubility of alumino-silicates or hydroxides that would be expected to form from by weathering of silicates. Aluminum concentrations therefore probably reflect colloids formed by the breakdown of alumino-silicates rather than dissolved aluminum ions.

## **Solubility of Other Elements**

Concentrations of other elements were evaluated with respect to pH but they were too low to be compared with the solubilities of known secondary minerals using the same methods described above for nickel and copper. Instead, the data distributions was reviewed to determine if any relationships existed and how these might relate to the solubilities of major secondary minerals.

The majority of elements showed no relationship to pH. Highest manganese concentrations for NorthMet tailings also showed a negative correlation with pH though at low concentrations. The negative correlation with pH was consistent with formation and dissolution of secondary minerals but concentrations were below their solubility.

In contrast, the highest arsenic, antimony and selenium concentrations at any given pH were positively correlated with pH. Because these elements occur as oxyanions, increasing solubility with higher pHs in natural range is expected. The trend is therefore consistent with this effect. Arsenic and antimony concentrations were well below the solubility of known arsenic and antimony minerals (for example, scorodite and antimony oxide) as is expected because arsenic and antimony content of the tailings is very low (average 2 mg/kg and 0.2 mg/kg, respectively) relative to iron as sulfide (3000 mg/kg). Therefore, the solubility of both elements from solution is expected to be controlled by the low solubility of ferric hydroxides at slightly basic pHs rather than discrete antimony and arsenic minerals.

## **6.4 Comparison of Results with MDNR Testwork Programs**

Results from MDNR's testwork on tailings from the AMAX test shaft and tailings from Cominco's pilot plant processing of the Babbitt Deposit, and PolyMet's pilot plant should be compared cautiously due to potential differences in the ores and generation and management of the pilot tailings products. However, qualitatively, it is worth comparing order-of-magnitude ranges of rates for the various tests to determine if the results are similar though use of low detection limits by PolyMet provided better definition of metal leaching rates. Table 6-4 shows that all test types except

the MDNR covered reactors for nickel leaching had comparable ranges. The rates indicated by the field test are probably affected to some degree by formation of secondary salts and are therefore lower than actual generation rates, but the calculated rates are of the same order as the laboratory tests indicating comparable behavior under field and laboratory conditions.

The MDNR covered reactors showed a markedly different nickel leaching trend as well as a higher sulfate rate (Figure 3-1). Both features may be related to the lower pH of leachate in this test which both allowed stored nickel to be released (Figure 6-5) and caused pyrrhotite oxidation to accelerate resulting in depletion of 55% of sulfur compared to 29% and 38% of sulfur in the humidity cells and uncovered reactors on the same tailings samples. The explanation of the different behavior of the same sample tested under the different conditions is believed to be the retention of moisture resulting from lack of evaporation between cycles. This effect is shown in Figure 6-9 by the consistently higher recovery of leachate from covered reactors. The higher recovery indicates retention of leachate which in turn allows residual carbonic acid to accumulate in the reactors between cycles compared to the uncovered reactors that evaporate the residual moisture allowing less retention of carbonic acid.

The overall effect is that lower pH conditions developed in the covered reactors due to the high liquid to solid application rate compared to the uncovered reactors. Because liquid application rate on an area basis (2700 mm/year, Table 6-2) far exceeds precipitation at the tailings pond (711 mm/year) the covered reactors are an artificial condition both in terms of water application and covering to reduce evaporation. Evaporation will conceivably be lower on the tailings during the winter months but under these conditions reaction rates in the tailings will be greatly curtailed by low temperatures and significant portions of the tailings will be frozen which will result in reduced or near zero infiltration.

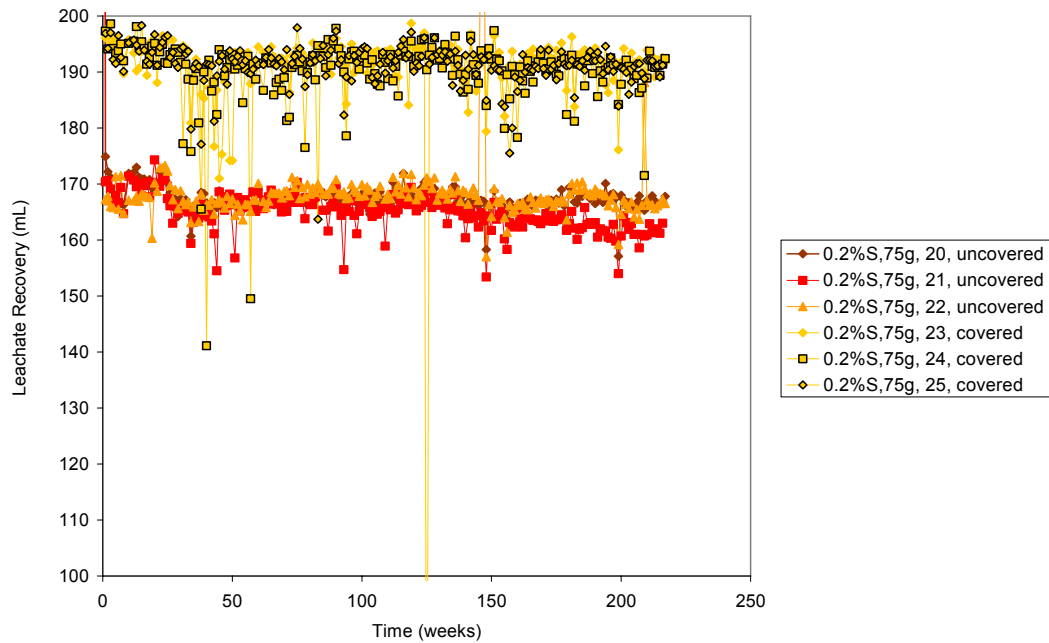
The MDNR's testwork performed on whole tailings samples was not directly comparable to the testing being performed on NorthMet Project tailings size fractions. The recent trends in nickel and cobalt release from the -100+200 mesh and +100 mesh tailings samples appear to be similar to the trends observed for the MDNR's covered reactor test. The effect in the coarser size fractions is probably due to the lower surface area available for silicate weathering. The current lack of a similar effect for the -200 mesh samples is consistent with this conclusion because this fraction will have a much higher effective silicate mineral surface area to contribute alkalinity. The effect for the coarse fractions is therefore due to the physical characteristics of the samples rather than excessive water application in the case of the MDNR's covered reactors.

**Table 6-4: Comparison of Rate Ranges for Babbitt Deposit and PolyMet Deposit Tailings Samples**

Test Program	Humidity Cell (mg/kg/week)				MDNR Reactor (mg/kg/week)				MDNR Reactor (Covered) (mg/kg/week)				Average Rates for Field Test (mg/kg/week)			
	pH	Cu	Ni	SO <sub>4</sub>	pH	Cu	Ni	SO <sub>4</sub>	pH	Cu	Ni	SO <sub>4</sub>	pH	Cu	Ni	SO <sub>4</sub>
AMAX Babbitt Shaft	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.3 – 8.3	0.00015	0.0005	5.2
Cominco Babbitt	6.8 – 8.2	<0.001 – 0.003	<0.001 – 0.01	4 – 17	6.7 – 7.9	<0.004 – 0.01	<0.004 – 0.02	2 – 42	6.2 – 8.0	<0.004 – 0.01	<0.004 – 0.3	3 – 72	-	-	-	-
NorthMet (Whole Tailings)	6.4 – 8.3	0.0003 to 0.003	0.00004 – 0.001	2 – 28	6.5 – 7.8	0.0008 – 0.01	0.0002 – 0.002	2 – 12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Notes:

1. Isolated high values not part of a trend were excluded for the MDNR data.



**Figure 6-9: Leachate Recovery from MDNR Reactors Containing Babbitt Tailings**

## 6.5 Interaction of PolyMet Tailings Leachate with LTVSMC Tailings

Table 6-5 shows saturation indices for leachates from the control column containing Coarse LTVSMC taconite tailings calculated using Geochemist’s Workbench (Bethke 2005). Leachate chemistry for the fine tailings control was similar and therefore shows similar saturation indices. Saturation indices exceeding 0 for dolomite, strontianite, calcite and magnesite indicate that leachate chemistry is controlled by the dissolution of abundant carbonate. Ankerite and siderite would also be expected to be dissolving but iron concentrations were low and the leachates were not chemically reduced indicating that iron was present in ferric form. It is probable that the iron-bearing carbonates are dissolving but the iron is oxidized to ferric and immediately precipitated. The week 1 cycle shows that ferrihydrite ( $\text{Fe}(\text{OH})_3$ ) was over-saturated which is consistent with precipitation of this mineral.

Another major component of the taconite tailings is quartz. Silica concentrations are consistent with dissolution of some form of silica. Other minerals that were close to saturation in the early stages were barite and fluorite. Fluoride concentrations in particular probably indicate that a fluoride-bearing mineral is present and dissolving. Berndt et al (1999) suggested that fluoride may be present as fluorite or a sorbed phase. Gypsum is not a known component of the LTVSMC tailings, and sulfate concentrations were well below the saturation level for gypsum. Other gypsum-bearing minerals could be contributing to sulfate concentrations, or the results could reflect flushing of sorbed sulfate as overall sulfate concentrations in the column leachate decreased.

**Table 6-5: Saturation Indices for Coarse LTVSMC Tailings (Control Column)**

Mineral	Week 1	Week 6	Week 36
Hematite <sup>1</sup>	11.4	-	-
Dolomite	2.5	3.0	3.1
Fe(OH) <sub>3</sub> <sup>1</sup>	0.8	-	-
Strontianite	0.6	1.0	1.0
Calcite	0.5	0.8	1.1
Magnesite	0.4	0.6	0.4
Quartz	0.3	0.4	0.2
Chalcedony	0.0	0.1	0.0
Barite	-0.1	-	-1.3
Fluorite	-0.3	-1.1	-1.9
Rhodochrosite	-0.4	-0.3	-1.1
Amorphous Silica	-1.0	-0.9	-1.1
Gypsum	-1.2	-2.3	-2.1
Notes:			
1. Iron was not detected in these leachates			

The main process that occurred as NorthMet tailings water entered the LTVSMC tailings is that concentrations increase as the soluble components of the taconite tailings add to the relatively dilute NorthMet tailings leachate. The only exception to this finding is nickel, which showed decreasing concentrations as the NorthMet tailings leachate enters the LTVSMC tailings. This effect was evaluated by calculating saturation indices for nickel minerals to see if there was evidence that nickel was forming a discrete phase. Results for this calculation of leachates produced at week 20 for the P3 NorthMet tailings entering the coarse taconite tailings are shown in Table 6-6 with particular emphasis on nickel minerals. The thermodynamic database was augmented using data for two additional nickel silicate minerals (nepouite and Ni-kerolite) provided by R. Schmiermund (personal communication).

Leachate leaving the NorthMet P3 tailings was dilute and undersaturated with respect to most of the minerals, which subsequently become saturated in contact with the taconite tailings. The exception is quartz, which was calculated to be saturated in both column leachates. Amorphous silica however was undersaturated for both column leachates. Silica concentrations increased from 10 to 15 mg/L by contact with the taconite tailings.

Nickel concentrations were well under-saturated with respect to all the nickel minerals in the database, which indicates it is very unlikely that these minerals are forming and resulting in the observed decrease in nickel concentration. A more likely explanation is that the dissolution of iron-bearing carbonates and the subsequent formation of ferrihydrite is removing nickel from solution by co-precipitation and adsorption. The elevated pHs of the column leachates provides good conditions for removal of metals by this process. If this is occurring, the LTVSMC tailings have a large capacity to attenuate nickel. Because the first sampling port in the taconite tailings did not show break through in 36 weeks of testing, it is not possible to calculate the attenuation capacity of the taconite tailings. A minimum attenuation capacity of 0.02 mg Ni/kg of taconite tailings was calculated for the duration of the P3 NorthMet tailings to coarse taconite tailings experiment.

**Table 6-6: Saturation Indices for NorthMet P3 Tailings Leachate into Coarse LTVSMC Tailings (Final Leachate)**

Mineral	P3 Tailings Week 20	Coarse Taconite Tailings Week 20
Dolomite	-1.14	3.30
Calcite	-0.84	1.24
Strontianite	-1.15	1.14
Magnesite	-1.93	0.43
Quartz	0.22	0.39
Rhodochrosite	-1.95	-0.45
Amorphous silica	-1.07	-0.90
Ni-Kerolite	-3.15	-1.29
Ni <sub>2</sub> SiO <sub>4</sub>	-2.70	-1.74
Nepouite	-3.28	-1.77
NiO	-4.74	-4.35
Ni(OH) <sub>2</sub> (s)	-5.07	-4.68
NiCO <sub>3</sub>	-6.36	-5.59

In summary, the contact experiment showed that leachate produced by the LTVSMC taconite tailings is dominated by alkalinity produced by the dissolution of carbonates. The NorthMet tailings had no perceivable effect on the major ion chemistry because the taconite minerals are considerably more soluble than the silicates in the NorthMet tailings. Only nickel leached more readily from the NorthMet tailings but was attenuated by contact with the taconite tailings probably due to sorption effects.

## 6.6 Conclusions

The following were concluded from testing performed by MDNR on Babbitt tailings and by PolyMet on NorthMet Project tailings:

- NorthMet tailings will consist of crushed Duluth Complex minerals, which are mainly plagioclase and olivine. Pyrrhotite is a minor component, which accounts for the sulfur content of the tailings. Carbonate minerals are virtually undetectable in the tailings, which is consistent with the magmatic origin of the deposit.
- Long term leachate chemistry can be explained by the oxidation of pyrrhotite and weathering of silicate minerals. The former produces sulfuric acid whereas the latter produces secondary silicate minerals and dissolved alkalinity.
- Because the weathering processes produced weak leachates, test protocol has a significant effect on leachate chemistry. The ratio of deionized water to sample solid affects pH because a high ratio introduces a greater amount of carbonic acid during the leach cycle. Lower pHs occur when the liquid to solid ratio is high.
- The effect of lower pHs is to increase the solubility of metals and in particular nickel. The testwork indicates that as pH decreases below 7, nickel stored in weathering products at higher pHs is leached resulting in a spike in nickel release lasting possibly 2 years.

- Based on this finding, metal leaching is best represented by the ASTM humidity cells and has been used as the input to subsequent predictions of operational tailings beach runoff and pore water aqueous chemistry at closure.
- Nickel leaching appears to be explainable by dissolution of nickel silicates.
- The overall finding is that NorthMet tailings generally containing less than 0.2% sulfur and produced using the copper sulfate process to enhance recovery of pyrrhotite will be very unlikely to generate acid. This finding is consistent with the MDNR's waste rock and tailings testing which has not shown generation of acidic leachate for rock or tailings containing less than 0.41% sulfur.
- Coarse tailings (+100, -100+200 mesh) appear to be susceptible to moderate pH decrease below 7 resulting in enhanced leaching of nickel and cobalt.
- The experiment to evaluate the interaction of NorthMet tailings leachate with the LTVSMC tailings showed that the LTVSMC tailings are more soluble and can be expected to produce alkaline leachate due to the presence of carbonates. The NorthMet tailings produced weaker leachates with lower levels of metals with the exception of nickel. Nickel leached from the NorthMet tailings was attenuated by contact with the taconite tailings.

## 6.7 Recommendations for Future Testing

Prediction of tailings water chemistry provided in Section 7 relies on scale-up of laboratory testwork on pilot plant tailings samples to tailings produced at full-scale weathering under field conditions.

Once the plant is in full production, a program of characterization of the performance of full-scale plant tailings using field test plots and laboratory tests should be designed to extend the application of ongoing test work to the operating tailings basin.

# 7 Water Chemistry Modeling

## 7.1 Introduction

Iterative modeling of the geochemical behavior of the tailings solids resulted in selection of an approach that overlaps the operational and closure periods. The original format of the outline agreed with the MDNR has been replaced with the following structure:

- Description of the detailed modeling used to predict the weathering and leaching behavior of tailings solids; and
- Description of the coupling of the result from this modeling with prediction of the chemistry of the process water in the tailings pond.

## 7.2 Leaching Behavior of Tailings Solids

### 7.2.1 Approach

Over time, the fine and coarse tailings will respond differently to the physical and geochemical processes that will control water quality. The coarser sandy tailings have a higher porosity and are more permeable. As a result, water will infiltrate and drain away more readily, and oxygen will diffuse more rapidly and deeper into these tailings. The finer silty tailings will be less permeable than the coarser tailings and, as a result, will more effectively retain moisture and reduce the rate of oxygen diffusion.

Sulfide minerals, when exposed to ambient conditions (air and water), will oxidize to form free acid (sulfuric acid) which will react with neutralizing minerals. Under neutral but oxidizing conditions, iron released by the oxidation of pyrrhotite would be expected to form iron oxy-hydroxides which will limit the solubility of iron. These oxy-hydroxides also have a potential to co-precipitate or sorb dissolved metals that may be released from sulfide oxidation. However, where conditions are not sufficiently oxidizing, it may be possible that iron could remain in solution as ferrous iron. The oxidation of galena (which is present in trace amounts in the PolyMet tailings, see Section 5.1.2) could result in the dissolution of lead; however, under conditions of elevated sulfate concentrations it is expected that anglesite would be formed and lead concentrations would remain low. Similarly, the oxidation of chalcopyrite could lead to the release of soluble copper; however its concentration would be limited at neutral pH conditions by the formation of secondary minerals.

Conservatively, however, for the parameters addressed in this report, solubility controls were generally disregarded and the mass release rates, as determined from the kinetic leach tests, were utilized directly in the oxidation release calculations. Conclusions on metal mobility provided in Section 6.3.2 provide a basis for evaluation predictions of tailings pore water chemistry.



Therefore, to determine the water quality of seepage from the tailings, the following steps were undertaken:

- First, the geochemical properties and kinetic test results were used to establish the rates at which the sulfide minerals oxidize and to estimate the associated metal and other solute release rates.
- Second, because the moisture content has a major impact on the rate at which oxygen may diffuse into the tailings, the average moisture content of the coarse and fine tailings were estimated using the physical properties of the tailings. The moisture content and physical properties were then used based on well-established correlations to establish the effective oxygen diffusion coefficients for the coarse and fine tailings respectively.
- Third, oxygen diffusion calculations were then undertaken to determine the rate of oxygen consumption (i.e. sulfide mineral oxidation rates) with depth. These were then used together with the estimated solute release rates to determine mass loadings to the porewater in the coarse and fine tailings respectively. This yielded porewater concentrations in the unsaturated fine and coarse tailings respectively.
- Fourth, infiltration rates to the coarse and fine tailings during deposition were estimated based on the depositional strategy and assumed beach conditions. These estimates were used in the updated RS13 (Draft 03) (Barr 2007c) to estimate transport rates of surface infiltration to the base of the LTVSMC tailings. The transport rates were then used to estimate the volume of seepage from each of the coarse and fine tailings beaches, and combined with the estimated porewater concentrations determined in the previous step to estimate solute concentrations in the seepage.

In the following sections, first the intrinsic oxidation rate of the tailings is established. The physical properties of the tailings are then used to determine potential controls on oxygen diffusion into the tailings. The outcomes from these assessments are then used to determine the inputs for the diffusion modeling which is used to estimate sulfide depletion rates.

## 7.2.2 Geochemical and Physical Test Results

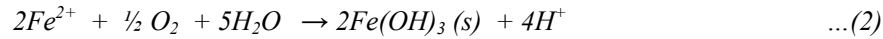
### Geochemical Properties and Oxidation Rates

The humidity cell test results provide some insight into the geochemical mechanisms that could prevail in the tailings and can be used to calculate the intrinsic oxidation rates.

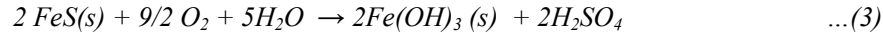
The oxidation rates were estimated from the final 20 cycles of testing to represent a ‘steady state’ oxidation rate. The oxidation rates were calculated assuming the pyrrhotite is oxidized first according to the following reaction:



The ferrous iron is then oxidized to ferric and precipitated as ferri-hydrate as follows:



With the overall reaction as follows:



Overall oxidation rates, expressed as oxygen uptake rates, were calculated and are summarized in Table 7-1.

**Table 7-1: Summary of Tailings Oxidation Rates**

Test Type	Fraction	Humidity Cell Test Full ID	Acid Potential kg CaCO <sub>3</sub> /t	S %	SO <sub>4</sub> (mg/kg/wk)	Oxidation Rates (mol O <sub>2</sub> /kg/s)
MDNR Reactor	+100	Parcel 1-2 PISCS +100 mesh	3.4	0.11	4.44	1.72x10 <sup>-10</sup>
MDNR Reactor	+100	Parcel 3 P3S +100 mesh	3.4	0.11	5.24	2.03x10 <sup>-10</sup>
Humidity Cell	+100	Parcel 3 P3S +100 mesh	3.4	0.11	6.11	2.37x10 <sup>-10</sup>
Humidity Cell	+100	Parcel 1-2 PISCS +100 mesh	3.4	0.11	4.61	1.79x10 <sup>-10</sup>
Average			3.4	0.11	5.10	1.98x10 <sup>-10</sup>
MDNR Reactor	-100+200	Parcel 1-2 PISCS -100 +200 mesh	3.1	0.1	5.78	2.24x10 <sup>-10</sup>
MDNR Reactor	-100+200	Parcel 3 P3S -100 +200 mesh	4.4	0.14	7.90	3.06x10 <sup>-10</sup>
Humidity Cell	-100+200	Parcel 1-2 PISCS -100 +200 mesh	3.1	0.1	6.22	2.41x10 <sup>-10</sup>
Average			3.5	0.11	6.63	2.57x10 <sup>-10</sup>
MDNR Reactor	-200	Parcel 1-2 PISCS -200 mesh	2.8	0.09	8.39	3.25x10 <sup>-10</sup>
MDNR Reactor	-200	Parcel 3 P3S -200 mesh	4.4	0.14	10.1	3.91x10 <sup>-10</sup>
Humidity Cell	-200	Parcel 1-2 PISCS -200 mesh	2.8	0.09	5.84	2.26x10 <sup>-10</sup>
Humidity Cell	-200	Parcel 3 P3S -200 mesh	4.4	0.14	16.6	6.43x10 <sup>-10</sup>
Average			3.6	0.12	10.2	3.96x10 <sup>-10</sup>
MDNR Reactor	Whole	P1S	3.1	0.10	3.45	1.34x10 <sup>-10</sup>
MDNR Reactor	Whole	P3S Lapakko	4.7	0.15	5.08	1.97x10 <sup>-10</sup>
Humidity Cell	Whole	P1 (CuSO <sub>4</sub> )	3.1	0.10	7.45	2.89x10 <sup>-10</sup>
Humidity Cell	Whole	P3 (CuSO <sub>4</sub> )	4.7	0.15	10.5	4.06x10 <sup>-10</sup>
Average			3.9	0.13	6.62	2.56x10 <sup>-10</sup>

As shown in the table, although the oxidation rates fall within a relative narrow range, the results suggest that the fine tailings on average may oxidize more rapidly than the coarse tailings.

These oxidation rates were established for laboratory conditions where a relatively thin layer of tailings was assessed. Under these conditions, the oxidation rates would not be expected to be limited by oxygen availability. Under field conditions once the tailings have been deposited, the near surface tailings would react at the rates indicated. However, at greater depth the rate of oxidation would be limited by the rate at which oxygen diffuses into the tailings. The rate of diffusion would depend on a number of factors, including the porosity, permeability and precipitation which would dictate the degree of saturation of the tailings.

## Diffusion Coefficient

The effective diffusion coefficient for oxygen into tailings was calculated from the equation presented by Elberling et al. (1993). The Elberling equation is:

$$D_e = \tau D_a [1 - S_w]^c + S_w D_w / K_H \quad \dots(4)$$

Where:

$D_a$  is the free diffusion coefficient of oxygen in air (2.0\_10\_5 m<sup>2</sup>/s, Cussler, 1997),

$D_w$  is the free diffusion coefficient of oxygen in water (1.8\_10\_9 m<sup>2</sup>/s, Cussler, 1997),

$\tau$  is a tortuosity factor (~0.3),

$c$  is an empirical coefficient (~3.3),

$S_w$  is the water saturation, and,

$K_H$  is Henry's constant for oxygen.

The equation provides a bulk effective diffusion coefficient corresponding to parallel diffusion in the gas and liquid phases, with the right-hand term ( $S_w D_w / K_H$ ) corresponding to the liquid phase. Differences between the tortuosity factors for the liquid and gas phases are accounted for by the parameter  $a$ .

Therefore, to estimate the effective diffusion coefficient it is necessary to determine the level of saturation of the tailings. During tailings deposition, the spigot points will be cycled around the perimeter embankment of the tailings deposition area. Each 'active area' (i.e. down-slope from the spigot point) will therefore for a short time receive excess water during the deposition period over the area that the deposition fan will develop. Thereafter, the rate of infiltration will be dictated by the site precipitation.

The average site precipitation is about 28.2 inches, with a net precipitation of about 8.2 inches. Depending on the final surface of the tailings once deposition ceases, the net infiltration to the tailings would be expected to vary, and the degree of saturation would change accordingly. There is likely to be seasonal variation in the tailings moisture content.

HYDRUS-2D modeling was undertaken to estimate the saturation profiles that may develop respectively in the coarse and fine tailings. The modeling conditions and summary results are provided in Appendix D.1. The results indicated that the coarse tailings are relatively free draining and the level of saturation would be expected to decrease rapidly to about 38% of saturation. The fine tailings however will remain relatively saturated at about 90% of saturation.

A summary of the tailings porosity, permeability and density is provided in Table 7.2. The table also shows the estimated effective diffusion coefficients, calculated from Equation 4.

**Table 7-2: Summary of Average Coarse and Fine Tailings Properties**

Zone	Units	Coarse Tailings	Fine Tailings
Porosity	unitless	0.480	0.500
Bulk Dens	kg/m <sup>3</sup>	1.560	1.500
Permeability	m/s	1.20x10 <sup>-5</sup>	2.24x10 <sup>-7</sup>
Saturation	%	38%	89%
D <sub>e</sub>	m <sup>2</sup> /s	1.02x10 <sup>-6</sup>	3.54x10 <sup>-9</sup>

It should be noted that oxygen ingress to the tailings will also be affected by snow accumulation and by freezing conditions should sufficient moisture remain in the tailings prior to winter freeze-up.

In the next section, the rate of oxygen diffusion is assessed.

### 7.2.3 Oxygen Diffusion Modelling

The rate of oxygen transport into the tailings by diffusion is governed by Fick’s law. Integrating the one-dimensional form of Fick’s Law and incorporating a first order oxygen consuming reaction leads to the conservation equation:

$$\frac{dC}{dt} = \frac{dC}{dx} \left( D \frac{dC}{dx} \right) - rC \quad \dots(5)$$

Where:

*C* is the oxygen concentration

*t* is time

*D* is the effective diffusion coefficient

*x* is depth and *r* is the reaction rate constant.

A numerical solution for this equation was coded in Visual Basic in an Excel spreadsheet.

The average reaction rate constant for the tailings was calculated from the humidity cell tests as 3.38x10<sup>-8</sup> s<sup>-1</sup> for the coarse tailings, and 6.50x10<sup>-8</sup> s<sup>-1</sup> for the fine tailings.

Two correction factors were applied to the reaction rate constant. First, the average temperature in the tailings is expected to be well below room temperature at which the humidity cell tests were conducted. The temperature in the tailings are expected about 15 °C lower than the test conditions and, using the Arrhenius equation, it can be shown that the reaction constant will be lower by a factor of about 0.3 at the lower temperature. Second, for about 3 to 4 months of the year the tailings are expected to be frozen and/or covered by snow, which will severely restrict the diffusion of oxygen into the tailings. Effectively, this will reduce the annual average oxidation rate by a factor of about 0.75. Therefore, the effective reaction rate constant was obtained by multiplying the laboratory determined rate by 0.3 and 0.75 respectively, as shown in Table 7-3. It should however

be noted that during spigoting the tailings beneath the deposition delta will be saturated which will further reduce oxygen ingress and thus oxidation of the tailings. Conservatively, this effect has been disregarded in the current evaluation.

**Table 7-3: Summary of Assumed Effective Reaction Rate Constants**

Zone	Calibration Reaction Rate Constant (s <sup>-1</sup> )	Temperature Correction	Frozen Conditions	Effective Reaction Rate Constant (s <sup>-1</sup> )
Coarse	3.38 x 10 <sup>-8</sup>	0.3	0.75	7.61 x 10 <sup>-9</sup>
Fines	6.50 x 10 <sup>-8</sup>	0.3	0.75	1.46 x 10 <sup>-8</sup>

An initial sulfide content of 0.11 % was assumed for the coarse tailings, and 0.12 % for the fine tailings.

Using these starting conditions, the oxygen concentration profiles with depth and the corresponding sulfide oxidation in the tailings with time were calculated. The results are summarized in Appendix D.1. Example plots of the oxygen concentration in the pore gases are shown in Figure 7.1 at years one, five and ten. The progress of the sulfide depletion front in the coarse tailings is in Figure 7.2. The corresponding plots for the fine tailings are provided in Figure 7.3 and Figure 7.4.

It is important to note that the depth of oxygen penetration into the coarse tailings essentially extends to 20 m (~65 ft) after one year; and after five years to the base of tailings column with a height of 30 m (i.e. ~100 ft) column indicating that the tailings would oxygenate very rapidly and would remain oxygenated. In the context of the construction sequence of 5 m (15 ft) lifts, it is apparent that the tailings would tend to oxidize through the entire column. This would also mean that iron would be oxidized to ferric and would therefore not be mobile provided neutral pH conditions prevail. In contrast to the coarse tailings, the depth of oxygenation of the fine tailings is limited to the near surface (note y-axis full-scale is 10 m) and the rate of oxidation will be limited by the flux of oxygen and no oxidation would be expected at depth.

The rate of depletion is significantly faster in the coarse tailings than in the fine tailings as shown in Figure 7.2 and Figure 7.4. Sulfide depletion would commence from the surface layer of the coarse tailings in about 55 years, and the sulfide in the coarse tailings could be depleted to a depth of 15 m (~ 45 ft) in about 160 years. Sulfide depletion in the near surface fine tailings is expected to commence after about 30 years because the fine tailings are more reactive than the coarse tailings. However, due the limitations on oxygen diffusion, the sulfide depletion would extend only to a depth of about 1 m (~3 ft) after 160 years (note the ‘steps’ in the plot are a consequence of the discretization of the tailings column in the numerical model). It is also apparent that the rate of depletion slows down over time. Therefore, because the coarse and fine tailings have similar sulfide mineral contents, it is apparent that the coarse tailings represent a significantly greater source of oxidation related solute release.

The oxidation rates obtained by this analysis were then used in conjunction with laboratory determined metal release ratios to estimate porewater quality within the oxidation zone as discussed subsequently.

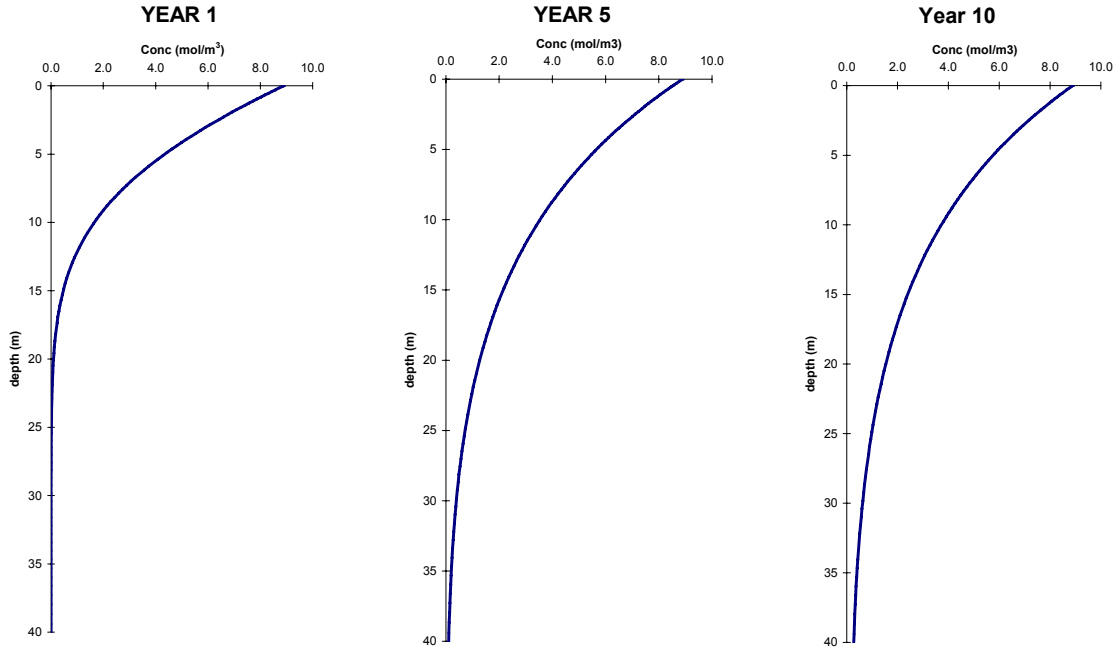


Figure 7-1: Oxygen Concentration Profiles in Coarse Tailings

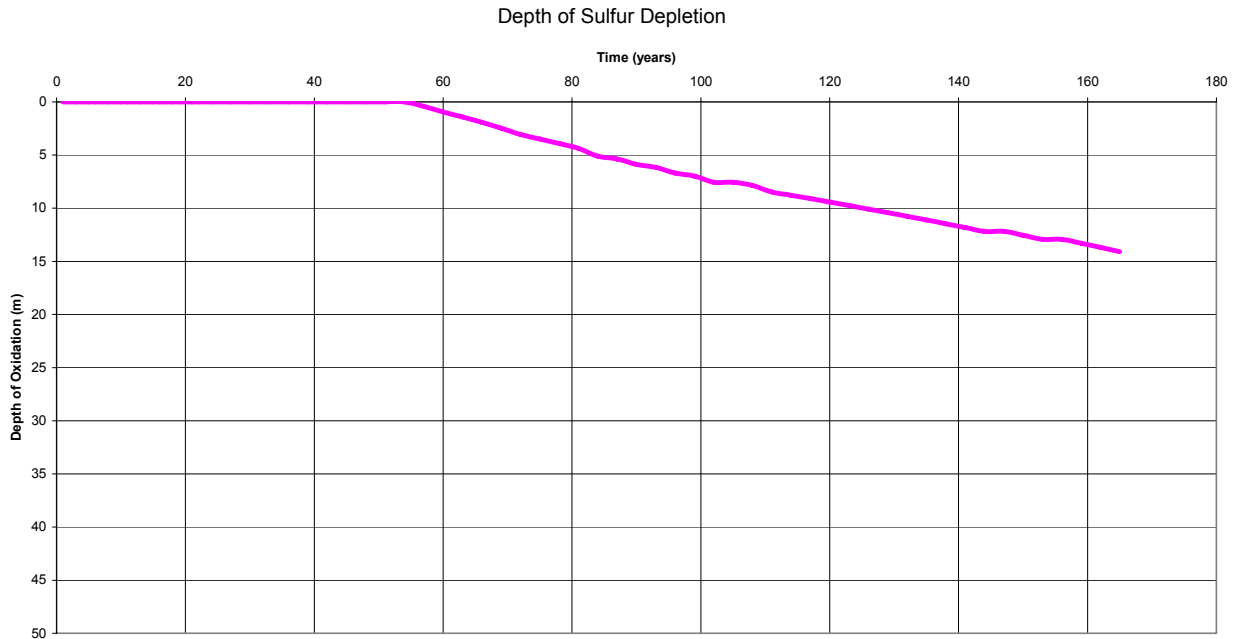


Figure 7-2: Sulfide Depletion in Coarse Tailings

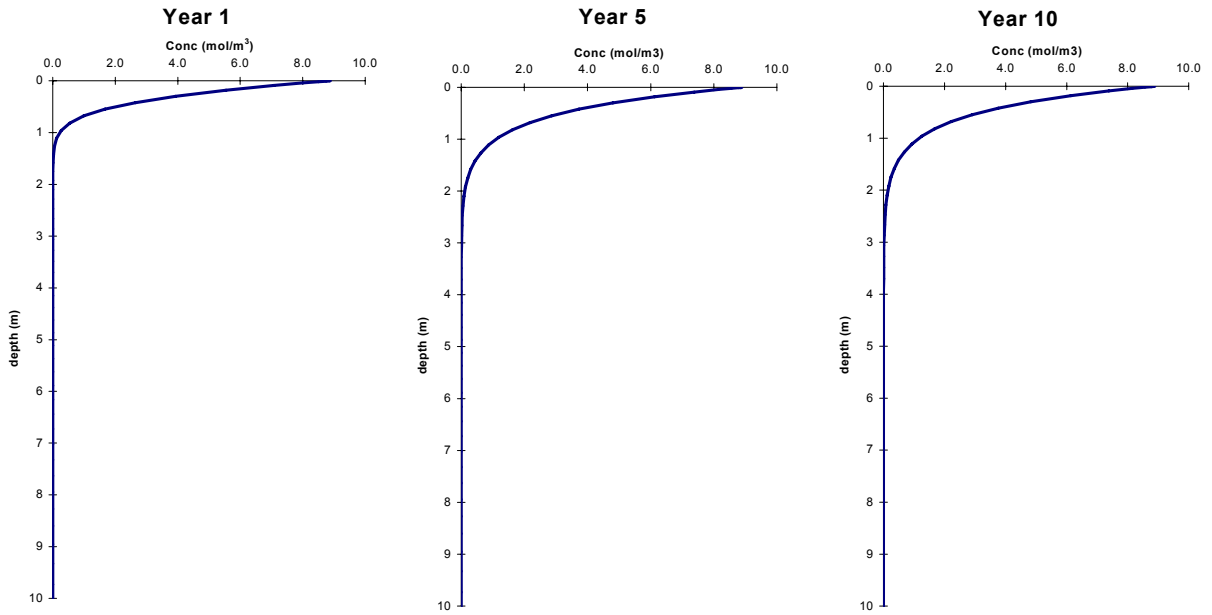


Figure 7-3: Oxygen Concentration Profiles in Fine Tailings

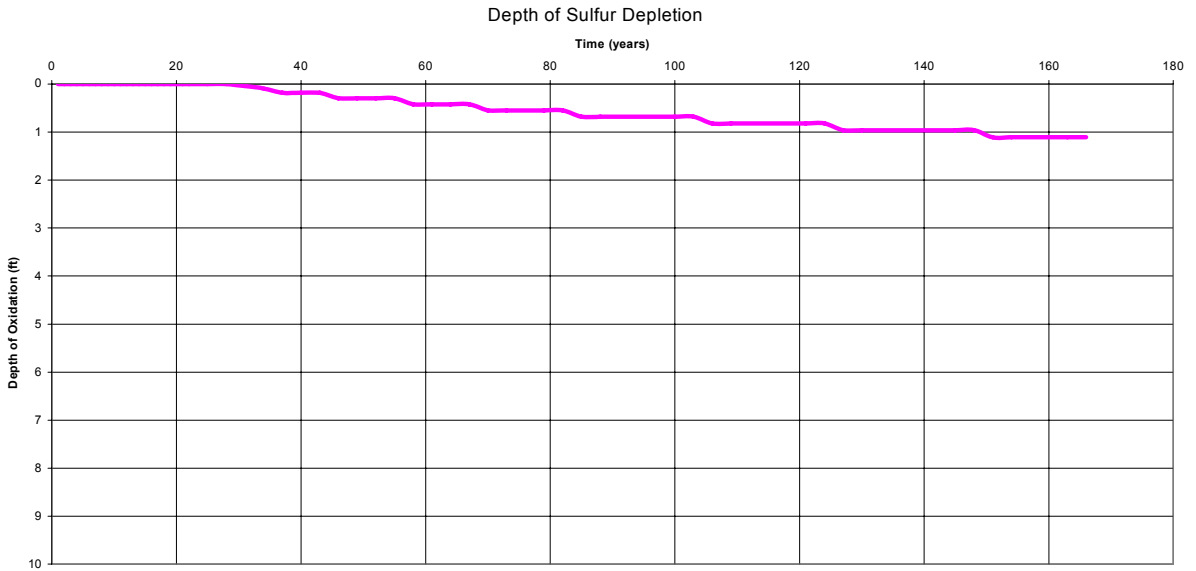


Figure 7-4: Sulfur Depletion in Fine Tailings

## 7.2.4 Acid Generation – Neutralization Consumption Balance Calculations

### Alkalinity Release

This section provides further discussion of the availability of alkalinity to neutralize acid produced by sulfide oxidation as it relates to development of the tailings weathering profile.

The alkalinity release rates in excess of that consumed by the acid generated by oxidation were observed in the humidity cells. The results are summarized in Table 7.4. The table shows the average alkalinity concentration in the leachate from the final 20 cycles of testing. The leach rate represents the rate of loss of alkalinity in excess of that which is required for acid neutralization. For reference, the corresponding acidity equivalent alkalinity consumption rates, and the combined or total (i.e. consumption plus leached excess alkalinity) consumption rates are also shown. The alkalinity release rate from the coarse tailings appears to be lower than that from the fine tailings which is consistent with observed susceptibility of coarse tailings to pH depression.

**Table 7-4: Summary of Estimated Steady State Alkalinity Release and Consumption Rates**

Sample ID	Average Alkalinity Concentration (mg CaCO <sub>3</sub> eq/L)	Leach Rate Indicated by Test Work (mg CaCO <sub>3</sub> eq/kg/s)	Acidity Eq. Alkalinity Consumed Indicated by Sulfate Release (mg CaCO <sub>3</sub> eq/kg/s)	Total Alkalinity Consumed and Leached (mg CaCO <sub>3</sub> eq/kg/s)
P1S	30.8	2.34x10 <sup>-5</sup>	1.14 x10 <sup>-5</sup>	3.48 x10 <sup>-5</sup>
P3S	24.4	1.90 x10 <sup>-5</sup>	1.28 x10 <sup>-5</sup>	3.18 x10 <sup>-5</sup>
Average		2.12 x10 <sup>-5</sup>		
Parcel 1-2 PISCS +100 mesh	35.3	2.72 x10 <sup>-5</sup>	9.47 x10 <sup>-6</sup>	3.67 x10 <sup>-5</sup>
Parcel 3 P3S +100 mesh	36.2	2.77 x10 <sup>-5</sup>	1.18 x10 <sup>-5</sup>	3.95 x10 <sup>-5</sup>
Average		2.74 x10 <sup>-5</sup>		
Parcel 1-2 PISCS -100 +200 mesh	34.3	2.67 x10 <sup>-5</sup>	1.35 x10 <sup>-5</sup>	4.02 x10 <sup>-5</sup>
Parcel 3 P3S -100 +200 mesh	27.9	1.98 x10 <sup>-5</sup>	2.15 x10 <sup>-5</sup>	4.13 x10 <sup>-5</sup>
Average		2.32 x10 <sup>-5</sup>		
Parcel 1-2 PISCS -200 mesh	61.2	4.74 x10 <sup>-5</sup>	9.85 x10 <sup>-6</sup>	5.72 x10 <sup>-5</sup>
Parcel 3 P3S -200 mesh	59.2	4.33 x10 <sup>-5</sup>	2.12 x10 <sup>-5</sup>	6.45 x10 <sup>-5</sup>
Average		4.54 x10 <sup>-5</sup>		

Because the mineralogical assessment identified only traces of carbonate minerals, the alkalinity appears to be generated from weathering of silicate minerals (i.e. plagioclase) due to interaction with atmospheric carbon dioxide. Because the mineralogical assessment also indicated that quartz is not present or very rarely, it is concluded that the silica release is indicative of the weathering of the plagioclase. The presence of minor amounts of clay further supports this conclusion.

Because the humidity cell tests were conducted on well-aerated thin layers of tailings, the leach tests therefore are likely to indicate the maximum rate of alkalinity release that can be expected from the tailings. The calculation of the maximum alkalinity release that may occur under field conditions



will however require an understanding of the depth of carbon dioxide penetration into the tailings by gaseous diffusion. It is, however, recognized that rain water will also be saturated with carbon dioxide which will further contribute to alkalinity release but that mechanism is not considered herein.

Calculation of the depth of diffusion requires an understanding of the rate at which carbon dioxide is consumed by the weathering reactions. The theoretical ratio will depend on the end-product (i.e. clay mineral) that is formed and it is probable that a range of clay minerals are present such that the actual release ratio is the end-product of a combination of ratios. Therefore, bicarbonate to silicate ratios were calculated from the later cycles of the humidity cell leachate concentrations as summarised in Table 7-5. The table shows first the molar ratio of the total release of alkalinity (including that consumed by oxidation reactions) to the silica present in the leachate. As shown in the table, the ratio in some cases (e.g. the coarse samples) is substantially higher than would ordinarily be expected from the weathering of silicate minerals. The very high ratios suggest that calcite or dolomite may in fact participate in the reactions. However, it is anticipated that these carbonates had been formed as a result of the initial high reactivity of the silicates, and therefore remain indicative of the overall potential for generating alkalinity. Nonetheless, the ratios were recalculated with the calcium equivalent bicarbonate concentration subtracted from the total prior to calculating the ratio. These results are shown in the second column.

As shown in the table, the ‘whole samples’ indicate a net release ratio of about 1.9 on average. The coarse and mid size tailings samples indicate higher ratios of about 7.0 and 5.5 respectively. Two of the fine tailings samples indicate a ratio similar to that of the whole samples (i.e. about 2.0). The third sample however returned a much higher ratio. The reason for this is not certain. Overall it appears that a ratio of about 2 is not unreasonable for weathering reactions unaffected by carbonates.

**Table 7-5: Summary of Bicarbonate to Silicate Molar Concentration Ratios in Tailings Leachate**

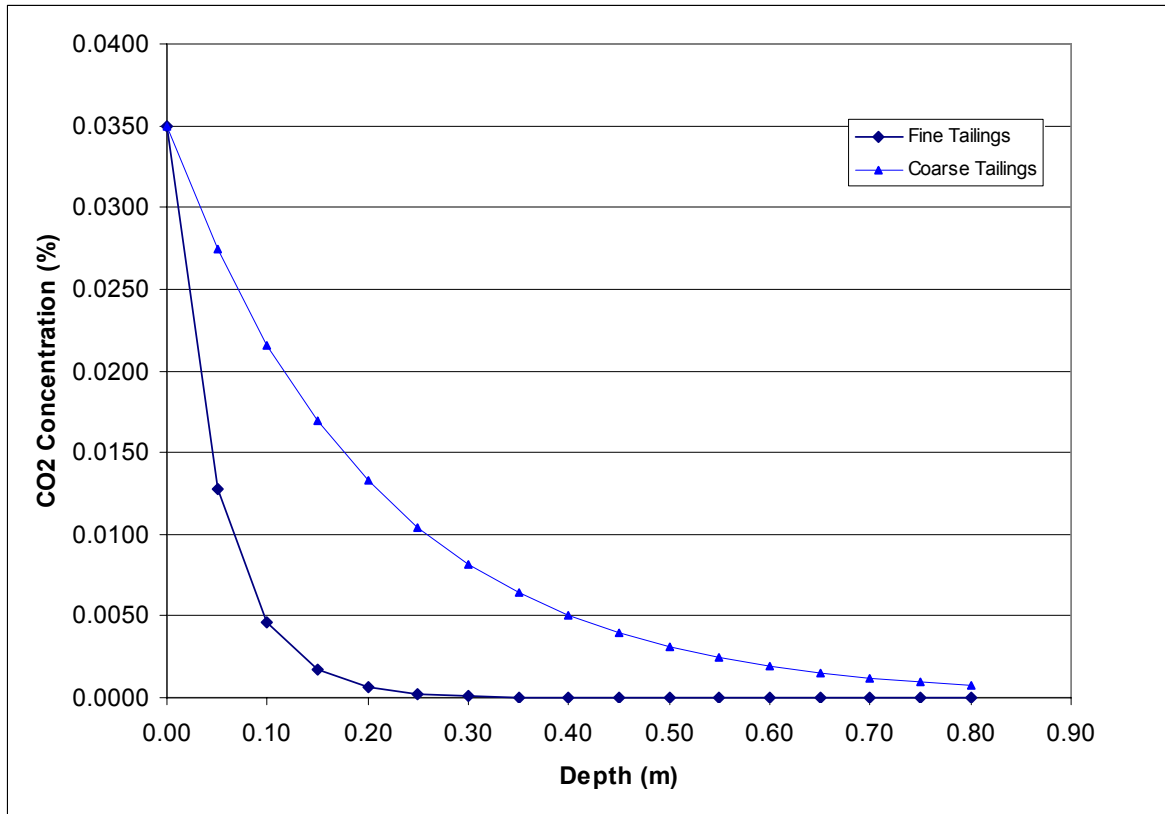
Test	Description	(Total HCO <sub>3</sub> ) : Si	(Total – Calcium eq HCO <sub>3</sub> ) : Si
14	P1S	7.26	2.60
15	P1 Solids	4.76	1.62
16	P2S	5.26	1.51
17	P3S	5.77	1.69
18	Parcel 2 P2S +100 mesh	19.28	7.53
21	Parcel 1-2 P1SCS +100 mesh	18.04	7.31
24	Parcel 3 P3S +100 mesh	17.49	6.29
19	Parcel 2 P2S +200 mesh	13.20	5.01
22	Parcel 1-2 P1SCS -100 +200 mesh	14.98	4.80
25	Parcel 3 P3S -100 +200 mesh	18.83	6.76
20	Parcel 2 P2S -200 mesh	9.01	1.89
23	Parcel 1-2 P1SCS -200 mesh	30.49	16.00
26	Parcel 3 P3S -200 mesh	10.60	2.18

Using a bicarbonate to silicate release ratio of 2.0, the carbon dioxide consumption rates were estimated for the coarse and fine tailings, in much the same way as the oxygen consumption rates were calculated. The results are shown in Table 7-6.

These rates were then used in diffusion calculations as described for the oxygen transport modeling, to estimate the depth of carbon dioxide diffusion into the tailings, as shown in Figure 7-5. The results indicate that the depth to which carbon dioxide is expected to diffuse into the tailings is about 0.25 m (or 0.8 ft) in the fine tailings and about 0.8 m (2.6 ft) in the coarse tailings. Using these depths, and assuming a tailings bulk density of 1.2 and the rates of alkalinity release shown in Table 7-6, it can be shown that the approximate alkalinity release rate in the tailings deposit will be about 0.576 kg CaCO<sub>3</sub> eq/m<sup>2</sup>/year from the fine tailings, and about 1.225 kg CaCO<sub>3</sub> eq/m<sup>2</sup>/year from the coarse tailings.

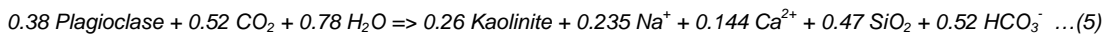
**Table 7-6: Summary of Carbon Dioxide Consumption Rates Estimated from Silicate Molar Release Ratios in Tailings Leachate**

Test	Procedure	Size	Sample	Si Release in Tests (mol/kg/s)	CO <sub>2</sub> Consumption mol/kg/s
L21	DNR	+100	Parcel 1-2 PISCS +100 mesh	3.56x10 <sup>-11</sup>	7.11x10 <sup>-11</sup>
L24	DNR	+100	Parcel 3 P3S +100 mesh	3.87x10 <sup>-11</sup>	7.73x10 <sup>-11</sup>
T8	ASTM	+100	Parcel 1-2 PISCS +100 mesh	3.28x10 <sup>-11</sup>	7.40x10 <sup>-11</sup>
T11	ASTM	+100	Parcel 3 P3S +100 mesh	3.70x10 <sup>-11</sup>	6.57x10 <sup>-11</sup>
			Average	3.60x10 <sup>-11</sup>	7.20x10 <sup>-11</sup>
L23	DNR	-200	Parcel 1-2 PISCS -200 mesh	2.36x10 <sup>-11</sup>	4.72x10 <sup>-11</sup>
L26	DNR	-200	Parcel 3 P3S -200 mesh	9.99x10 <sup>-11</sup>	2.00x10 <sup>-10</sup>
T10	ASTM	-200	Parcel 1-2 PISCS -200 mesh	6.14x10 <sup>-11</sup>	1.23x10 <sup>-10</sup>
T13	ASTM	-200	Parcel 3 P3S -200 mesh	5.92x10 <sup>-11</sup>	1.18x10 <sup>-10</sup>
			Average	6.10x10 <sup>-11</sup>	1.22x10 <sup>-10</sup>



**Figure 7-5: Calculated Carbon Dioxide Concentration Profiles in Fine and Coarse Tailings**

The petrographic assessment indicated that the tailings contain about 65 % plagioclase on average. Assuming kaolinite is formed when plagioclase reacts with carbon dioxide the reaction proceeds as follows:



For this reaction the  $\text{HCO}_3^- : \text{SiO}_2$  is about = 1.11, which is a much lower bicarbonate yield than measured in the laboratory and would therefore result in a conservative estimate of plagioclase depletion. At the above rates of alkalinity release and using the stoichiometry in equation 5, plagioclase will be depleted at a rate of about 17.9 mol/m<sup>2</sup>/year from the zone to which carbon dioxide would diffuse (i.e. about 0.8 m or 2.6 ft) in the coarse tailings, and at a rate of about 8.4 mol/m<sup>2</sup>/year from the corresponding zone (0.25 m or 0.8 ft) from the fine tailings. At a bulk tailings density of 1.2, and an average plagioclase content of 65%, it can be shown that the 0.8 m zone in the coarse tailings can sustain an alkalinity release at the estimated maximum rate for about 129 years. The carbon dioxide influenced zone in the fine tailings can sustain the maximum alkalinity release rate for about 89 years. It should however be noted that as the consumption rate of the carbon dioxide in the near surface decreases (as plagioclase is fully converted) the depth to which carbon dioxide will diffuse will increase and additional plagioclase will be available for reaction and alkalinity generation, albeit at a lower rate.

These generation rates are compared to the acid generation rates in the next section.

### 7.2.5 Overall Acidity - Alkalinity Release Balance

The estimated rates of acidity generated, expressed in CaCO<sub>3</sub> equivalents, calculated for the oxidation rate of the coarse tailings over time are summarized in Table 7-7, and the corresponding rates for the fine tailings are shown in Table 7-8.

**Table 7-7: Estimated Acidity and Alkalinity Generation in Coarse Tailings**

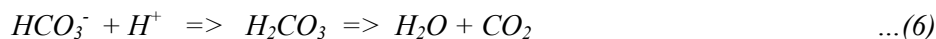
Time Years	Oxygen Flux into Tailings mol/m <sup>2</sup> year	Corresponding Rate of Acidity Generation kgCaCO <sub>3</sub> eq/m <sup>2</sup> /year	Rate of Alkalinity Generation kgCaCO <sub>3</sub> eq/m <sup>2</sup> /year
1	12.35	0.659	1.225
10	6.84	0.365	1.225
15	6.07	0.324	1.225
30	3.97	0.211	1.225
60	2.67	0.143	1.225
90	2.11	0.113	1.225
125	1.64	0.087	1.225

**Table 7-8: Estimated Acidity and Alkalinity Generation in Fine Tailings**

Time Years	Oxygen Flux into Tailings mol/m <sup>2</sup> year	Corresponding Rate of Acidity Generation kgCaCO <sub>3</sub> eq/m <sup>2</sup> /year	Rate of Alkalinity Generation kgCaCO <sub>3</sub> eq/m <sup>2</sup> /year
1	3.37	0.180	0.576
10	1.83	0.097	0.576
15	1.43	0.076	0.576
30	0.97	0.052	0.576
60	0.67	0.036	0.576
90	0.54	0.029	0.576
120	0.47	0.025	< 0.576*

Note: \* While the plagioclase will in theory have been depleted from the near surface in the fine tailings, carbonate will progress deeper into the tailings and may reduce the rate of alkalinity release.

As discussed in the previous section, the maximum rate of alkalinity from the coarse tailings is expected to be sustained for about 129 years which is about the time it is estimated that all of the sulfur will be depleted from the coarse tailings to a depth of about 80 feet. It should however be noted that carbon dioxide will be released within the oxidation zone when bicarbonate alkalinity reacts with acidity as follows:



The carbon dioxide generated then becomes available to react again with plagioclase within the oxidation zone to release additional alkalinity. Therefore, excess alkalinity will be generated to neutralize the acidity and maintain neutral pH conditions even well after the estimated period of release from the near surface layer.

In the case of the fine tailings, the initial alkalinity release rates can be maintained from the near surface tailings (i.e. 0.8 ft) for about 89 years. At that time the rate of oxidation will have decreased to about 16 % of the initial rate, i.e. the alkalinity requirement to maintain neutral pH conditions will be considerably lower. The net rate of alkalinity is nonetheless anticipated to exceed the acid generation rate for two reasons. First, as the plagioclase is depleted from near surface, carbon dioxide diffusion will extend deeper into the tailings thus additional plagioclase will become available for reaction. Alkalinity release will continue albeit at a reduced rate. Second, as noted above, bicarbonate neutralization will release carbon dioxide within the oxidation zone and will result in the 'regeneration' of alkalinity from plagioclase present within the oxidation zone.

It is therefore concluded that the tailings will remain pH-neutral indefinitely.

## 7.2.6 Infiltration and Seepage Rates

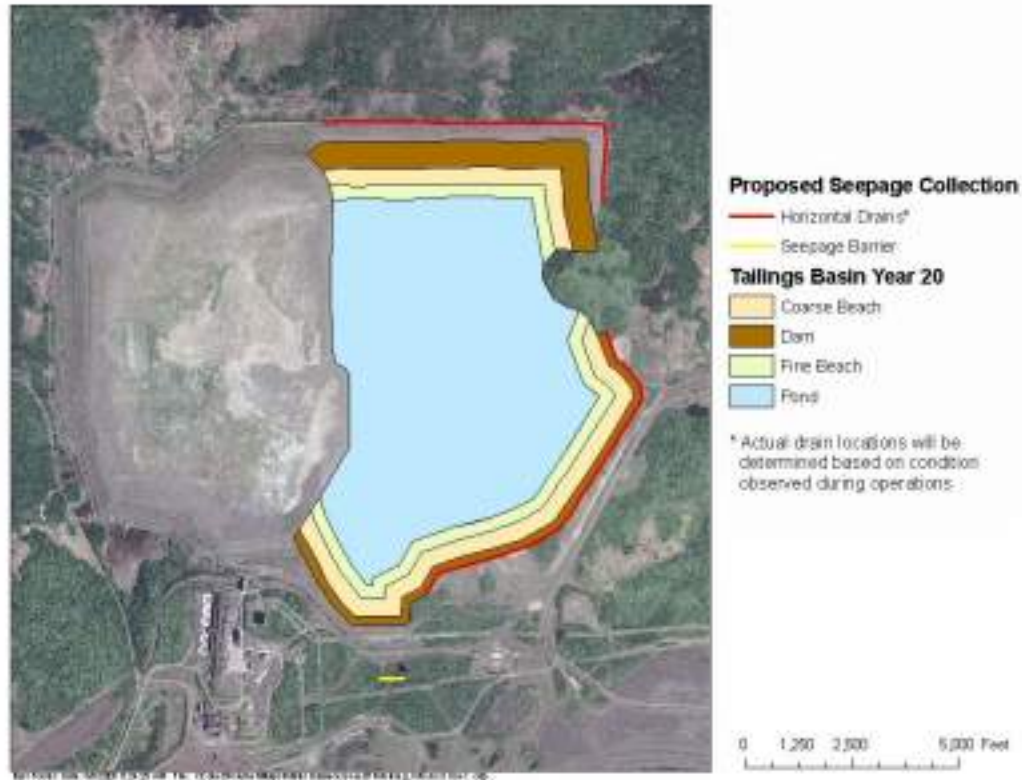
### Background

Tailings deposition will commence in Cell 2E of the LTVSMC tailings storage facility. The tailings will be spigoted from the perimeter of the cell so that a beach of coarser tailings will form immediately inside the perimeter and further away from the spigot location a beach of finer tailings will accumulate before the excess water flows into the supernatant pond. The embankment itself will be constructed from these coarse tailings. The coarse tailings beach is expected to be about 400 feet wide and the zone of finer tailings is expected to be about 300 feet wide.

Tailings deposition will continue in Cell 2E until the tailings reach the elevation of the tailings in Cell 1E. This is anticipated to occur at about Year 8. Thereafter, i.e. from Year 9 onwards, Cell 2E and Cell 1E will be operated as a single disposal facility. This will mean that tailings will be deposited along the outer embankments of both cells to raise the embankments simultaneously. The embankments will be raised in lifts of about 15 ft. However, only the exterior embankments along the north edge of Cell 2E and south and southeastern edge of Cell 1E will be constructed of coarse tailings (note – the reference to Cell 2E and 1E is only to indicate locations within the single large pond). As each embankment is completed, and construction of the next lift commences. The exterior embankments constructed of coarse tailings will be capped with a synthetic membrane to reduce oxidation and limit infiltration to the embankment.

To manage the phreatic surface within the coarse embankment a series of horizontal drains (finger drains) will be installed along the entire outer (north) embankment of Cell 2E. The drains will be spaced about 100 ft apart and will be located at the base of the LTVSMC tailings. For Cell 1E, horizontal drains will be required only along the perimeter where the tailings overlie bedrock. Figure 7-6 illustrates the configuration of Cell 2E and Cell 1E after they had been merged as a single

pond. The red lines indicate the locations of the horizontal drains. As described in the following sections, water quality predictions were completed for seepage collected at each of the horizontal drain systems.



**Figure 7-6: Plan View of Cell 2E and Cell 1E after Merging to a Single Pond. Source: Barr Engineering**

As indicated previously, the coarse tailings are likely to be most susceptible to oxidation and the above operating strategy has been developed specifically to limit coarse tailings beach size and to restrict active oxidation during the operational period. After operations cease, the coarse tailings beach adjacent to the exterior embankments will be capped with a synthetic membrane to limit both infiltration and restrict oxidation of the coarser tailings.

The total rate of oxidation will therefore depend on the total beach area that is exposed. The estimated beach areas for each of coarse and fine beaches are shown in Tables 7-9 and 7-10, for Cells 2E and Cell 1E, respectively. These were used to estimate ingress of oxygen to the tailings.

**Table 7-9: Estimated Beach Area Exposure During Tailings Deposition to Cell 2E**

		Embankment	Beach			
Elevation	Height	Coarse to Fine	Coarse to Fine	Fine to Slime	Pond	Total Area
feet	feet	square feet	square feet	square feet	square feet	square feet
1570	0	0	0	0		
1585.0	15.0	430782	2999560	2249670	12649574	18329586
1600.0	30.0	886149	3072000	2304000	13485480	19747629
1615.0	45.0	1349373	3104320	2328240	14857688	21639621
1630.0	60.0	1815117	3105600	2329200	15757140	23007057
1645.0	75.0	2304341	3081300	2310975	16610208	24306824
1660.0	90.0	2867682	3064280	2298210	16886345	25116517
1675.0	105.0	3608470	3068400	2301300	17629980	26608150
1690.0	120.0	3938030	3068400	2301300	18708730	28016460
1705.0	135.0	4438078	3068400	2301300	19504186	29311963
1720.0	150.0	4951640	3068400	2301300	20321140	30642480
1726.1	156.1	5157741	3068400	2301300	20648997	31176437

**Table 7-10: Estimated Beach Areas for Cell 1E from Year 9 Onwards**

		Embankment	Beach			Total Area
Elevation	Height	Coarse to Fine	Coarse to Fine	Fine to Slime	Pond	
feet	feet	square feet	square feet	square feet	square feet	square feet
1683.5	9	366785	5287600	3965700	24805941	34426025
1690	15	932186	5270320	3952740	24235652	34390897
1704.8	29.8	1660056	5173360	3880020	23327334	34040770
1720	45	2442068	5486800	4115100	21754282	33798249
1726.1	51.1	2522212	5198640	3898980	21863048	33482880

**Active Disposal Infiltration**

During the operational period, tailings will be discharged from a single movable point spigot. It is anticipated that a delta will be formed at an angle of about 70° that will extend about 700 ft from the discharge point. As noted before, the coarser tailings will tend to accumulate within the first 400 ft, and the finer tailings will be deposited beyond that range.

HYDRUS-2D modeling was undertaken to assess the rate of infiltration that may occur at the anticipated water discharge rate associated with the tailings slurry. The results indicated that for the duration of discharge, sufficient water will be available to result in an infiltration rate equal to the saturated hydraulic conductivity. Therefore, based on the assumed dimensions of the delta and the saturated hydraulic conductivity ( $K_{sat}$ ) of  $2 \times 10^{-4}$  cm/s for the coarse tailings and  $2.2 \times 10^{-5}$  cm/s for the fine tailings, the net infiltration to the tailings beaches were calculated as shown in Table 7-11 for the coarse tailings beach and in Table 7-12 for the fine tailings beach. Note that the estimates are averaged for the entire beach area, and encompass both cells.

**Table 7-11: Estimated Infiltration Rates to Coarse Tailings Beaches During Active Tailings Deposition**

Elevation ft	Area ft <sup>2</sup>	Flow m <sup>3</sup> /year	Spigot Inches/year	Precipitation Inches/year	Total Inches/year
1570					
1585	2999560	215,818	30.5	8	38.5
1600	3072000	215,818	29.8	8	37.8
1615	3104320	215,818	29.5	8	37.5
1630	3105600	215,818	29.4	8	37.4
1645	3081300	215,818	29.7	8	37.7
1660	3064280	215,818	29.8	8	37.8
1675	3068400	215,818	29.8	8	37.8
1690	8338720	215,818	11.0	8	19.0
1705	8241760	215,818	11.1	8	19.1
1720	8555200	215,818	10.7	8	18.7
1726.1	8267040	215,818	11.1	8	19.1

**Table 7-12: Estimated Infiltration Rates to Fine Tailings Beaches During Active Tailings Deposition**

Elevation ft	Area ft <sup>2</sup>	Flow m <sup>3</sup> /year	Spigot Inches/year	Precipitation Inches/year	Total Inches/year
1570					
1585	2249670	49,854	9.4	8	17.4
1600	2304000	49,854	9.2	8	17.2
1615	2328240	49,854	9.1	8	17.1
1630	2329200	49,854	9.1	8	17.1
1645	2310975	49,854	9.1	8	17.1
1660	2298210	49,854	9.2	8	17.2
1675	2301300	49,854	9.2	8	17.2
1690	6267000	49,854	3.4	8	11.4
1705	6254040	49,854	3.4	8	11.4
1720	6181320	49,854	3.4	8	11.4
1726.1	6416400	49,854	3.3	8	11.3

These infiltration rates were used in the unsaturated flow modeling together with particle tracking to determine the net transport rate of seepage from the tailings storage facility (RS13, Barr 2007c). The output from that modeling provided an estimate of the coarse tailings pore water, fine tailings pore water and pond water that would be expected to report to the horizontal drains and seepage from the tailings storage facility. The application of the results from the unsaturated flow modeling is discussed in the next section.



## 7.2.7 Seepage Transport Rates

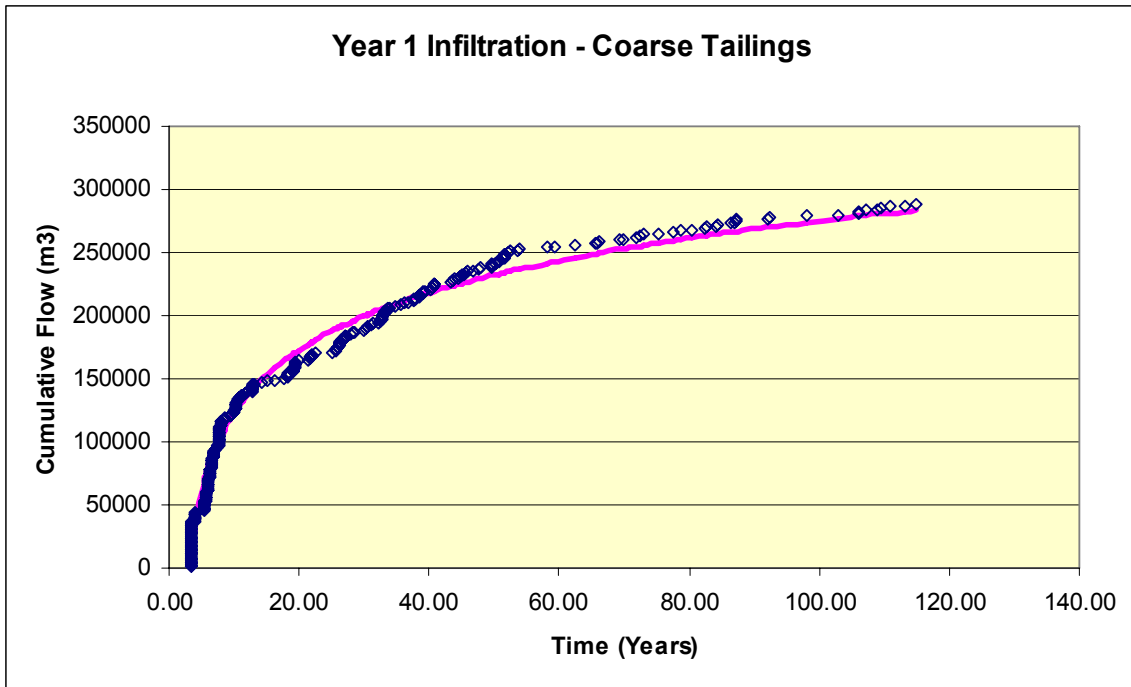
The transport rate modeling was undertaken for infiltration occurring in Year 1, Year 8, Year 9, Year 14 and Year 20. Typically, output from the transport modeling indicated a percentage of flow from each of the sources (coarse tailings, fine tailings, pond) that reported to the horizontal drain and the seepage recovery barrier in the case of Cell 1E. The flow modeling also provided overall water balances for the tailings basin.

The results from the flow modeling are reported in RS13 (Barr, 2007c). However, the following briefly describes the use of the flow modeling results to estimate the seepage water quality.

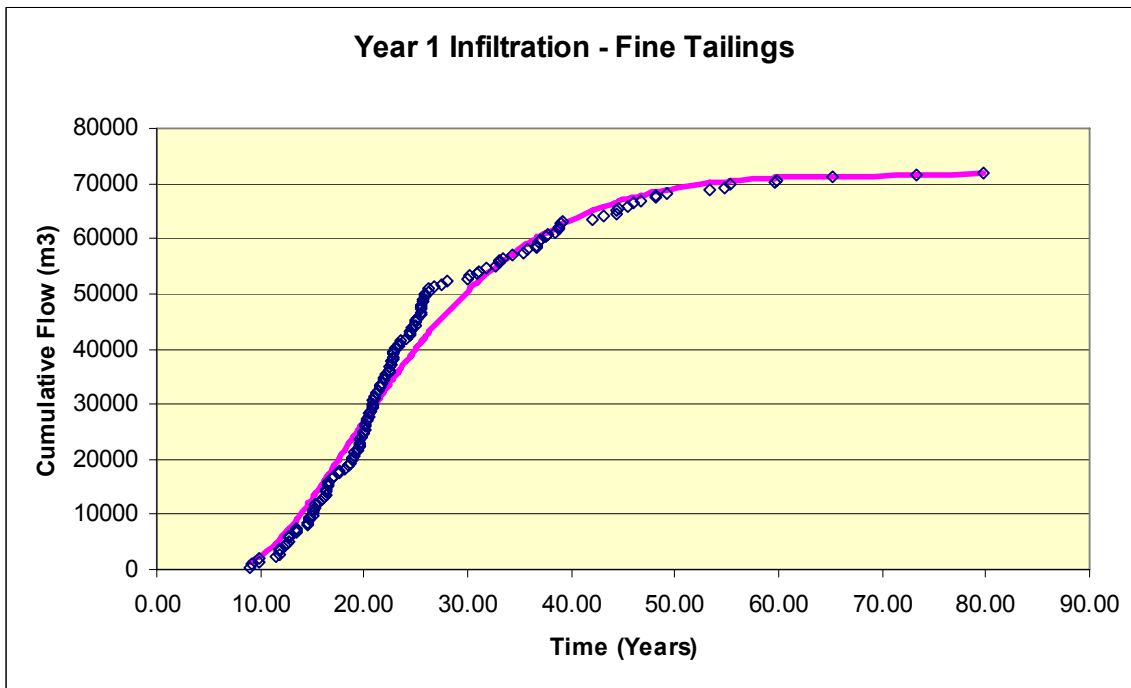
Figure 7-7 illustrates the results from the flow modeling for Year 1 infiltration to the coarse tailings that report to the horizontal drain system of Cell 2E over time. The solid line represents a curve that was fitted to the data (diamond shapes). Similar plots for the fine tailings and the embankment are shown in Figure 7-8 and Figure 7-9.

The formulation for the curve that was fitted to the data was then used to estimate the annual flow intercepted by the horizontal drains. The results are shown in Figure 7-10. The figure shows the results for each source for Year 1 and those for Year 9.

The Year 1 flows were assumed to repeat for Year 2 to Year 8 because the infiltration rates remain constant over this period. For example, infiltration in Year 1 from the coarse tailings first appears in the horizontal drains in Year 4. Therefore, the infiltration from Year 2 would first appear in the horizontal drains in Year 5, that in Year 3 in Year 6 and so on. The combined flow from the coarse tailings would be the sum of these flows up and including Year 8. In years subsequent to Year 8, the infiltration rates change and the flow profiles for Year 9 were adopted for infiltration occurring from Year 9 to Year 20, when operations cease and infiltration rates decrease further. The sums of these combined flows over time are illustrated in Figure 7-11. These flow rates together with the source concentrations derived in Section 7.2.8 were used to estimate the seepage water quality from each of the cells.



**Figure 7-7: Cumulative Seepage from Year 1 Infiltration to Cell 2E Coarse Tailings Beach**



**Figure 7-8: Cumulative Seepage from Year 1 Infiltration to Cell 2E Fine Tailings Beach**

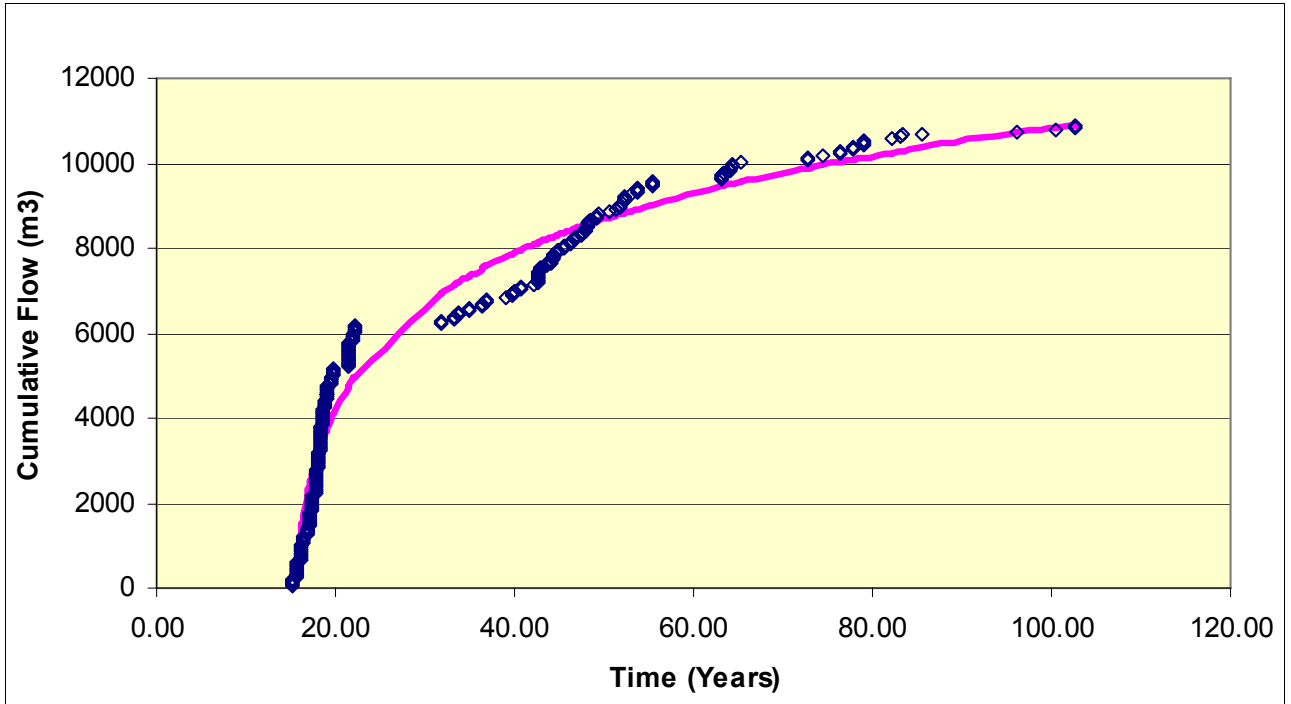


Figure 7-9: Cumulative Seepage from Year 1 Infiltration to Cell 2E Embankment

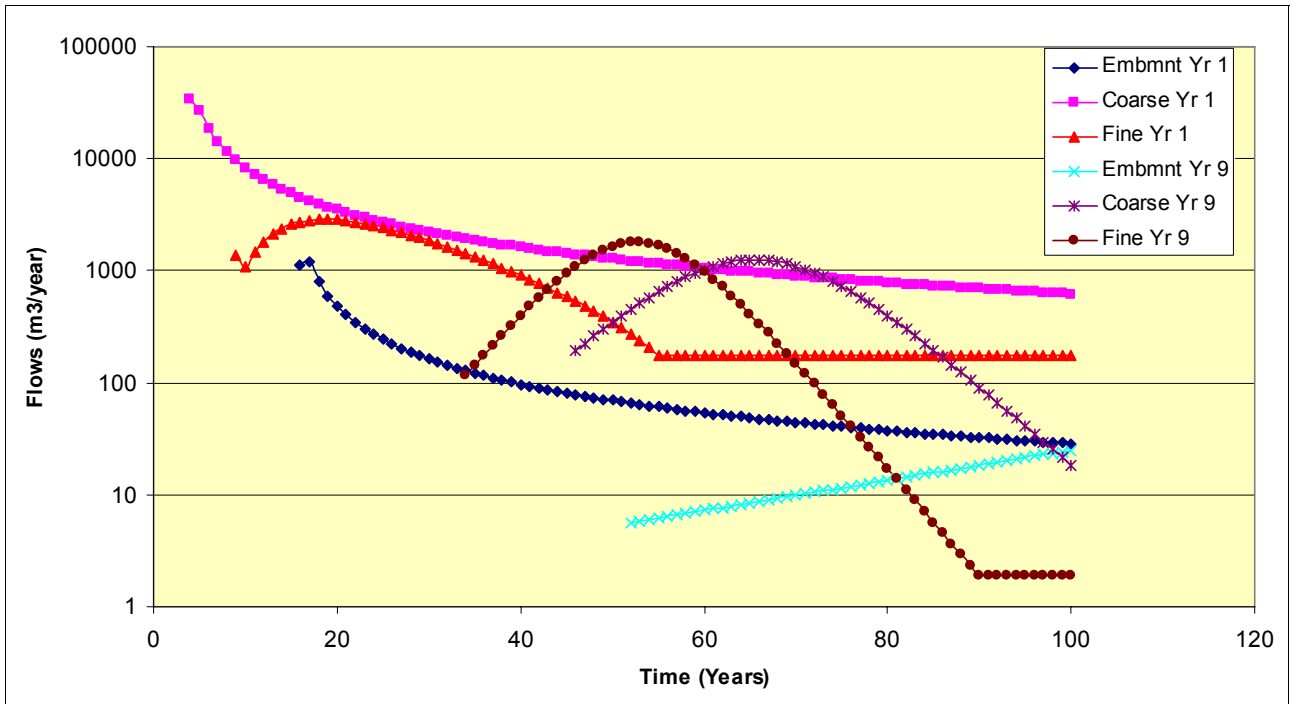
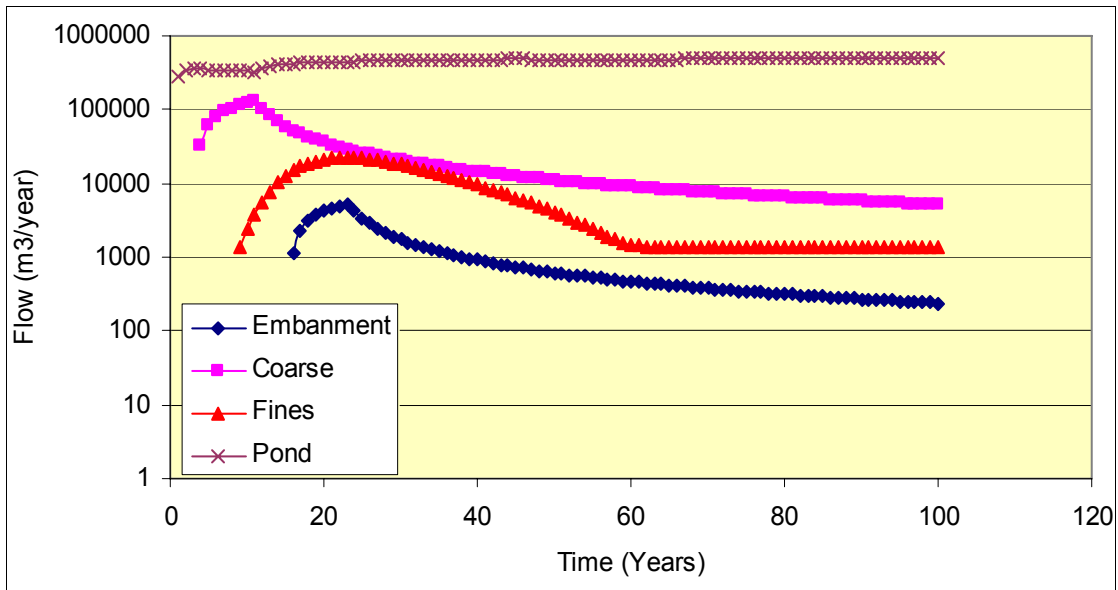


Figure 7-10: Flows from Infiltration in Year 1 and in Year 9



**Figure 7-11: Combined Drainage Flows from Infiltration Commencing Year 9 to Year 20**

## 7.2.8 Solute Concentrations in Seepage Water

### Oxidation Release Rates and Source Concentrations

To estimate potential metal concentrations in seepage from the tailings, the molar ratios of key elements relative to sulfate were calculated. The results are shown in Table 7.13. Except for antimony, the average of the large scale ASTM humidity cell tests was used to estimate metal release rates. In the case of antimony, the results from the smaller scale MDNR cells were used. As described in Section 4.3.3, the materials used to construct the humidity cells were found to leach antimony but the same was not the case for the MDNR reactor tests.

**Table 7-13: Molar Metal to Sulfate Release Ratios Calculated from Humidity Cell Test Results**

Ratio	Coarse Tailings	Fine Tailings
Sb/SO <sub>4</sub>	4.0x10 <sup>-5</sup>	4.0 x10 <sup>-5</sup>
As/SO <sub>4</sub>	2.0 x10 <sup>-4</sup>	4.2 x10 <sup>-4</sup>
Cu/SO <sub>4</sub>	1.5 x10 <sup>-4</sup>	1.4 x10 <sup>-4</sup>
Ni/SO <sub>4</sub>	6.6 x10 <sup>-4</sup>	6.5 x10 <sup>-5</sup>
Zn/SO <sub>4</sub>	1.2 x10 <sup>-3</sup>	6.4 x10 <sup>-4</sup>
Co/SO <sub>4</sub>	3.9 x10 <sup>-5</sup>	1.3 x10 <sup>-5</sup>
Ca/SO <sub>4</sub>	1.8 x10 <sup>-1</sup>	4.1 x10 <sup>-2</sup>
Mg/SO <sub>4</sub>	3.8 x10 <sup>-1</sup>	4.5 x10 <sup>-1</sup>
Na/SO <sub>4</sub>	1.1 x10 <sup>-1</sup>	2.3 x10 <sup>-1</sup>
K/SO <sub>4</sub>	3.3 x10 <sup>-1</sup>	2.8 x10 <sup>-1</sup>
Ag/SO <sub>4</sub>	2.99 x10 <sup>-6</sup>	2.7 x10 <sup>-6</sup>
B/SO <sub>4</sub>	5.97 x10 <sup>-4</sup>	8.5 x10 <sup>-4</sup>
Be/SO <sub>4</sub>	1.43 x10 <sup>-4</sup>	1.3 x10 <sup>-4</sup>
Cd/SO <sub>4</sub>	2.30 x10 <sup>-6</sup>	2.1 x10 <sup>-6</sup>
Pb/SO <sub>4</sub>	1.56 x10 <sup>-6</sup>	1.4 x10 <sup>-6</sup>
Se/SO <sub>4</sub>	1.63 x10 <sup>-5</sup>	1.5 x10 <sup>-5</sup>
Tl/SO <sub>4</sub>	6.31 x10 <sup>-7</sup>	5.8 x10 <sup>-7</sup>

As discussed earlier, oxidation rates were estimated from oxygen flux rates into the tailings assuming that all of the oxygen is consumed by sulfide mineral oxidation reactions. By converting the oxidation rates into sulfate generation rates, and then multiplying the ratios presented in Table 7-13, the overall oxidation related metal release within the oxidation zone can be calculated at various times into the future. These release rates were then divided by the infiltration volumes to determine the pore water concentrations for each of the embankment, coarse, and fine tailings areas.

The infiltrating water quality will vary over time. For example, during tailings deposition, the water infiltrating the beaches and embankments will predominantly consist of process water. Post operations, the infiltrating water will reflect unaffected meteoric precipitation. Therefore, to calculate the pore water concentrations, the infiltrating water was assumed to be constant at the estimated process water concentrations shown in Table 7-14. Concentrations were assumed to remain constant for the modeling period. Once deposition ceases, the infiltrating water was assumed to have no dissolved solutes.

**Table 7-14: Summary of Assumed Process Water Concentrations**

Parameter	Units	Concentration
SO4	mg/L	200
Sb	mg/L	0.015
As	mg/L	0.037
Cu	mg/L	0.012
Ni	mg/L	0.027
Zn	mg/L	0.091
Co	mg/L	0.003
Ca	mg/L	106
Mg	mg/L	26
Na	mg/L	52
K	mg/L	11
Ag	mg/L	0.0012
B	mg/L	0.23
Be	mg/L	0.00054
Cd	mg/L	0.00082
Pb	mg/L	0.0040
Se	mg/L	0.0018
Tl	mg/L	0.0022

Note: Concentrations are based on average for process pond modeling because the process adds low metal loads to the process water as it is re-cycled. Sulfate was calculated from the addition of copper sulfate reagent.

Detailed results of the estimated pore water concentrations are provided in Appendix D.3. The results for Cell 2E beaches are summarized in Table 7-15 and the corresponding summary for Cell 1E beaches are presented in Table 7-16. Calculated pore water concentrations for sulfate, cobalt and nickel are elevated but consistent with the conclusions on metal solubility provided in Section 6.3.2. The sulfate concentrations are consistent with the solubility of gypsum in the presence of magnesium and sodium.

**Table 7-15: Summary of Cell 2E Source Concentrations**

Time	Embankment Porewater				Coarse Beach Porewater				Fine Tailings Porewater			
	SO <sub>4</sub>	Cu	Ni	Co	SO <sub>4</sub>	Cu	Ni	Co	SO <sub>4</sub>	Cu	Ni	Co
Year	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L
1	823	0.075	0.280	0.018	332	0.025	0.081	0.006	230	0.014	0.028	0.003
2	667	0.059	0.217	0.014	332	0.025	0.081	0.006	238	0.015	0.029	0.003
3	741	0.067	0.247	0.016	332	0.025	0.081	0.006	241	0.015	0.029	0.003
4	894	0.082	0.309	0.019	332	0.025	0.081	0.006	229	0.014	0.028	0.003
5	1090	0.102	0.388	0.024	334	0.025	0.082	0.006	230	0.014	0.028	0.003
6	1214	0.115	0.438	0.027	340	0.026	0.084	0.006	238	0.015	0.029	0.003
7	1273	0.121	0.462	0.029	353	0.027	0.089	0.006	241	0.015	0.029	0.003
8	1360	0.130	0.498	0.031	385	0.030	0.102	0.007	229	0.014	0.028	0.003
9	1549	0.149	0.574	0.035	725	0.065	0.240	0.015	245	0.016	0.029	0.003
10	1755	0.170	0.658	0.040	1,040	0.097	0.368	0.023	256	0.017	0.029	0.003
11	1780	0.172	0.668	0.041	1,755	0.170	0.658	0.040	262	0.017	0.030	0.003
12	1791	0.173	0.672	0.041	2,401	0.236	0.919	0.056	243	0.016	0.029	0.003
13	1841	0.179	0.693	0.042	2,554	0.251	0.982	0.060	245	0.016	0.029	0.003
14	1786	0.173	0.670	0.041	2,610	0.257	1.004	0.061	256	0.017	0.029	0.003
15	1809	0.175	0.679	0.041	2,609	0.257	1.004	0.061	262	0.017	0.030	0.003
16	1854	0.180	0.698	0.043	2,557	0.251	0.983	0.060	243	0.016	0.029	0.003
17	1862	0.181	0.701	0.043	2,440	0.240	0.936	0.057	245	0.016	0.029	0.003
18	1903	0.185	0.718	0.044	2,261	0.221	0.863	0.052	256	0.017	0.029	0.003
19	1922	0.187	0.726	0.044	1,982	0.193	0.750	0.046	262	0.017	0.030	0.003
20	1943	0.189	0.734	0.045	1,556	0.150	0.577	0.035	243	0.016	0.029	0.003
21	1965	0.191	0.743	0.045	1,559	0.150	0.578	0.035	245	0.016	0.029	0.003
22	1967	0.191	0.743	0.045	3,434	0.341	1.339	0.081	280	0.019	0.030	0.003
24	1967	0.191	0.744	0.045	3,414	0.339	1.331	0.080	288	0.020	0.031	0.003
27	1968	0.192	0.744	0.045	3,446	0.342	1.343	0.081	262	0.017	0.030	0.003
30	1968	0.192	0.744	0.045	3,483	0.346	1.359	0.082	200	0.012	0.027	0.003
33	1968	0.192	0.744	0.045	3,532	0.351	1.378	0.083	200	0.012	0.027	0.003
36	1968	0.192	0.744	0.045	3,596	0.357	1.404	0.085	200	0.012	0.027	0.003
39	1969	0.192	0.744	0.045	3,571	0.355	1.394	0.084	200	0.012	0.027	0.003
42	1969	0.192	0.744	0.045	3,843	0.382	1.504	0.091	200	0.012	0.027	0.003
45	1969	0.192	0.744	0.045	4,031	0.401	1.580	0.095	200	0.012	0.027	0.003
48	1969	0.192	0.744	0.045	4,371	0.436	1.718	0.103	313	0.022	0.032	0.003
51	1969	0.192	0.744	0.045	4,864	0.486	1.918	0.115	202	0.012	0.027	0.003
54	1969	0.192	0.744	0.045	5,582	0.559	2.210	0.133	201	0.012	0.027	0.003
57	1969	0.192	0.744	0.045	5,582	0.559	2.210	0.133	202	0.012	0.027	0.003
60	1969	0.192	0.744	0.045	5,583	0.559	2.210	0.133	202	0.012	0.027	0.003
63	1969	0.192	0.744	0.045	5,583	0.559	2.210	0.133	202	0.012	0.027	0.003
66	1769	0.180	0.717	0.043	5,383	0.548	2.183	0.130	2	0.000	0.000	0.000
69	1756	0.179	0.712	0.042	5,383	0.548	2.183	0.130	113	0.011	0.004	0.001
72	1719	0.175	0.697	0.042	5,383	0.548	2.183	0.130	2	0.000	0.000	0.000
75	1654	0.168	0.671	0.040	5,383	0.548	2.183	0.130	1	0.000	0.000	0.000
78	1552	0.158	0.629	0.038	5,384	0.548	2.183	0.130	2	0.000	0.000	0.000
81	1429	0.145	0.580	0.035	5,385	0.548	2.183	0.130	2	0.000	0.000	0.000
84	1282	0.130	0.520	0.031	5,386	0.548	2.184	0.130	2	0.000	0.000	0.000
87	1108	0.113	0.449	0.027	5,390	0.548	2.186	0.130	2	0.000	0.000	0.000
90	930	0.095	0.377	0.023	5,396	0.549	2.188	0.131	113	0.011	0.004	0.001
93	767	0.078	0.311	0.019	5,406	0.550	2.192	0.131	2	0.000	0.000	0.000
96	628	0.064	0.255	0.015	5,423	0.552	2.199	0.131	1	0.000	0.000	0.000
99	515	0.052	0.209	0.012	5,287	0.538	2.144	0.128	2	0.000	0.000	0.000

**Table 7-16: Summary of Cell 1E Source Concentrations**

Time (year)	Embankment Porewater				Coarse Beach Porewater				Fine Tailings Porewater			
	SO <sub>4</sub> mg/L	Cu mg/L	Ni mg/L	Co mg/L	SO <sub>4</sub> mg/L	Cu mg/L	Ni mg/L	Co mg/L	SO <sub>4</sub> mg/L	Cu mg/L	Ni mg/L	Co mg/L
9	823	0.075	0.280	0.018	462	0.0383	0.1336	0.0089	279	0.0190	0.0303	0.0032
10	502	0.042	0.150	0.010	515	0.0437	0.1548	0.0102	202	0.0118	0.0272	0.0026
11	906	0.083	0.313	0.020	749	0.0674	0.2496	0.0158	201	0.0117	0.0272	0.0026
12	1136	0.107	0.407	0.025	1407	0.1345	0.5167	0.0318	202	0.0118	0.0272	0.0026
13	1298	0.123	0.472	0.029	2020	0.1969	0.7654	0.0466	202	0.0118	0.0272	0.0026
14	1488	0.143	0.549	0.034	2164	0.2114	0.8234	0.0501	202	0.0118	0.0272	0.0026
15	1421	0.136	0.522	0.032	2232	0.2184	0.8513	0.0517	202	0.0118	0.0272	0.0026
16	1481	0.142	0.546	0.034	2271	0.2224	0.8669	0.0527	279	0.0190	0.0303	0.0032
17	1618	0.156	0.602	0.037	2295	0.2248	0.8765	0.0532	202	0.0118	0.0272	0.0026
18	1744	0.169	0.653	0.040	2172	0.2123	0.8269	0.0503	201	0.0117	0.0272	0.0026
19	1903	0.185	0.718	0.044	1989	0.1937	0.7526	0.0458	202	0.0118	0.0272	0.0026
20	1924	0.187	0.726	0.044	1707	0.1649	0.6381	0.0390	202	0.0118	0.0272	0.0026
21	1943	0.189	0.734	0.045	1279	0.1214	0.4647	0.0287	202	0.0118	0.0272	0.0026
22	1963	0.191	0.742	0.045	2767	0.2728	1.0679	0.0647	202	0.0118	0.0273	0.0026
24	1965	0.191	0.743	0.045	2769	0.2731	1.0690	0.0647	313	0.0221	0.0317	0.0034
27	1966	0.191	0.743	0.045	2771	0.2733	1.0697	0.0648	202	0.0118	0.0273	0.0026
30	1967	0.191	0.744	0.045	2772	0.2734	1.0703	0.0648	201	0.0117	0.0272	0.0026
33	1968	0.191	0.744	0.045	2773	0.2735	1.0707	0.0648	202	0.0118	0.0273	0.0026
36	1768	0.180	0.717	0.043	2574	0.2619	1.0438	0.0623	202	0.0002	0.0001	0.0000
39	1768	0.180	0.717	0.043	2575	0.2620	1.0441	0.0623	202	0.0002	0.0001	0.0000
42	1768	0.180	0.717	0.043	2575	0.2620	1.0442	0.0623	202	0.0002	0.0001	0.0000
45	1768	0.180	0.717	0.043	2576	0.2621	1.0444	0.0623	113	0.0105	0.0045	0.0009
48	1769	0.180	0.717	0.043	2762	0.2810	1.1200	0.0668	113	0.0002	0.0001	0.0000
51	1769	0.180	0.717	0.043	3101	0.3156	1.2576	0.0750	204	0.0001	0.0000	0.0000
54	1769	0.180	0.717	0.043	3594	0.3657	1.4574	0.0870	253	0.0002	0.0001	0.0000
57	1769	0.180	0.717	0.043	4312	0.4388	1.7485	0.1043	313	0.0082	0.0035	0.0007
60	1769	0.180	0.717	0.043	4312	0.4388	1.7486	0.1043	399	0.0372	0.0158	0.0031
63	1769	0.180	0.717	0.043	4313	0.4388	1.7487	0.1043	406	0.0378	0.0161	0.0032
66	1769	0.180	0.717	0.043	4313	0.4388	1.7488	0.1043	407	0.0379	0.0161	0.0032
69	1769	0.180	0.717	0.043	4313	0.4389	1.7488	0.1043	407	0.0379	0.0161	0.0032
72	1769	0.180	0.717	0.043	4313	0.4389	1.7488	0.1043	407	0.0379	0.0161	0.0032
75	1769	0.180	0.717	0.043	4313	0.4389	1.7488	0.1043	407	0.0379	0.0161	0.0032
78	1769	0.180	0.717	0.043	4313	0.4389	1.7488	0.1043	407	0.0379	0.0161	0.0032
81	1769	0.180	0.717	0.043	4313	0.4389	1.7488	0.1043	407	0.0379	0.0161	0.0032
84	1769	0.180	0.717	0.043	4313	0.4389	1.7488	0.1043	407	0.0379	0.0161	0.0032
87	1769	0.180	0.717	0.043	4313	0.4389	1.7489	0.1044	384	0.0357	0.0152	0.0030
90	1770	0.180	0.718	0.043	4313	0.4389	1.7490	0.1044	360	0.0335	0.0143	0.0028
93	1712	0.174	0.694	0.041	4315	0.4391	1.7497	0.1044	315	0.0293	0.0125	0.0025
96	1606	0.163	0.651	0.039	4319	0.4395	1.7515	0.1045	316	0.0294	0.0125	0.0025
99	1491	0.152	0.605	0.036	4328	0.4404	1.7549	0.1047	319	0.0297	0.0127	0.0025



**Predicted Concentrations in Horizontal Drains and at Cell 1E Seepage Recovery Barrier**

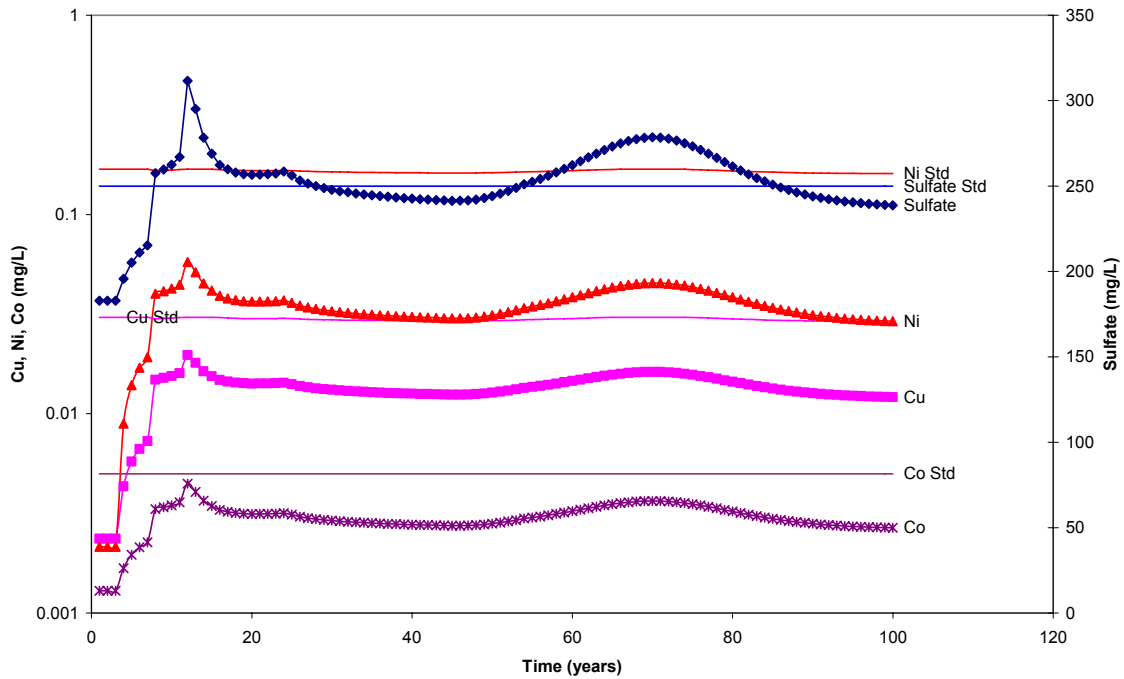
Using the pore water concentrations presented in the preceding section and the seepage flow rates, the seepage water quality was estimated for the water collected in the horizontal drains and at the Cell 1E Seepage Recovery Barrier (Figure 7-6). As discussed, the seepage water comprises seepage from the dam embankment, the coarse tailings beach, the fine tailings beach and the pond. Because the horizontal drains for Cell 2E are located within the LTVSMC tailings, the initial seepage will also contain LTVSMC pore water. For the purpose of this assessment it was assumed that the ‘balance of seepage’, i.e. total seepage less the seepage from the different sources will be LTVSMC pore water for the first seven years. Thereafter it was assumed that most of the porewater will have been displaced and that the pore water would reflect pond water quality. The estimated solute concentrations in the LTVSMC pore water and the pond water were as shown in Table 7-17. The estimated concentrations of key parameters in water collected in the horizontal drains and at the Cell 1E Seepage Recovery Barrier are summarized the following sections. Detailed results are provided in Appendix D.4.

**Table 7-17: Summary of LTVSMC Tailings Pore Water and Pond Water Concentrations**

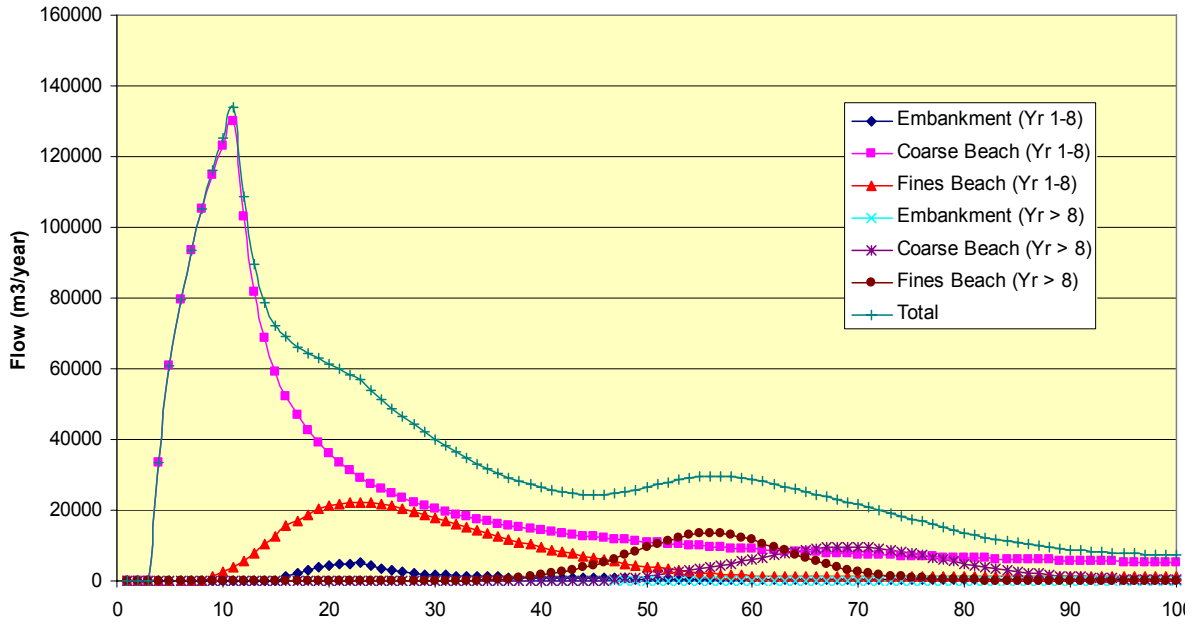
Parameter	Units	LTVSMC Porewater	Pond Water
SO <sub>4</sub>	mg/L	183	234
Sb	mg/L	0.0030	0.015
As	mg/L	0.0021	0.037
Cu	mg/L	0.0024	0.012
Ni	mg/L	0.0022	0.027
Zn	mg/L	0.010	0.091
Co	mg/L	0.0013	0.0026
Ca	mg/L	69	106
Mg	mg/L	81	26
Na	mg/L	97	52
K	mg/L	15	11
Ag	mg/L	0.0010	0.0012
B	mg/L	0.23	0.23
Be	mg/L	0.0002	0.0005
Cd	mg/L	0.0002	0.0008
Pb	mg/L	0.0071	0.0040
Se	mg/L	0.0020	0.0018
Tl	mg/L	0.0020	0.0022

**Cell 2E – Horizontal Drains**

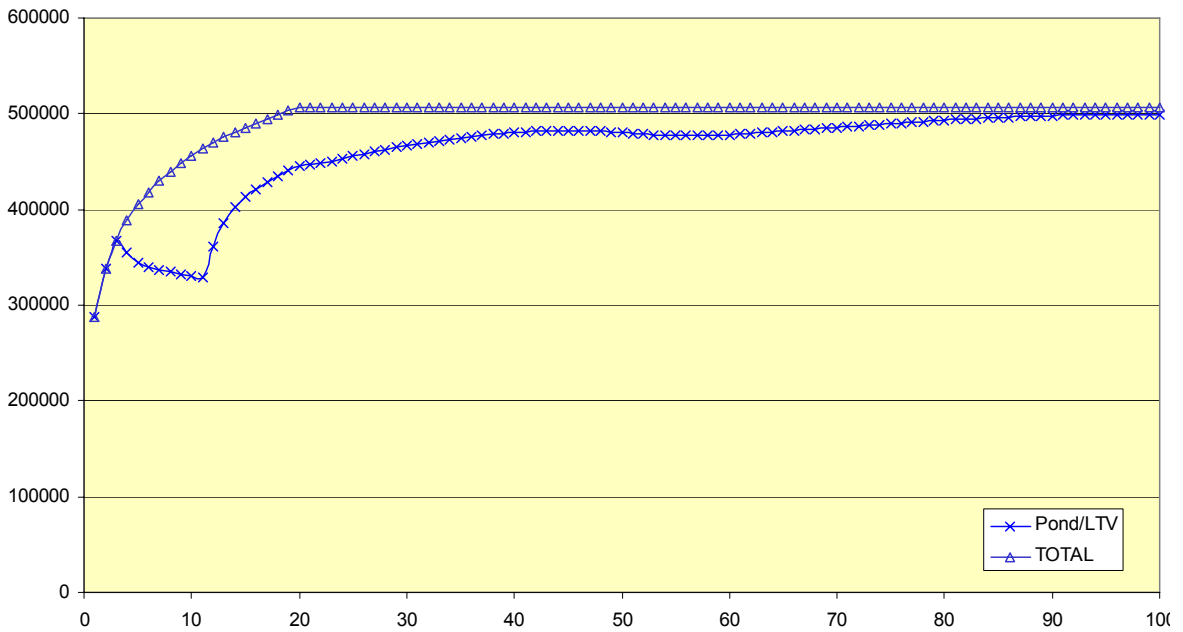
Time profiles for the estimated sulfate, copper and nickel, and cobalt concentrations in seepage expected to be collected in the Cell 2E horizontal drains are shown in Figure 7-12. As shown, the concentration profiles indicate an initial peak concentration at about Year 12. A secondary peak is predicted to occur between about Year 60 and Year 80. To understand the development of these concentration profiles it is necessary to review the total volume of water from each source that will report to the horizontal drains. Figure 7-13 shows the combined flows from each of the sources for Year 1-8 and for the period Year 9 and above. The total represents the combined flows from all sources. Figure 7-14 illustrates the LTVSMC tailings pore water (Year 1 to 7) and the pond water flows, and the total volume of seepage collected in the horizontal drains. As shown in these plots, the initial peak in the concentrations occurs when the flow from the coarse tailings from the Year 1 to 8 period reaches a maximum. The secondary peak coincides with the maximum flows from the fine tailings beach from the period above Year 9. At that time, the embankment flows are also approaching its maximum. The source concentrations of the embankments are elevated and even at low flows have a significant impact on the water quality.



**Figure 7-12: Estimated Sulfate, Cobalt, Copper and Nickel Concentrations in Seepage Collected in the Cell 2E Horizontal Drains**



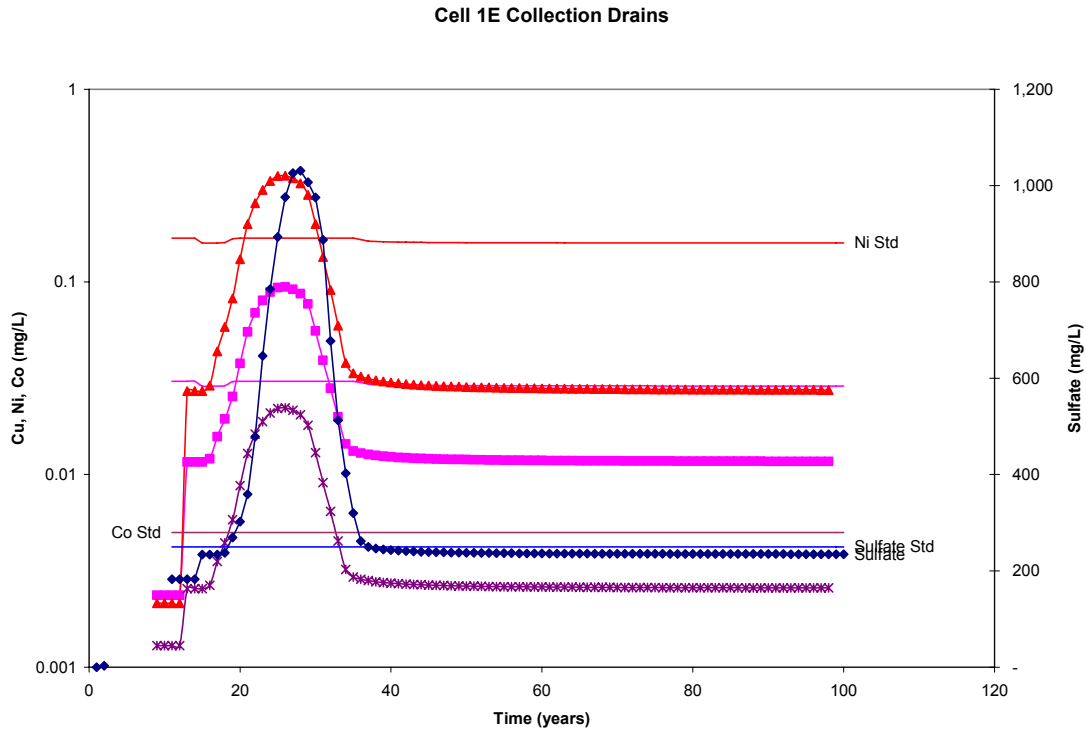
**Figure 7-13: Estimated Flows Contributing to Seepage in the Cell 2E Horizontal Drains**



**Figure 7-14: Estimated LTVSMC Porewater and Pond Water Flows Contributing to Seepage in the Cell 2E Horizontal Drains. Axis units are same as Figure 7-14.**

**Cell 1E Seepage to Horizontal Drains**

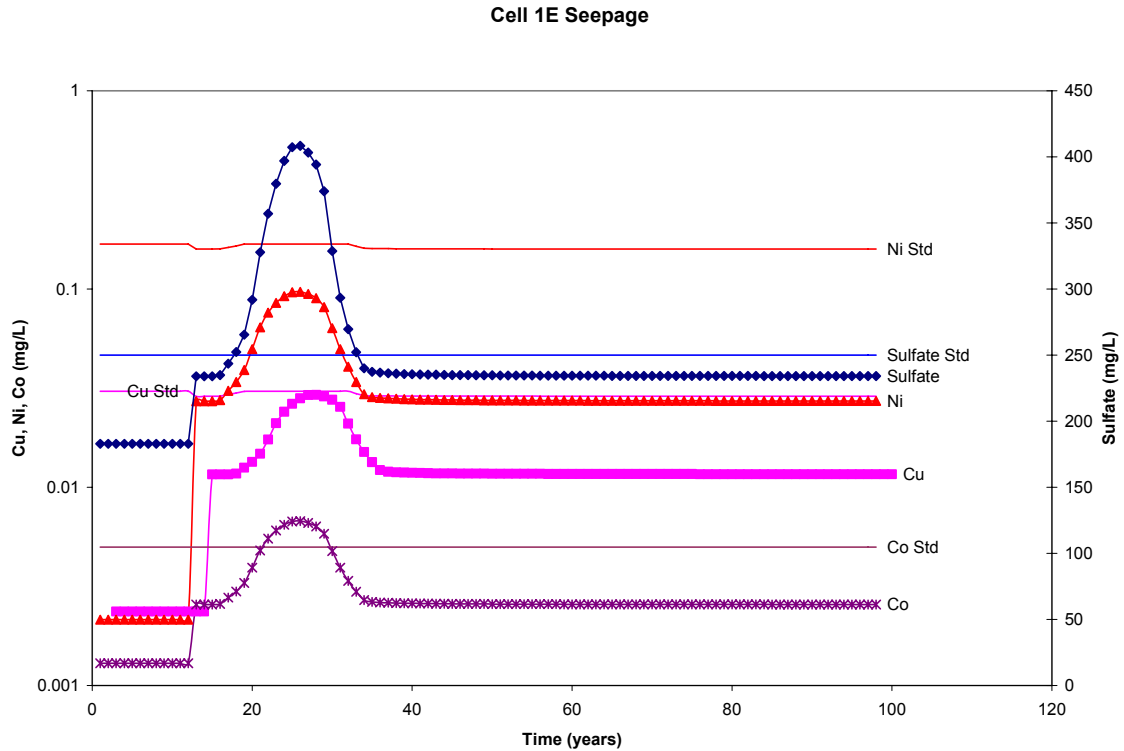
Time profiles for the estimated sulfate, copper and nickel, and cobalt concentrations in seepage expected to be collected in the Cell 1E horizontal drains are shown in Figure 7-16. As shown, the concentration profiles indicate concentrations are predicted to increase rapidly from about Year 16 onwards. Peak concentrations are expected to occur at about Year 26 after which concentrations are expected to decrease again, to reach a plateau after about Year 35. These peak concentrations are caused by seepage originating from the coarse tailings beach.



**Figure 7-15: Estimated Sulfate, Cobalt, Copper and Nickel Concentrations in Seepage to Cell 1E Horizontal Drains**

**Cell 1E Seepage to Recovery Barrier**

Time profiles for the estimated sulfate, copper and nickel, and cobalt concentrations in seepage expected to be collected in the Cell 1E seepage recovery barrier are shown in Figure 7-17. As with the horizontal drains collection system, the concentration profiles indicate concentrations are predicted to increase rapidly from about Year 16 onwards. However, maximum concentrations are substantially lower than those estimated for the Cell 1E horizontal drains due to significantly higher pond seepage contributions. Peak concentrations are expected to occur at about Year 26 after which concentrations are expected to decrease again, to reach a plateau after about Year 35. As with the horizontal drains, peak concentrations are caused by seepage originating from the coarse tailings beach.



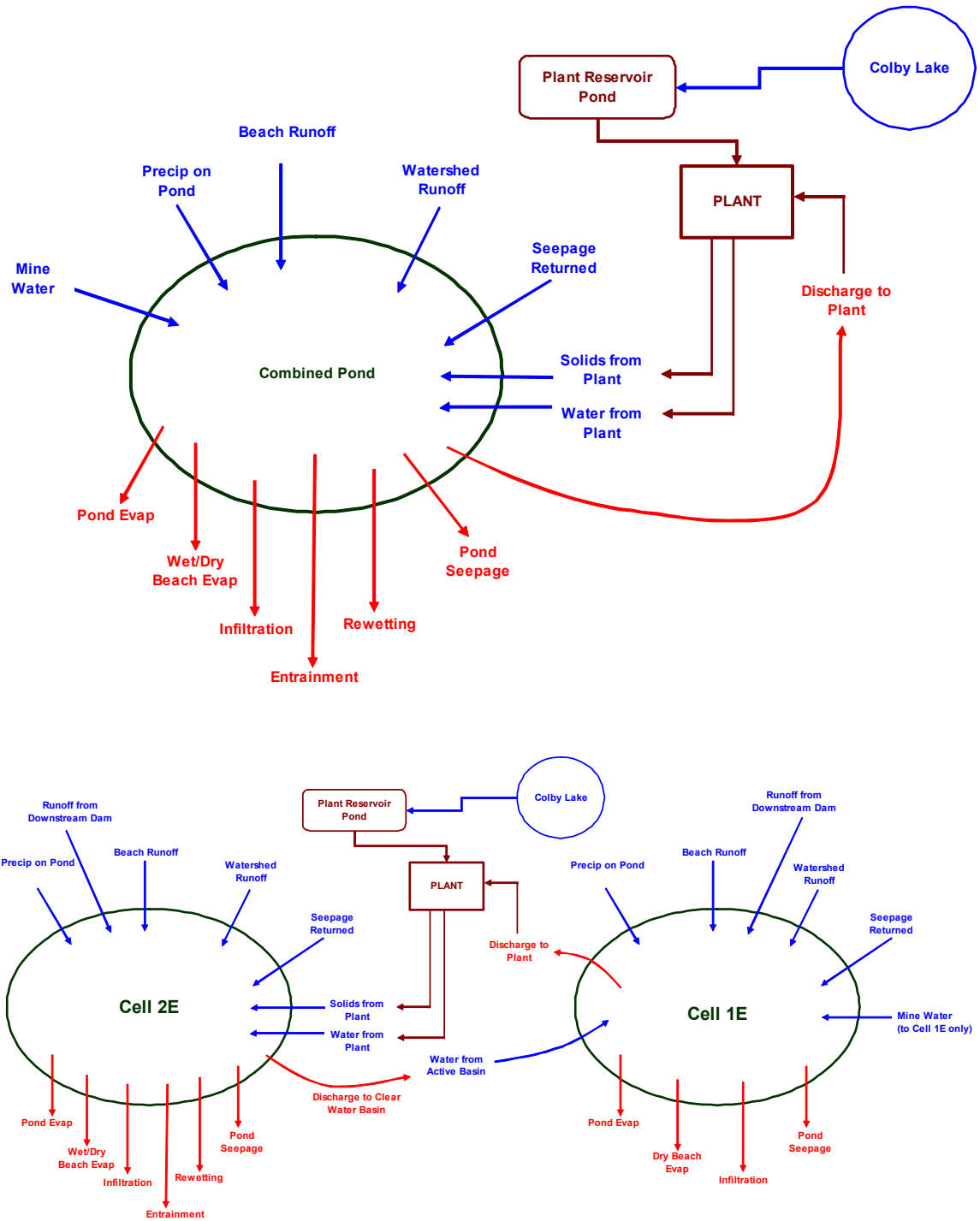
**Figure 7-16: Estimated Sulfate Concentrations in Recovery Barrier Seepage from Cell 1E**

### 7.3 Process Pond Model

#### 7.3.1 Explanation of Modeling Approach

The water chemistry model couples water balance and chemical inputs to the operating tailings basin as described in RS13 (Barr 2007c). The model is calculated on a monthly time step, with the main output being the calculated chemical concentrations in the tailings basin at the end of each month. All calculations are done in Excel spreadsheets.

The tailings basin is subdivided into three separate cells (or basins): 2W, 1E and 2E. Only Cells 1E and 2E receive tailings and process water during operations. The model’s flow components for Cells 1E and 2E are shown in Figure 7-18. The model simulates the effects of depositing tailings in only one cell (2E) for the first eight years (single pond operation) with Cell 1E used as a clear water basin to clarify flows prior to being returned to the process plant. After eight years, Cells 1E and 2E will merge and be operated as single pond.



**Figure 7-17: Water and Load Balance Components for Combined and Two Pond Operations**

The overall flow balance is constrained by the required tailings beach and the associated water volume to maintain the beach. Each month, the net inflow (or outflow) to the basin is calculated such that the desired water volume (and beach) is maintained:

$$Net\ Monthly\ Inflow = \sum Inflows - \sum Outflows = Desired\ Volume\ Change$$

The variable that is changed to maintain the desired volume in each basin is either the reclaim to the flotation plant or the overflow to the inactive basin (Years 1 to 8).

The coupled load balance is represented as follows:

1. Load at the start of the month:

$$Load\ at\ Start\ of\ Month\ (L_1) = Concentration\ at\ Start\ of\ Month \times Volume\ in\ Pond\ at\ Start\ of\ Month$$

2. Load added to pond for each inflow:

$$Total\ Load\ added\ to\ Pond\ (L_2) = \sum [Inflows \times Concentration]$$

3. New concentration in pond assuming no outflows other than evaporation and rewetting:

$$Concentration_{NEW} = \frac{Load\ at\ Start\ of\ Month\ (L_1) + Load\ Added\ to\ Pond\ (L_2)}{Volume\ in\ Pond\ at\ Start\ of\ Month\ (V_1) + \sum Inflows\ (V_2)}$$

4. Load removed from pond at newly calculated concentration:

$$Load\ Removed\ from\ Pond\ (L_3) = \sum [Outflows \times Concentration_{NEW}]$$

5. Concentration at end of month is then the same as above-calculated concentration:

$$Concentration_{END} = \frac{Load\ at\ Start\ of\ Month\ (L_1) + Load\ Added\ (L_2) - Load\ Removed\ (L_3)}{Volume\ in\ Pond\ at\ Start\ of\ Month\ (V_1) + \sum Inflows\ (V_2) - \sum Outflows\ (V_3)}$$

The calculation of concentration assumes the ponds are perfectly mixed and that there is no load in the ponds at the beginning of the model. The model does not currently consider chemical attenuation effects, which could include precipitation of solids due to build-up of load in the pond and sorption effects that could serve to remove trace metal components. The model is therefore conservative from this standpoint.

The water and load balance in the flotation plant is calculated separately. The water inputs include reclaim from the inactive basin and make-up water from Colby Lake. Water from Colby Lake is adjusted in the model to maintain the required inflow to the flotation plant (see below). The balance does not consider the small change in flow and load losses when operating in Concentrate Mode.

The total inflows to and from the plant are set to the same values for the entire operations period, as provided in RS13 (Barr 2006):

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Inflow} &= 1971 \text{ m}^3/\text{hr} \\ \text{Outflow} &= 1986 \text{ m}^3/\text{hr} \end{aligned}$$

The plant water balance is represented by:

$$\sum \text{Inflows} = \sum \text{Outflows}$$

The slightly higher water outflow from the plant is balanced by adding a small volume of water to the inputs so that the inflow is equal to the outflow. No load is associated with this inflow.

The load to the plant is calculated by combining the water inflows and associated chemical concentrations, along with the loads due to ore and reagents:

$$\text{Total Load Added to Plant} = \sum [\text{Inflows} \times \text{Concentration}] + \text{Ore Load} + \text{Reagent Load}$$

The concentration of the plant water at the end of the month is calculated as follows (where the outflow is the value listed above):

$$\text{Concentration}_{\text{END}} = \frac{\text{Load Added to Plant}}{\text{Outflow}}$$

This concentration is then used to calculate the load added to the tailings pond from the plant for the following month.

All calculated metal concentrations are indicated as equivalent to “filtered” values. However, some of the parameters for watershed runoff and seepage return are totals as filtered values were not available. Unfiltered or “total” metal concentrations will be higher in the pond waters due to the presence of suspended matter.

### 7.3.2 Inputs to Water Quality Model

#### Solids and Water Balances

The solids and water balance has been calculated separately and are provided in RS13 (Barr 2007c). This calculation considers the operation of the pond, climatic effects and hydrogeological conditions in the vicinity of the pond. The load balance spreadsheet uses the flow and water balance information in RS13 (Barr 2007c) as an input.

#### Inputs to Loading Balance

The following sections describe the inputs to the load balance. Inputs were selected to be conservative so that calculated concentrations in the pond are reasonable worst case.



- Tailings Discharge

For the first month of the model, the tailings discharge load exiting from the flotation plant is calculated by multiplying the outflow from the plant by the concentrations derived from the pilot plant. In subsequent months, the tailings discharge chemistry is calculated from the load added as water passes through the flotation plant, as described in the previous section. The total load to the flotation plant is:

Load Withdrawn from Tailings Pond

+ Load Leached from Ore

+ Load Added by Reagents

+ Load in Colby Lake water

The concentration of the tailings discharge water at the end of the month is calculated by taking this total load and dividing it by the outflow from the plant during the month. This concentration is then equal to the beginning of month concentration for the following month. The load from the tailings discharge to the tailings pond is calculated by multiplying the beginning of month concentration of the plant water and the flow from the plant during the month.

- Ore Leaching

The contribution from ore as it is processed is expected to include dissolution of oxidation products and direct leaching of ore in the process by reaction of the sulfide minerals with the process waters. The latter factor cannot be readily quantified. The pilot plant testing (RS32, Barr 2006a) was performed on a core composite that had been exposed in some cases for several years, therefore, the pilot plant water chemistry data reflected the combination of both dissolution of oxidation products and reaction during processing. The approach taken to include the effect of ore leaching was therefore to calculate leached load based on weathering prior to arrival at the flotation plant (as described below) and compare this to the load contributed by ore leaching in the pilot plant. The calculation was performed using sulfate because this is expected to be chemically conserved in the process.

Because the calculated effect of leaching of oxidation products was more than the measured contribution from ore leaching in the pilot plant, the calculation proceeded using the calculated leaching effect.

The load leached from the ore was calculated using humidity cell results for the three ore samples (RS42, SRK 2007b). This load was calculated using the following:

$$\text{Load} = \text{Maximum Average Rate of Leaching (mg/tonne/month)} \times \\ \text{Temperature Factor (unitless)} \times$$

Ore Production (tonnes/month) x  
 Particle Size Factor (unitless) x  
 Exposure Period (months) x  
 (1 - Leaching Factor) (unitless)

The maximum average leaching rate was calculated based on the period of testing equivalent to the exposure factor. Tabulated rates used in the calculation are provided in Table 7-18. Conservatively, the input used to the calculations was the maximum of the three averages.

The temperature factor accounts for the lower overall average temperatures at the site compared to laboratory temperatures, and the approximate reduction in oxidation rates indicated by the Arrhenius Equation. The factor used was 0.3.

**Table 7-18: Ore Weathering Rates**

Ore Composite	Units	P1	P2	P3	Maximum
Acidity	mg/kg/week	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3
Alkalinity	mg CaCO <sub>3</sub> /kg/week	5.5	5	8.5	8.5
Hardness	mg CaCO <sub>3</sub> /kg/week	26	19	23	26
F	mg/kg/week	0.062	0.024	0.026	0.062
Cl	mg/kg/week	0.11	0.1	0.11	0.11
SO <sub>4</sub>	mg/kg/week	24	16	17	24
Al	mg/kg/week	0.019	0.013	0.025	0.025
Sb	mg/kg/week	0.0027	0.0027	0.0024	0.0027
As	mg/kg/week	0.0017	0.00091	0.00074	0.0017
Ba	mg/kg/week	0.0051	0.0037	0.0053	0.0053
Be	mg/kg/week	0.000095	0.000095	0.0001	0.0001
B	mg/kg/week	0.0065	0.0091	0.014	0.014
Cd	mg/kg/week	0.000019	0.000019	0.000021	0.000021
Ca	mg/kg/week	8.2	5.1	6.4	8.2
Cr	mg/kg/week	0.000095	0.000095	0.0001	0.0001
Co	mg/kg/week	0.00029	0.00022	0.00045	0.00045
Cu	mg/kg/week	0.002	0.0017	0.0017	0.002
Fe	mg/kg/week	0.0053	0.0067	0.0055	0.0067
Pb	mg/kg/week	0.000024	0.000024	0.000026	0.000026
Mg	mg/kg/week	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.6
Mn	mg/kg/week	0.0069	0.0042	0.0064	0.0069
Mo	mg/kg/week	0.000024	0.000024	0.000026	0.000026
Ni	mg/kg/week	0.0044	0.0042	0.011	0.011
Se	mg/kg/week	0.000095	0.000095	0.0001	0.0001
Ag	mg/kg/week	0.000024	0.000024	0.000026	0.000026
Zn	mg/kg/week	0.0006	0.00048	0.00051	0.0006

Ore production is indicated by the mine plan described in RS18 (PolyMet 2006e).

The particle size factor accounts for the difference in particle size of ore prior to crushing in the plant compared to the standard particle size of crushed ore in the humidity cell test. The factor used was 0.2. This indicates the average weathering and oxidation rate of ore at the site can be represented by a rate that is 20% of the laboratory measured rate.

The exposure period is the time the ore is exposed to weathering prior to being processed. This period starts when the ore is first exposed by removal of adjacent rock. This period was set as 6 months and was estimated by PolyMet based on the mine plan. This reflects the expected maximum time that ore will be exposed in the walls prior to being blasted and trucked to the rail transfer hopper. Time spent in the rail transfer hopper is relatively short.

The leaching factor accounts for rinsing of soluble load that will occur as rock is exposed to infiltration in the pit walls and rail transfer hopper over a 6 month time period. The factor was set as 0.5. This indicates that 50% of load will be leached and report to the pit or rail transfer hopper water collection system whereas the balance will remain to contribute to the tailings pond water. These loads are included in the water quality predictions provided elsewhere for these sources RS31 – Pit Water Quality (SRK 2007c), RS42 – Waste Rock Water Quality (SRK 2007b).

The effect of dissolution of explosives residues was based on the explosives recipe provided in the Mine Plan (RS18, PolyMet 2006). The overall mixture of emulsion, oxidizer and ANFO (ammonium nitrate and fuel oil) will contain 67% ammonium nitrate. Explosive use will be 0.33 lbs/ton, or 3720 lbs/blast hole. PolyMet have estimated that explosives losses will occur mainly from spillage at the point of loading the blast holes, and that the estimated spillage is 2 lbs/hole, or 0.05% of total explosives use. For safety reasons, PolyMet is committed to re-firing or explosives recovery for blast holes that do not detonate and therefore losses from this source were assumed to be negligible.

Contribution from explosives residues was calculated by assuming that all residues will be leached from the rock as it passes through the processing plant. In reality, some portion of the residues will be leached in the ore stockpile.

- Reagent Contribution

The only reagent that is expected to contribute to metal and sulfate concentrations is copper sulfate. The process will involve addition of 55 g/t copper sulfate pentahydrate ( $\text{CuSO}_4 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ). Because the purpose of addition of copper sulfate is to activate pyrrhotite and improve flotation by reaction of copper with the pyrrhotite surfaces, only the sulfate portion was added to the load contributed by the flotation plant. The Pilot Plant test confirmed that this was an appropriate assumption. The pilot plant showed that copper load was removed from the process waters as they were re-cycled through the plant (RS29T, Barr 2007b).

○ Colby Lake Water

The load added by Colby Lake is included based on the flow and concentrations. Concentrations used in the calculation are shown in Table 7-19. Data were not available for some parameters. If data were found for watershed runoff, these were applied to Colby Lake. In the absence of watershed runoff data, the seepage data were used. Few analytical results were available for nitrogen forms and low level mercury data were not available. Concentrations of nitrogen forms were entered as 0.1 mg/L.

**Table 7-19: Averages for Colby Lake, Watershed Runoff and Seepage Pumpback Water Chemistry**

Parameter	Unit	Watershed Runoff	Colby Lake
Alkalinity	mg/L as CaCO3	290	36
Cl	mg/L	3.3	6.1
F	mg/L	0.84	0.26
Hardness	mg/L as CaCO3	340	91
SO4	mg/L	33	53
Al	mg/L	-	0.31
Sb	mg/L	-	-
As	mg/L	-	0.0014
Ba	mg/L	-	-
Be	mg/L	-	-
B	mg/L	0.14	-
Cd	mg/L	-	0.000054
Ca	mg/L	40	23
Cr	mg/L	-	-
Co	mg/L	0.0013	0.00051
Cu	mg/L	0.0022	0.0048
Fe	mg/L	0.1	0.84
Pb	mg/L	-	0.00049
Mg	mg/L	52	8.3
Mn	mg/L	0.9	-
Hg	mg/L	0.0002	0.0002
Ni	mg/L	0.0026	0.0028
K	mg/L	3.3	1.7
Se	mg/L	-	0.0009
Ag	mg/L	-	-
Na	mg/L	11	6.3
Tl	mg/L	-	-
Zn	mg/L	-	0.0069
TDS	mg/L	440	130

Notes:

“-“ indicates insufficient data or not analyzed. In calculations, concentrations were assumed to be zero.

- Precipitation

Precipitation incident on the tailings basin will fall on open water or bare tailings. Water falling on open water is assumed to be pure H<sub>2</sub>O.

Water falling on exposed tailing beaches can be expected to dissolve soluble products of weathering and oxidation. Tailings particle sizes are expected to vary from coarse near the dams to fine near the pond due to particle size segregation as the tailings flow from the discharge point. Conservatively, the weathering rate applied to the beaches was calculated based on the maximum rates observed in testwork on the three tailings size fractions. The contribution of tailings weathering is a function of the exposed area of tailings. To estimate this affect for the short term when tailings will only briefly be exposed and wet due to placement, laboratory-measured humidity cell rates were expressed as mg/m<sup>2</sup>/month, where m<sup>2</sup> reflects the aerial exposure of tailings and the load contribution was calculated using the area of exposed tailings as calculated in the water balance.

The area-based rates used in the calculation are shown in Table 7-20. These rates are based on the first six months of the testing and do not include the effects of accelerated nickel and cobalt leaching because there is an operational commitment to ensure that tailings are not exposed for more than six months. Because the rates are based on laboratory experiments, the six month period is conservative because weathering rates will be lower under site conditions.

- Watershed Runoff from Adjacent Areas

The chemistry of water entering the pond as runoff from adjacent areas was based on data for sampling location WS009 reported in RS64 (Barr 2006d, Table 4) (Table 7-19). The input values used were averages because these are measured rather than predicted values. As shown, data were not available for a number of parameters. If data were available for Colby Lake, those values were used. If no data were available for Colby Lake, the values shown for groundwater were used in the prediction. Few analytical results were available for nitrogen forms and low level mercury data were not available. Concentrations of nitrogen forms were entered as 0.1 mg/L.

- Seepage Return

The calculation of the chemistry of seepage returned to the impoundment from the horizontal drains is provided in Section 7.2.8.

- Make-up Water

Make-up water will originate from the Waste Water Treatment Facility (WWTF). The derivation of this water chemistry is provided in RS29T (Barr 2007b). Concentrations are provided in Table 7-21.

**Table 7-20: Tailings Weathering Rates**

Parameter	Unit	Maximum Average Rates		Maximum Rate Used in Calculations
		Coarse Tailings	Fine Tailings	
Alkalinity	mg as CaCO <sub>3</sub> /m <sup>2</sup> /month	2400	2500	2500
Cl	mg/m <sup>2</sup> /month	26	25	26
F	mg/m <sup>2</sup> /month	2.9	3.0	3.0
Hardness	mg as CaCO <sub>3</sub> /m <sup>2</sup> /month	3100	3500	3500
SO <sub>4</sub>	mg/m <sup>2</sup> /month	1000	1600	1600
Al	mg/m <sup>2</sup> /month	7.1	7.5	7.5
Sb	mg/m <sup>2</sup> /month	0.28	0.25	0.28
As	mg/m <sup>2</sup> /month	2	0.096	2
Ba	mg/m <sup>2</sup> /month	0.12	0.14	0.14
Be	mg/m <sup>2</sup> /month	0.012	0.012	0.012
B	mg/m <sup>2</sup> /month	2.1	1.8	2.1
Cd	mg/m <sup>2</sup> /month	0.0024	0.0024	0.0024
Ca	mg/m <sup>2</sup> /month	940	1100	1100
Cr	mg/m <sup>2</sup> /month	0.016	0.018	0.018
Co	mg/m <sup>2</sup> /month	0.009	0.011	0.011
Cu	mg/m <sup>2</sup> /month	0.23	0.17	0.23
Fe	mg/m <sup>2</sup> /month	1.2	2.0	2.0
Pb	mg/m <sup>2</sup> /month	0.012	0.0094	0.012
Mg	mg/m <sup>2</sup> /month	210	190	210
Mn	mg/m <sup>2</sup> /month	0.71	0.8	0.8
Hg	mg/m <sup>2</sup> /month	0.0013	0.0012	0.0013
Mo	mg/m <sup>2</sup> /month	0.066	0.053	0.066
Ni	mg/m <sup>2</sup> /month	0.16	0.15	0.16
K	mg/m <sup>2</sup> /month	230	240	240
Se	mg/m <sup>2</sup> /month	0.014	0.013	0.014
Ag	mg/m <sup>2</sup> /month	0.003	0.003	0.003
Na	mg/m <sup>2</sup> /month	75	67	75
Tl	mg/m <sup>2</sup> /month	0.0016	0.0012	0.0016
Zn	mg/m <sup>2</sup> /month	0.11	0.11	0.11

**Table 7-21: Make-Up Water Chemistry from Waste Water Treatment Facility**

Parameter	units	Year 1	Year 5	Year 10	Year 15	Year 20
Flow	gpm	674	1313	1378	875	1159
Hardness	mg/L	97	255	468	895	443
F	mg/L	0.29	0.39	0.86	1.83	1.60
Cl	mg/L	1.60	4.61	4.77	3.09	2.27
SO <sub>4</sub>	mg/L	121	243	258	338	240
Al	mg/L	0.010	0.036	0.08	0.14	0.067
As	mg/L	0.004	0.008	0.008	0.020	0.012
Ba	mg/L	0.023	0.037	0.039	0.068	0.045
Be	mg/L	0.00029	0.00033	0.00047	0.00060	0.00041
B	mg/L	0.07	0.14	0.15	0.23	0.17
Cd	mg/L	0.0011	0.0010	0.0017	0.0023	0.0011
Ca	mg/L	150	150	150	150	150
Cr	mg/L	0.00062	0.0009	0.0010	0.0011	0.0011
Co	mg/L	0.00045	0.00121	0.0048	0.0092	0.0045
Cu	mg/L	0.00052	0.00113	0.0163	0.043	0.040
Fe	mg/L	0.046	0.086	0.080	0.034	0.027
Pb	mg/L	0.0015	0.0062	0.0069	0.013	0.008
Mg	mg/L	0.52	1.58	4.15	7.41	3.46
Mn	mg/L	0.0022	0.0051	0.0079	0.014	0.0086
Hg	mg/L	5.0x10 <sup>-6</sup>	5.5 x10 <sup>-6</sup>	6.4 x10 <sup>-6</sup>	1.1 x10 <sup>-5</sup>	7.7 x10 <sup>-6</sup>
Mo	mg/L	0.0020	0.0036	0.0038	0.0036	0.0043
Ni	mg/L	0.0065	0.0126	0.039	0.076	0.042
P	mg/L	0.0072	0.012	0.012	0.025	0.014
K	mg/L	3.77	6.54	6.24	12.6	7.7
Se	mg/L	0.0012	0.0017	0.0018	0.0020	0.0020
Si	mg/L	0.59	0.84	0.59	1.45	0.92
Ag	mg/L	0.00043	0.00072	0.00076	0.00071	0.00086
Na	mg/L	14.8	58.3	44.0	117	72
Tl	mg/L	0.00070	0.0012	0.0013	0.00094	0.0014
Zn	mg/L	0.036	0.13	0.21	0.32	0.16
NO <sub>3</sub>	mg/L	0.051	0.13	0.13	0.023	0.012
NH <sub>4</sub>	mg/L	0.051	0.13	0.13	0.023	0.012

**Loading Balance Outputs**

The majority of water outputs (return to flotation plant, entrainment in tailings interstices, infiltration and loss through seepage) are assigned the calculated chemistry of the pond. The exceptions are evaporation (no load assigned) and beach wetting (assigned flotation plant water chemistry).

### 7.3.3 Results

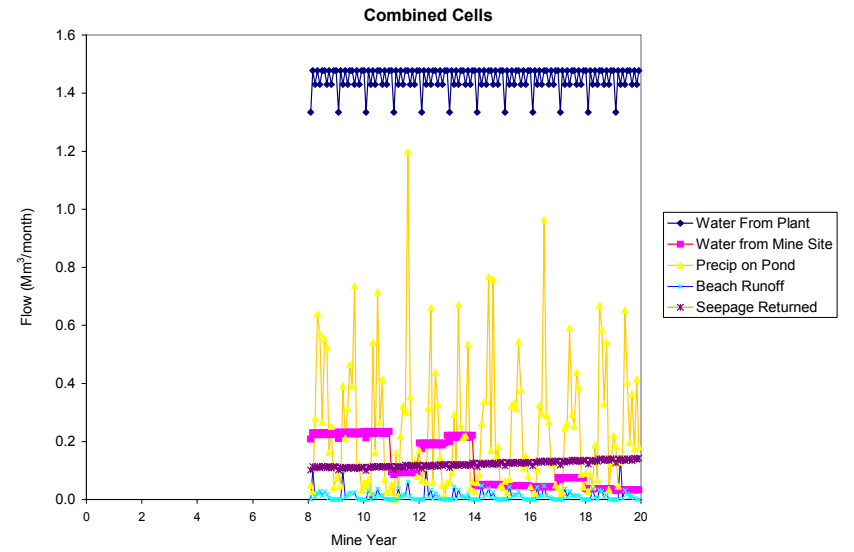
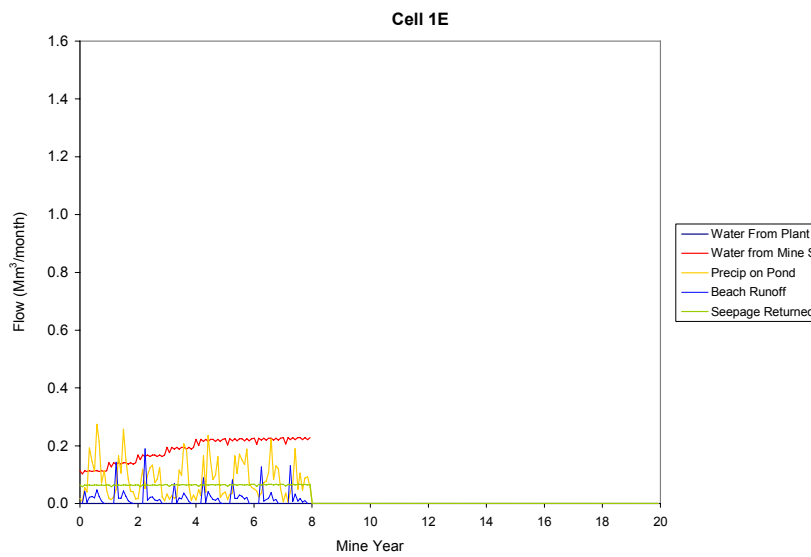
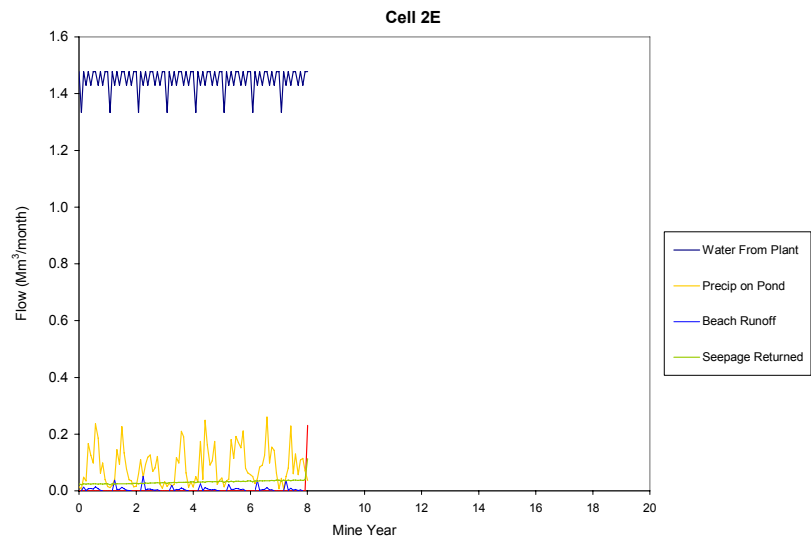
#### Water Chemistry Prediction as a Function of Time

The water balance is described in RS13 (Barr 2007c). Flows to both cells are shown in Figure 7-19. The process plant provides the majority of water to both ponds and provides a constant loading resulting mainly from leaching of ore as it is processed but also Colby Lake water. The next largest sources of water are the treated water from the mine area and direct precipitation. The volume of water from the mine site reflects both increases in the footprint of disturbed area at the mine site (initial flow increases), and decreases in flow due to completion of mining in the East Pit, use of West Pit water to fill the East Pit and decrease in requirement for treatment due to reclamation. Seepage pumpback and precipitation on the tailings beaches are lesser sources of flow.

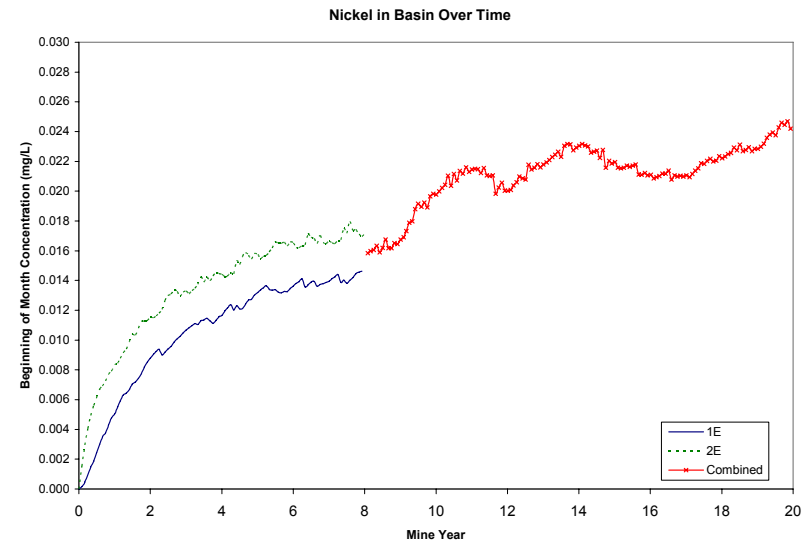
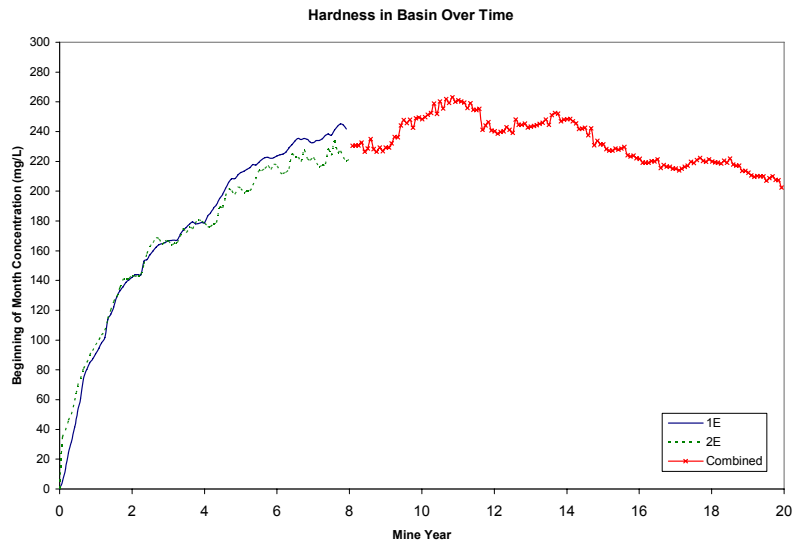
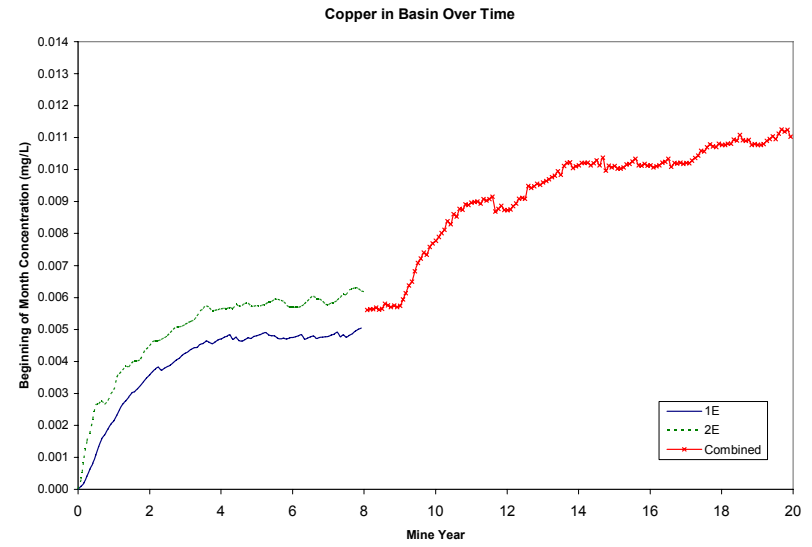
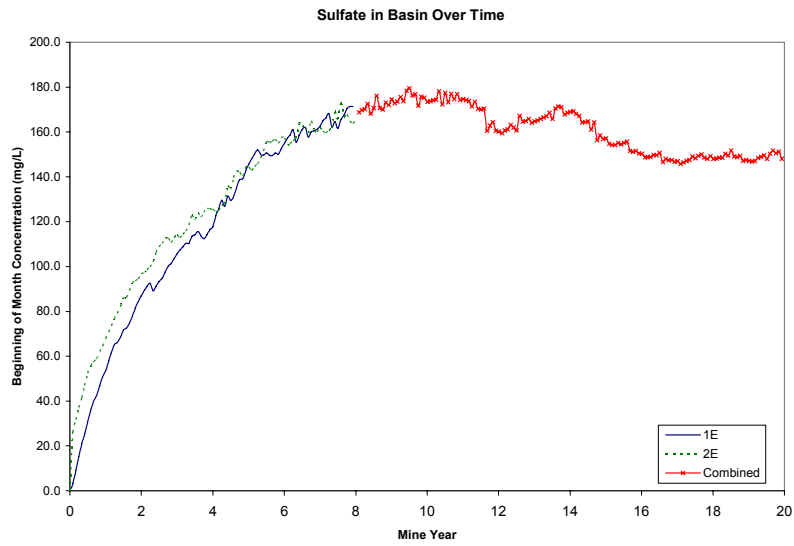
Predicted concentrations for sulfate, hardness, copper and nickel are shown in Figure 7-19. Listings for all parameters for which water quality standards are provided in Appendix D.5. The water quality standards are applicable in the receiving waters. During permitting, water quality discharge limits are developed to maintain the standards. Because the point of compliance is typically at a facility boundary, allowance can be made for mixing zones and site specific standards can be developed, a conservative assumption is that the water discharge limits will be no less than the water quality standard. PolyMet is not proposing a discharge but the water quality standards are used as water quality objectives for the project.

The predicted trend is for concentrations to sharply increase. The initial increase results from assuming that initial pond waters are very dilute. As concentrations increase, loss of water from the system (primarily by entrainment in the tailings pores) also removes load which balances the load added to the pond. The long term trends are different for each parameter and reflect different inputs as described in the following sections.





**Figure 7-18: Flow Sources to Tailings Cells.**



**Figure 7-19: Predicted Sulfate, Hardness, Copper and Nickel in Tailings Ponds**

The sulfate trend shows concentrations reaching a maximum of 180 mg/L in the combined pond in year 10 followed by a general decrease and then stabilization at about 150 mg/L. The main sources of added sulfate discharging to the pond are the WWTF flow which varies from 121 mg/L (Years 1 to 4) to 338 mg/L (Years 15 to 19), and seepage pumpback from the 2E horizontal drains (peaking over 300 mg/L during the operational period). The 1E horizontal drains do not show peak sulfate until after Year 20. Recirculation of water through the plant and addition of load by ore leaching results in accumulation of load. The hardness trend (i.e. calcium and magnesium) is similar to sulfate for the same reasons.

The copper trend was different from sulfate. Copper trended upward reaching maximum concentrations of 0.011 mg/L. Initial loadings to the pond are low and the main factor causing the increase is accumulation of load due to re-circulation through the mill. The increase in concentrations that occur in about Year 9 is due to a predicted increase in copper concentrations in WWTF effluent (from 0.001 mg/L to 0.016 mg/L). Copper loading from the Cell 2E horizontal drains also increases at about the same time. Copper concentrations are predicted to be below the hardness based water quality standard.

Likewise most of the initial accumulation of nickel load can be accounted for by re-circulation of water through the plant. Contributions from ore leaching and discharge from the WWTF are similar. The increase in nickel concentrations at Year 10 is due to increase in nickel in the WWTF discharge (from 0.01 mg/L to 0.04 mg/L in Year 15). Also, later in operations, nickel loading from Cell 1E and 2E horizontal drains becomes important. Nickel concentrations are predicted to be below the hardness based water quality standard. Cobalt (not shown) has a comparable trend to nickel and maximum predicted concentrations of 0.002 mg/L are expected to be below the water quality standard of 0.005 mg/L.

Overall predictions indicate that the tailings pond water can meet water quality objectives for most parameters by controlling the chemistry of WWTF effluent. Parameters for which water quality objectives are predicted to be exceeded are manganese, silver and thallium. The predictions for manganese are driven by naturally elevated concentrations in natural concentrations in surface water (Table 7-19) and groundwater (Table 4-1). Thallium and silver predictions are affected by the use of analytical detection limits above (thallium) or at (silver) their respective standards for some chemical balance inputs.

Mercury concentrations were not predicted for the pond due to the lack of low level analyses for several sources. Contact with tailings in the plant is expected to result in control of mercury concentrations in the pond. Testwork performed for RS54 showed that mercury concentrations in contact with tailings are between 2 and 5 ng/L. Likewise, NTS (2006) showed that contact with regional rain water containing 10 ng/L resulted in a similar range of concentrations. Pond concentrations are expected to be in the same range or less.

### Effect of Lined vs. Un-Lined Disposal Basins

The Detailed Project Description assumes the basins will be constructed without liners. The effect of liners was not considered.

### Sensitivity Analysis

To assess the sensitivity of the predictions for process water in the tailings ponds, the proportion of loadings from each source Year 8 (last year of single pond deposition) and Year 20 (last year of operation) was evaluated (Table 7-22).

For sulfate, the largest single source in Year 8 is the mine site water (40%), following by comparable loads from ore leaching, the use of copper sulfate in the process, make-up water from Colby Lake and total seepage collection. Colby Lake is a relatively large flow at low concentration. Toward the end of the operating period, reduced flow from the ine site (due to reclamation efforts and use of treated water to flood the West Pit) reduces the contribution from this source and total seepage becomes the main source (43%). Make-up water from Colby Lake continues to contribute significantly in Year 20 (21%).

The pattern of increasing contribution from seepage return is apparent for the three metals shown. In Year 20, the total loading from seepage is 60%, 51% and 59% for cobalt, copper and nickel, respectively. At the same time, the contribution from the mine site decreases to become insignificant at Year 20. The contribution from other sources varies by parameter. For cobalt, 40% of load in Year 8 comes from Colby Lake make-up and watershed runoff. For copper, Colby Lake and watershed runoff account for 55% of the load. For nickel, ore leaching is the dominant load in Year 8 (60%), and is second to seepage return in Year 20 (32% compared to 59%).

**Table 7-22: Proportion of Loads by Source Contributing to the Process Water in the Tailings Pond**

Year	Ore	Reagent	1E Seepage	2E Seepage	Colby Lake	Watershed Runoff	Tailings Beaches	Mine Site
<b>SO<sub>4</sub></b>								
8	0.12	0.14	0.07	0.05	0.17	0.05	0.01	0.40
20	0.13	0.14	0.35	0.08	0.21	0.00	0.02	0.06
<b>Co</b>								
8	0.26	0.00	0.07	0.04	0.18	0.22	0.00	0.23
20	0.19	0.00	0.52	0.08	0.16	0.01	0.01	0.03
<b>Cu</b>								
8	0.30	0.00	0.06	0.02	0.45	0.10	0.02	0.05
20	0.16	0.00	0.43	0.07	0.30	0.00	0.04	0.00
<b>Ni</b>								
8	0.60	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.10	0.04	0.01	0.23
20	0.32	0.00	0.53	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.01	0.02

This review indicates that reagent contributions and runoff from tailings beaches are relatively small loading sources for metals. Potentially the more significant sources in terms of loading are ore, tailings seepage collected in horizontal drains, Colby Lake and mine site water. Colby Lake is more a source of dilution but it affects the base level available to assimilate the load contributed by other sources.

The ore term is “worst” case because it is based on the highest rate of ore leaching observed in testwork. Because the samples under test had been oxidized in core boxes longer than will be exposed in the mine prior to mining, the leaching rates indicated by the tests are also likely to be worse than would naturally be observed.

The seepage terms contain several conservative factors, some of which may over-state leaching from the tailings seepage source. These include:

- The calculation of oxidation profile development assumed that coarse tailings are uniformly of the same particle size. No allowance for fine and coarse layers was included which would increase moisture content and reduce oxygen penetration.
- Long term (decades) rates of metal leaching were based on metal leaching effects observed in testwork which are known to be short-lived (years).
- No allowance for attenuation of metals within the NorthMet Project tailings deposit or in the materials below the tailings was included.
- Colby Lake is a significant source but its loading contribution is well-defined. The chemistry of the lake has been measured and the volume of make-up water is defined by the metallurgical process.

The contribution from the mine site is influenced by prediction of the water quality from the waste rock stockpiles and mine pits, and the ability of the water treatment process to achieve the concentrations used to predict process pond water quality. As discussed in RS42 (SRK 2007b) and RS31 (SRK 2007c), the waste rock and open pit predictions are based mainly on the conservative use of 95<sup>th</sup> percentile weathering rates and consequently are considered “reasonable worst case”. Furthermore, water treatment studies are based on known and well demonstrated technology.

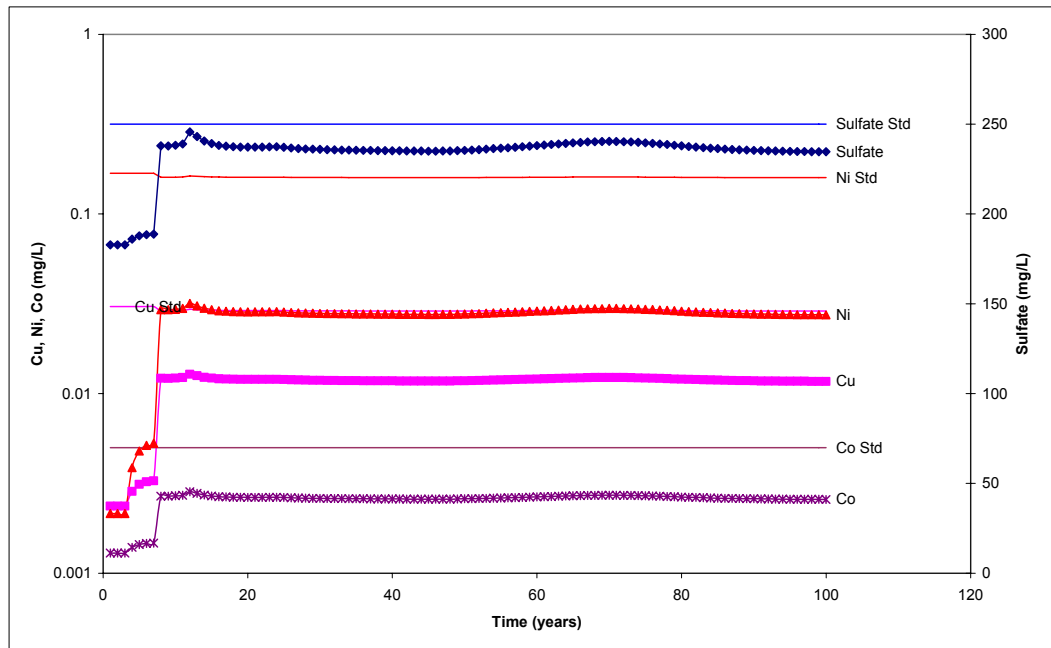
In conclusion, the predictions are expected to be sensitive mainly to the seepage return term and water from the mine site but both sources were estimated using methods that were reasonable worst case for loadings. Actual loadings are expected to be lower than calculated.

## 7.4 Seepage to Groundwater

The final step in the water quality prediction is for all uncollected seepage flowing north and northwest into groundwater toward the Embarrass River. This uncollected seepage water is predicted to not be intercepted by the Cell 2E horizontal drains or the other seepage collection systems. For Years 1 to 8, this reflects the operation of Cell 2E for tailings disposal and Cell 1E as the clear water

pond. Following Year 8, the seepage originates from the combined pond and the seepage chemistry reflects the influence of tailings deposition occurring in the original Cell 2E and Cell 1E. The uncollected seepage and groundwater that flows beneath the tailings facility are only to the north and northwest.

Time profiles for the estimated sulfate, copper and nickel, and cobalt concentrations in seepage to groundwater are shown in Figure 7-20. As shown, the seepage water quality is expected to vary little over time. The seepage water quality is expected to mainly be dominated by the pond water quality. All concentrations are predicted to be below water quality standards with the exception of manganese, silver and thallium, for the reasons discussed previously.



**Figure 7-20: Estimated Sulfate, Cobalt, Copper and Nickel Concentrations in Seepage to Groundwater**

## 8 Conclusions

The following conclusions have been reached based on historical testwork completed by the MDNR and PolyMet's recent project-specific characterization of tailings:

- Pilot plant testwork showed that the proposed flotation process can produce tailings containing much less than 0.2% sulfur. This level of sulfur can be achieved using copper sulfate to improve flotation of pyrrhotite.
- Tailings from the NorthMet Project containing negligible carbonate which is consistent with the origin of the mineral deposit.
- Four years of testwork on tailings containing 0.2% sulfur from the Babbitt Deposit produced by Cominco Ltd. did not result in acidic leachate despite depletion of over 50% of sulfur.
- The explanation for the lack of acidic leachate is that alkalinity produced by weathering of silicates exceeds the acidity produced by oxidation of sulfides.
- Geochemical predictions supported by the MDNR's 18 years of testwork on waste rock samples discussed in RS42 shows that at the sulfur concentrations expected in the NorthMet tailings, alkalinity produced by weathering of silicates will always exceed acid produced by oxidation of sulfides.
- Small decreases in pH near 7 appear to cause short term (several months) peaks in nickel and cobalt leaching possibly due to dissolution of silicate weathering products. This effect has been demonstrated by MDNR testwork conditions that artificially depressed pH in the tailings, and PolyMet testwork on coarse (>200 mesh) tailings samples.
- Provided that sulfur concentration in tailings produced using copper sulfate to enhance flotation of pyrrhotite remain below 0.2%, tailings pHs are expected to remain above pH 5.5.
- Column testwork showed that the LTVSMC taconite tailings are more leachable in terms of major ion chemistry than the PolyMet tailings. PolyMet tailings are expected to leach more nickel than the LTVSMC tailings but the LTVSMC removed nickel from the NorthMet tailing water.
- Predictions of tailings seepage chemistry show that water chemistry collected in the horizontal drains will exceed water quality standards for some parameters.
- Water collected at Cell 1E seepage recovery barrier will only exceed the sulfate standard and marginally the cobalt standard. The predictions did not consider metal attenuation and are based on worst case assumptions, therefore actual exceedances for cobalt are not expected.
- A mass balance model for the water in the operational tailings impoundment showed that concentrations should be below water quality standards for most parameters. Silver and

thallium could not be reliably predicted because analytical detection limits for some inputs were above the standards. Manganese exceeds its standard due to naturally elevated concentrations in surface water and groundwater.

- All uncollected seepage from the tailings basin will flow with groundwater to north and northwest toward the Embarrass River. Overall, it is predicted that this water will not exceed water quality standards except for manganese, silver and thallium for the reasons indicated previously.



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This report, **1UP005.001 – RS54/RS46 – Waste Water Modelling – Tailings, NorthMet Project - DRAFT**, was prepared by SRK Consulting (Canada) Inc.

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**Appendix A**  
**LTVMSC Tailings Drilling Program**

## Memo

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<b>To:</b>	Jennifer Engstrom, MDNR	<b>Date:</b>	September 23, 2005
<b>cc:</b>	Jim Scott, PolyMet John Borovsky, Barr	<b>From:</b>	Stephen Day
<b>Subject:</b>	Drilling Program LTVSMC Tailings Area	<b>Project #:</b>	1UP005.001

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Jennifer

As a follow-up to our meeting on September 14, 2005, PolyMet, SRK and MDNR have designed a program to obtain initial samples for characterization of LTVSMC tailings. These data are needed to design the laboratory column testing on the interaction of NorthMet Project tailings water with the LTVSMC tailings. This memorandum describes the program.

### 1 Background and Program Design

Review of the history of deposition at the tailings area indicates that the tailings are a result of processing ore feed from several pits and working faces in those pits. The ore was blended by truck delivery to loading pockets and then train delivery to crusher. Once in the plant ore was further blended in the coarse ore bins by a coarse ore tripper which continuously spread coarse ore across 7 fine crushing lines and in the fine ore bins by a fine ore tripper which continuously spread fine ore across 34 mill lines. The fine ore was then processed through 34 mill lines in parallel. The tailings are a recombination from the 34 mill lines pumped to the basin and discharged at many spigots at the periphery of the basin. The tailings were deposited over many years as many layers in the basin.

Since deposition occurred at the periphery, tailings near the margins are likely to be coarse whereas slimes tailings in the center of the impoundment will be finer. Based on this distribution, the preferential pathway for groundwater flow from the impoundment will be through the dam tailings along the beaches. This zone will likely have the higher groundwater velocities, shorter flow path and smaller contact area for attenuation reactions. Actual flow paths will depend on internal layering in the tailings, and the design and operating plan for management of NorthMet Project Tailings. Overall, material in the beaches represents the least favourable conditions for attenuation reactions.

Based on this history and conceptual flow model, a few deep holes in the dam and extending to the slimes area should provide an initial indication of the physical, chemical and mineralogical variations due to historical deposition and particle size segregation.

PolyMet is not aware of any existing characterization data that will allow the location of the proposed holes to be specifically selected to capture known variability. Therefore, a line of holes will be drilled perpendicular to the dam where access is favourable and safe. Once a tailings basin construction and operating plan has been finalized, submitted and approved, additional drilling can be defined to more fully characterize the variability in the basin.

## 2 Field Program

PolyMet will mobilize a geoprobe to the site. This rig advances a 2” core barrel producing continuous solid core for logging and sampling. The approximate proposed drilling locations are shown in Figure 1<sup>1</sup>.

One hole will be drilled in the dam area of Cell 2E (Figure 1) where flow from the disposal area will be focussed and where tailings are expected to be coarse. Five additional holes will be drilled perpendicular to this location extending into the slimes area. If practical all holes will be advanced to the foundation. The penetration depth of the geoprobe is approximately 80’. As indicated above, actual locations will be selected based on access and safety considerations in the field.

During drilling, core will be logged for visual characteristics including colour, particle size, moisture content, odor, reaction with dilute hydrochloric acid and magnetism. Sampling intervals will be defined to characterize relatively homogenous layers expected to be indicated primarily by particle size and possibly colour, or zones of finely interbedded coarser and fine layers. Individual sampling intervals will likely be no thinner than 3’ unless field data indicate a need for narrower intervals.

## 3 Analysis

Core intervals will be selected based on review of core logs and analyzed as follows:

- Physical parameters (particle size, moisture, relative density)
- Chemical parameters (total oxides, trace elements).
- Mineralogy. XRD will be used to provide screening level results to select suitable samples for column testing. Detailed optical and sub-optical mineralogical analyses of samples used in column testing, including variation in composition as a function of particle size will be completed to assist with interpretation of results.

## 4 Application of Characterization Data to Column Test Design

Field observations and chemical analyses will be used to design column tests to evaluate the interaction of NorthMet Project tailings water with the LTVSMC tailings. The column tests could use a few (two to three) composites of the LTVSMC beach tailings. The composites will be prepared to represent a range of conditions that could influence interactions such as mineralogical differences (inferred from chemical analyses and colour) and particle size. A detailed program will be developed by PolyMet, SRK and MDNR prior to initiation.

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<sup>1</sup> Note that the tailings disposal concept involves use of Cell 2W for disposal of hydrometallurgical wastes in lined cells and use of basins 1E and 2E for disposal of flotation tailings.



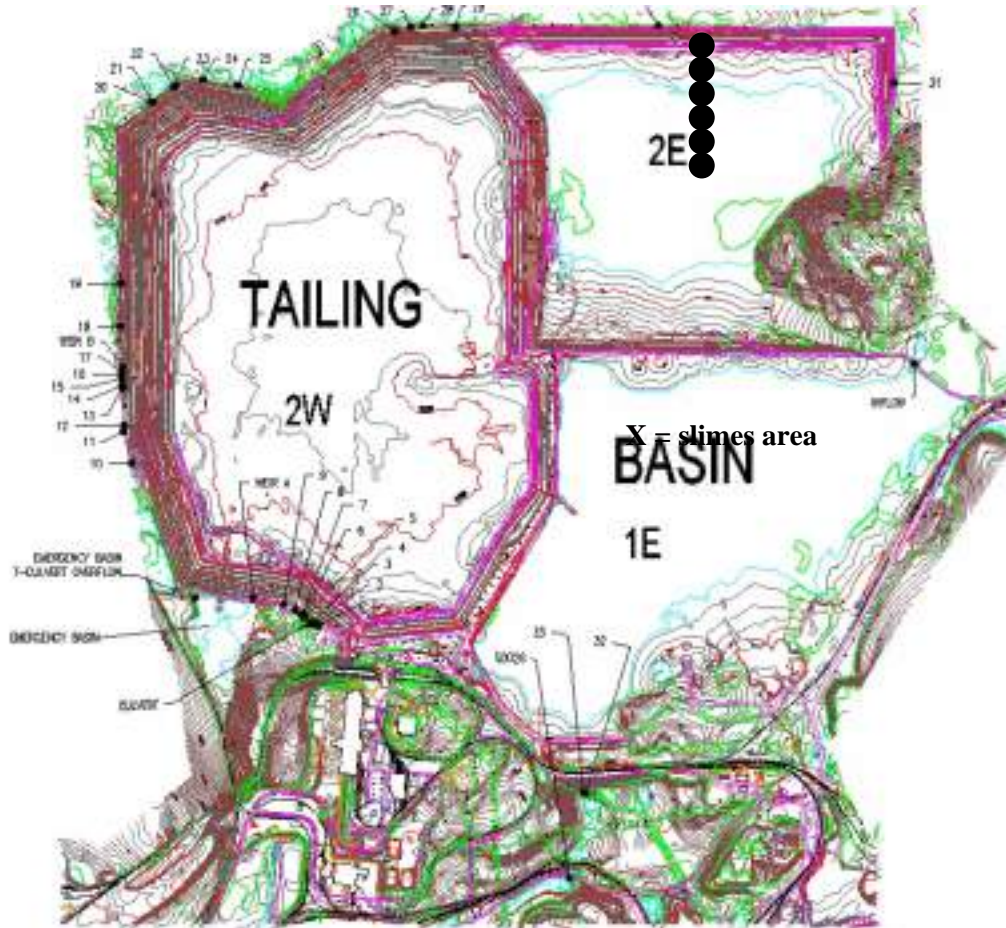


Figure 1. LTVSMC Tailings Area. Conceptual drilling locations in Cell 2E are shown. Actual locations will be finalized in the field based on access and safety considerations.

**Appendix B**  
**Static Characterization of PolyMet Tailings Samples**

**Appendix B.1**  
**Tailings Petrographic Description**

## **Appendix B.1 Tailings Petrographic Description**

### **Description of Samples for Petrographic Report**

The subsequent mineralogical report received from PolyMet Mining Inc. describes whole PolyMet tailings characteristics. PolyMet tailings samples were generated from three ore parcels (P1, P2, and P3). Parcel 2 (sample P2S) was processed entirely without using copper sulfate. Parcel 1 was evaluated both with (samples P1S and P1SA) and without (sample P1SOLIDS) copper sulfate. Parcel 3 (sample P3S) was prepared using copper sulfate additive.

**Appendix B.1  
Tailings Petrographic Description**

Sample Identification	Vancouver	Description	Mineralogy	Grain Size	% Plagioclase	Grain Size	% Olivine	Grain Size	% CPX	Grain Size	% OPX
	Petrographic #		% Gypsum								
P1S	Z-1	Tailings prepared with CuSO4			80.00	0.01-0.30	12.00	0.01-0.20	4.00	0.01-0.20	1.00
P1SA	Z-1A	Tailings prepared with CuSO4			75.00	0.01-0.20	15.00	0.01-0.15	5.00	0.01-0.20	2.00
P1SOLID	Z-2	Tailings prepared without CuSO4			60.00	0.01-0.10	15.00	0.01-0.10	5.00	0.01-0.10	1.00
P2S	Z-3	Tailings			50.00	0.01-0.15	10.00	0.01-0.10	4.00	0.01-0.15	
P3S	Z-4	Tailings			60.00	0.01-0.20	10.00	0.01-0.15	5.00	0.01-0.30	1.00
			<b>Sulfides</b>								
			<b>% Pyrite</b>	<b>Grain Size</b>	<b>% Pyrrhotite</b>	<b>Grain Size</b>	<b>% Chalcopyrite</b>	<b>Grain Size</b>	<b>% Bornite</b>	<b>Grain Size</b>	<b>% Cubanite</b>
P1S	Z-1	Tailings prepared with CuSO4	rare	0.05	0.25	0.01-0.10	rare	0.05			
P1SA	Z-1A	Tailings prepared with CuSO4	rare	0.05-0.10	0.25	0.01-0.10	rare	0.01			
P1SOLID	Z-2	Tailings prepared without CuSO4	rare	0.01-0.10	0.25	0.01-0.05	rare	0.04			
P2S	Z-3	Tailings	rare	0.01-0.10	0.50	0.01-0.10	rare	0.01-0.05			
P3S	Z-4	Tailings	rare	0.15	0.25	0.01-0.10	rare	0.01-0.04			
*Note: All grain sizes in mm											

**Appendix B.1  
Tailings Petrographic Description**

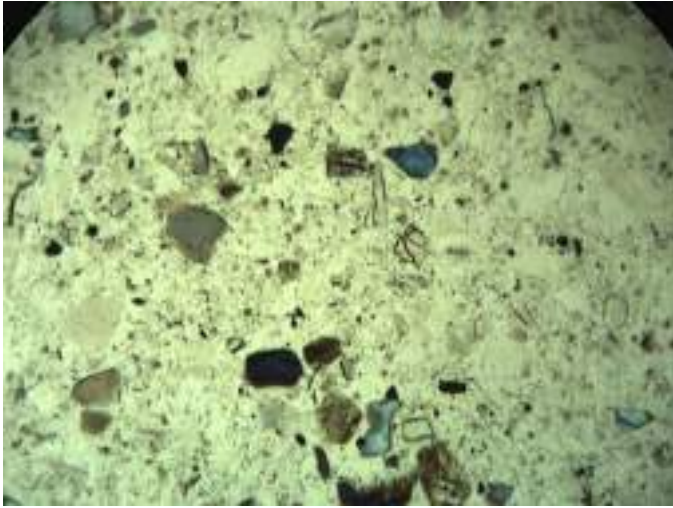
Sample Identification	Grain Size	% Biotite	Grain Size	% Chlorite	Grain Size	% Serpentine	Grain Size	% Sericite/Musc.	Grain Size	% Quartz	Grain Size	% Calcite
P1S	0.01-0.10	1.00	0.05-0.25	0.50	0.01-0.20			0.25	0.01-0.05			
P1SA	0.01-0.10	1.00	0.05-0.30	0.25	0.01-0.10			0.50	0.01-0.02			
P1SOLID	0.01-0.05	1.00	0.05-0.15	1.00	0.01-0.05			1.00	0.01-0.05			
P2S		1.00	0.05-0.10	1.50	0.01-0.05			2.00	0.01-0.02			
P3S	0.01-0.10	1.00	0.05-0.30	1.00	0.01-0.15	0.25	0.01-0.05	1.00	0.01-0.03			
	Grain Size	% Pentlandite	Grain Size	% Violarite	Grain Size	% Silver/PGE	Grain Size	% Mack./Vall.	Grain Size	% Sphalerite	Grain Size	% Galena
P1S										rare	0.01-0.10	rare
P1SA										rare	0.01-0.10	rare
P1SOLID										rare	0.01-0.10	rare
P2S												rare
P3S										rare	0.01-0.05	rare
*Note: All grain sizes in $\mu$ m												

**Appendix B.1  
Tailings Petrographic Description**

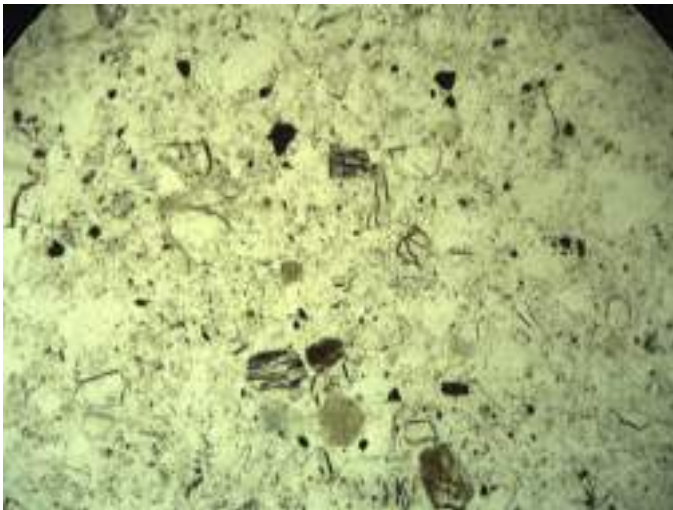
Sample Identification	Grain Size	% Ilmenite	Grain Size	% Magnetite	Grain Size	% Graphite	Grain Size	% Clay/Unidentified		Total
P1S		1.00	0.01-0.10							100.00
P1SA		1.00	0.01-0.15							100.00
P1SOLID		0.75	0.01-0.10					15.00		100.00
P2S		1.00	0.01-0.10					30.00		100.00
P3S		0.50	0.01-0.15					20.00		100.00
	<b>Grain Size</b>									<b>Sulfide (only) Total</b>
P1S	0.04									0.25
P1SA	0.05									0.25
P1SOLID	0.01-0.05									0.25
P2S	0.01-0.02									0.50
P3S	0.03									0.25
*Note: All grain sizes in $\mu$ m										

**Appendix B.2**  
**Tailings Photomicrographs**





**A**

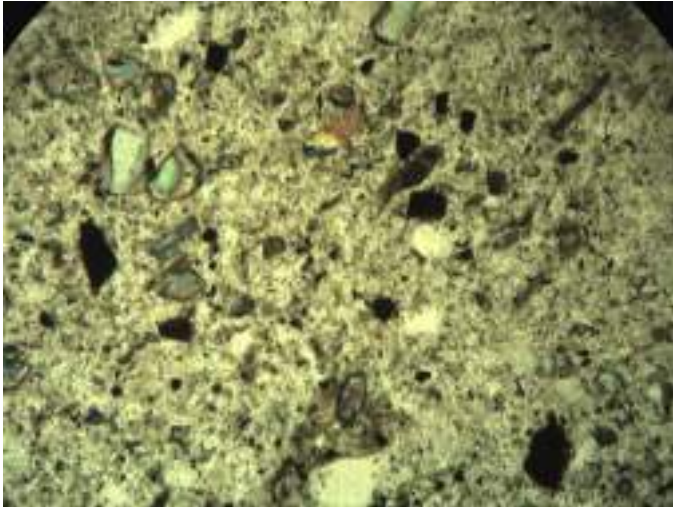


**B**

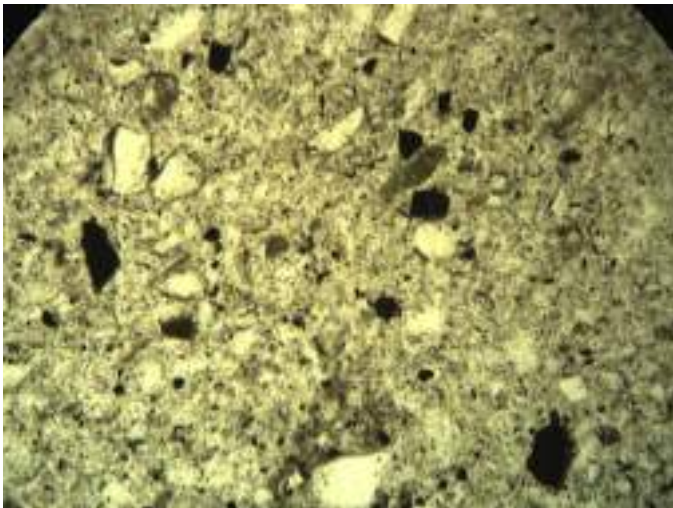


**C**

**P1S Bulk Tailings:** A) Cross Polarized Light, Field of View = ~0.8 mm, B) Plain Polarized Light, Field of View = ~0.8 mm, C) Reflected Light, Field of View = ~0.8 mm



**A**

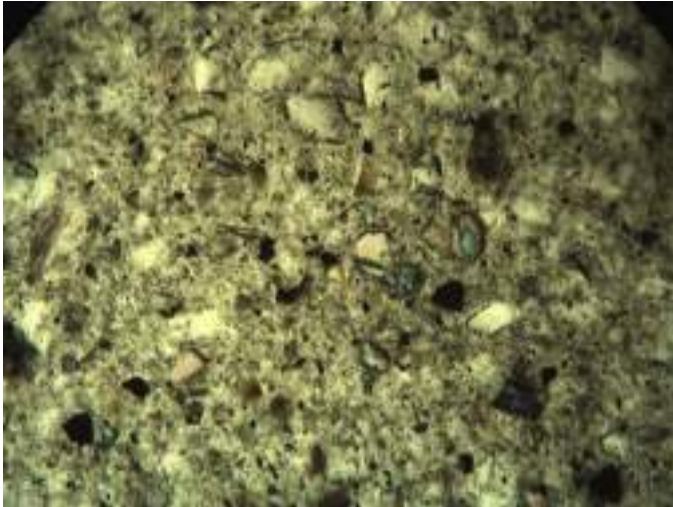


**B**

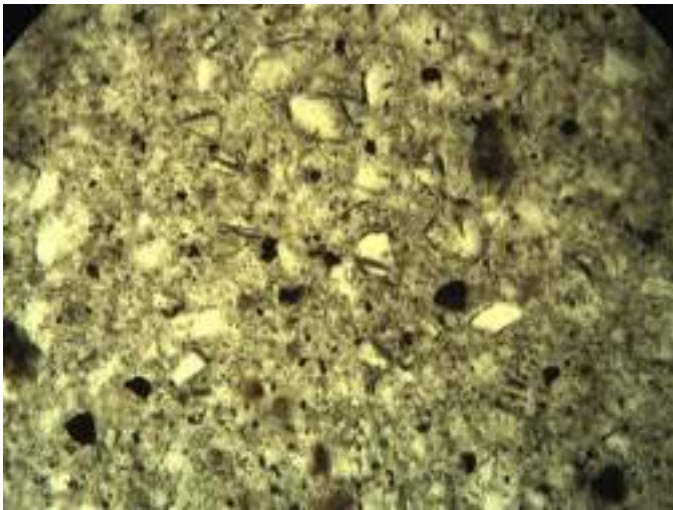


**C**

**P1Solids Bulk Tailings:** A) Cross Polarized Light, Field of View = ~0.8 mm, B) Plain Polarized Light, Field of View = ~0.8 mm, C) Reflected Light, Field of View = ~0.8 mm



**A**



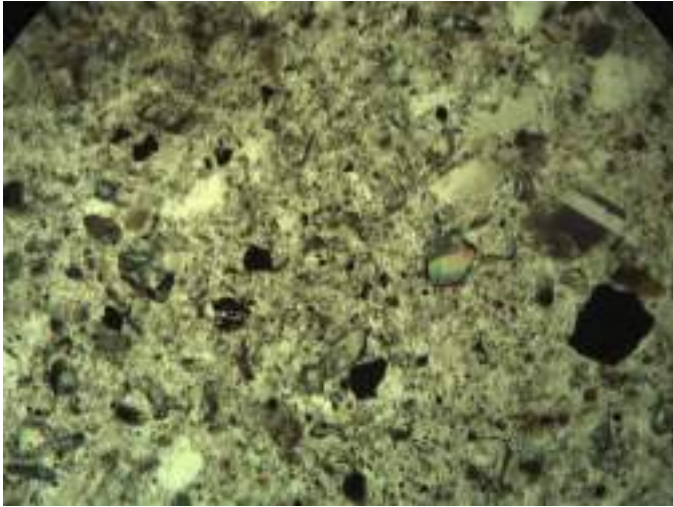
**B**



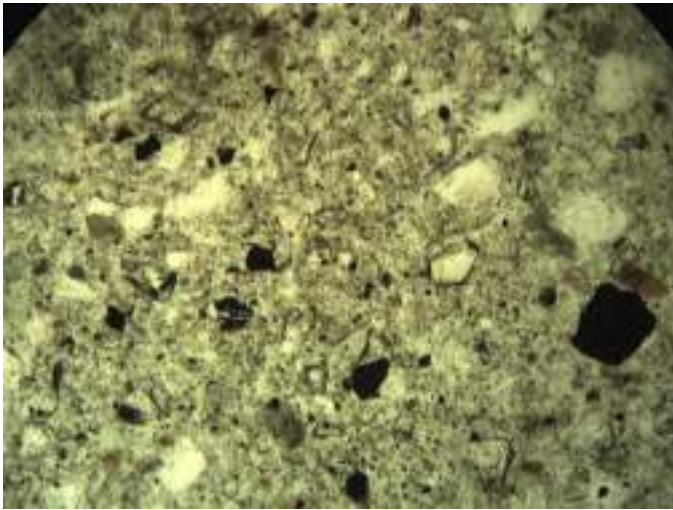
**C**

**P2S Bulk Tailings:** A) Cross Polarized Light, Field of View = ~0.8 mm, B) Plain Polarized Light, Field of View = ~0.8 mm, C) Reflected Light, Field of View = ~0.8 mm





**A**



**B**



**C**

**P3S Bulk Tailings:** A) Cross Polarized Light, Field of View = ~0.8 mm, B) Plain Polarized Light, Field of View = ~0.8 mm, C) Reflected Light, Field of View = ~0.8 mm

**Appendix B.3**  
**Chemical Analysis**

Sample Description	Test ID	Type of Material	ABA										
			FIZZ Unity	pH Unity	NP tCaCO3/1000t ore	MPA tCaCO3/1000t ore	NNP t CaCO3/ 1000 t ore	NP:MPA Unity	Total S %	S as Sulfide %	S as SO <sub>4</sub> %	C %	CO <sub>2</sub> %
P1 (CuSO4)	T1	Tailings with CuSO4	1	8.3	21	3.1	18	6.8	0.10	0.01		<0.05	<0.2
P1 (no CuSO4)	T2	Tailings without CuSO4	1	8.3	20	7.2	13	2.8	0.23	<0.01		<0.05	0.2
P2 (no CuSO4)	T3	Tailings without CuSO4	1	8.3	20	6.3	14	3.2	0.20	0.01		<0.05	0.2
P3 (CuSO4)	T4	Tailings with CuSO4	1	8.4	20	4.7	15	4.3	0.15	0.01		<0.05	<0.2
Parcel 2 P2S +100 mesh	T5	Tailings without CuSO4	1	9.0	20	4.7	15	4.3	0.15	<0.01	0.10	<0.05	<0.2
Parcel 2 P2S -100 +200 mesh	T6	Tailings without CuSO4	1	9.2	22	5.3	17	4.1	0.17	0.01	0.12	<0.05	<0.2
Parcel 2 P2S -200 mesh	T7	Tailings without CuSO4	1	9.0	21	7.5	14	2.8	0.24	0.01	0.18	<0.05	0.2
Parcel 1-2 PISCS +100 mesh	T8	Tailings with CuSO4	1	9.1	22	3.4	19	6.4	0.11	0.02	0.07	<0.05	<0.2
Parcel 1-2 PISCS -100 +200 mesh	T9	Tailings with CuSO4	1	9.3	20	3.1	17	6.4	0.10	<0.01	0.07	<0.05	<0.2
Parcel 1-2 PISCS -200 mesh	T10	Tailings with CuSO4	1	8.8	22	2.8	19	7.8	0.09	0.02	0.05	<0.05	0.2
Parcel 3 P3S +100 mesh	T11	Tailings with CuSO4	1	9.2	18	3.4	15	5.2	0.11	0.02	0.08	<0.05	<0.2
Parcel 3 P3S -100 +200 mesh	T12	Tailings with CuSO4	1	9.3	21	4.4	17	4.8	0.14	0.01	0.10	<0.05	<0.2
Parcel 3 P3S -200 mesh	T13	Tailings with CuSO4	1	9.0	21	4.4	17	4.8	0.14	0.01	0.10	0.05	0.2

Notes:

Blank cells indicate no analysis was performed.

NP: Neutralization Potential as determined by the standard Sobek method.

MPA: Maximum Potential Acidity. Calculated from Total Sulfur.

NNP: Net Neutralization Potential.

Sample Description	Metals by 4-Acid Digestion														
	Cu	Ni	S	S%ICP	Pt	Pd	Au	Co	Ag	Zn	Cd	Mo	Pb	As	Cr
	%	%	%	%	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
P1 (CuSO4)	0.022	0.032	0.10	0.10	0.015	0.046	0.008	59	<0.5	95	<0.5	<1	8	<5	186
P1 (no CuSO4)	0.025	0.033	0.23	0.26	0.011	0.045	0.008	62	<0.5	97	<0.5	<1	8	<5	188
P2 (no CuSO4)	0.053	0.039	0.20	0.23	0.016	0.073	0.011	61	<0.5	93	<0.5	<1	8	<5	199
P3 (CuSO4)	0.042	0.037	0.15	0.17	0.010	0.059	0.014	60	0.5	92	<0.5	1	6	<5	175
Parcel 2 P2S +100 mesh	0.046	0.0284	0.15												
Parcel 2 P2S -100 +200 mesh	0.03	0.0306	0.17												
Parcel 2 P2S -200 mesh	0.0295	0.0314	0.24												
Parcel 1-2 PISCS +100 mesh	0.0303	0.0213	0.11												
Parcel 1-2 PISCS -100 +200 mesh	0.0176	0.0273	0.1												
Parcel 1-2 PISCS -200 mesh	0.01075	0.0267	0.09												
Parcel 3 P3S +100 mesh	0.0385	0.0225	0.11												
Parcel 3 P3S -100 +200 mesh	0.0249	0.0288	0.14												
Parcel 3 P3S -200 mesh	0.0139	0.0323	0.14												

Notes:

Blank cells indicate no analysis was performed  
 NP: Neutralization Potential as determined by t  
 MPA: Maximum Potential Acidity. Calculated fr  
 NNP: Net Neutralization Potential.

Sample Description	Metals by 4-Acid Digestion															
	V	Ti	Al	Ca	Fe	K	Na	Mg	Mn	P	Ba	Be	Bi	Sb	Sr	W
	ppm	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
P1 (CuSO4)	137	0.82	10.05	6.13	9.09	0.47	1.97	5.29	1130	790	170	0.6	<2	<5	302	10
P1 (no CuSO4)	136	0.80	10.35	6.14	9.43	0.48	1.96	5.41	1140	800	170	0.6	<2	<5	300	<10
P2 (no CuSO4)	136	0.81	10.15	5.96	9.22	0.47	1.87	5.24	1125	750	160	0.6	<2	<5	282	<10
P3 (CuSO4)	131	0.76	10.45	6.14	9.03	0.5	1.94	5.27	1110	770	170	0.6	<2	<5	296	<10
Parcel 2 P2S +100 mesh																
Parcel 2 P2S -100 +200 mesh																
Parcel 2 P2S -200 mesh																
Parcel 1-2 PISCS +100 mesh																
Parcel 1-2 PISCS -100 +200 mesh																
Parcel 1-2 PISCS -200 mesh																
Parcel 3 P3S +100 mesh																
Parcel 3 P3S -100 +200 mesh																
Parcel 3 P3S -200 mesh																

Notes:

Blank cells indicate no analysis was performed  
 NP: Neutralization Potential as determined by t  
 MPA: Maximum Potential Acidity. Calculated fr  
 NNP: Net Neutralization Potential.



Sample Description	Metals by Aqua Regia Digestion													
	Cu	Ni	S	Co	Ag	Zn	Cd	Mo	Pb	As	Cr	V	Ti	Al
	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%
P1 (CuSO4)	0.0206	0.0267	0.10	46	0.2	69	<0.5	<1	5	<2	76	44	0.16	3.72
P1 (no CuSO4)	0.0238	0.0282	0.26	46	0.2	68	<0.5	1	2	7	77	44	0.16	3.61
P2 (no CuSO4)	0.0474	0.034	0.23	48	0.3	67	<0.5	1	2	4	82	46	0.16	3.55
P3 (CuSO4)	0.0377	0.032	0.16	47	0.3	65	<0.5	1	<2	4	79	45	0.18	3.89
Parcel 2 P2S +100 mesh			0.15	47.4	0.31	57	0.08	1.6	3.2	1.1	109	34	0.116	4.04
Parcel 2 P2S -100 +200 mesh			0.16	57	0.24	71	0.06	1.85	2.8	1.4	130	39	0.142	3.45
Parcel 2 P2S -200 mesh			0.22	56.3	0.23	70	0.07	1.41	3.3	3.3	120	49	0.18	4.05
Parcel 1-2 PISCS +100 mesh			0.1	38.4	0.24	52	0.11	2.82	6.9	1.8	167	29	0.106	4.71
Parcel 1-2 PISCS -100 +200 mesh			0.1	52.2	0.18	70	0.06	1.79	3.1	2.9	135	39	0.151	3.91
Parcel 1-2 PISCS -200 mesh			0.09	52.8	0.16	69	0.06	1.42	2.8	2.2	115	49	0.184	4.18
Parcel 3 P3S +100 mesh			0.11	35.3	0.29	45	0.08	2.09	4.3	1.8	133	33	0.114	5.15
Parcel 3 P3S -100 +200 mesh			0.12	53.8	0.25	66	0.07	2.03	3.1	1.1	134	36	0.13	3.85
Parcel 3 P3S -200 mesh			0.15	58.3	0.22	79	0.09	1.63	7	2.8	135	53	0.21	4.47

Notes:

Blank cells indicate no analysis was performed

NP: Neutralization Potential as determined by t

MPA: Maximum Potential Acidity. Calculated fr

NNP: Net Neutralization Potential.

Sample Description	Metals by Aqua Regia Digestion														
	Ca	Fe	K	Na	Mg	Mn	P	B	Ba	Be	Bi	Ga	Hg	La	Sb
	%	%	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
P1 (CuSO4)	2.12	6.59	0.21	0.52	3.73	724	660	<10	50	<0.5	<2	<10	<1	10	<2
P1 (no CuSO4)	2.06	6.84	0.2	0.51	3.73	728	660	<10	50	<0.5	<2	10	2	10	<2
P2 (no CuSO4)	2.03	6.87	0.2	0.5	3.73	745	680	10	50	<0.5	<2	10	1	10	<2
P3 (CuSO4)	2.22	6.68	0.22	0.55	3.69	731	700	<10	60	<0.5	<2	10	1	10	2
Parcel 2 P2S +100 mesh	2.17	5.34	0.2	0.56	3.15	612	290	<10	50	0.21	0.11	7.81	0.01	3.8	0.12
Parcel 2 P2S -100 +200 mesh	1.88	6.4	0.2	0.49	3.78	732	390	10	50	0.19	0.12	7.24	0.02	4.3	0.14
Parcel 2 P2S -200 mesh	2.25	6.78	0.22	0.56	3.83	753	810	10	60	0.23	0.17	8.71	0.01	7.9	0.18
Parcel 1-2 PISCS +100 mesh	2.55	4.51	0.21	0.67	2.72	518	280	<10	60	0.23	0.12	9.12	0.05	4.1	0.25
Parcel 1-2 PISCS -100 +200 mesh	2.14	6.23	0.21	0.55	3.76	714	400	<10	60	0.2	0.15	7.77	0.01	4.5	0.17
Parcel 1-2 PISCS -200 mesh	2.33	6.61	0.23	0.57	3.92	748	880	<10	60	0.21	0.11	8.64	0.01	8.3	0.17
Parcel 3 P3S +100 mesh	2.77	4.1	0.26	0.74	2.44	468	260	<10	70	0.26	0.16	10.05	<0.01	4.3	0.18
Parcel 3 P3S -100 +200 mesh	2.08	5.88	0.22	0.53	3.53	678	370	<10	60	0.2	0.12	8.06	0.01	4.5	0.11
Parcel 3 P3S -200 mesh	2.47	7.18	0.24	0.61	4.16	808	870	<10	60	0.24	0.1	9.3	0.04	8.6	0.22

Notes:

Blank cells indicate no analysis was performed

NP: Neutralization Potential as determined by t

MPA: Maximum Potential Acidity. Calculated fr

NNP: Net Neutralization Potential.

Sample Description	Whole Rock Oxides															
	SiO <sub>2</sub>	Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	TiO <sub>2</sub>	Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	FeO	CaO	MgO	MnO	Na <sub>2</sub> O	K <sub>2</sub> O	P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	Cr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	BaO	SrO	LOI	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
P1 (CuSO4)	45.8	17.7	1.36	13.7	10.85	8.99	8.79	0.09	2.55	0.62	0.13	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.21	100.0
P1 (no CuSO4)	45.4	17.5	1.35	14.0	11.1	8.86	8.73	0.08	2.52	0.60	0.10	0.04	0.02	0.03	0.66	99.8
P2 (no CuSO4)	46.1	18.0	1.32	13.9	11.25	8.66	8.68	0.14	2.43	0.58	0.11	0.04	0.02	0.03	0.67	100.5
P3 (CuSO4)	46.3	17.9	1.19	13.1	10.55	8.57	8.41	0.13	2.42	0.59	0.12	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.79	99.6
Parcel 2 P2S +100 mesh																
Parcel 2 P2S -100 +200 mesh																
Parcel 2 P2S -200 mesh																
Parcel 1-2 PISCS +100 mesh																
Parcel 1-2 PISCS -100 +200 mesh																
Parcel 1-2 PISCS -200 mesh																
Parcel 3 P3S +100 mesh																
Parcel 3 P3S -100 +200 mesh																
Parcel 3 P3S -200 mesh																

Notes:

Blank cells indicate no analysis was performed

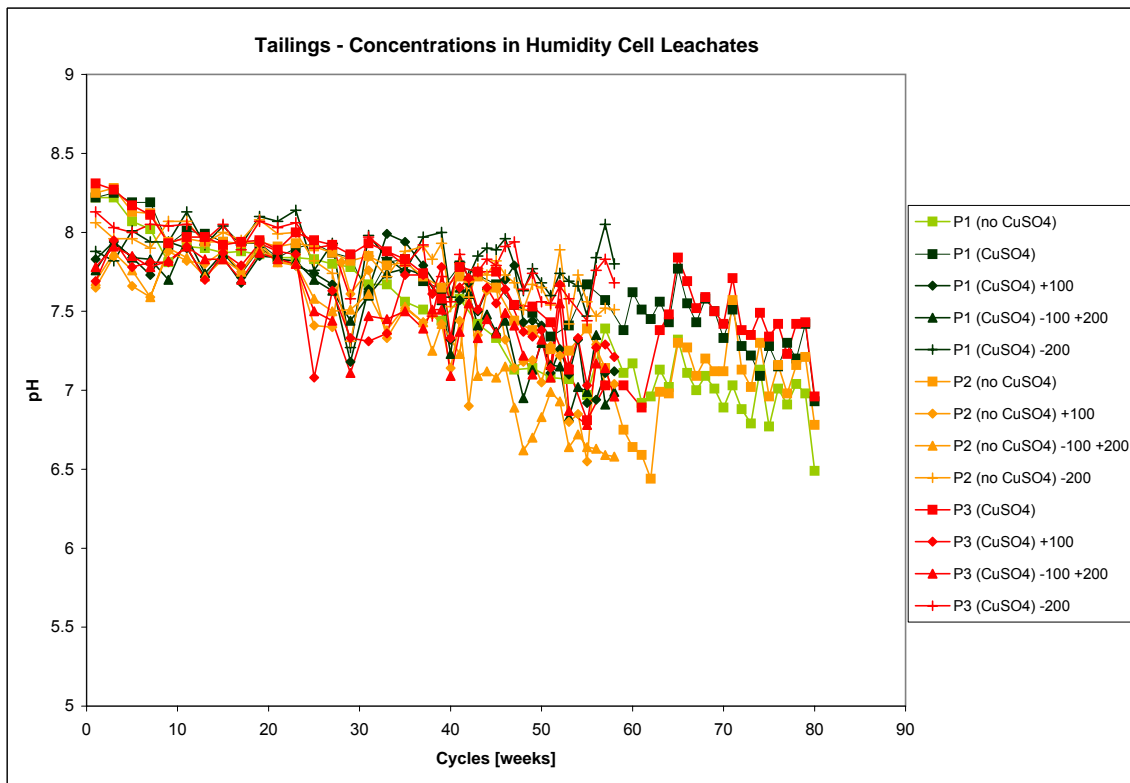
NP: Neutralization Potential as determined by t

MPA: Maximum Potential Acidity. Calculated fr

NNP: Net Neutralization Potential.

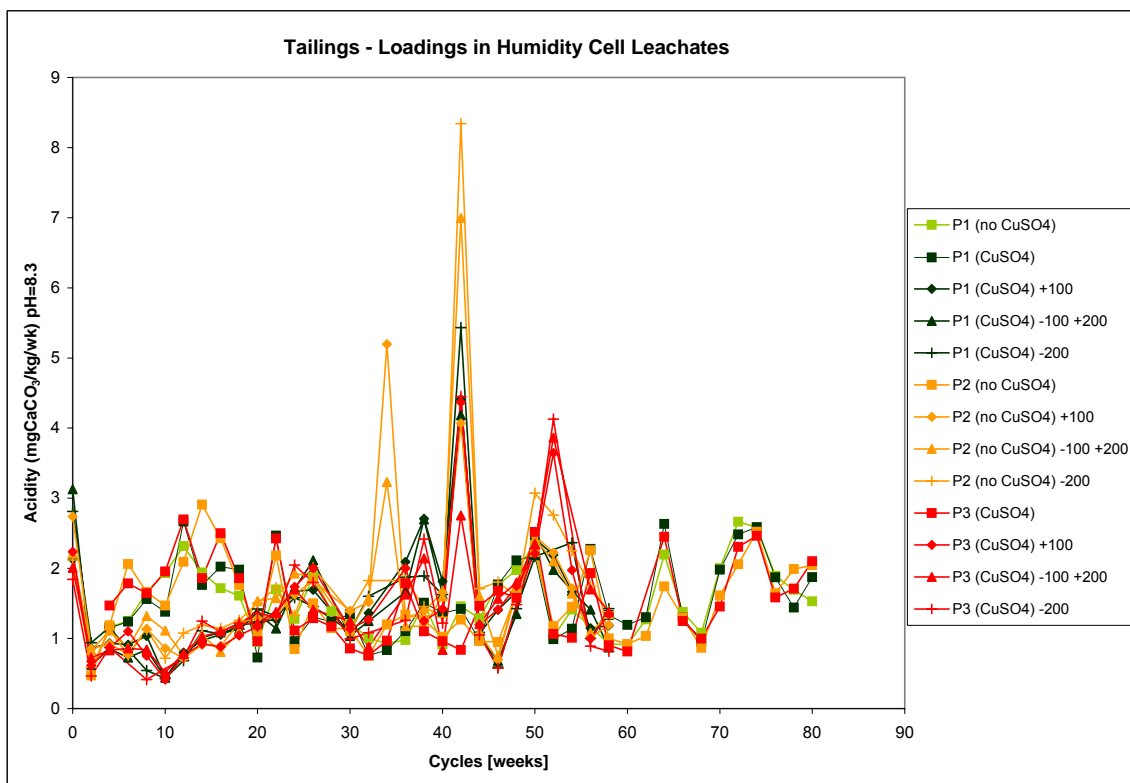
**Appendix C**  
**Kinetic Test Results**

**Appendix C.1**  
**ASTM Cells (Loadings)**



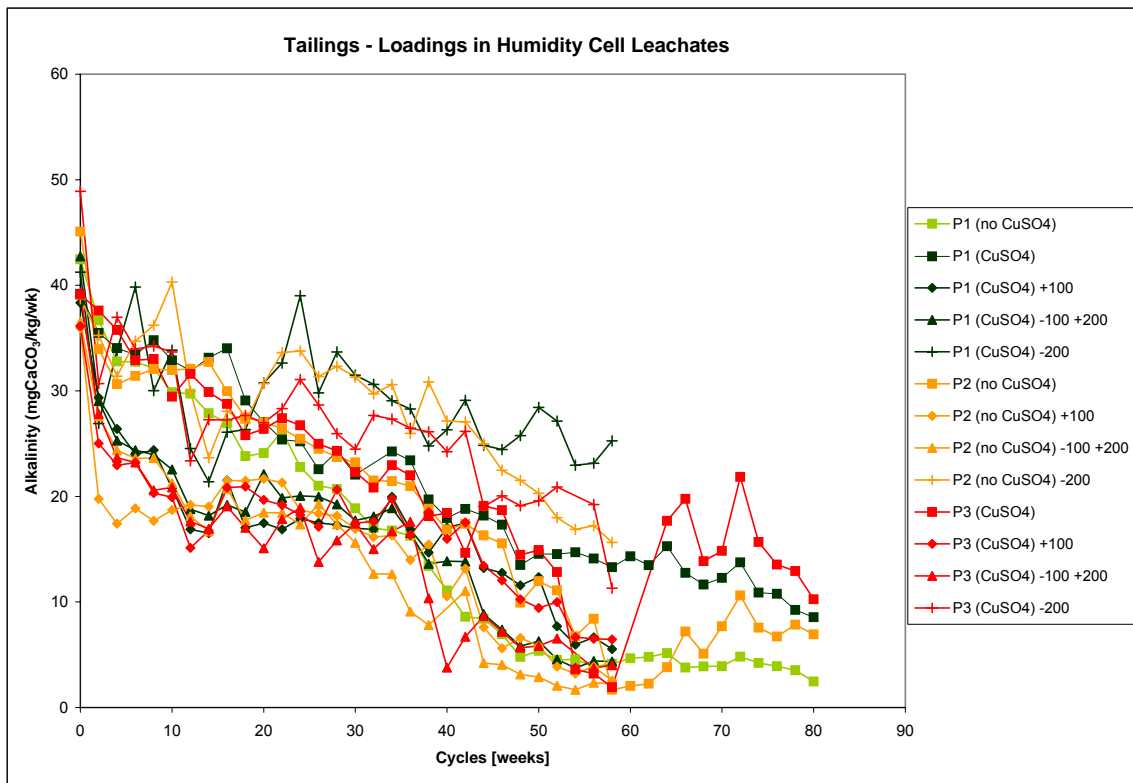
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SRK Consulting  
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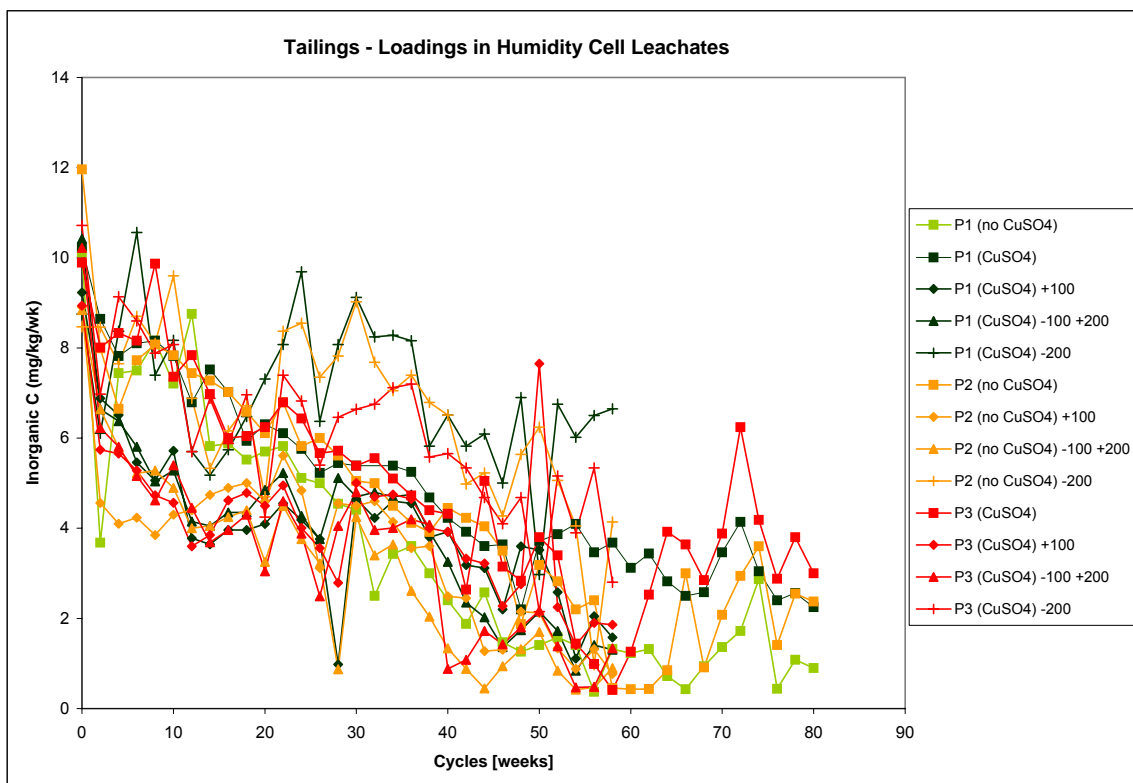
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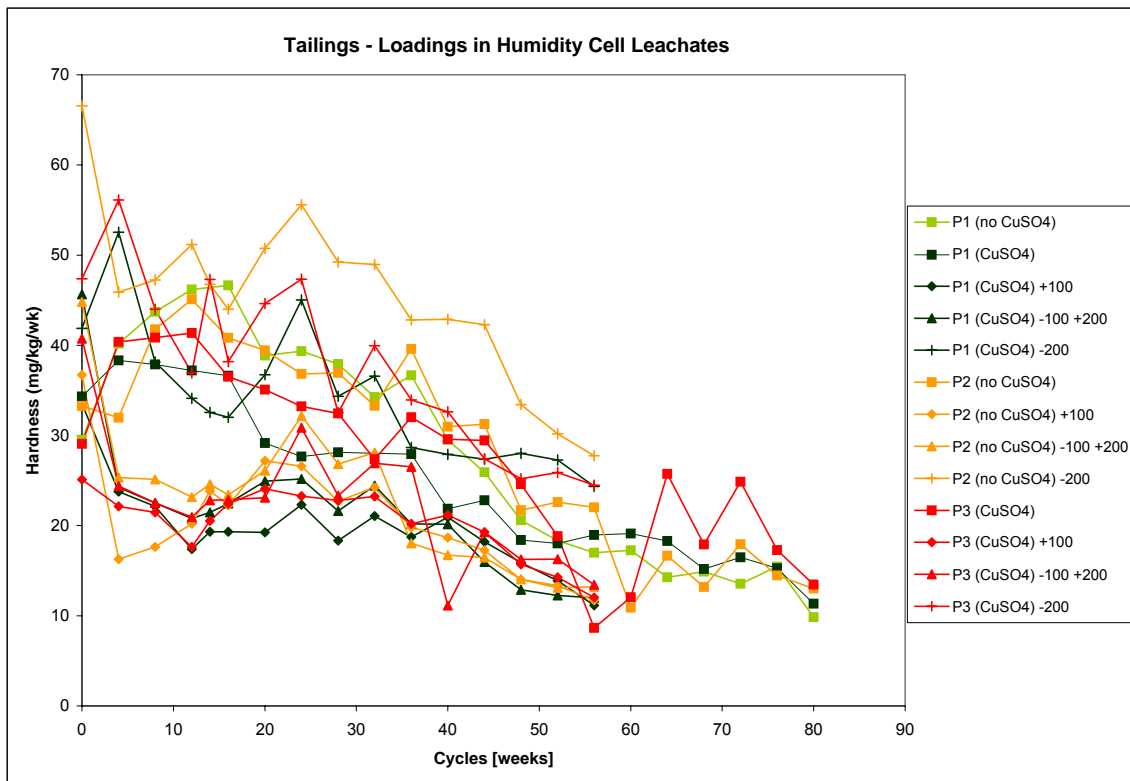
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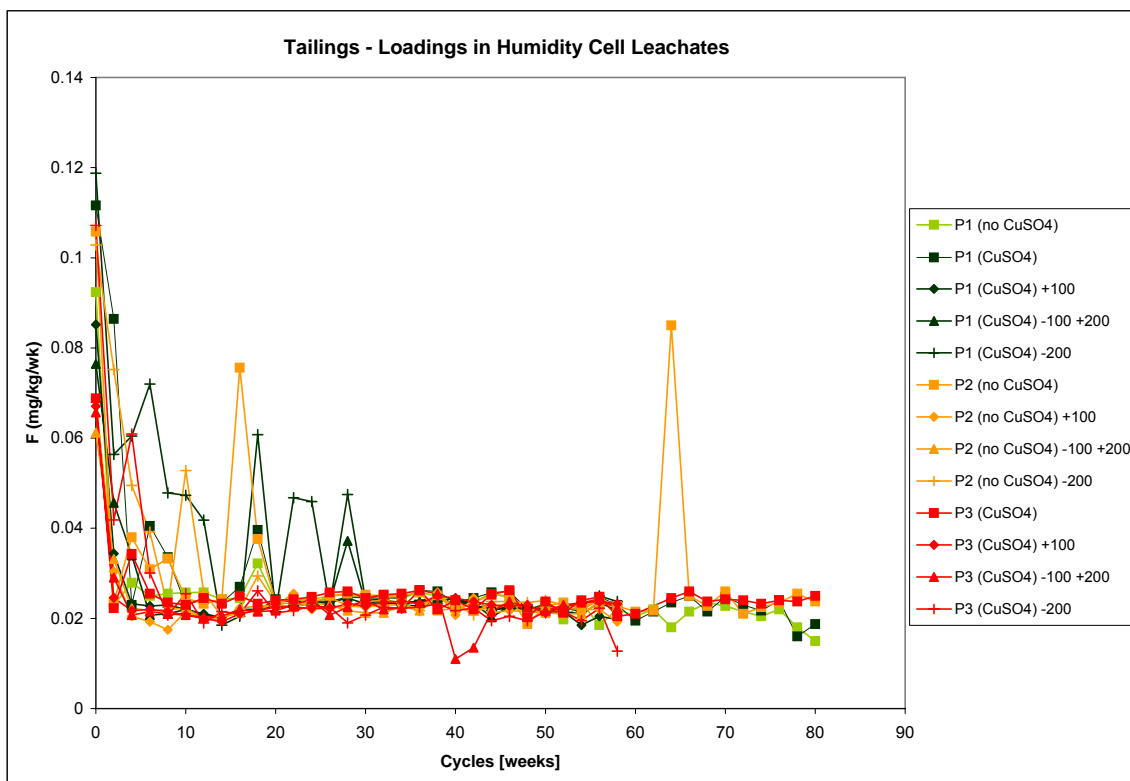
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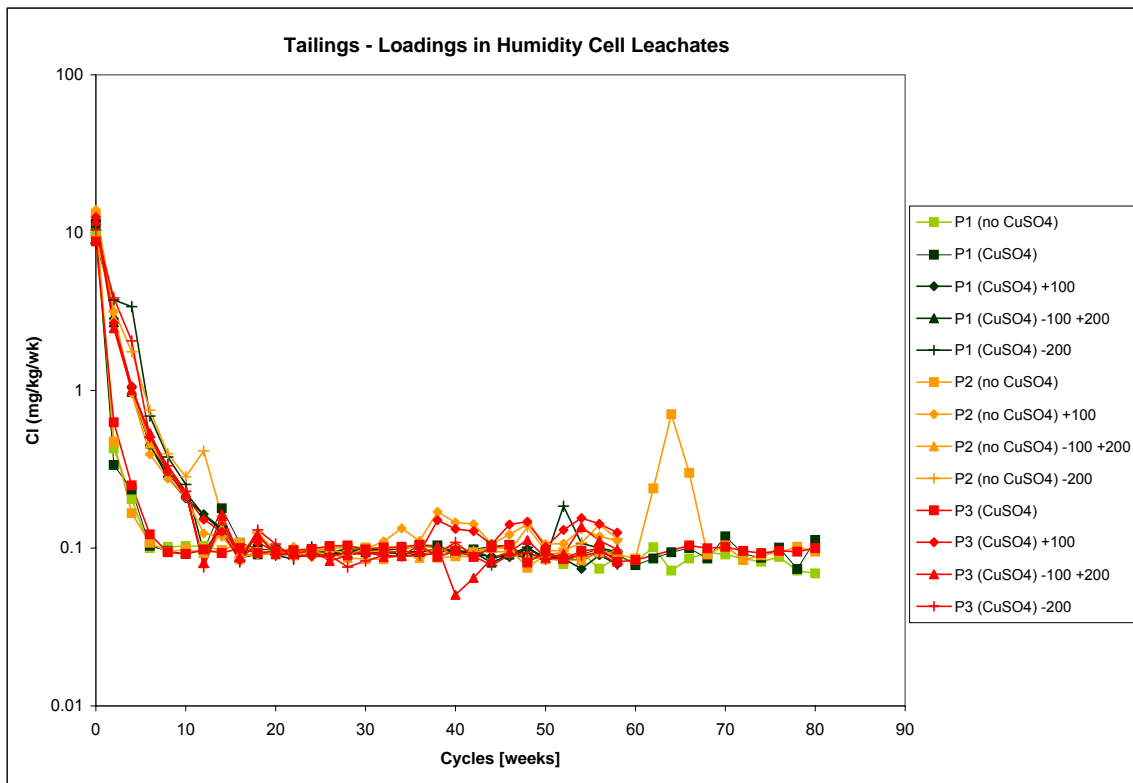
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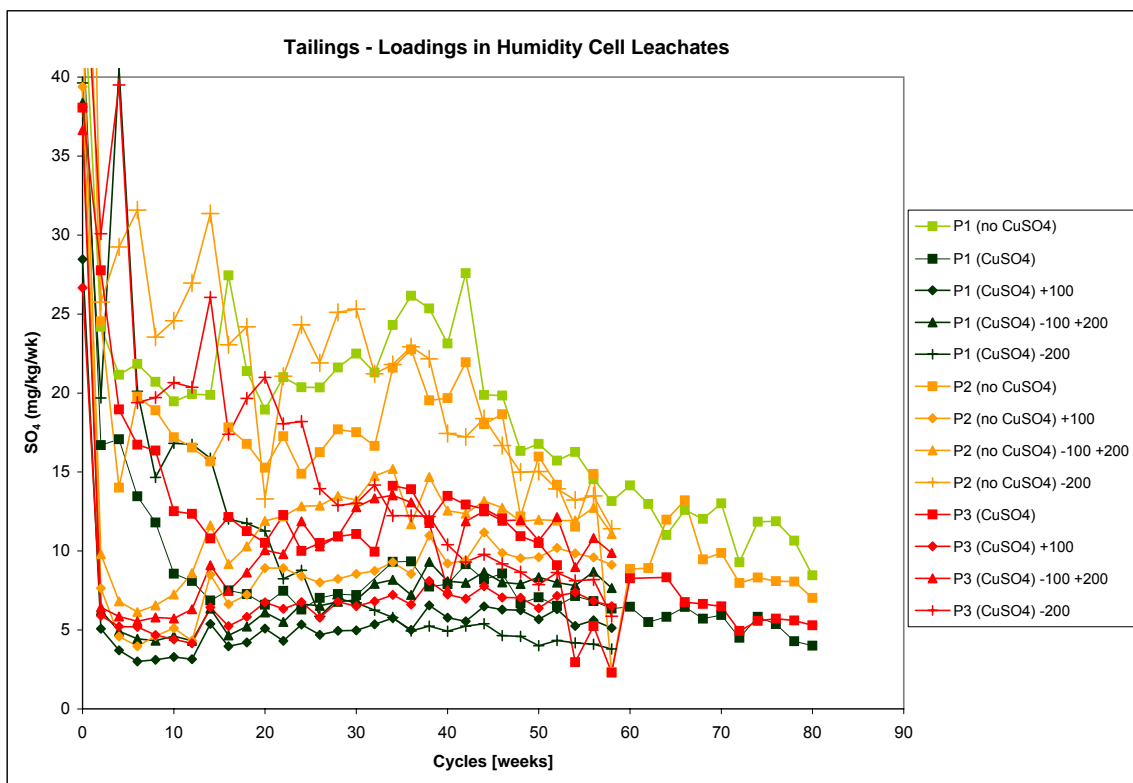
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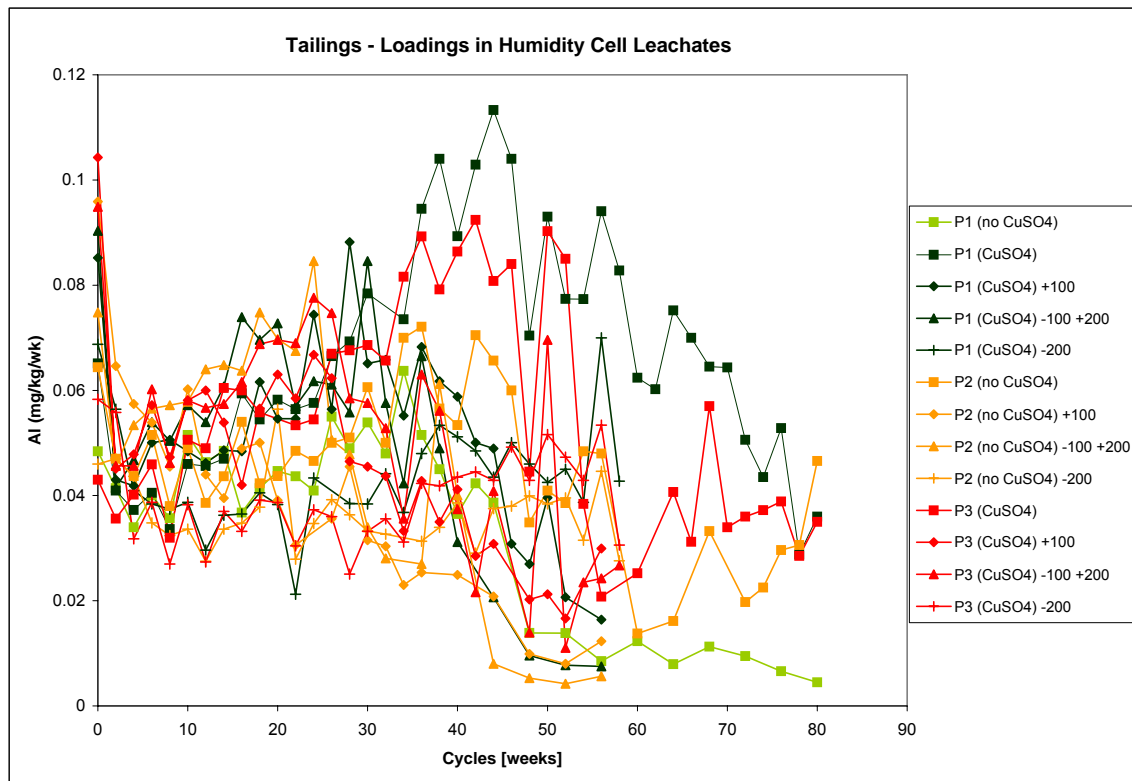
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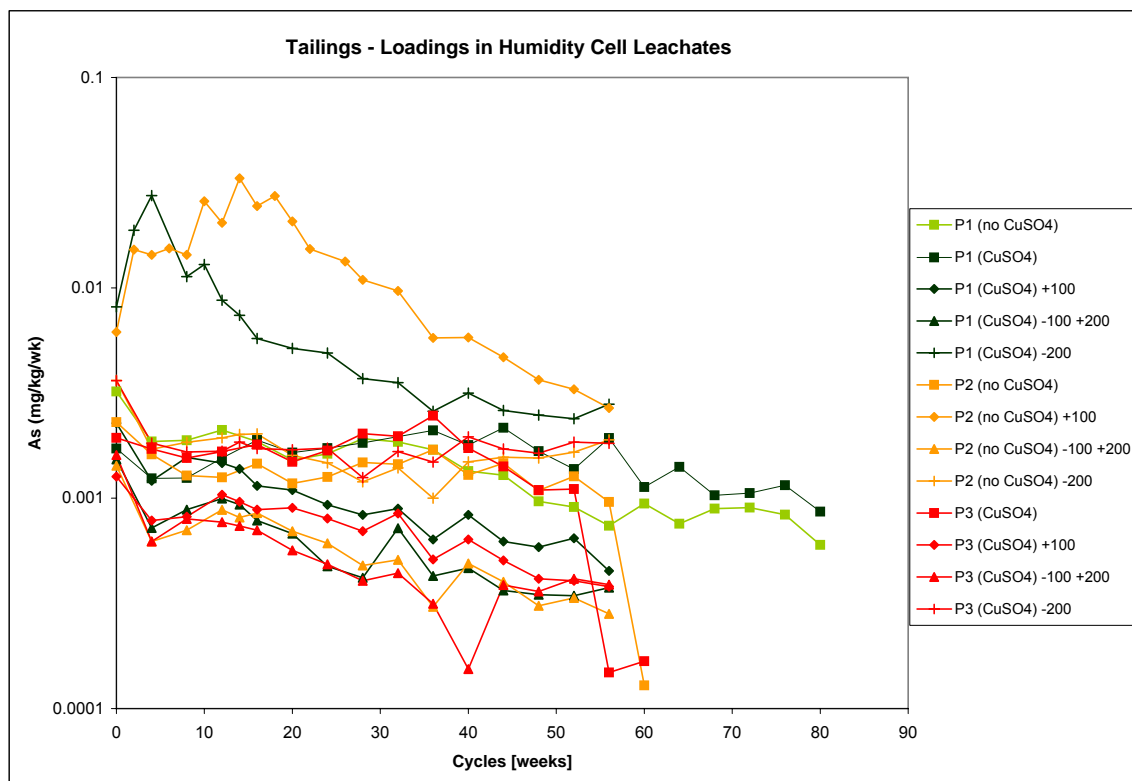
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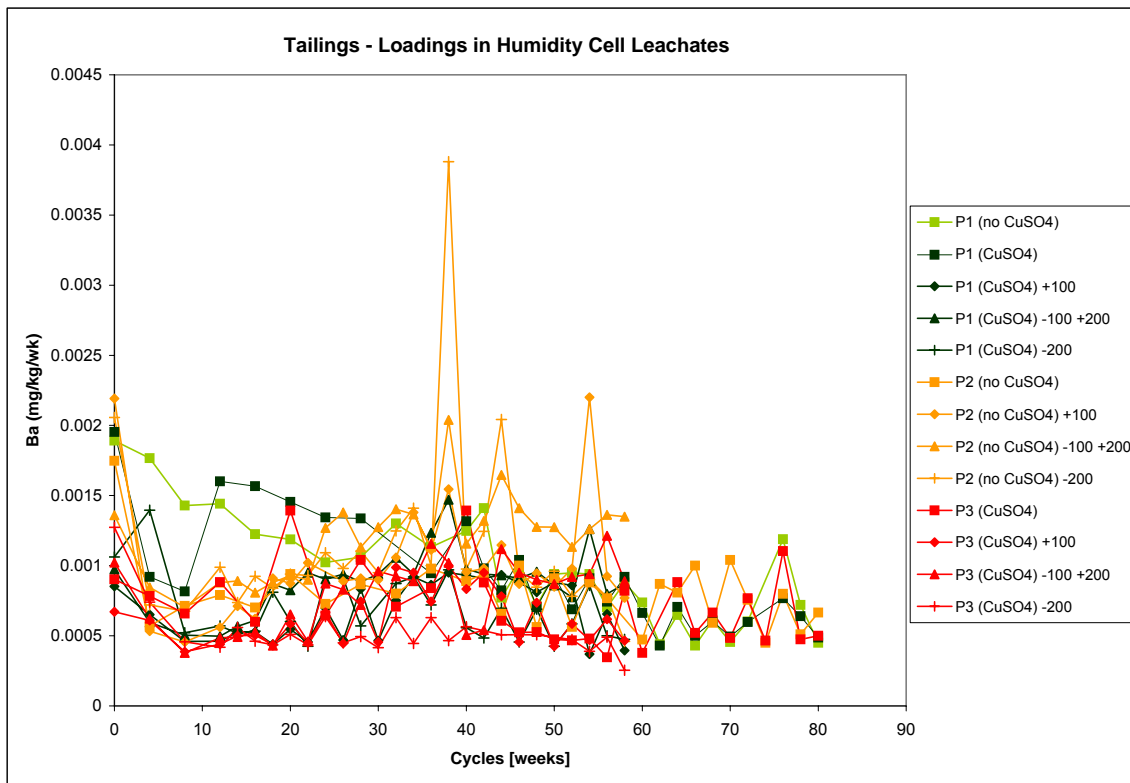
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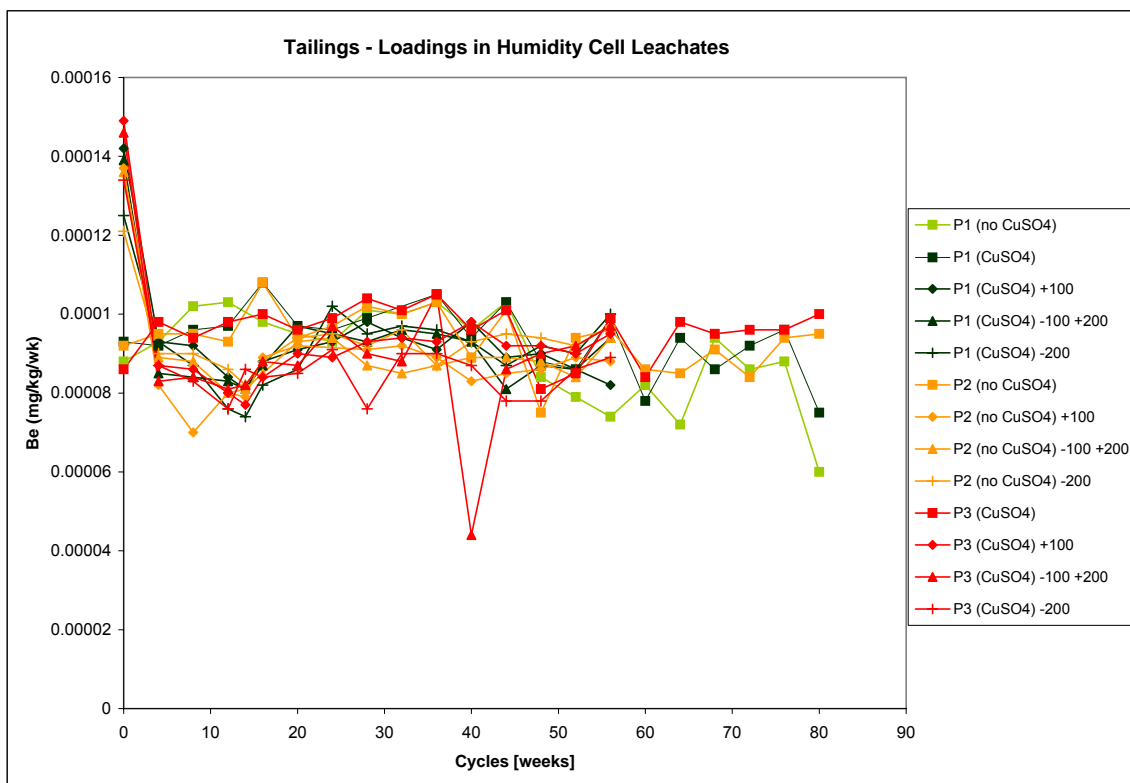
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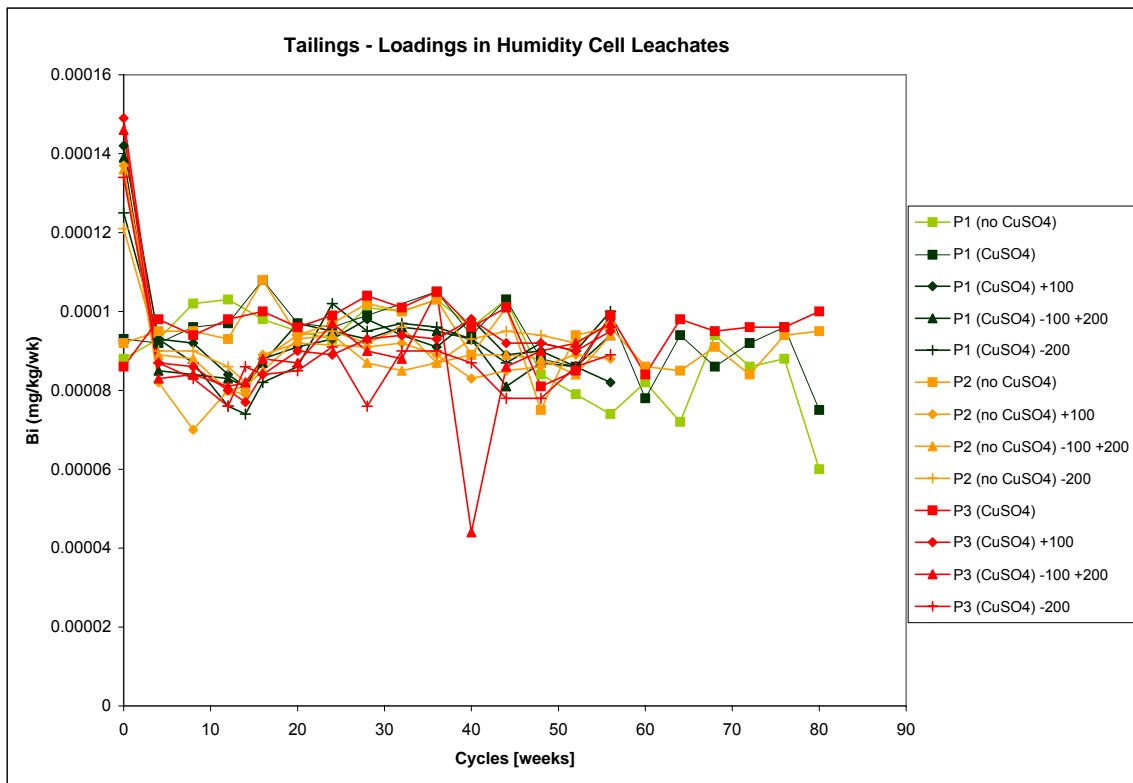
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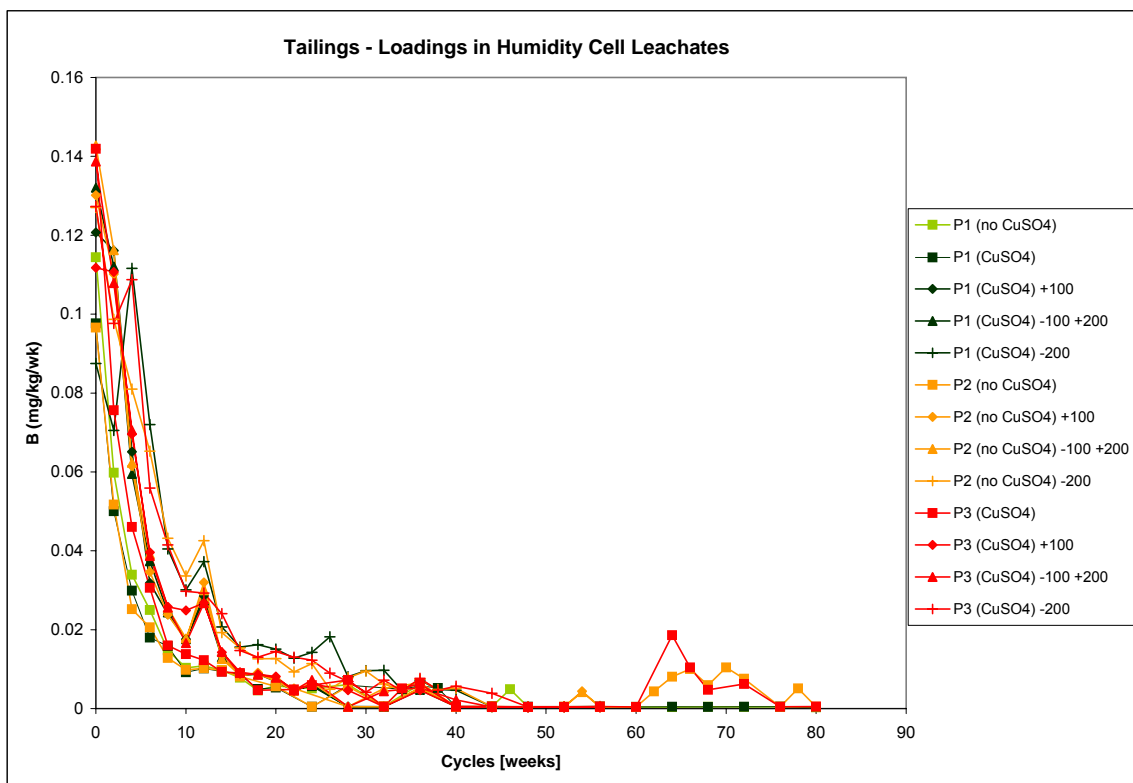
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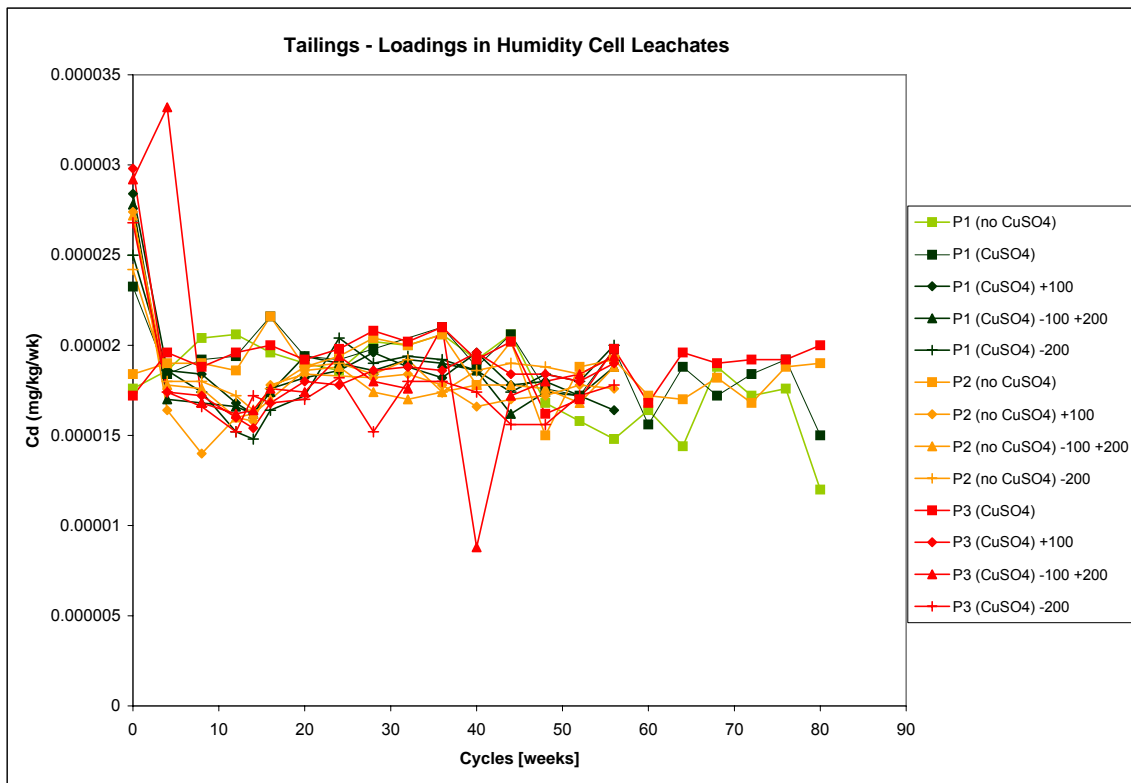
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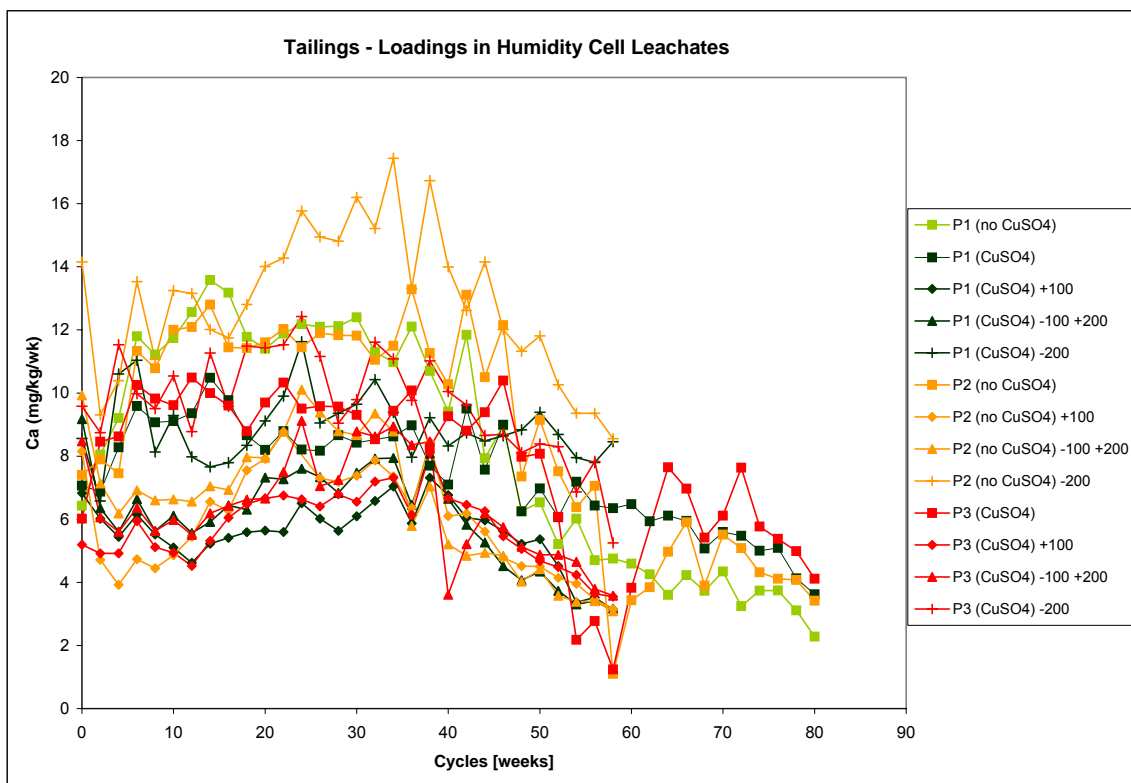
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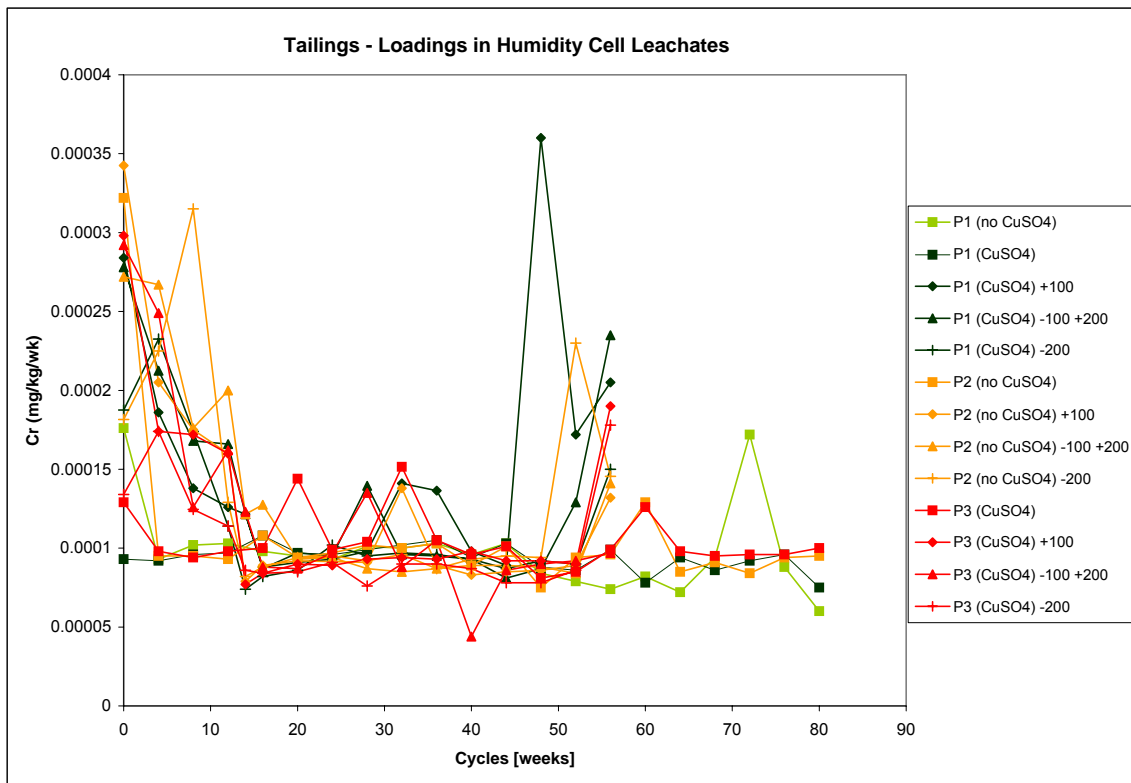
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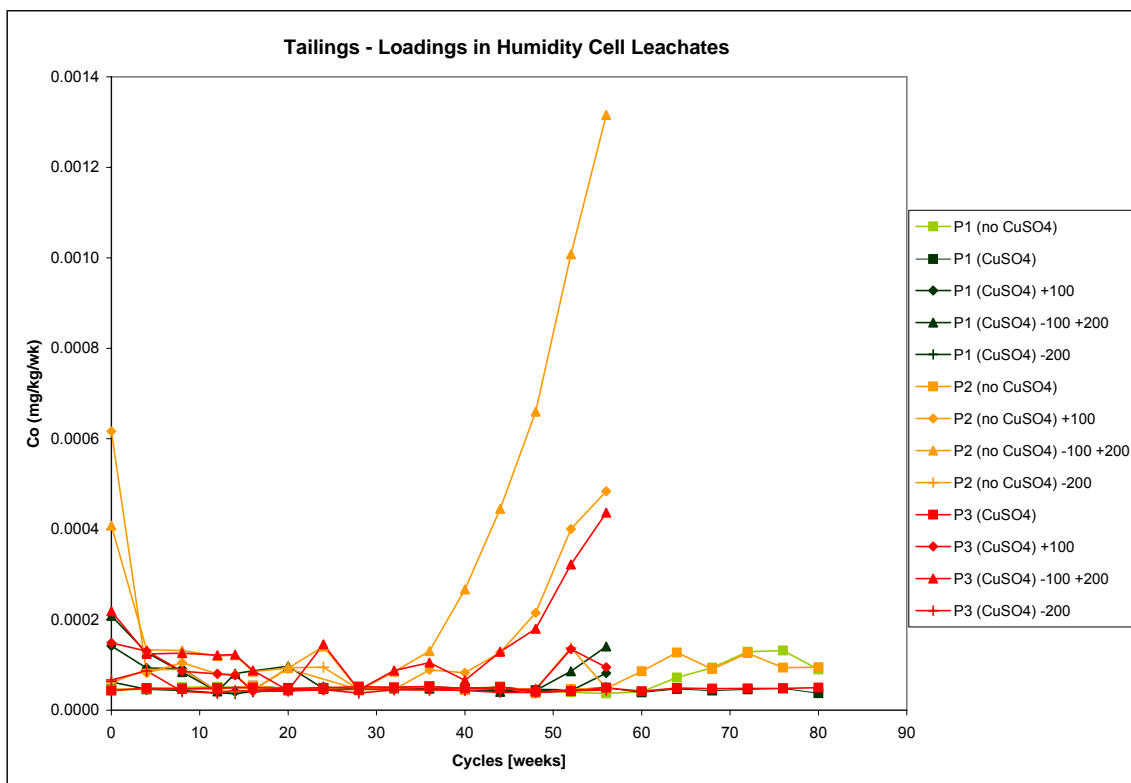
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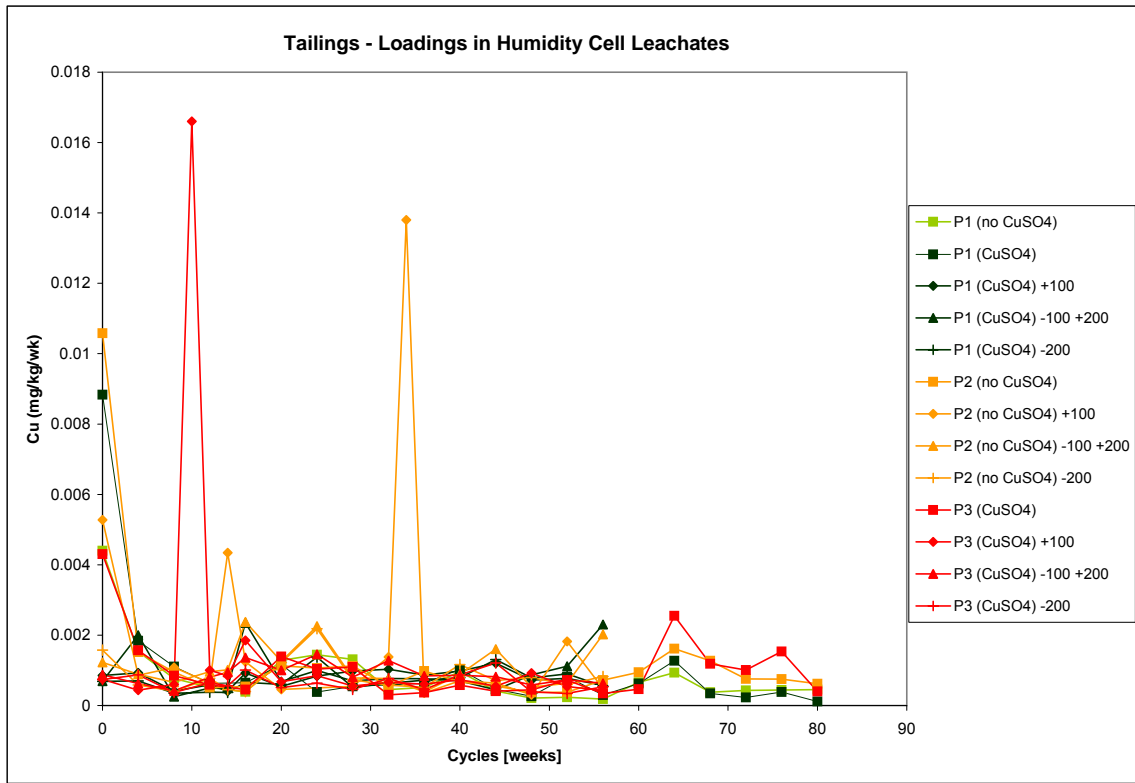
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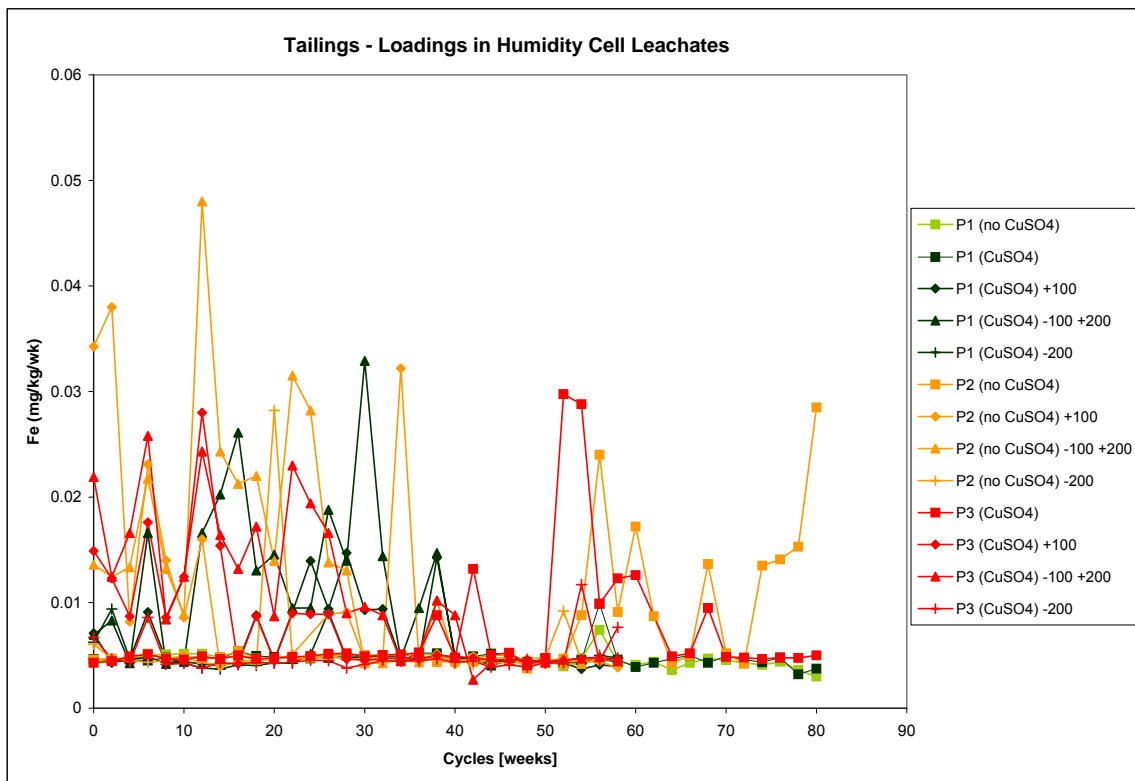
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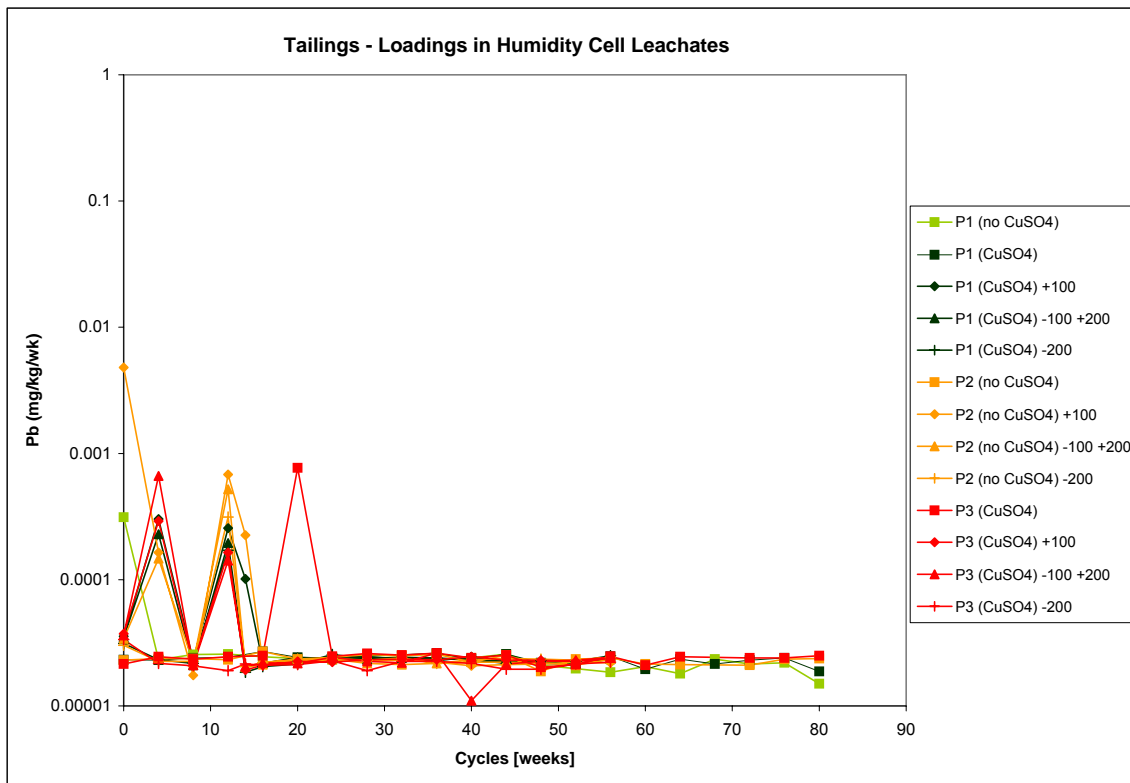
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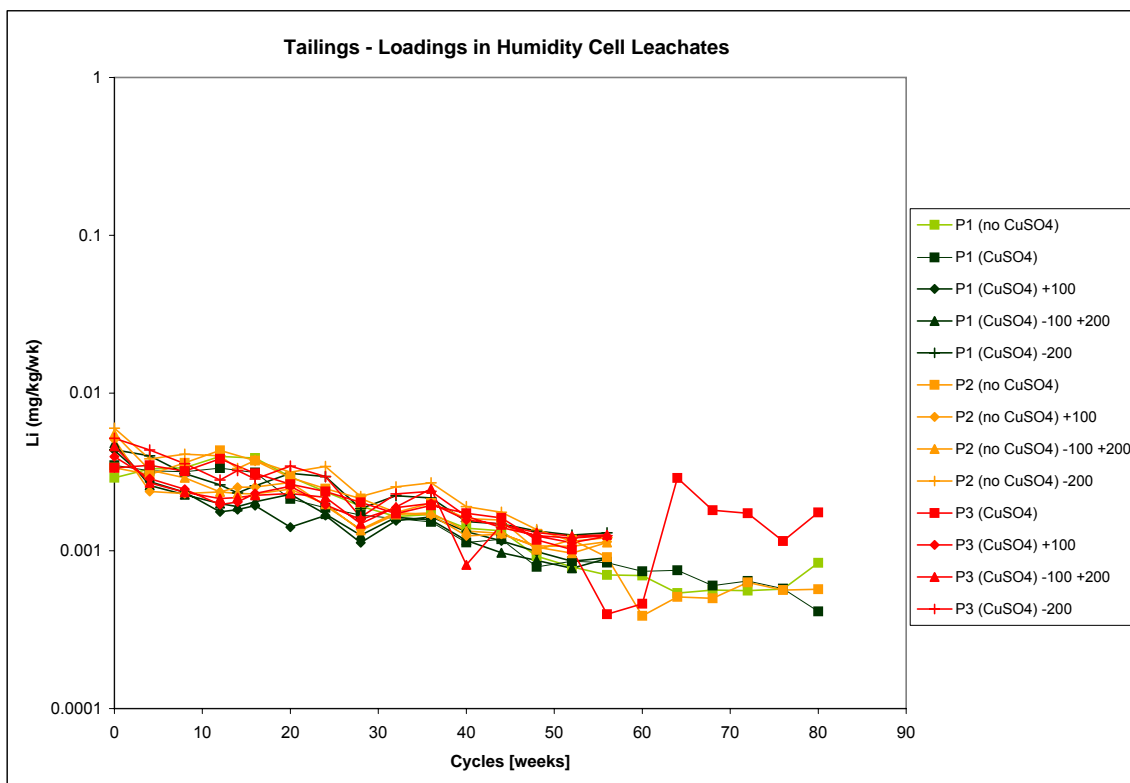
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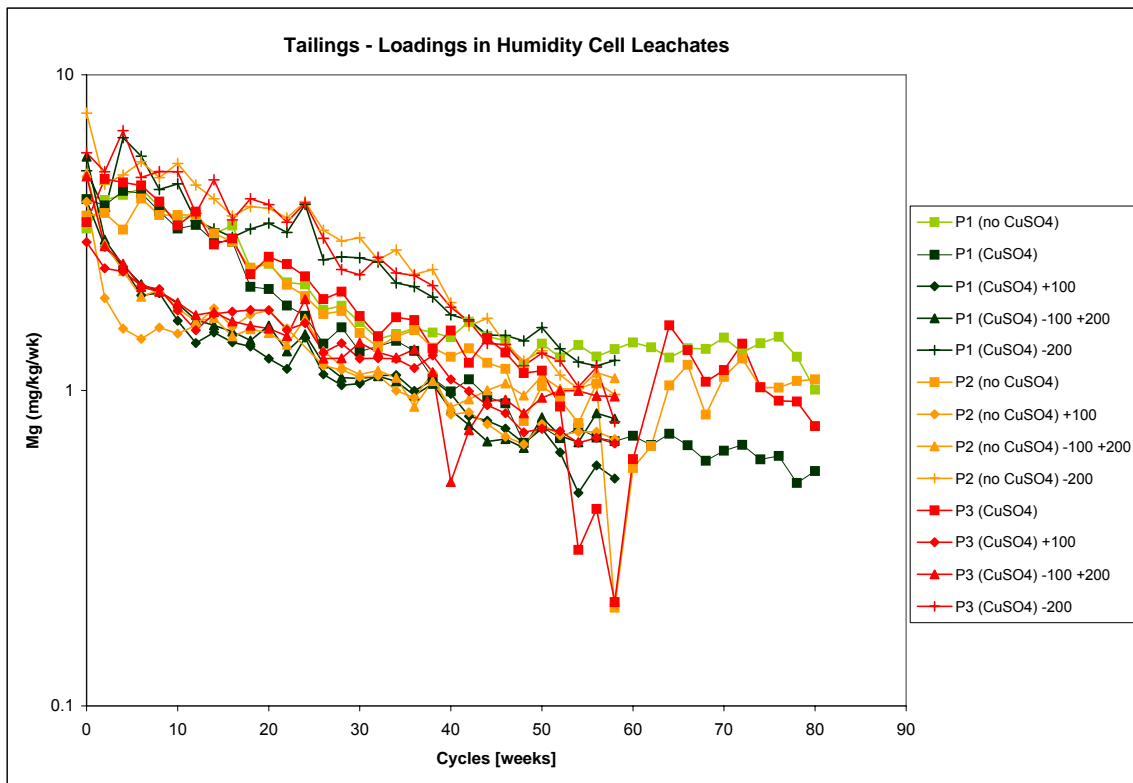
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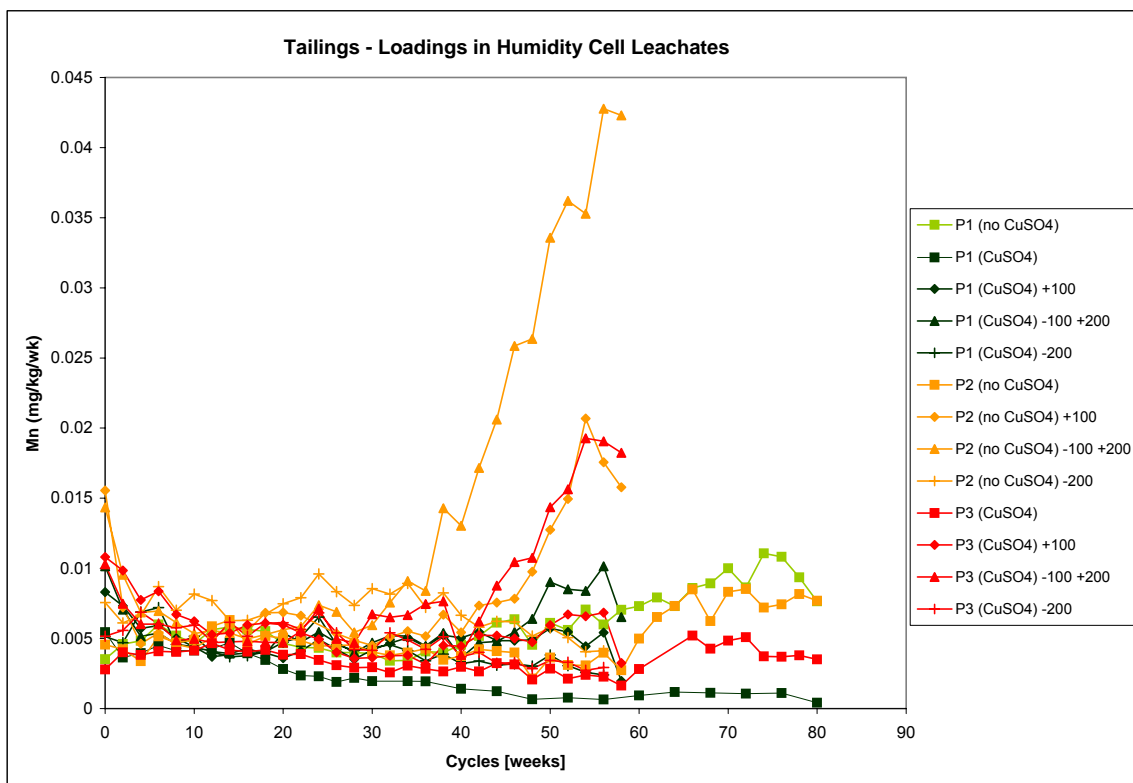
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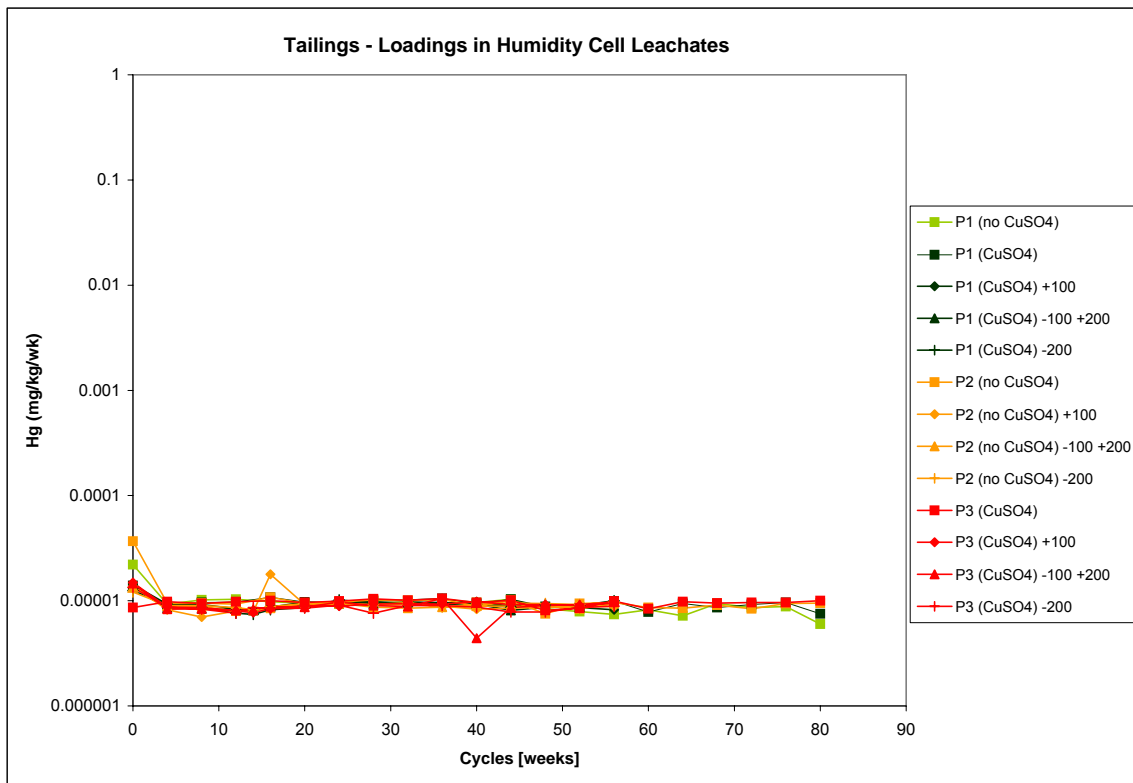
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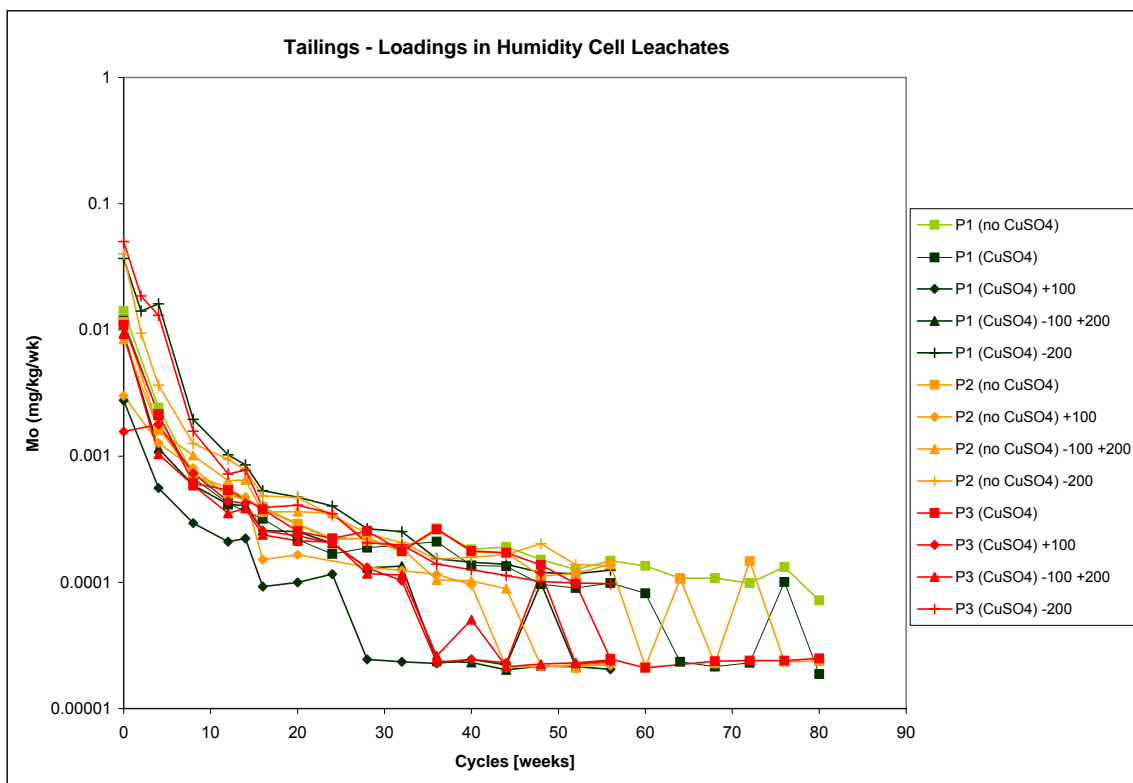
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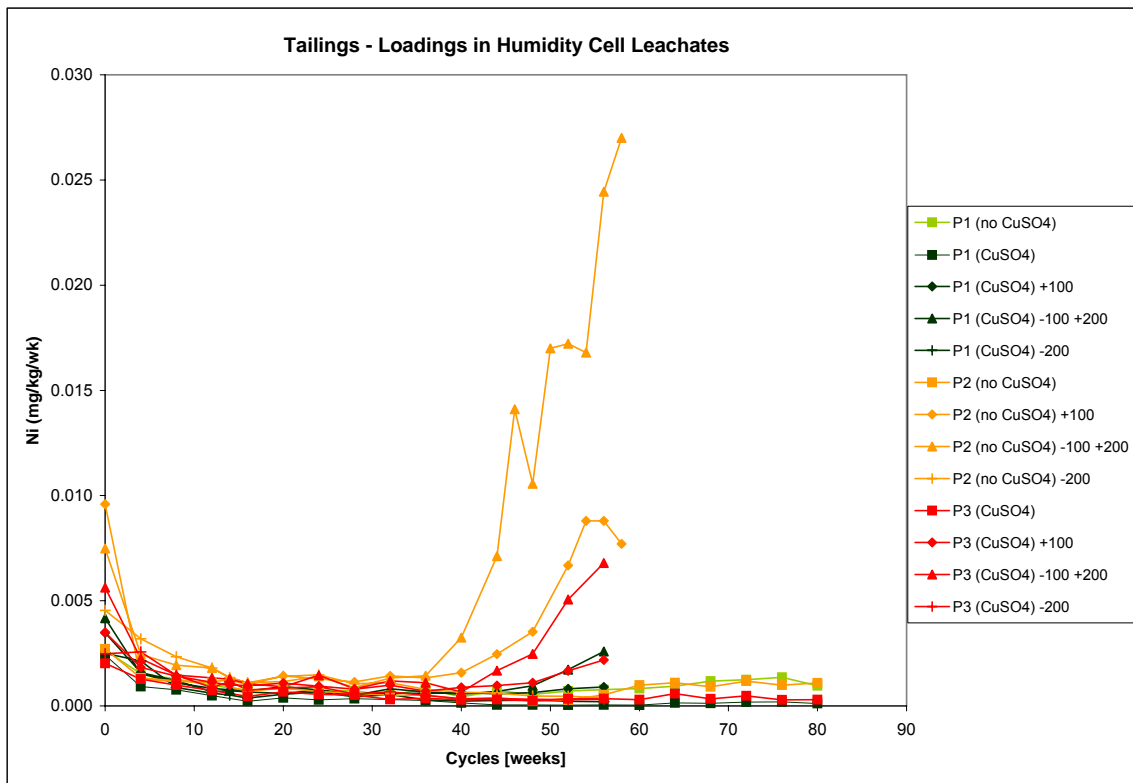
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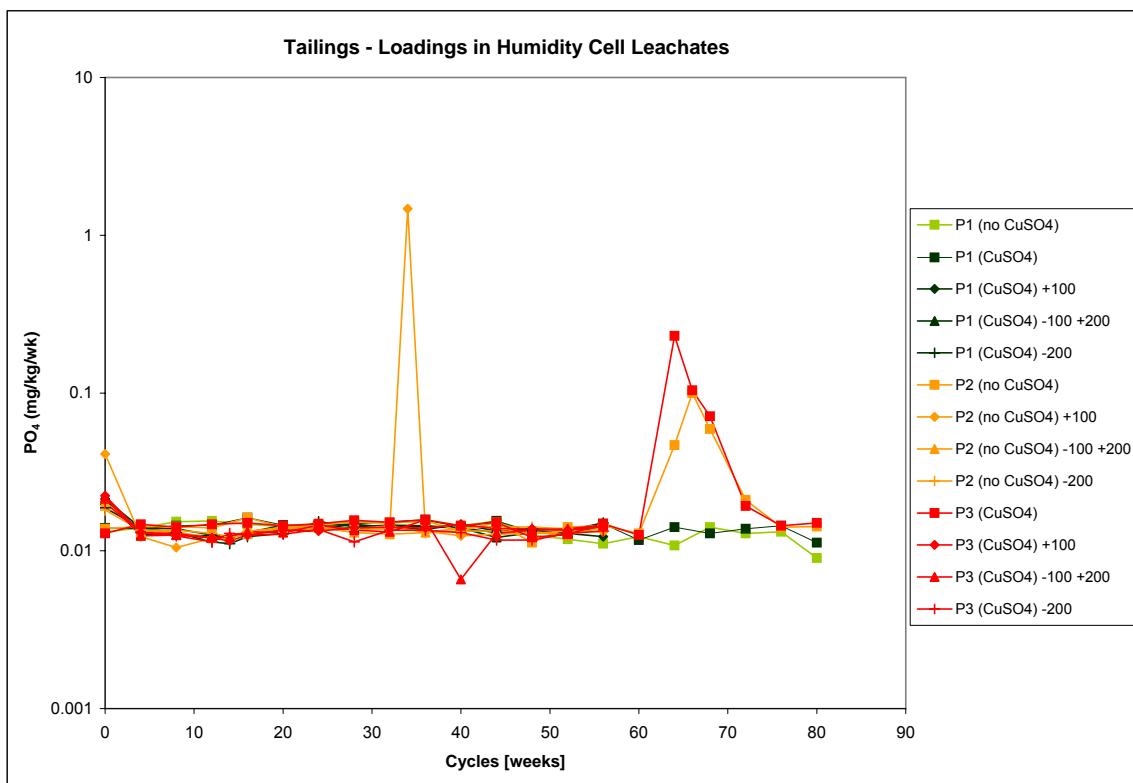
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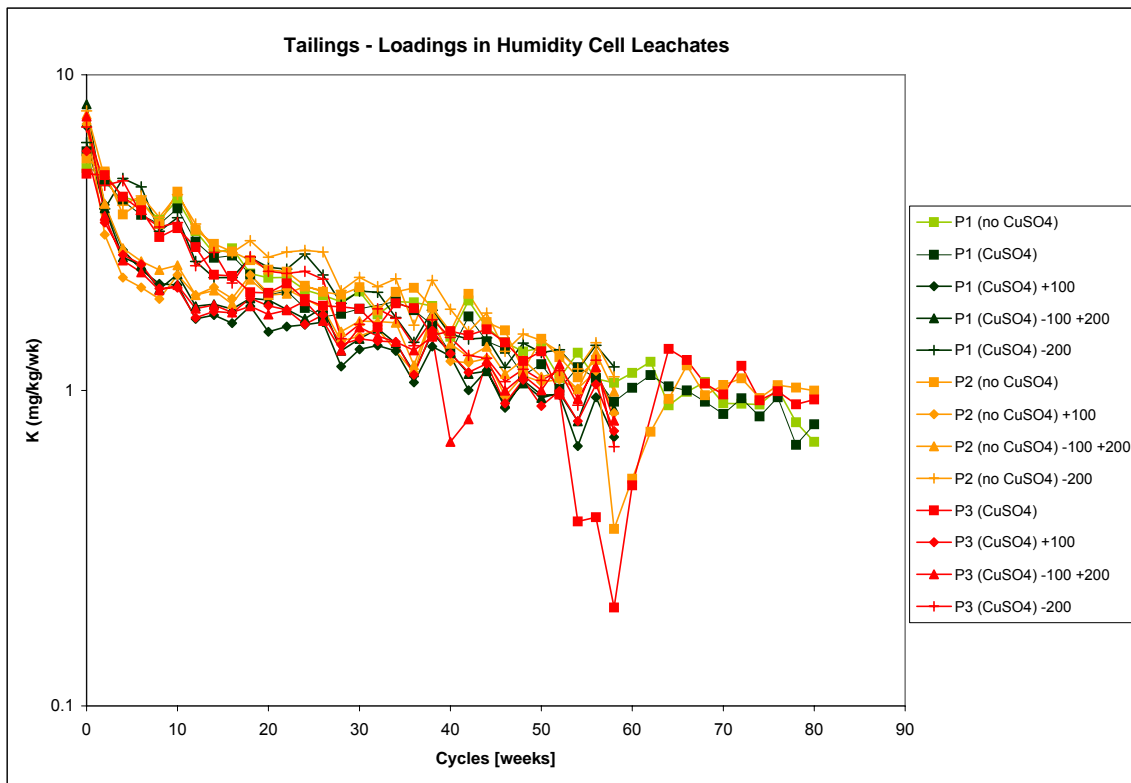
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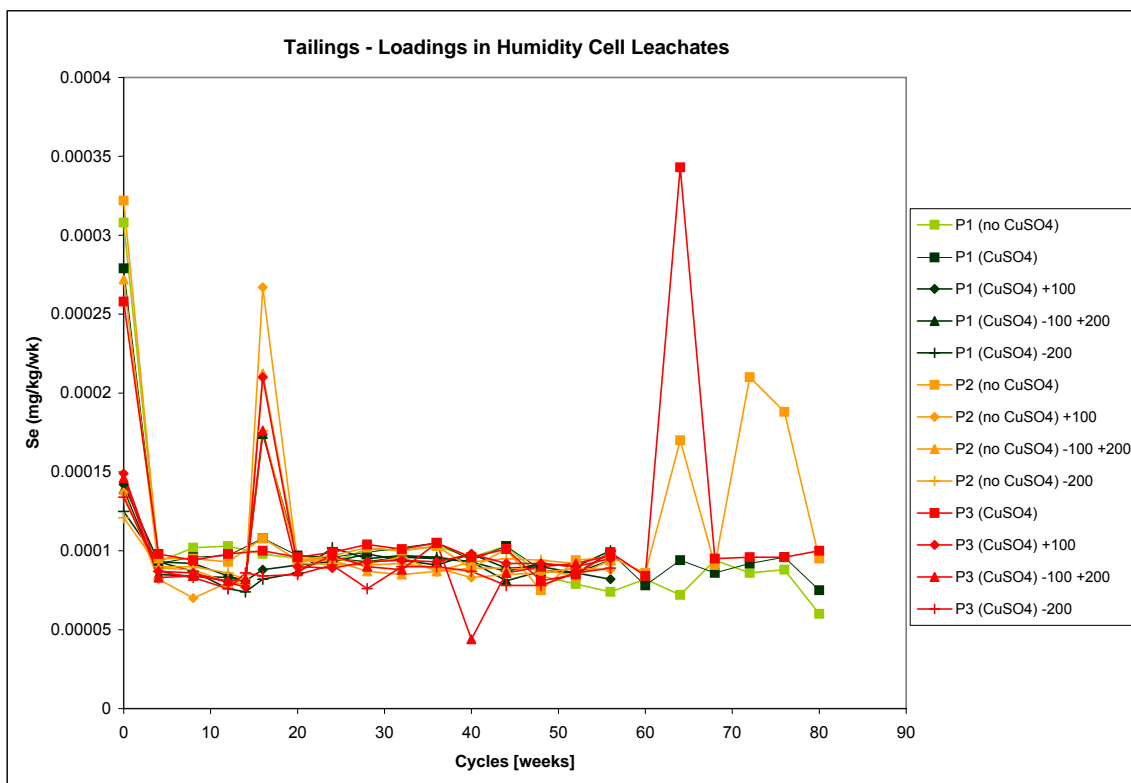
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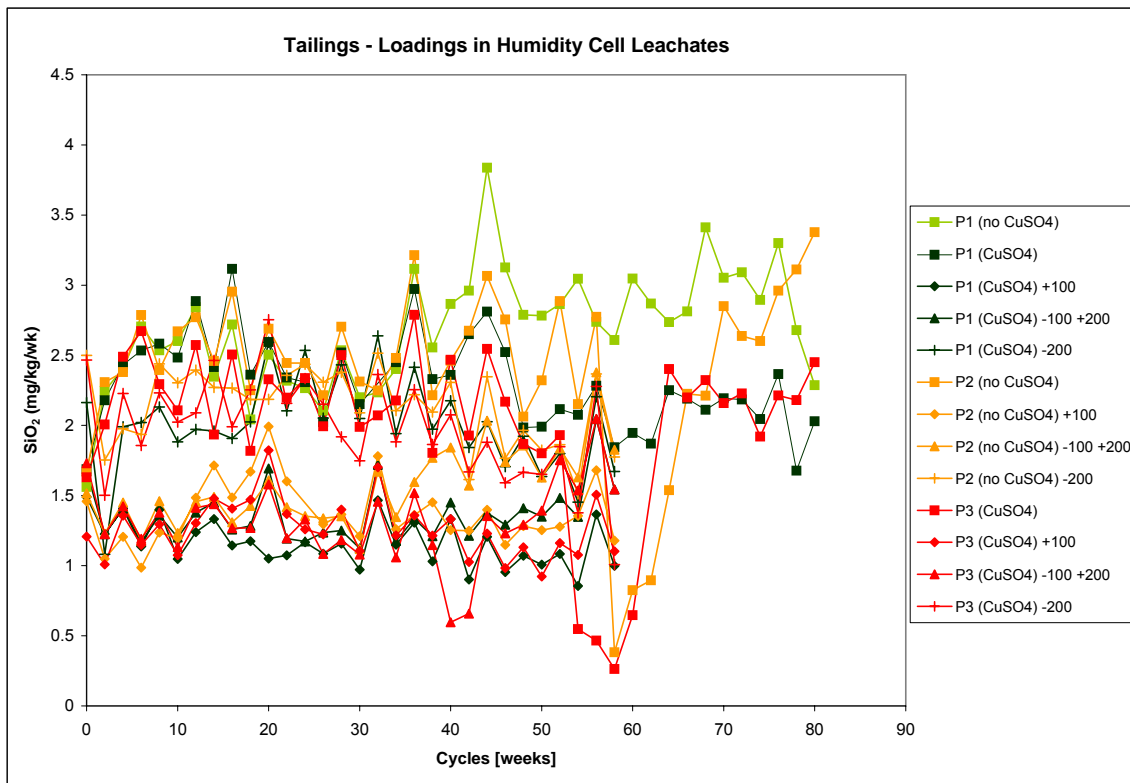
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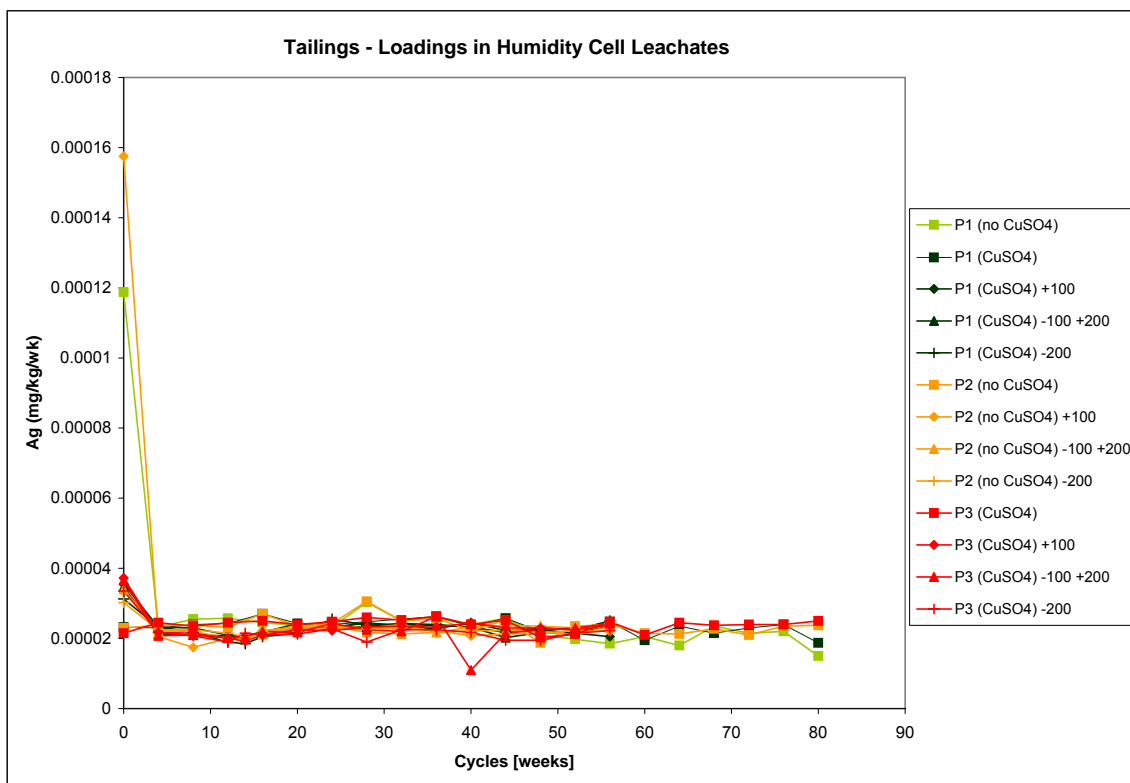
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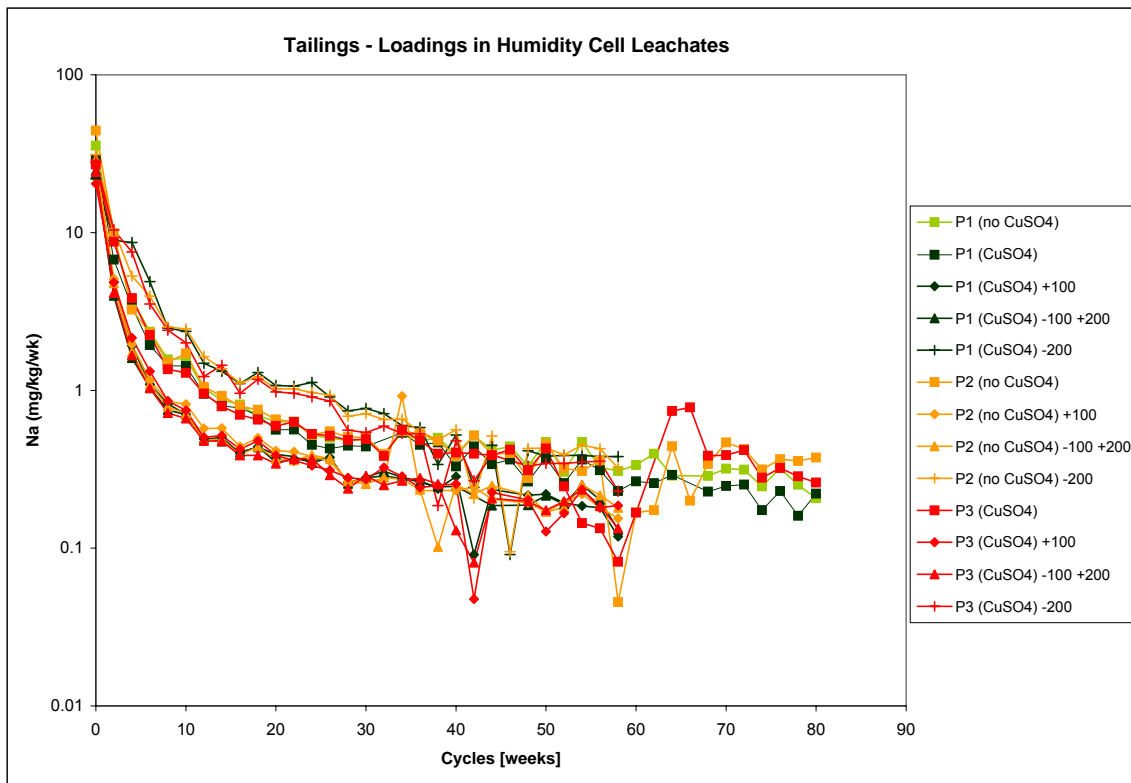
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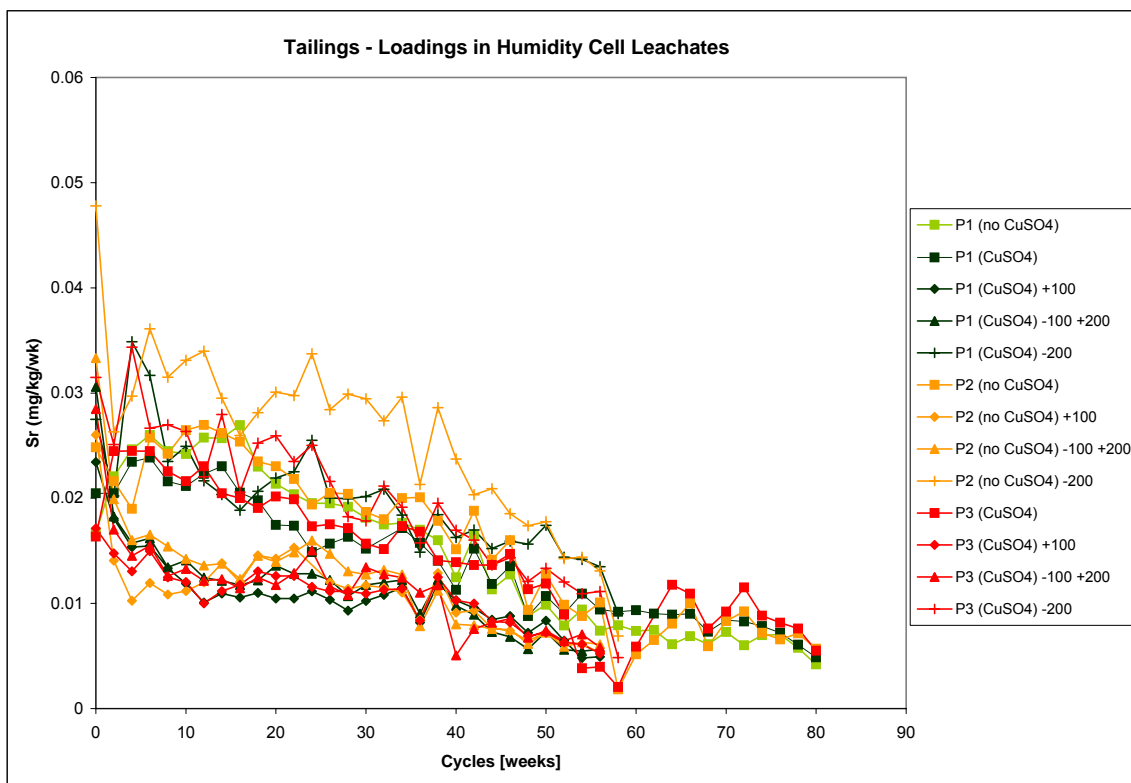
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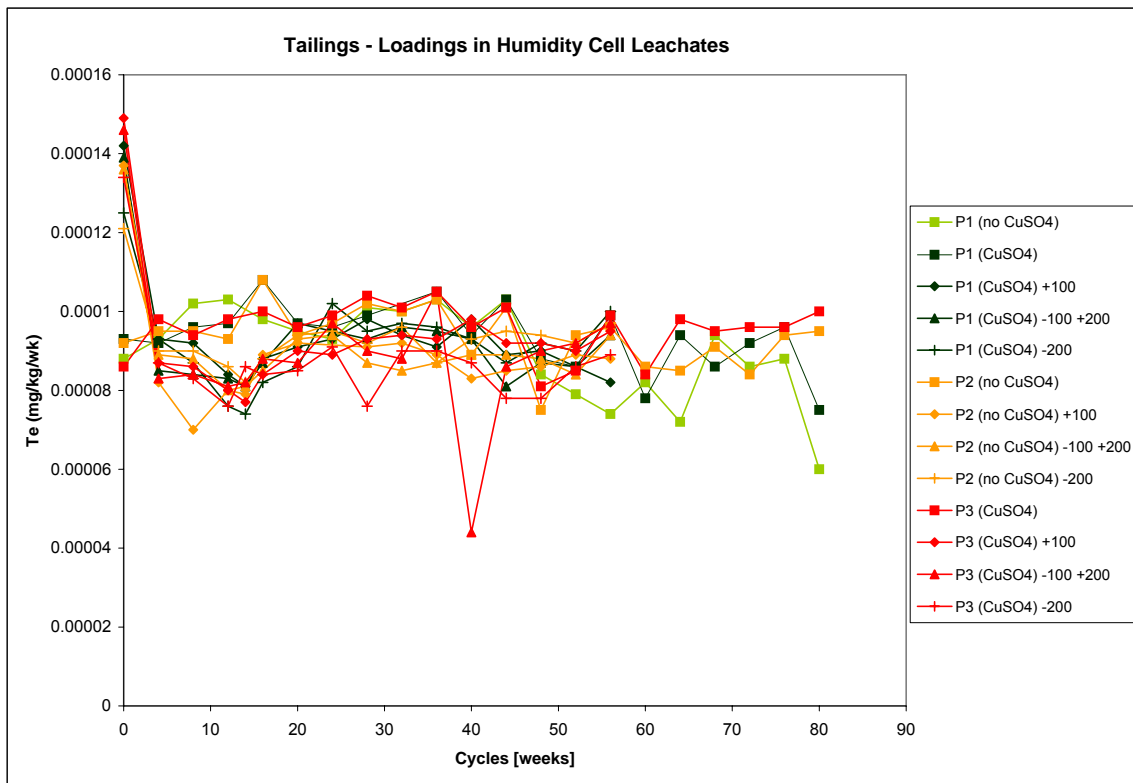
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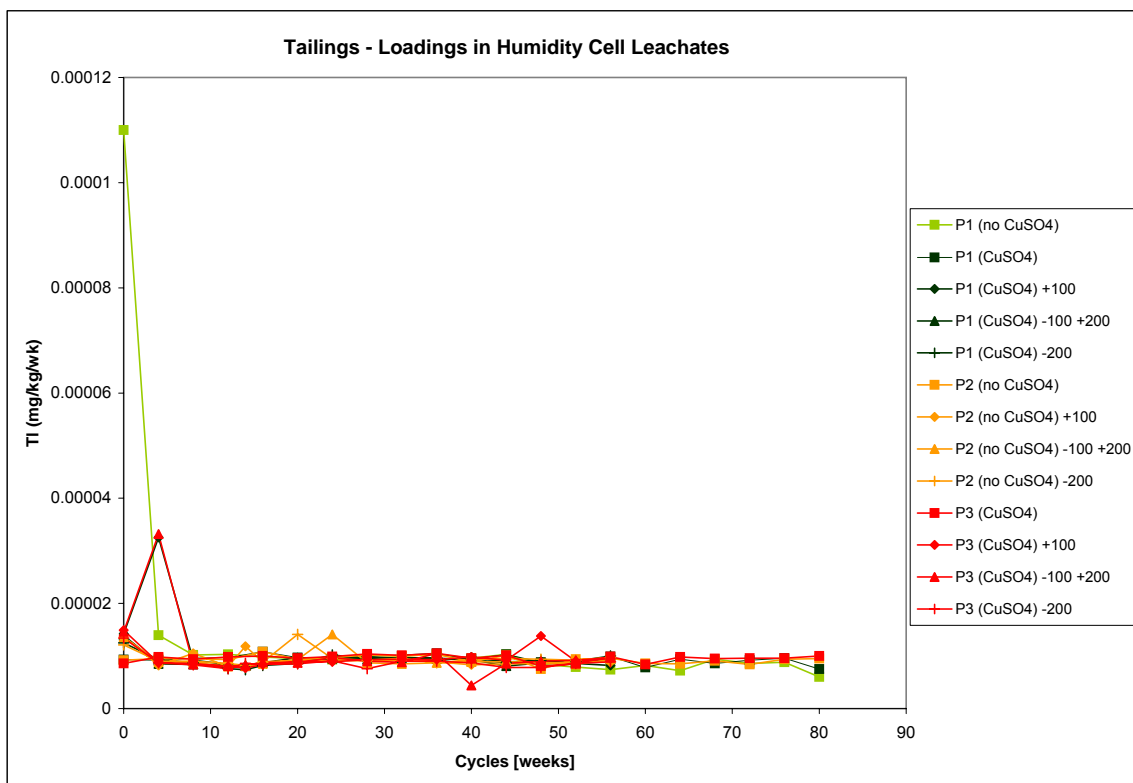
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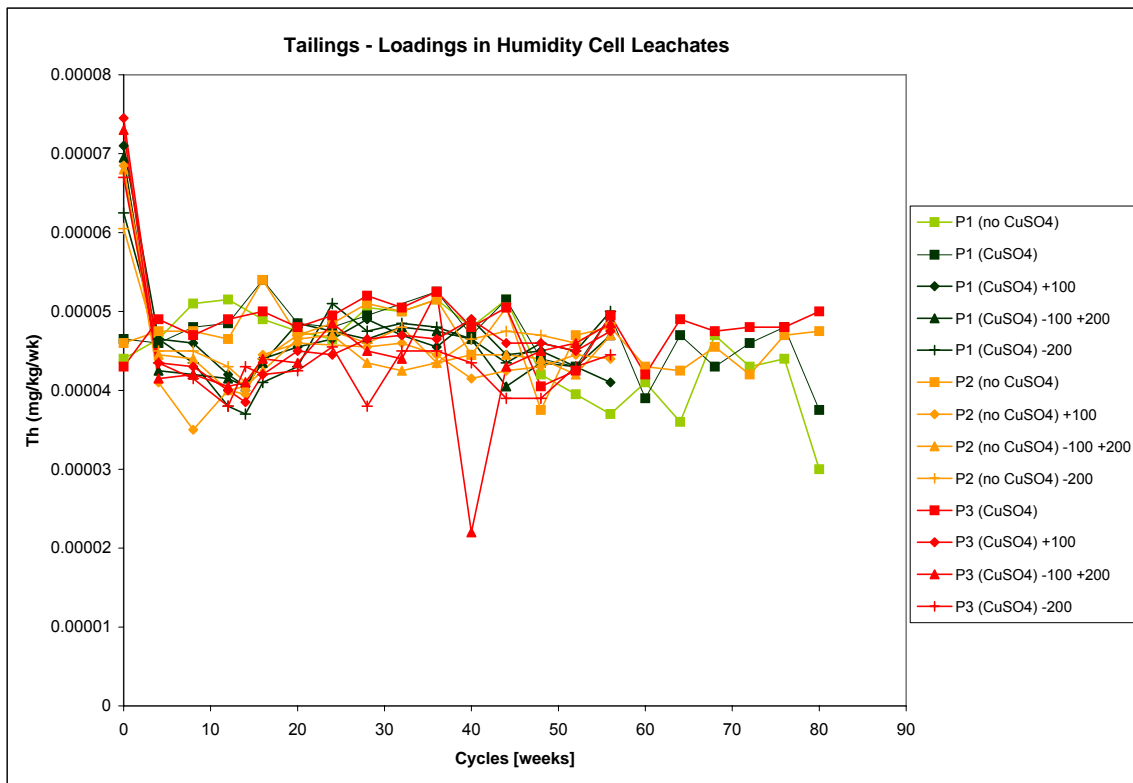
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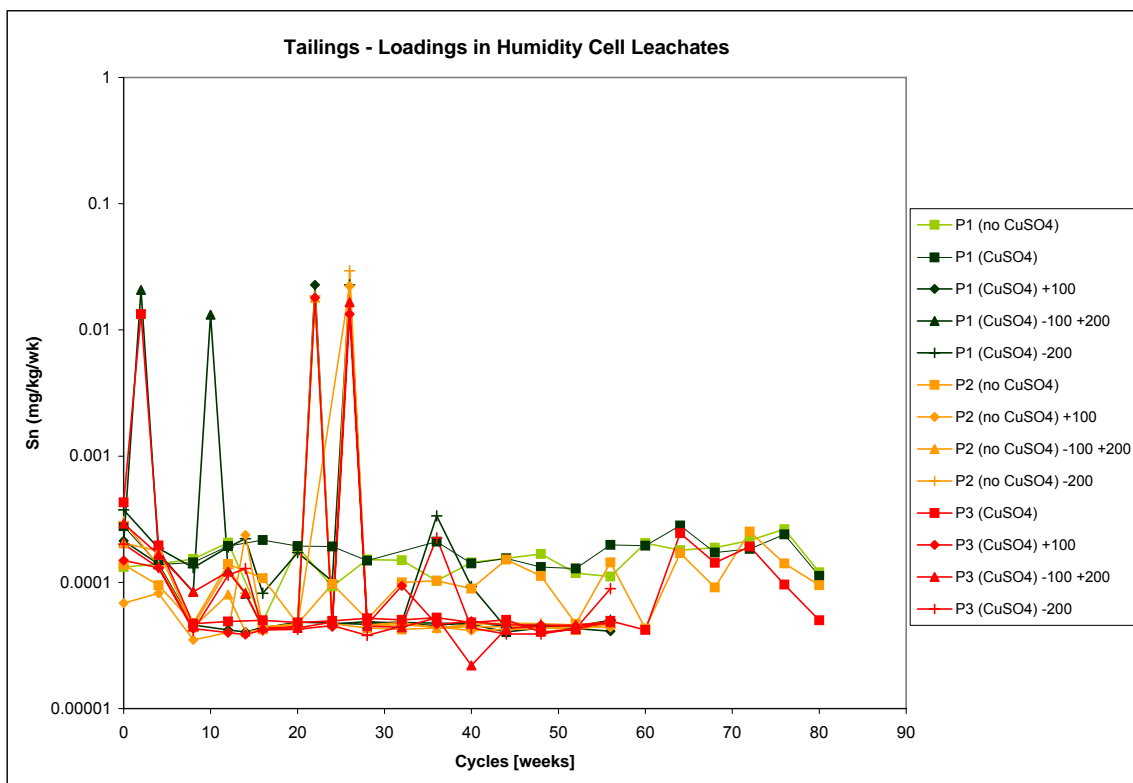
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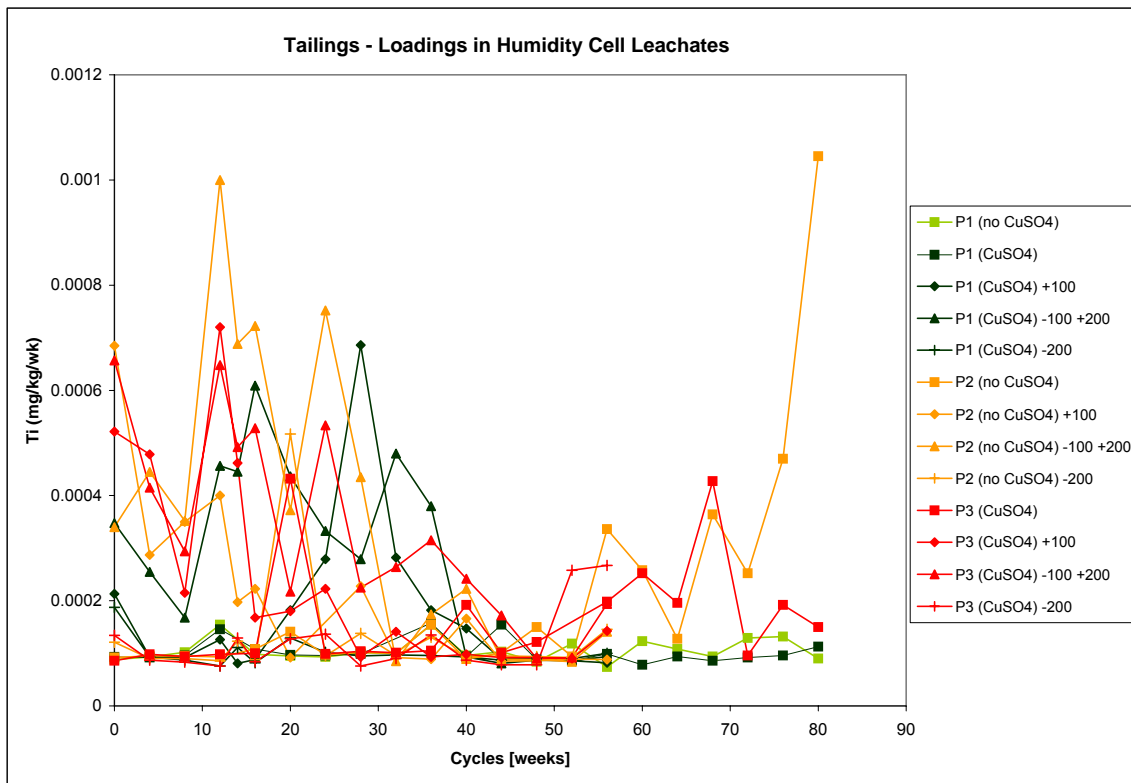
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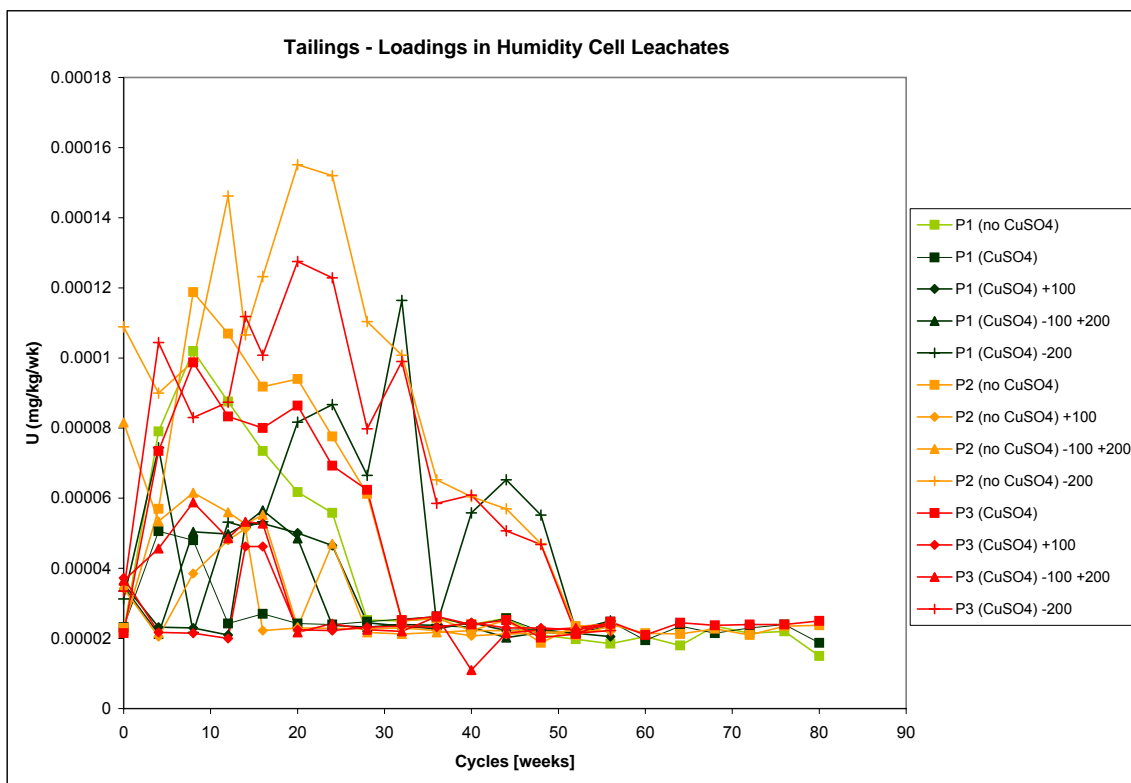
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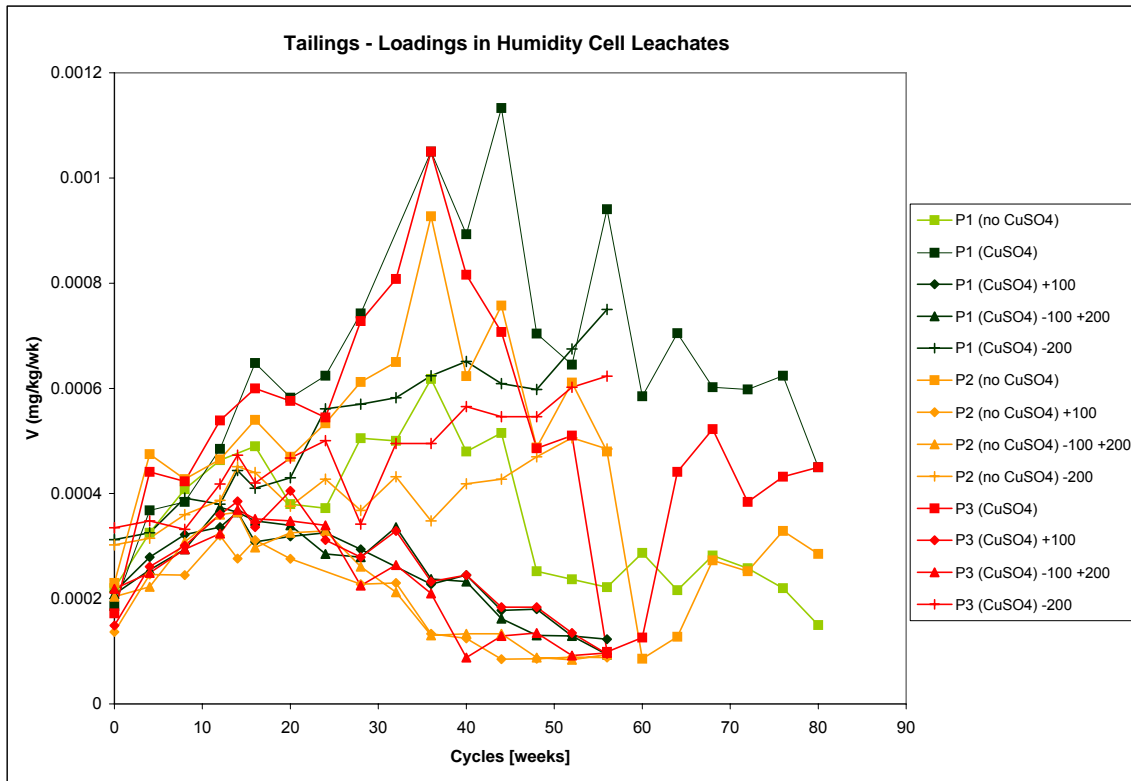
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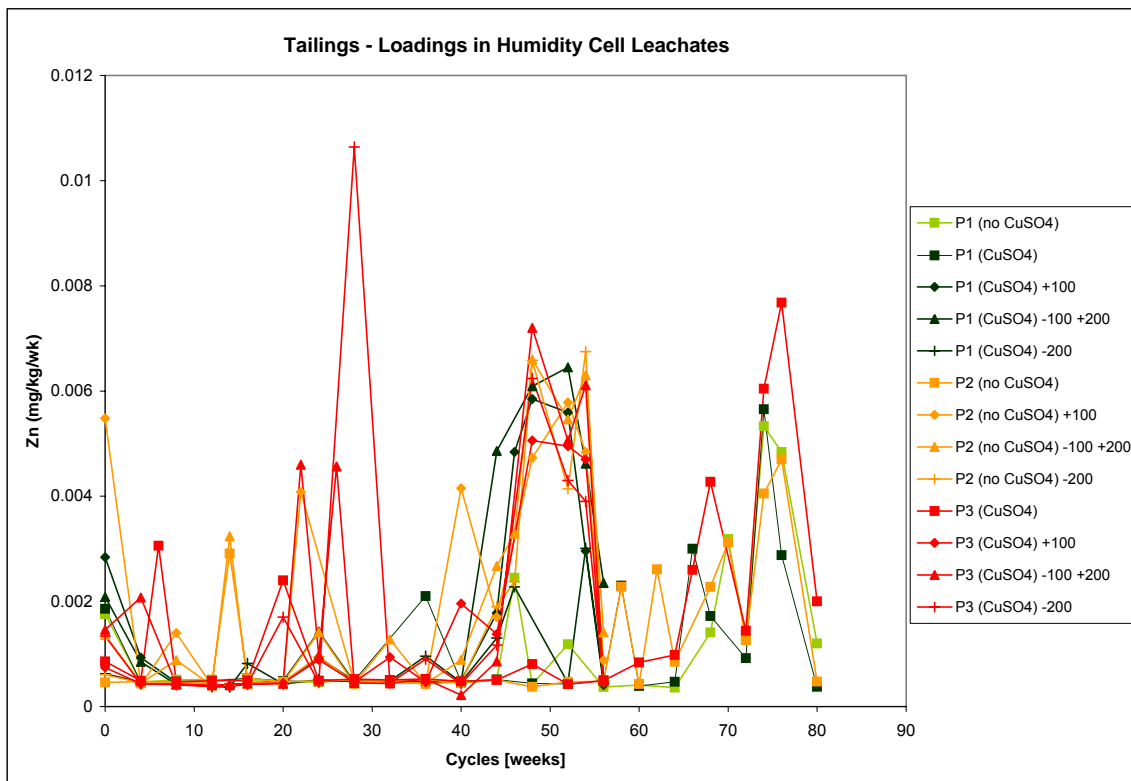
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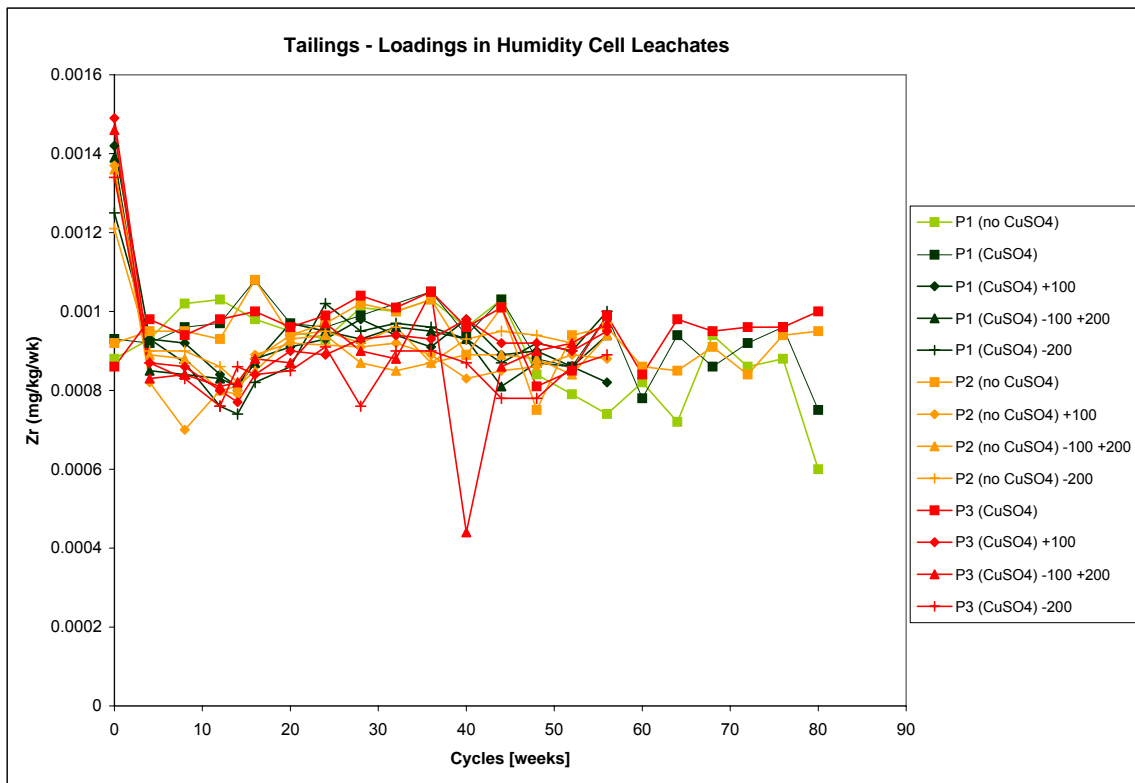
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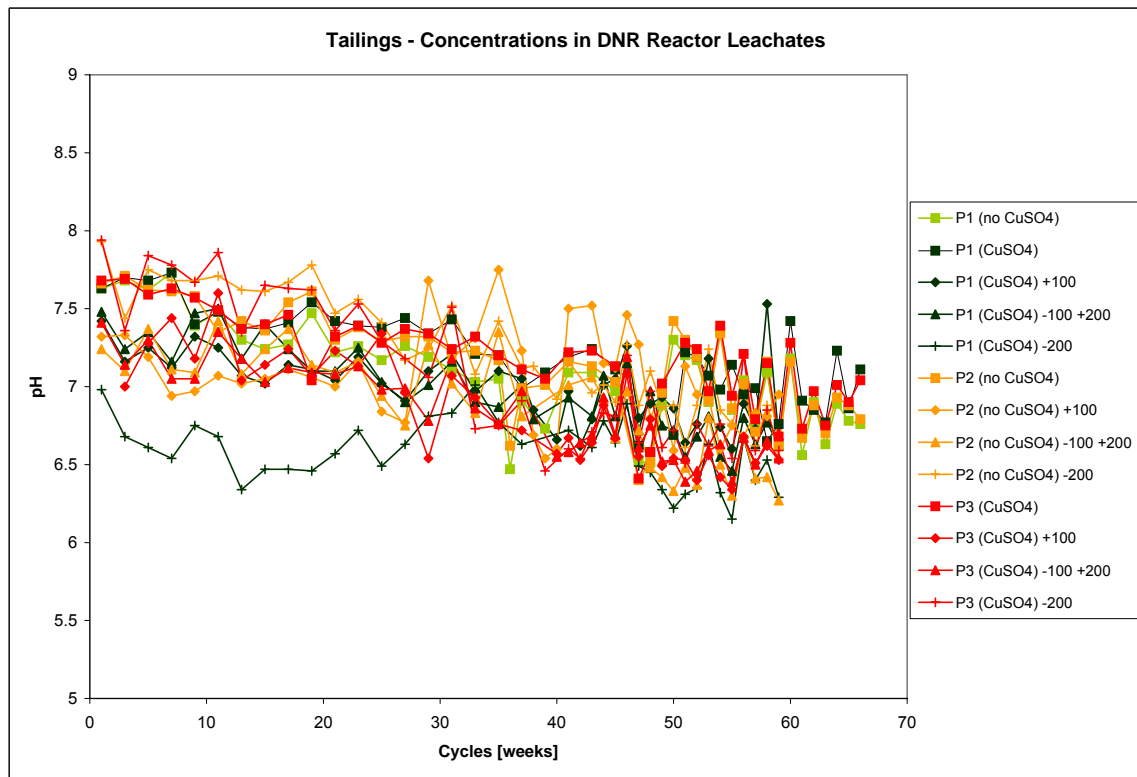
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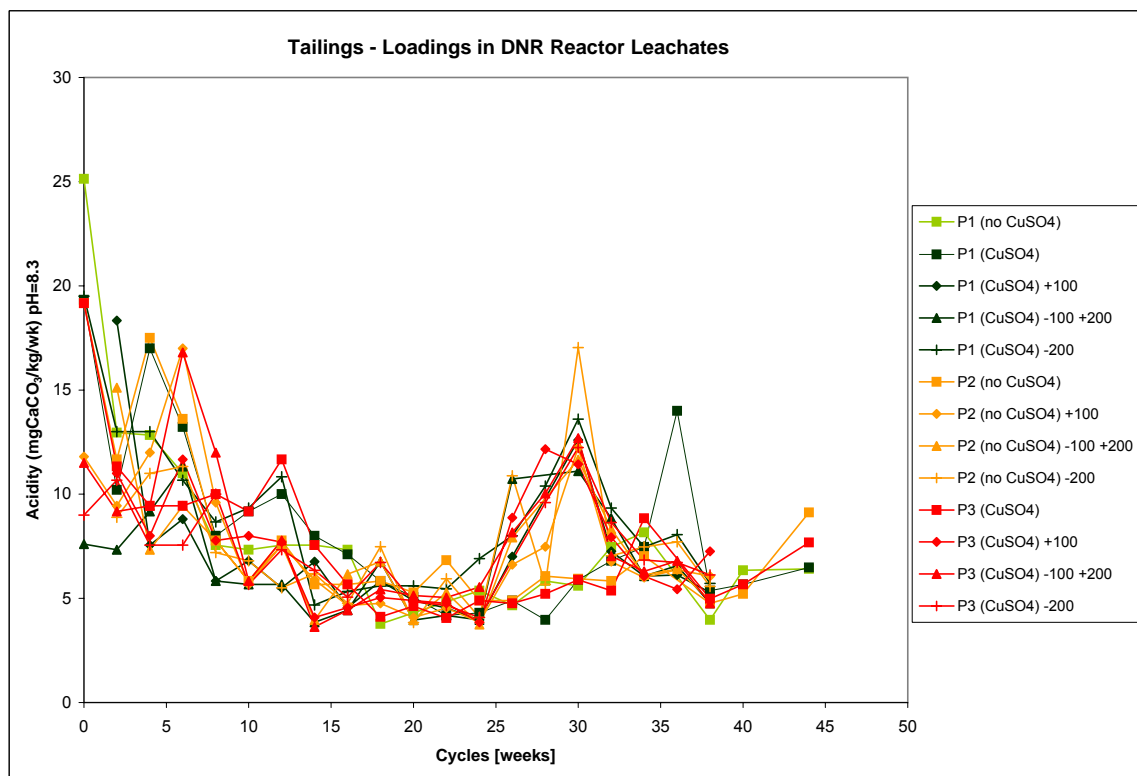
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**Appendix C.2**  
**MDNR Reactors (Loadings)**



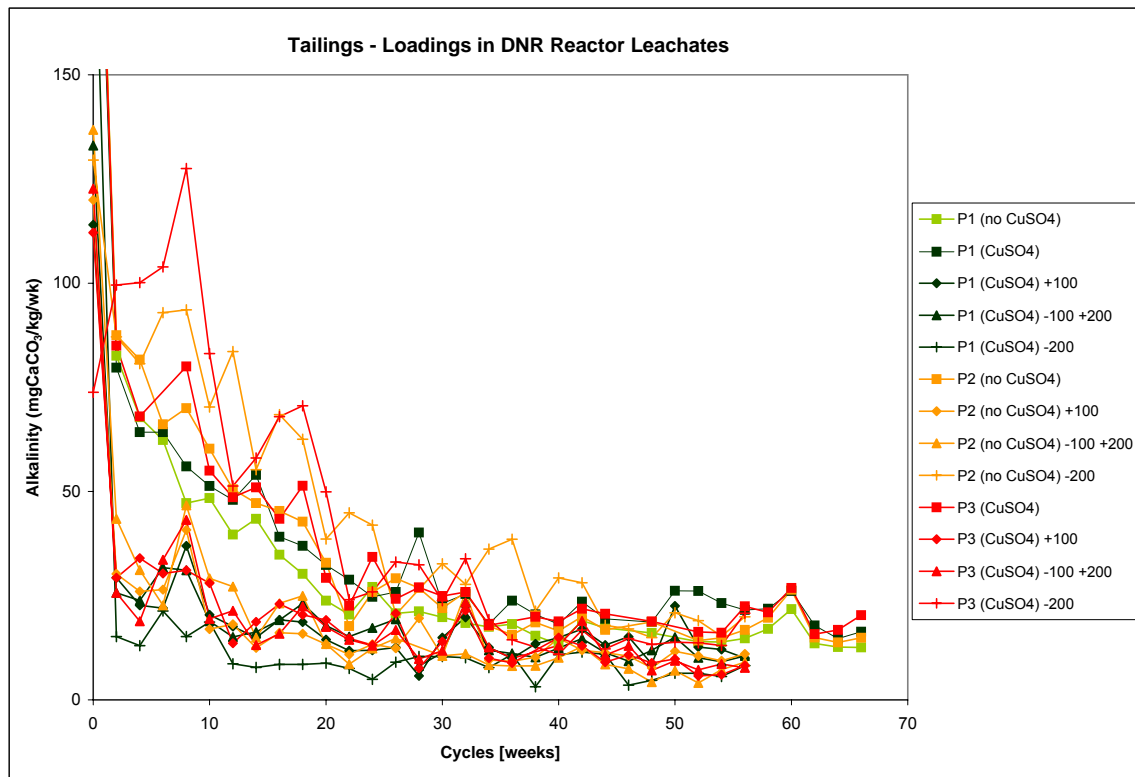
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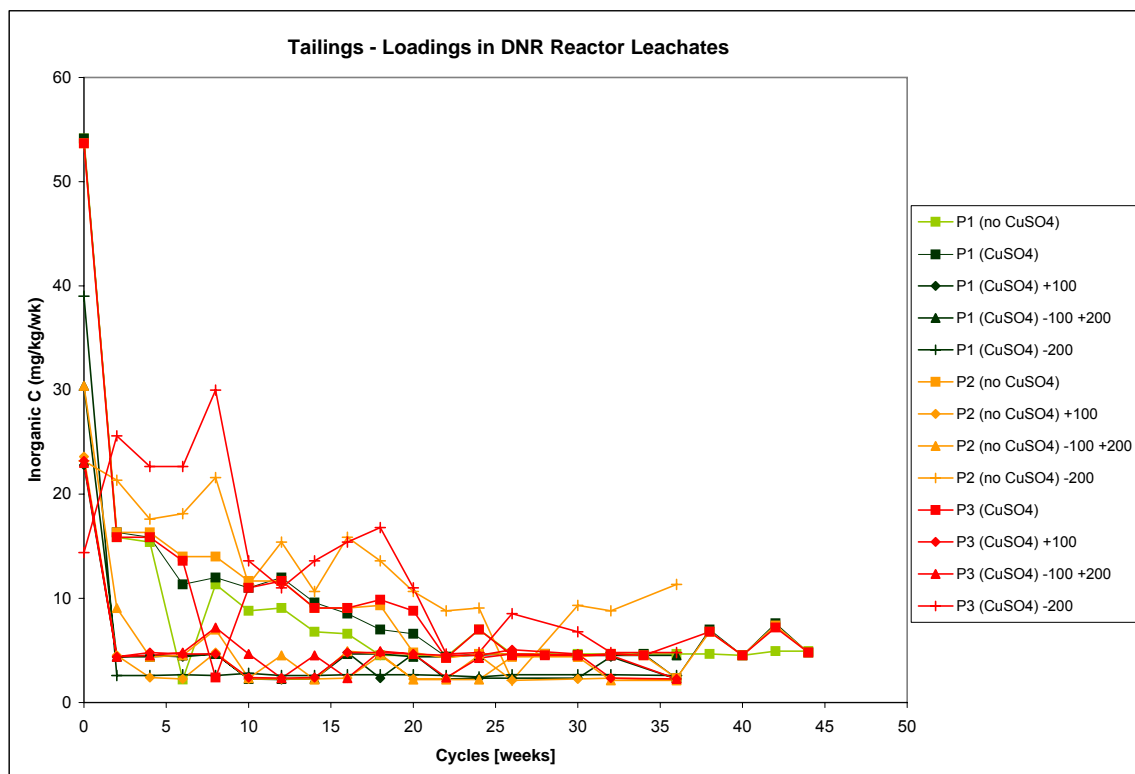
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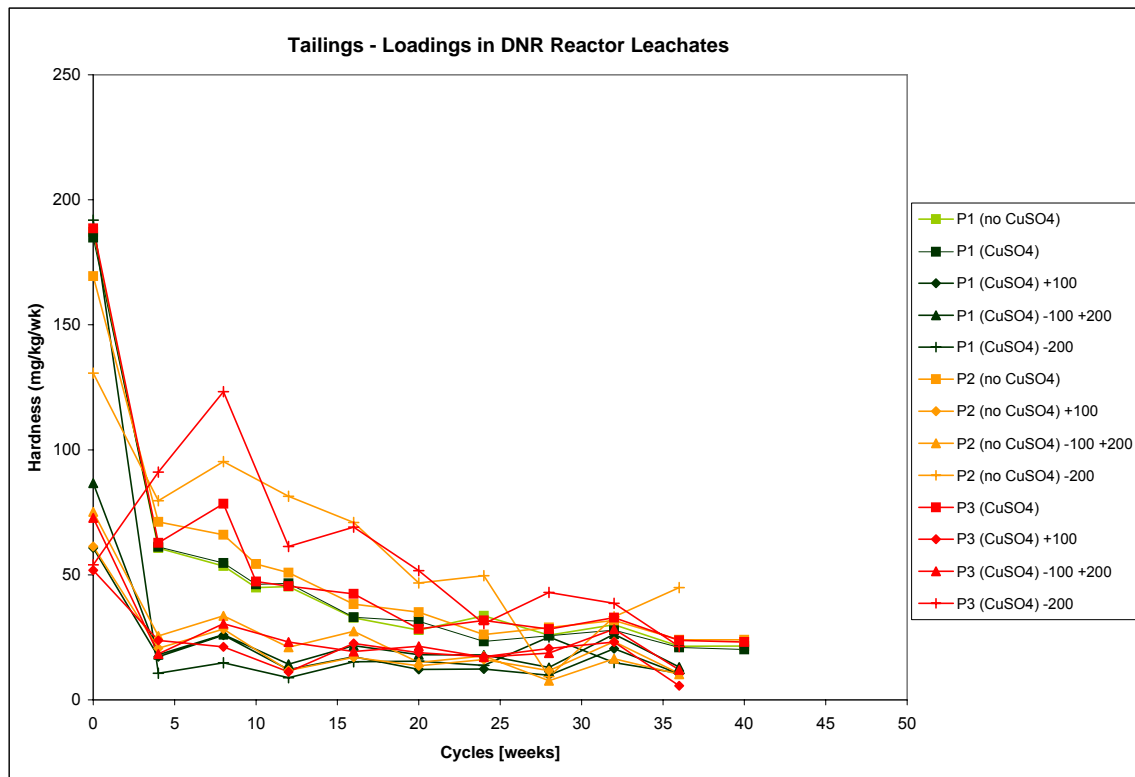
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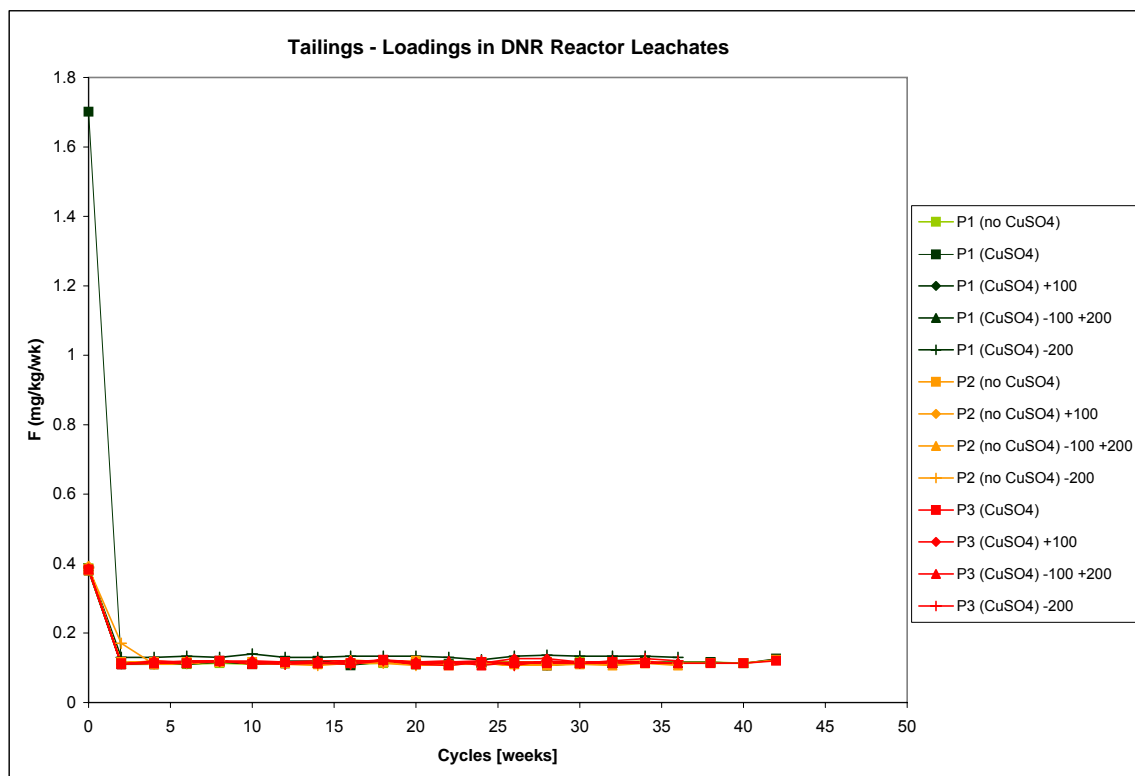
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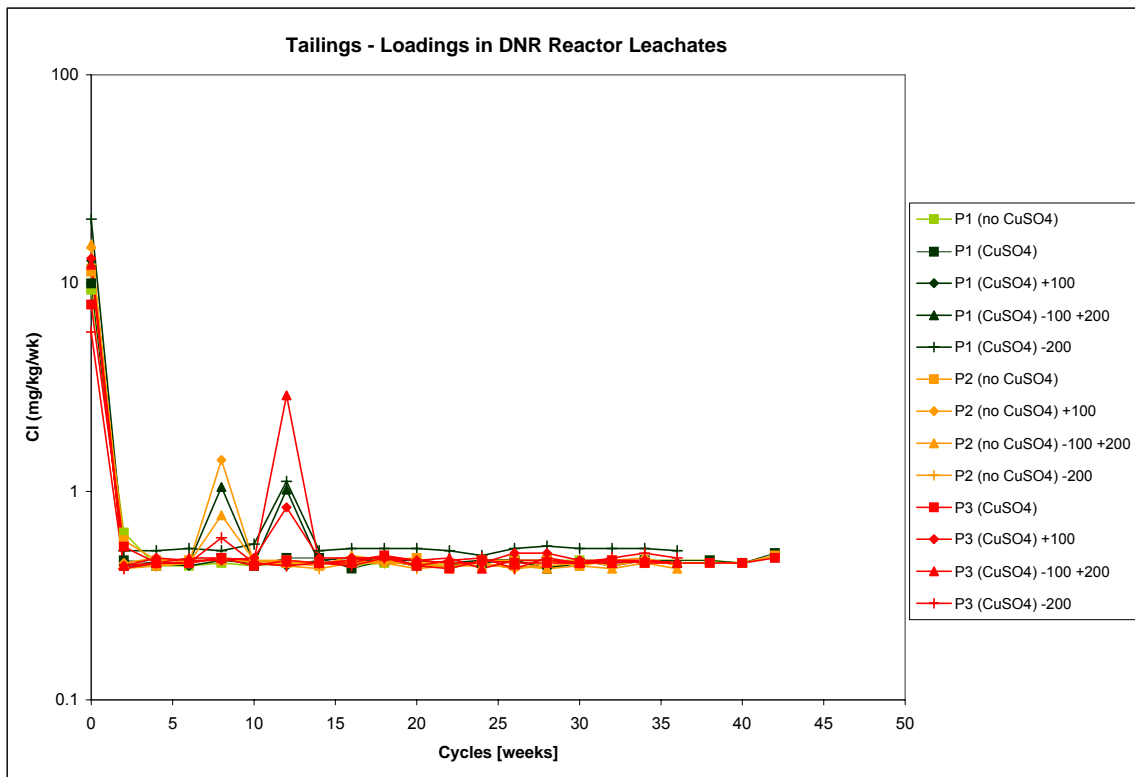
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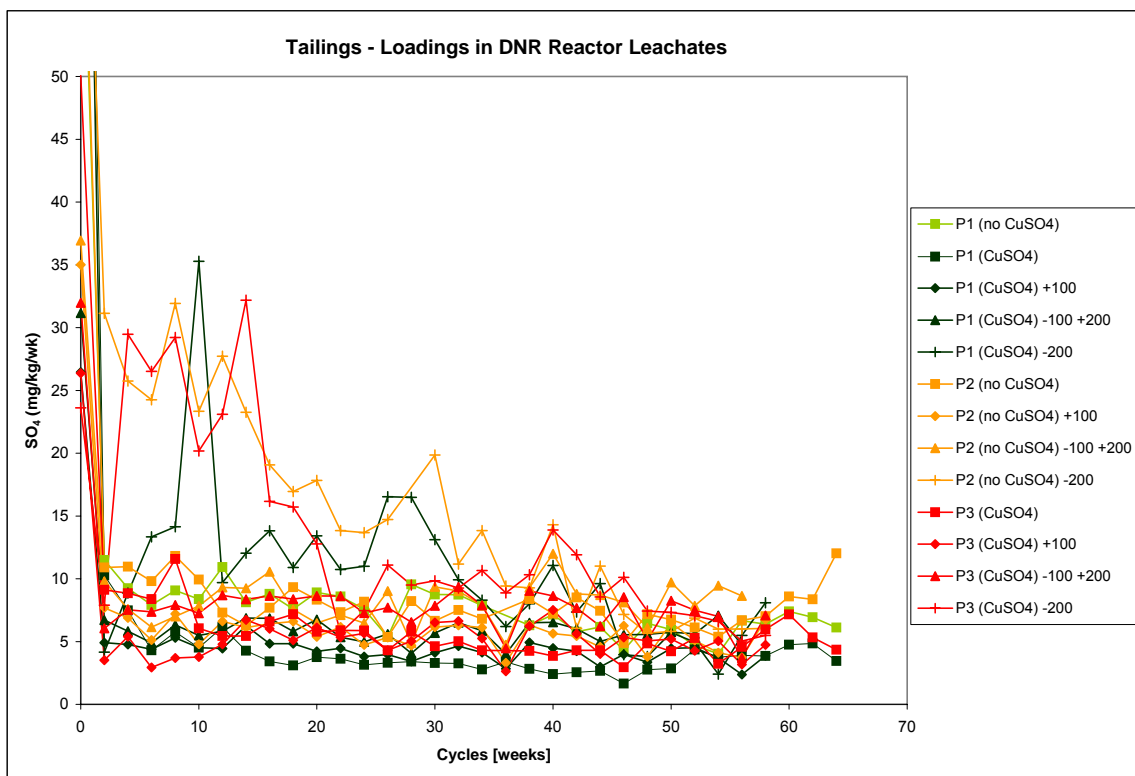
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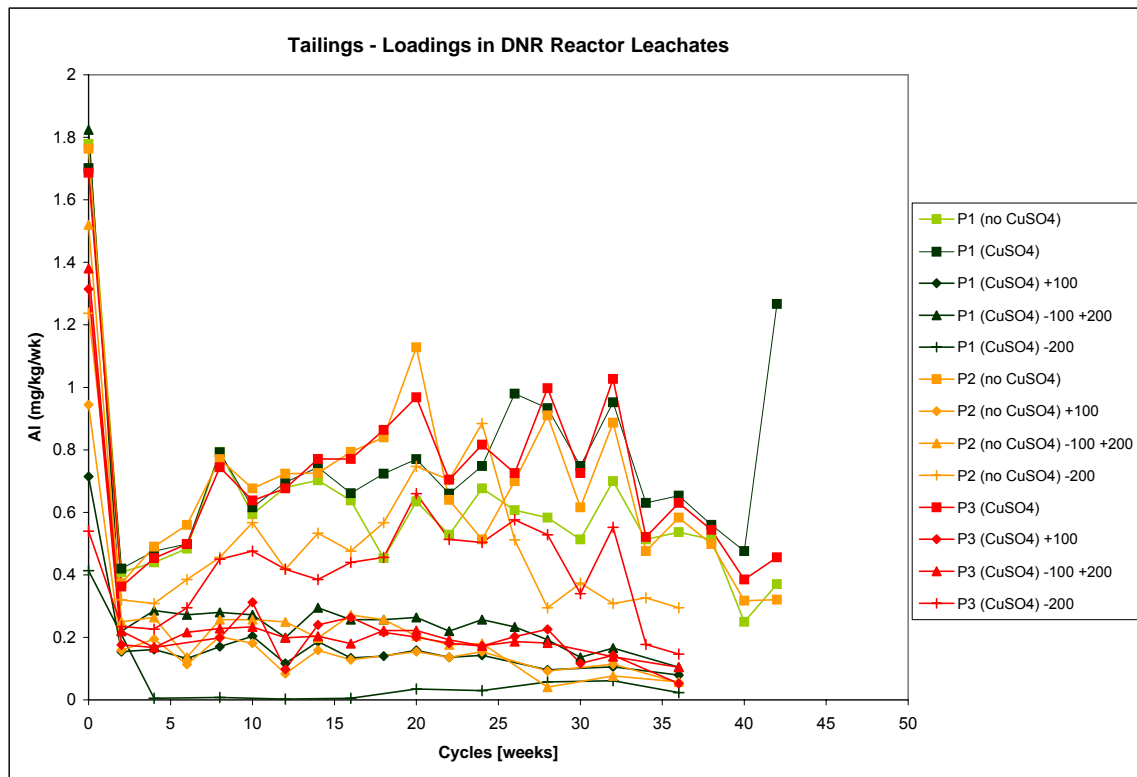
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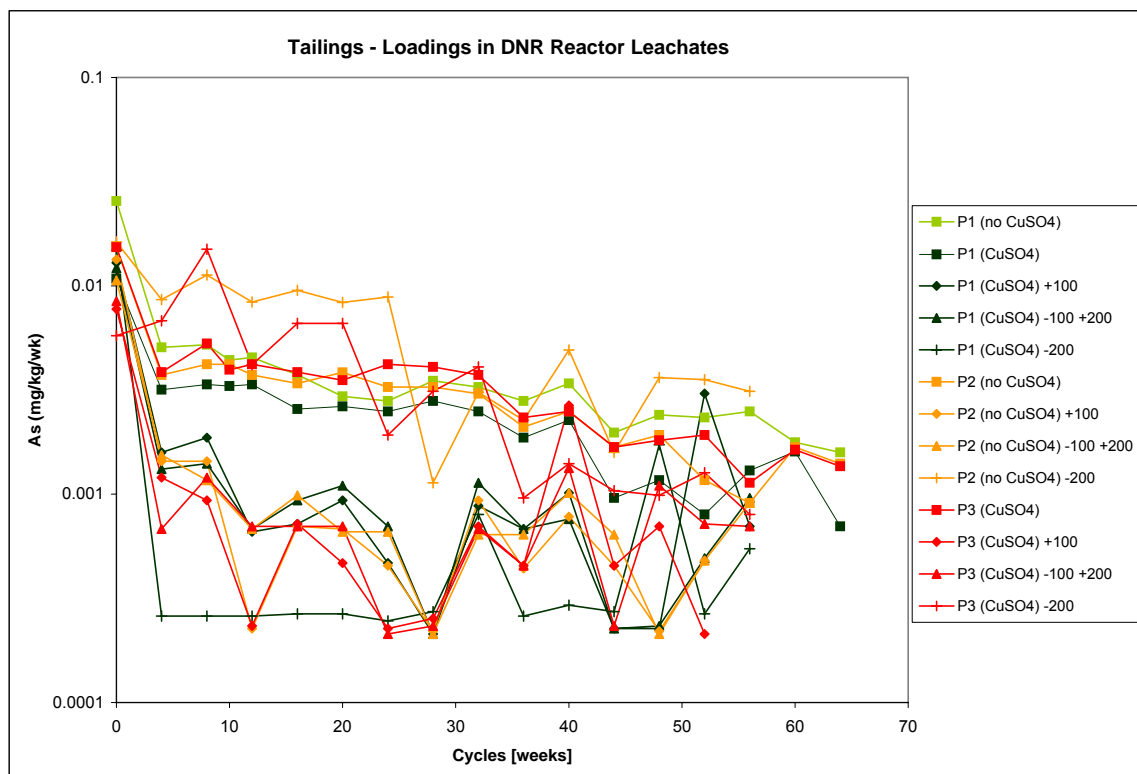
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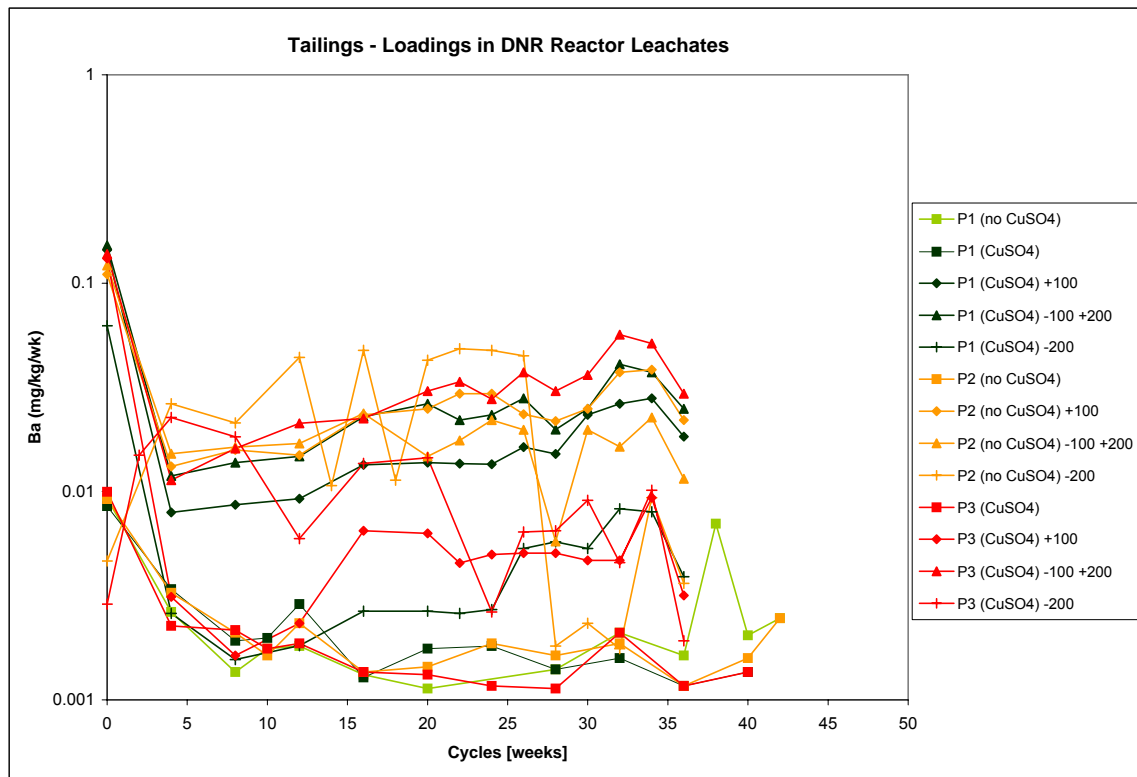
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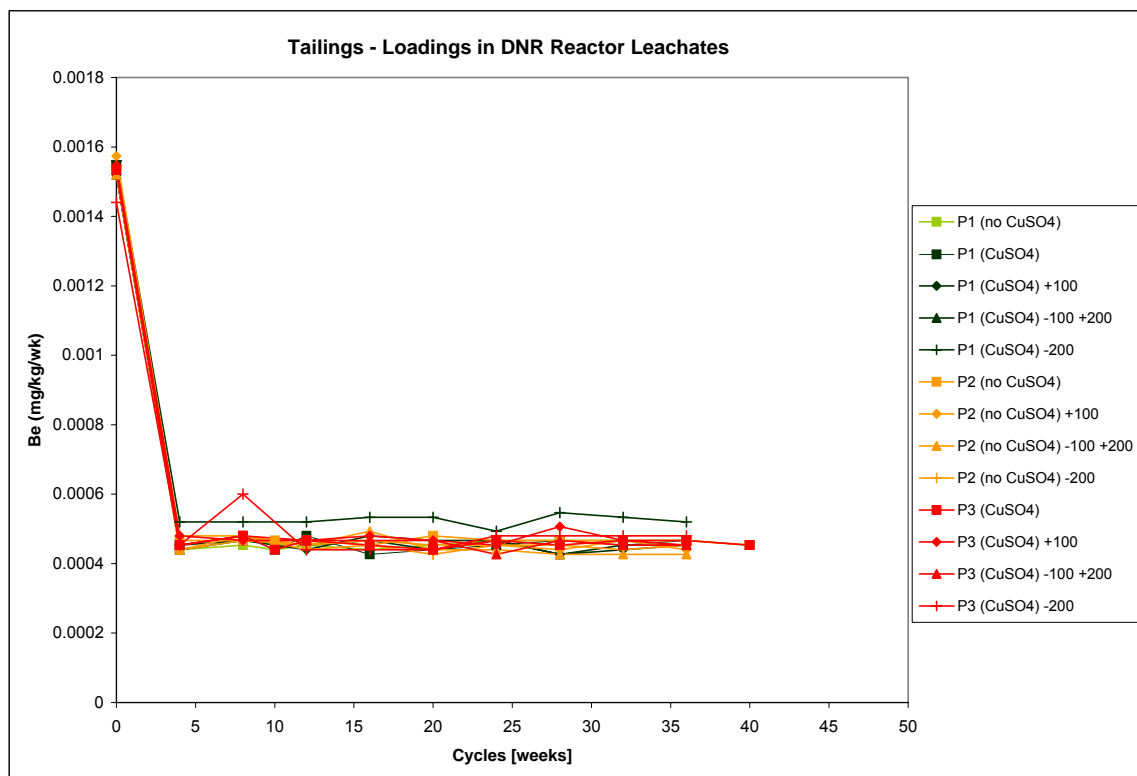
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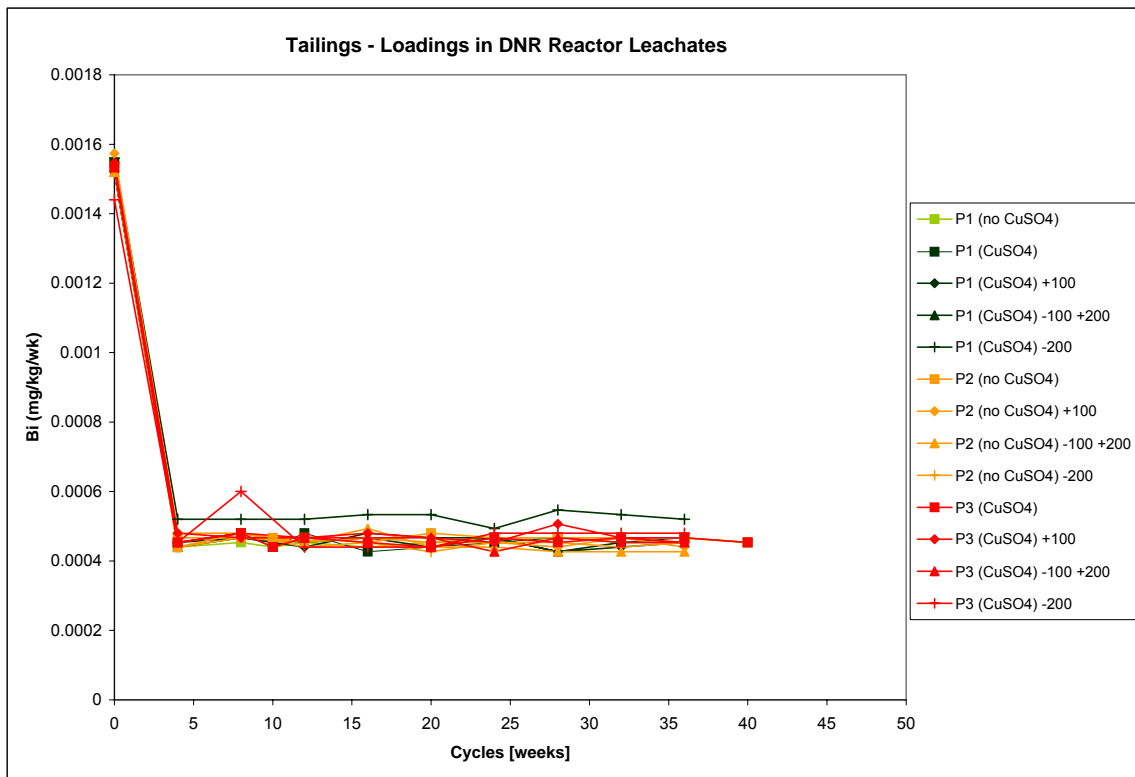
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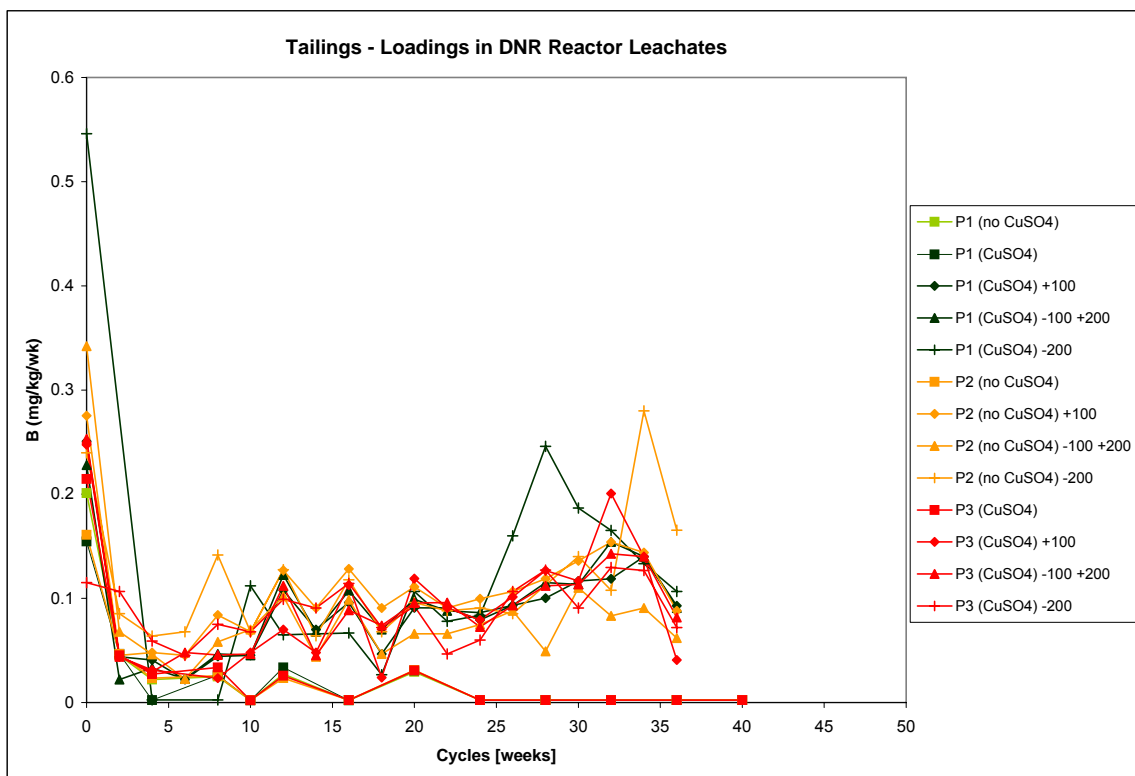
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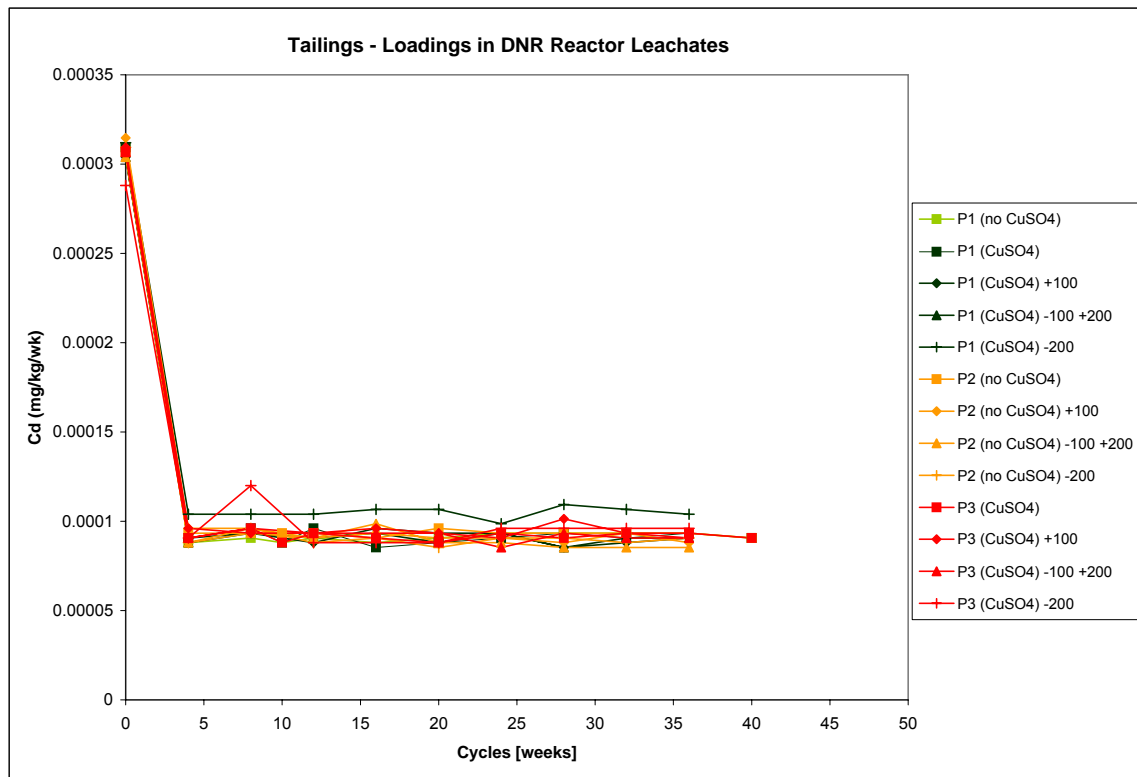
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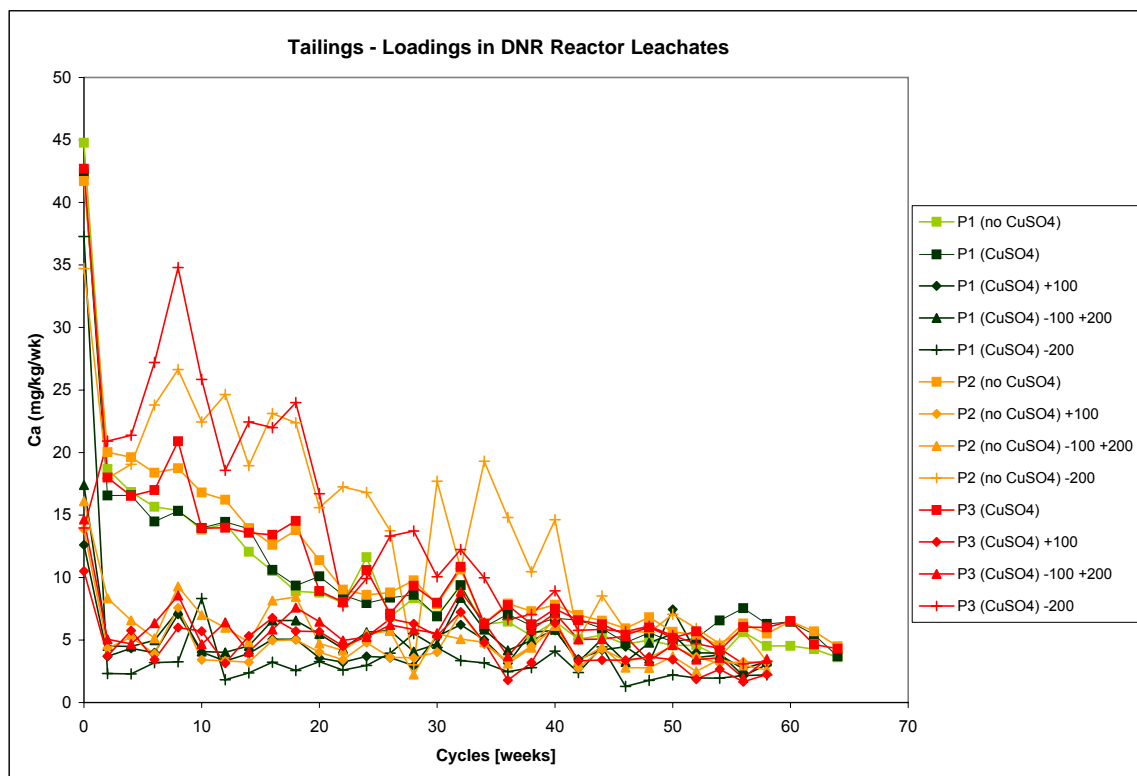
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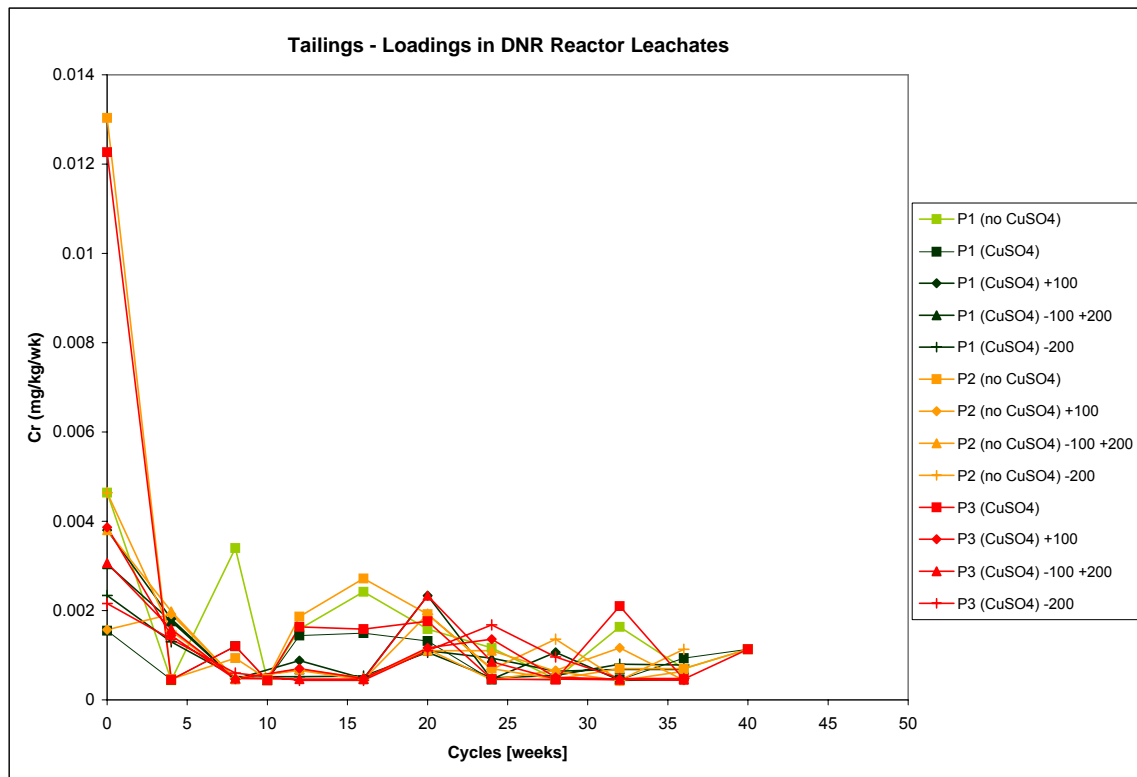
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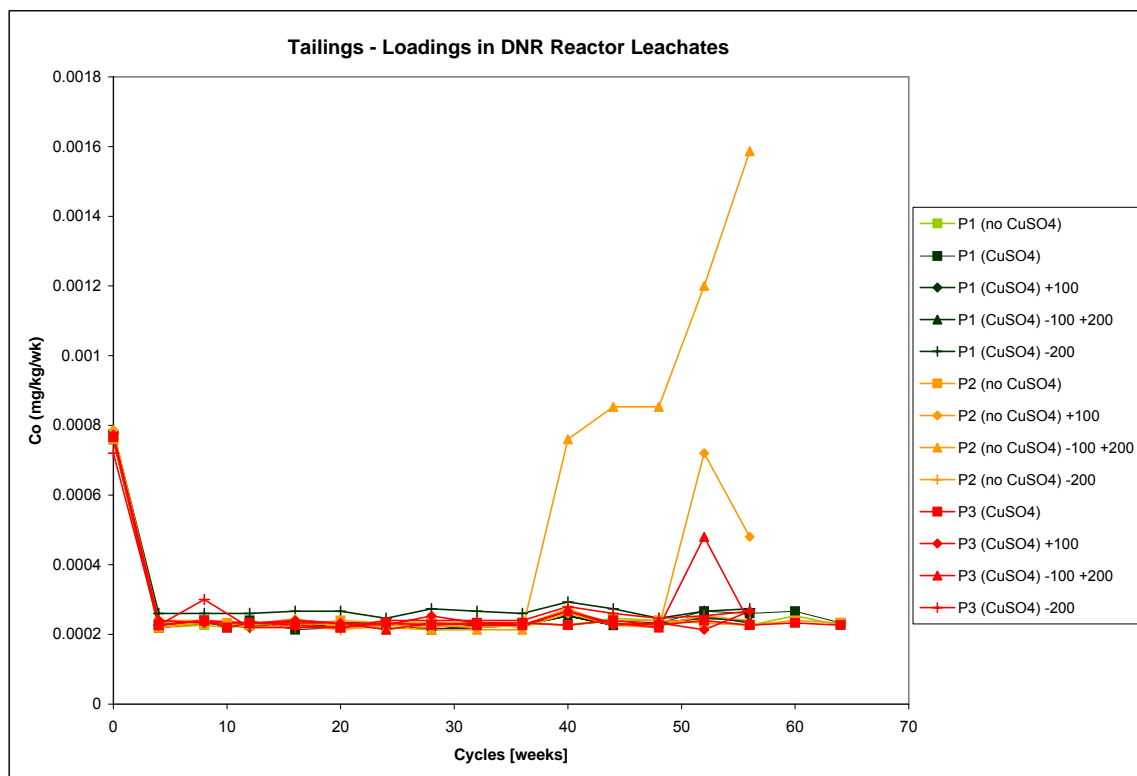
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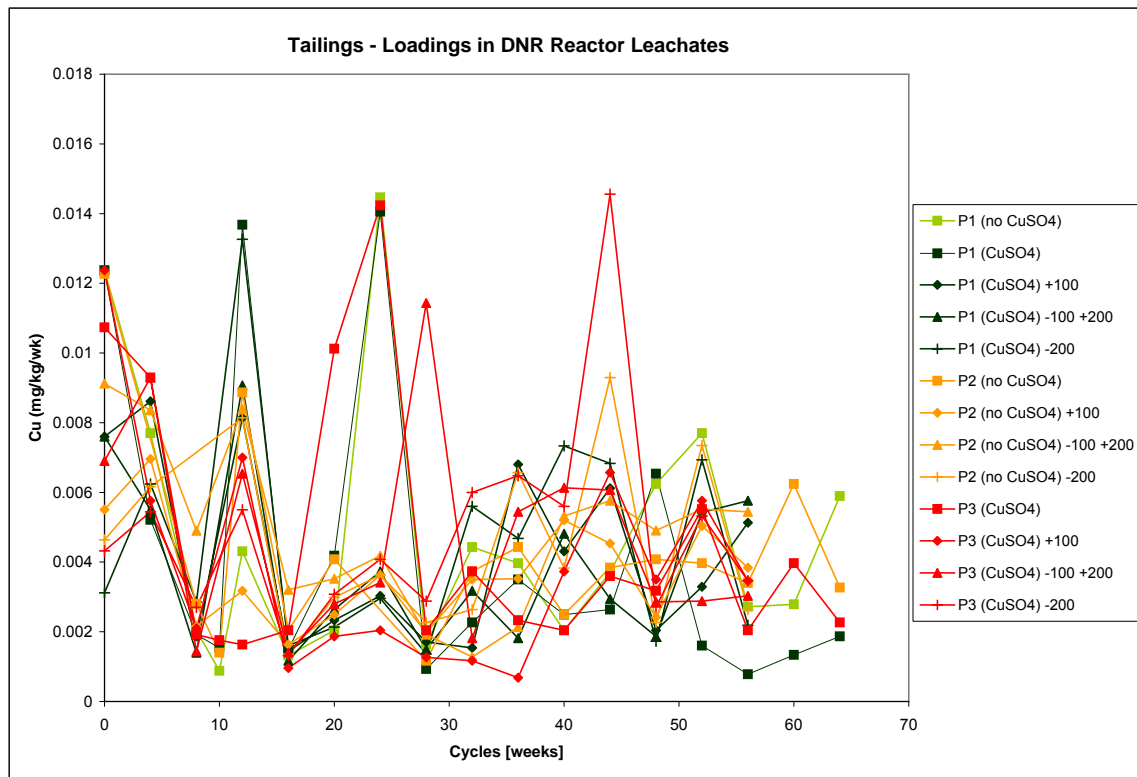
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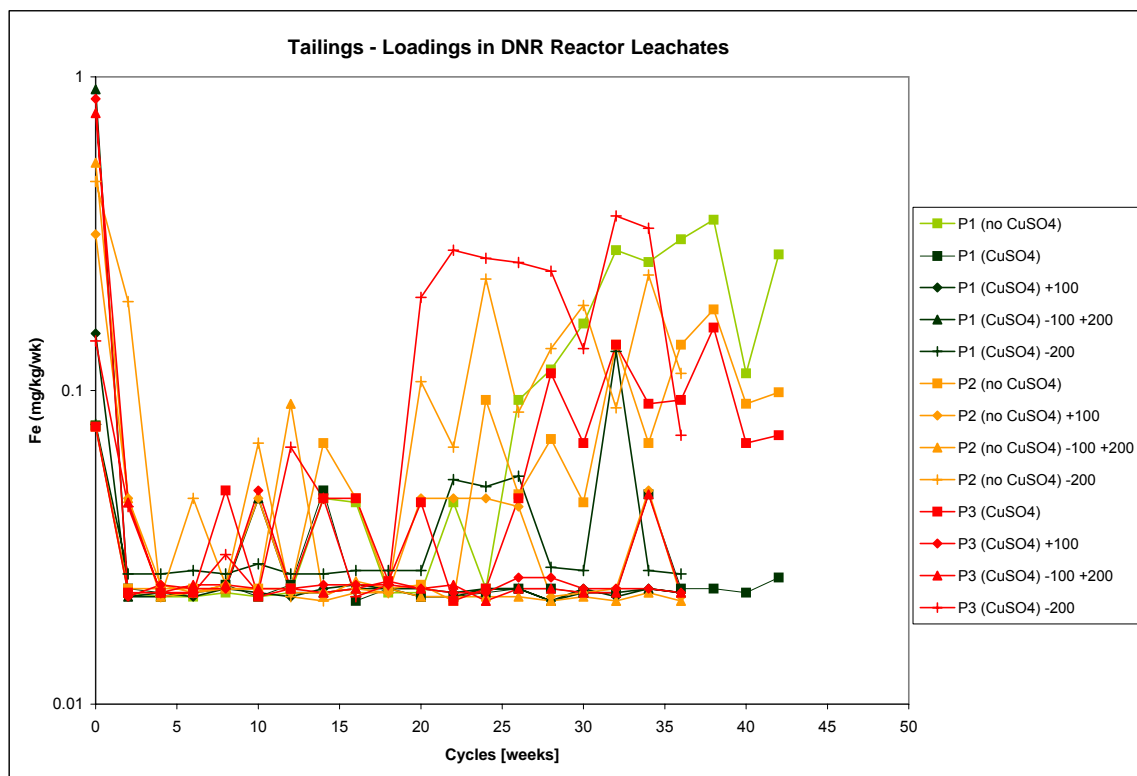
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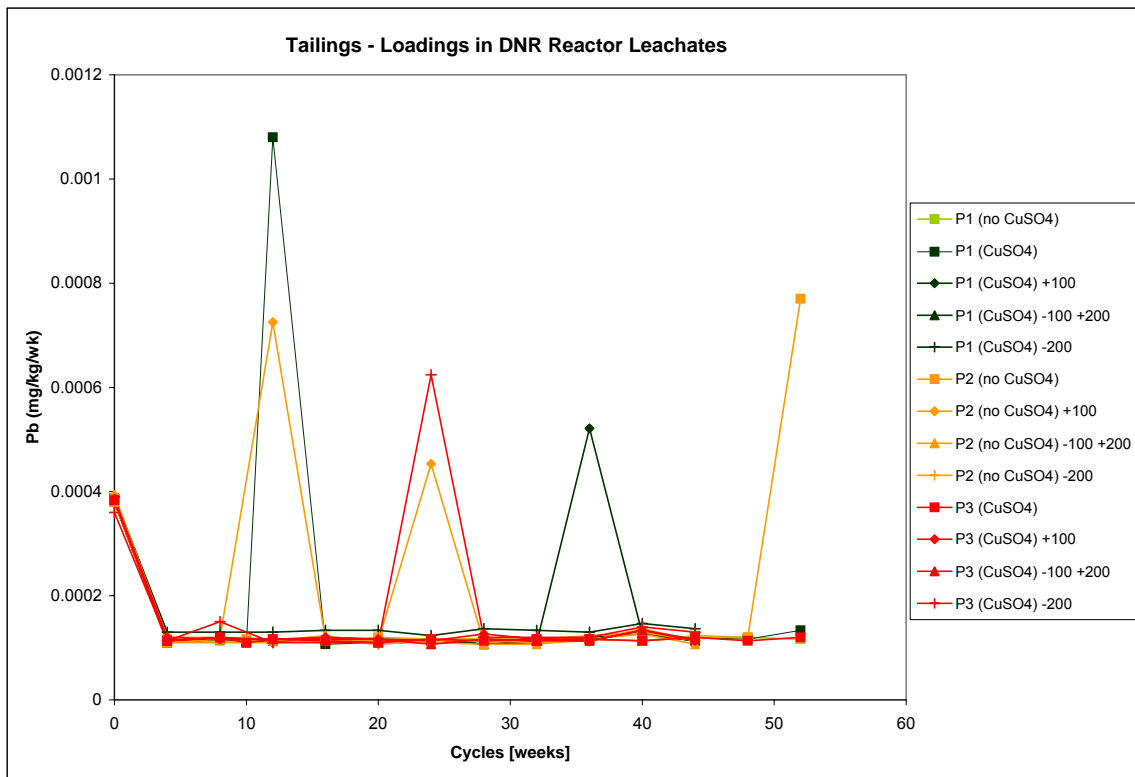
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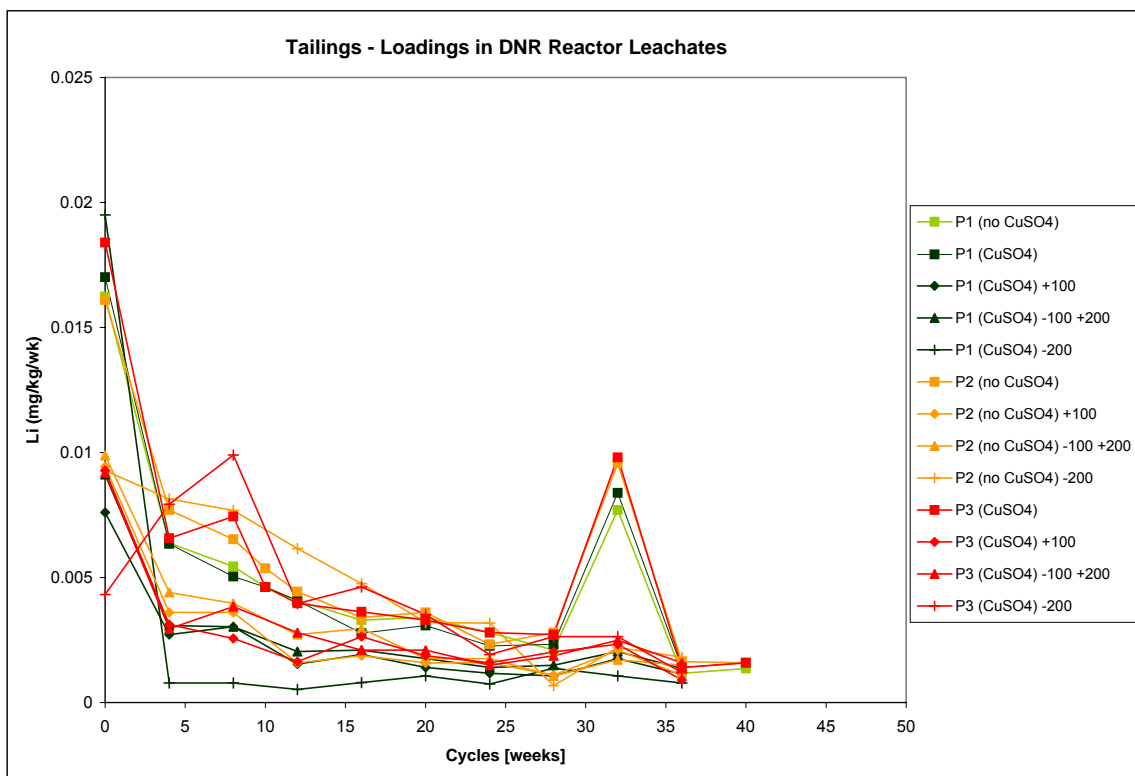
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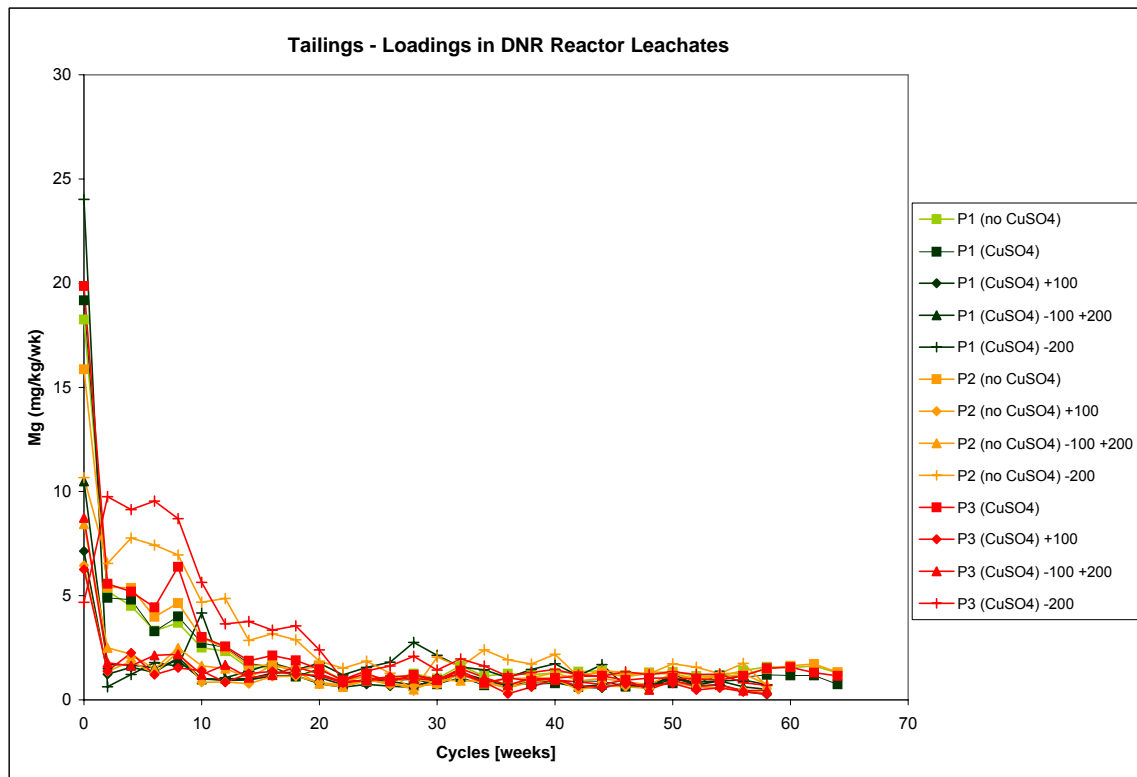
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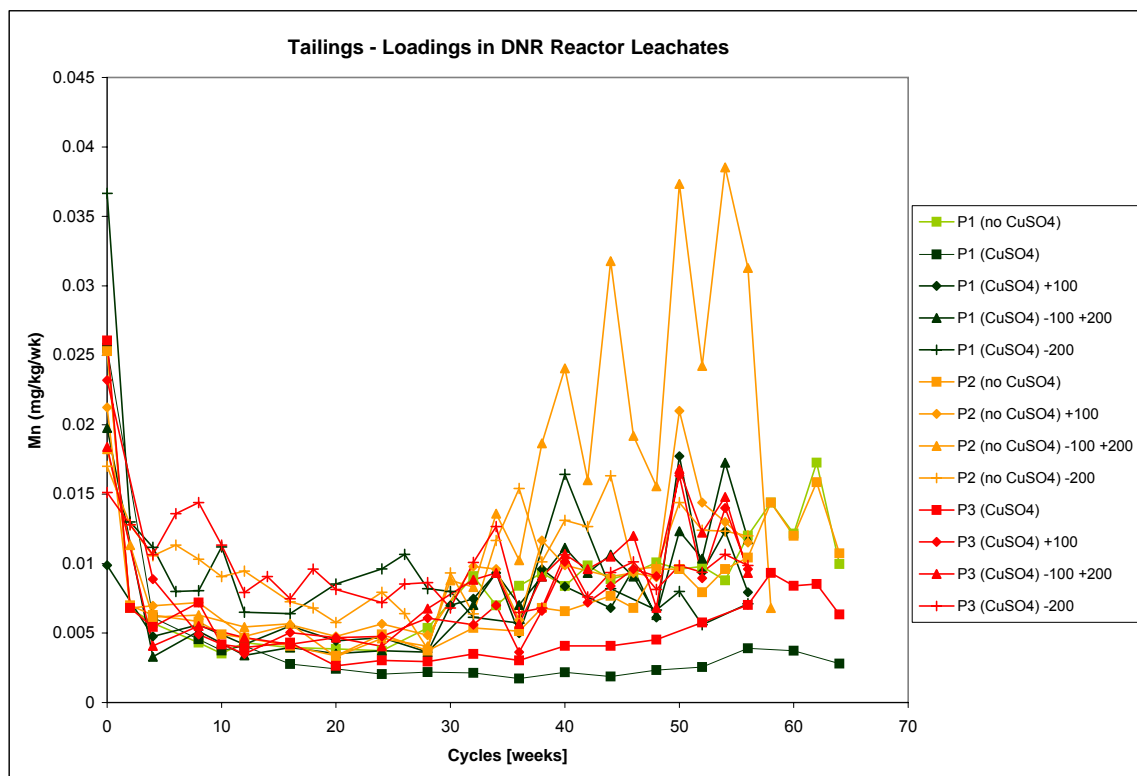
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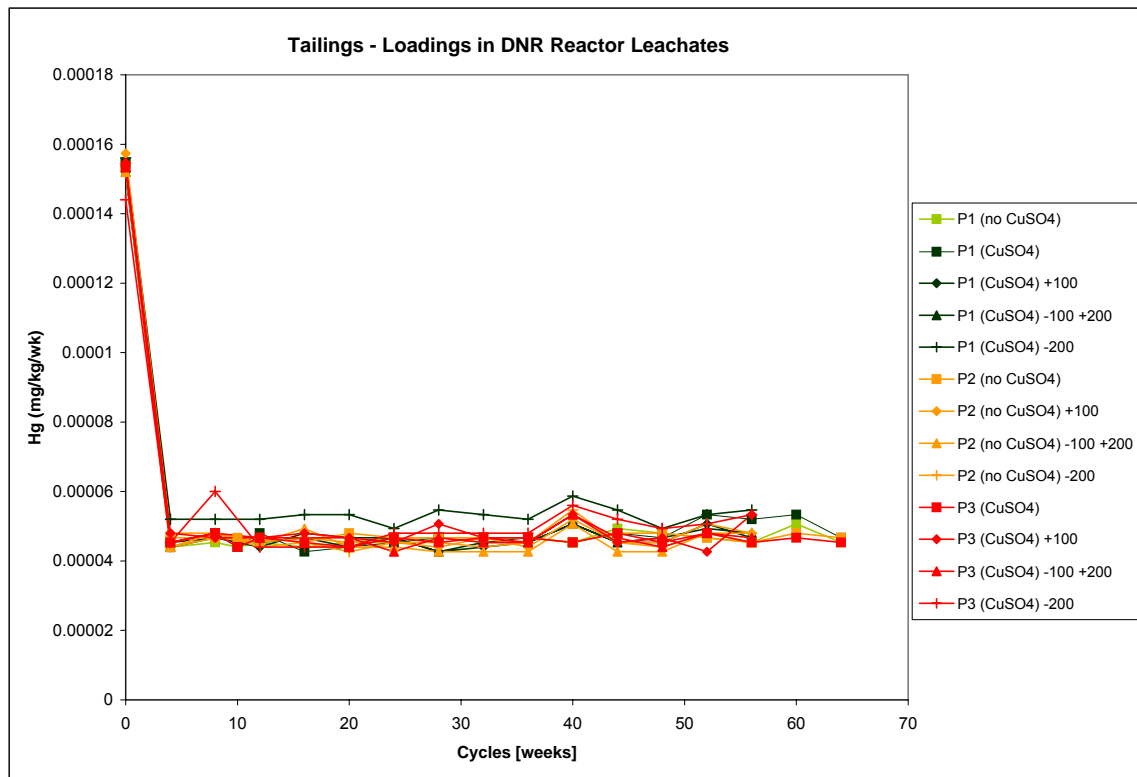
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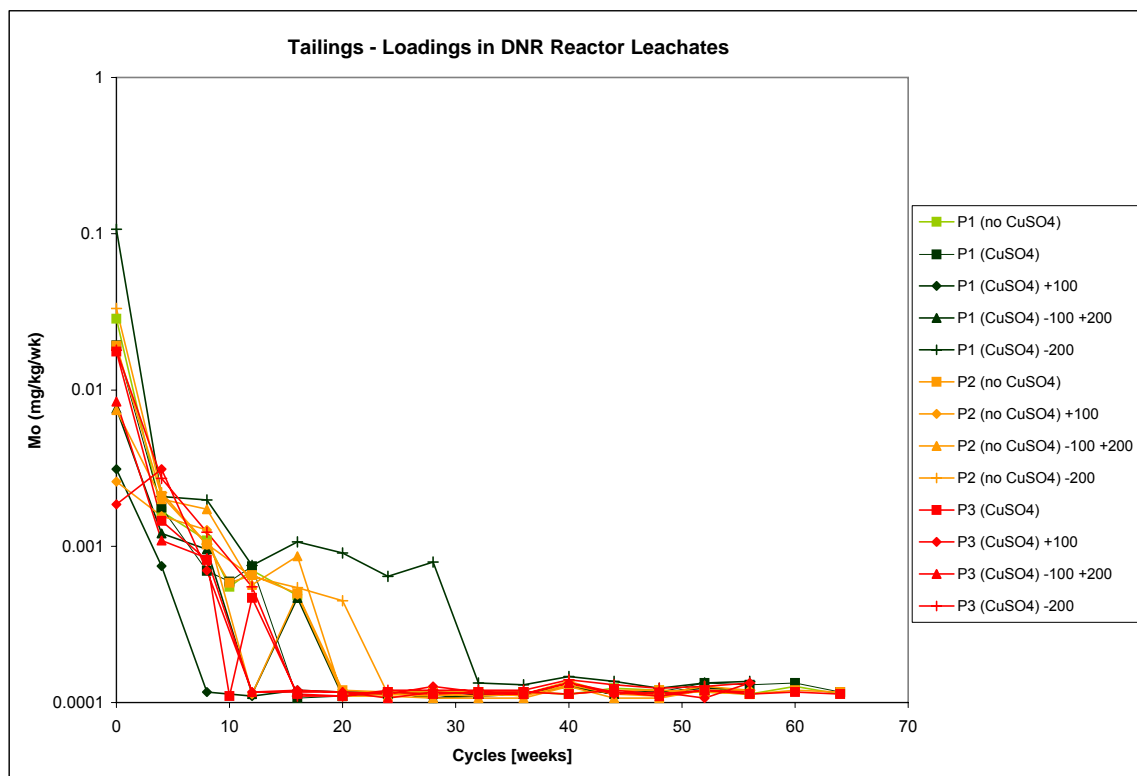
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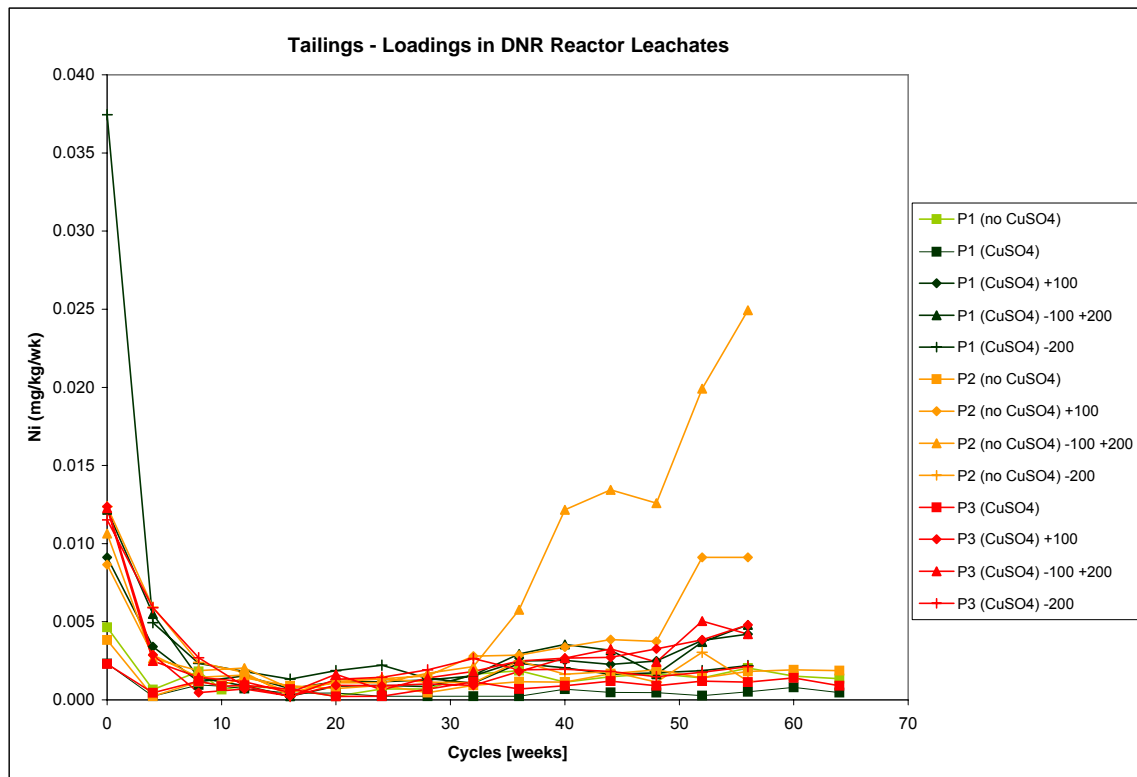
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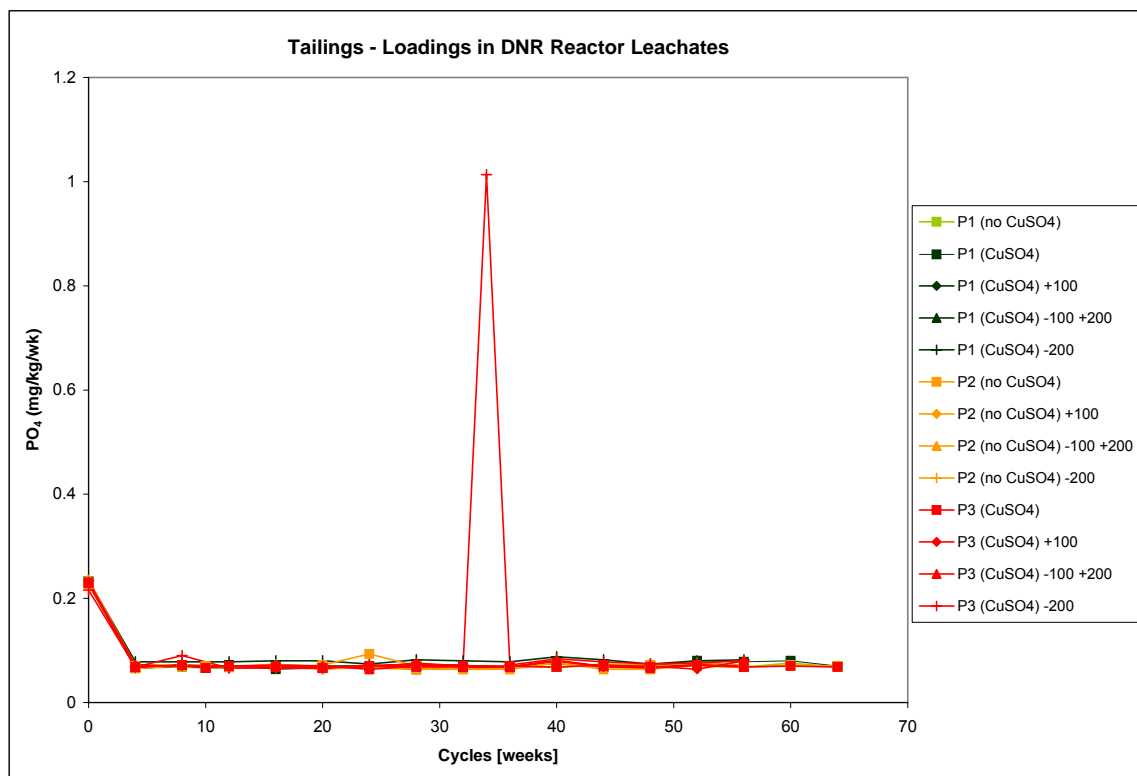
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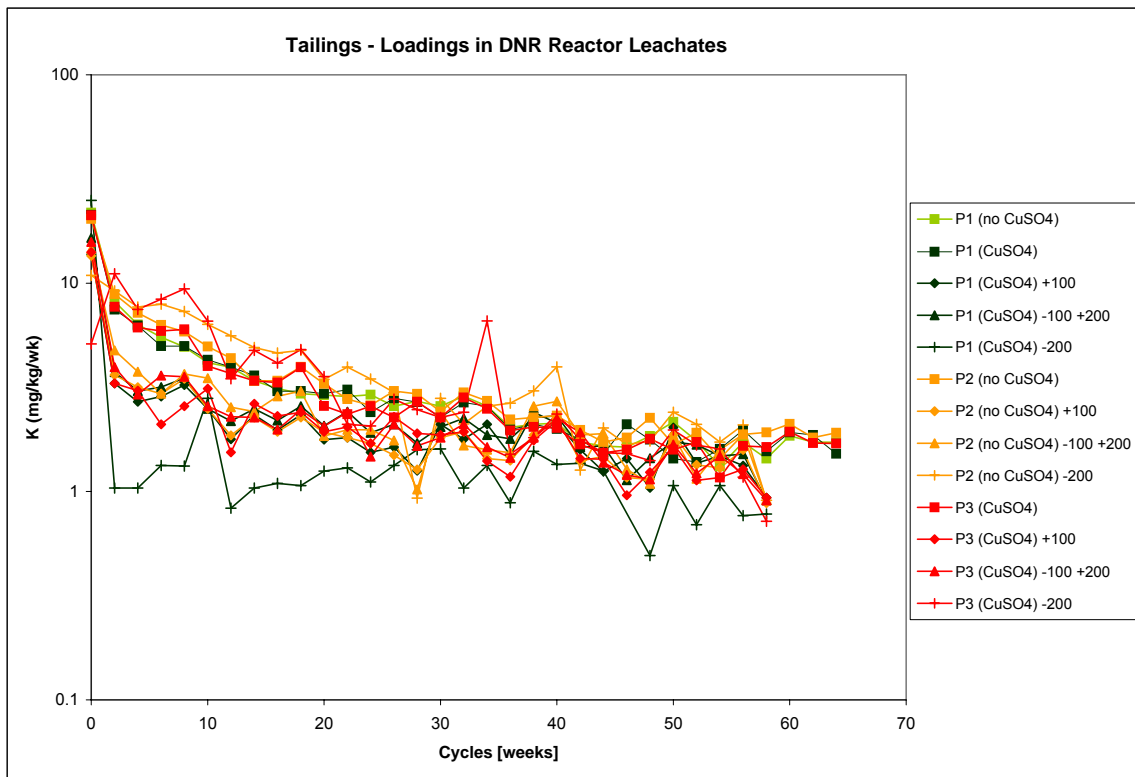
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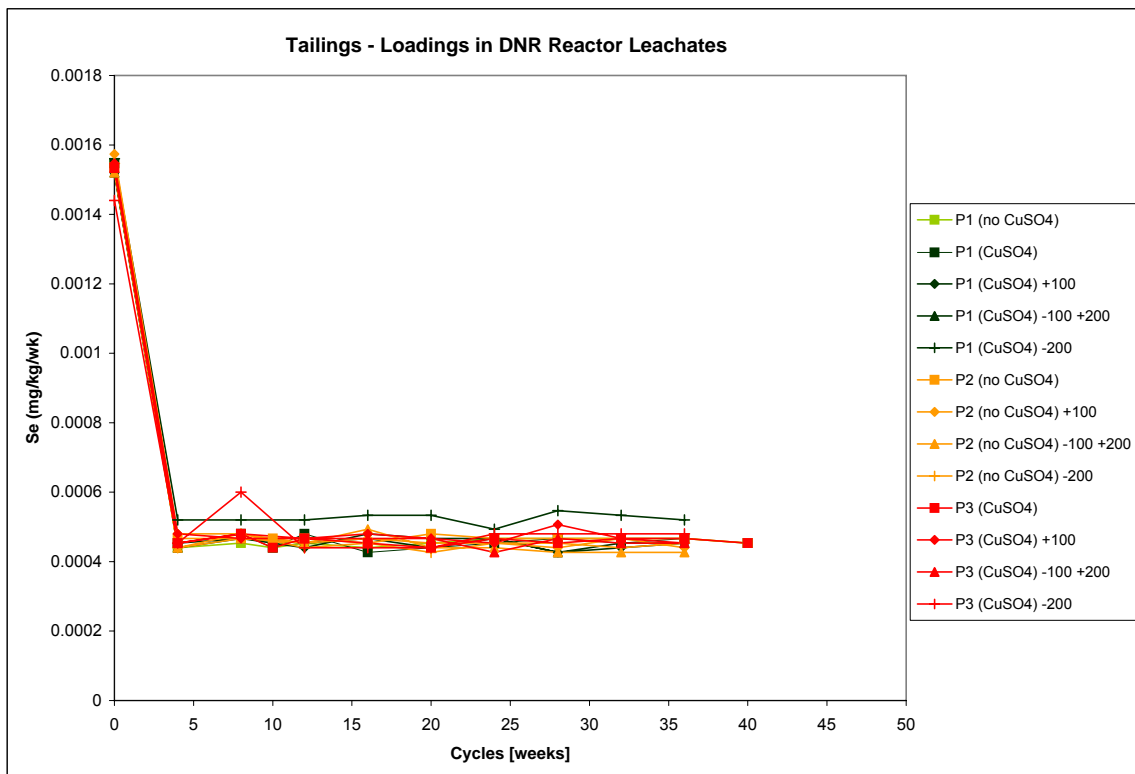
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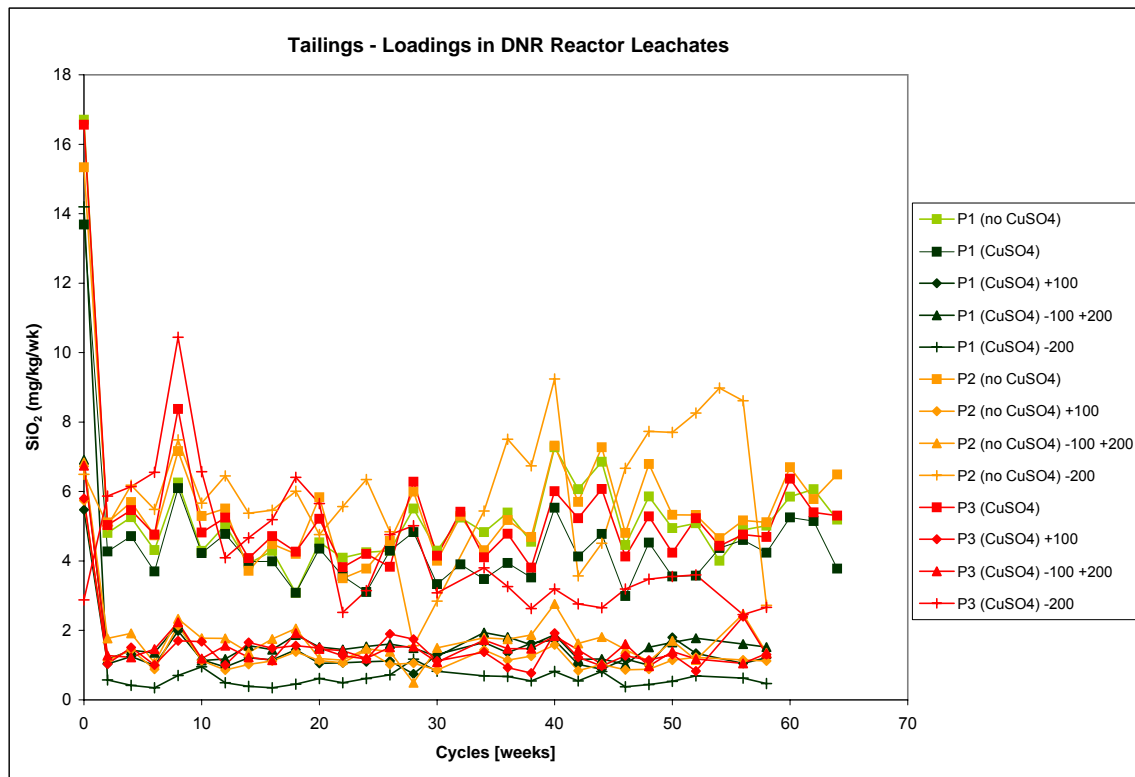
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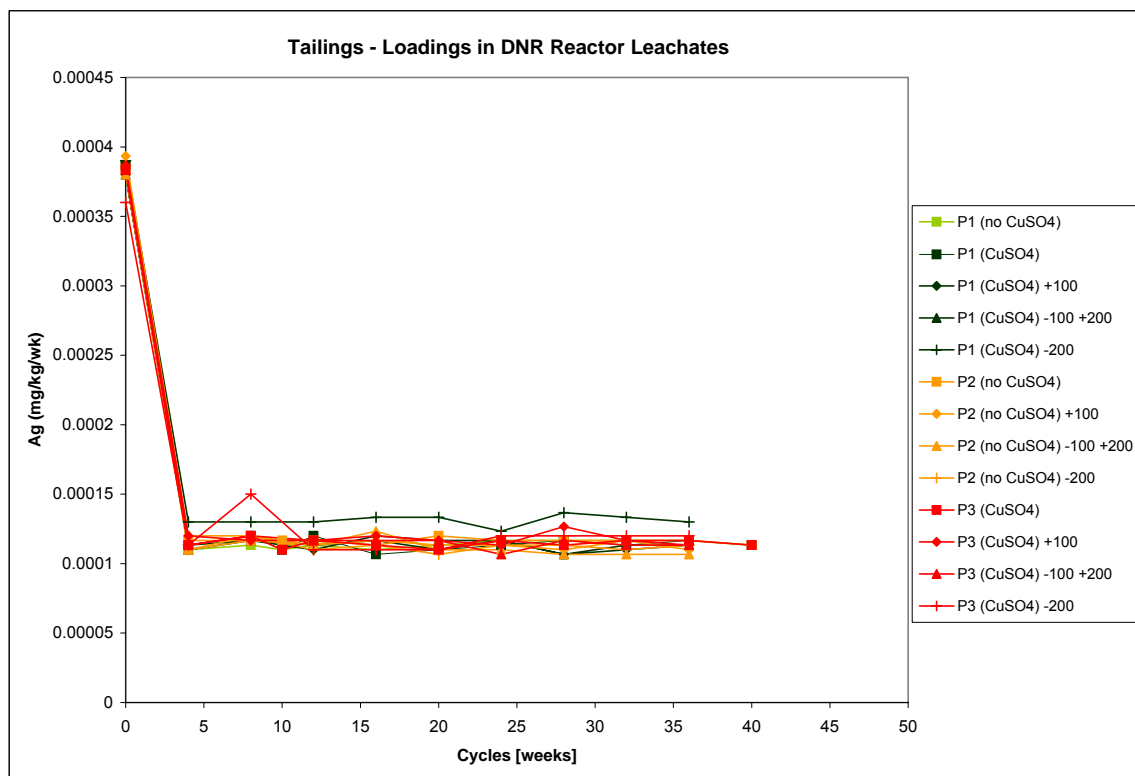
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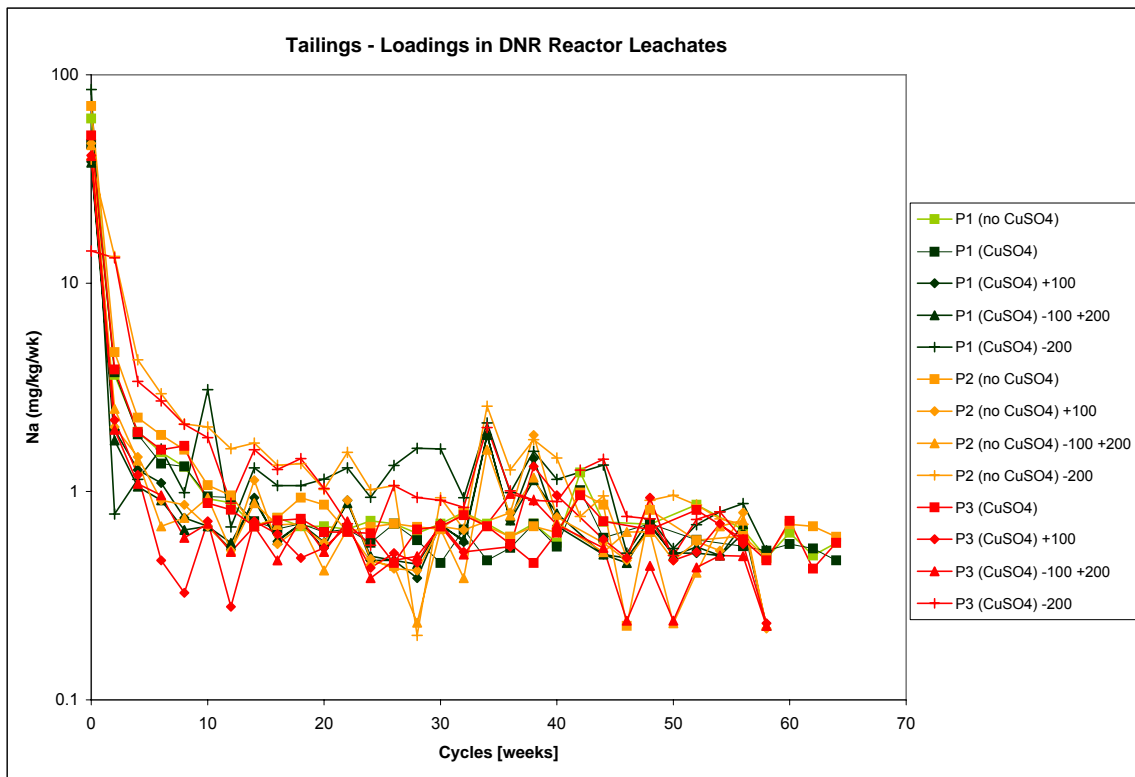
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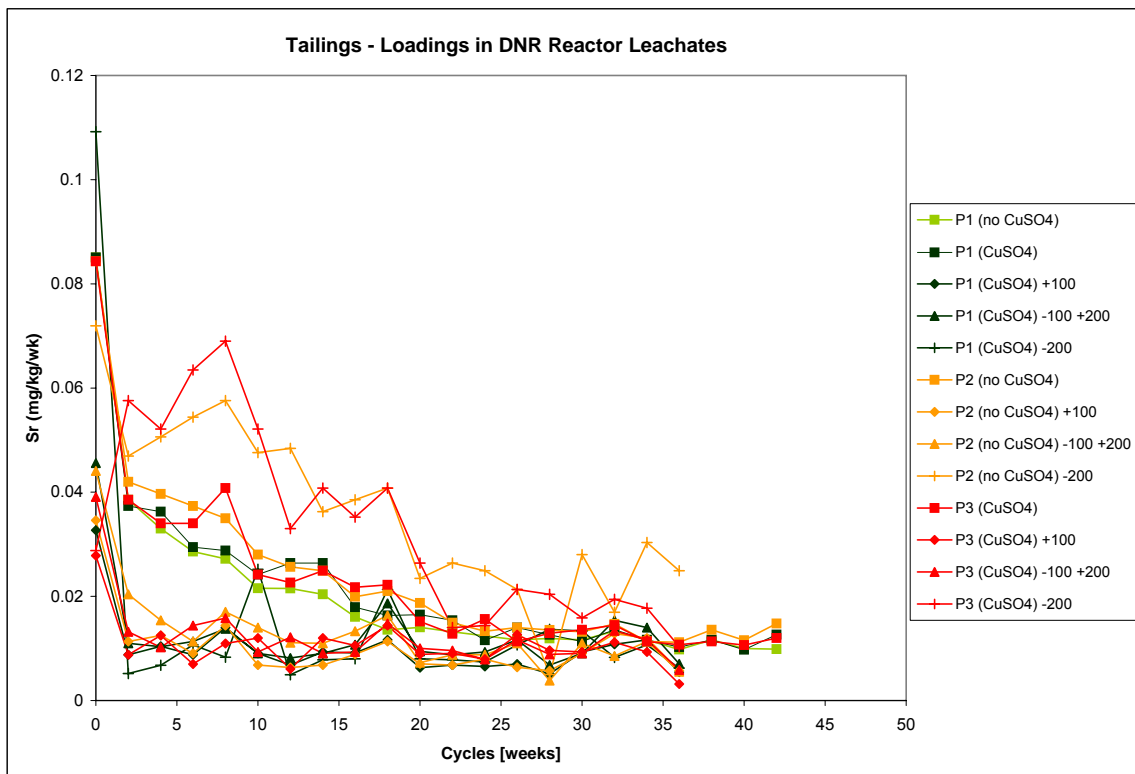
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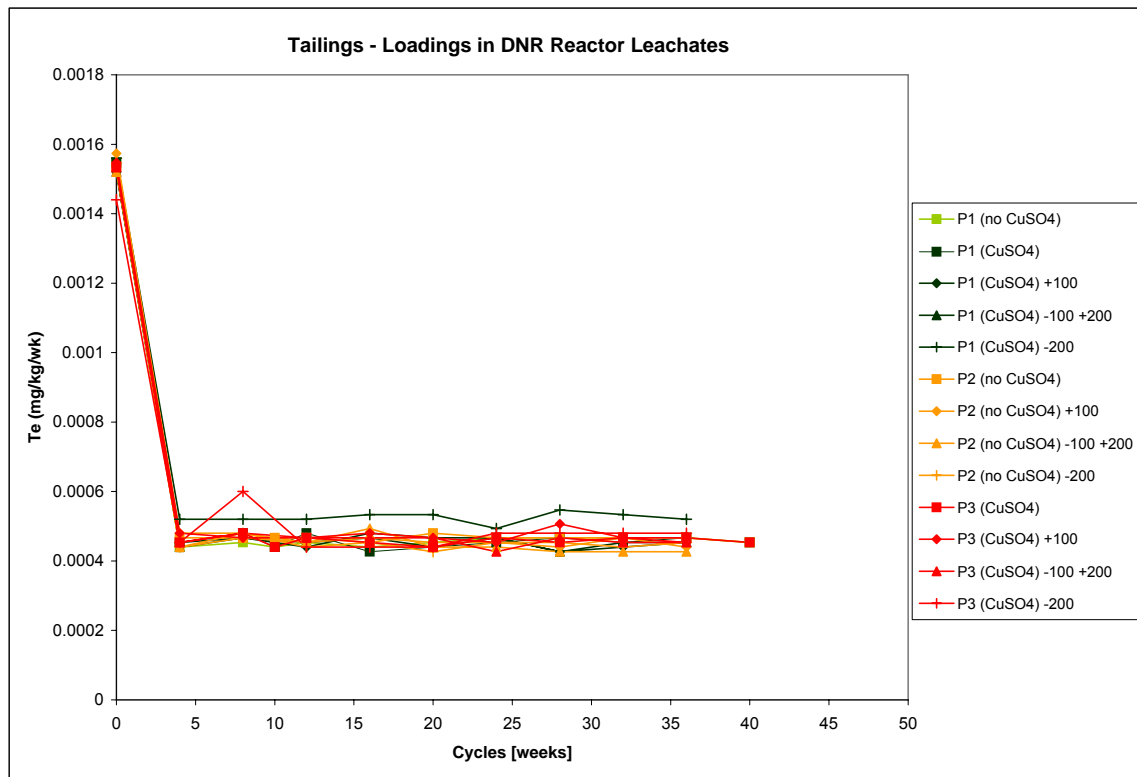
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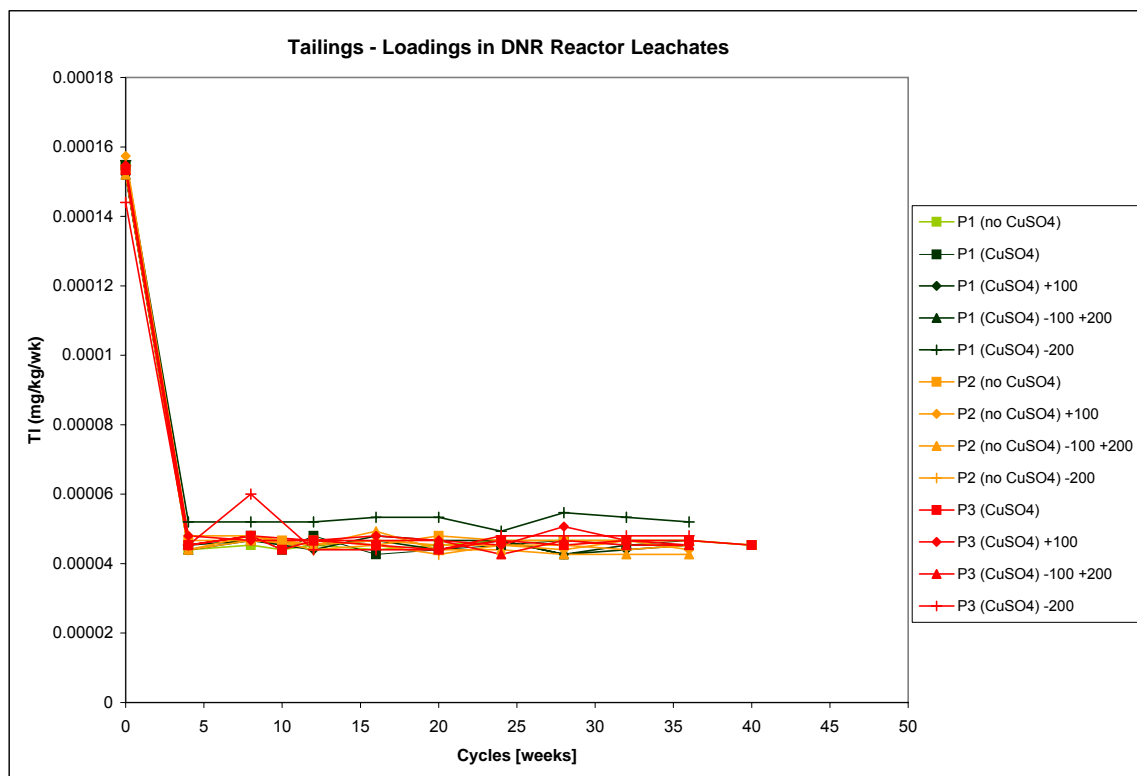
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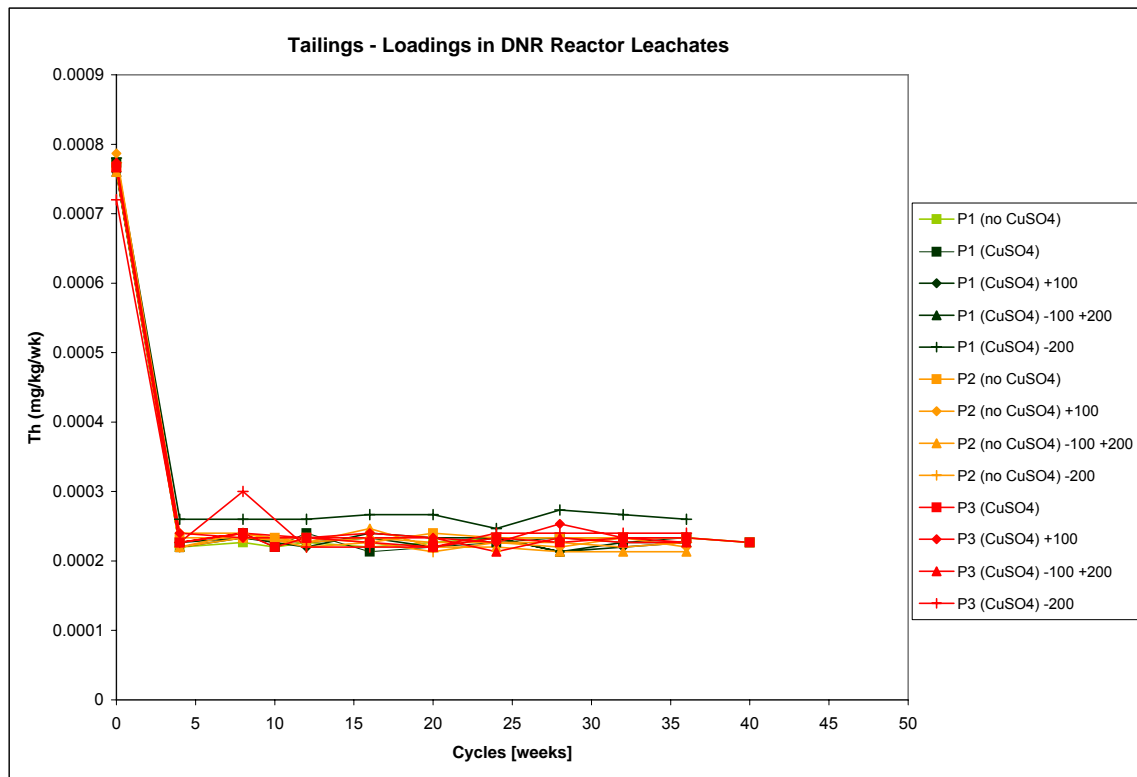
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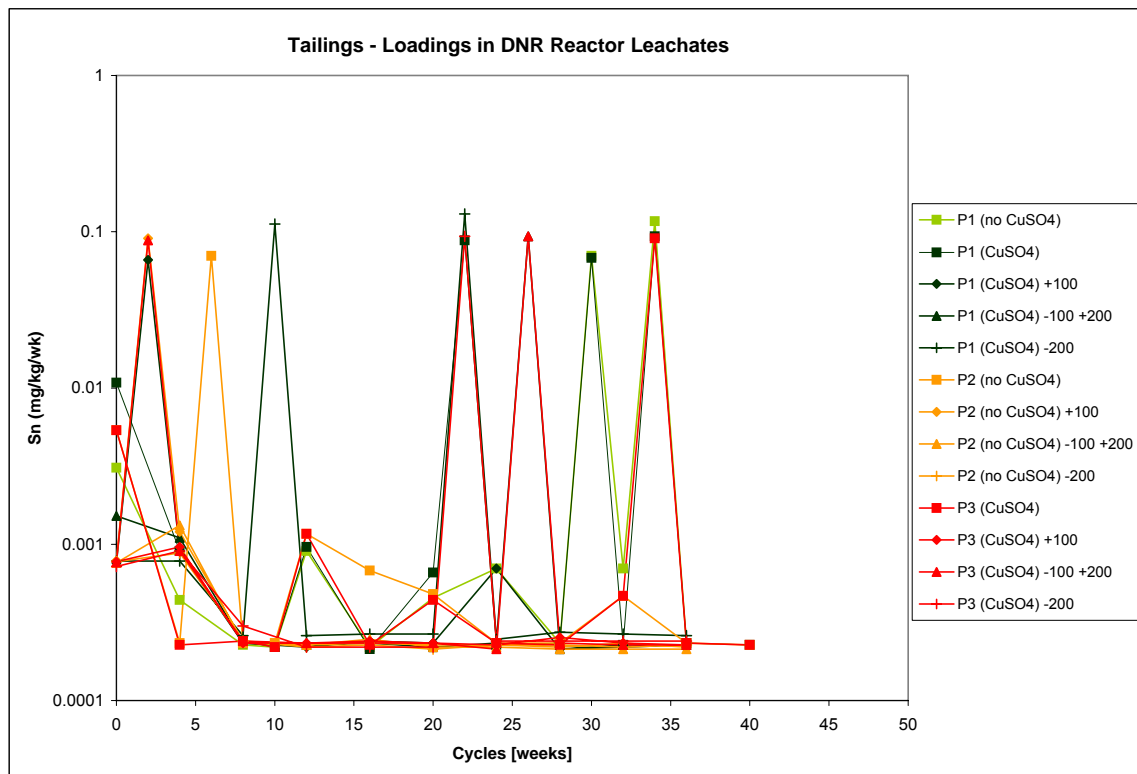
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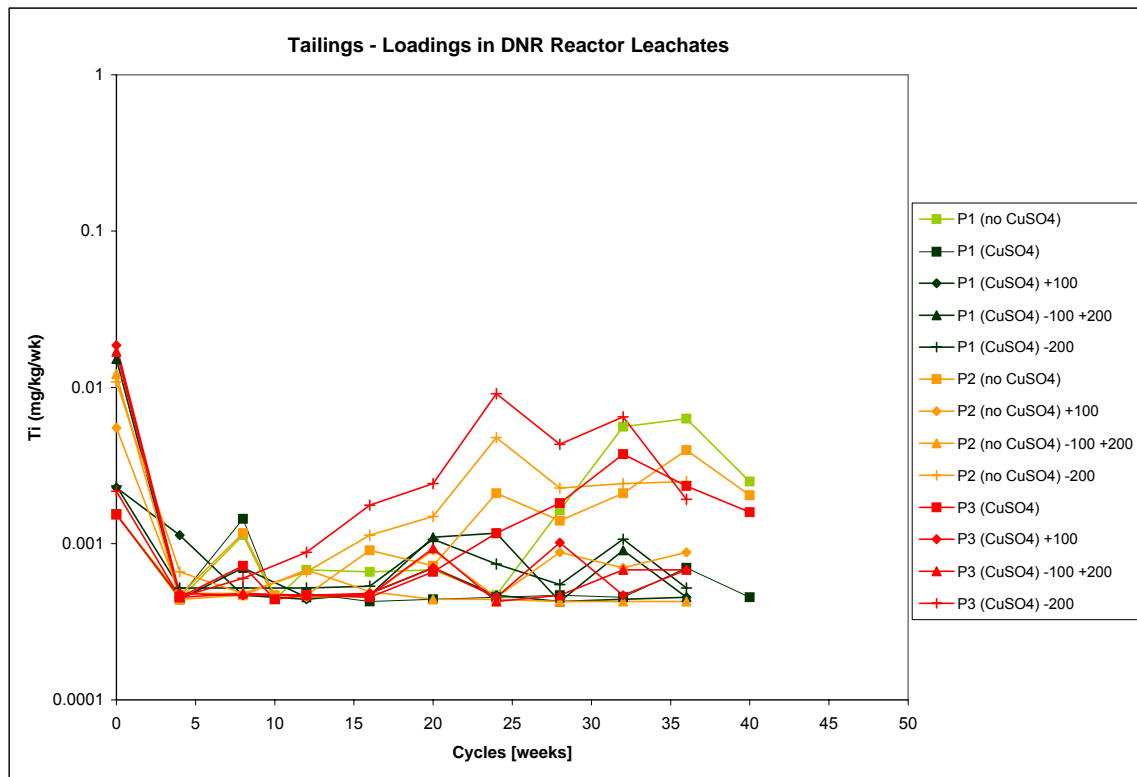
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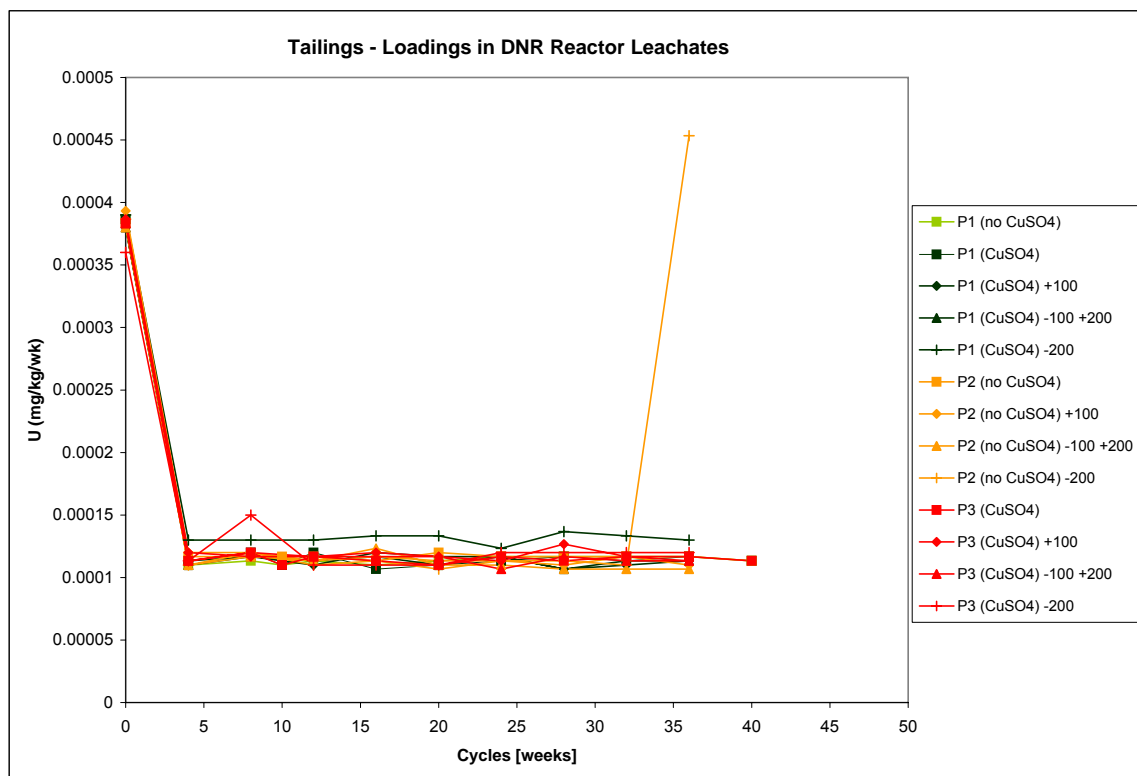
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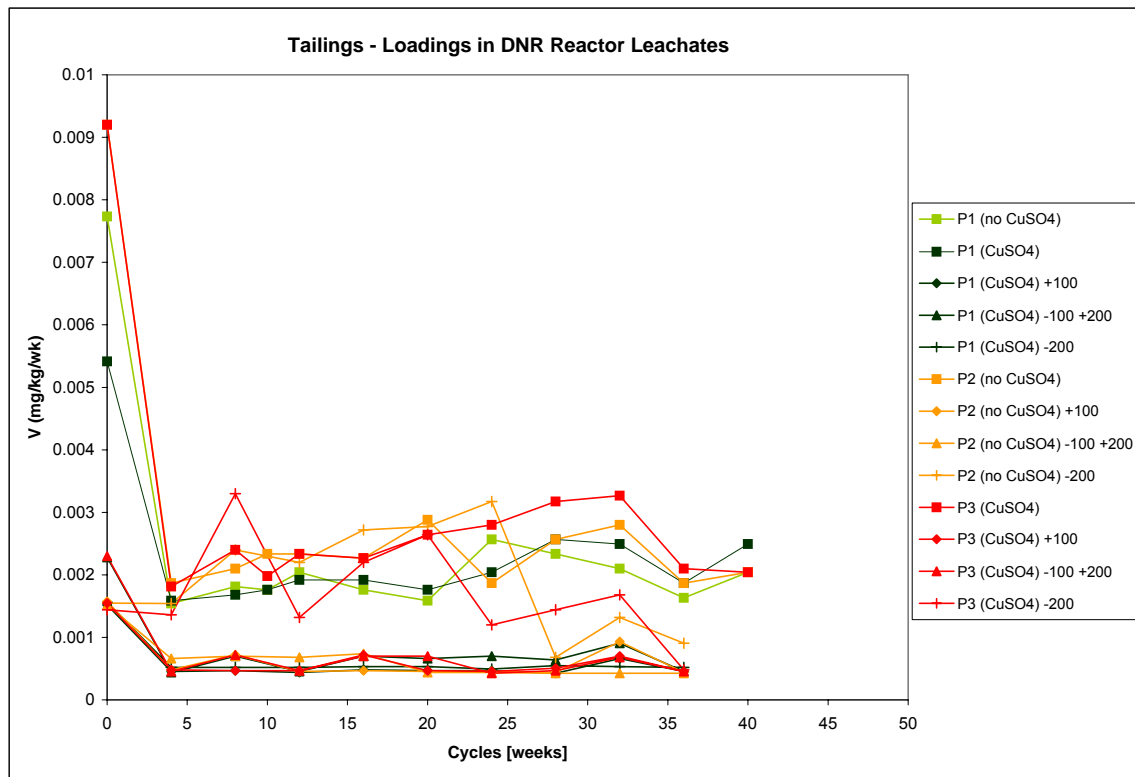
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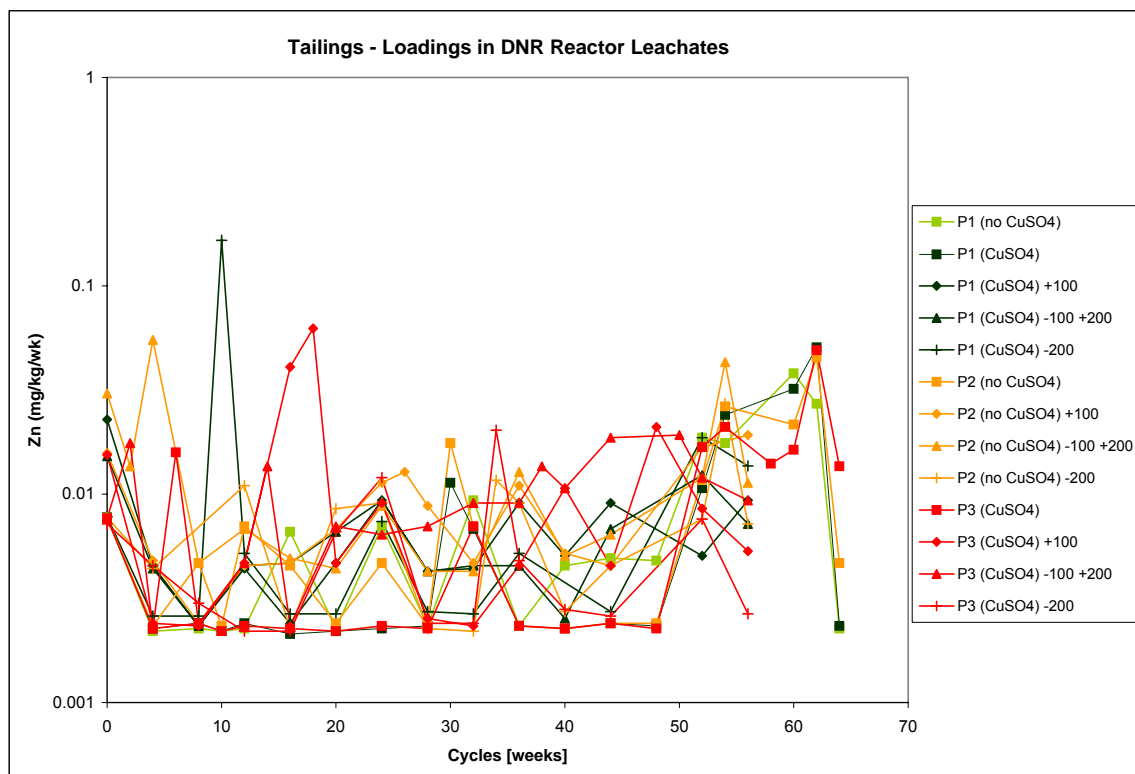
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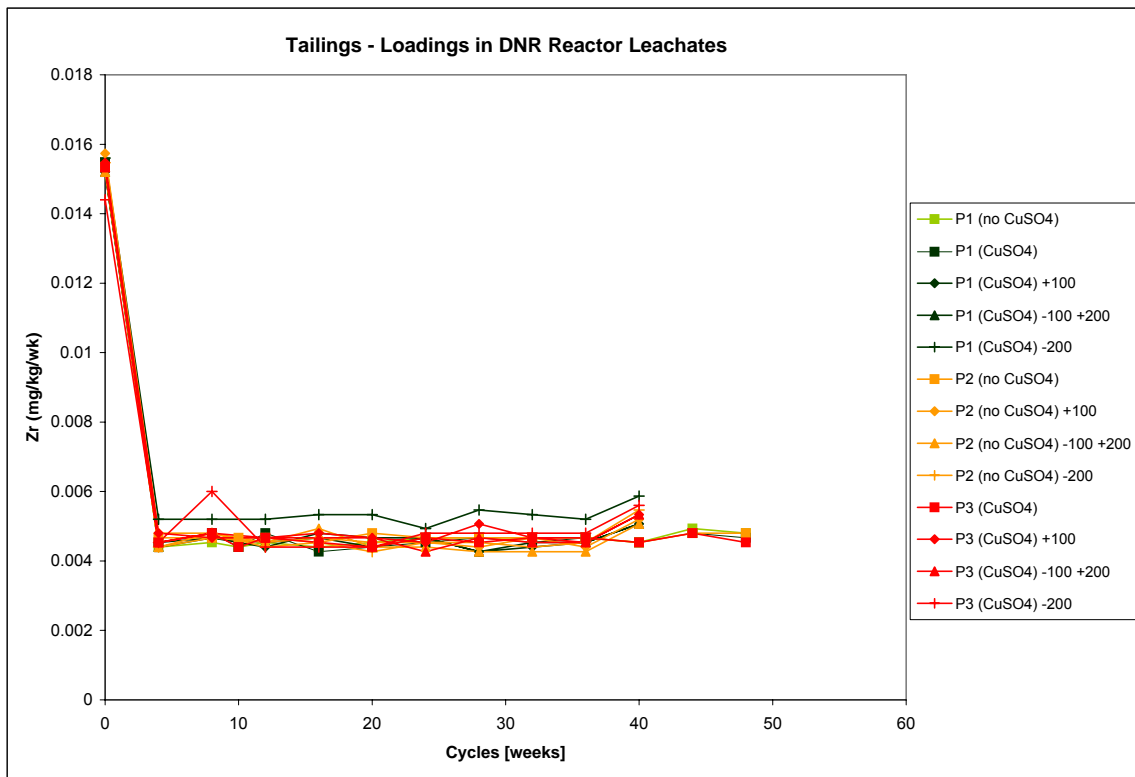
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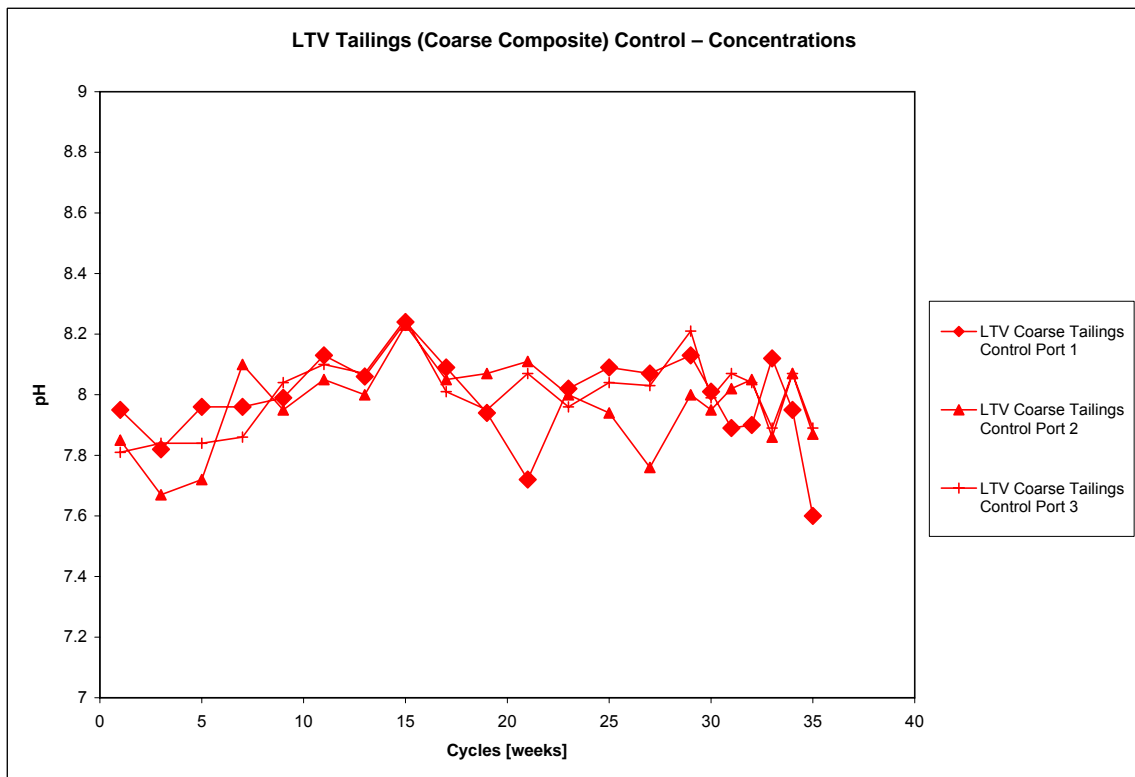
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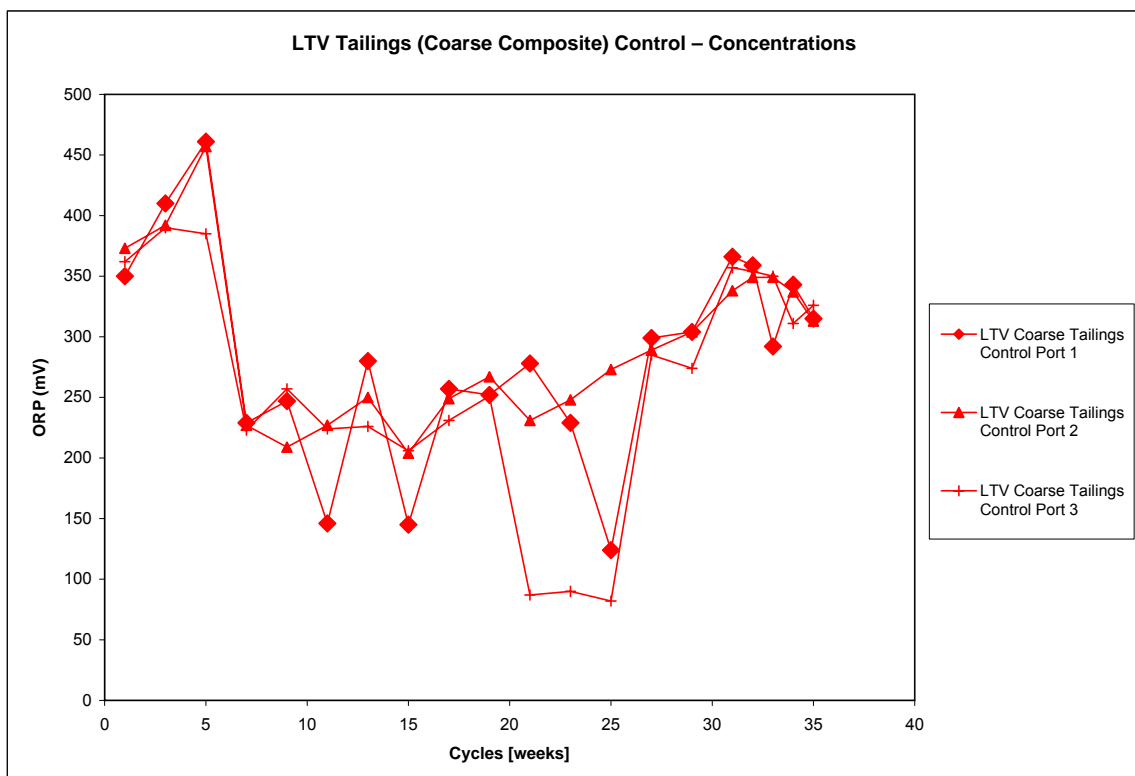
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**Appendix C.3**  
**LTVSMC Contact Experiment**



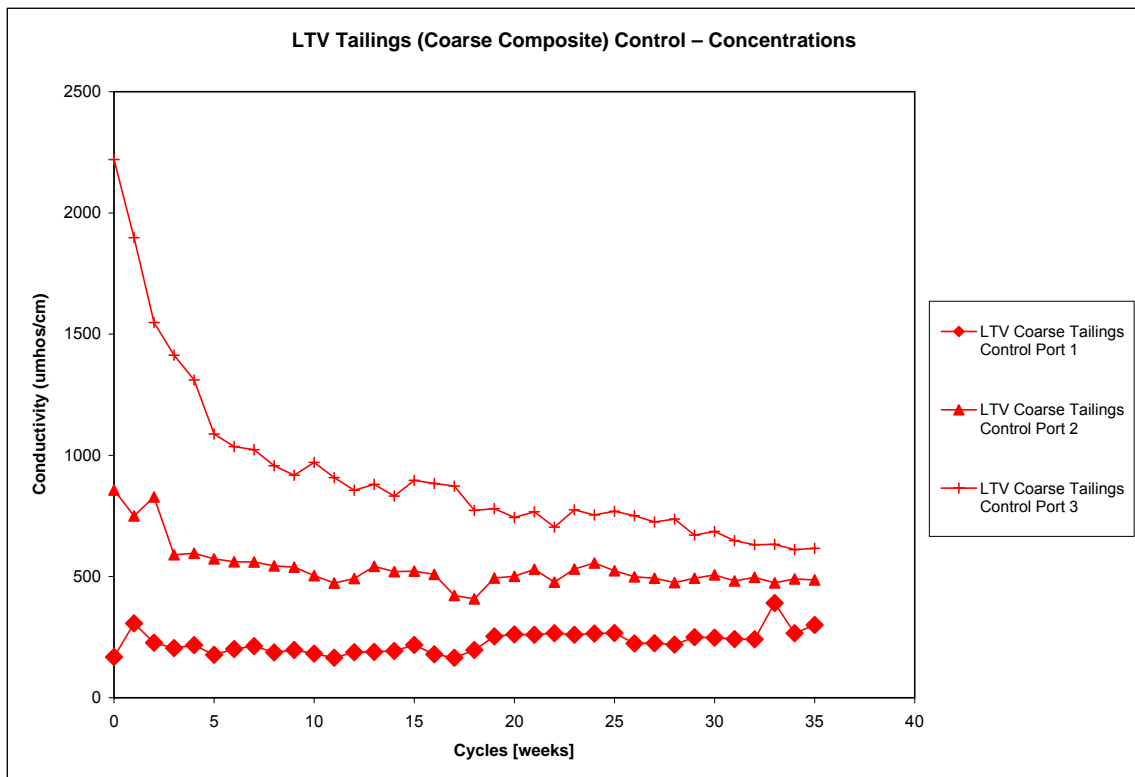
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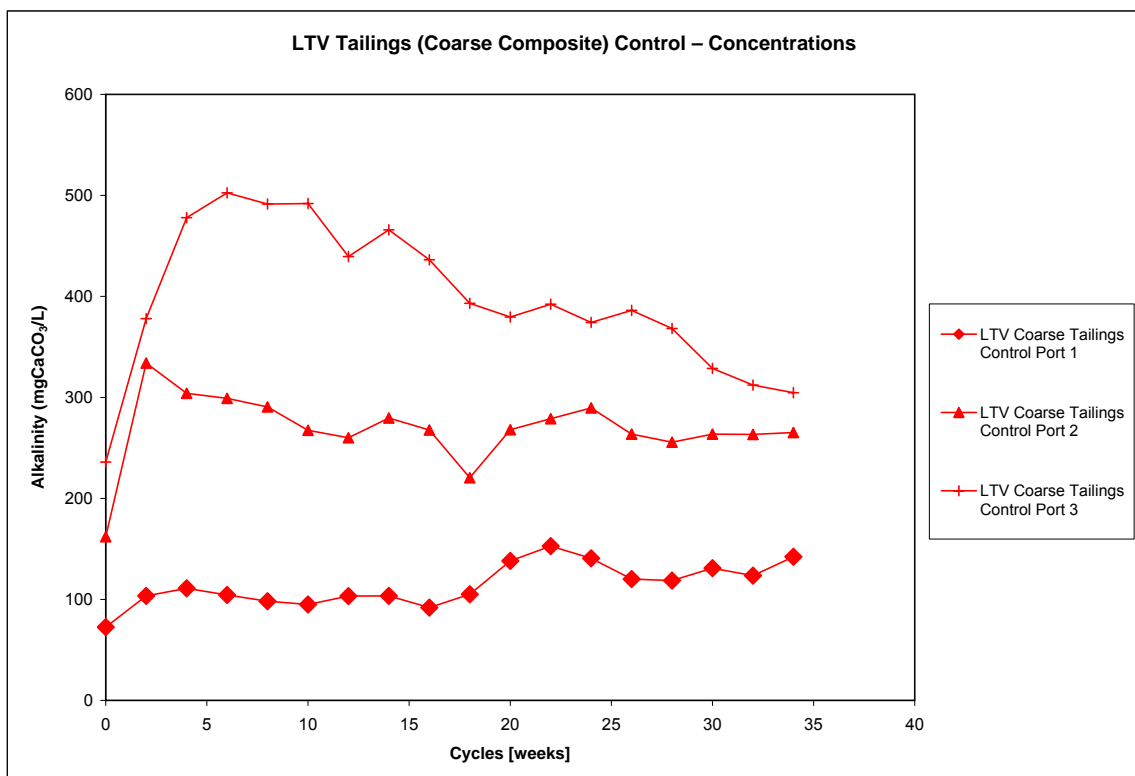
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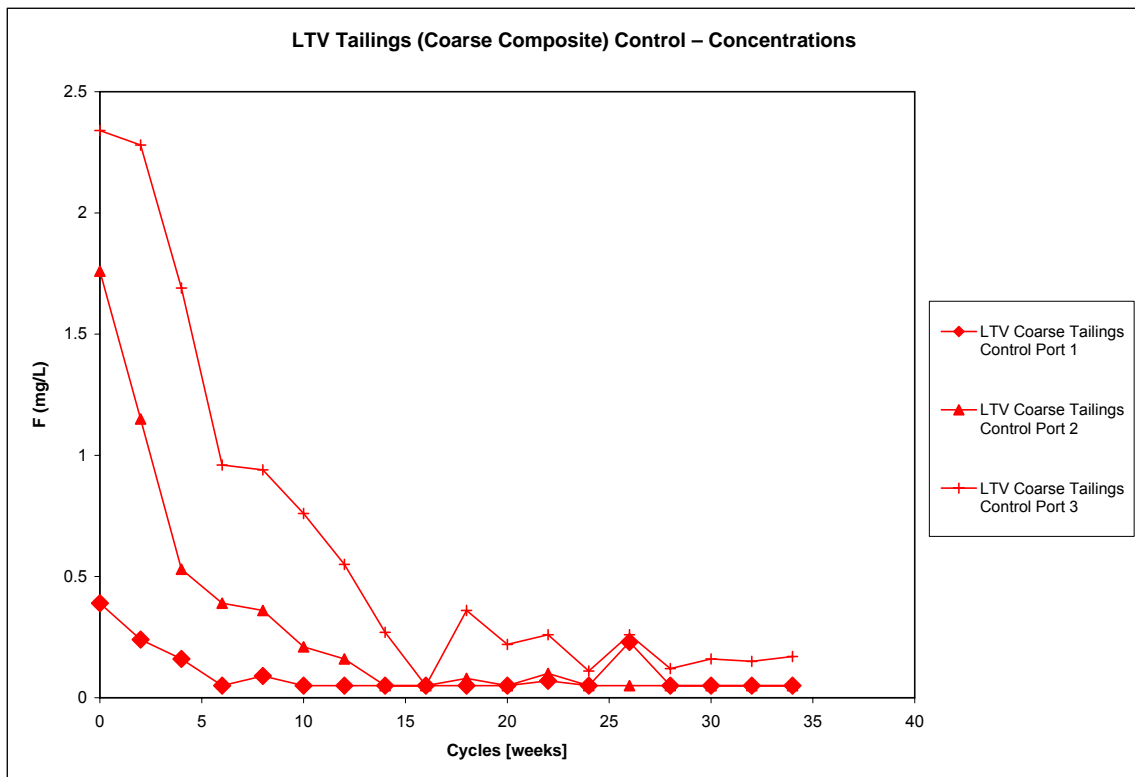
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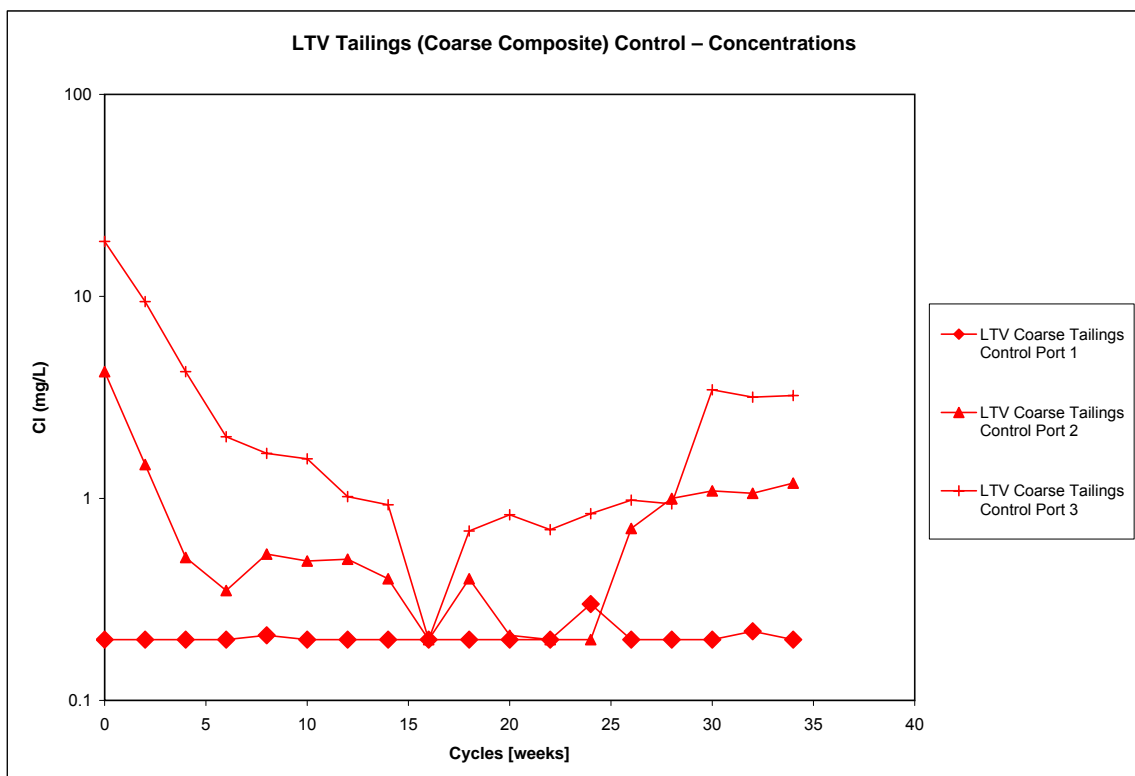
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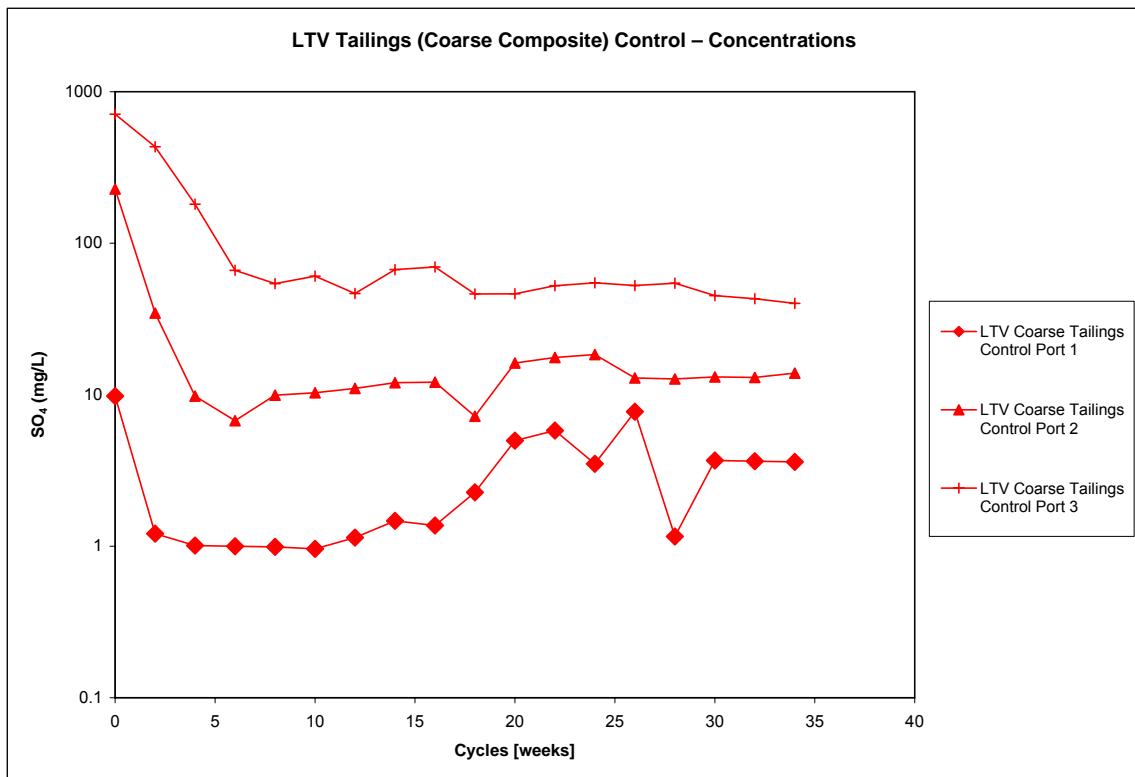
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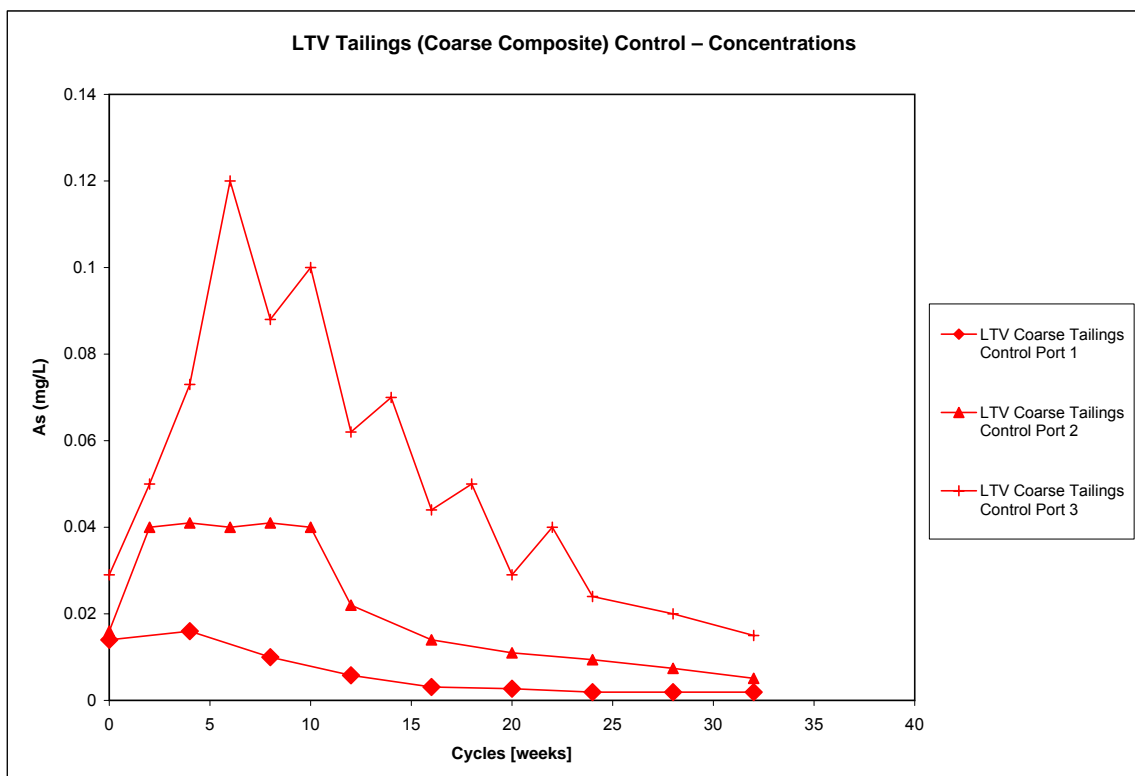
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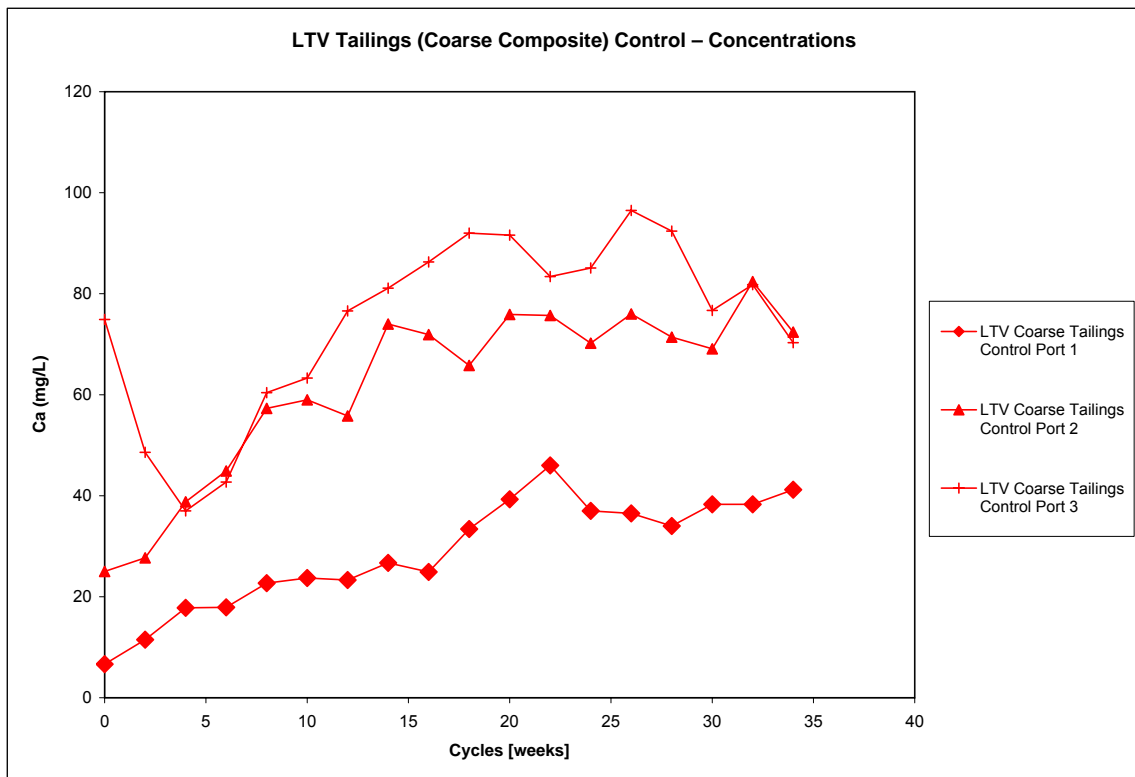
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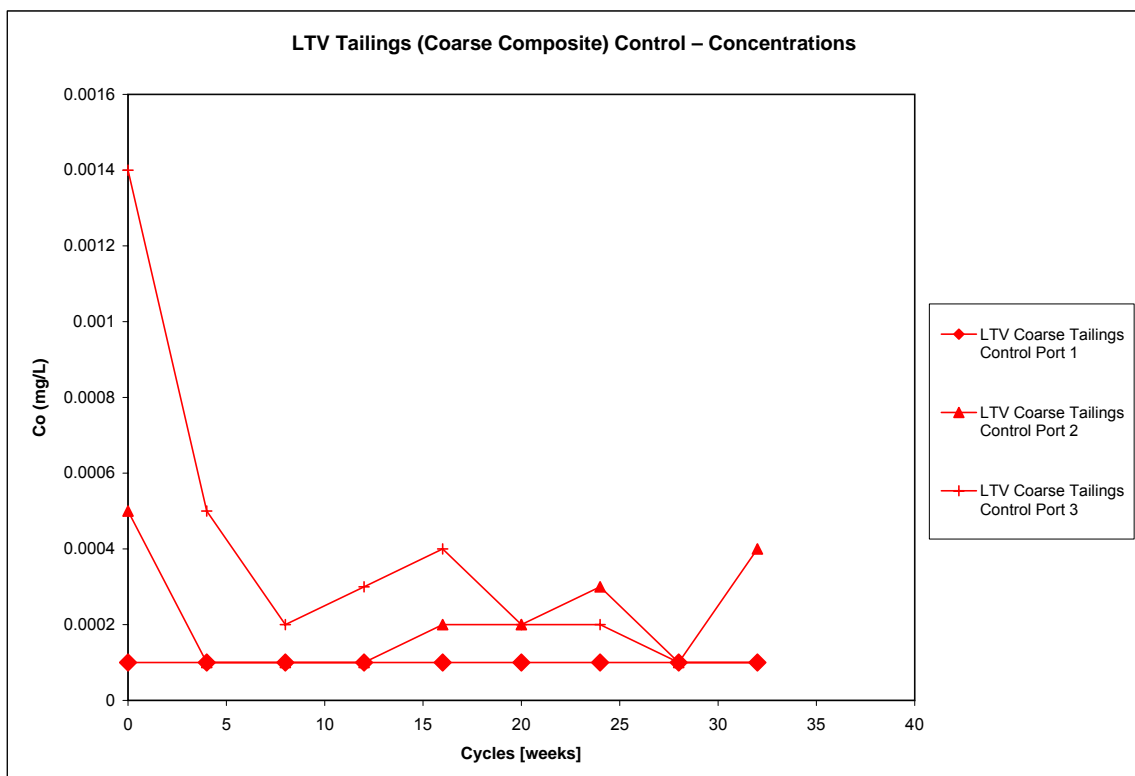
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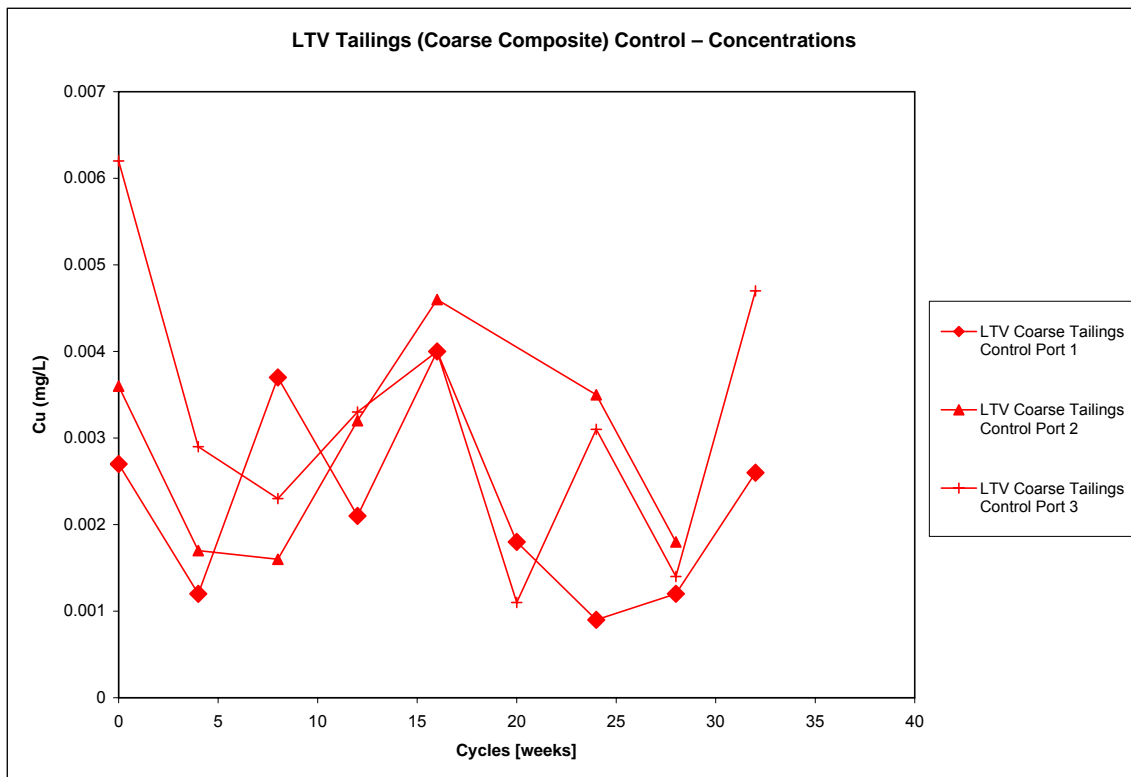
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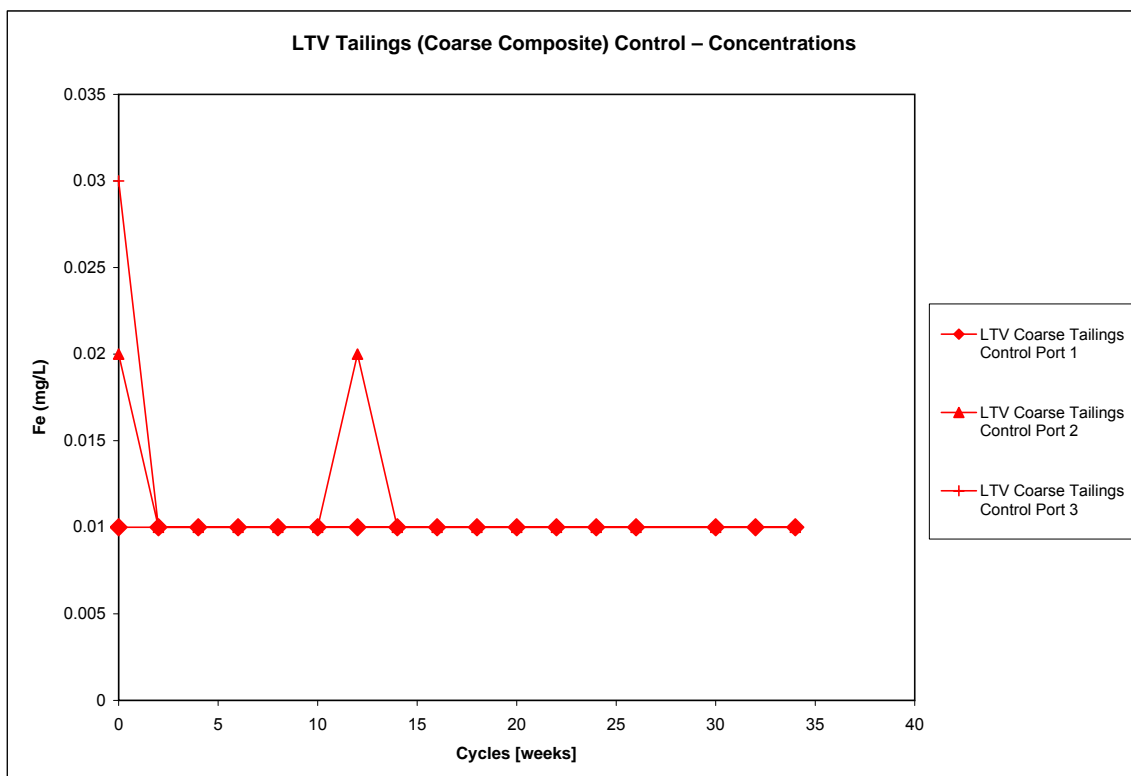
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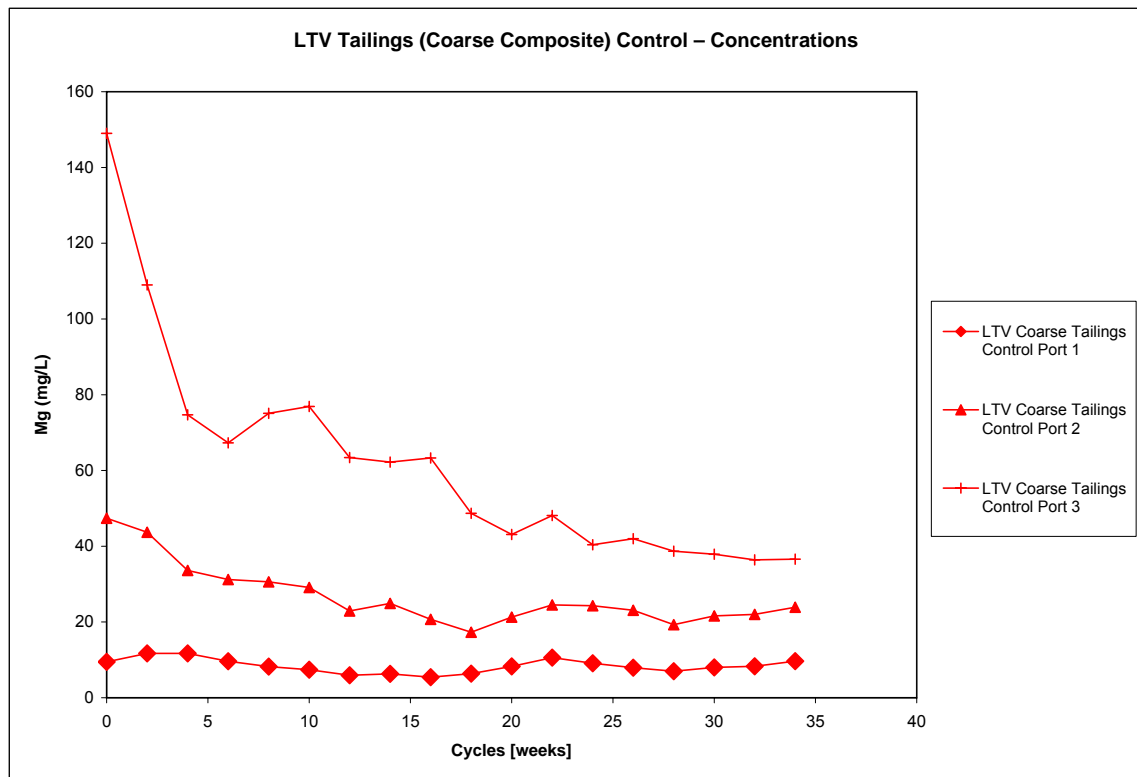
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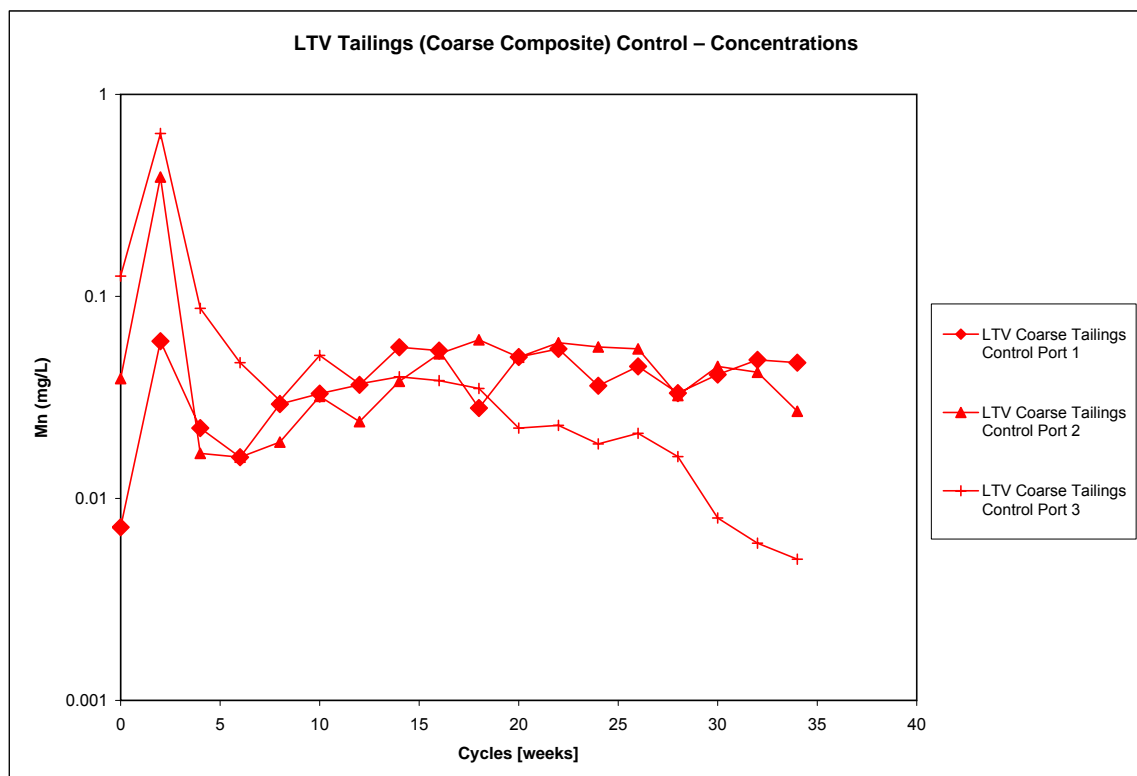
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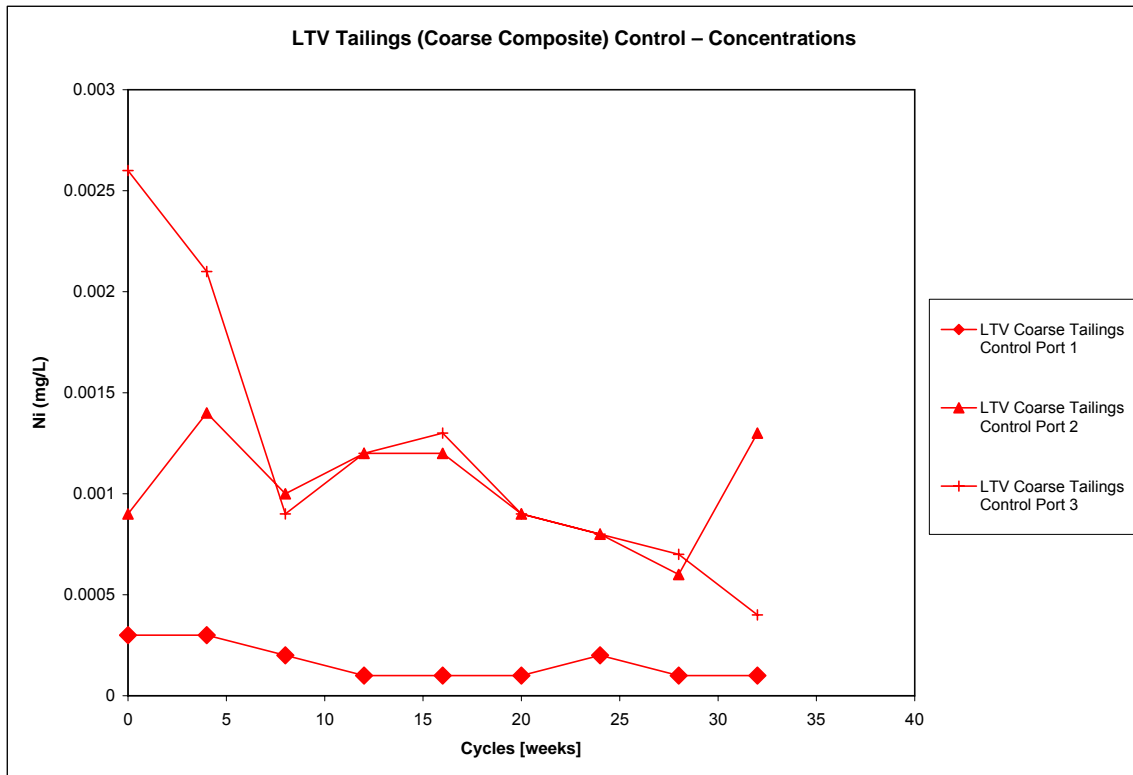
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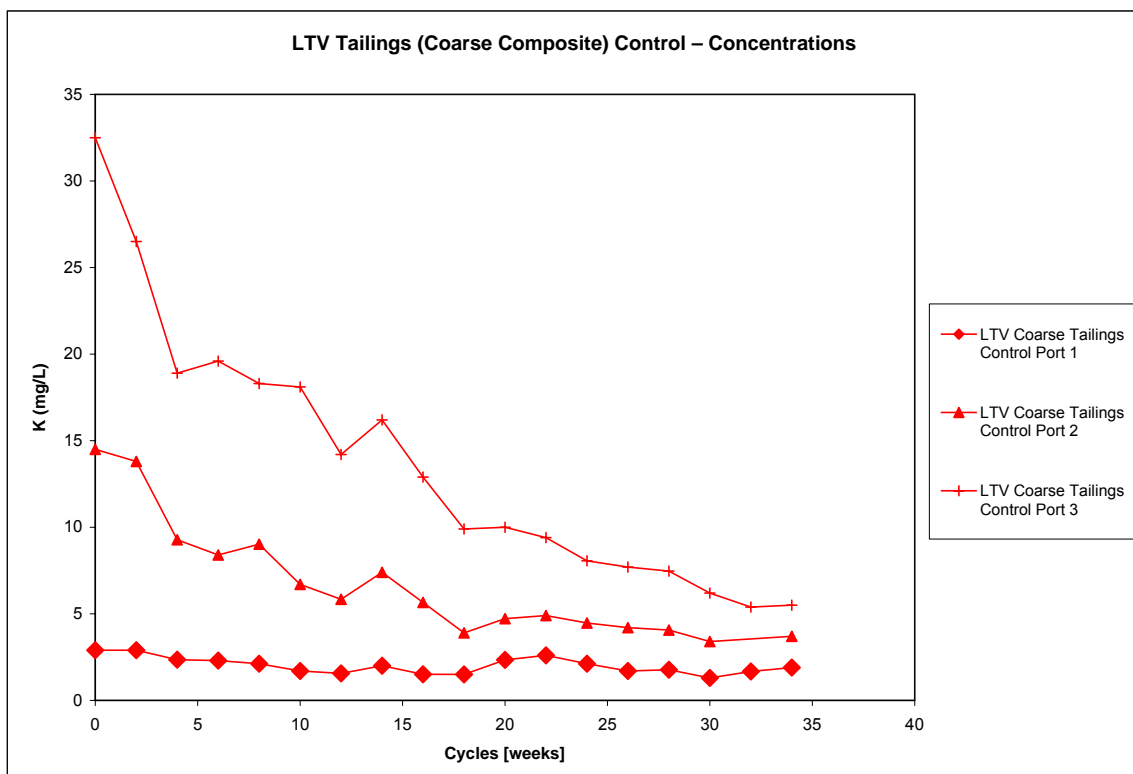
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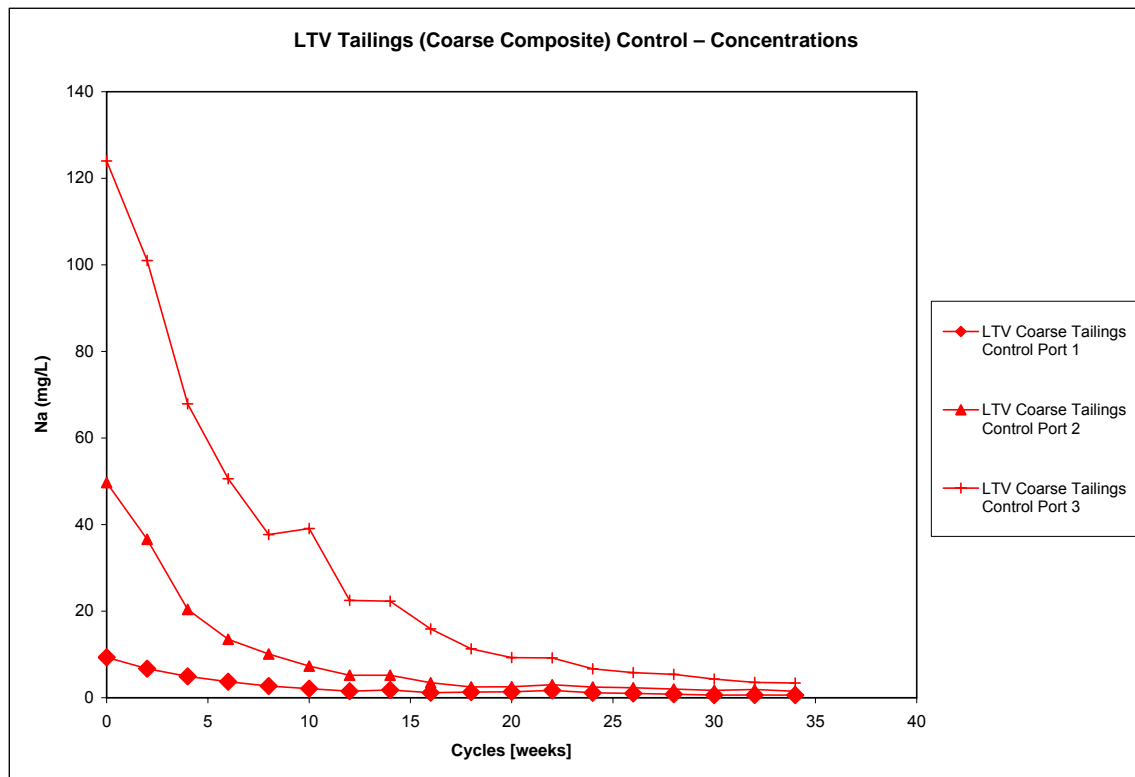
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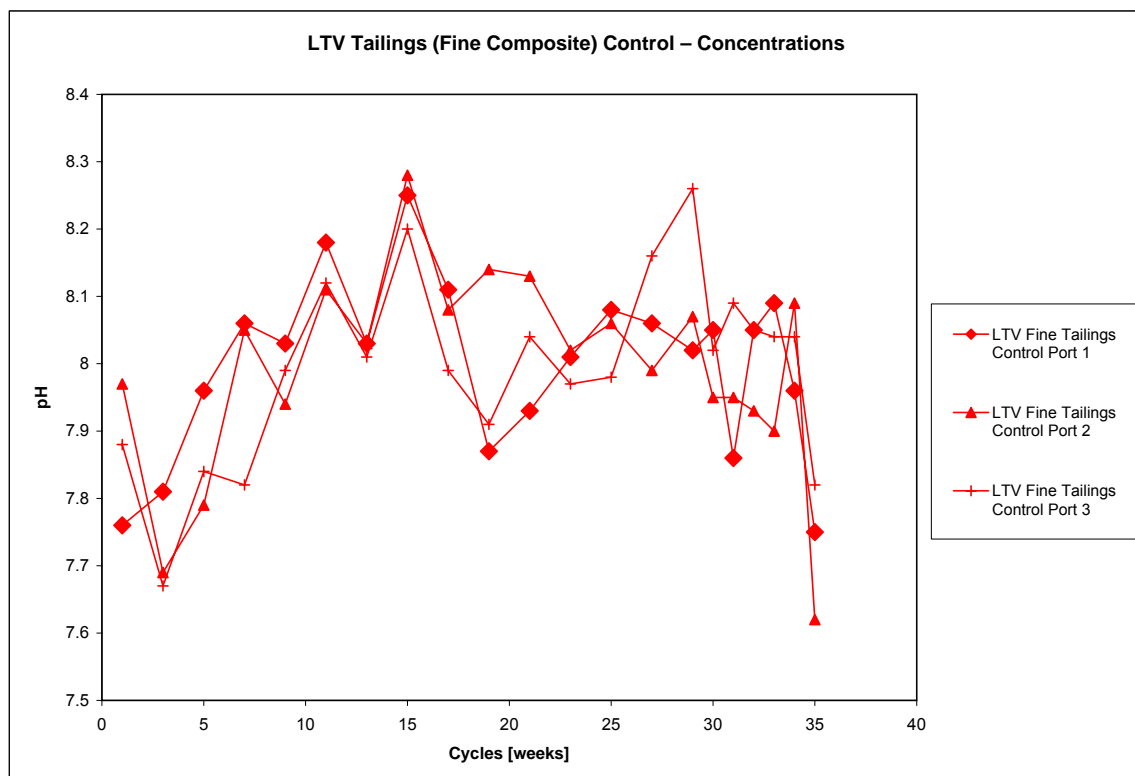
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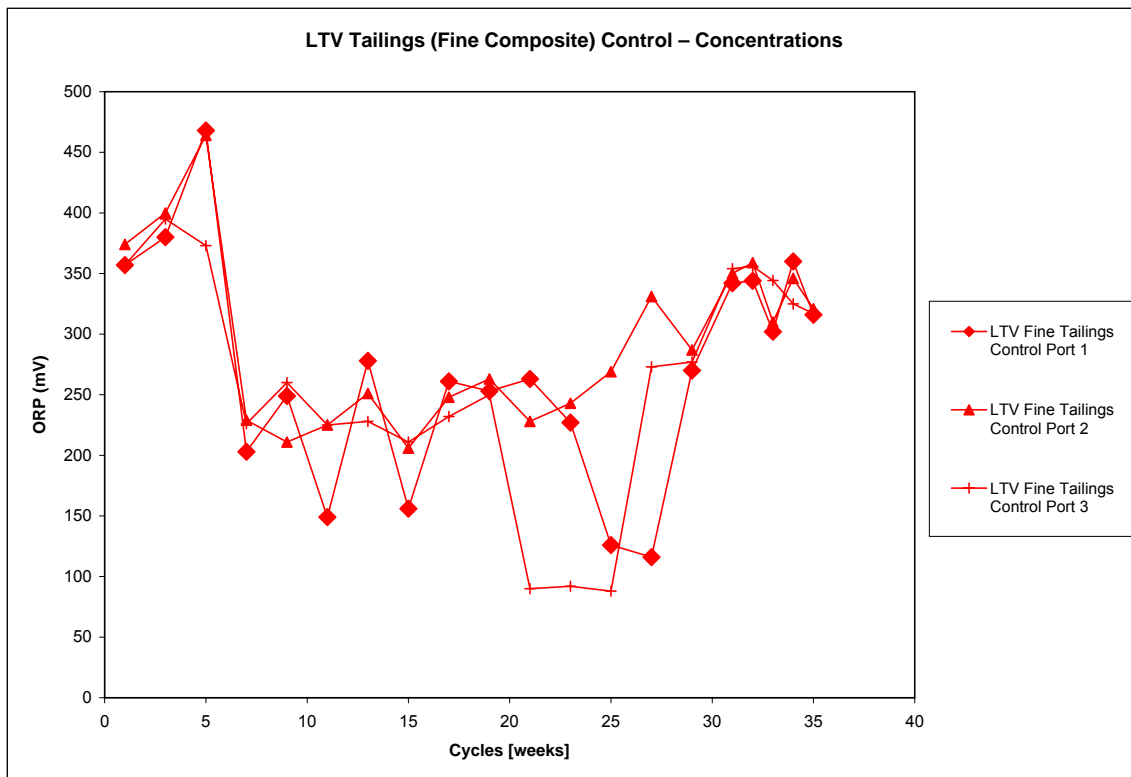
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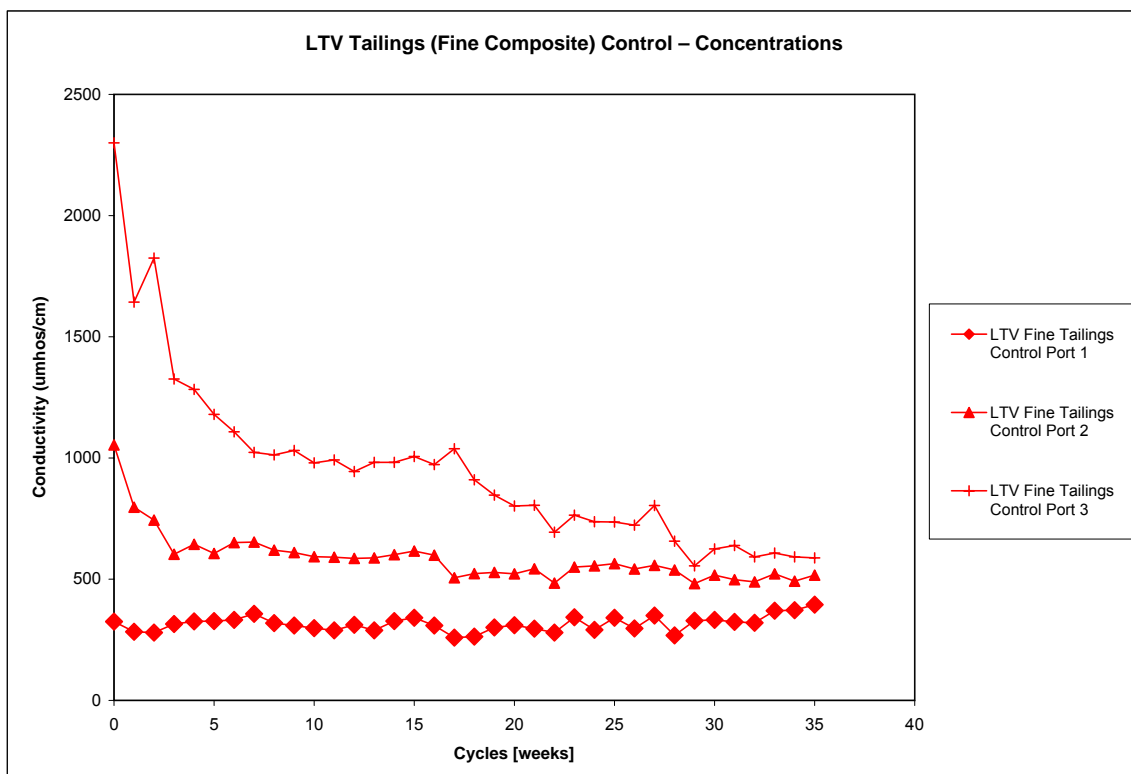
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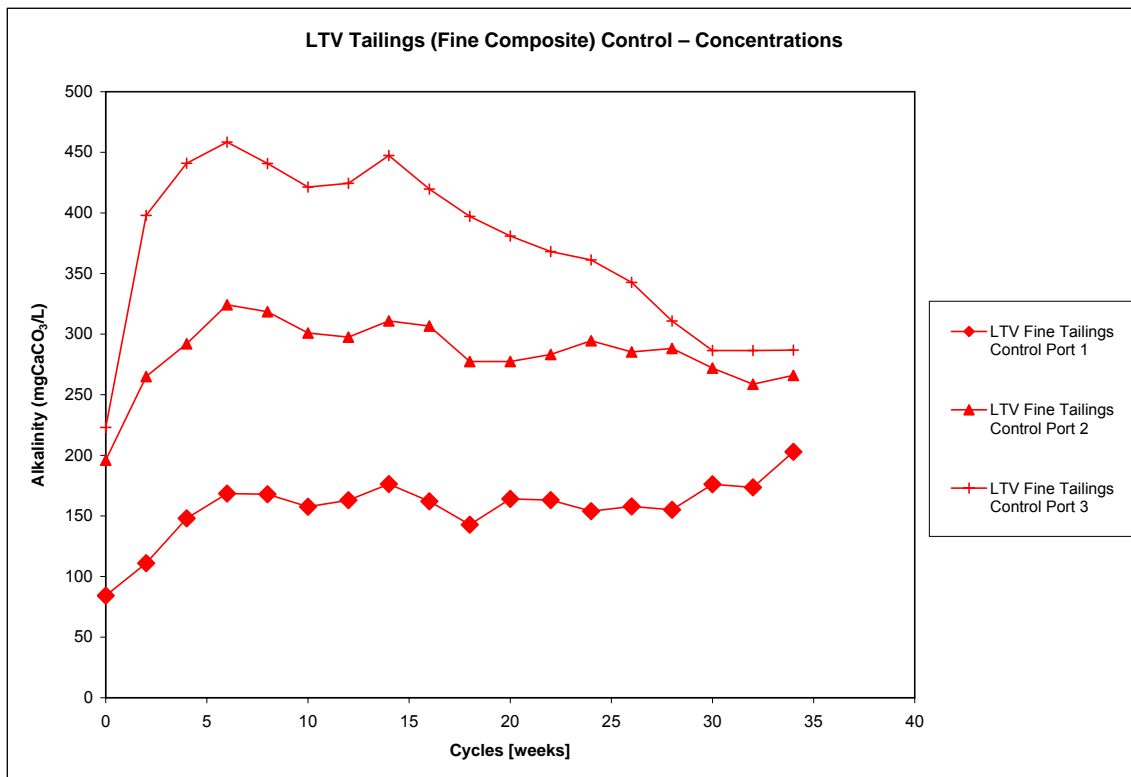
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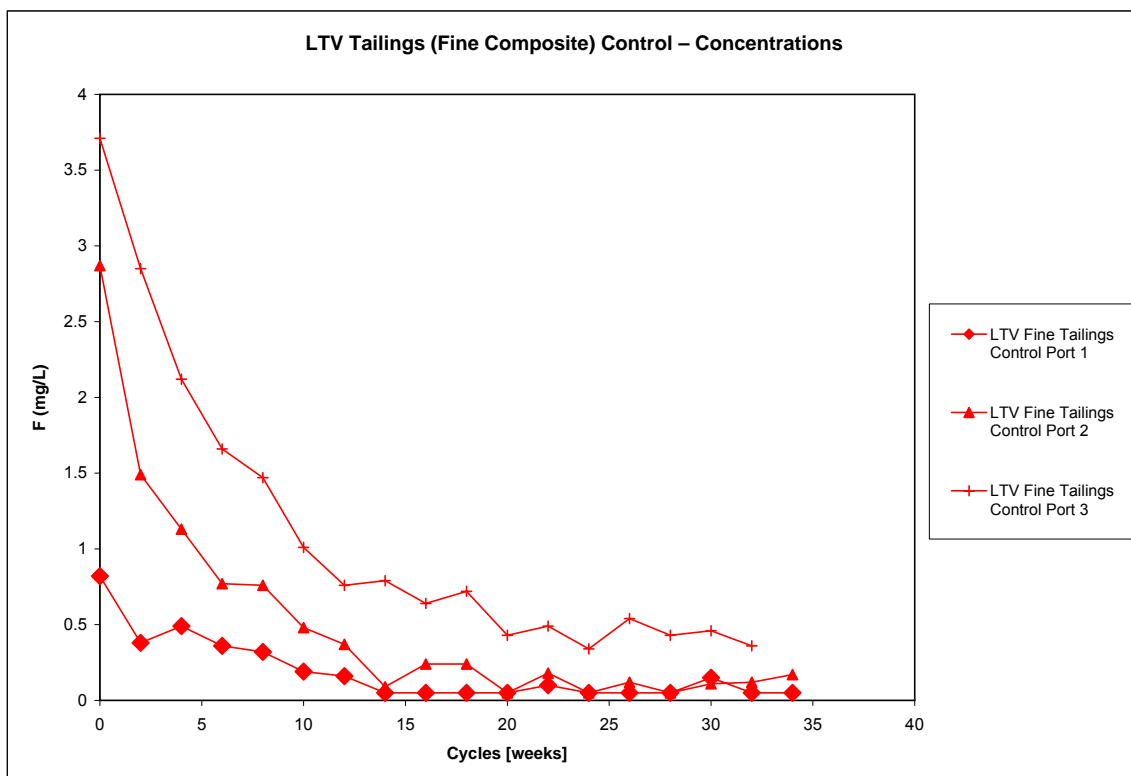
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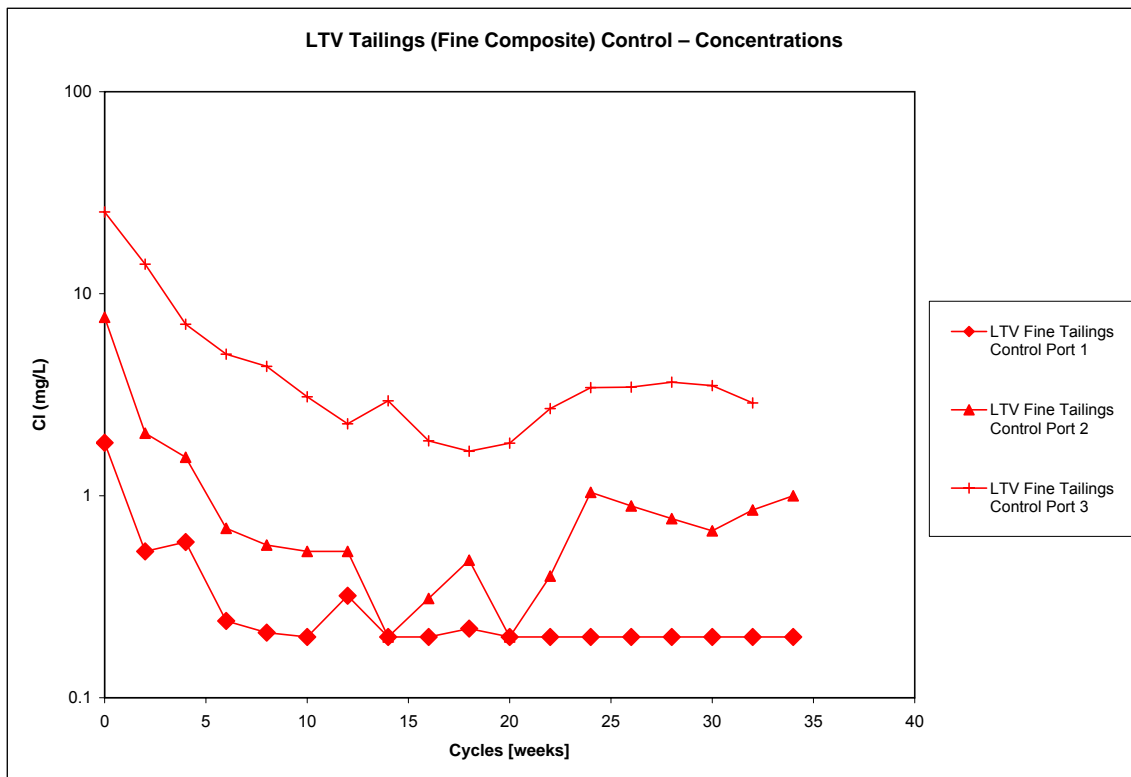
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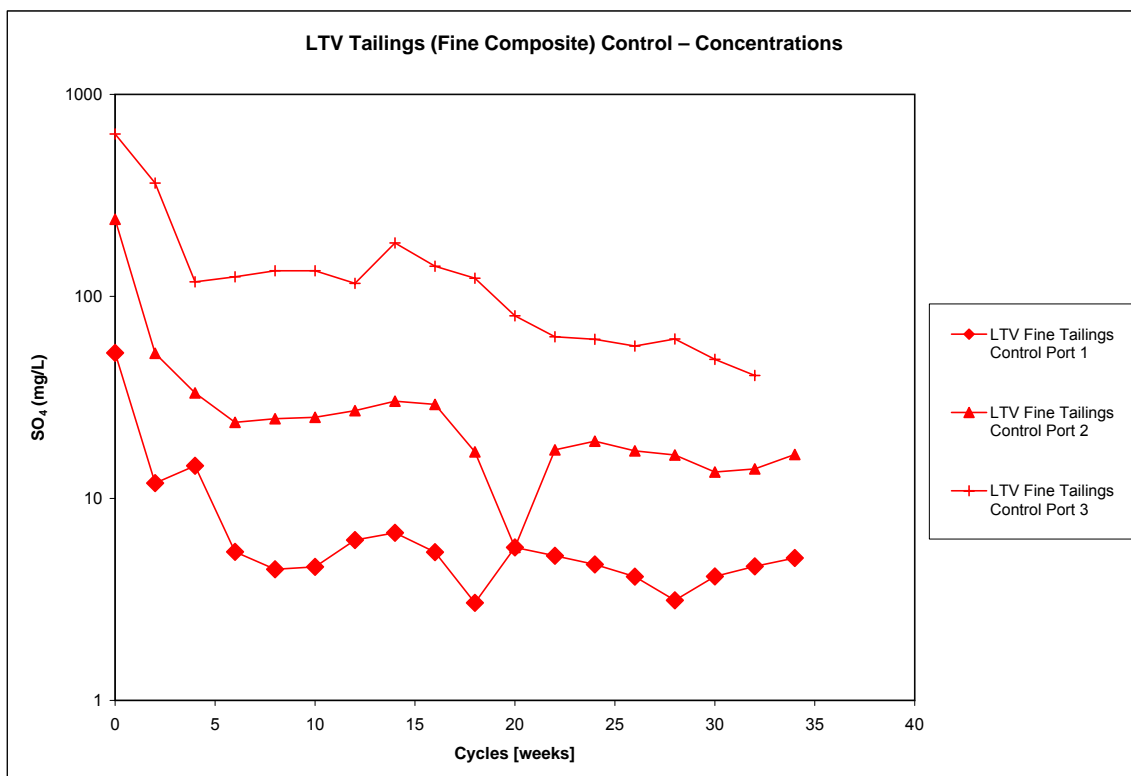
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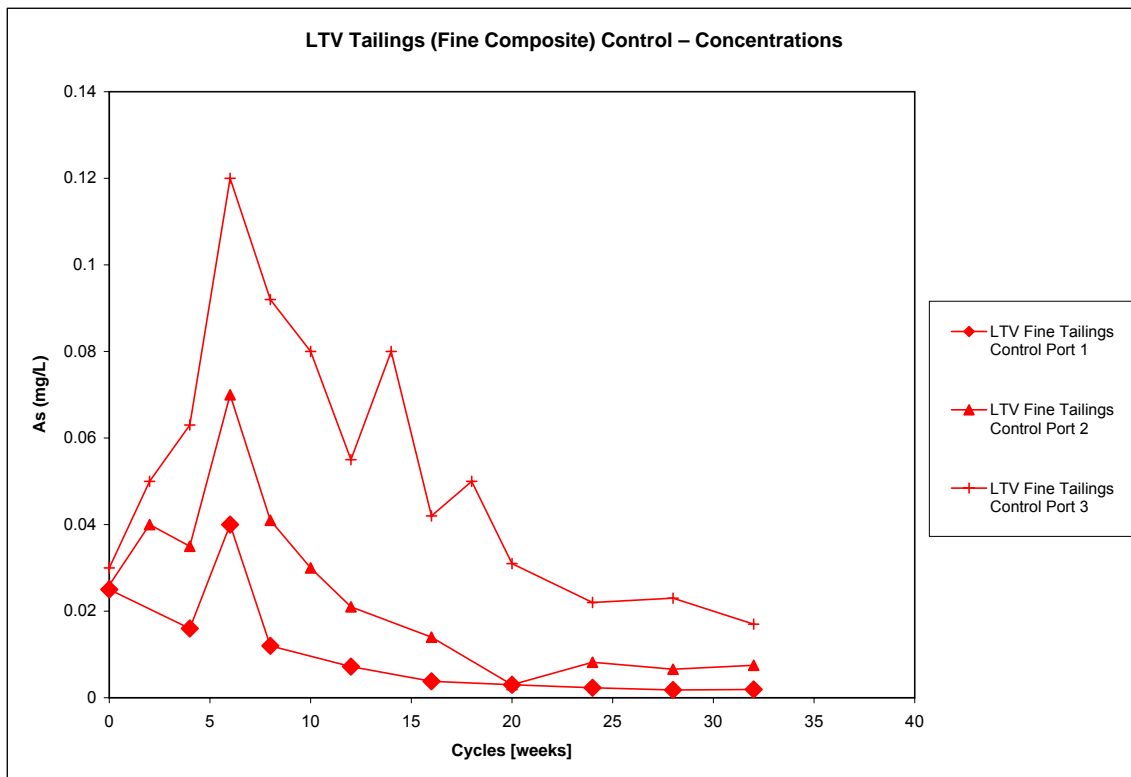
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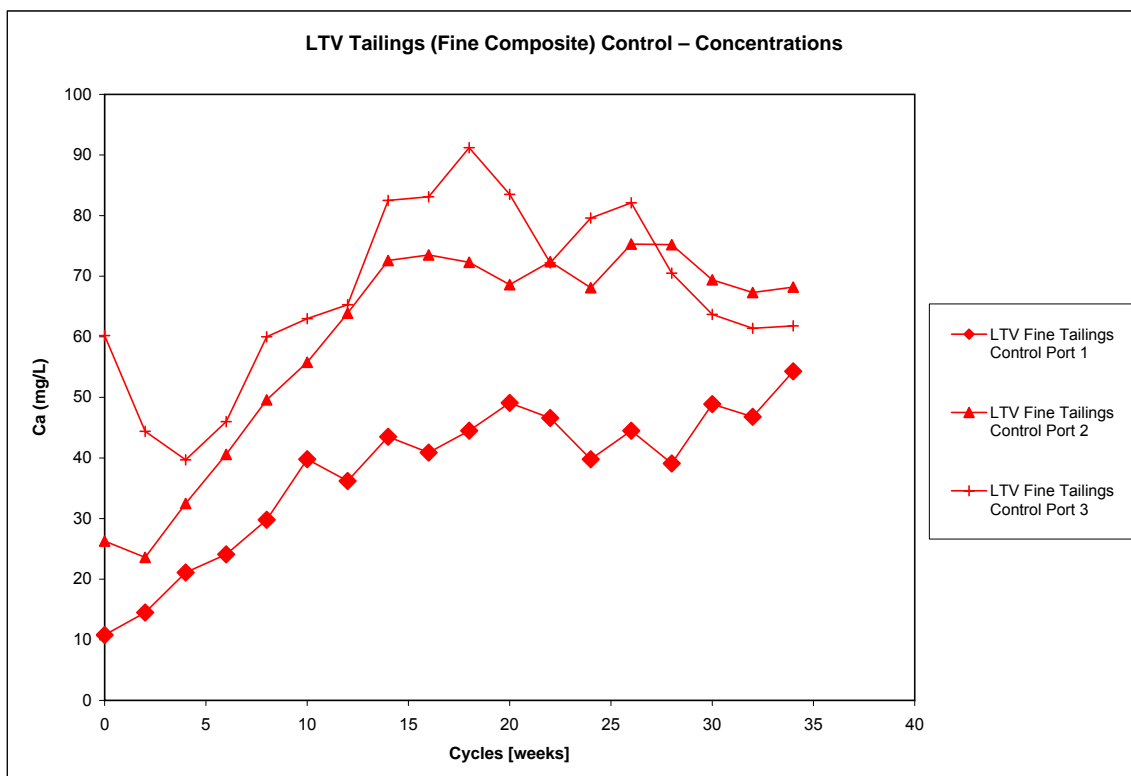
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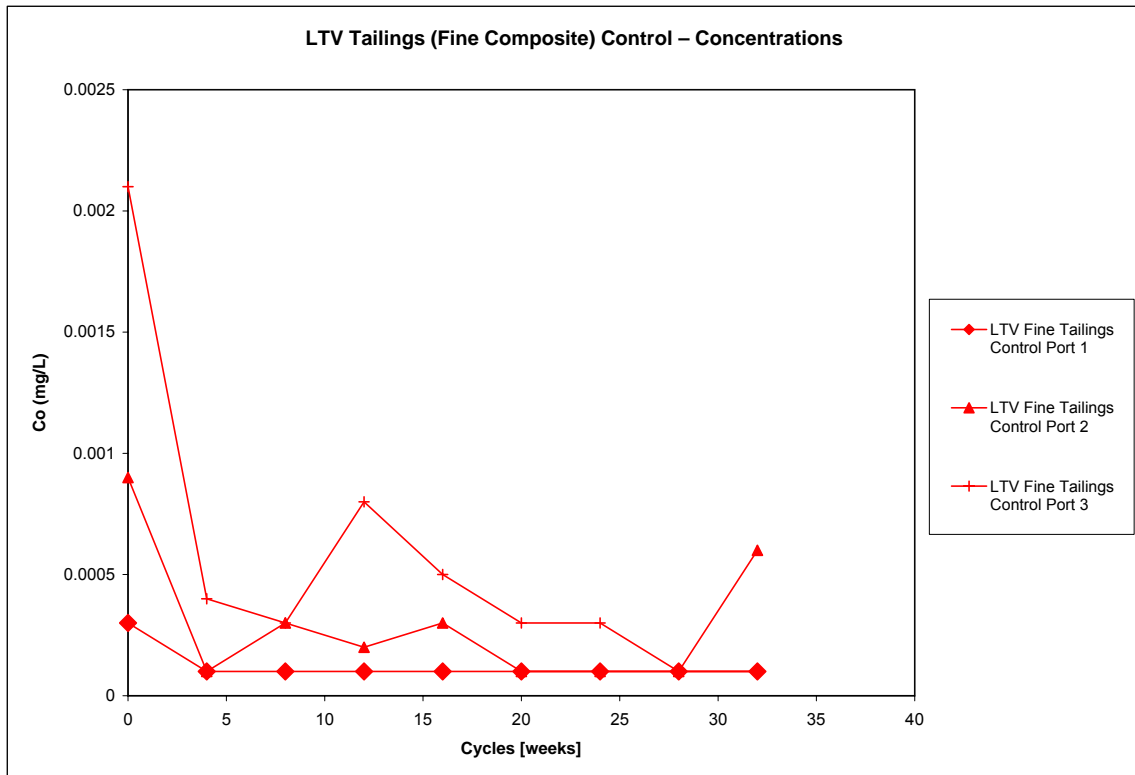
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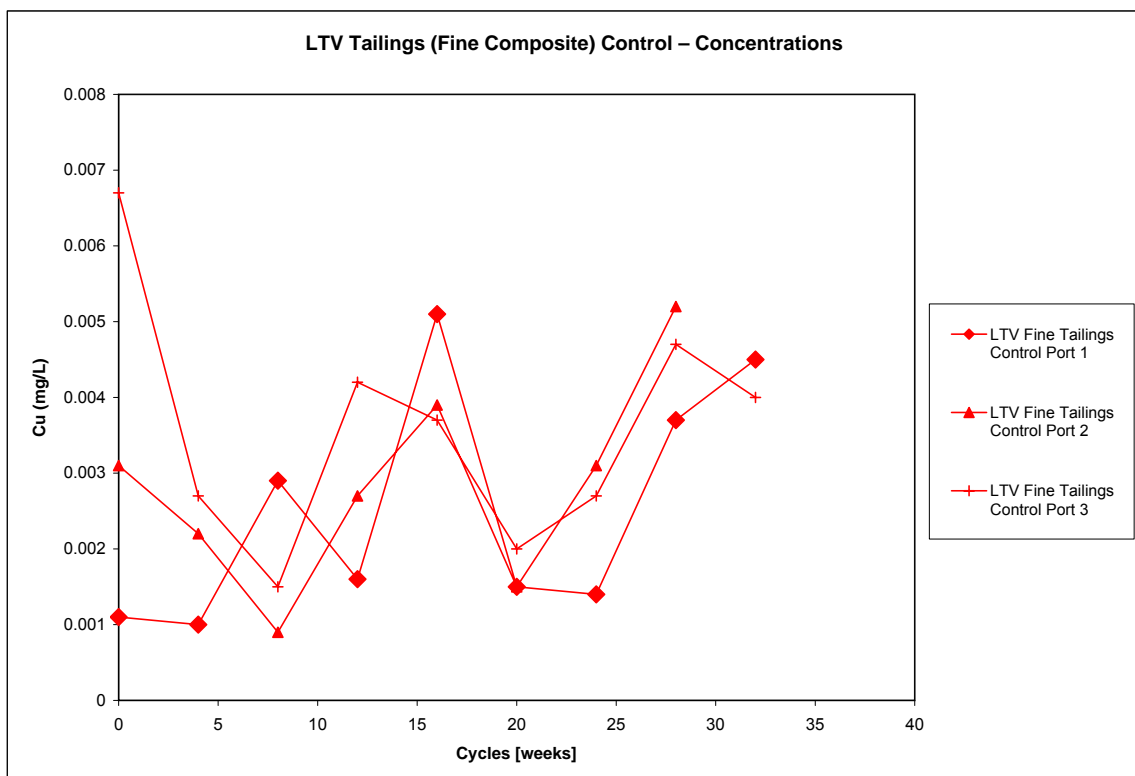
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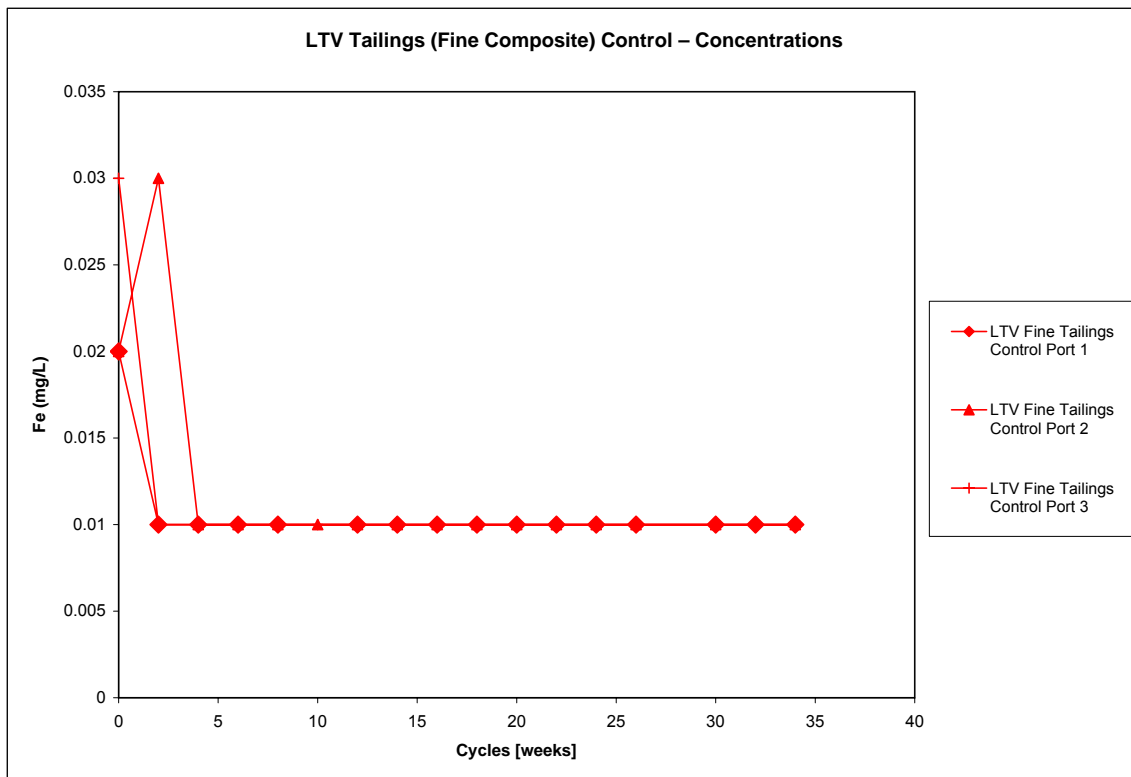
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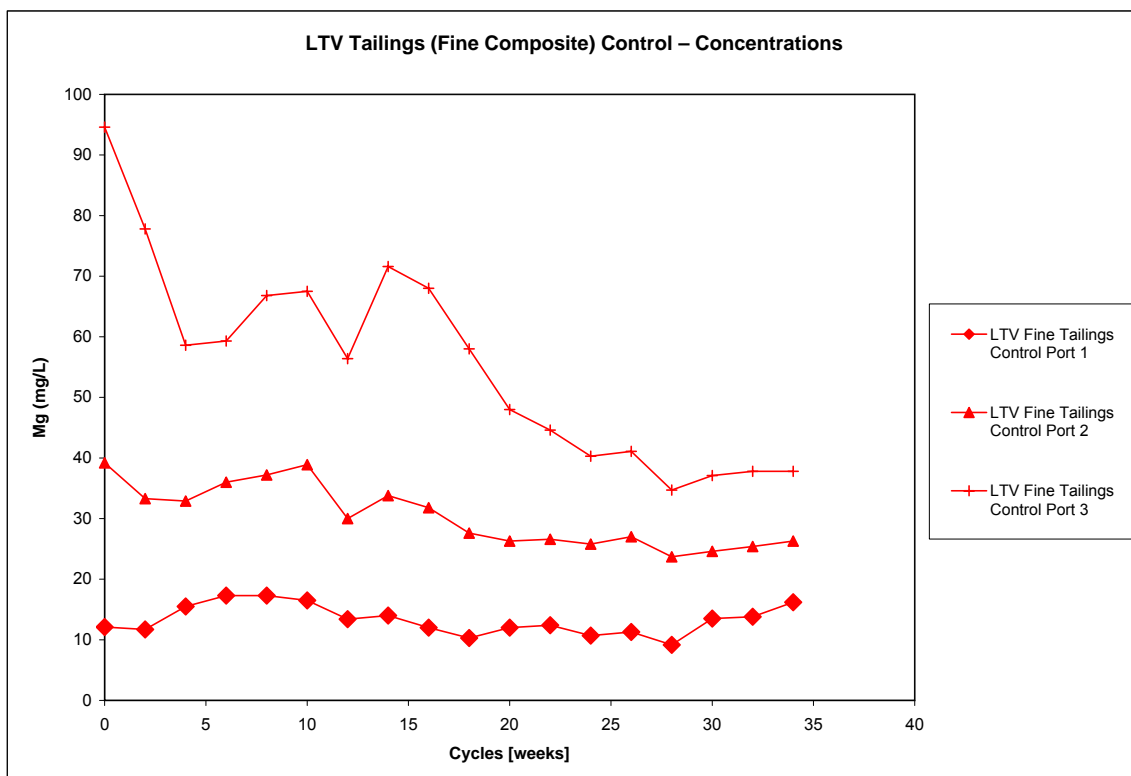
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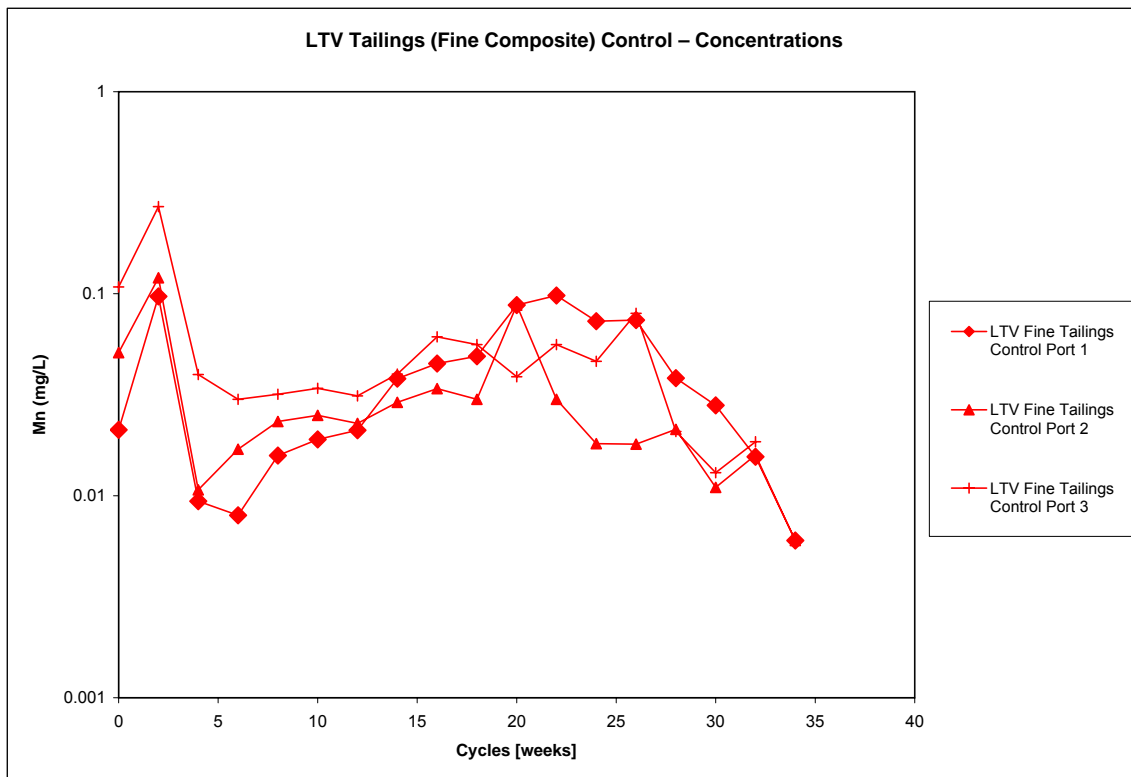
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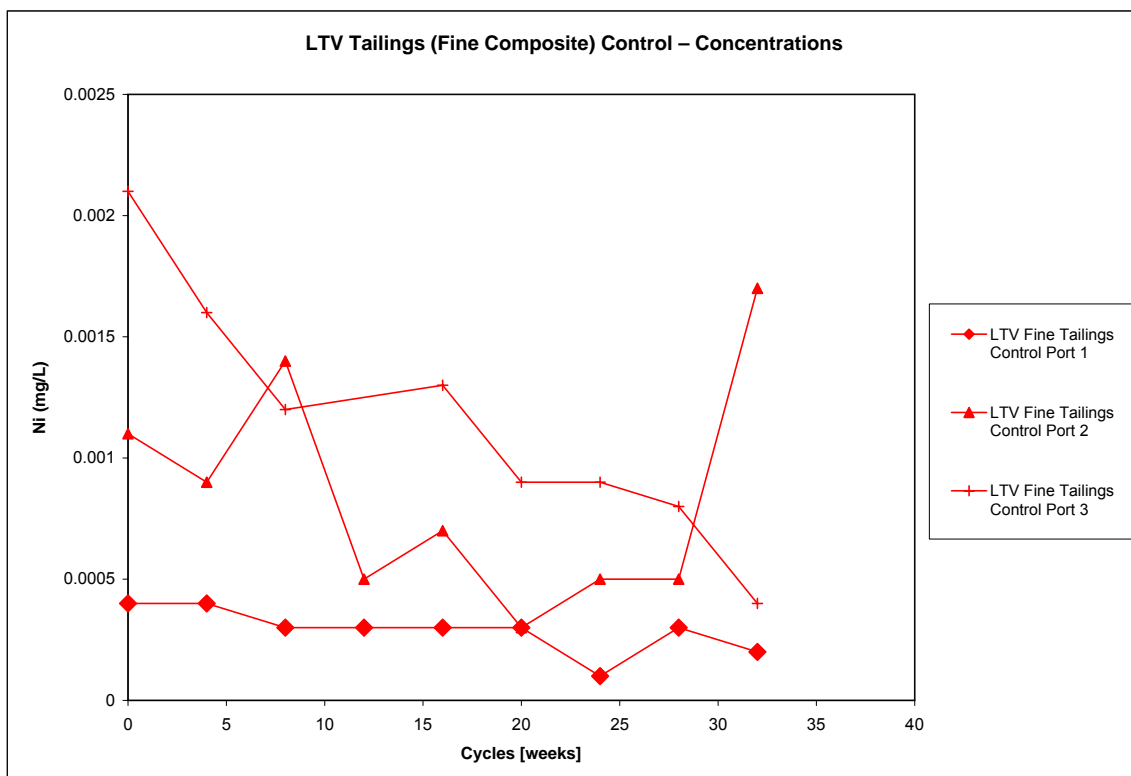
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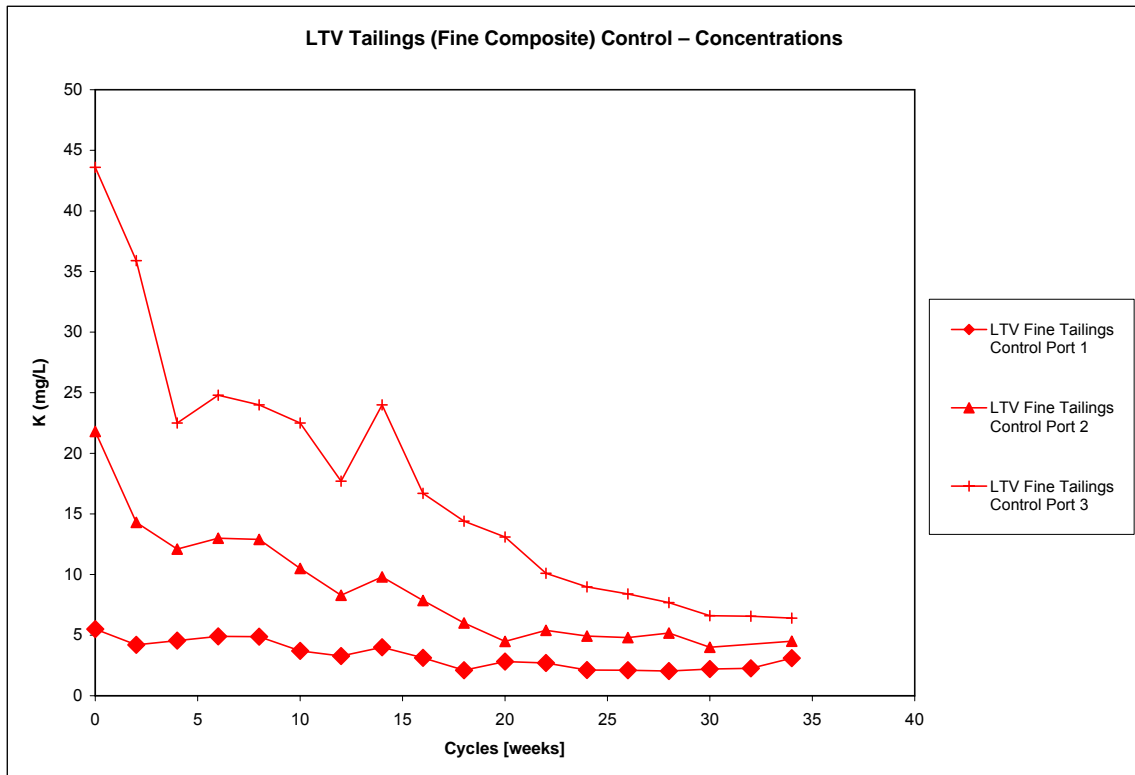
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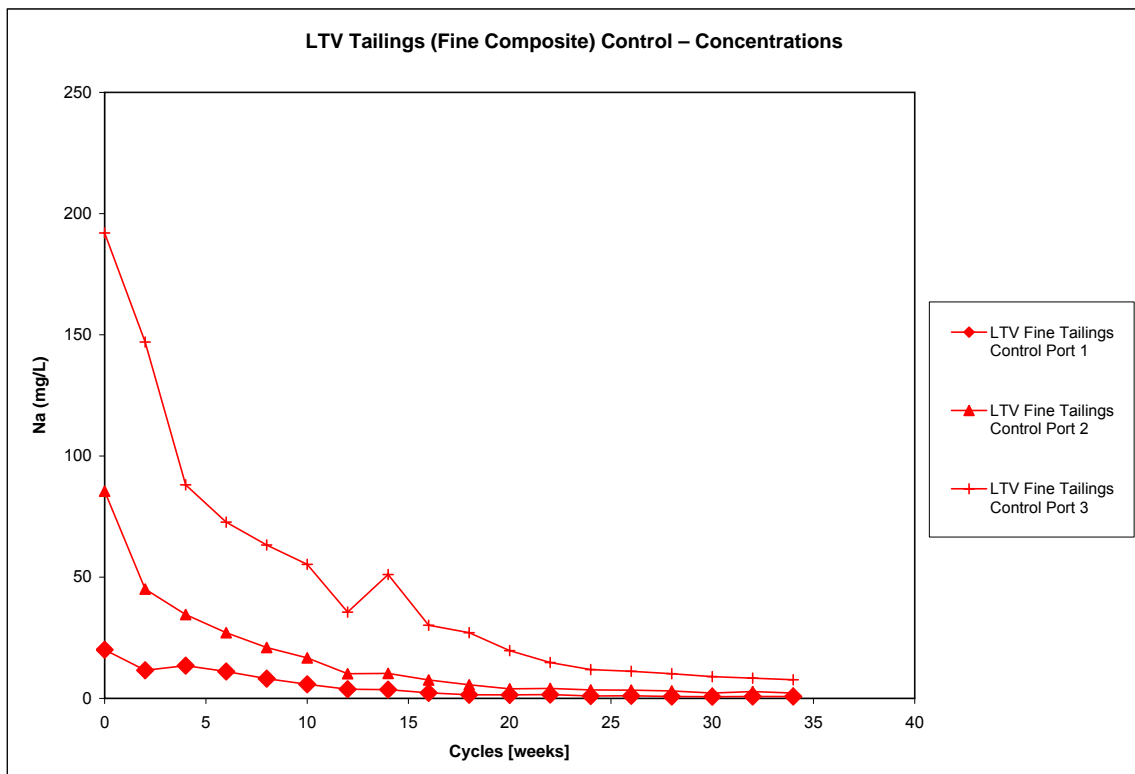
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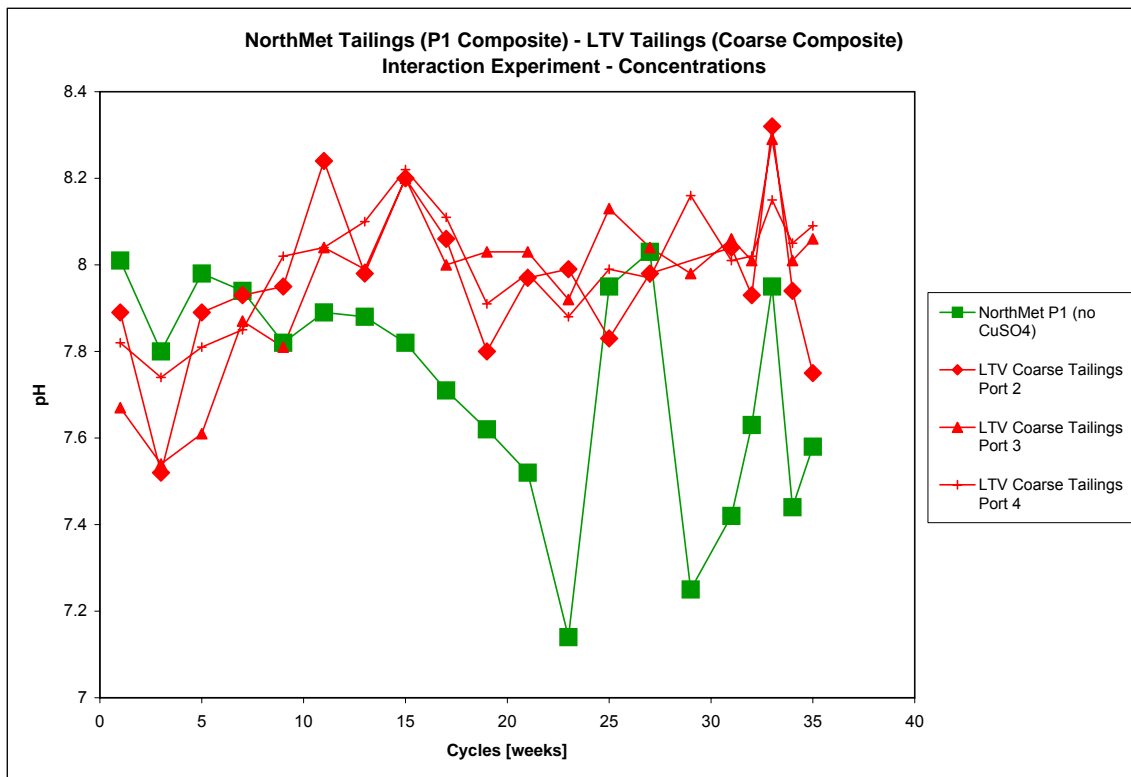
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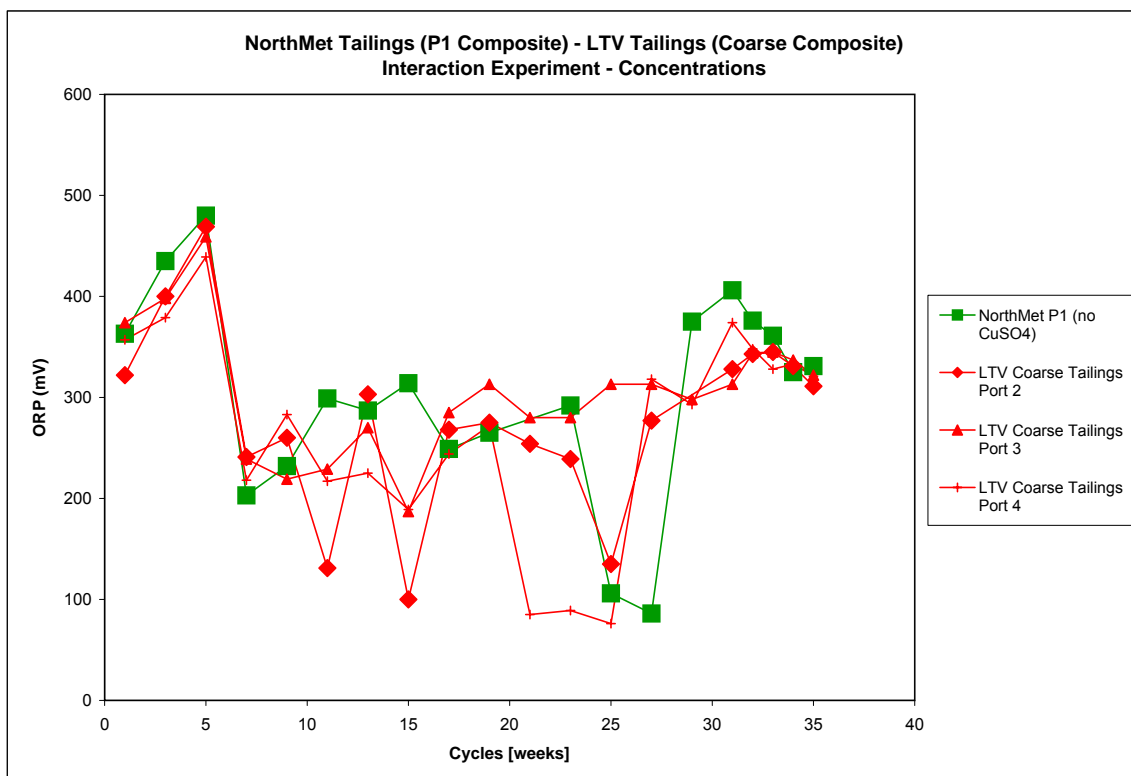
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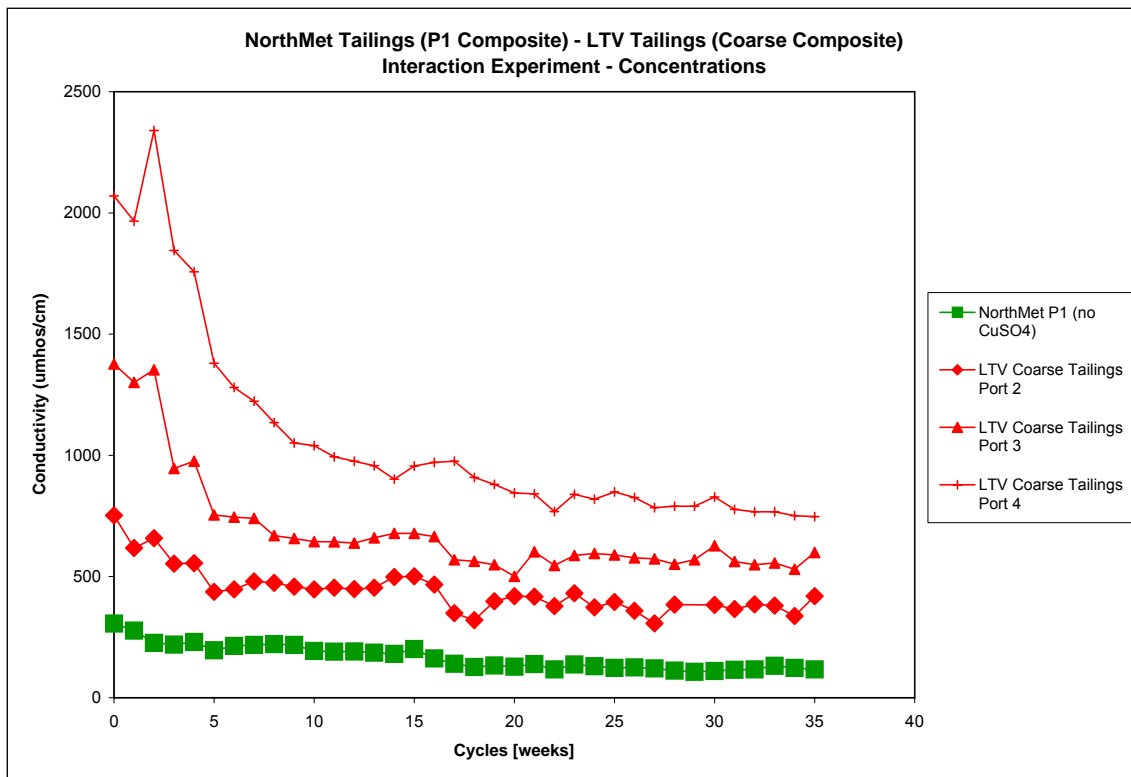
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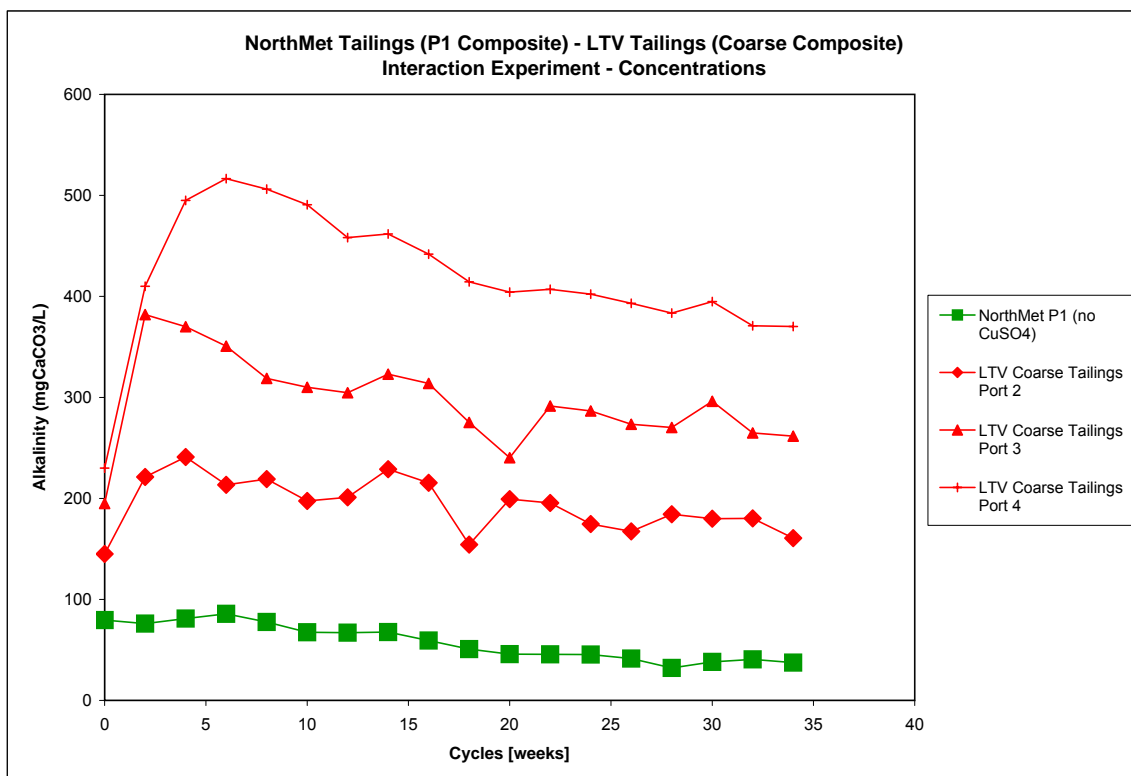
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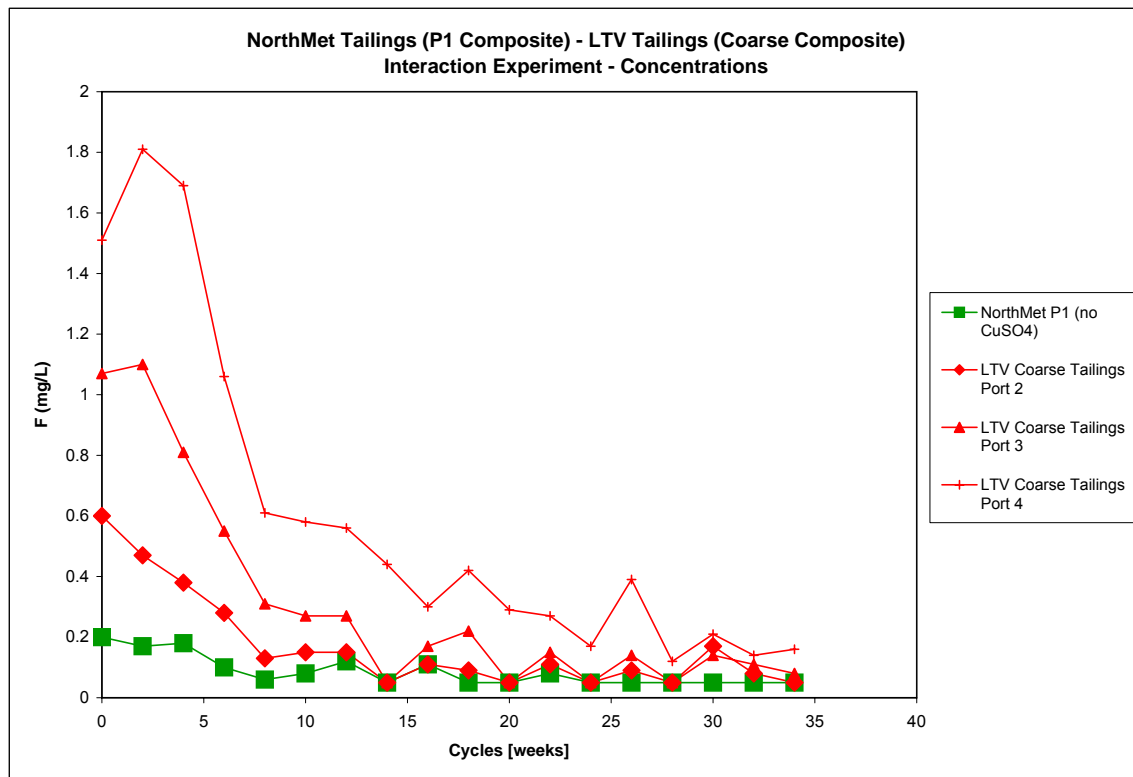
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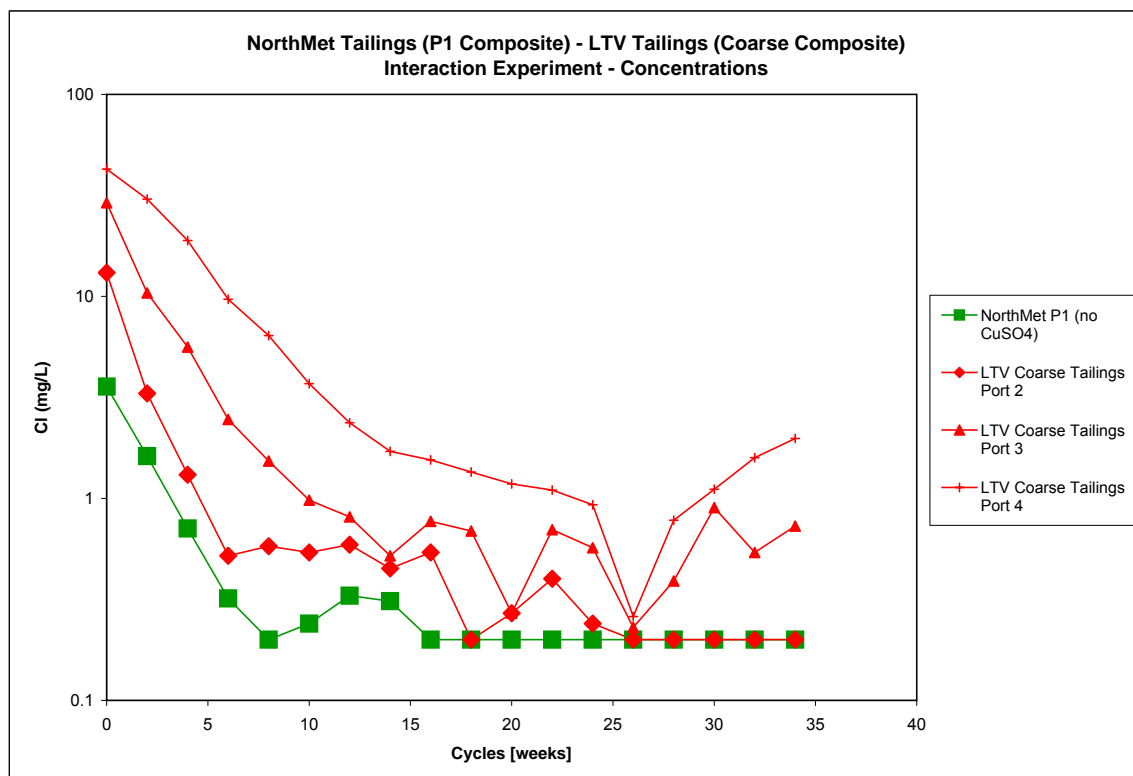
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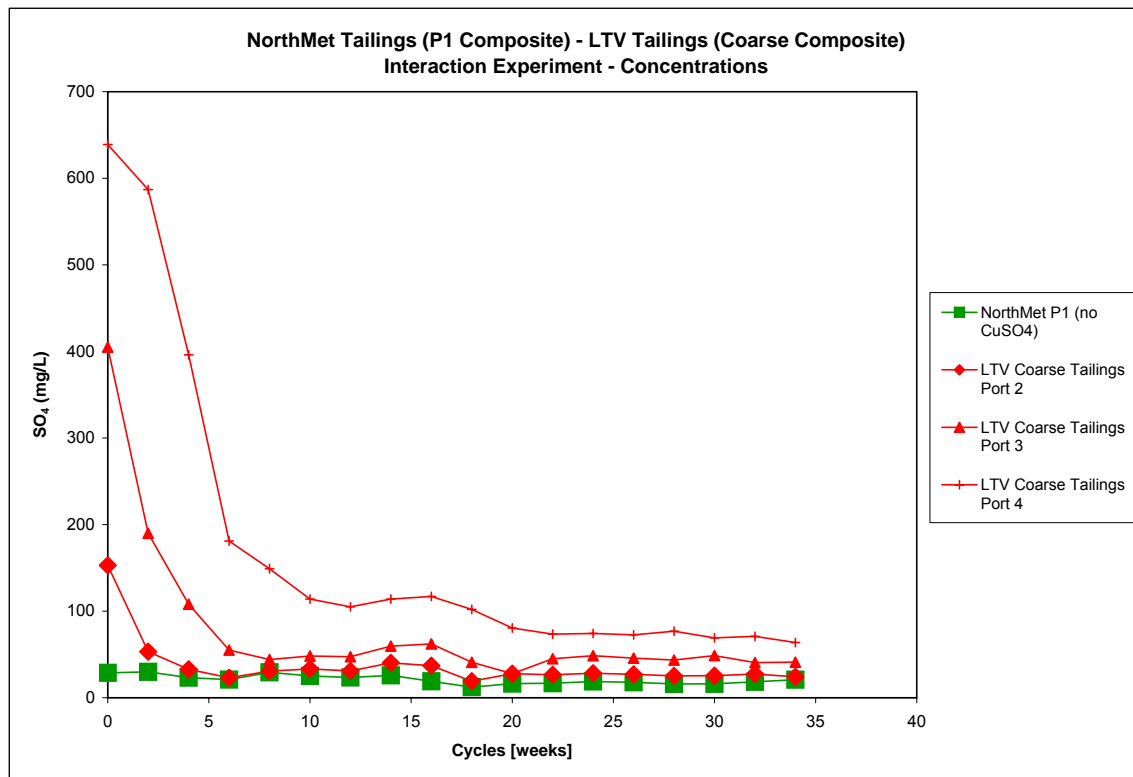
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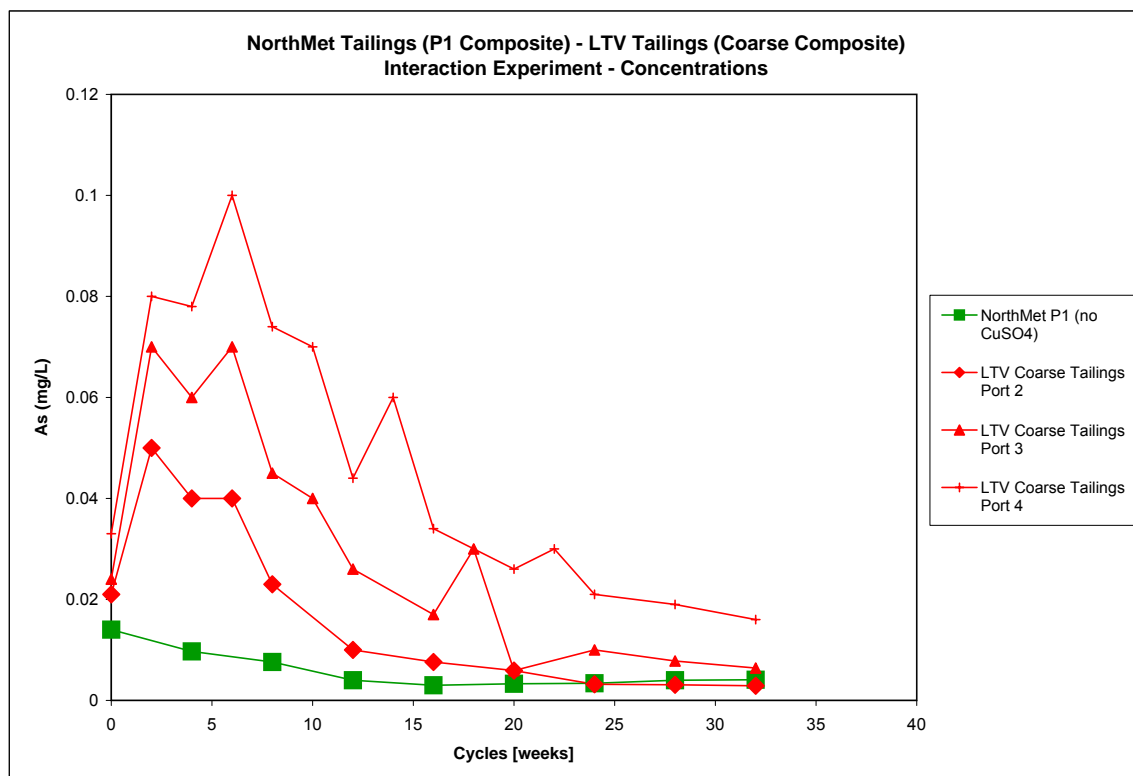
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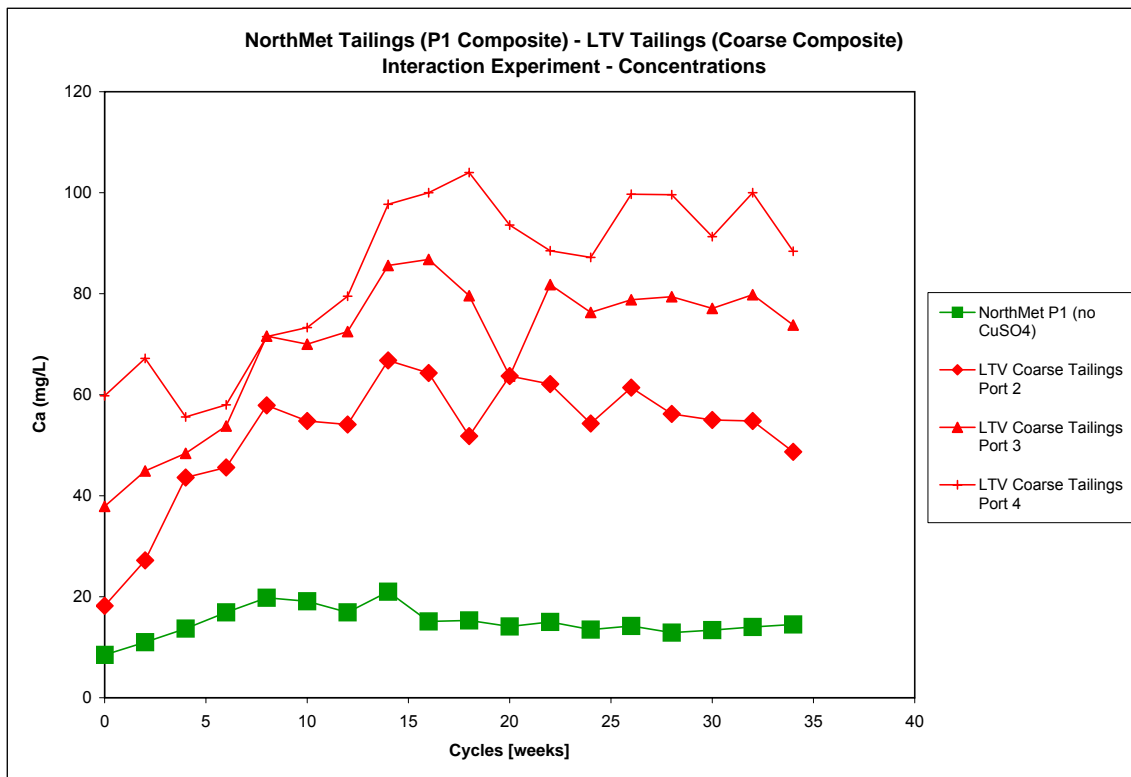
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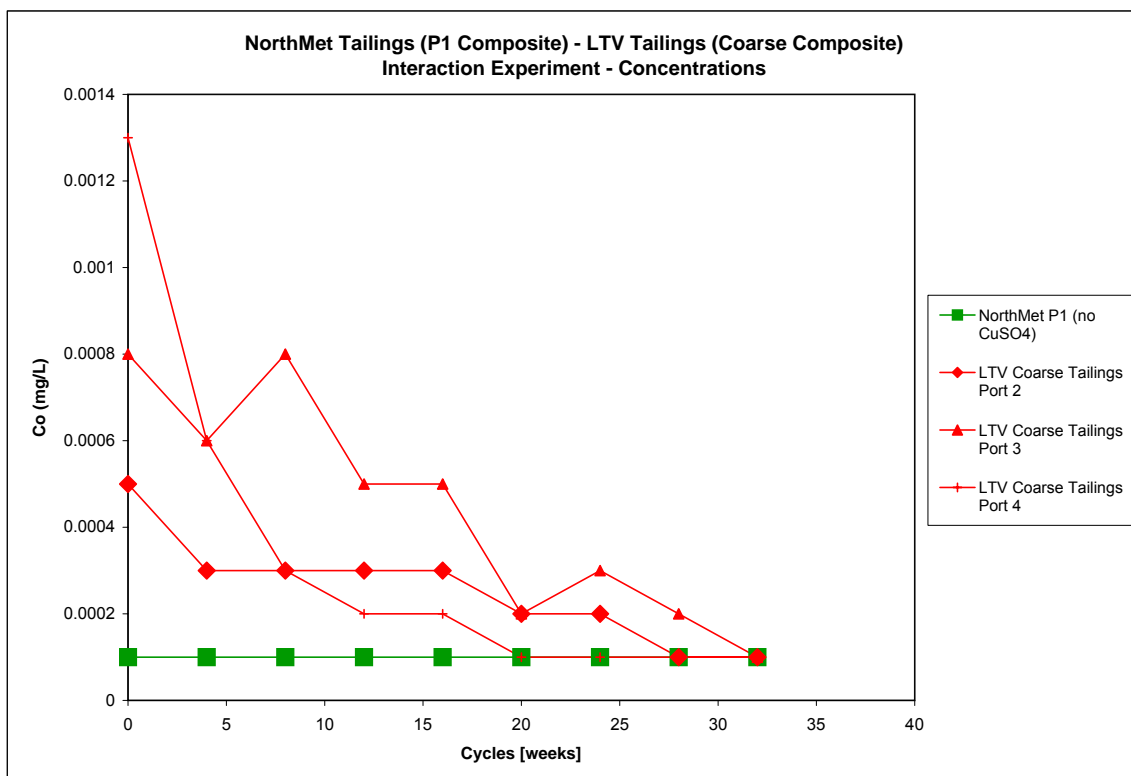
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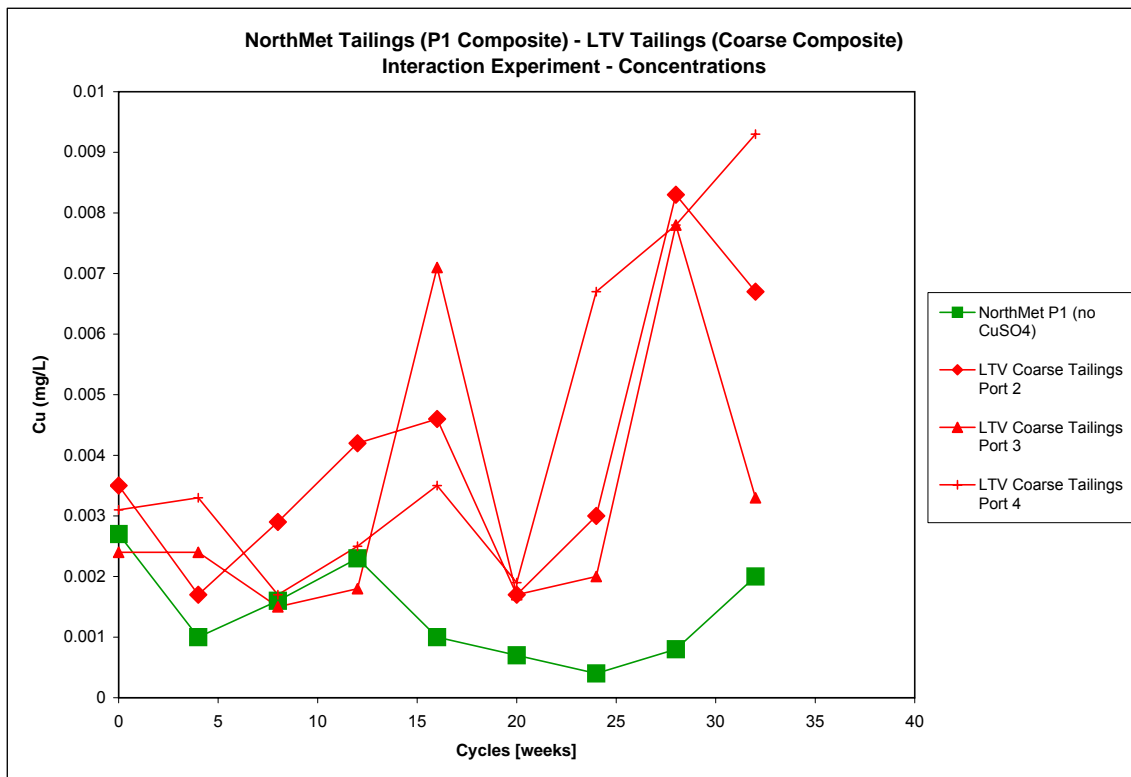
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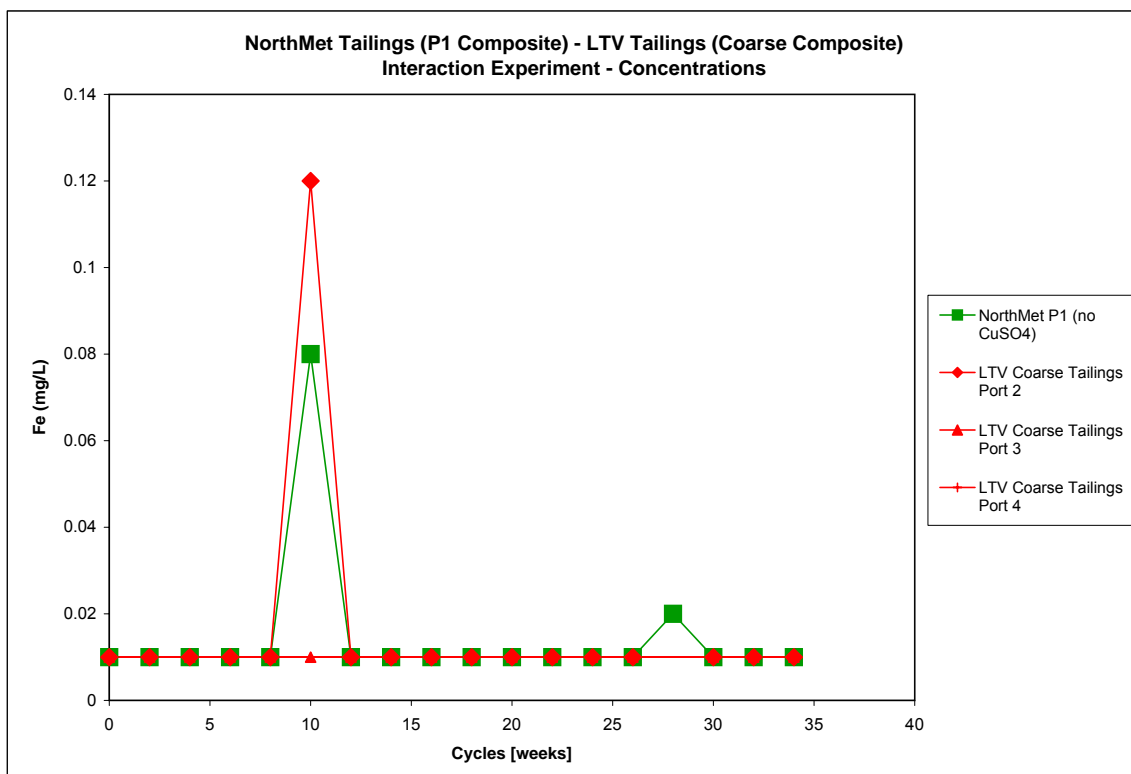
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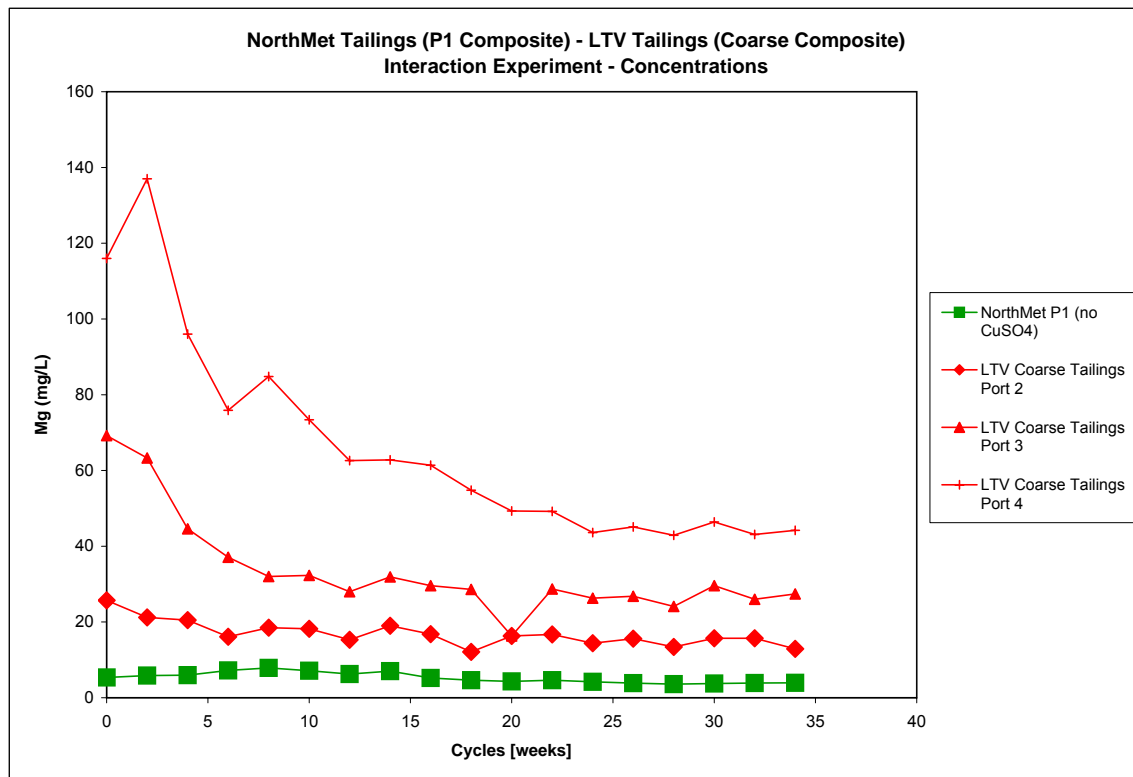
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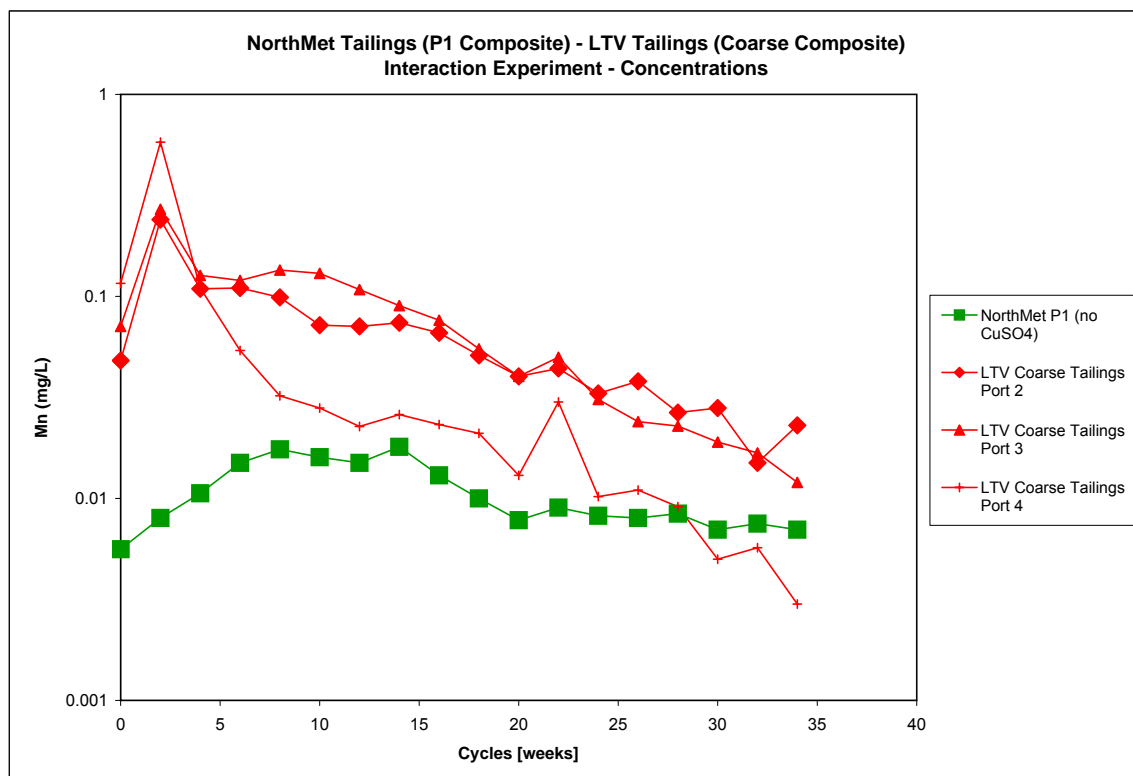
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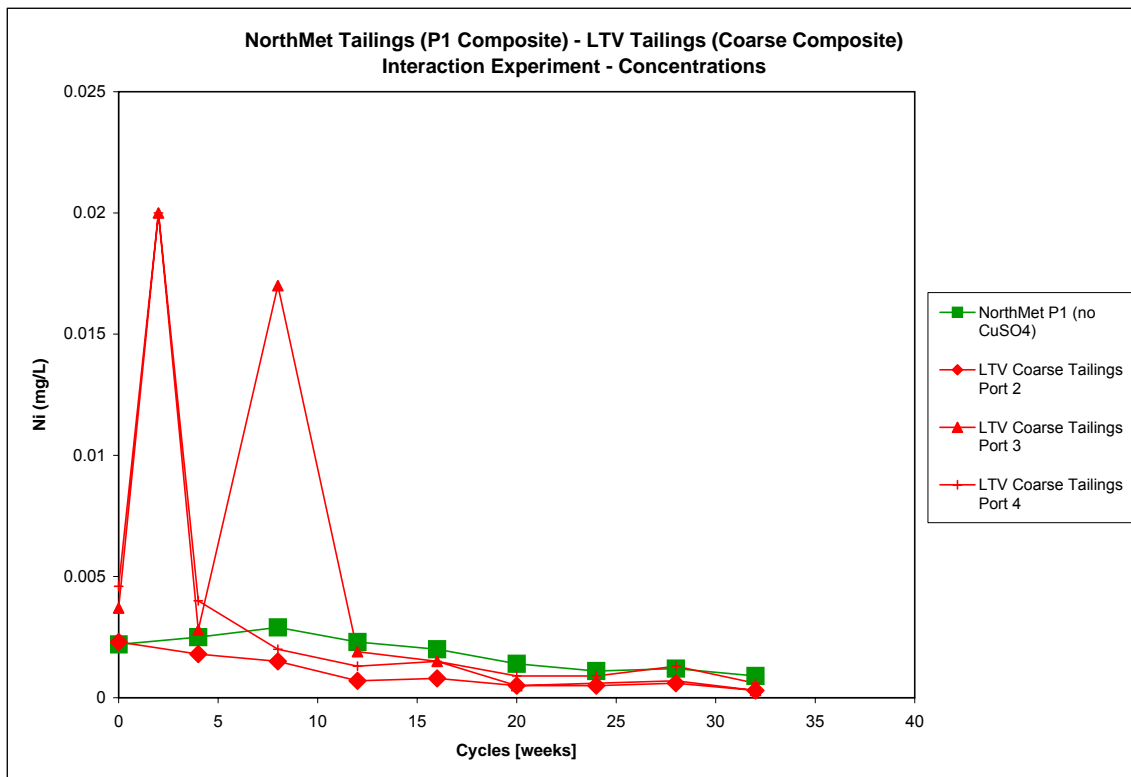
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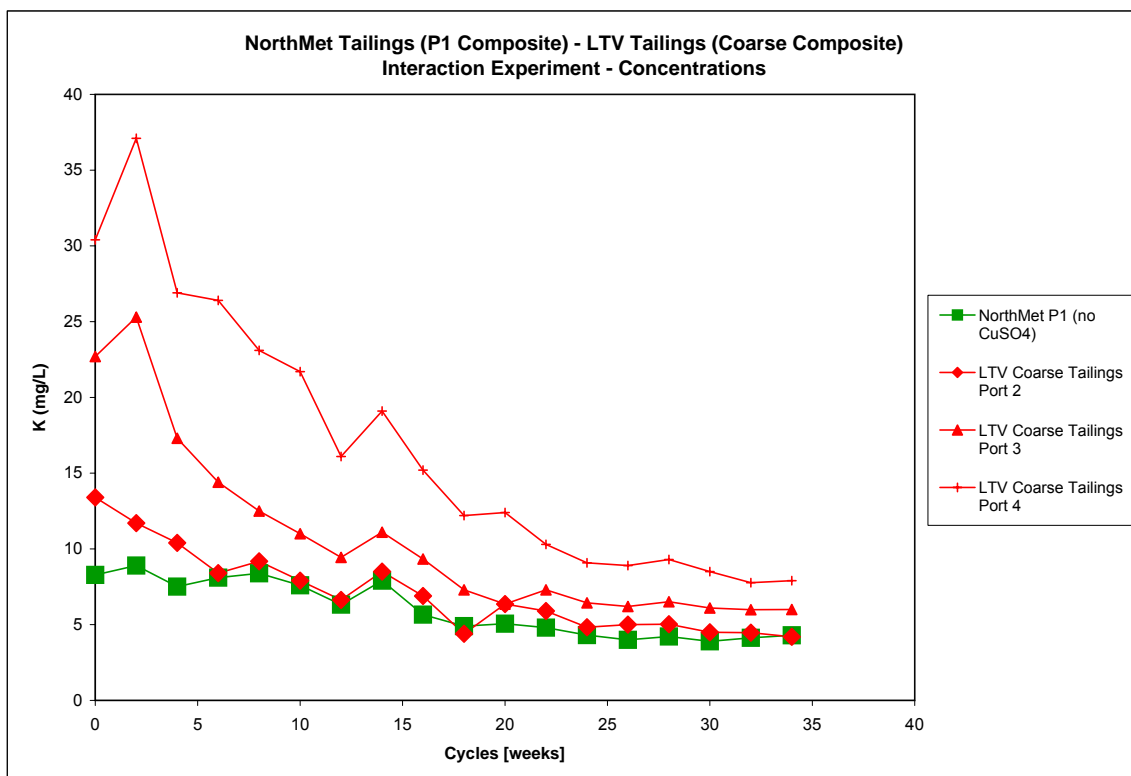
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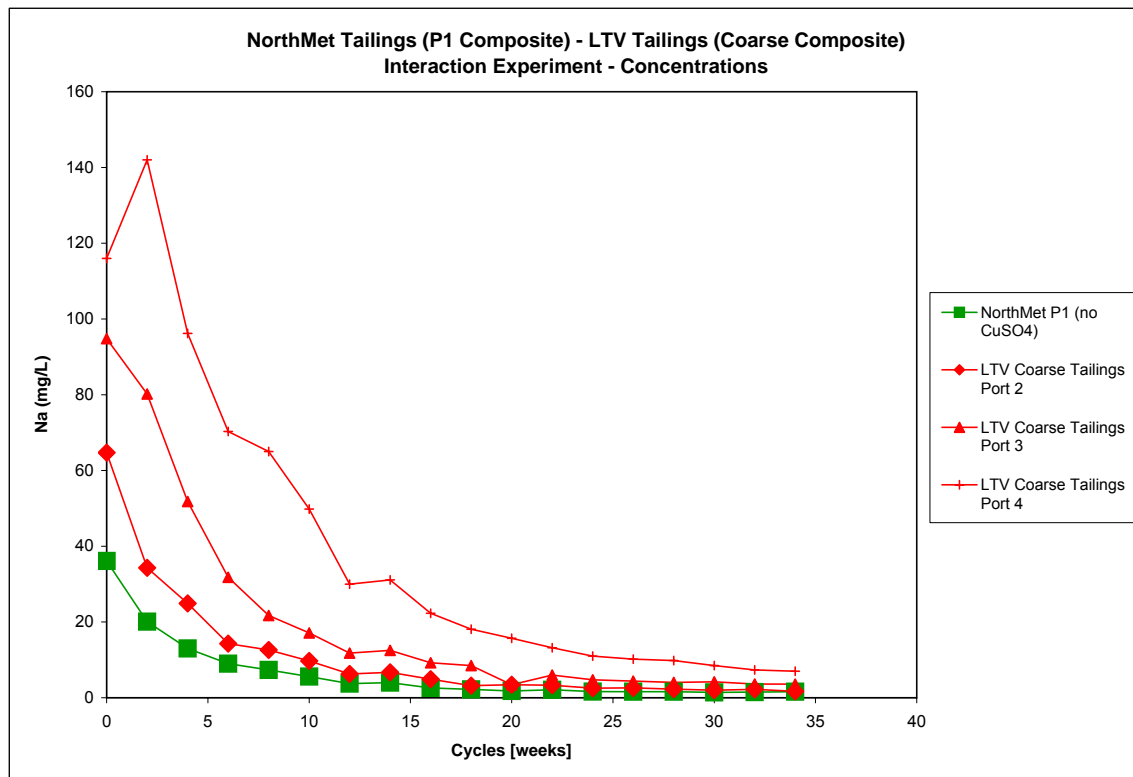
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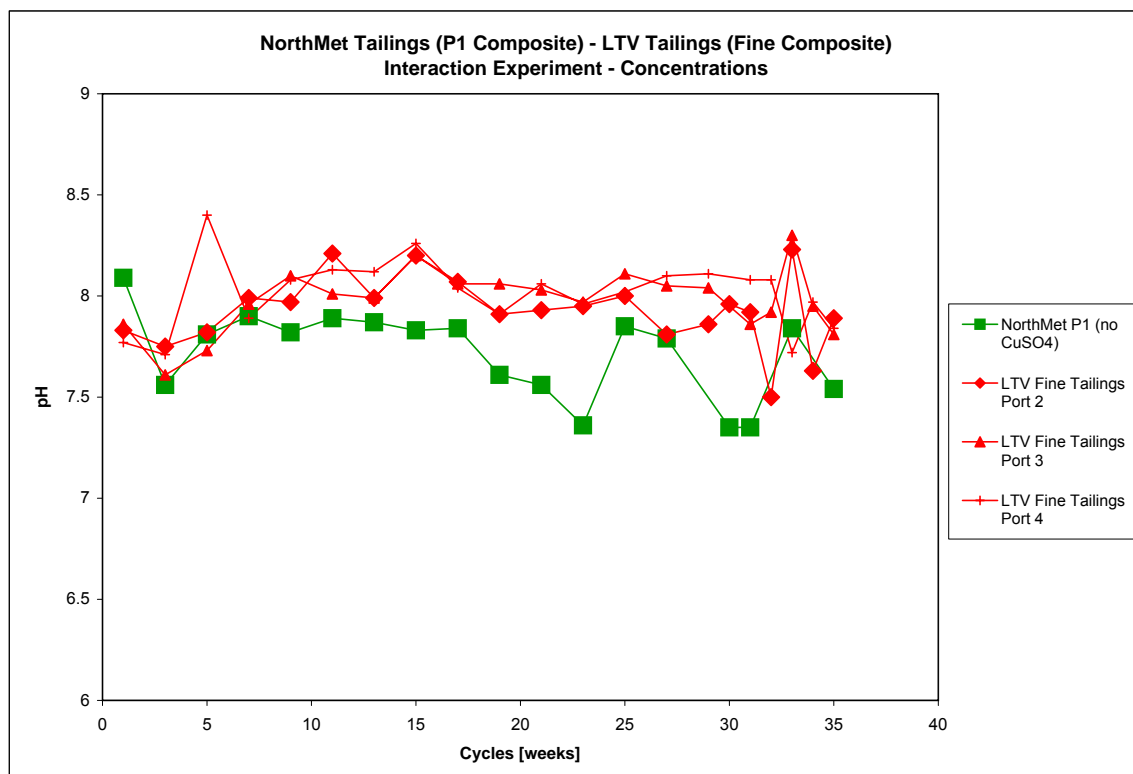
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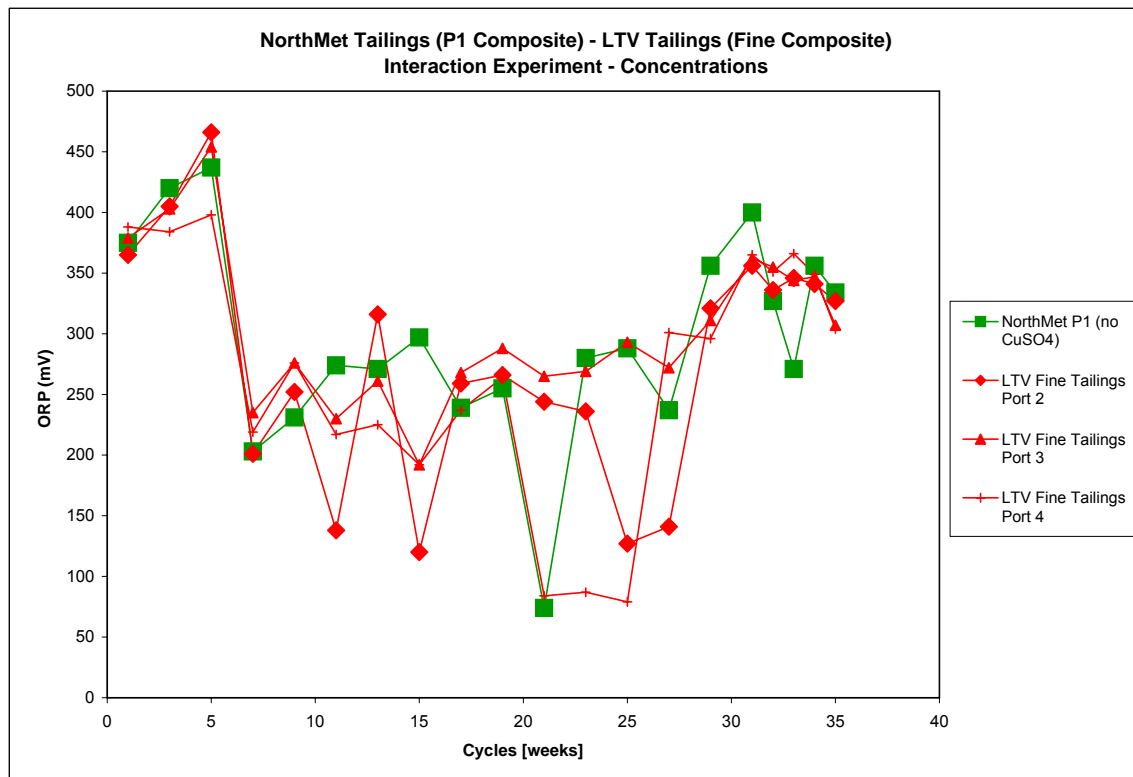
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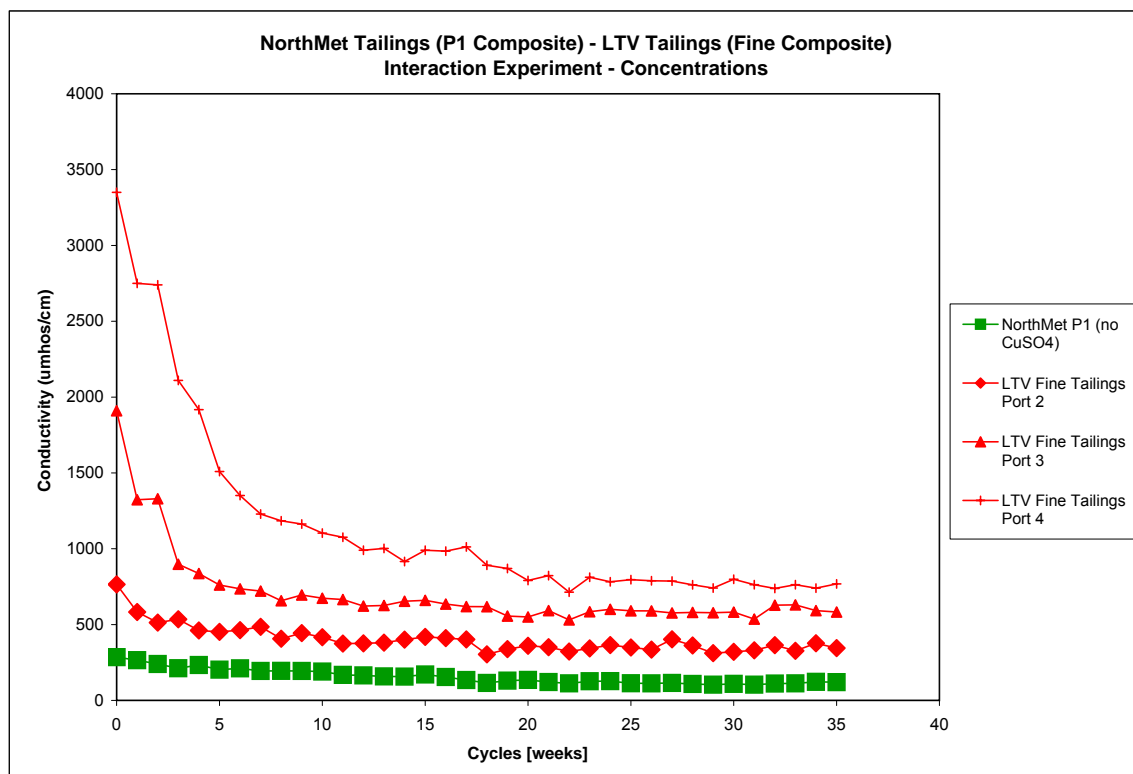
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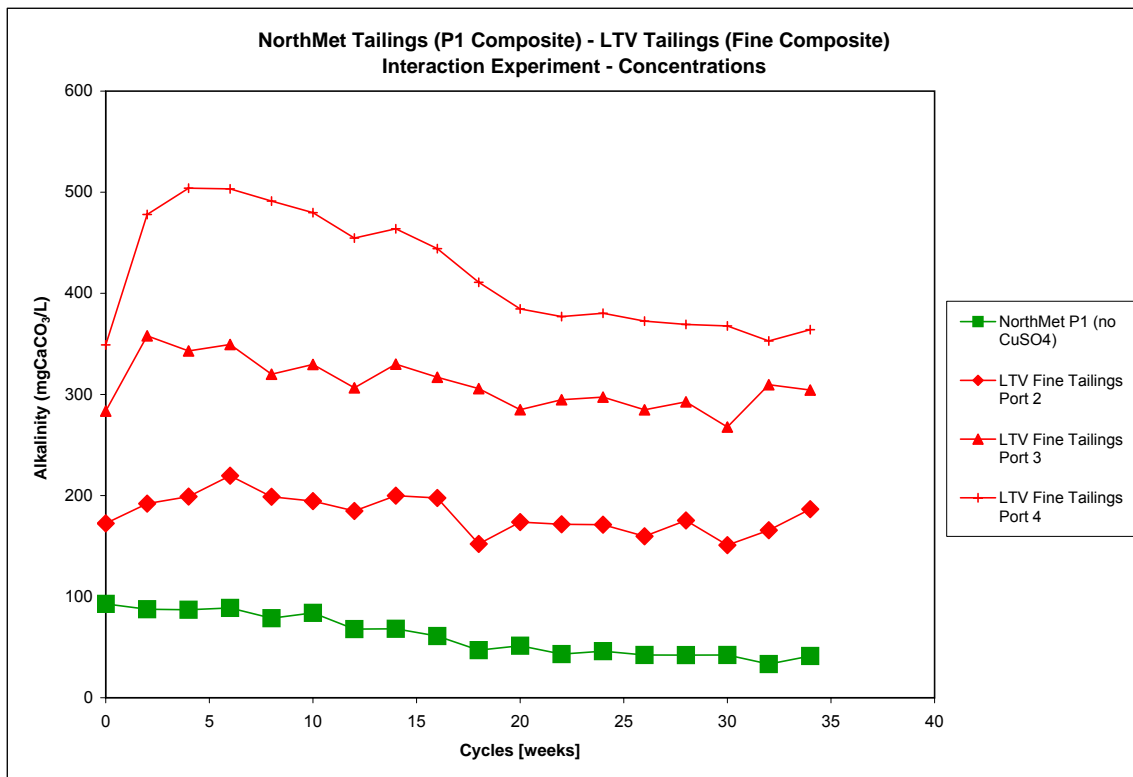
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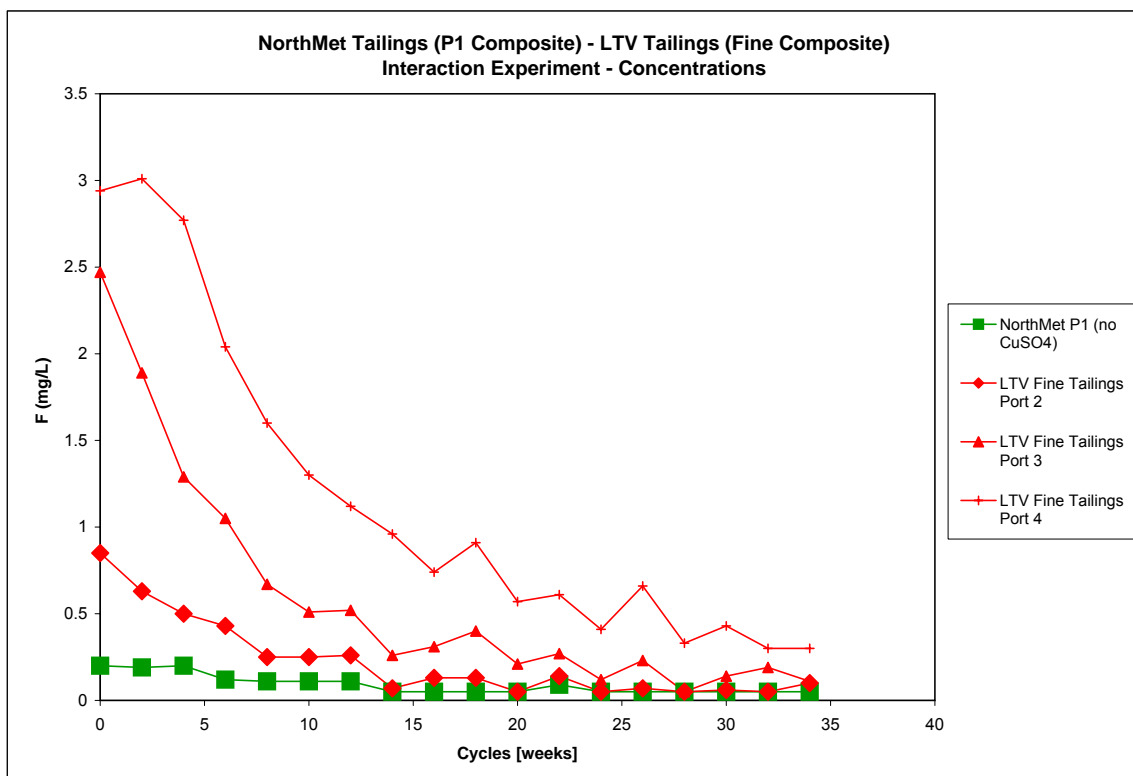
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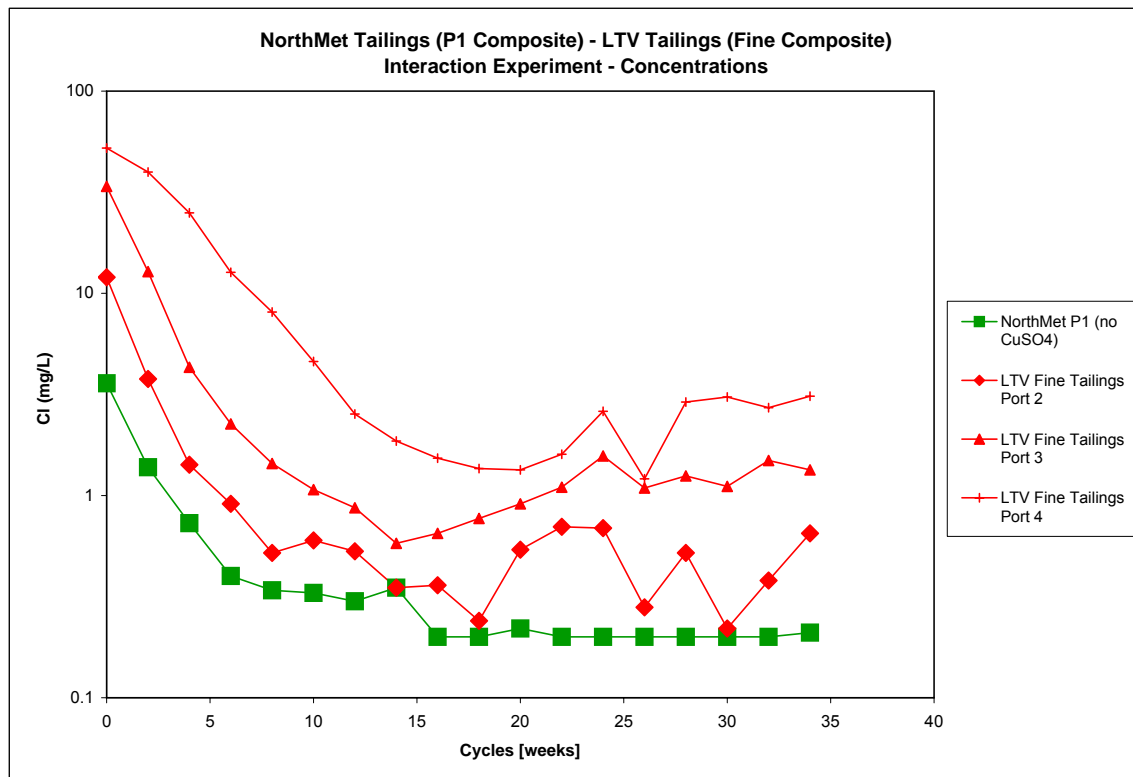
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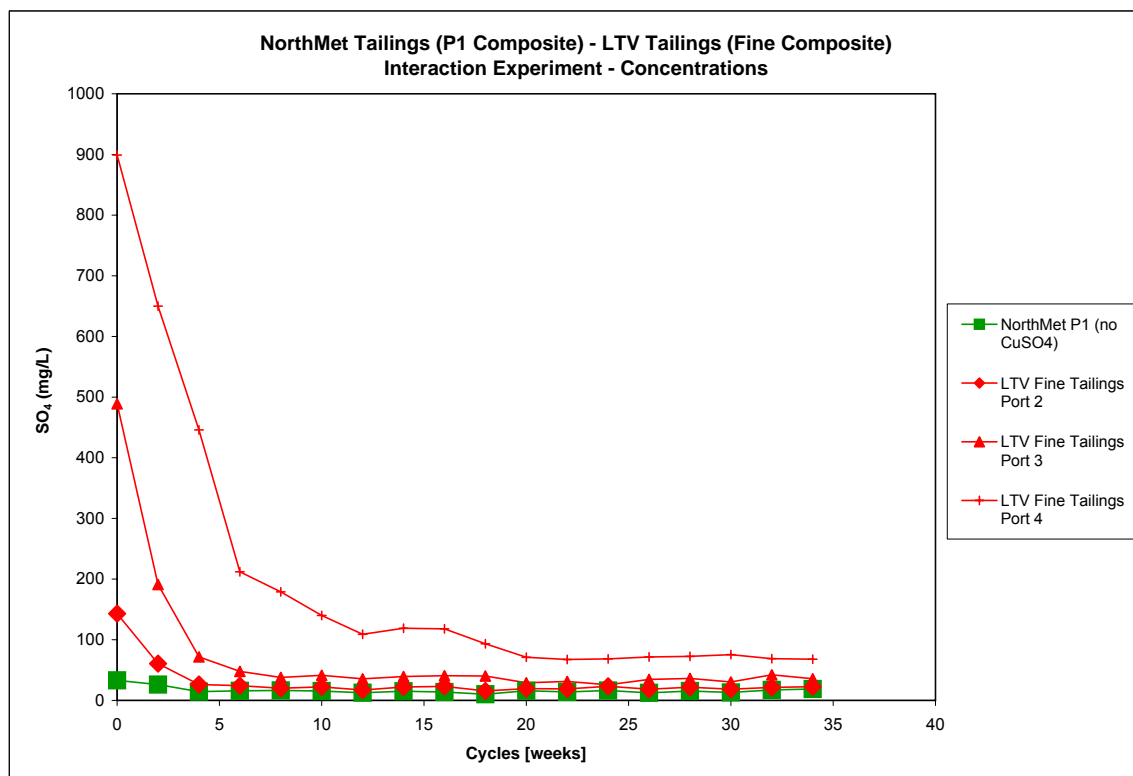
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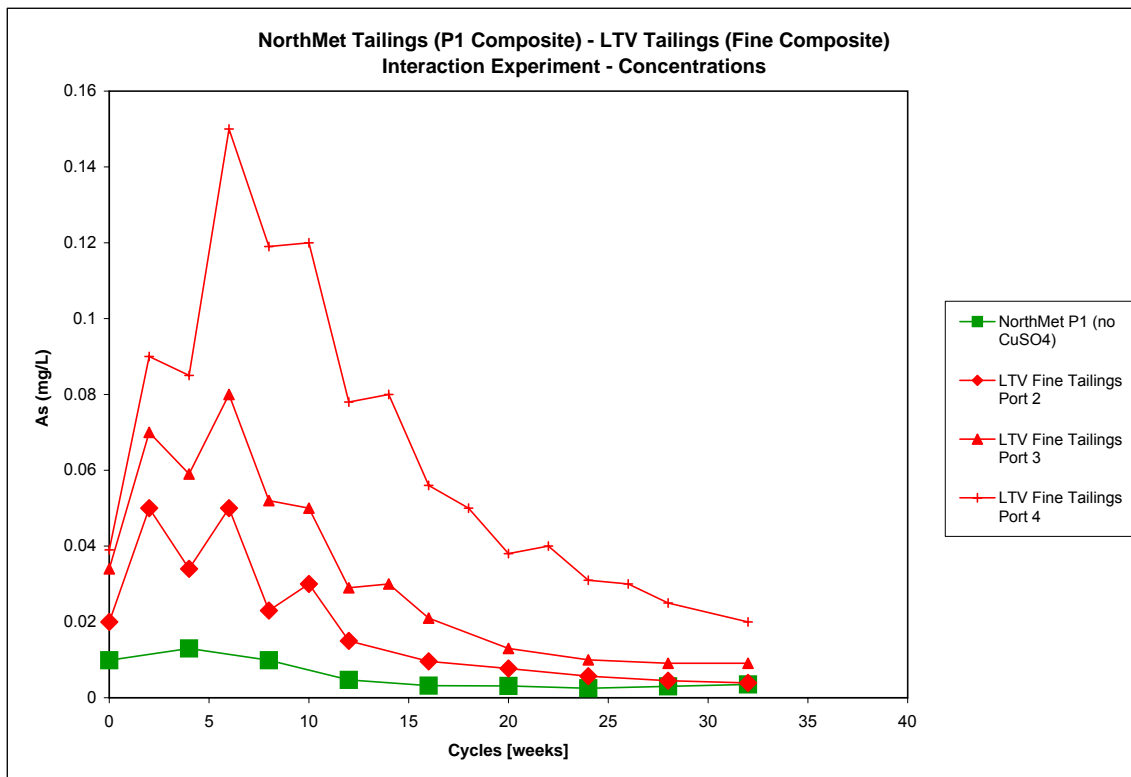
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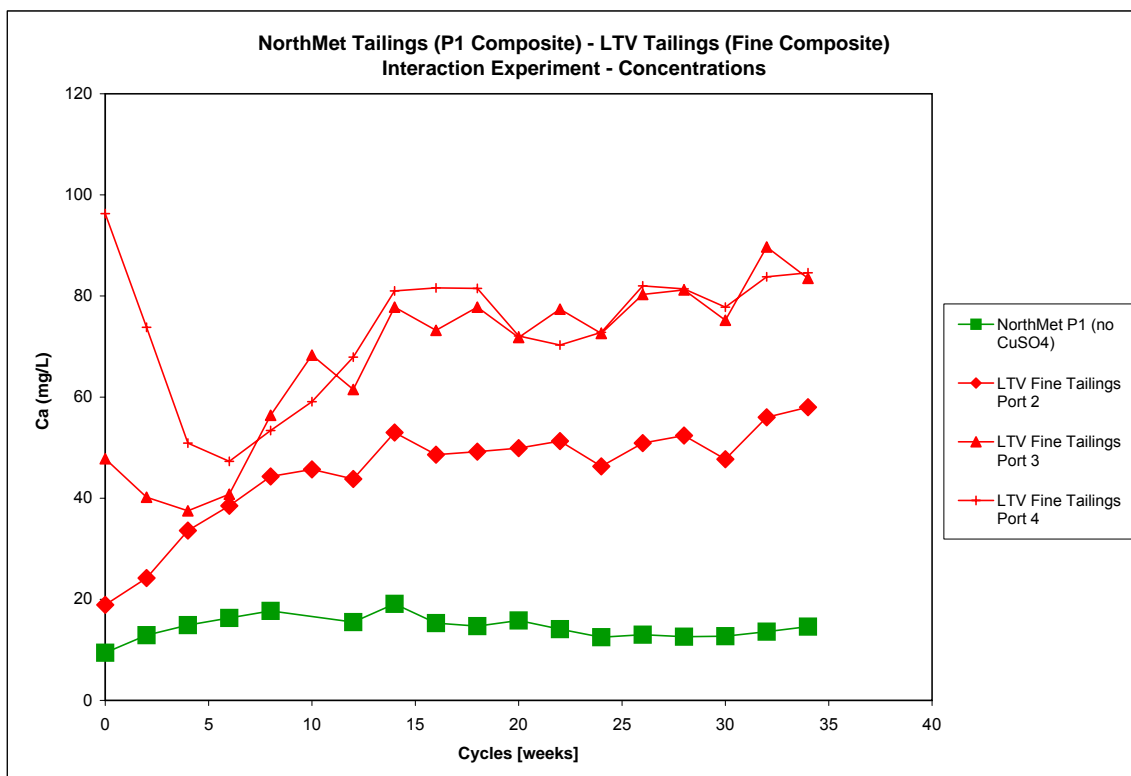
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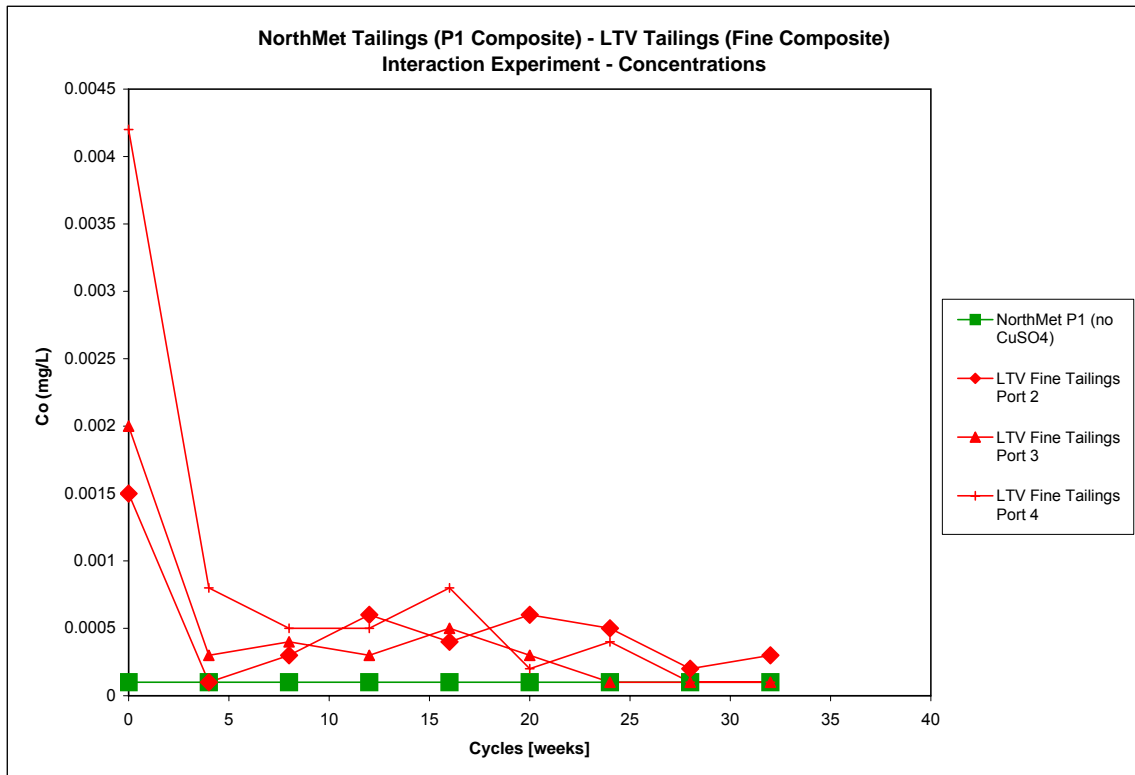
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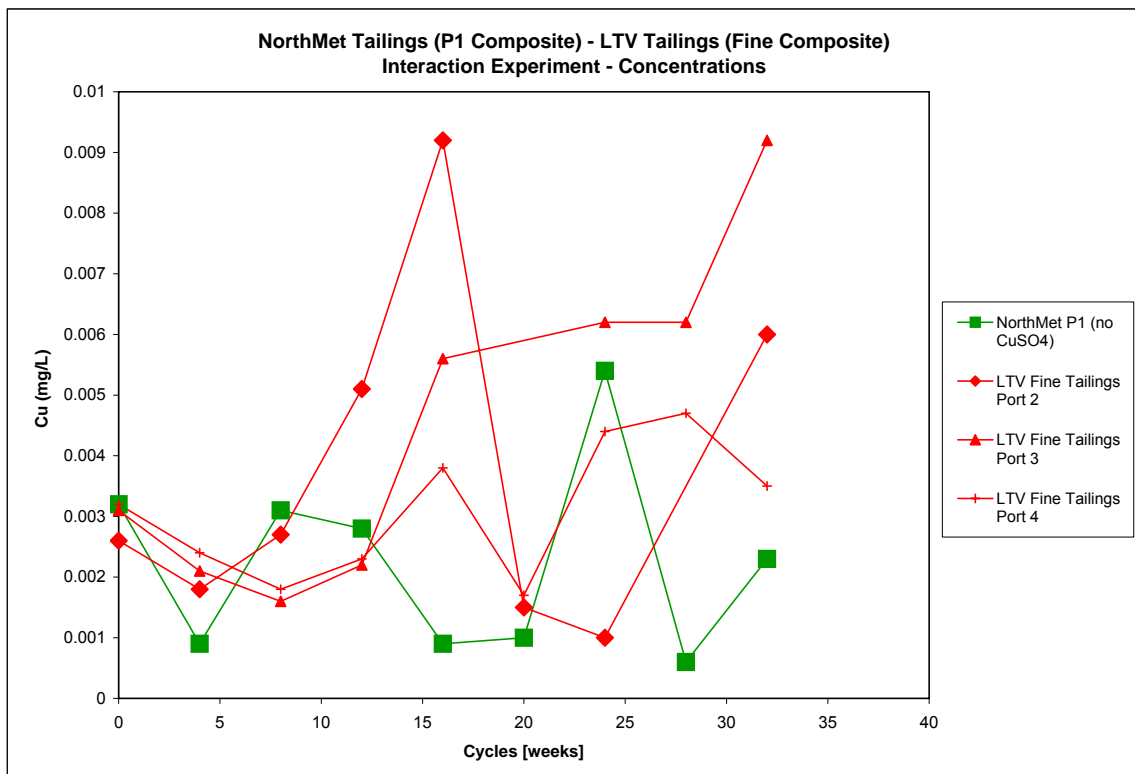
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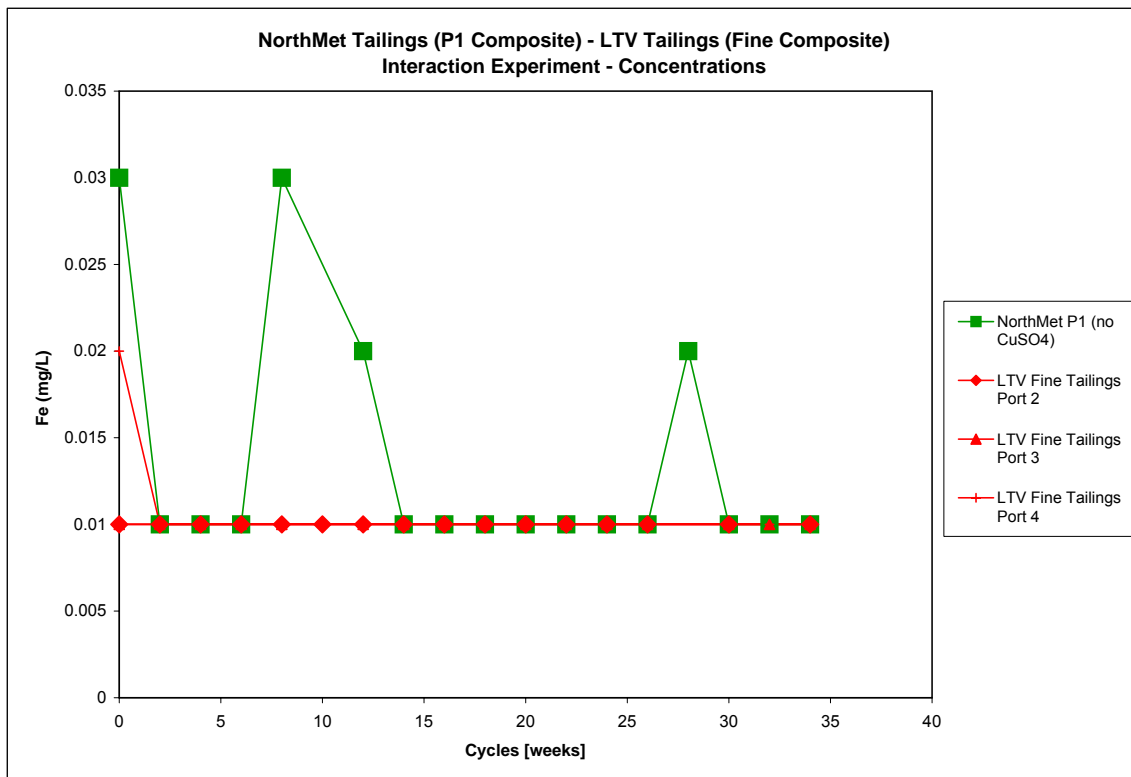
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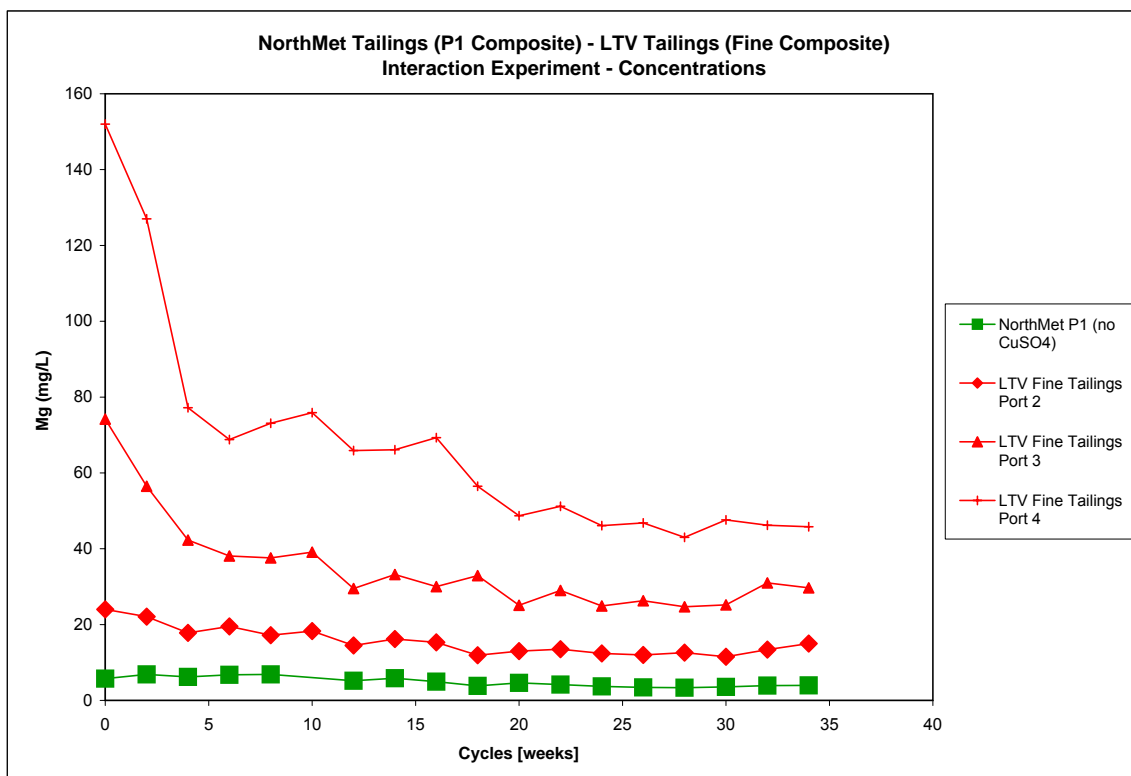
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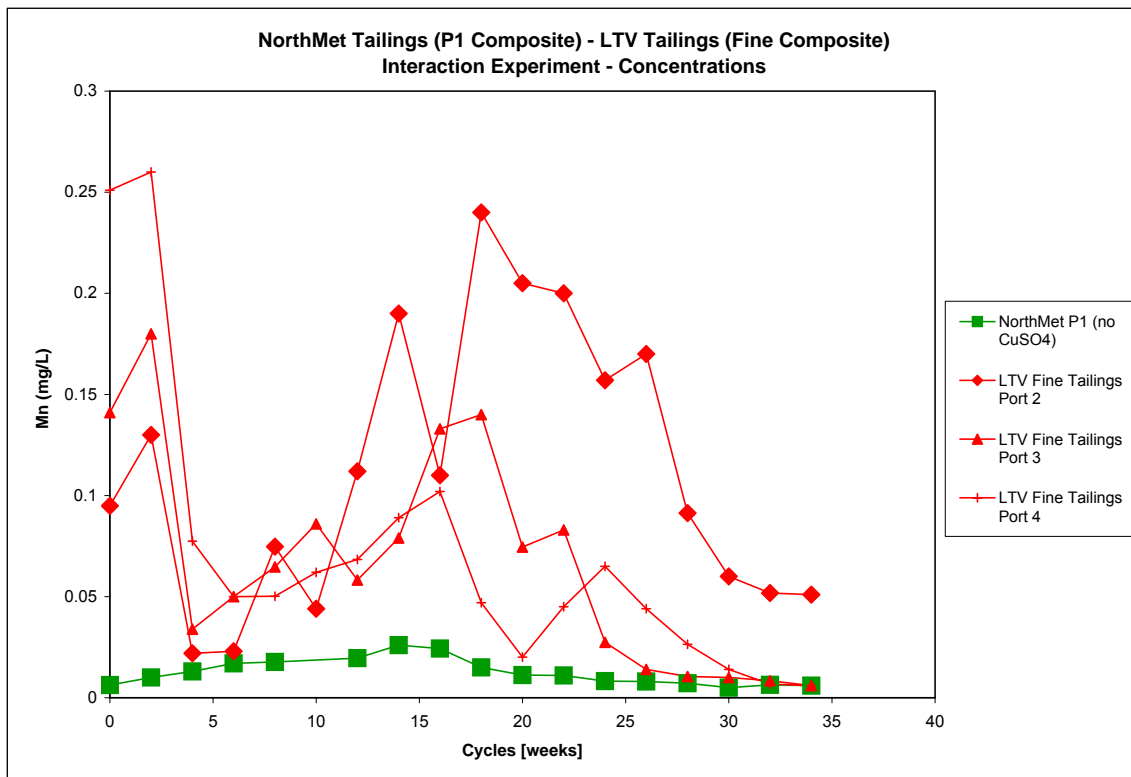
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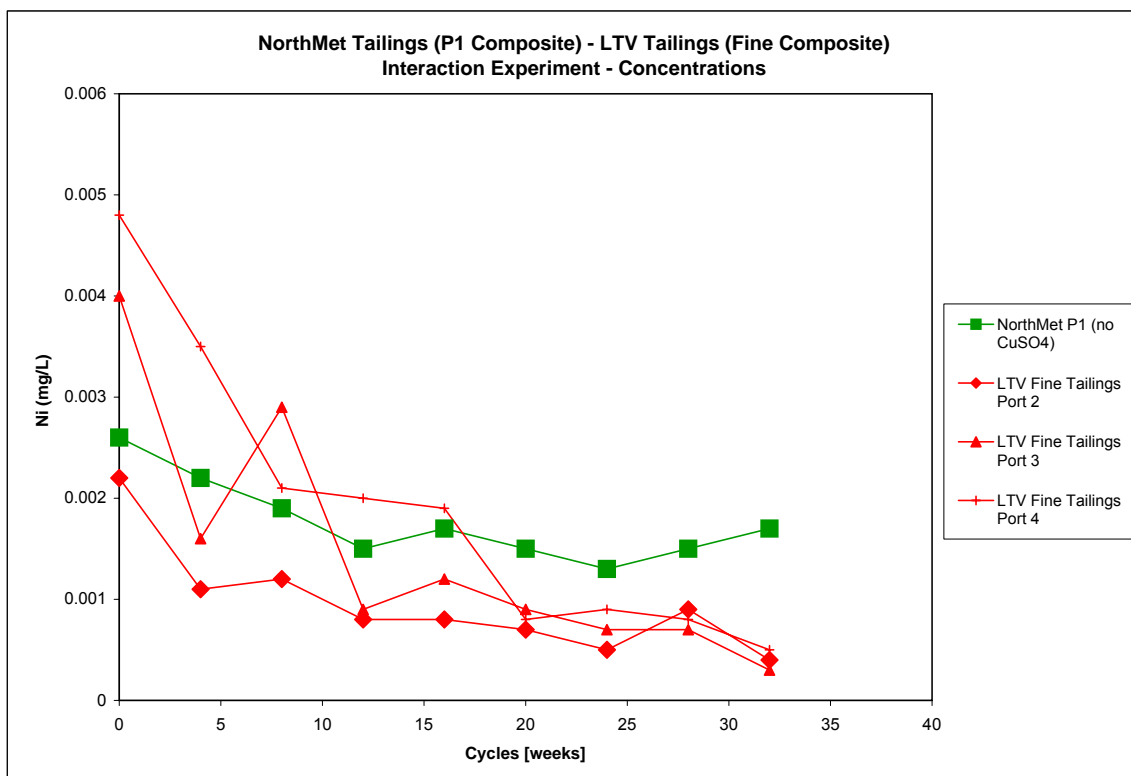
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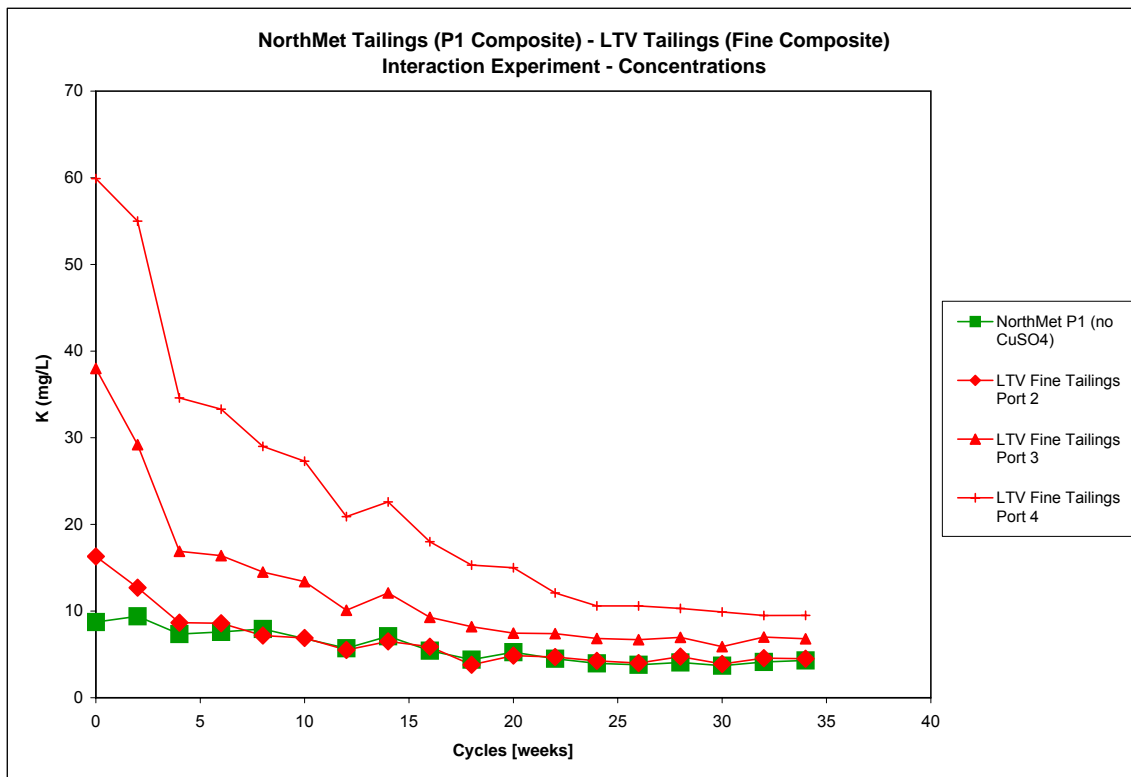
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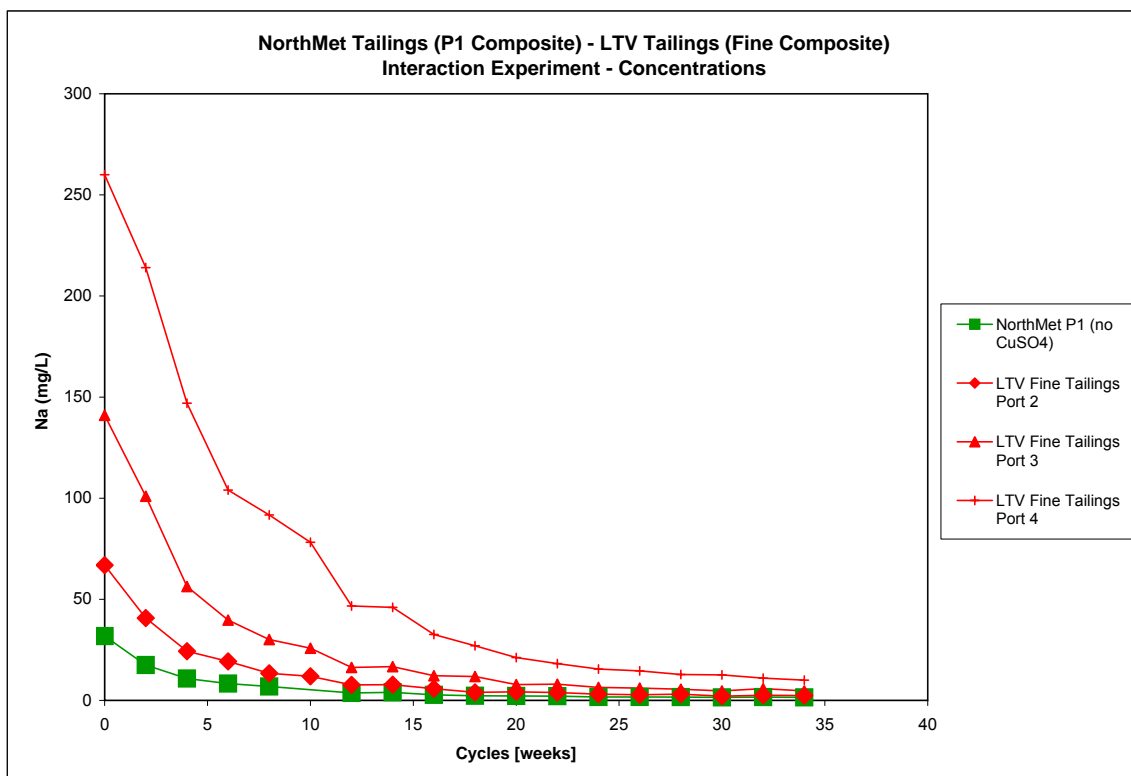
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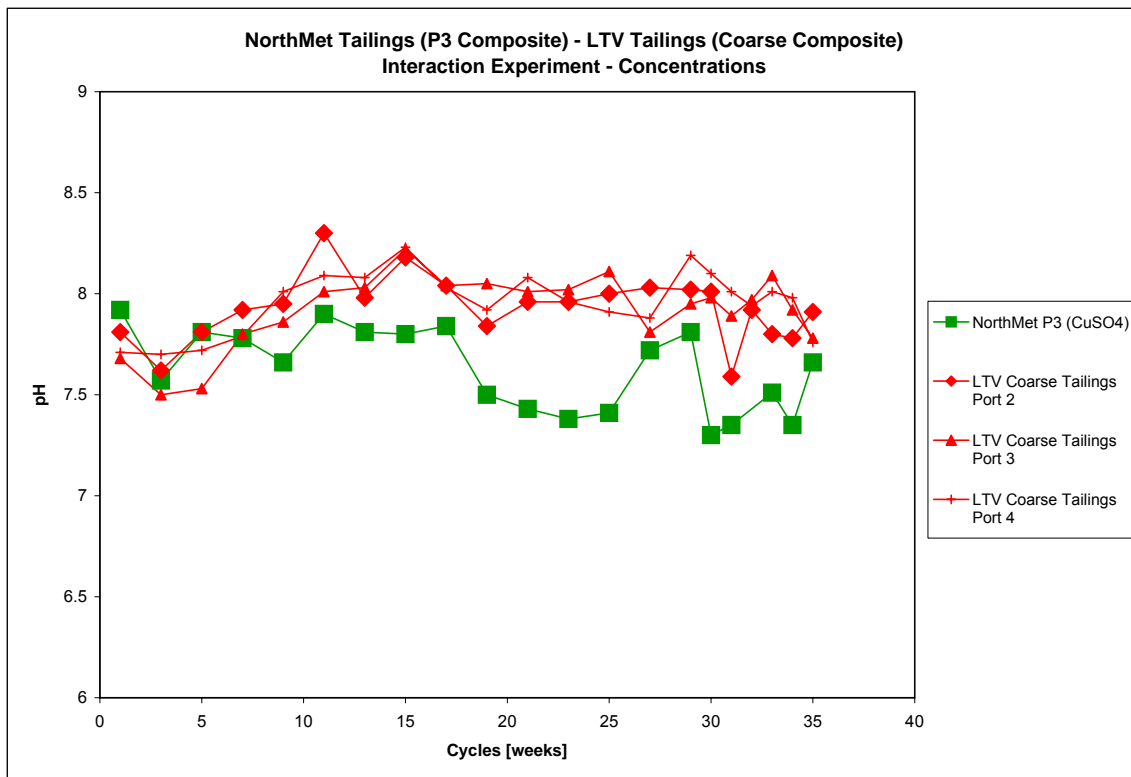
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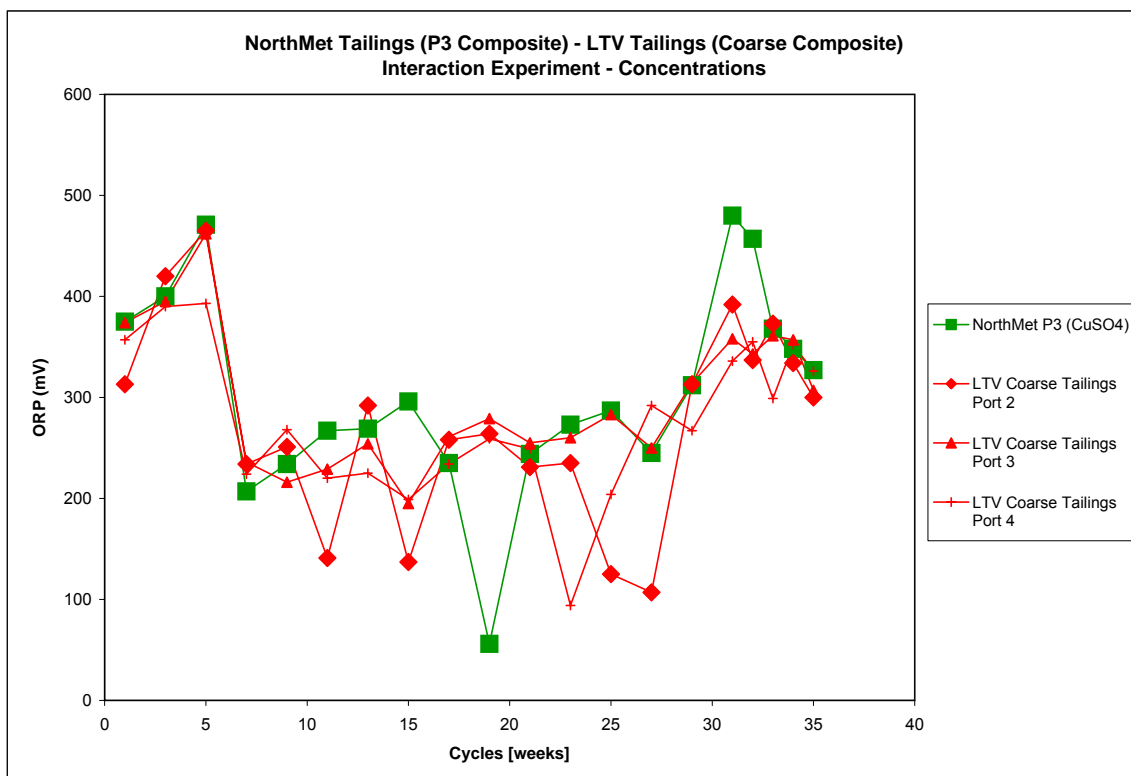
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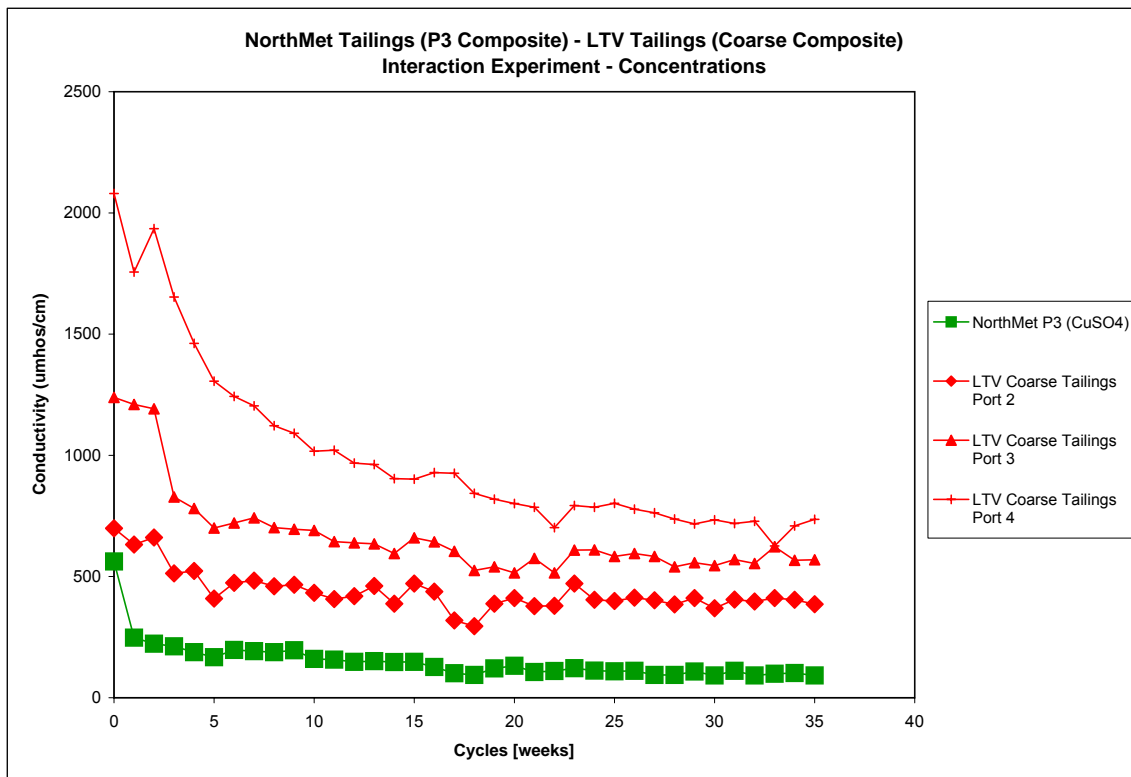
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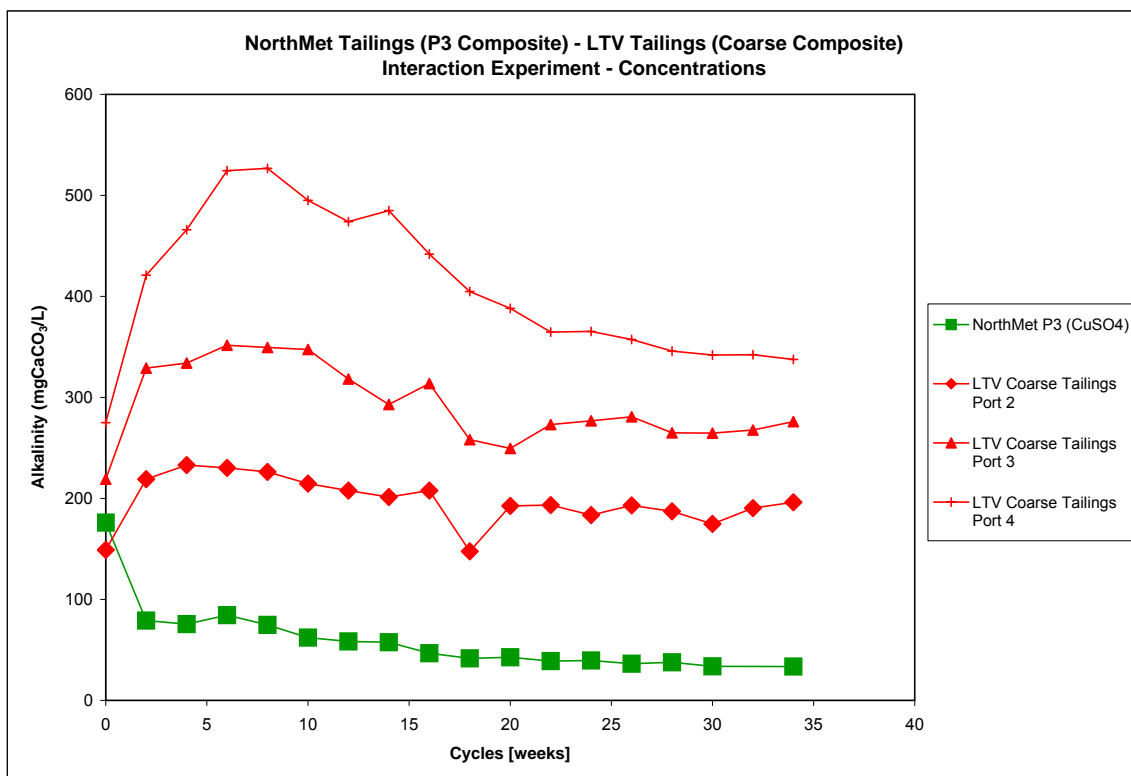
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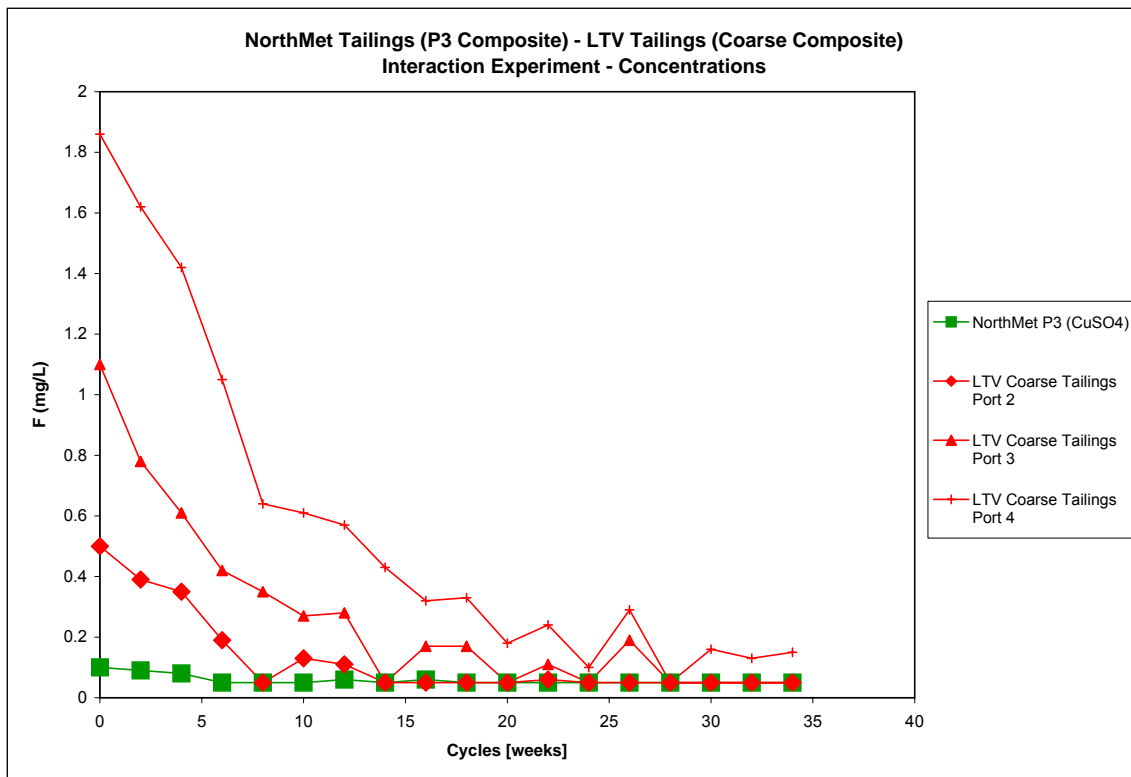
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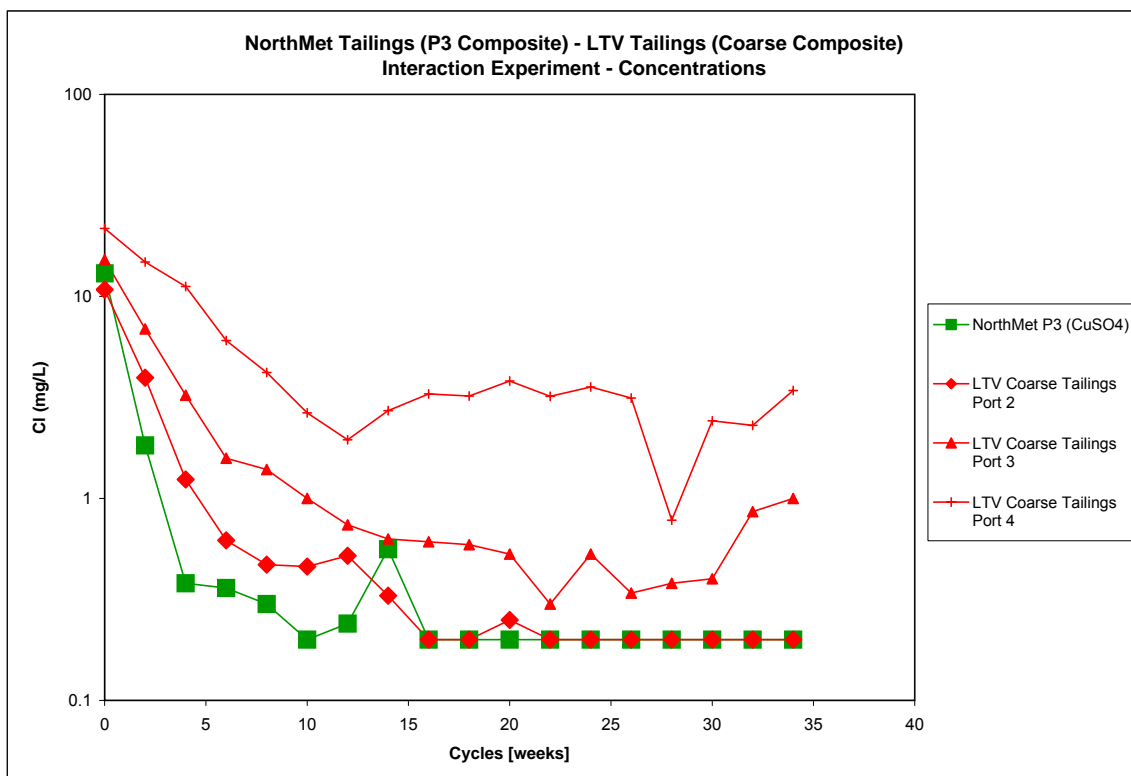
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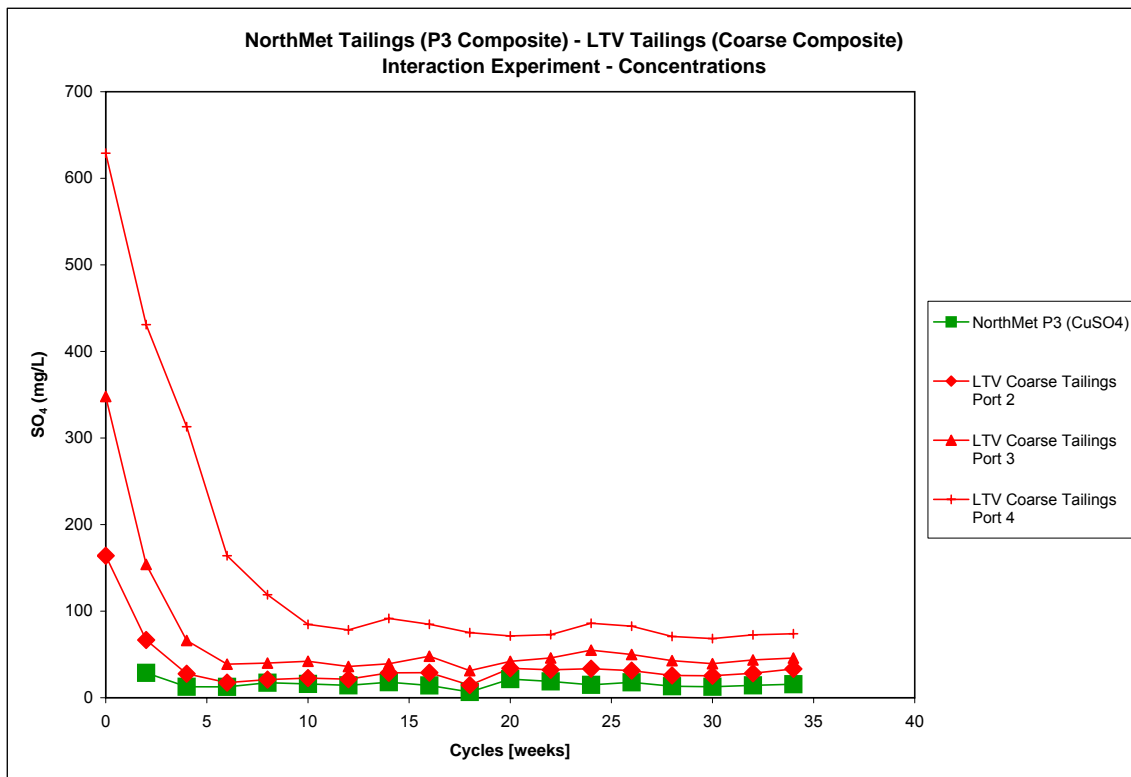
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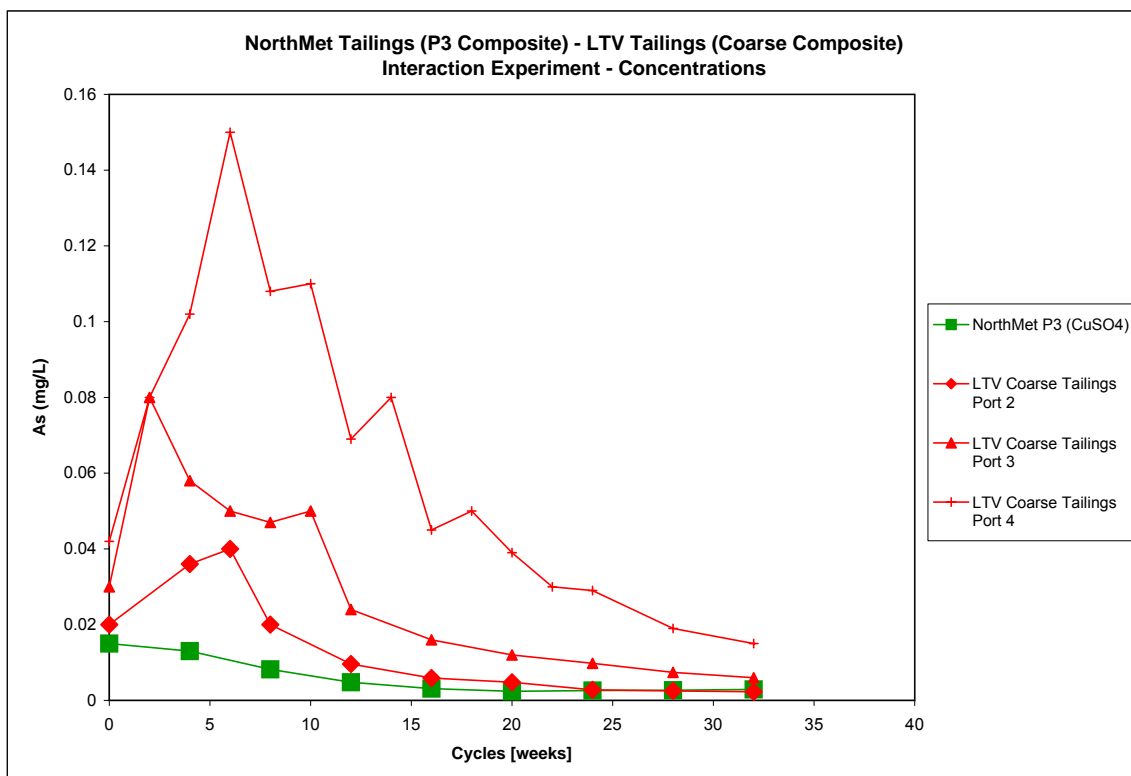
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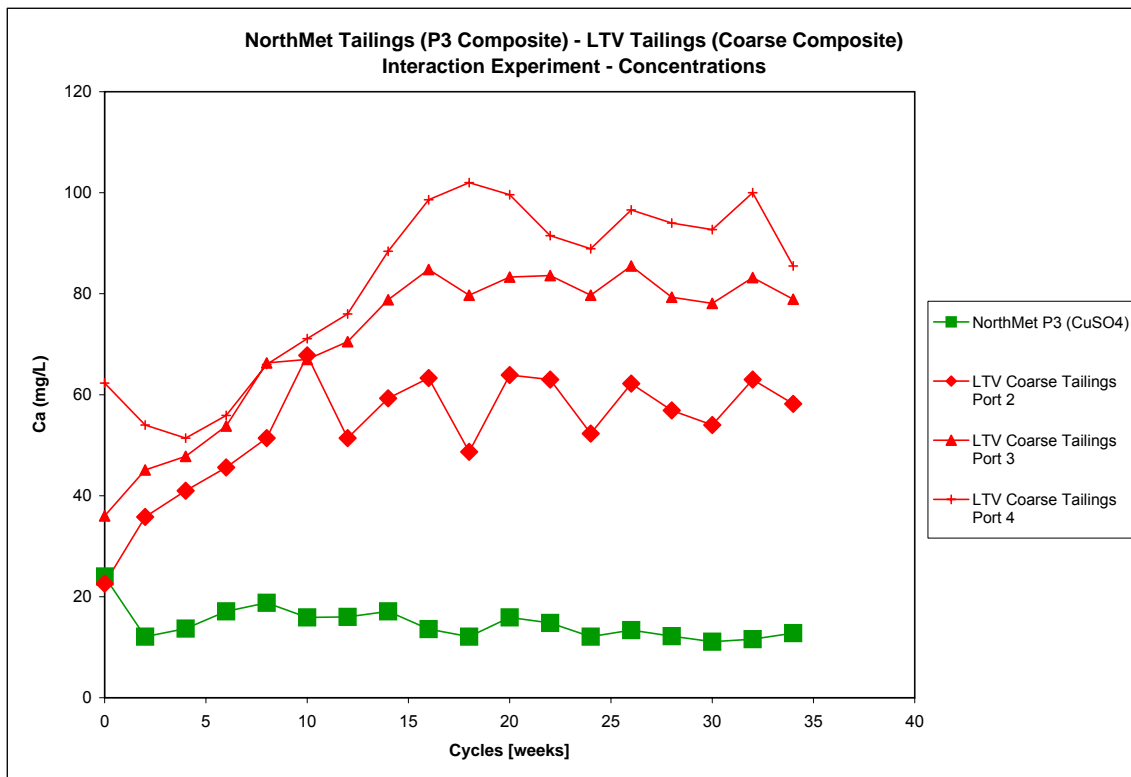
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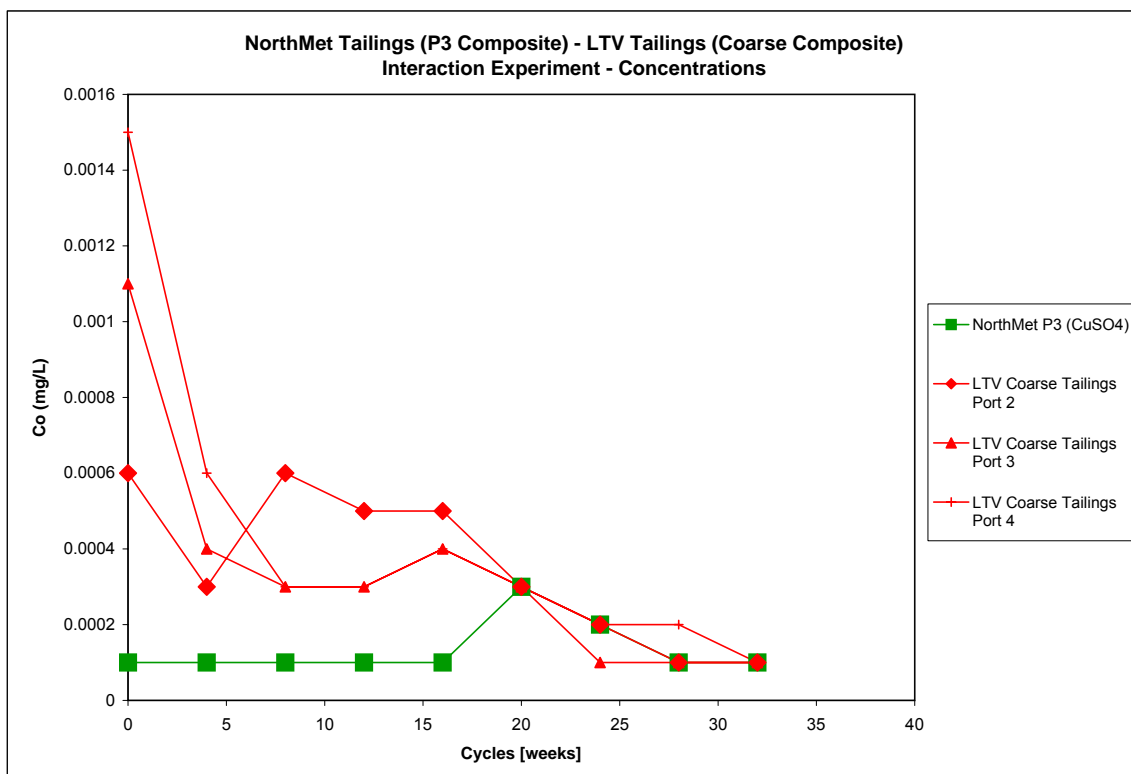
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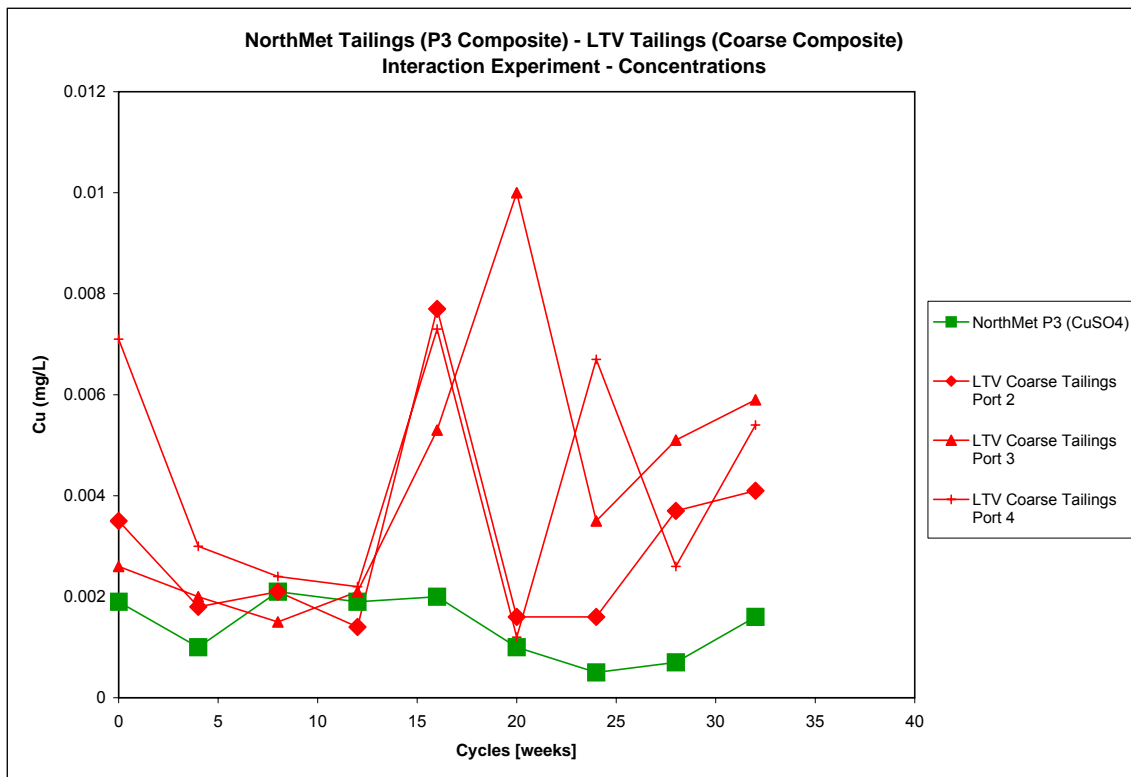
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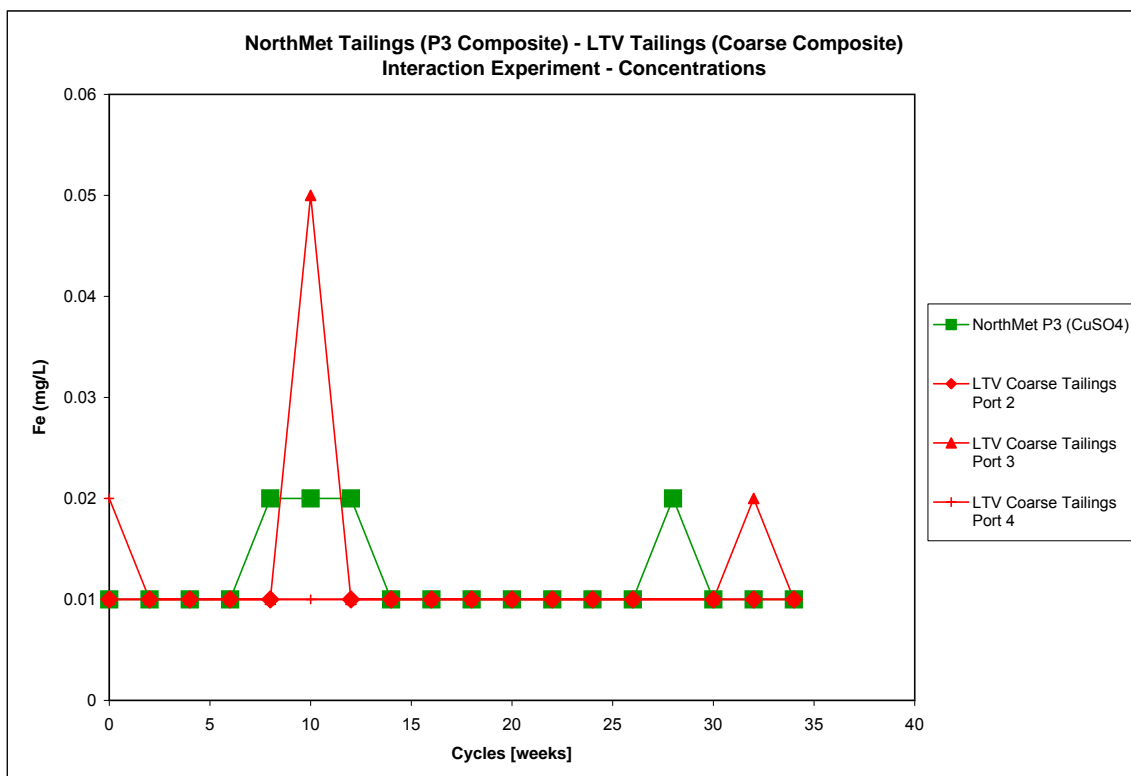
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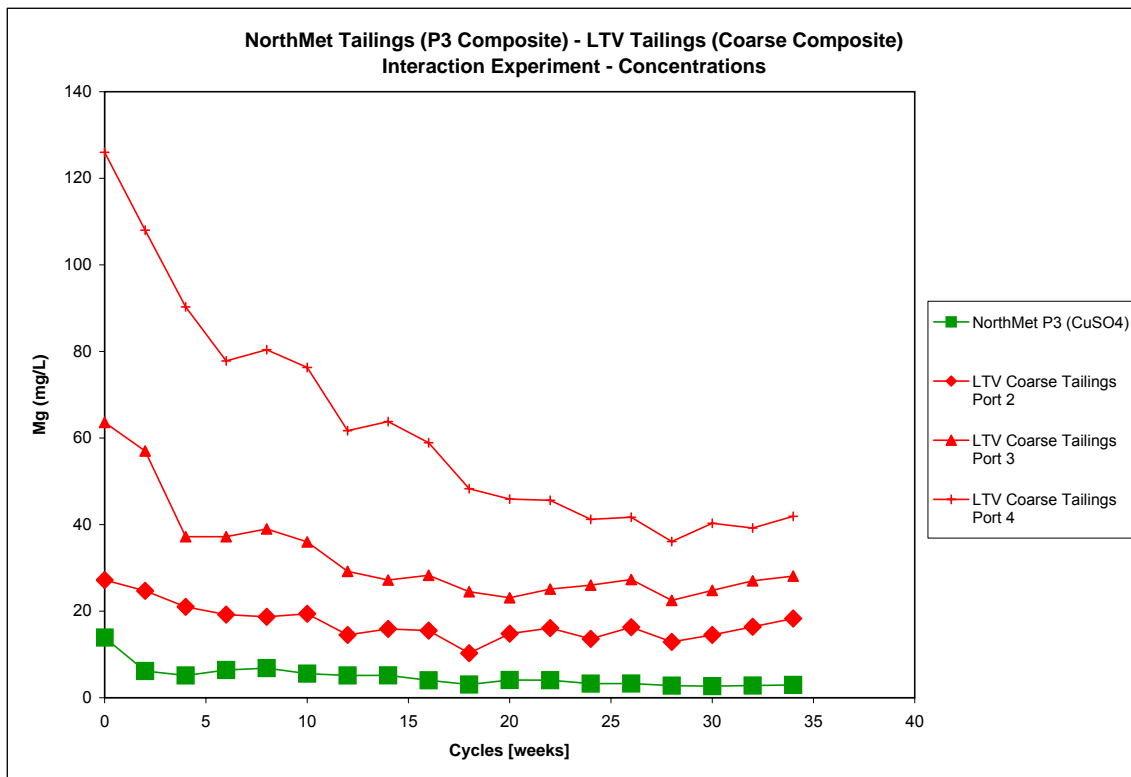
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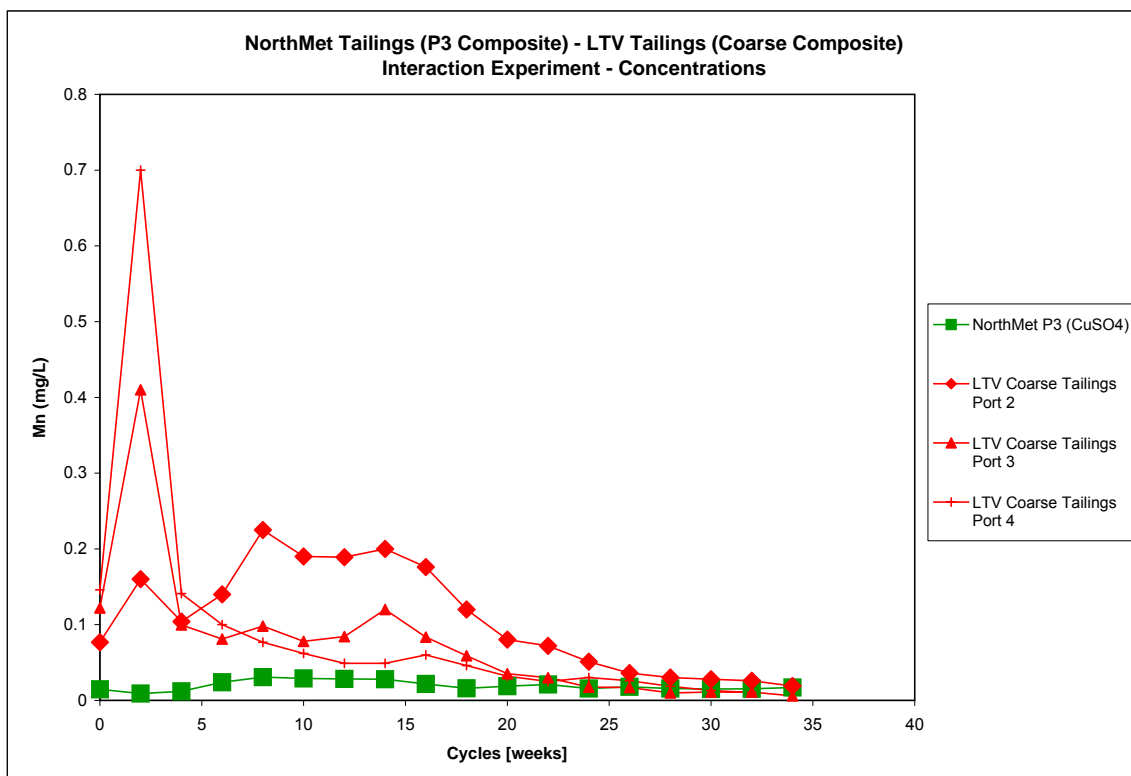
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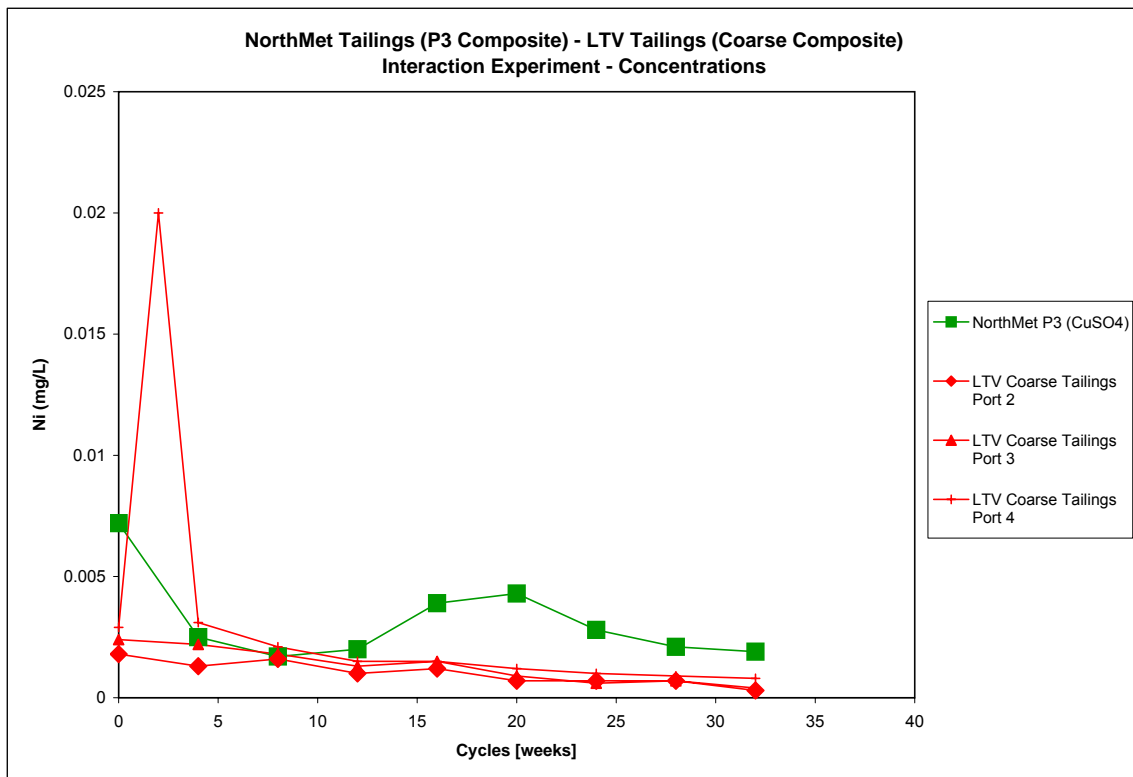
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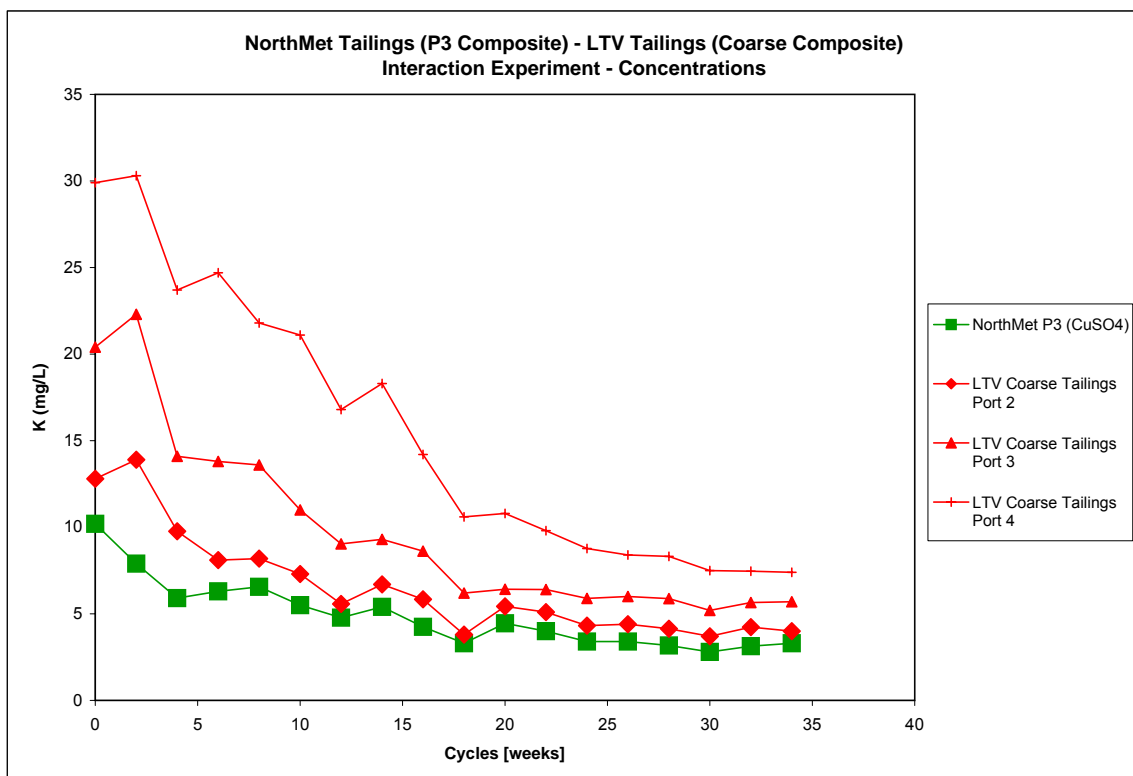
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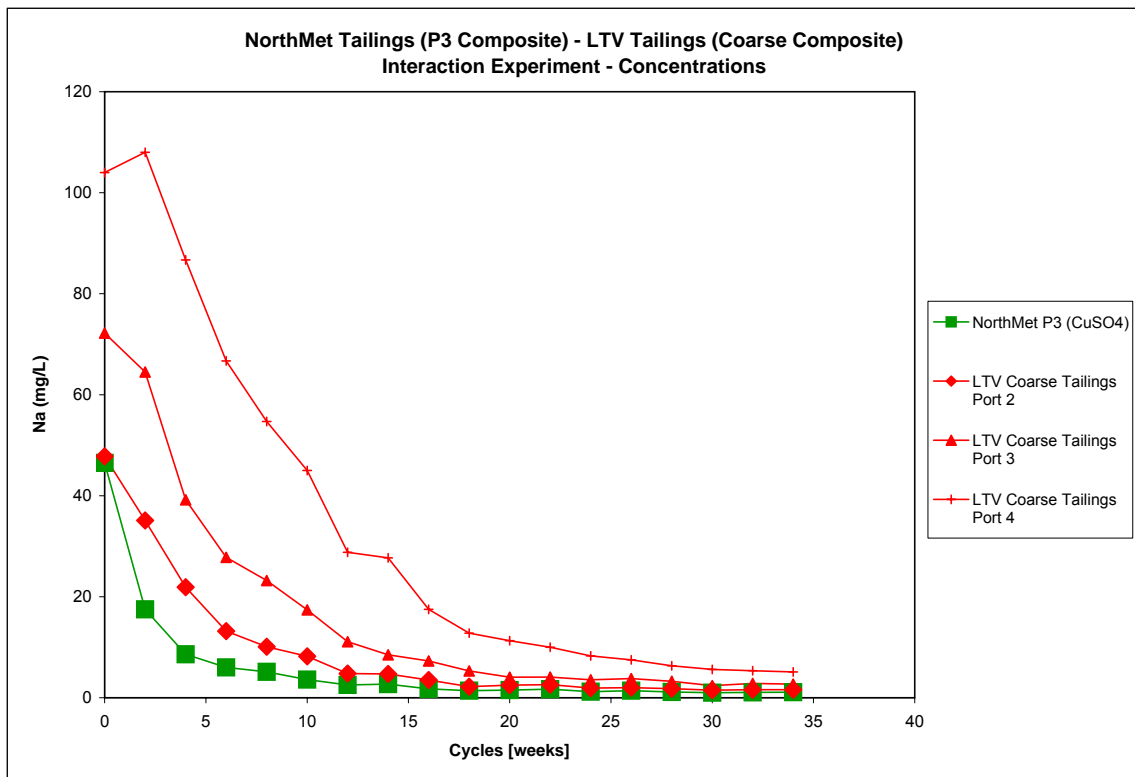
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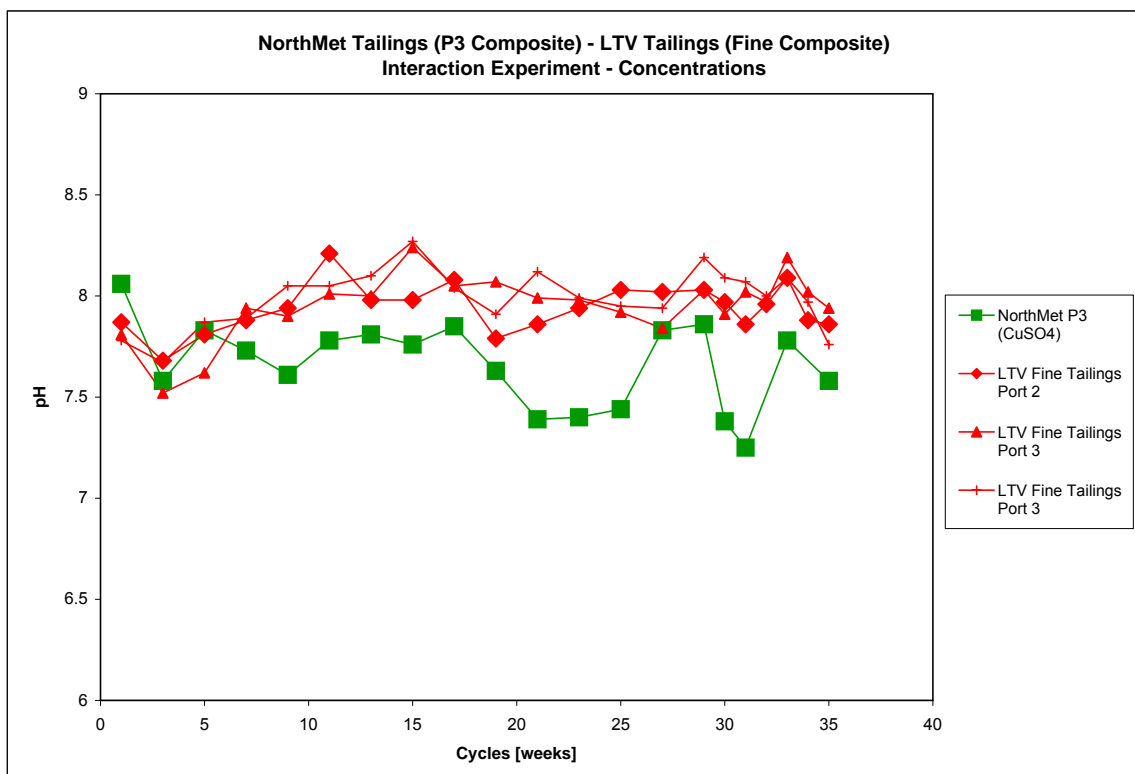
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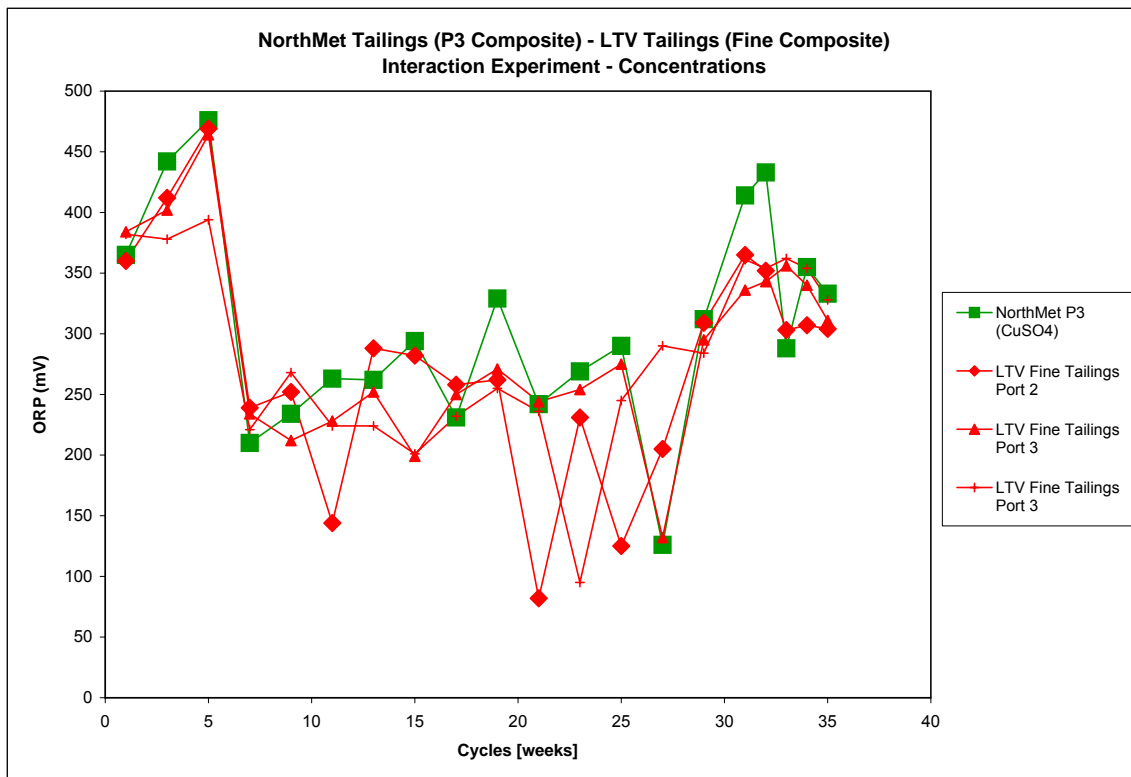
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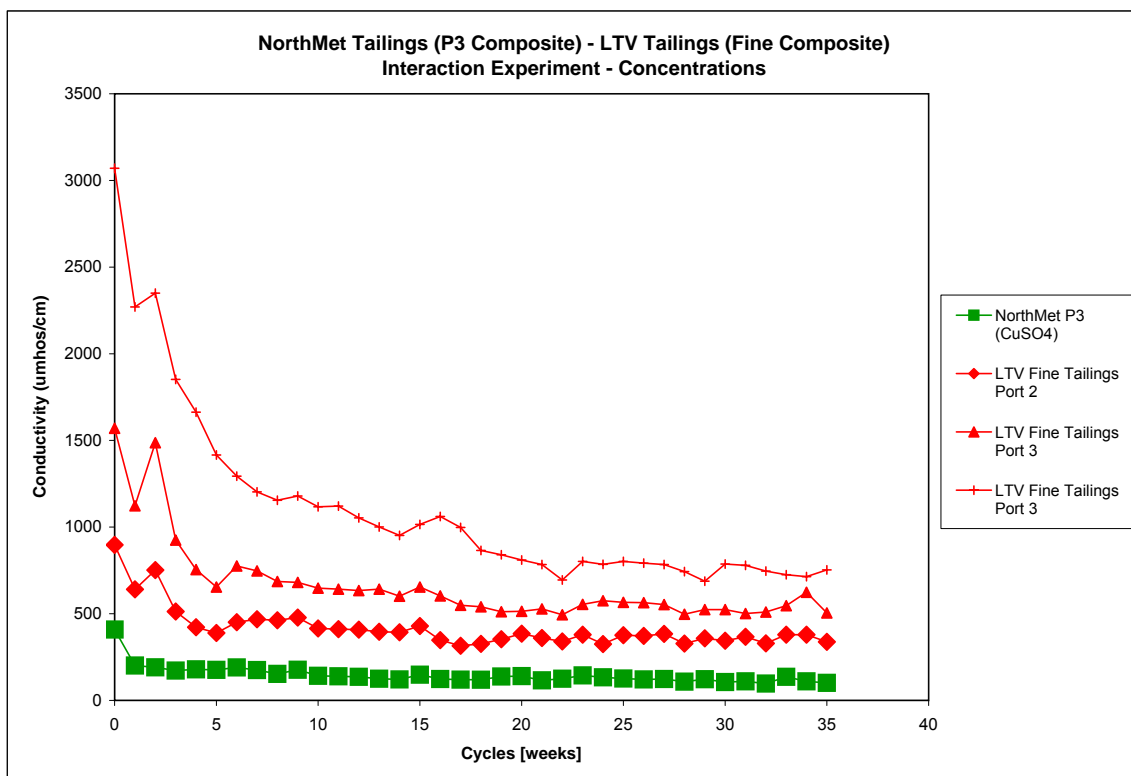
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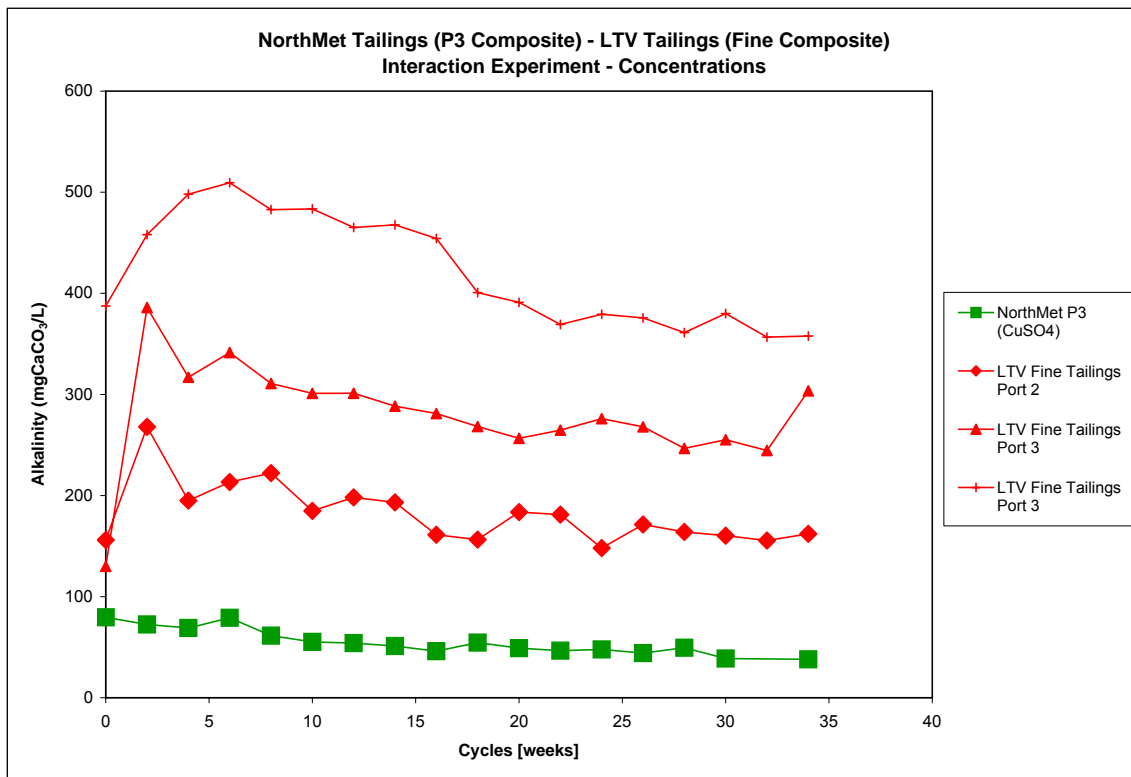
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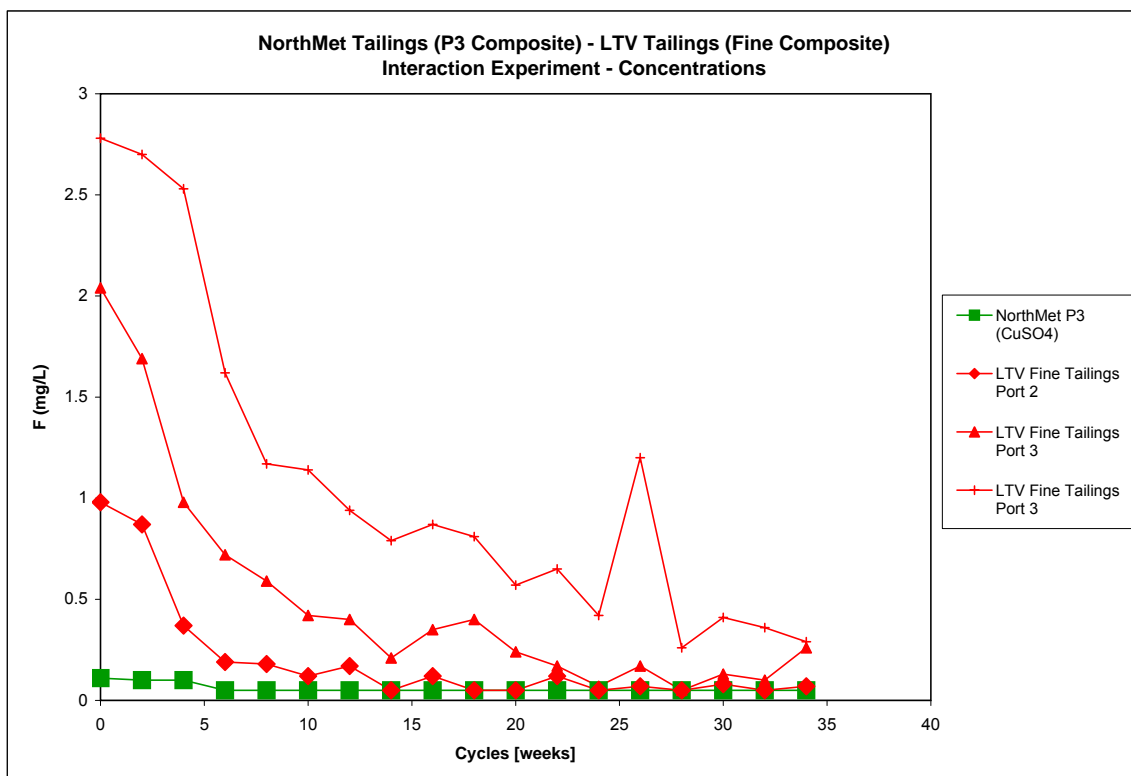
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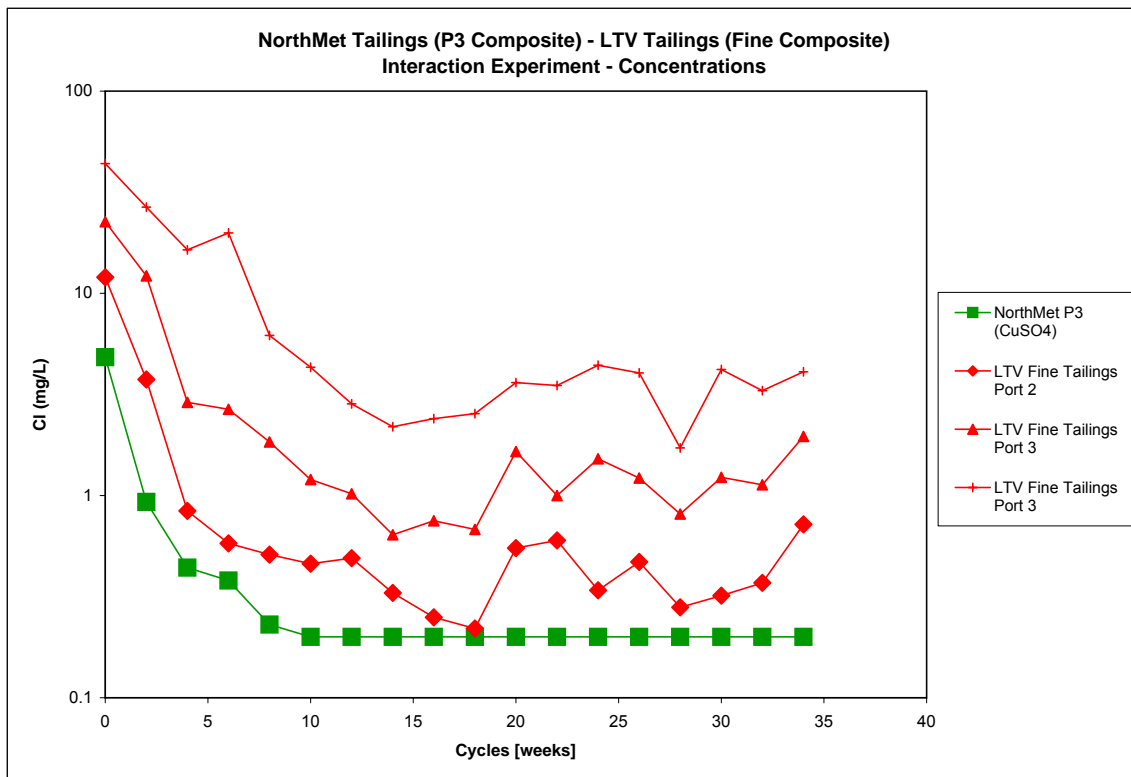
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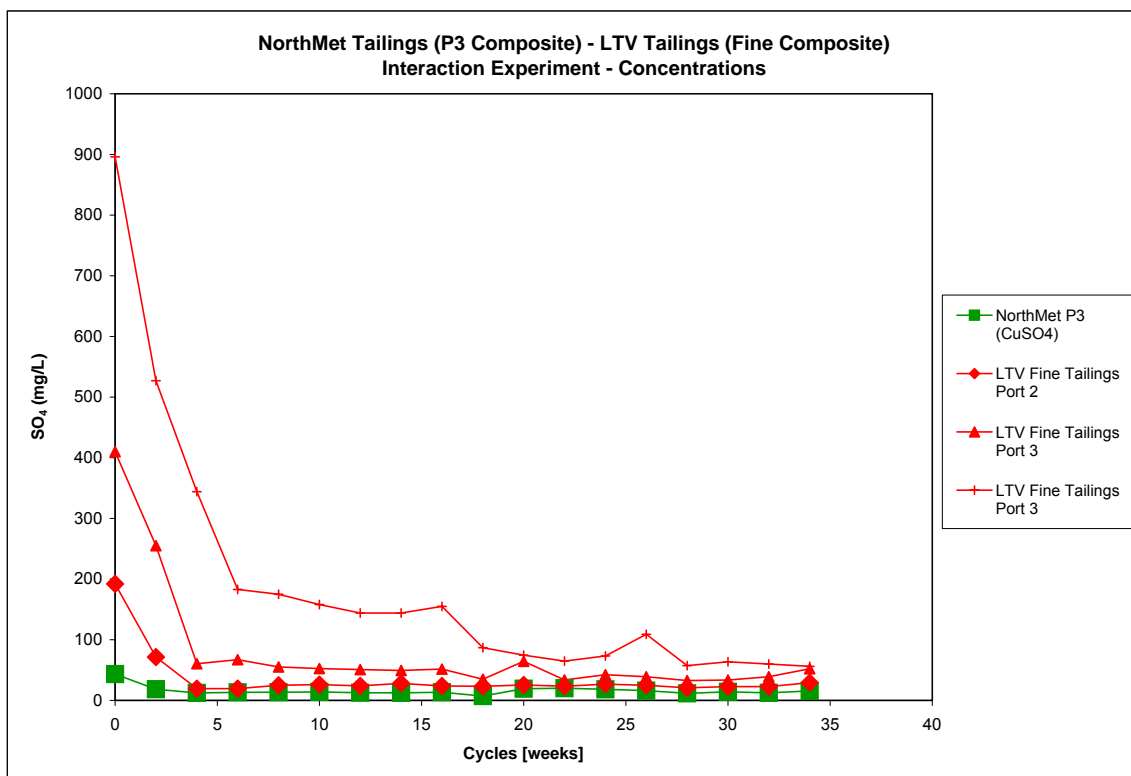
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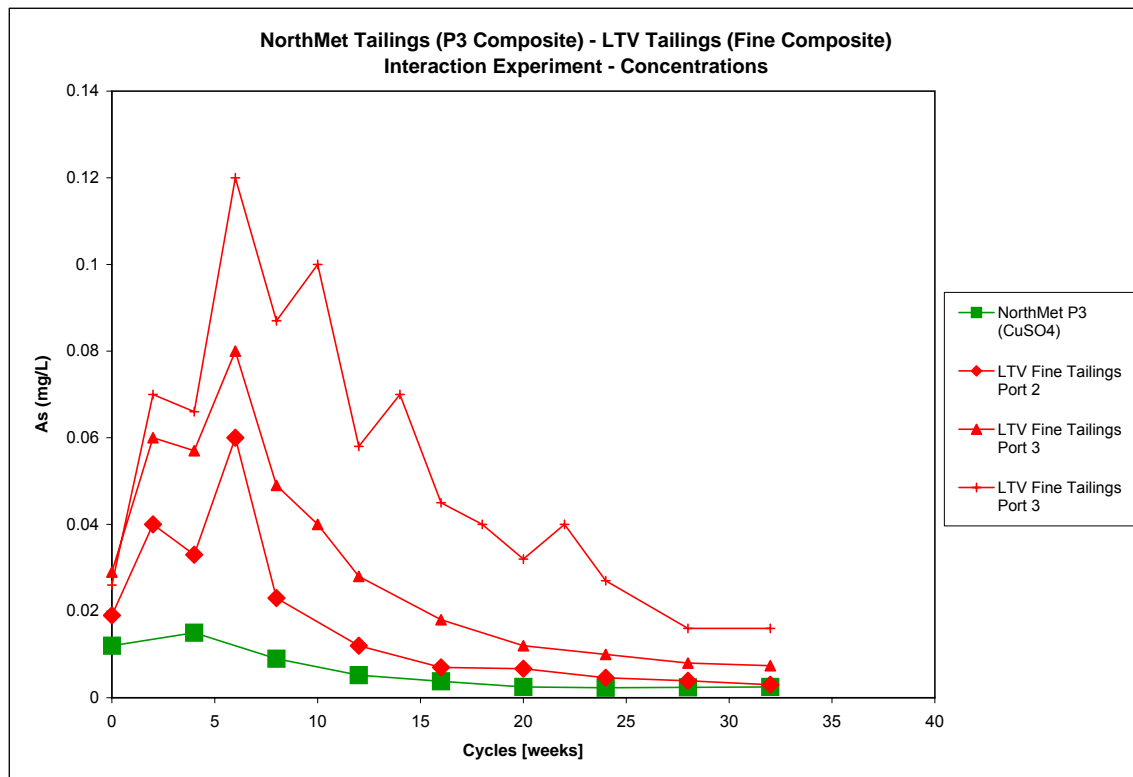
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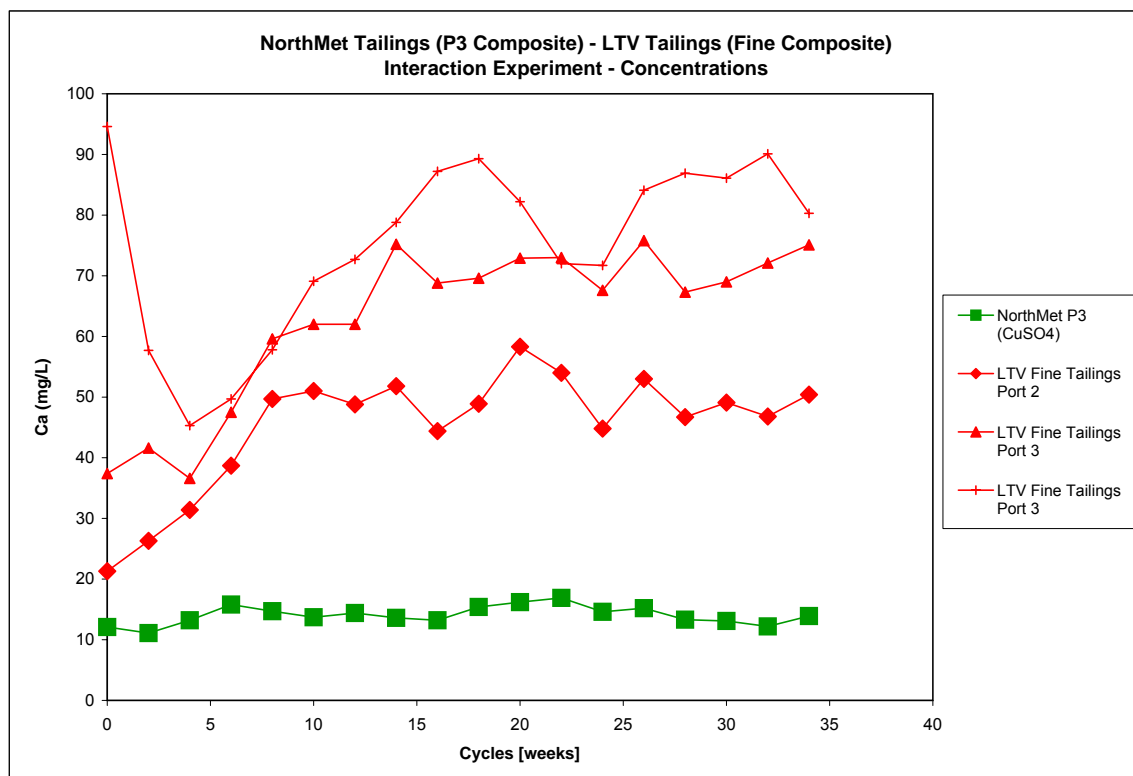
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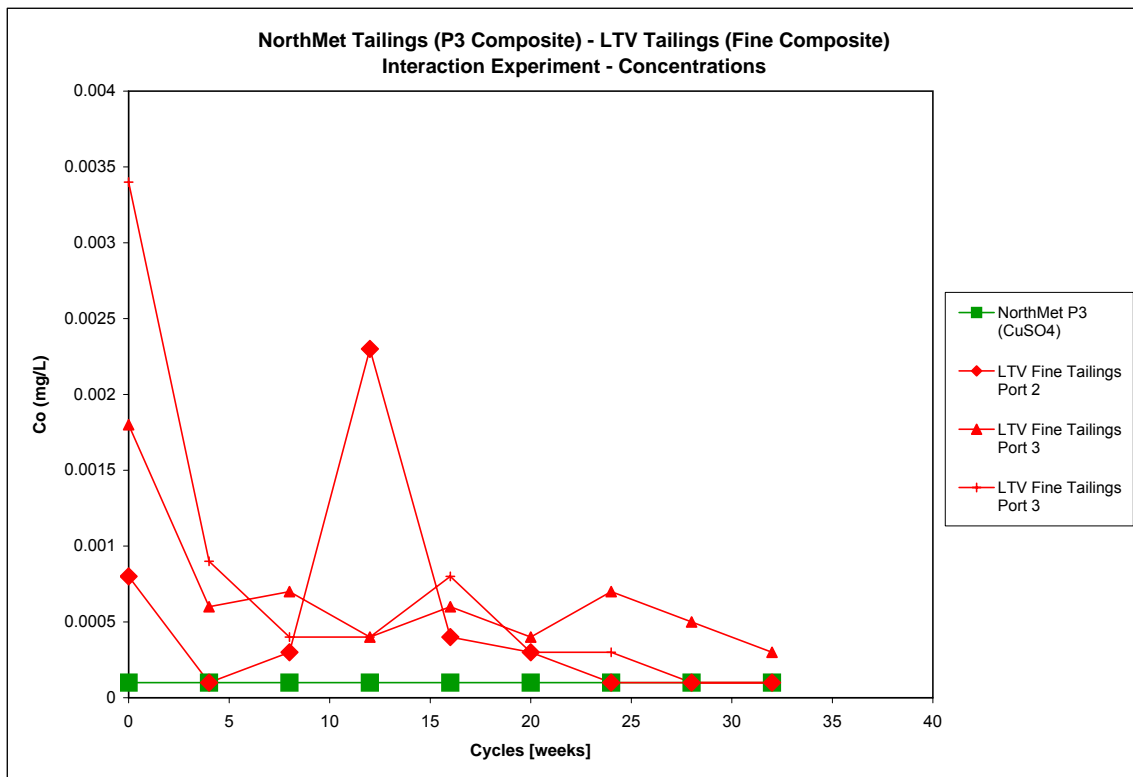
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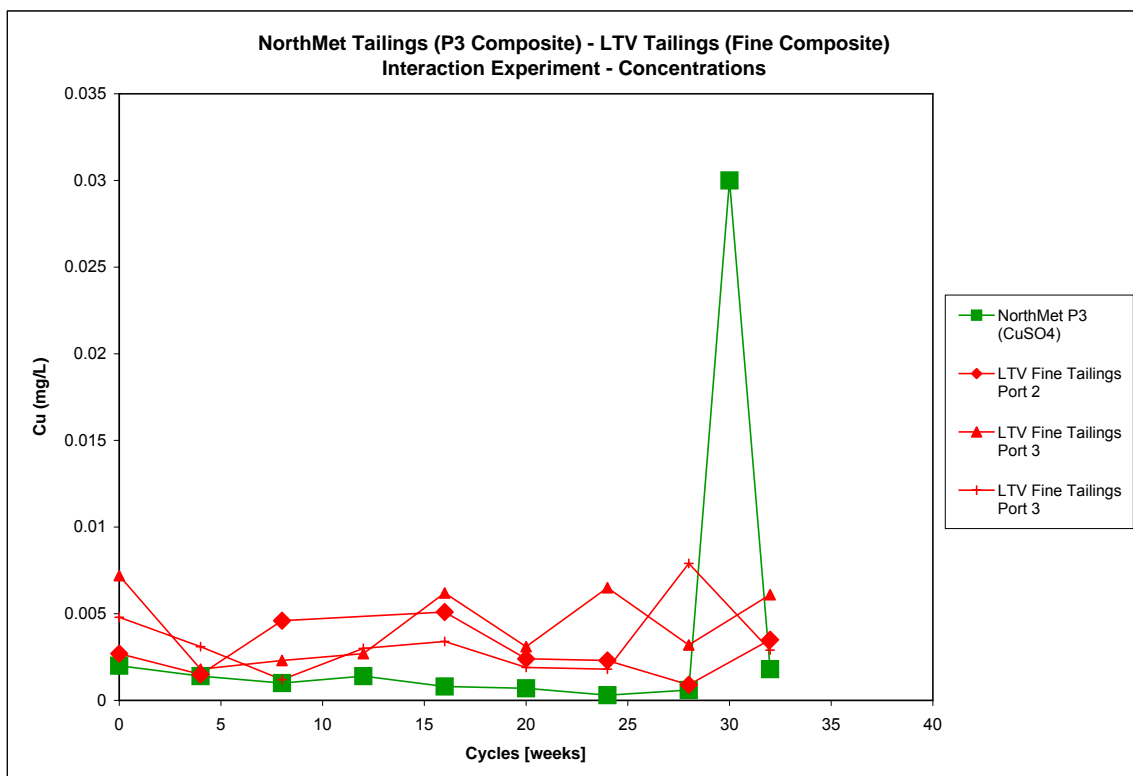
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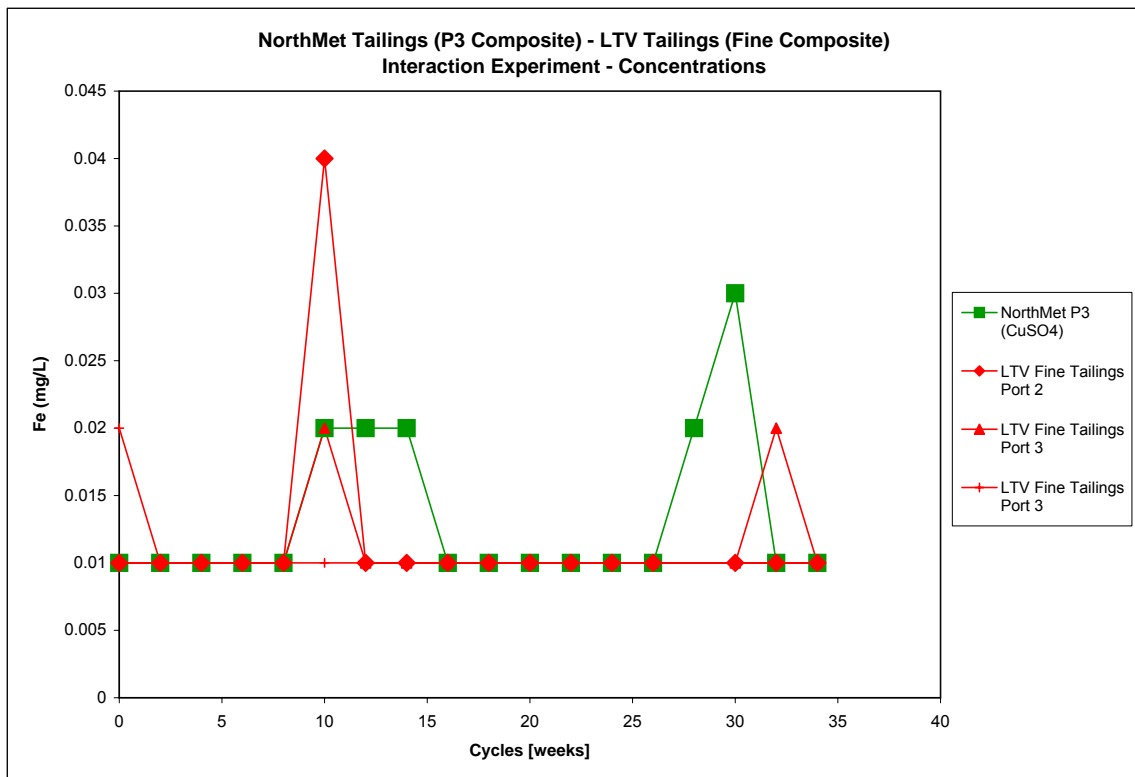
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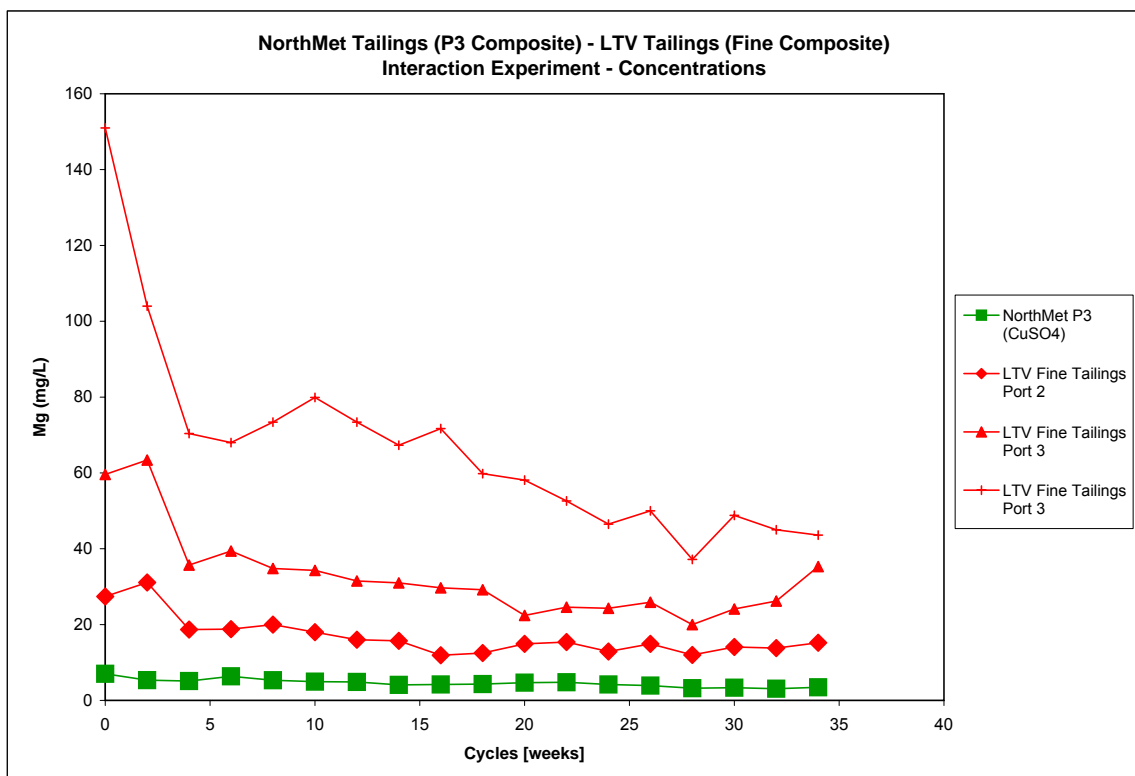
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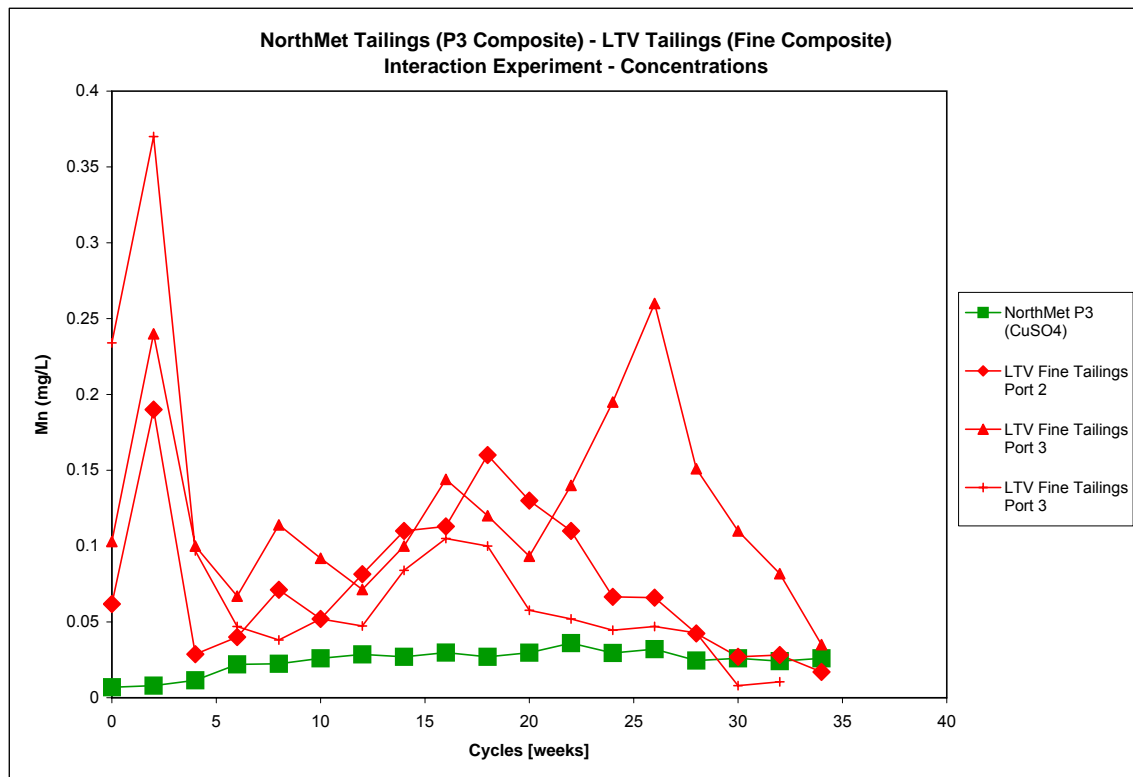
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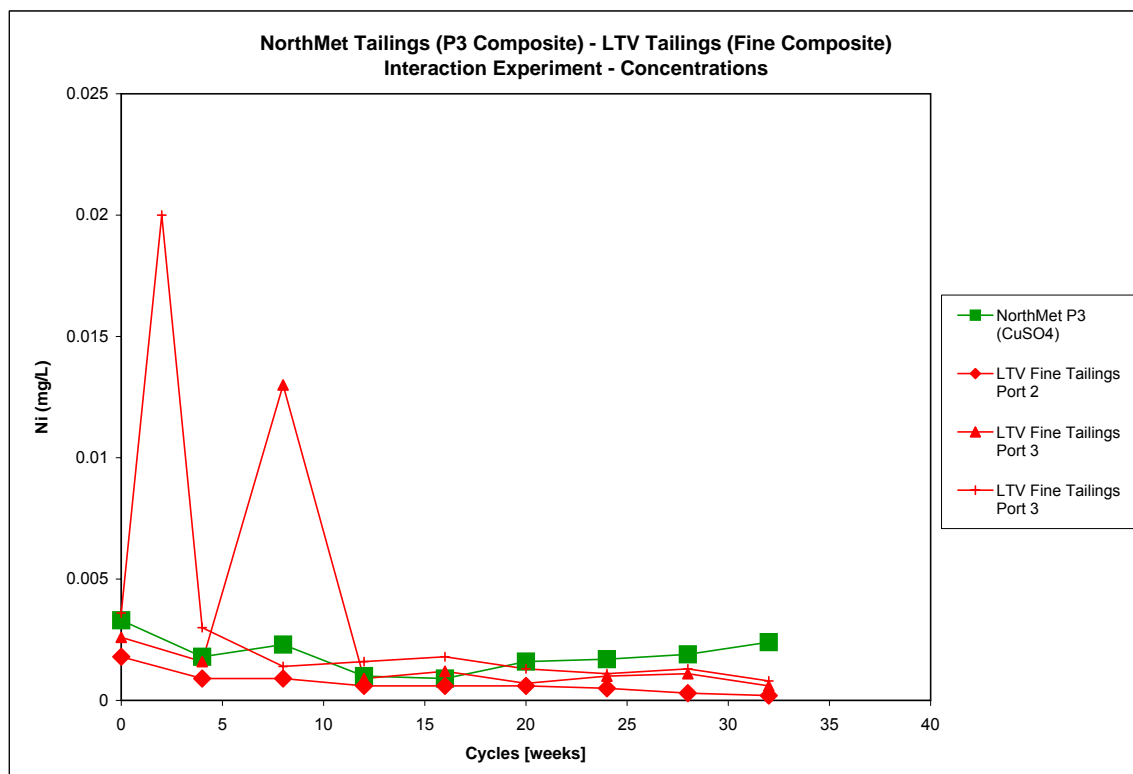
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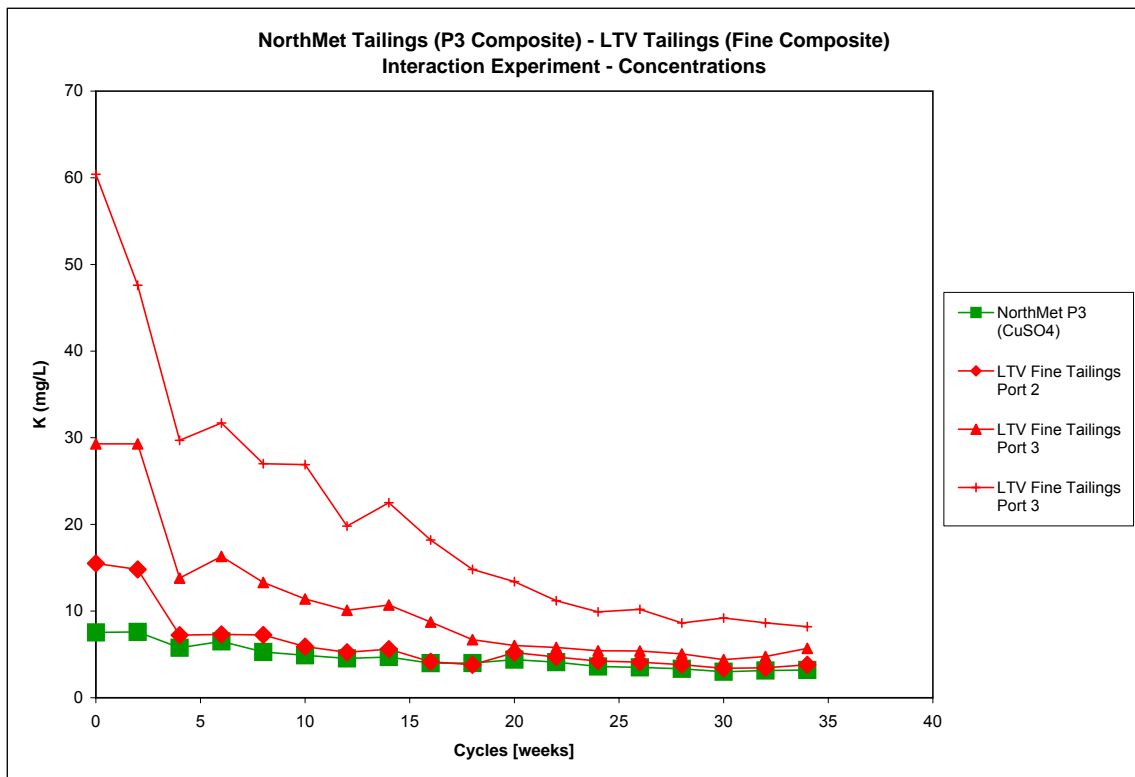
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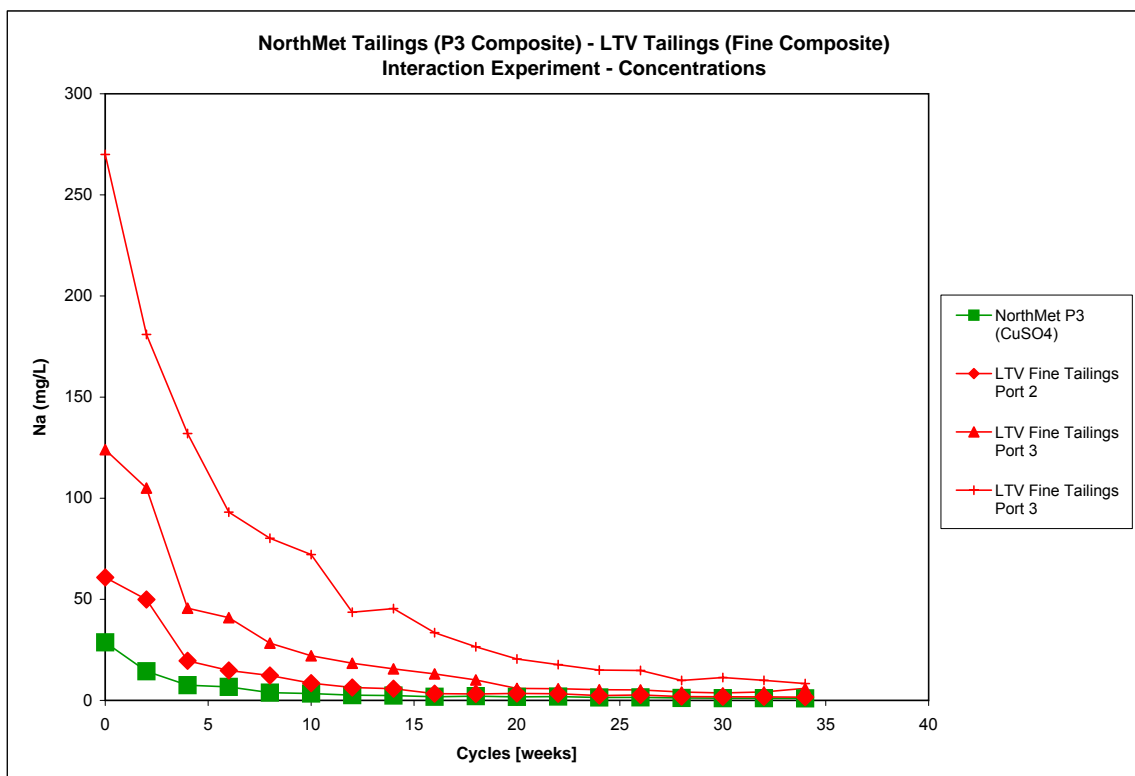
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LTV\_combined.xls

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**Appendix C.4**  
**Low Level Hg Analyses**

Sample ID	Test Type	Description	Hg (ng/L)
T1 Cycle 39	ASTM	P1S	4.2
T2 Cycle 39	ASTM	P1 Solid	2.8
T3 Cycle 39	ASTM	P2S	3.5
T4 Cycle 39	ASTM	P3S	2.5
T5 Cycle 17	ASTM	Parcel 2 P2S +100 mesh	3.8
T6 Cycle 17	ASTM	Parcel 2 P2S -100 +200 mesh	3.8
T7 Cycle 17	ASTM	Parcel 2 P2S -200 mesh	3.1
T8 Cycle 17	ASTM	Parcel 1-2 PISCS +100 mesh	<2.0
T9 Cycle 17	ASTM	Parcel 1-2 PISCS -100 +200 mesh	2.4
T10 Cycle 17	ASTM	Parcel 1-2 PISCS -200 mesh	3
T11 Cycle 17	ASTM	Parcel 3 P3S +100 mesh	2.6
T12 Cycle 17	ASTM	Parcel 3 P3S -100 +200 mesh	3.2
T13 Cycle 17	ASTM	Parcel 3 P3S -200 mesh	3
T22 Cycle 11	LTV contact	P1S Composite Port 1 Coarse Stream	3.2
T23 Cycle 11	LTV contact	Coarse Sand Port 2 P1S	2.9
T24 Cycle 11	LTV contact	Coarse Sand Port 3 P1S	3.7
T25 Cycle 11	LTV contact	Coarse Sand Port 4 P1S	3.6
T26 Cycle 11	LTV contact	P1S Composite Port 1 Fine Stream	2.8
T27 Cycle 11	LTV contact	Fine Sand/Slimes Port 2 (P1S)	3.2
T28 Cycle 11	LTV contact	Fine Sand/Slimes Port 3 (P1S)	3.2
T29 Cycle 11	LTV contact	Fine Sand/Slimes Port 4 (P1S)	3.2
T30 Cycle 11	LTV contact	P3S Composite Port 1 Coarse Stream	3.3
T31 Cycle 11	LTV contact	Coarse Sand Port 2 P3S	3.3
T32 Cycle 11	LTV contact	Coarse Sand Port 3 P3S	3.2
T33 Cycle 11	LTV contact	Coarse Sand Port 4 P3S	3.1
T34 Cycle 11	LTV contact	P3S Composite Port 1 Fine Stream	2.8
T35 Cycle 11	LTV contact	Fine Sand/Slimes Port 2 (P3S)	3.2
T36 Cycle 11	LTV contact	Fine Sand/Slimes Port 3 (P3S)	3.2
T37 Cycle 11	LTV contact	Fine Sand/Slimes Port 4 (P3S)	5.4
T38 Cycle 11	LTV contact	Coarse Sand Port 1 Control	3.5
T39 Cycle 11	LTV contact	Coarse Sand Port 2 Control	2.8
T40 Cycle 11	LTV contact	Coarse Sand Port 3 Control	2.9
T41 Cycle 11	LTV contact	Fine Sand/Slimes Port 1 Control	2.3
T42 Cycle 11	LTV contact	Fine Sand/Slimes Port 2 Control	2.8
T43 Cycle 11	LTV contact	Fine Sand/Slimes Port 3 Control	2.6



**Appendix D**  
**Modeling Results**

**Appendix D.1**  
**HYDRUS2D Modeling Results**

## Memorandum

---

<b>To:</b>	File	<b>Date:</b>	2007-05-31
<b>cc:</b>	John Chapman Steve Day	<b>From:</b>	Michel Noël
<b>Subject:</b>	PolyMet – Tailings impoundment: water transport modelling	<b>Project #:</b>	1UP005.001

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This memo summarises the modelling that was performed to estimate the infiltration and moisture profiles at the proposed tailings impoundments. The purpose of this water transport modelling was to provide input for the water quantity and quality predictions.

### 1 Model

The modelling was carried out using Hydrus-2D version 2.008.

### 2 Material Properties

Two materials were modelled: coarse tailings and fine tailings. The hydraulic properties of the material are summarised in Table 1 below. The unsaturated properties were represented using the van Genuchten (1980) method with an air entry value restricted to -2 cm. This adjustment is to prevent the very steep slope of the derivative of the unsaturated hydraulic conductivity at saturation (Vogel and Cislérova 1988).

**Table 1: Hydraulic properties**

	$\theta_r$	$\theta_{sat}$	$K_{sat}$ cm s <sup>-1</sup>	$\alpha$ cm <sup>-1</sup>	n	$\xi$	p
Coarse tailings	0.057	0.500	1.200E-03	0.124	2.280	1.0	0.500
Fine tailings	0.034	0.520	2.240E-05	0.016	1.370	1.0	0.500

The unsaturated properties listed above are based on the values reported by Carsel and Parrish (1988). The coarse tailings were assigned the values for loamy sand while the fine tailings was assigned the values for silt. The saturated hydraulic conductivity for both materials was adjusted to the values measured by the laboratory testing.

### 3 Modelling

#### 3.1 Setup

The geometry of the model consisted of a 1 m wide column with variable heights, namely 15, 30, 45 and 60 m. The simulations were applied for a period of 1 or 100 years. The top boundary was assigned a no flux condition or an infiltration rate of 7.7 or 25 inches per year. The bottom boundary was assigned either a constant pressure or free drainage. The constant pressure was set at -0.1 m, which is equivalent to have a water table 0.1 below the base of the tailings. The free drainage condition corresponds to a unit vertical hydraulic gradient. Table 2 summarises the various simulations that were performed.

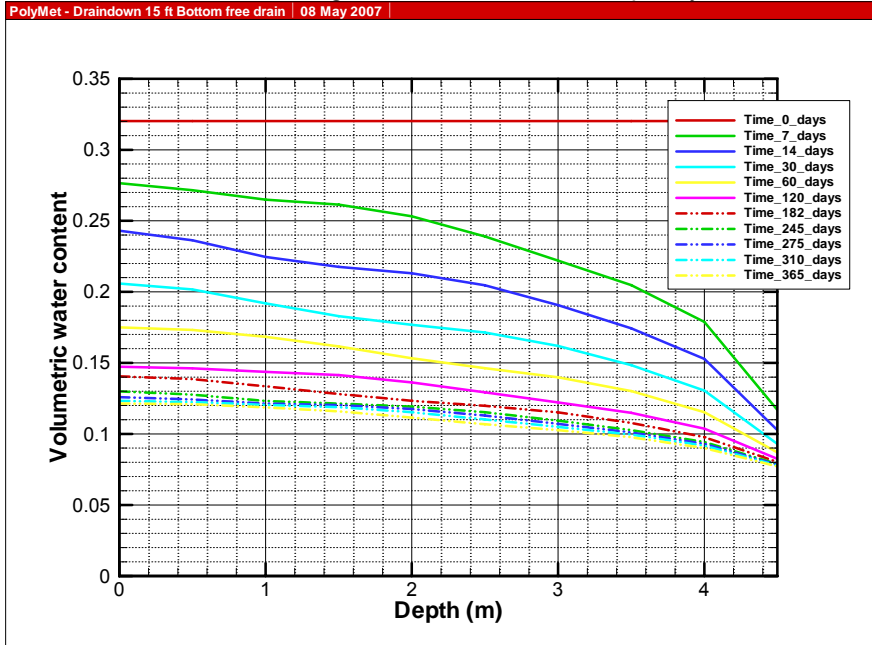
The water content profiles for the individual simulations listed in Table 2 are shown in Section 3.2.

**Table 2: Summary of simulated cases**

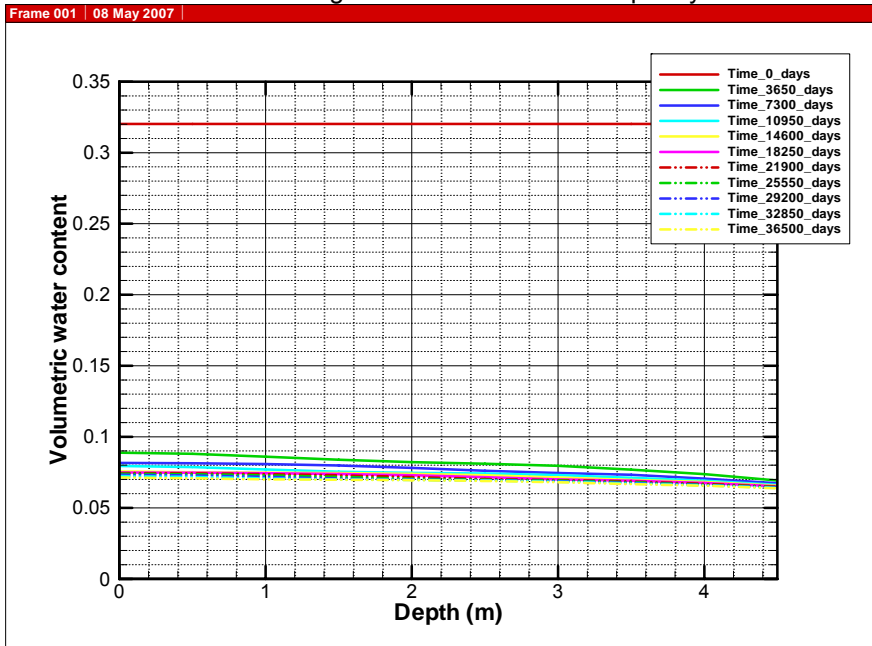
Sheet name	Tailings	Precip in/yr	Bottom boundary	Duration year	Column height ft
15ftFreeDrainNoPrecip001yr	coarse	0	Free drain	1	15
15ftFreeDrainNoPrecip100yr	coarse	0	Free drain	100	15
15ftFreeDrainPrecip001yr	coarse	7.7	Free drain	1	15
15ftFreeDrainPrecip100yr	coarse	7.7	Free drain	100	15
15ftHeadNoPrecip001yr	coarse	0	Head -0.1 m	1	15
15ftHeadNoPrecip100yr	coarse	0	Head -0.1 m	100	15
15ftHeadPrecip001yr	coarse	7.7	Head -0.1 m	1	15
15ftHeadPrecip100yr	coarse	7.7	Head -0.1 m	100	15
30ftFreeDrainNoPrecip001yr	coarse	0	Free drain	1	30
30ftFreeDrainPrecip001yr	coarse	7.7	Free drain	1	30
45ftFreeDrainNoPrecip001yr	coarse	0	Free drain	1	45
45ftFreeDrainNoPrecip100yr	coarse	0	Free drain	100	45
45ftFreeDrainPrecip001yr	coarse	7.7	Free drain	1	45
45ftFreeDrainPrecip100yr	coarse	7.7	Free drain	100	45
45ftHeadNoPrecip001yr	coarse	0	Head -0.1 m	1	45
45ftHeadNoPrecip100yr	coarse	0	Head -0.1 m	100	45
45ftHeadPrecip001yr	coarse	7.7	Head -0.1 m	1	45
45ftHeadPrecip100yr	coarse	7.7	Head -0.1 m	100	45
FINE15ftFreeDrainNoPrecip001yr	Fine	0	Free drain	1	15
FINE15ftFreeDrainNoPrecip100yrs	Fine	0	Free drain	100	15
FINE15ftFreeDrainPrecip001yr	Fine	7.7	Free drain	1	15
FINE15ftFreeDrainPrecip100yrs	Fine	7.7	Free drain	100	15
FINE30ftFreeDrainNoPrecip001yr	Fine	0	Free drain	1	30
FINE30ftFreeDrainPrecip001yr	Fine	7.7	Free drain	1	30
FINE45ftFreeDrainNoPrecip001yr	Fine	0	Free drain	1	45
FINE45ftFreeDrainNoPrecip100yrs	Fine	0	Free drain	100	45
FINE45ftFreeDrainPrecip001yr	Fine	7.7	Free drain	1	45
FINE45ftFreeDrainPrecip100yrs	Fine	7.7	Free drain	100	45
R25C15ftFreeDrain001yr	coarse	25	Free drain	1	15
R25F15ftFreeDrain001yr	Fine	25	Free drain	1	15
R25C30ftFreeDrain001yr	coarse	25	Free drain	1	30
R25F30ftFreeDrain001yr	Fine	25	Free drain	1	30
R25C60ftFreeDrain001yr	coarse	25	Free drain	1	60
R25F60ftFreeDrain001yr	Fine	25	Free drain	1	60

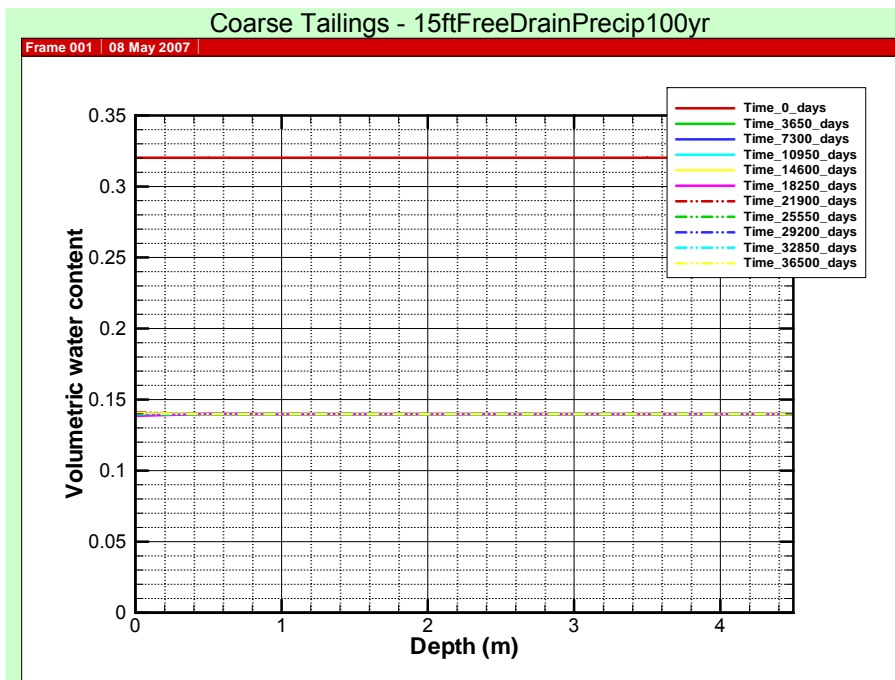
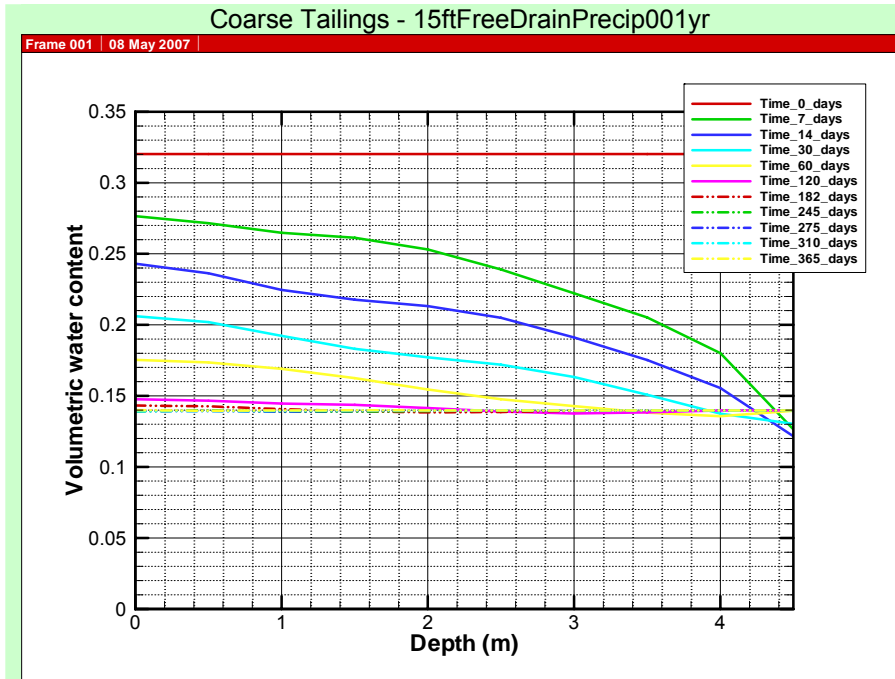
### 3.2 Results

Coarse Tailings - 15ftFreeDrainNoPrecip001yr

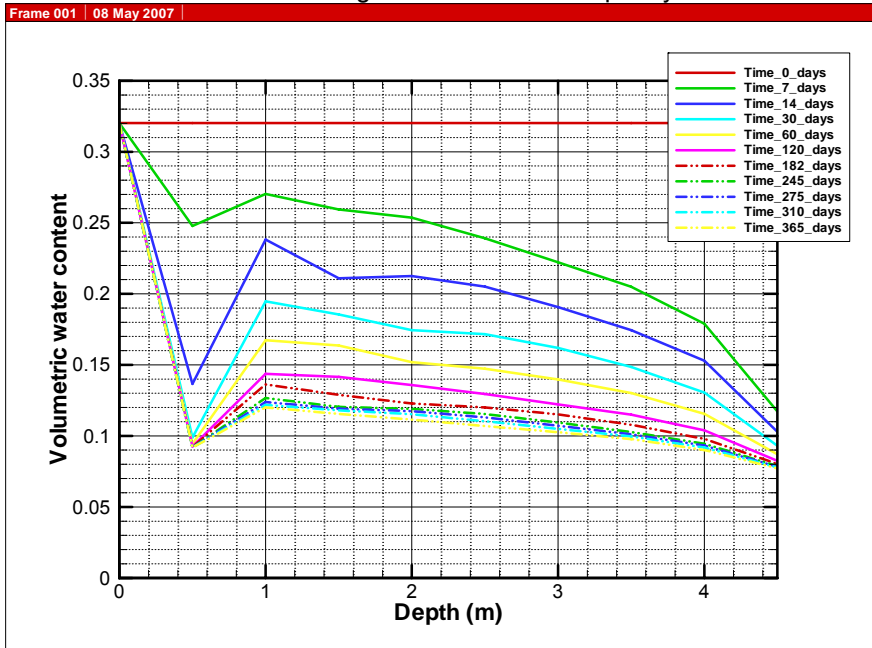


Coarse Tailings - 15ftFreeDrainNoPrecip100yr

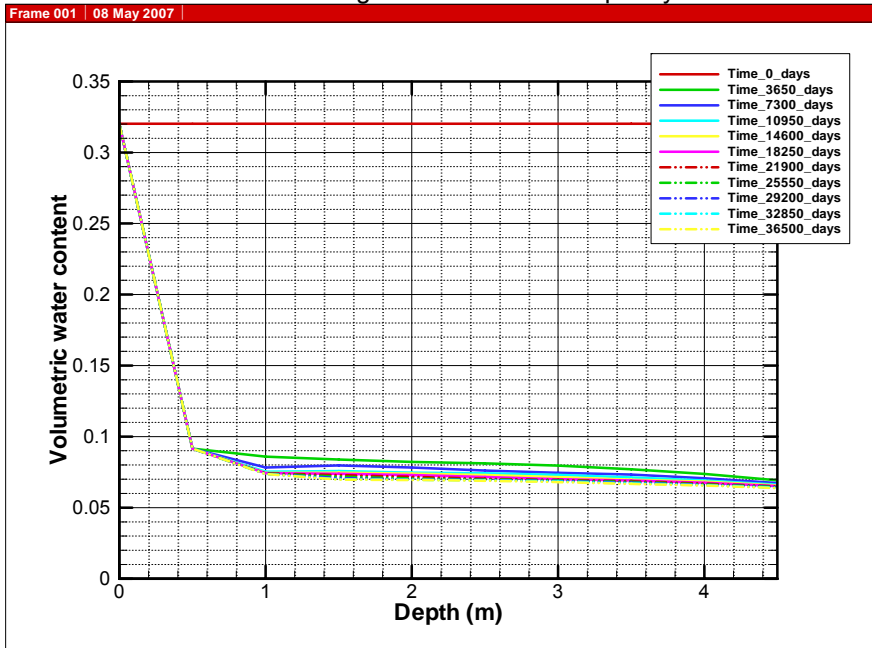


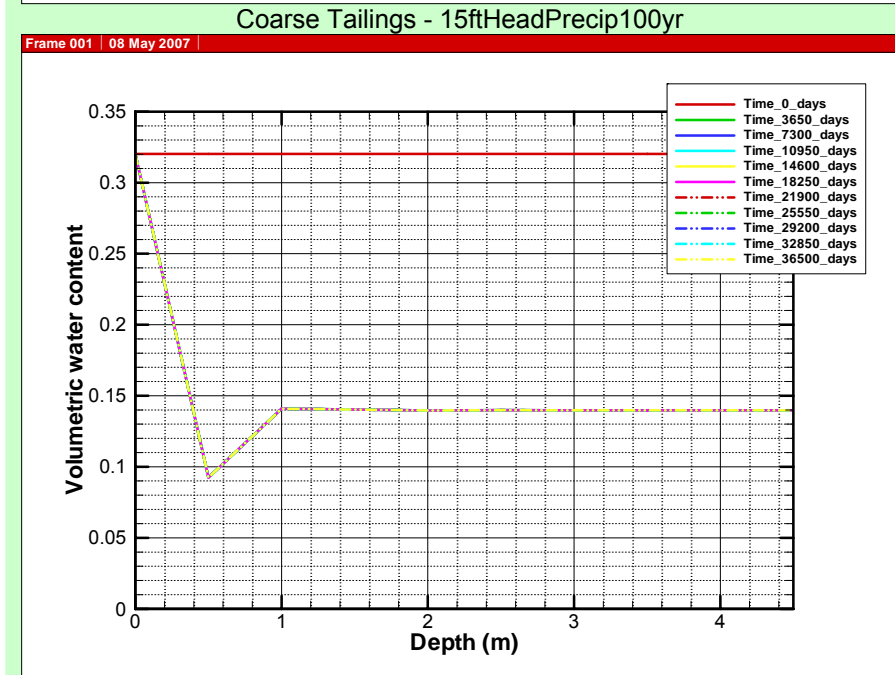
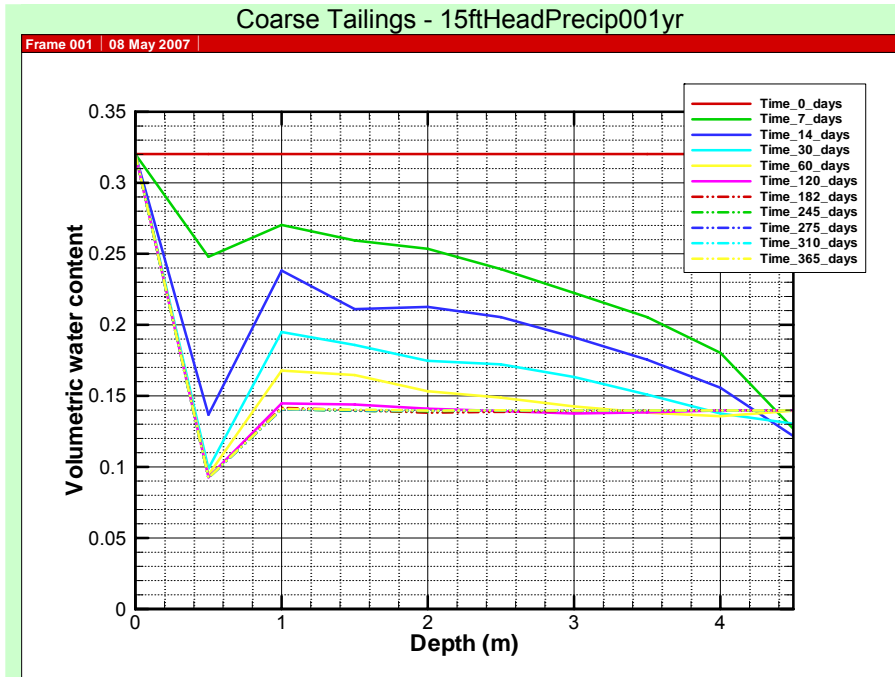


Coarse Tailings - 15ftHeadNoPrecip001yr



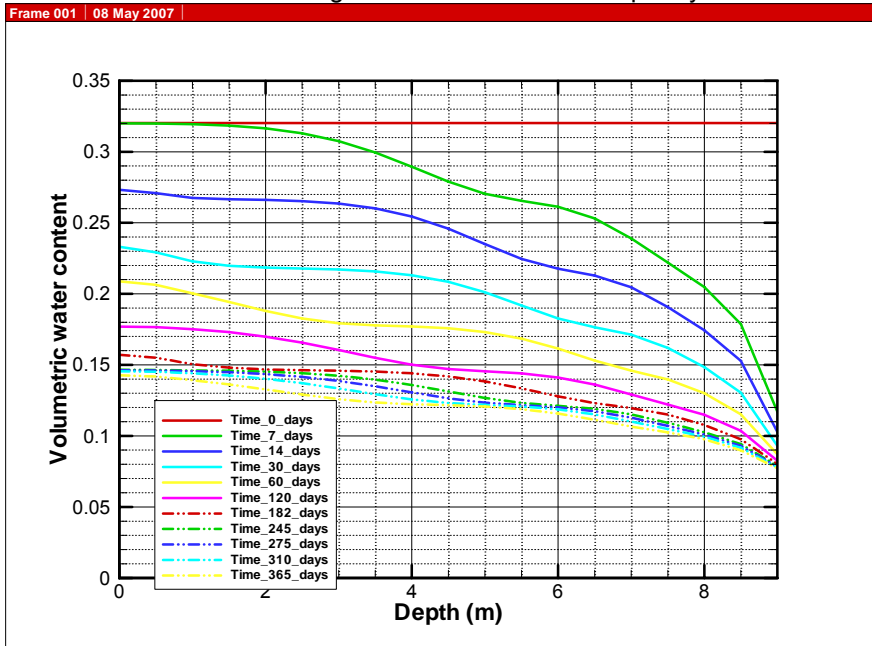
Coarse Tailings - 15ftHeadNoPrecip100yr



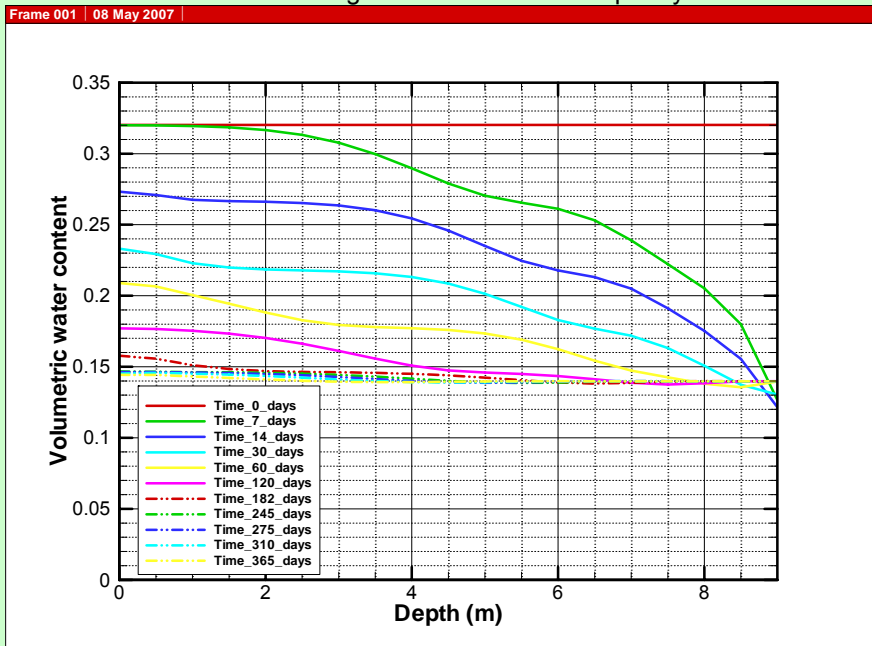




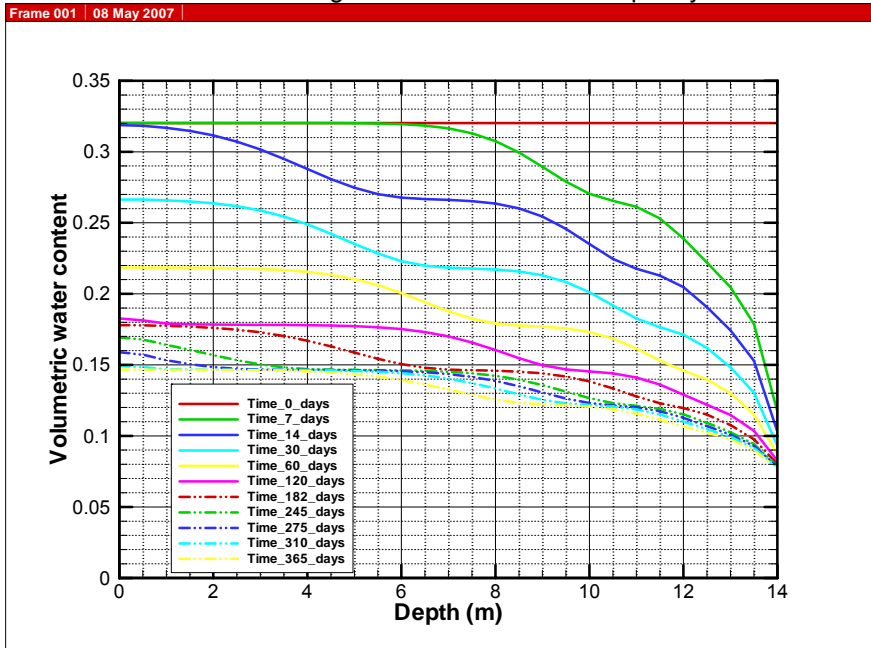
Coarse Tailings - 30ftFreeDrainNoPrecip001yr



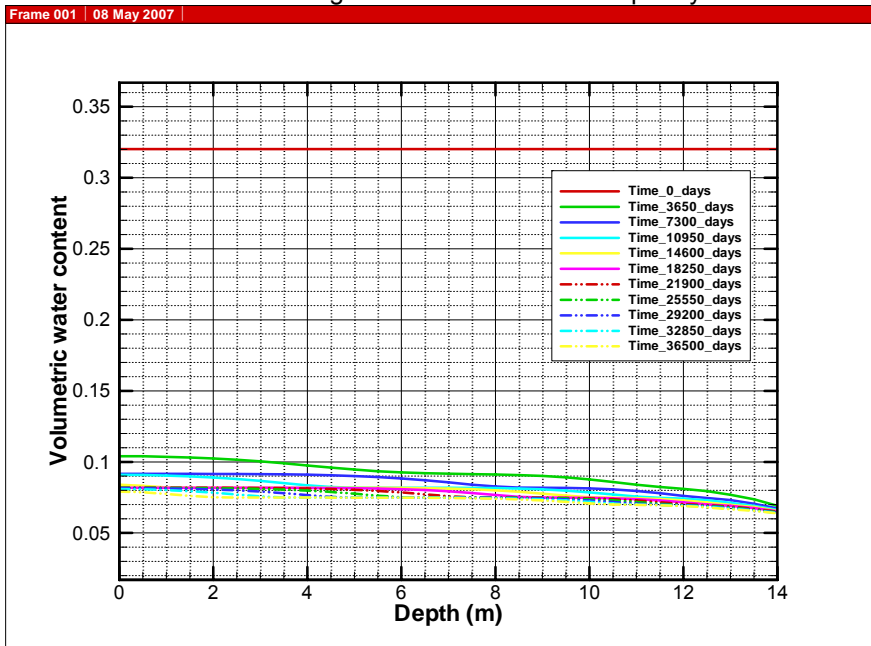
Coarse Tailings - 30ftFreeDrainPrecip001yr



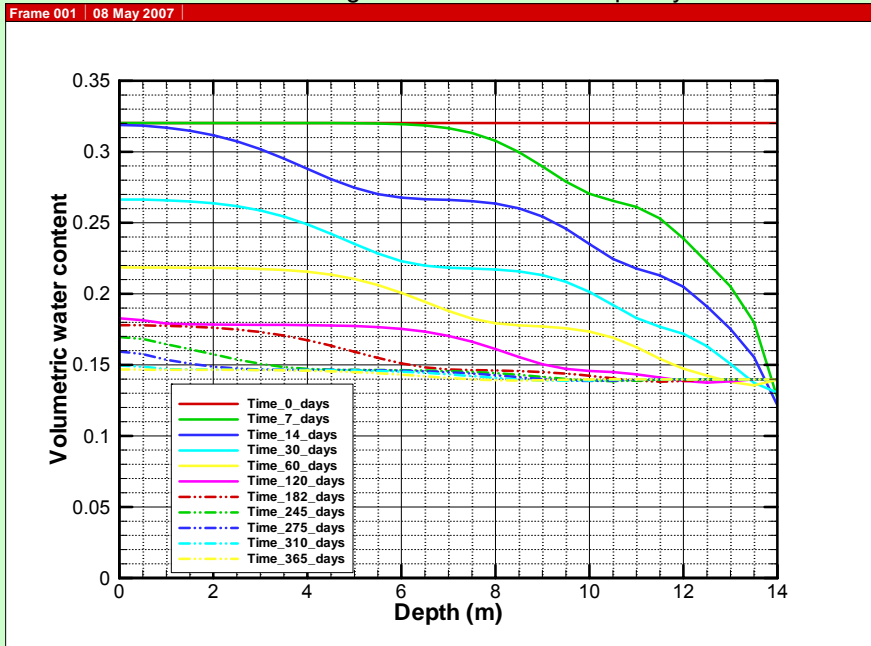
Coarse Tailings - 45ftFreeDrainNoPrecip001yr



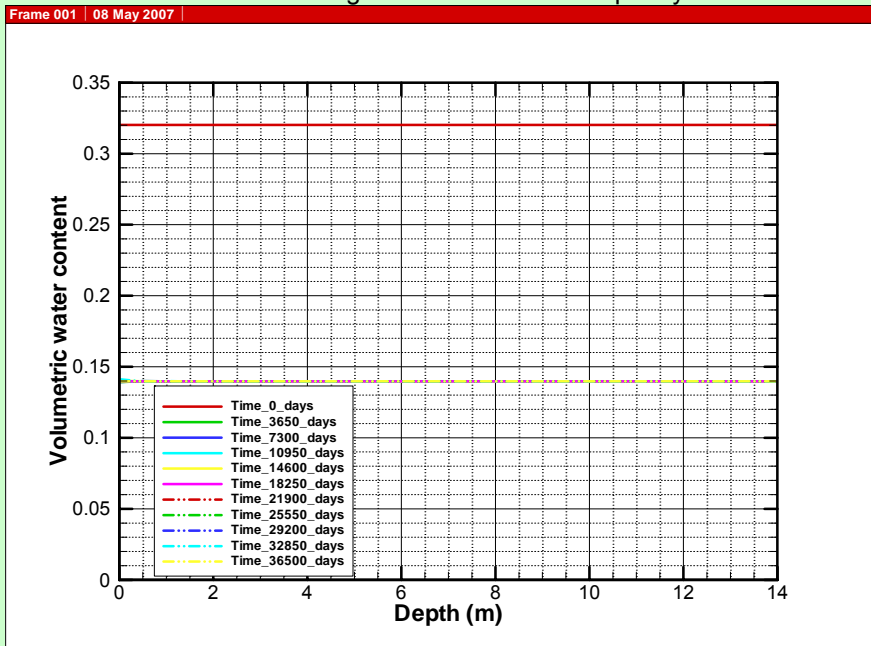
Coarse Tailings - 45ftFreeDrainNoPrecip100yr



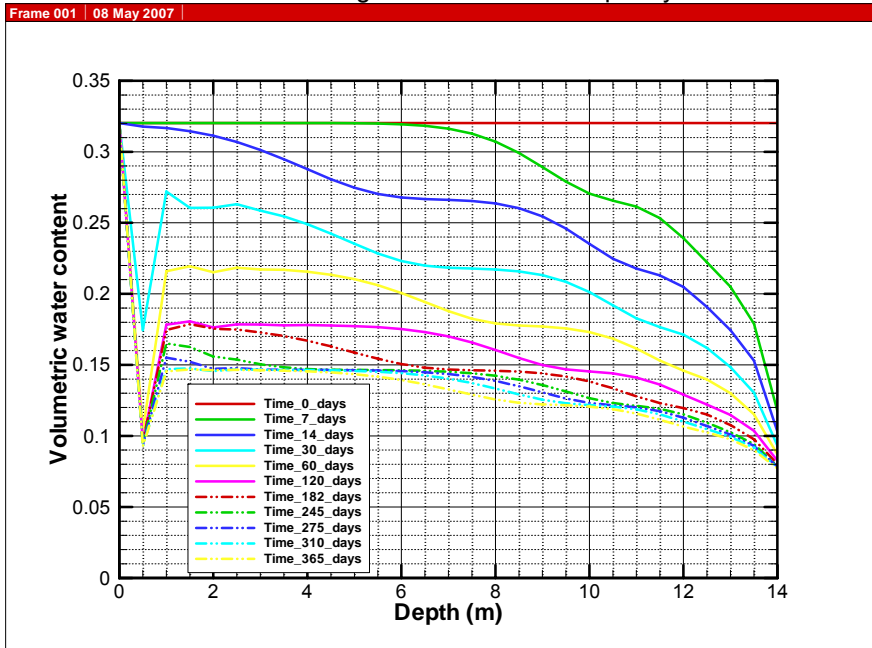
### Coarse Tailings - 45ftFreeDrainPrecip001yr



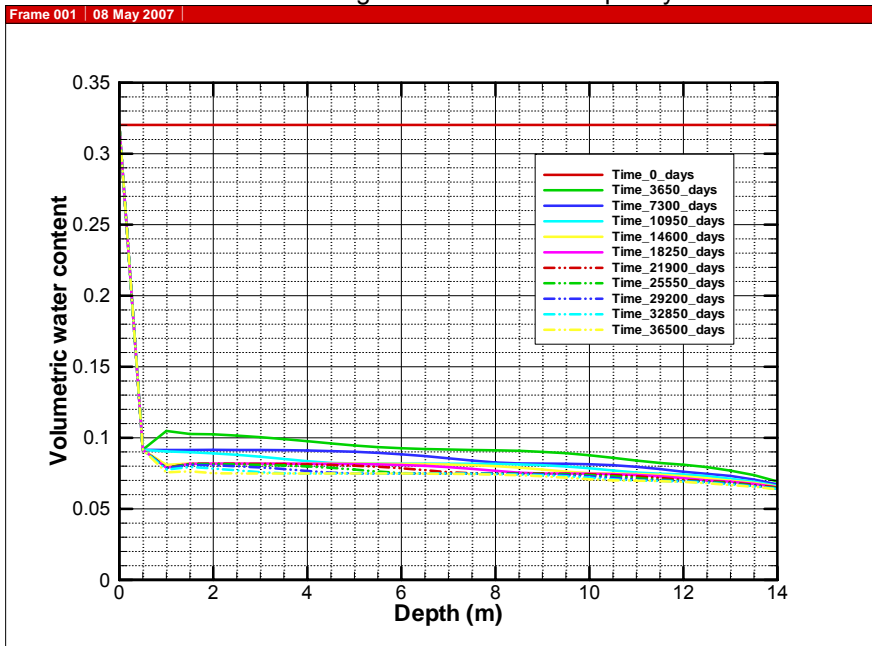
### Coarse Tailings - 45ftFreeDrainPrecip100yr



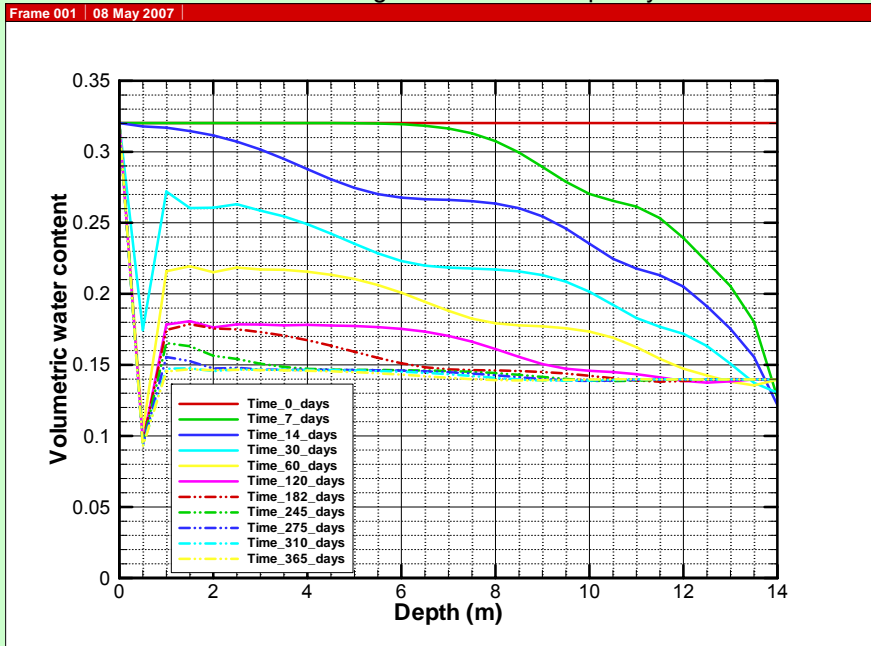
Coarse Tailings - 45ftHeadNoPrecip001yr



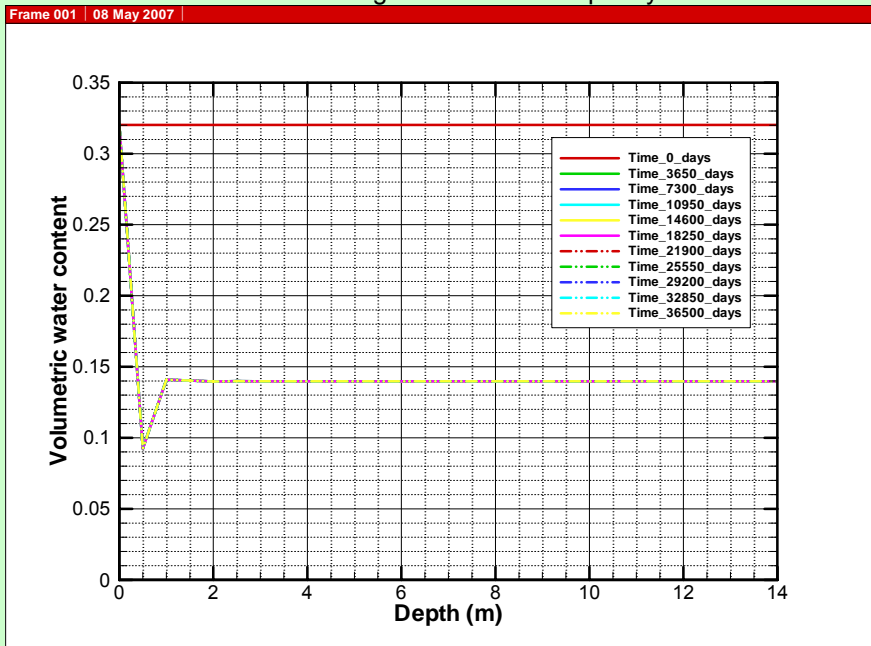
Coarse Tailings - 45ftHeadNoPrecip100yr



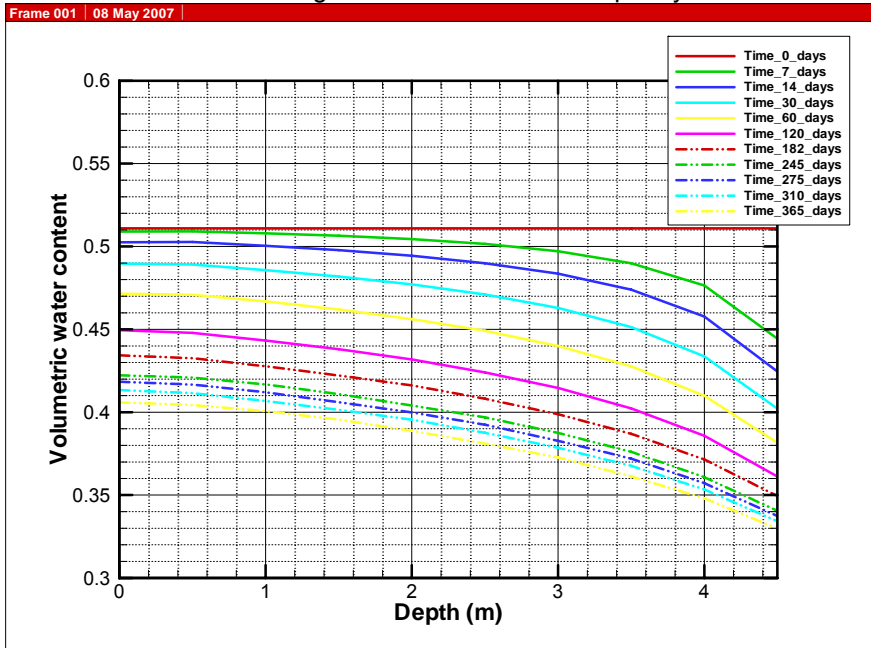
### Coarse Tailings - 45ftHeadPrecip001yr



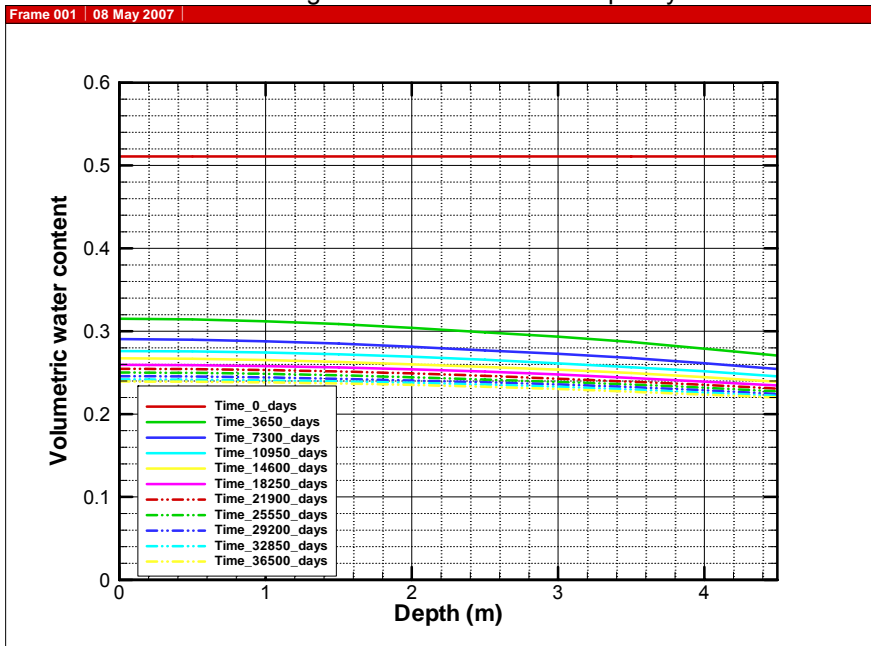
### Coarse Tailings - 45ftHeadPrecip100yr



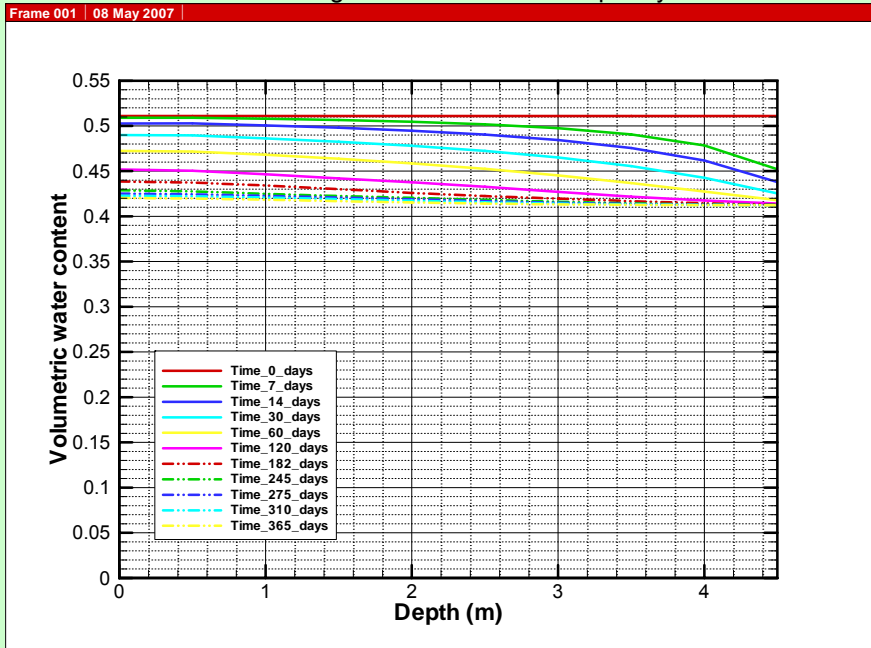
Fine Tailings - 15ftFreeDrainNoPrecip001yr



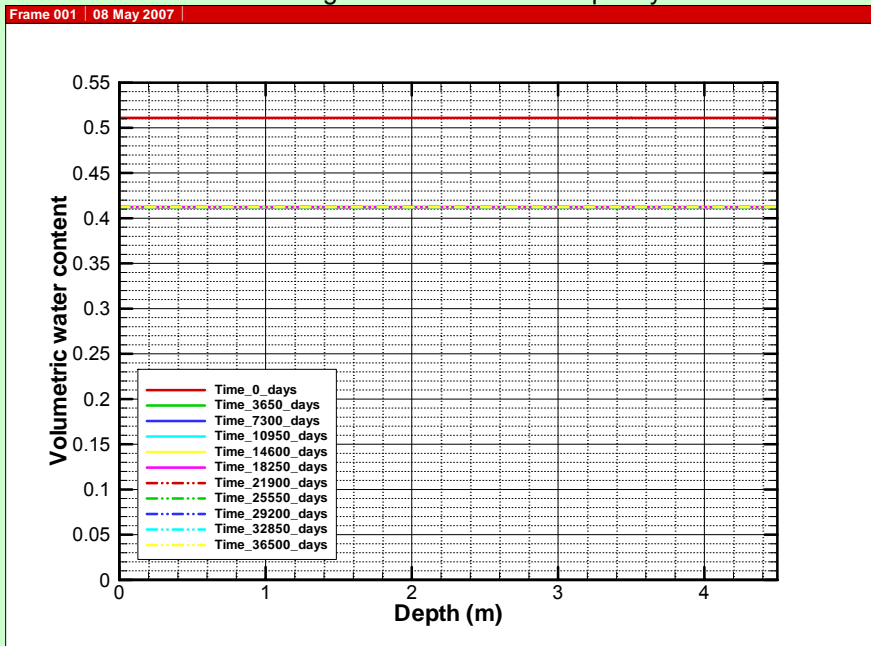
Fine Tailings - 15ftFreeDrainNoPrecip100yrs



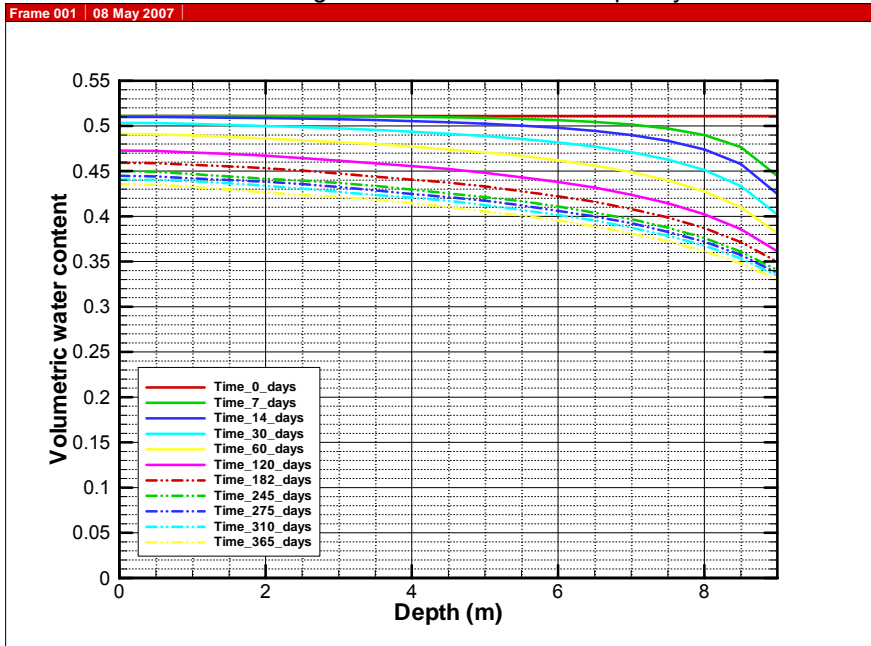
### Fine Tailings - 15ftFreeDrainPrecip001yr



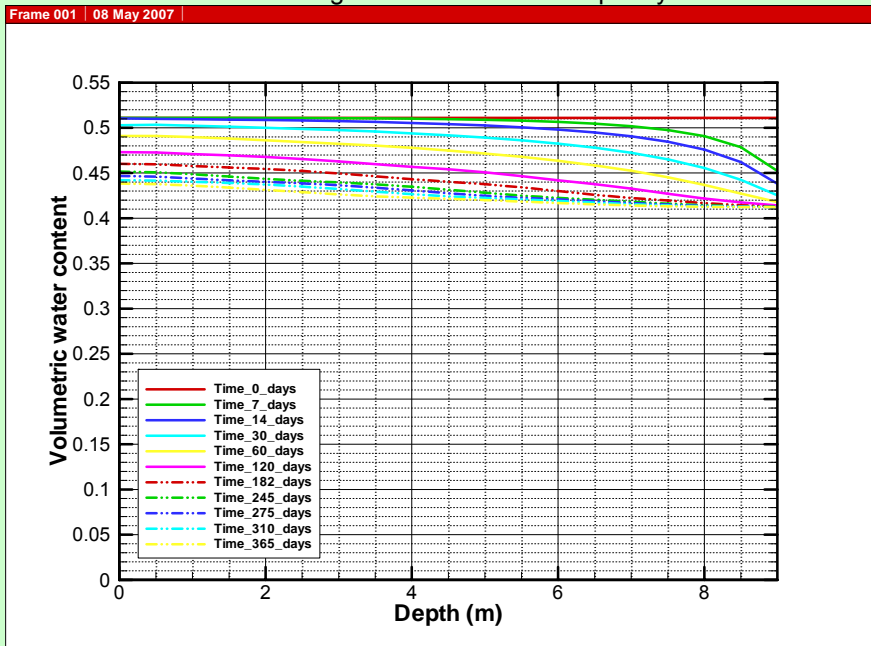
### Fine Tailings - 15ftFreeDrainPrecip100yrs



Fine Tailings - 30ftFreeDrainNoPrecip001yr

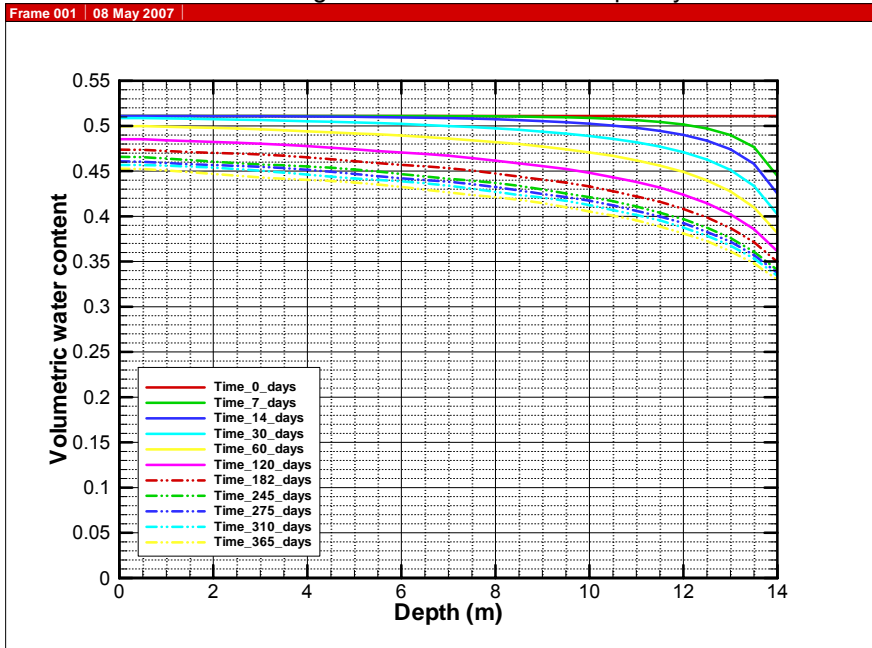


Fine Tailings - 30ftFreeDrainPrecip001yr

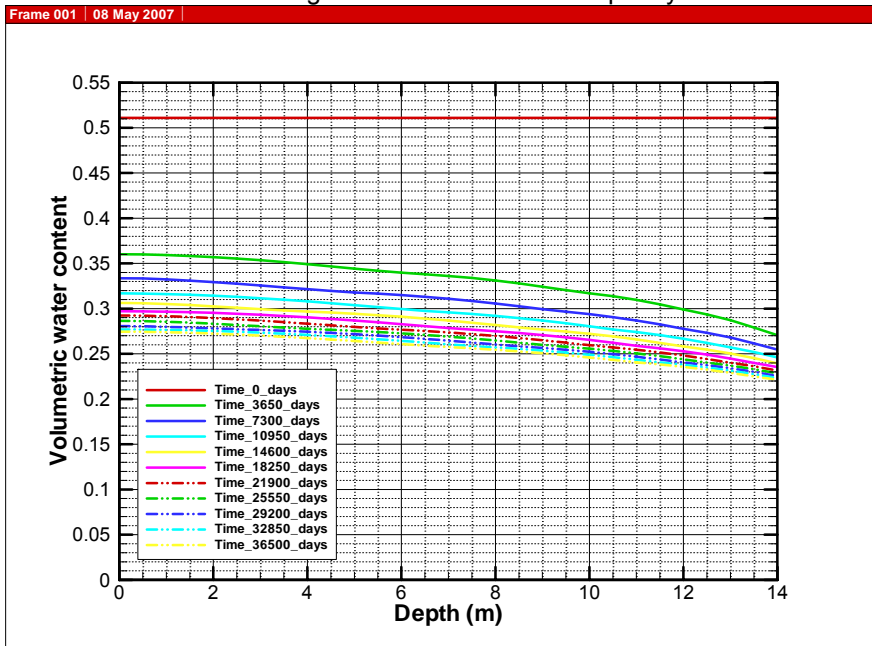




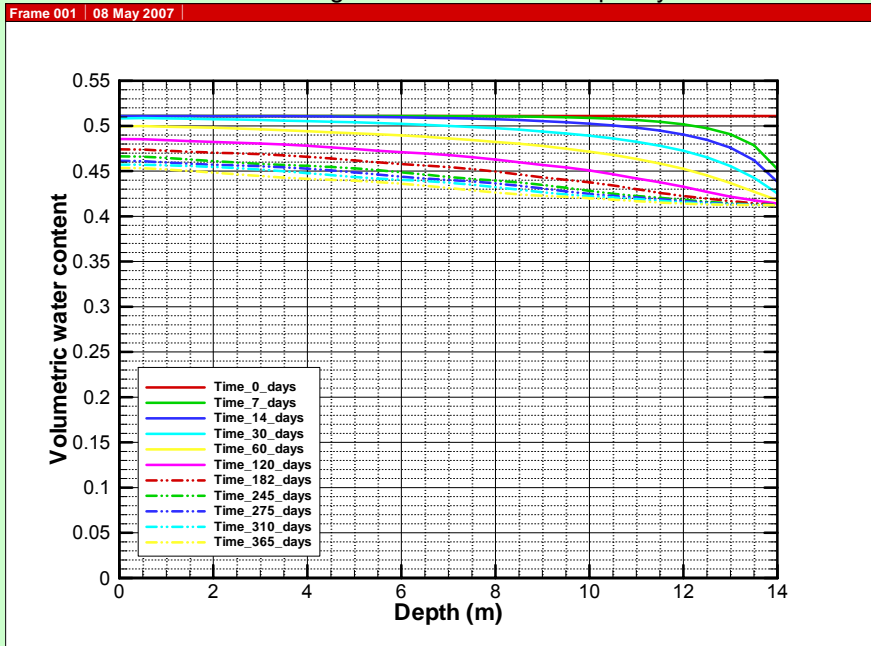
Fine Tailings - 45ftFreeDrainNoPrecip001yr



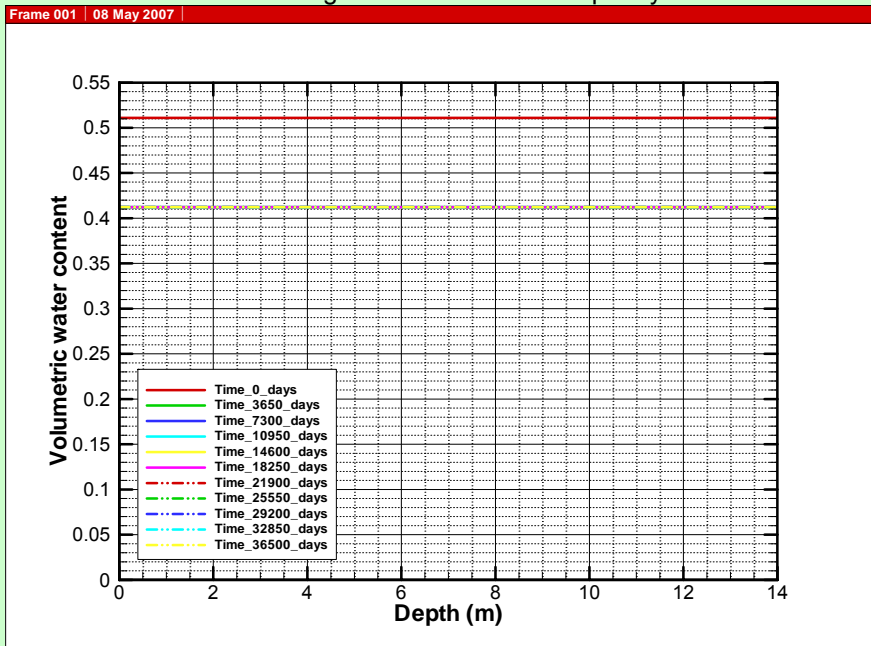
Fine Tailings - 45ftFreeDrainNoPrecip100yrs



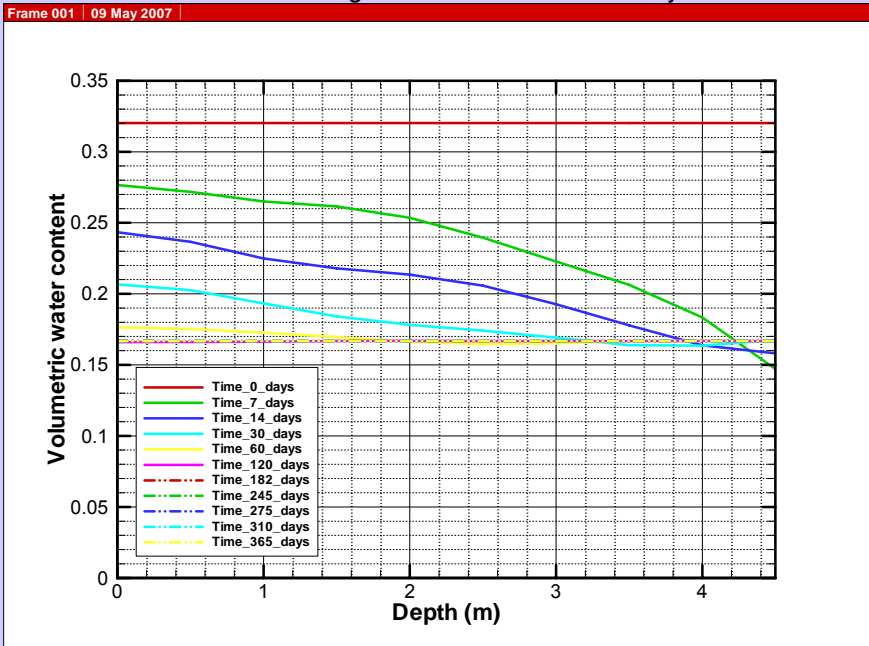
### Fine Tailings - 45ftFreeDrainPrecip001yr



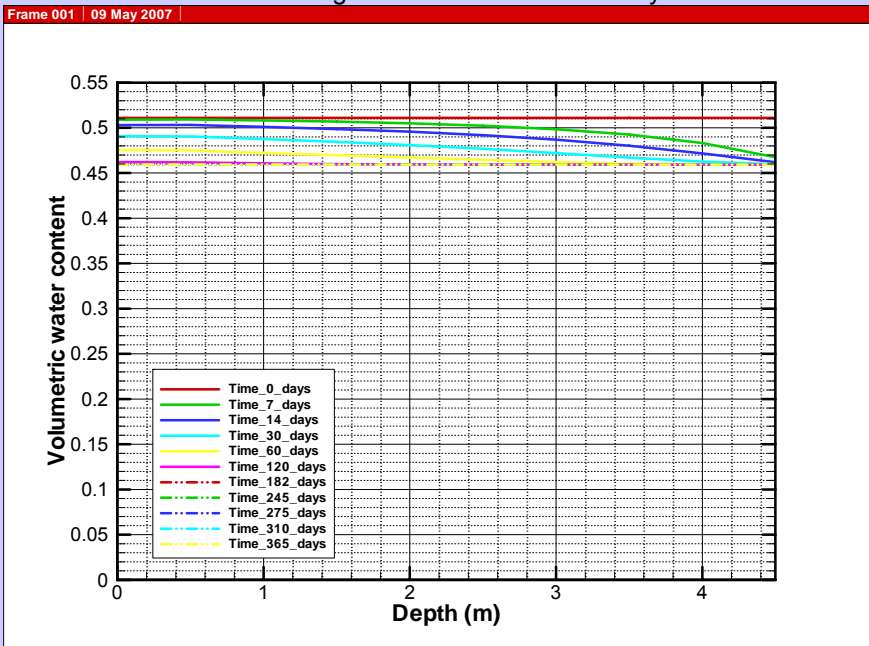
### Fine Tailings - 45ftFreeDrainPrecip100yrs



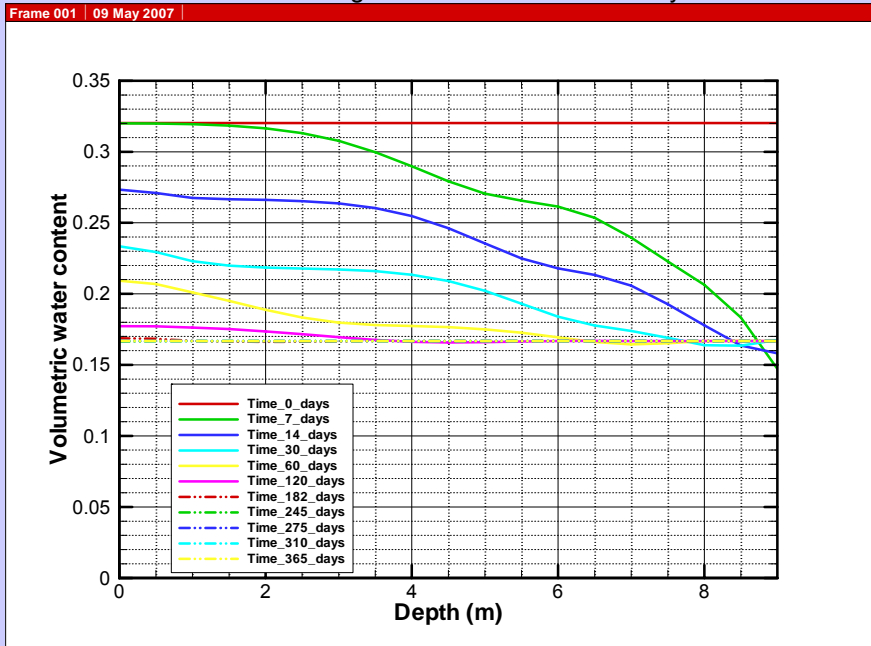
### Coarse Tailings - R25C15ftFreeDrain001yr



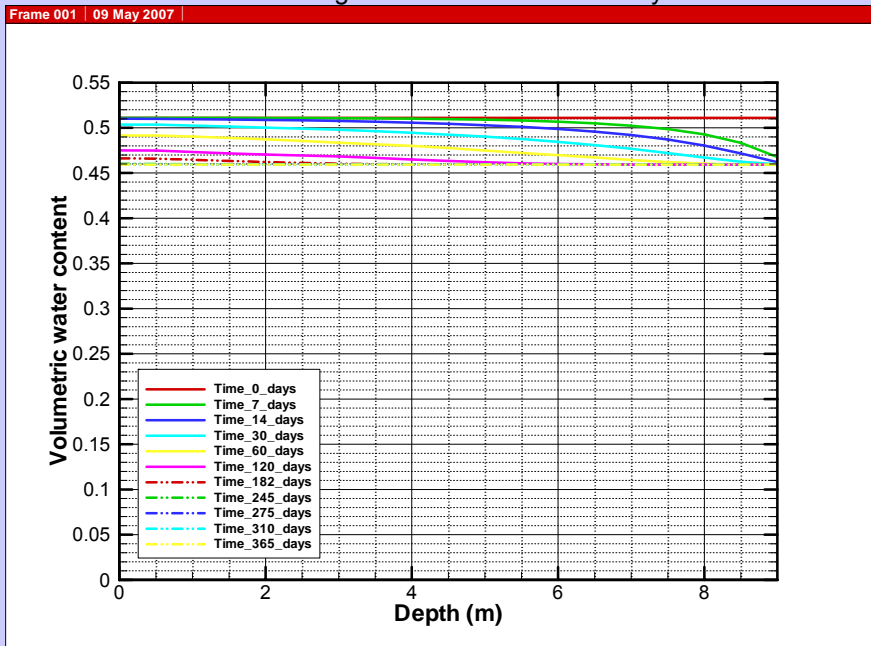
### Fine Tailings - R25F15ftFreeDrain001yr

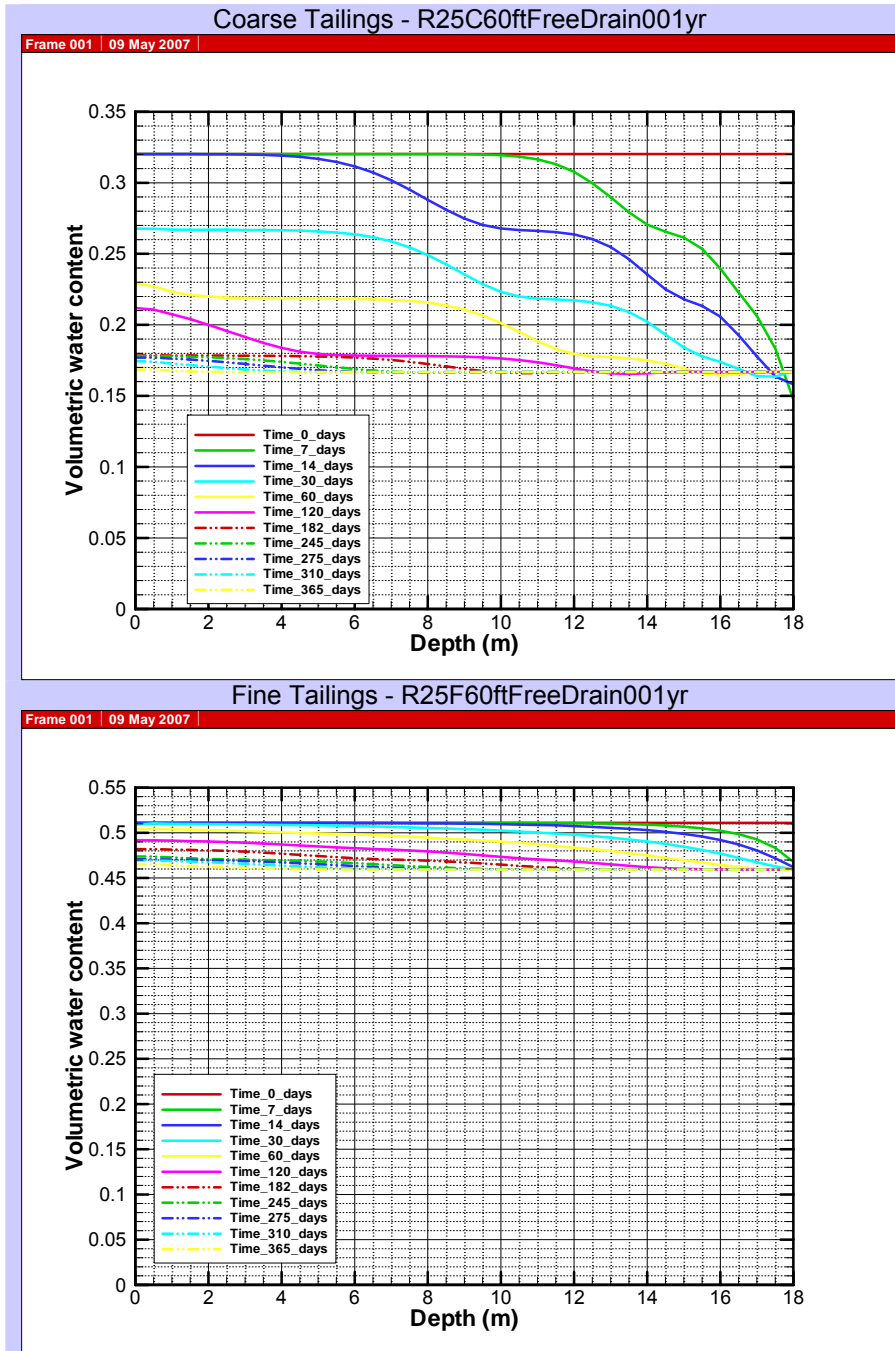


### Coarse Tailings - R25C30ftFreeDrain001yr



### Fine Tailings - R25F30ftFreeDrain001yr





#### 4 Conclusions

The potential volumetric content of the coarse and fine tailings were assessed for a wide range of conditions, with column heights varied to simulate various lift heights during construction and development of the tailings embankment.

In general, the results show that the coarse tailings would be expected to drain down relatively rapidly (within a period of weeks to months) to a residual saturation of about 35 to 38 % (volumetric water content of about 0.17 to 0.19), with or without precipitation.

The fine tailings in contrast remain relatively saturated and do not drain down as rapidly as the coarse tailings. The results suggest that for the operational period, and for many years after active deposition ceases, the fine tailings will retain volumetric water content of about 0.45, i.e. a saturation of about 90 %. At about 100 years, the level of saturation is expected to decrease to about 0.4, i.e. a saturation of about 80 %.

## 5 References

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**Appendix D.2**  
**Oxygen Transport Modelling Results**







Coarse Tailings Oxygen Consumption Rates

DEPTH (m)	Depth (ft)	Cell Sizes (m)	Oxygen Consumption (mol/m3/s)																			
			TIME (YEAR)																			
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
32.806	107.630	0.6142	2.85E-12	1.95E-10	7.77E-10	1.5E-09	2.17E-09	2.73E-09	3.18E-09	3.54E-09	3.8E-09	4E-09	4.16E-09	4.27E-09	4.36E-09	4.43E-09	4.48E-09	4.52E-09	4.55E-09	4.57E-09	4.59E-09	4.6E-09
33.423	109.657	0.6212	2.05E-12	1.63E-10	6.86E-10	1.36E-09	2E-09	2.54E-09	2.98E-09	3.34E-09	3.59E-09	3.79E-09	3.95E-09	4.06E-09	4.15E-09	4.22E-09	4.27E-09	4.31E-09	4.34E-09	4.36E-09	4.38E-09	4.39E-09
34.048	111.706	0.6282	1.47E-12	1.37E-10	6.05E-10	1.23E-09	1.84E-09	2.36E-09	2.78E-09	3.14E-09	3.4E-09	3.59E-09	3.75E-09	3.86E-09	3.95E-09	4.02E-09	4.07E-09	4.11E-09	4.14E-09	4.17E-09	4.18E-09	4.2E-09
34.680	113.779	0.6352	1.04E-12	1.14E-10	5.32E-10	1.11E-09	1.69E-09	2.19E-09	2.61E-09	2.95E-09	3.21E-09	3.41E-09	3.56E-09	3.68E-09	3.77E-09	3.83E-09	3.89E-09	3.93E-09	3.96E-09	3.98E-09	4E-09	4.01E-09
35.319	115.874	0.6422	7.28E-13	9.4E-11	4.66E-10	1E-09	1.55E-09	2.03E-09	2.44E-09	2.78E-09	3.03E-09	3.23E-09	3.38E-09	3.5E-09	3.59E-09	3.66E-09	3.71E-09	3.75E-09	3.78E-09	3.8E-09	3.82E-09	3.83E-09
35.964	117.993	0.6492	5.06E-13	7.74E-11	4.06E-10	9.01E-10	1.42E-09	1.88E-09	2.28E-09	2.61E-09	2.86E-09	3.06E-09	3.21E-09	3.33E-09	3.42E-09	3.49E-09	3.54E-09	3.58E-09	3.61E-09	3.64E-09	3.65E-09	3.67E-09
36.617	120.134	0.6562	3.49E-13	6.34E-11	3.54E-10	8.09E-10	1.3E-09	1.75E-09	2.13E-09	2.46E-09	2.71E-09	2.9E-09	3.05E-09	3.17E-09	3.26E-09	3.33E-09	3.39E-09	3.43E-09	3.46E-09	3.48E-09	3.5E-09	3.51E-09
37.283	122.320	0.6762	2.37E-13	5.16E-11	3.06E-10	7.24E-10	1.18E-09	1.61E-09	1.99E-09	2.31E-09	2.56E-09	2.75E-09	2.9E-09	3.02E-09	3.11E-09	3.18E-09	3.24E-09	3.28E-09	3.31E-09	3.33E-09	3.35E-09	3.36E-09
37.969	124.571	0.6962	1.58E-13	4.16E-11	2.64E-10	6.45E-10	1.08E-09	1.49E-09	1.85E-09	2.18E-09	2.42E-09	2.61E-09	2.76E-09	2.88E-09	2.97E-09	3.04E-09	3.09E-09	3.14E-09	3.17E-09	3.19E-09	3.21E-09	3.22E-09
38.676	126.888	0.7162	1.04E-13	3.32E-11	2.26E-10	5.73E-10	9.8E-10	1.38E-09	1.73E-09	2.05E-09	2.29E-09	2.48E-09	2.63E-09	2.75E-09	2.84E-09	2.91E-09	2.96E-09	3E-09	3.03E-09	3.06E-09	3.08E-09	3.09E-09
39.402	129.271	0.7362	6.67E-14	2.62E-11	1.92E-10	5.08E-10	8.89E-10	1.27E-09	1.61E-09	1.92E-09	2.16E-09	2.35E-09	2.5E-09	2.62E-09	2.71E-09	2.78E-09	2.84E-09	2.88E-09	2.91E-09	2.93E-09	2.95E-09	2.97E-09
40.148	131.719	0.7562	4.21E-14	2.05E-11	1.63E-10	4.48E-10	8.06E-10	1.17E-09	1.51E-09	1.81E-09	2.05E-09	2.24E-09	2.39E-09	2.5E-09	2.6E-09	2.67E-09	2.72E-09	2.76E-09	2.79E-09	2.82E-09	2.84E-09	2.85E-09
40.914	134.233	0.7762	2.61E-14	1.59E-11	1.37E-10	3.95E-10	7.31E-10	1.08E-09	1.41E-09	1.71E-09	1.94E-09	2.13E-09	2.28E-09	2.4E-09	2.49E-09	2.56E-09	2.61E-09	2.66E-09	2.69E-09	2.71E-09	2.73E-09	2.75E-09
41.700	136.812	0.7962	1.59E-14	1.22E-11	1.15E-10	3.49E-10	6.64E-10	1E-09	1.32E-09	1.61E-09	1.84E-09	2.03E-09	2.18E-09	2.3E-09	2.39E-09	2.46E-09	2.52E-09	2.56E-09	2.59E-09	2.62E-09	2.63E-09	2.65E-09
42.507	139.457	0.8162	9.45E-15	9.32E-12	9.69E-11	3.08E-10	6.05E-10	9.28E-10	1.24E-09	1.53E-09	1.76E-09	1.95E-09	2.09E-09	2.21E-09	2.3E-09	2.38E-09	2.43E-09	2.47E-09	2.51E-09	2.53E-09	2.55E-09	2.56E-09
43.333	142.168	0.8362	5.52E-15	7.07E-12	8.16E-11	2.74E-10	5.54E-10	8.66E-10	1.17E-09	1.46E-09	1.68E-09	1.87E-09	2.02E-09	2.14E-09	2.23E-09	2.3E-09	2.36E-09	2.4E-09	2.43E-09	2.46E-09	2.47E-09	2.49E-09
44.179	144.944	0.8562	3.16E-15	5.36E-12	6.91E-11	2.45E-10	5.11E-10	8.14E-10	1.11E-09	1.39E-09	1.62E-09	1.81E-09	1.96E-09	2.07E-09	2.17E-09	2.24E-09	2.29E-09	2.33E-09	2.37E-09	2.39E-09	2.41E-09	2.43E-09
45.045	147.786	0.8762	1.79E-15	4.1E-12	5.95E-11	2.22E-10	4.77E-10	7.72E-10	1.06E-09	1.35E-09	1.57E-09	1.75E-09	1.9E-09	2.02E-09	2.11E-09	2.19E-09	2.24E-09	2.28E-09	2.32E-09	2.34E-09	2.36E-09	2.37E-09
45.931	150.693	0.8962	1.02E-15	3.24E-12	5.25E-11	2.06E-10	4.52E-10	7.41E-10	1.03E-09	1.31E-09	1.53E-09	1.72E-09	1.86E-09	1.98E-09	2.08E-09	2.15E-09	2.2E-09	2.24E-09	2.28E-09	2.3E-09	2.32E-09	2.34E-09
46.838	153.666	0.9162	6.22E-16	2.71E-12	4.8E-11	1.95E-10	4.35E-10	7.21E-10	1.01E-09	1.28E-09	1.51E-09	1.69E-09	1.84E-09	1.96E-09	2.05E-09	2.12E-09	2.18E-09	2.22E-09	2.25E-09	2.28E-09	2.3E-09	2.31E-09
47.616	156.221	0.64134	4.97E-16	2.53E-12	4.65E-11	1.91E-10	4.3E-10	7.13E-10	9.99E-10	1.28E-09	1.5E-09	1.68E-09	1.83E-09	1.95E-09	2.04E-09	2.11E-09	2.17E-09	2.21E-09	2.24E-09	2.27E-09	2.29E-09	2.3E-09





Coarse Tailings Oxygen Consum

DEPTH (m)	Depth (ft)	Cell Sizes (m)	Oxygen Consumption (mol/m3/s)																										
			TIME (YEAR)																										
			21	22	24	27	30	33	36	39	42	45	48	51	54	57	60	63	66	69	72	75							
32.806	107.630	0.6142	4.61E-09	4.62E-09	4.63E-09	4.64E-09	4.64E-09	4.64E-09	4.64E-09	4.64E-09	4.64E-09	4.64E-09	4.64E-09	4.64E-09	4.64E-09	4.64E-09	4.64E-09	4.64E-09	4.64E-09	4.64E-09	4.64E-09	4.64E-09	4.65E-09	4.67E-09	4.7E-09	4.73E-09			
33.423	109.657	0.6212	4.4E-09	4.41E-09	4.42E-09	4.43E-09	4.43E-09	4.43E-09	4.43E-09	4.43E-09	4.43E-09	4.44E-09	4.44E-09	4.44E-09	4.44E-09	4.44E-09	4.44E-09	4.44E-09	4.44E-09	4.44E-09	4.44E-09	4.44E-09	4.44E-09	4.46E-09	4.46E-09	4.49E-09	4.52E-09		
34.048	111.706	0.6282	4.21E-09	4.21E-09	4.23E-09	4.23E-09	4.24E-09	4.24E-09	4.24E-09	4.24E-09	4.24E-09	4.24E-09	4.24E-09	4.24E-09	4.24E-09	4.24E-09	4.24E-09	4.24E-09	4.24E-09	4.24E-09	4.24E-09	4.24E-09	4.24E-09	4.25E-09	4.27E-09	4.29E-09	4.32E-09		
34.680	113.779	0.6352	4.02E-09	4.03E-09	4.04E-09	4.05E-09	4.05E-09	4.05E-09	4.05E-09	4.05E-09	4.05E-09	4.05E-09	4.05E-09	4.05E-09	4.05E-09	4.05E-09	4.05E-09	4.05E-09	4.05E-09	4.05E-09	4.05E-09	4.05E-09	4.05E-09	4.06E-09	4.08E-09	4.1E-09	4.13E-09		
35.319	115.874	0.6422	3.84E-09	3.85E-09	3.86E-09	3.87E-09	3.87E-09	3.88E-09	3.88E-09	3.88E-09	3.88E-09	3.88E-09	3.88E-09	3.88E-09	3.88E-09	3.88E-09	3.88E-09	3.88E-09	3.88E-09	3.88E-09	3.88E-09	3.88E-09	3.88E-09	3.88E-09	3.9E-09	3.92E-09	3.95E-09		
35.964	117.993	0.6492	3.68E-09	3.69E-09	3.7E-09	3.71E-09	3.71E-09	3.71E-09	3.71E-09	3.71E-09	3.71E-09	3.71E-09	3.71E-09	3.71E-09	3.71E-09	3.71E-09	3.71E-09	3.71E-09	3.71E-09	3.71E-09	3.71E-09	3.71E-09	3.71E-09	3.72E-09	3.73E-09	3.75E-09	3.78E-09		
36.617	120.134	0.6562	3.52E-09	3.53E-09	3.54E-09	3.55E-09	3.55E-09	3.55E-09	3.56E-09	3.56E-09	3.56E-09	3.56E-09	3.56E-09	3.56E-09	3.56E-09	3.56E-09	3.56E-09	3.56E-09	3.56E-09	3.56E-09	3.56E-09	3.56E-09	3.56E-09	3.56E-09	3.57E-09	3.59E-09	3.62E-09		
37.283	122.320	0.6762	3.38E-09	3.38E-09	3.39E-09	3.4E-09	3.41E-09	3.41E-09	3.41E-09	3.41E-09	3.41E-09	3.41E-09	3.41E-09	3.41E-09	3.41E-09	3.41E-09	3.41E-09	3.41E-09	3.41E-09	3.41E-09	3.41E-09	3.41E-09	3.41E-09	3.41E-09	3.41E-09	3.43E-09	3.44E-09	3.47E-09	
37.969	124.571	0.6962	3.23E-09	3.24E-09	3.25E-09	3.26E-09	3.27E-09	3.27E-09	3.27E-09	3.27E-09	3.27E-09	3.27E-09	3.27E-09	3.27E-09	3.27E-09	3.27E-09	3.27E-09	3.27E-09	3.27E-09	3.27E-09	3.27E-09	3.27E-09	3.27E-09	3.27E-09	3.27E-09	3.28E-09	3.3E-09	3.32E-09	
38.676	126.888	0.7162	3.1E-09	3.11E-09	3.12E-09	3.13E-09	3.13E-09	3.13E-09	3.14E-09	3.14E-09	3.14E-09	3.14E-09	3.14E-09	3.14E-09	3.14E-09	3.14E-09	3.14E-09	3.14E-09	3.14E-09	3.14E-09	3.14E-09	3.14E-09	3.14E-09	3.14E-09	3.14E-09	3.15E-09	3.17E-09	3.19E-09	
39.402	129.271	0.7362	2.98E-09	2.99E-09	3E-09	3.01E-09	3.01E-09	3.01E-09	3.01E-09	3.01E-09	3.01E-09	3.01E-09	3.01E-09	3.01E-09	3.01E-09	3.01E-09	3.01E-09	3.01E-09	3.01E-09	3.01E-09	3.01E-09	3.01E-09	3.01E-09	3.01E-09	3.02E-09	3.03E-09	3.04E-09	3.06E-09	
40.148	131.719	0.7562	2.86E-09	2.87E-09	2.88E-09	2.89E-09	2.89E-09	2.89E-09	2.9E-09	2.9E-09	2.9E-09	2.9E-09	2.9E-09	2.9E-09	2.9E-09	2.9E-09	2.9E-09	2.9E-09	2.9E-09	2.9E-09	2.9E-09	2.9E-09	2.9E-09	2.9E-09	2.9E-09	2.91E-09	2.92E-09	2.94E-09	
40.914	134.233	0.7762	2.76E-09	2.76E-09	2.78E-09	2.78E-09	2.79E-09	2.79E-09	2.79E-09	2.79E-09	2.79E-09	2.79E-09	2.79E-09	2.79E-09	2.79E-09	2.79E-09	2.79E-09	2.79E-09	2.79E-09	2.79E-09	2.79E-09	2.79E-09	2.79E-09	2.79E-09	2.79E-09	2.8E-09	2.82E-09	2.83E-09	
41.700	136.812	0.7962	2.66E-09	2.67E-09	2.68E-09	2.69E-09	2.69E-09	2.69E-09	2.69E-09	2.69E-09	2.69E-09	2.69E-09	2.69E-09	2.69E-09	2.69E-09	2.69E-09	2.69E-09	2.69E-09	2.69E-09	2.69E-09	2.69E-09	2.69E-09	2.69E-09	2.69E-09	2.69E-09	2.7E-09	2.7E-09	2.74E-09	
42.507	139.457	0.8162	2.57E-09	2.58E-09	2.59E-09	2.6E-09	2.61E-09	2.61E-09	2.61E-09	2.61E-09	2.61E-09	2.61E-09	2.61E-09	2.61E-09	2.61E-09	2.61E-09	2.61E-09	2.61E-09	2.61E-09	2.61E-09	2.61E-09	2.61E-09	2.61E-09	2.61E-09	2.61E-09	2.61E-09	2.62E-09	2.65E-09	
43.333	142.168	0.8362	2.5E-09	2.51E-09	2.52E-09	2.53E-09	2.53E-09	2.53E-09	2.53E-09	2.53E-09	2.53E-09	2.53E-09	2.53E-09	2.53E-09	2.53E-09	2.53E-09	2.53E-09	2.53E-09	2.53E-09	2.53E-09	2.53E-09	2.53E-09	2.53E-09	2.53E-09	2.54E-09	2.54E-09	2.56E-09	2.57E-09	
44.179	144.944	0.8562	2.44E-09	2.44E-09	2.46E-09	2.46E-09	2.47E-09	2.47E-09	2.47E-09	2.47E-09	2.47E-09	2.47E-09	2.47E-09	2.47E-09	2.47E-09	2.47E-09	2.47E-09	2.47E-09	2.47E-09	2.47E-09	2.47E-09	2.47E-09	2.47E-09	2.47E-09	2.47E-09	2.47E-09	2.48E-09	2.49E-09	2.51E-09
45.045	147.786	0.8762	2.39E-09	2.39E-09	2.41E-09	2.41E-09	2.42E-09	2.42E-09	2.42E-09	2.42E-09	2.42E-09	2.42E-09	2.42E-09	2.42E-09	2.42E-09	2.42E-09	2.42E-09	2.42E-09	2.42E-09	2.42E-09	2.42E-09	2.42E-09	2.42E-09	2.42E-09	2.42E-09	2.42E-09	2.43E-09	2.44E-09	2.46E-09
45.931	150.693	0.8962	2.35E-09	2.36E-09	2.37E-09	2.38E-09	2.38E-09	2.38E-09	2.38E-09	2.38E-09	2.38E-09	2.38E-09	2.38E-09	2.38E-09	2.38E-09	2.38E-09	2.38E-09	2.38E-09	2.38E-09	2.38E-09	2.38E-09	2.38E-09	2.38E-09	2.38E-09	2.38E-09	2.38E-09	2.39E-09	2.4E-09	2.42E-09
46.838	153.666	0.9162	2.32E-09	2.33E-09	2.34E-09	2.35E-09	2.35E-09	2.36E-09	2.36E-09	2.36E-09	2.36E-09	2.36E-09	2.36E-09	2.36E-09	2.36E-09	2.36E-09	2.36E-09	2.36E-09	2.36E-09	2.36E-09	2.36E-09	2.36E-09	2.36E-09	2.36E-09	2.36E-09	2.36E-09	2.37E-09	2.38E-09	2.39E-09
47.616	156.221	0.64134	2.31E-09	2.32E-09	2.33E-09	2.34E-09	2.35E-09	2.35E-09	2.35E-09	2.35E-09	2.35E-09	2.35E-09	2.35E-09	2.35E-09	2.35E-09	2.35E-09	2.35E-09	2.35E-09	2.35E-09	2.35E-09	2.35E-09	2.35E-09	2.35E-09	2.35E-09	2.35E-09	2.35E-09	2.36E-09	2.37E-09	2.38E-09

Coarse Tailings Oxygen Consur

DEPTH (m)	Depth (ft)	Cell Sizes (m)	Oxygen Consumption (mol/m3/s)																		
			TIME (YEAR)																		
			78	81	84	87	90	93	96	99	102	105	108	111	114	117	120	123	126	129	132
0.001	0.002	0.001	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.002	0.007	0.002	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.007	0.023	0.008	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.019	0.062	0.016	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.043	0.141	0.032	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.091	0.299	0.064	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.181	0.593	0.1152	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.298	0.979	0.1202	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.421	1.381	0.1252	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.549	1.800	0.1302	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.681	2.236	0.1352	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.819	2.687	0.1402	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.962	3.156	0.1452	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1.110	3.640	0.1502	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1.262	4.141	0.1552	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1.420	4.658	0.1602	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1.583	5.192	0.1652	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1.750	5.742	0.1702	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1.923	6.309	0.1752	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.101	6.892	0.1802	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.283	7.491	0.1852	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.471	8.107	0.1902	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.664	8.740	0.1952	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.862	9.388	0.2002	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.064	10.053	0.2052	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.272	10.735	0.2102	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.485	11.432	0.2152	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.702	12.147	0.2202	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.925	12.877	0.2252	5.44E-08	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.153	13.624	0.2302	5.33E-08	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.385	14.388	0.2352	5.22E-08	5.28E-08	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.623	15.168	0.2402	5.12E-08	5.17E-08	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.866	15.964	0.2452	5.01E-08	5.06E-08	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.114	16.777	0.2502	4.9E-08	4.95E-08	5E-08	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.366	17.606	0.2552	4.8E-08	4.85E-08	4.89E-08	4.97E-08	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.624	18.451	0.2602	4.69E-08	4.74E-08	4.78E-08	4.86E-08	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.887	19.313	0.2652	4.59E-08	4.63E-08	4.67E-08	4.75E-08	4.81E-08	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.154	20.191	0.2702	4.48E-08	4.53E-08	4.57E-08	4.64E-08	4.7E-08	4.75E-08	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.427	21.086	0.2752	4.38E-08	4.42E-08	4.46E-08	4.53E-08	4.59E-08	4.64E-08	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.705	21.997	0.2802	4.27E-08	4.32E-08	4.36E-08	4.42E-08	4.48E-08	4.53E-08	4.59E-08	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.987	22.925	0.2852	4.17E-08	4.21E-08	4.25E-08	4.32E-08	4.37E-08	4.42E-08	4.48E-08	4.53E-08	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.275	23.868	0.2902	4.07E-08	4.11E-08	4.15E-08	4.21E-08	4.26E-08	4.31E-08	4.37E-08	4.42E-08	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.568	24.829	0.2952	3.97E-08	4.01E-08	4.04E-08	4.11E-08	4.16E-08	4.2E-08	4.26E-08	4.31E-08	4.36E-08	4.37E-08	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.866	25.805	0.3002	3.86E-08	3.9E-08	3.94E-08	4E-08	4.05E-08	4.09E-08	4.15E-08	4.2E-08	4.25E-08	4.26E-08	4.32E-08	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.168	26.799	0.3052	3.76E-08	3.8E-08	3.84E-08	3.9E-08	3.95E-08	3.99E-08	4.04E-08	4.09E-08	4.14E-08	4.15E-08	4.21E-08	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.476	27.808	0.3102	3.67E-08	3.7E-08	3.74E-08	3.79E-08	3.84E-08	3.88E-08	3.94E-08	3.98E-08	4.03E-08	4.04E-08	4.1E-08	4.14E-08	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.789	28.834	0.3152	3.57E-08	3.6E-08	3.64E-08	3.69E-08	3.74E-08	3.78E-08	3.83E-08	3.87E-08	3.93E-08	3.93E-08	3.99E-08	4.03E-08	4.1E-08	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.106	29.876	0.3202	3.47E-08	3.51E-08	3.54E-08	3.59E-08	3.64E-08	3.68E-08	3.73E-08	3.77E-08	3.82E-08	3.82E-08	3.88E-08	3.92E-08	3.99E-08	4.04E-08	0	0	0	0	0



Coarse Tailings Oxygen Consur

DEPTH (m)	Depth (ft)	Cell Sizes (m)	Oxygen Consumption (mol/m3/s)																							
			TIME (YEAR)																							
			78	81	84	87	90	93	96	99	102	105	108	111	114	117	120	123	126	129	132	135				
32.806	107.630	0.6142	4.77E-09	4.81E-09	4.84E-09	4.9E-09	4.97E-09	5.03E-09	5.09E-09	5.15E-09	5.22E-09	5.19E-09	5.27E-09	5.36E-09	5.43E-09	5.51E-09	5.58E-09	5.66E-09	5.69E-09	5.79E-09	5.89E-09	5.98E-09				
33.423	109.657	0.6212	4.55E-09	4.59E-09	4.62E-09	4.68E-09	4.74E-09	4.8E-09	4.86E-09	4.92E-09	4.98E-09	4.96E-09	5.04E-09	5.12E-09	5.19E-09	5.26E-09	5.33E-09	5.4E-09	5.43E-09	5.52E-09	5.62E-09	5.71E-09				
34.048	111.706	0.6282	4.35E-09	4.39E-09	4.41E-09	4.47E-09	4.53E-09	4.59E-09	4.64E-09	4.7E-09	4.76E-09	4.73E-09	4.81E-09	4.89E-09	4.96E-09	5.02E-09	5.09E-09	5.16E-09	5.19E-09	5.28E-09	5.37E-09	5.45E-09				
34.680	113.779	0.6352	4.16E-09	4.2E-09	4.22E-09	4.27E-09	4.33E-09	4.38E-09	4.44E-09	4.49E-09	4.55E-09	4.52E-09	4.6E-09	4.67E-09	4.74E-09	4.8E-09	4.86E-09	4.93E-09	4.96E-09	5.04E-09	5.13E-09	5.21E-09				
35.319	115.874	0.6422	3.98E-09	4.01E-09	4.03E-09	4.08E-09	4.14E-09	4.19E-09	4.24E-09	4.3E-09	4.35E-09	4.32E-09	4.39E-09	4.46E-09	4.53E-09	4.59E-09	4.65E-09	4.71E-09	4.74E-09	4.82E-09	4.9E-09	4.98E-09				
35.964	117.993	0.6492	3.81E-09	3.84E-09	3.86E-09	3.91E-09	3.96E-09	4.01E-09	4.06E-09	4.11E-09	4.16E-09	4.14E-09	4.2E-09	4.27E-09	4.33E-09	4.39E-09	4.45E-09	4.51E-09	4.54E-09	4.61E-09	4.69E-09	4.77E-09				
36.617	120.134	0.6562	3.65E-09	3.68E-09	3.7E-09	3.74E-09	3.79E-09	3.84E-09	3.89E-09	3.93E-09	3.98E-09	3.96E-09	4.02E-09	4.09E-09	4.15E-09	4.2E-09	4.26E-09	4.32E-09	4.34E-09	4.41E-09	4.49E-09	4.56E-09				
37.283	122.320	0.6762	3.49E-09	3.52E-09	3.54E-09	3.58E-09	3.63E-09	3.68E-09	3.72E-09	3.77E-09	3.82E-09	3.79E-09	3.85E-09	3.92E-09	3.97E-09	4.03E-09	4.08E-09	4.14E-09	4.16E-09	4.23E-09	4.3E-09	4.37E-09				
37.969	124.571	0.6962	3.35E-09	3.38E-09	3.39E-09	3.43E-09	3.48E-09	3.53E-09	3.57E-09	3.61E-09	3.66E-09	3.64E-09	3.69E-09	3.75E-09	3.81E-09	3.86E-09	3.91E-09	3.96E-09	3.99E-09	4.05E-09	4.12E-09	4.19E-09				
38.676	126.888	0.7162	3.21E-09	3.24E-09	3.25E-09	3.29E-09	3.34E-09	3.38E-09	3.42E-09	3.46E-09	3.51E-09	3.49E-09	3.54E-09	3.6E-09	3.65E-09	3.7E-09	3.75E-09	3.8E-09	3.82E-09	3.88E-09	3.95E-09	4.01E-09				
39.402	129.271	0.7362	3.08E-09	3.11E-09	3.12E-09	3.16E-09	3.2E-09	3.24E-09	3.29E-09	3.33E-09	3.37E-09	3.35E-09	3.4E-09	3.45E-09	3.5E-09	3.55E-09	3.6E-09	3.65E-09	3.67E-09	3.72E-09	3.79E-09	3.85E-09				
40.148	131.719	0.7562	2.96E-09	2.99E-09	3E-09	3.04E-09	3.08E-09	3.12E-09	3.16E-09	3.2E-09	3.24E-09	3.22E-09	3.26E-09	3.32E-09	3.37E-09	3.41E-09	3.46E-09	3.51E-09	3.53E-09	3.58E-09	3.64E-09	3.7E-09				
40.914	134.233	0.7762	2.85E-09	2.88E-09	2.89E-09	2.93E-09	2.97E-09	3E-09	3.04E-09	3.08E-09	3.12E-09	3.1E-09	3.14E-09	3.19E-09	3.24E-09	3.29E-09	3.33E-09	3.38E-09	3.4E-09	3.45E-09	3.51E-09	3.57E-09				
41.700	136.812	0.7962	2.76E-09	2.78E-09	2.79E-09	2.82E-09	2.86E-09	2.9E-09	2.93E-09	2.97E-09	3.01E-09	2.99E-09	3.03E-09	3.08E-09	3.13E-09	3.17E-09	3.22E-09	3.26E-09	3.28E-09	3.33E-09	3.38E-09	3.44E-09				
42.507	139.457	0.8162	2.67E-09	2.69E-09	2.7E-09	2.73E-09	2.77E-09	2.81E-09	2.84E-09	2.87E-09	2.91E-09	2.89E-09	2.94E-09	2.98E-09	3.03E-09	3.07E-09	3.11E-09	3.15E-09	3.17E-09	3.22E-09	3.27E-09	3.33E-09				
43.333	142.168	0.8362	2.59E-09	2.61E-09	2.62E-09	2.65E-09	2.69E-09	2.72E-09	2.76E-09	2.79E-09	2.83E-09	2.81E-09	2.85E-09	2.9E-09	2.94E-09	2.98E-09	3.02E-09	3.06E-09	3.08E-09	3.12E-09	3.18E-09	3.23E-09				
44.179	144.944	0.8562	2.53E-09	2.55E-09	2.56E-09	2.59E-09	2.62E-09	2.65E-09	2.69E-09	2.72E-09	2.75E-09	2.74E-09	2.78E-09	2.82E-09	2.87E-09	2.91E-09	2.94E-09	2.98E-09	3E-09	3.04E-09	3.1E-09	3.15E-09				
45.045	147.786	0.8762	2.47E-09	2.49E-09	2.5E-09	2.53E-09	2.57E-09	2.6E-09	2.63E-09	2.66E-09	2.7E-09	2.68E-09	2.72E-09	2.76E-09	2.8E-09	2.84E-09	2.88E-09	2.92E-09	2.94E-09	2.98E-09	3.03E-09	3.08E-09				
45.931	150.693	0.8962	2.43E-09	2.45E-09	2.46E-09	2.49E-09	2.52E-09	2.56E-09	2.59E-09	2.62E-09	2.65E-09	2.64E-09	2.68E-09	2.72E-09	2.76E-09	2.8E-09	2.84E-09	2.87E-09	2.89E-09	2.93E-09	2.98E-09	3.03E-09				
46.838	153.666	0.9162	2.41E-09	2.43E-09	2.44E-09	2.47E-09	2.5E-09	2.53E-09	2.56E-09	2.59E-09	2.63E-09	2.61E-09	2.65E-09	2.69E-09	2.73E-09	2.77E-09	2.81E-09	2.84E-09	2.86E-09	2.9E-09	2.95E-09	3E-09				
47.616	156.221	0.64134	2.4E-09	2.42E-09	2.43E-09	2.46E-09	2.49E-09	2.52E-09	2.55E-09	2.58E-09	2.62E-09	2.6E-09	2.64E-09	2.68E-09	2.72E-09	2.76E-09	2.8E-09	2.83E-09	2.85E-09	2.89E-09	2.94E-09	2.99E-09				



Coarse Tailings Oxygen Consum

DEPTH (m)	Depth (ft)	Cell Sizes (m)	Oxygen Consumption (mol/m3/s)										
			Time (years)										
			138	141	144	147	150	153	156	159	162	165	
0.001	0.002	0.001	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.002	0.007	0.002	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.007	0.023	0.008	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.019	0.062	0.016	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.043	0.141	0.032	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.091	0.299	0.064	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.181	0.593	0.1152	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.298	0.979	0.1202	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.421	1.381	0.1252	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.549	1.800	0.1302	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.681	2.236	0.1352	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.819	2.687	0.1402	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.962	3.156	0.1452	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1.110	3.640	0.1502	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1.262	4.141	0.1552	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1.420	4.658	0.1602	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1.583	5.192	0.1652	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1.750	5.742	0.1702	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1.923	6.309	0.1752	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.101	6.892	0.1802	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.283	7.491	0.1852	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.471	8.107	0.1902	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.664	8.740	0.1952	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.862	9.388	0.2002	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.064	10.053	0.2052	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.272	10.735	0.2102	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.485	11.432	0.2152	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.702	12.147	0.2202	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.925	12.877	0.2252	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.153	13.624	0.2302	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.385	14.388	0.2352	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.623	15.168	0.2402	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.866	15.964	0.2452	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.114	16.777	0.2502	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.366	17.606	0.2552	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.624	18.451	0.2602	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.887	19.313	0.2652	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.154	20.191	0.2702	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.427	21.086	0.2752	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.705	21.997	0.2802	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.987	22.925	0.2852	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.275	23.868	0.2902	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.568	24.829	0.2952	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.866	25.805	0.3002	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.168	26.799	0.3052	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.476	27.808	0.3102	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.789	28.834	0.3152	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.106	29.876	0.3202	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Coarse Tailings Oxygen Consur

DEPTH (m)	Depth (ft)	Cell Sizes (m)	Oxygen Consumption (mol/m3/s)											
			Time (years)											
			138	141	144	147	150	153	156	159	162	165		
9.429	30.935	0.3252	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.757	32.010	0.3302	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.089	33.102	0.3352	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.427	34.210	0.3402	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.770	35.334	0.3452	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.118	36.475	0.3502	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.470	37.632	0.3552	3.63E-08	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.828	38.805	0.3602	3.52E-08	3.57E-08	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.191	39.995	0.3652	3.41E-08	3.46E-08	3.5E-08	3.48E-08	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.558	41.202	0.3702	3.3E-08	3.35E-08	3.39E-08	3.37E-08	3.45E-08	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.931	42.425	0.3752	3.2E-08	3.24E-08	3.29E-08	3.26E-08	3.34E-08	3.38E-08	3.42E-08	0	0	0	0	0
13.309	43.664	0.3802	3.09E-08	3.14E-08	3.18E-08	3.16E-08	3.23E-08	3.28E-08	3.31E-08	3.36E-08	0	0	0	0
13.691	44.919	0.3852	2.99E-08	3.04E-08	3.08E-08	3.05E-08	3.12E-08	3.17E-08	3.2E-08	3.25E-08	3.3E-08	0	0	0
14.079	46.191	0.3902	2.9E-08	2.94E-08	2.98E-08	2.95E-08	3.02E-08	3.06E-08	3.1E-08	3.15E-08	3.19E-08	3.24E-08	0	0
14.472	47.480	0.3952	2.8E-08	2.84E-08	2.88E-08	2.85E-08	2.92E-08	2.96E-08	2.99E-08	3.04E-08	3.09E-08	3.13E-08	0	0
14.870	48.784	0.4002	2.7E-08	2.74E-08	2.78E-08	2.76E-08	2.82E-08	2.86E-08	2.89E-08	2.94E-08	2.98E-08	3.02E-08	0	0
15.272	50.106	0.4052	2.61E-08	2.65E-08	2.68E-08	2.66E-08	2.72E-08	2.76E-08	2.79E-08	2.84E-08	2.88E-08	2.92E-08	0	0
15.680	51.443	0.4102	2.52E-08	2.56E-08	2.59E-08	2.57E-08	2.63E-08	2.67E-08	2.7E-08	2.74E-08	2.78E-08	2.82E-08	0	0
16.093	52.797	0.4152	2.43E-08	2.47E-08	2.5E-08	2.48E-08	2.54E-08	2.57E-08	2.6E-08	2.65E-08	2.68E-08	2.72E-08	0	0
16.510	54.168	0.4202	2.35E-08	2.38E-08	2.41E-08	2.39E-08	2.44E-08	2.48E-08	2.51E-08	2.55E-08	2.59E-08	2.62E-08	0	0
16.933	55.554	0.4252	2.26E-08	2.29E-08	2.32E-08	2.31E-08	2.36E-08	2.39E-08	2.42E-08	2.46E-08	2.5E-08	2.53E-08	0	0
17.361	56.958	0.4302	2.18E-08	2.21E-08	2.24E-08	2.22E-08	2.27E-08	2.3E-08	2.34E-08	2.37E-08	2.41E-08	2.44E-08	0	0
17.793	58.377	0.4352	2.1E-08	2.13E-08	2.16E-08	2.14E-08	2.19E-08	2.22E-08	2.25E-08	2.29E-08	2.32E-08	2.35E-08	0	0
18.231	59.813	0.4402	2.02E-08	2.05E-08	2.08E-08	2.06E-08	2.11E-08	2.14E-08	2.17E-08	2.2E-08	2.23E-08	2.26E-08	0	0
18.674	61.266	0.4452	1.95E-08	1.97E-08	2E-08	1.99E-08	2.03E-08	2.06E-08	2.09E-08	2.12E-08	2.15E-08	2.18E-08	0	0
19.122	62.735	0.4502	1.87E-08	1.9E-08	1.92E-08	1.91E-08	1.95E-08	1.98E-08	2.01E-08	2.04E-08	2.07E-08	2.09E-08	0	0
19.574	64.220	0.4552	1.8E-08	1.83E-08	1.85E-08	1.84E-08	1.88E-08	1.9E-08	1.93E-08	1.96E-08	1.99E-08	2.01E-08	0	0
20.032	65.721	0.4602	1.73E-08	1.76E-08	1.78E-08	1.77E-08	1.8E-08	1.83E-08	1.86E-08	1.89E-08	1.91E-08	1.94E-08	0	0
20.495	67.240	0.4652	1.67E-08	1.69E-08	1.71E-08	1.7E-08	1.73E-08	1.76E-08	1.79E-08	1.81E-08	1.84E-08	1.86E-08	0	0
20.962	68.774	0.4702	1.6E-08	1.62E-08	1.64E-08	1.63E-08	1.66E-08	1.69E-08	1.72E-08	1.74E-08	1.77E-08	1.79E-08	0	0
21.435	70.325	0.4752	1.54E-08	1.56E-08	1.58E-08	1.57E-08	1.6E-08	1.62E-08	1.65E-08	1.67E-08	1.7E-08	1.72E-08	0	0
21.913	71.892	0.4802	1.48E-08	1.5E-08	1.52E-08	1.5E-08	1.53E-08	1.56E-08	1.58E-08	1.61E-08	1.63E-08	1.65E-08	0	0
22.395	73.476	0.4852	1.42E-08	1.44E-08	1.45E-08	1.44E-08	1.47E-08	1.5E-08	1.52E-08	1.54E-08	1.56E-08	1.58E-08	0	0
22.883	75.076	0.4902	1.36E-08	1.38E-08	1.4E-08	1.38E-08	1.41E-08	1.44E-08	1.46E-08	1.48E-08	1.5E-08	1.52E-08	0	0
23.376	76.692	0.4952	1.3E-08	1.32E-08	1.34E-08	1.33E-08	1.35E-08	1.38E-08	1.4E-08	1.42E-08	1.44E-08	1.46E-08	0	0
23.875	78.328	0.5022	1.25E-08	1.27E-08	1.28E-08	1.27E-08	1.3E-08	1.32E-08	1.34E-08	1.36E-08	1.38E-08	1.4E-08	0	0
24.380	79.988	0.5092	1.2E-08	1.21E-08	1.23E-08	1.22E-08	1.24E-08	1.26E-08	1.28E-08	1.3E-08	1.32E-08	1.34E-08	0	0
24.893	81.670	0.5162	1.15E-08	1.16E-08	1.18E-08	1.17E-08	1.19E-08	1.21E-08	1.23E-08	1.25E-08	1.27E-08	1.28E-08	0	0
25.413	83.375	0.5232	1.1E-08	1.11E-08	1.13E-08	1.12E-08	1.14E-08	1.16E-08	1.18E-08	1.2E-08	1.21E-08	1.23E-08	0	0
25.939	85.103	0.5302	1.05E-08	1.07E-08	1.08E-08	1.07E-08	1.09E-08	1.11E-08	1.13E-08	1.14E-08	1.16E-08	1.17E-08	0	0
26.473	86.854	0.5372	1.01E-08	1.02E-08	1.03E-08	1.02E-08	1.04E-08	1.06E-08	1.08E-08	1.09E-08	1.11E-08	1.12E-08	0	0
27.014	88.628	0.5442	9.61E-09	9.75E-09	9.87E-09	9.79E-09	9.98E-09	1.02E-08	1.03E-08	1.05E-08	1.06E-08	1.07E-08	0	0
27.561	90.425	0.5512	9.19E-09	9.32E-09	9.44E-09	9.36E-09	9.53E-09	9.7E-09	9.86E-09	1E-08	1.01E-08	1.03E-08	0	0
28.116	92.244	0.5582	8.78E-09	8.9E-09	9.02E-09	8.94E-09	9.11E-09	9.27E-09	9.42E-09	9.56E-09	9.69E-09	9.81E-09	0	0
28.678	94.087	0.5652	8.39E-09	8.5E-09	8.62E-09	8.54E-09	8.7E-09	8.86E-09	9E-09	9.13E-09	9.26E-09	9.38E-09	0	0
29.247	95.953	0.5722	8.01E-09	8.12E-09	8.23E-09	8.16E-09	8.31E-09	8.46E-09	8.59E-09	8.72E-09	8.84E-09	8.95E-09	0	0
29.822	97.842	0.5792	7.65E-09	7.76E-09	7.86E-09	7.79E-09	7.93E-09	8.08E-09	8.21E-09	8.33E-09	8.44E-09	8.55E-09	0	0
30.405	99.754	0.5862	7.3E-09	7.41E-09	7.51E-09	7.44E-09	7.57E-09	7.71E-09	7.83E-09	7.95E-09	8.06E-09	8.16E-09	0	0
30.995	101.688	0.5932	6.97E-09	7.07E-09	7.17E-09	7.1E-09	7.23E-09	7.36E-09	7.48E-09	7.59E-09	7.69E-09	7.79E-09	0	0
31.591	103.646	0.6002	6.66E-09	6.75E-09	6.84E-09	6.78E-09	6.9E-09	7.03E-09	7.14E-09	7.25E-09	7.34E-09	7.44E-09	0	0
32.195	105.627	0.6072	6.35E-09	6.44E-09	6.53E-09	6.47E-09	6.58E-09	6.71E-09	6.81E-09	6.92E-09	7.01E-09	7.1E-09	0	0

Coarse Tailings Oxygen Consur

DEPTH (m)	Depth (ft)	Cell Sizes (m)	Oxygen Consumption (mol/m3/s)										
			Time (years)										
			138	141	144	147	150	153	156	159	162	165	
32.806	107.630	0.6142	6.07E-09	6.15E-09	6.24E-09	6.17E-09	6.28E-09	6.4E-09	6.51E-09	6.6E-09	6.69E-09	6.78E-09	
33.423	109.657	0.6212	5.79E-09	5.87E-09	5.95E-09	5.9E-09	6E-09	6.11E-09	6.21E-09	6.3E-09	6.39E-09	6.48E-09	
34.048	111.706	0.6282	5.53E-09	5.61E-09	5.69E-09	5.63E-09	5.73E-09	5.84E-09	5.93E-09	6.02E-09	6.1E-09	6.19E-09	
34.680	113.779	0.6352	5.29E-09	5.36E-09	5.44E-09	5.38E-09	5.47E-09	5.58E-09	5.67E-09	5.75E-09	5.83E-09	5.91E-09	
35.319	115.874	0.6422	5.05E-09	5.13E-09	5.2E-09	5.14E-09	5.23E-09	5.33E-09	5.42E-09	5.5E-09	5.58E-09	5.65E-09	
35.964	117.993	0.6492	4.84E-09	4.9E-09	4.97E-09	4.92E-09	5.01E-09	5.1E-09	5.18E-09	5.26E-09	5.33E-09	5.41E-09	
36.617	120.134	0.6562	4.63E-09	4.69E-09	4.76E-09	4.71E-09	4.79E-09	4.88E-09	4.96E-09	5.04E-09	5.11E-09	5.18E-09	
37.283	122.320	0.6762	4.43E-09	4.5E-09	4.56E-09	4.51E-09	4.59E-09	4.68E-09	4.75E-09	4.83E-09	4.89E-09	4.96E-09	
37.969	124.571	0.6962	4.25E-09	4.31E-09	4.37E-09	4.32E-09	4.4E-09	4.48E-09	4.55E-09	4.62E-09	4.69E-09	4.75E-09	
38.676	126.888	0.7162	4.07E-09	4.13E-09	4.19E-09	4.14E-09	4.21E-09	4.29E-09	4.37E-09	4.43E-09	4.5E-09	4.56E-09	
39.402	129.271	0.7362	3.91E-09	3.97E-09	4.02E-09	3.98E-09	4.04E-09	4.12E-09	4.19E-09	4.25E-09	4.31E-09	4.38E-09	
40.148	131.719	0.7562	3.76E-09	3.81E-09	3.87E-09	3.82E-09	3.89E-09	3.96E-09	4.03E-09	4.09E-09	4.15E-09	4.21E-09	
40.914	134.233	0.7762	3.62E-09	3.67E-09	3.72E-09	3.68E-09	3.74E-09	3.81E-09	3.88E-09	3.94E-09	3.99E-09	4.05E-09	
41.700	136.812	0.7962	3.49E-09	3.54E-09	3.59E-09	3.55E-09	3.61E-09	3.68E-09	3.74E-09	3.8E-09	3.85E-09	3.91E-09	
42.507	139.457	0.8162	3.38E-09	3.43E-09	3.48E-09	3.44E-09	3.49E-09	3.56E-09	3.62E-09	3.68E-09	3.73E-09	3.78E-09	
43.333	142.168	0.8362	3.28E-09	3.33E-09	3.38E-09	3.34E-09	3.39E-09	3.46E-09	3.51E-09	3.57E-09	3.62E-09	3.67E-09	
44.179	144.944	0.8562	3.2E-09	3.24E-09	3.29E-09	3.25E-09	3.31E-09	3.37E-09	3.43E-09	3.48E-09	3.53E-09	3.58E-09	
45.045	147.786	0.8762	3.13E-09	3.18E-09	3.22E-09	3.18E-09	3.24E-09	3.3E-09	3.35E-09	3.41E-09	3.46E-09	3.5E-09	
45.931	150.693	0.8962	3.08E-09	3.13E-09	3.17E-09	3.13E-09	3.18E-09	3.24E-09	3.3E-09	3.35E-09	3.4E-09	3.45E-09	
46.838	153.666	0.9162	3.05E-09	3.09E-09	3.14E-09	3.1E-09	3.15E-09	3.21E-09	3.26E-09	3.32E-09	3.36E-09	3.41E-09	
47.616	156.221	0.64134	3.04E-09	3.08E-09	3.12E-09	3.09E-09	3.14E-09	3.2E-09	3.25E-09	3.3E-09	3.35E-09	3.4E-09	

Integrated Coarse Tailings Sulphate generation Rates

Year	Coarse Tailings Beaches		Embankments	
	Cell 1E SO4	Cell 2E SO4	Cell 1E SO4	Cell 2E SO4
	mol/m2/year	mol/m2/year	mol/m2/year	mol/m2/year
0	0.000	1.319	0.000	0.000
1	0.000	1.319	0.000	1.319
2	0.000	1.319	0.000	0.639
3	0.000	1.323	0.000	1.493
4	0.000	1.341	0.000	2.500
5	0.000	1.395	0.000	3.640
6	0.000	1.530	0.000	3.688
7	0.000	1.849	0.000	3.710
8	0.000	2.639	0.000	3.722
9	1.319	4.225	1.319	3.730
10	1.583	7.819	0.639	3.734
11	2.757	11.062	1.493	3.737
12	6.069	11.832	2.500	3.739
13	9.152	12.113	3.640	3.741
14	9.871	12.108	3.688	3.741
15	10.217	11.850	3.710	3.742
16	10.411	11.262	3.722	3.743
17	10.529	10.360	3.730	3.743
18	9.915	8.956	3.734	3.743
19	8.993	6.817	3.737	3.743
20	7.575	6.833	3.739	3.743
21	5.425	6.845	3.741	3.744
22	5.433	6.804	3.741	3.744
24	5.438	6.871	3.742	3.744
27	5.442	6.950	3.743	3.744
30	5.445	7.052	3.743	3.744
33	5.447	7.189	3.743	3.744
36	5.449	7.134	3.743	3.744
39	5.450	7.711	3.743	3.744
42	5.451	8.108	3.744	3.744
45	5.451	8.828	3.744	3.744
48	5.846	9.872	3.744	3.744
51	6.564	11.392	3.744	3.744
54	7.607	11.393	3.744	3.744
57	9.127	11.393	3.744	3.744
60	9.128	11.394	3.744	3.744
63	9.128	11.394	3.744	3.746
66	9.128	11.394	3.744	3.749
69	9.129	11.394	3.744	3.418
72	9.129	11.395	3.744	2.813
75	9.129	11.395	3.744	2.151
78	9.129	11.397	3.744	1.281
81	9.129	11.401	3.744	0.821
84	9.129	11.408	3.744	0.337
87	9.129	11.421	3.746	0.000
90	9.130	11.443	3.749	0.000
93	9.133	11.478	3.418	0.000
96	9.142	11.190	2.813	0.000
99	9.161	10.640	2.151	0.000
102	8.854	10.044	1.281	0.000
105	8.283	9.246	0.821	0.000
108	7.664	8.865	0.337	0.000
111	6.840	8.467	0.000	0.000
114	6.431	8.222	0.000	0.000
117	6.005	8.318	0.000	0.000
120	5.732	8.223	0.000	0.000
123	5.801	8.124	0.000	0.000
126	5.679	7.634	0.000	0.000
129	5.554	7.348	0.000	0.000
132	5.035	6.892	0.000	0.000
135	4.718	6.972	0.000	0.000
138	4.229	6.721	0.000	0.000
141	4.272	6.473	0.000	0.000
144	3.987	6.397	0.000	0.000
147	3.704	6.320	0.000	0.000
150	3.590	6.404	0.000	0.000
153	3.474	6.494	0.000	0.000
156	3.518	6.377	0.000	0.000
159	3.566	6.261	0.000	0.000



Fine Tailings Oxygen Consumption Rates

DEPTH (m)	Depth (ft)	Cell Sizes (m)	Oxygen Consumption (mol/m3/s)																			
			TIME (YEAR)																			
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
19.171	62.895	0.8392	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18		
20.024	65.695	0.8672	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18		
20.905	68.586	0.8952	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18		
21.814	71.569	0.9232	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18		
22.751	74.643	0.9512	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18		
23.717	77.810	0.9792	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18		
24.710	81.069	1.0072	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18		
25.731	84.419	1.0352	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18		
26.780	87.861	1.0632	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18		
27.857	91.395	1.0912	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18		
28.963	95.021	1.1192	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18		
30.096	98.739	1.1472	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18		
31.257	102.549	1.1752	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18		
32.446	106.450	1.2032	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18		
33.663	110.444	1.2312	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18		
34.909	114.529	1.2592	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18		
36.182	118.706	1.2872	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18		
37.483	122.975	1.3152	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18		
38.812	127.336	1.3432	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18		
40.160	131.760	1.3532	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18		
41.519	136.216	1.3632	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18		
42.887	140.704	1.3732	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18		
44.265	145.226	1.3832	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18		
45.653	149.781	1.3932	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18		
47.051	154.368	1.4032	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18		
47.758	156.686	0.01	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18		









Fine Tailings Oxygen Consump

DEPTH (m)	Depth (ft)	Cell Sizes (m)	Oxygen Consumption (mol/m3/s)																			
			TIME (YEAR)																			
			78	81	84	87	90	93	96	99	102	105	108	111	114	117	120	123	126	129	132	135
19.171	62.895	0.8392	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18		
20.024	65.695	0.8672	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18		
20.905	68.586	0.8952	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18		
21.814	71.569	0.9232	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18		
22.751	74.643	0.9512	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18		
23.717	77.810	0.9792	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18		
24.710	81.069	1.0072	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18		
25.731	84.419	1.0352	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18		
26.780	87.861	1.0632	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18		
27.857	91.395	1.0912	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18		
28.963	95.021	1.1192	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18		
30.096	98.739	1.1472	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18		
31.257	102.549	1.1752	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18		
32.446	106.450	1.2032	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18		
33.663	110.444	1.2312	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18		
34.909	114.529	1.2592	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18		
36.182	118.706	1.2872	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18		
37.483	122.975	1.3152	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18		
38.812	127.336	1.3432	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18		
40.160	131.760	1.3532	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18		
41.519	136.216	1.3632	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18		
42.887	140.704	1.3732	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18		
44.265	145.226	1.3832	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18		
45.653	149.781	1.3932	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18		
47.051	154.368	1.4032	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18		
47.758	156.686	0.01	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18		



Fine Tailings Oxygen Consump

DEPTH (m)	Depth (ft)	Cell Sizes (m)	Oxygen Consumption (mol/m3/s)												
			Time (years)												
			138	141	144	147	150	153	156	159	162	165			
19.171	62.895	0.8392	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18
20.024	65.695	0.8672	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18
20.905	68.586	0.8952	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18
21.814	71.569	0.9232	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18
22.751	74.643	0.9512	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18
23.717	77.810	0.9792	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18
24.710	81.069	1.0072	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18
25.731	84.419	1.0352	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18
26.780	87.861	1.0632	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18
27.857	91.395	1.0912	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18
28.963	95.021	1.1192	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18
30.096	98.739	1.1472	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18
31.257	102.549	1.1752	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18
32.446	106.450	1.2032	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18
33.663	110.444	1.2312	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18
34.909	114.529	1.2592	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18
36.182	118.706	1.2872	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18
37.483	122.975	1.3152	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18
38.812	127.336	1.3432	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18
40.160	131.760	1.3532	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18
41.519	136.216	1.3632	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18
42.887	140.704	1.3732	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18
44.265	145.226	1.3832	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18
45.653	149.781	1.3932	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18
47.051	154.368	1.4032	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18
47.758	156.686	0.01	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18	1.65E-18

Integrated Fine Tailings Sulphate generation Rates

Year	Fine Tailings Beaches	
	Cell 1E SO4	Cell 2E SO4
	mol/m2/year	mol/m2/year
1	0.000	0.136
2	0.000	0.170
3	0.000	0.186
4	0.000	0.130
5	0.000	0.136
6	0.000	0.170
7	0.000	0.186
8	0.000	0.130
9	0.239	0.136
10	0.005	0.170
11	0.003	0.186
12	0.005	0.130
13	0.005	0.136
14	0.005	0.170
15	0.005	0.186
16	0.239	0.130
17	0.005	0.136
18	0.003	0.170
19	0.005	0.186
20	0.005	0.130
21	0.005	0.136
22	0.005	0.170
25	0.239	0.186
28	0.005	0.130
31	0.003	0.000
34	0.005	0.000
37	0.005	0.000
40	0.005	0.000
43	0.005	0.000
46	0.239	0.000
49	0.005	0.239
52	0.003	0.005
55	0.005	0.003
58	0.187	0.005
61	0.846	0.005
64	0.859	0.005
67	0.861	0.005
70	0.862	0.239
73	0.862	0.005
76	0.862	0.003
79	0.862	0.005
82	0.862	0.005
85	0.862	0.005
88	0.812	0.005
91	0.761	0.239
94	0.666	0.005
97	0.669	0.003
100	0.676	0.005
103	0.540	0.005
106	0.543	0.005
109	0.546	0.005
112	0.566	0.239
115	0.442	0.005
118	0.445	0.003
121	0.452	0.005
124	0.480	0.187
127	0.360	0.846
130	0.361	0.859
133	0.361	0.861
136	0.361	0.862
139	0.272	0.862
142	0.298	0.862
145	0.302	0.862
148	0.302	0.862
151	0.302	0.862
154	0.303	0.812
157	0.312	0.761
160	0.249	0.666

**Appendix D.3**  
**Tailings Source Pore Water Concentrations**









CELL 1E EMBANKMENT SOURCE CONCENTRATIONS

Year	SO4 mg/L	Sb mg/L	As mg/L	Cu mg/L	Ni mg/L	Zn mg/L	Co mg/L	Ca mg/L	Mg mg/L	Na mg/L	K mg/L	Ag mg/L	B mg/L	Be mg/L	Cd mg/L	Pb mg/L	Se mg/L	Tl mg/L
1																		
2																		
3																		
4																		
5																		
6																		
7																		
8																		
9	823	0.047	0.132	0.075	0.280	0.613	0.018	155	86	68	94	0.003	0.272	0.009	0.002	0.006	0.010	0.0030
10	502	0.030	0.083	0.042	0.150	0.344	0.010	130	55	60	51	0.002	0.251	0.005	0.002	0.005	0.006	0.0026
11	906	0.051	0.145	0.083	0.313	0.682	0.020	161	94	71	105	0.004	0.278	0.010	0.003	0.006	0.011	0.0031
12	1136	0.063	0.180	0.107	0.407	0.876	0.025	179	116	77	136	0.004	0.294	0.013	0.003	0.007	0.014	0.0034
13	1298	0.071	0.205	0.123	0.472	1.012	0.029	191	131	81	157	0.005	0.304	0.015	0.004	0.008	0.017	0.0036
14	1488	0.081	0.234	0.143	0.549	1.171	0.034	206	149	86	182	0.005	0.317	0.018	0.004	0.008	0.019	0.0039
15	1421	0.077	0.223	0.136	0.522	1.114	0.032	201	143	84	173	0.005	0.313	0.017	0.004	0.008	0.018	0.0038
16	1481	0.080	0.232	0.142	0.546	1.165	0.034	205	149	86	181	0.005	0.317	0.018	0.004	0.008	0.019	0.0039
17	1618	0.088	0.253	0.156	0.602	1.280	0.037	216	162	89	200	0.006	0.326	0.020	0.005	0.009	0.021	0.0041
18	1744	0.094	0.273	0.169	0.653	1.385	0.040	226	174	93	216	0.006	0.334	0.021	0.005	0.009	0.023	0.0042
19	1903	0.102	0.297	0.185	0.718	1.519	0.044	238	189	97	238	0.007	0.345	0.023	0.005	0.010	0.025	0.0044
20	1924	0.103	0.300	0.187	0.726	1.537	0.044	240	191	97	240	0.007	0.346	0.024	0.005	0.010	0.025	0.0045
21	1943	0.104	0.303	0.189	0.734	1.553	0.045	241	193	98	243	0.007	0.348	0.024	0.006	0.010	0.025	0.0045
22	1963	0.105	0.306	0.191	0.742	1.569	0.045	243	195	99	246	0.007	0.349	0.024	0.006	0.010	0.026	0.0045
24	1965	0.105	0.306	0.191	0.743	1.571	0.045	243	195	99	246	0.007	0.349	0.024	0.006	0.010	0.026	0.0045
27	1966	0.105	0.306	0.191	0.743	1.572	0.045	243	195	99	246	0.007	0.349	0.024	0.006	0.010	0.026	0.0045
30	1967	0.105	0.307	0.191	0.744	1.573	0.045	243	195	99	246	0.007	0.349	0.024	0.006	0.010	0.026	0.0045
33	1968	0.105	0.307	0.191	0.744	1.573	0.045	243	195	99	246	0.007	0.349	0.024	0.006	0.010	0.026	0.0045
36	1768	0.091	0.269	0.180	0.717	1.483	0.043	136	169	47	235	0.006	0.119	0.024	0.005	0.006	0.024	0.0024
39	1768	0.091	0.269	0.180	0.717	1.483	0.043	137	169	47	236	0.006	0.119	0.024	0.005	0.006	0.024	0.0024
42	1768	0.091	0.269	0.180	0.717	1.483	0.043	137	169	47	236	0.006	0.119	0.024	0.005	0.006	0.024	0.0024
45	1768	0.091	0.269	0.180	0.717	1.483	0.043	137	169	47	236	0.006	0.119	0.024	0.005	0.006	0.024	0.0024
48	1769	0.091	0.269	0.180	0.717	1.483	0.043	137	169	47	236	0.006	0.119	0.024	0.005	0.006	0.024	0.0024
51	1769	0.091	0.269	0.180	0.717	1.483	0.043	137	169	47	236	0.006	0.119	0.024	0.005	0.006	0.024	0.0024
54	1769	0.091	0.269	0.180	0.717	1.483	0.043	137	169	47	236	0.006	0.119	0.024	0.005	0.006	0.024	0.0024
57	1769	0.091	0.269	0.180	0.717	1.483	0.043	137	169	47	236	0.006	0.119	0.024	0.005	0.006	0.024	0.0024
60	1769	0.091	0.269	0.180	0.717	1.483	0.043	137	169	47	236	0.006	0.119	0.024	0.005	0.006	0.024	0.0024
63	1769	0.091	0.269	0.180	0.717	1.483	0.043	137	169	47	236	0.006	0.119	0.024	0.005	0.006	0.024	0.0024
66	1769	0.091	0.269	0.180	0.717	1.483	0.043	137	169	47	236	0.006	0.119	0.024	0.005	0.006	0.024	0.0024
69	1769	0.091	0.269	0.180	0.717	1.483	0.043	137	169	47	236	0.006	0.119	0.024	0.005	0.006	0.024	0.0024
72	1769	0.091	0.269	0.180	0.717	1.483	0.043	137	169	47	236	0.006	0.119	0.024	0.005	0.006	0.024	0.0024
75	1769	0.091	0.269	0.180	0.717	1.483	0.043	137	169	47	236	0.006	0.119	0.024	0.005	0.006	0.024	0.0024
78	1769	0.091	0.269	0.180	0.717	1.483	0.043	137	169	47	236	0.006	0.119	0.024	0.005	0.006	0.024	0.0024
81	1769	0.091	0.269	0.180	0.717	1.483	0.043	137	169	47	236	0.006	0.119	0.024	0.005	0.006	0.024	0.0024
84	1769	0.091	0.269	0.180	0.717	1.484	0.043	137	169	47	236	0.006	0.119	0.024	0.005	0.006	0.024	0.0024
87	1769	0.091	0.270	0.180	0.717	1.484	0.043	137	169	47	236	0.006	0.119	0.024	0.005	0.006	0.024	0.0024
90	1770	0.091	0.270	0.180	0.718	1.484	0.043	137	169	47	236	0.006	0.119	0.024	0.005	0.006	0.024	0.0024
93	1712	0.088	0.261	0.174	0.694	1.436	0.041	132	164	45	228	0.006	0.115	0.023	0.005	0.006	0.023	0.0023
96	1606	0.082	0.245	0.163	0.651	1.347	0.039	124	154	42	214	0.005	0.108	0.022	0.004	0.005	0.022	0.0022
99	1491	0.076	0.227	0.152	0.605	1.251	0.036	115	143	39	199	0.005	0.100	0.020	0.004	0.005	0.020	0.0020
102	1294	0.066	0.197	0.132	0.525	1.086	0.031	100	124	34	172	0.004	0.087	0.017	0.003	0.004	0.017	0.0017
105	1132	0.058	0.172	0.115	0.459	0.949	0.027	87	108	30	151	0.004	0.076	0.015	0.003	0.004	0.015	0.0015
108	957	0.049	0.146	0.097	0.388	0.803	0.023	74	92	25	128	0.003	0.064	0.013	0.003	0.003	0.013	0.0013
111	732	0.037	0.111	0.074	0.297	0.614	0.018	56	70	19	97	0.002	0.049	0.010	0.002	0.002	0.010	0.0010
114	580	0.030	0.088	0.059	0.235	0.487	0.014	45	55	15	77	0.002	0.039	0.008	0.002	0.002	0.008	0.0008
117	417	0.021	0.064	0.042	0.169	0.350	0.010	32	40	11	56	0.001	0.028	0.006	0.001	0.001	0.006	0.0006
120	239	0.012	0.036	0.024	0.097	0.200	0.006	18	23	6	32	0.001	0.016	0.003	0.001	0.001	0.003	0.0003
123	163	0.008	0.025	0.017	0.066	0.136	0.004	13	16	4	22	0.001	0.011	0.002	0.000	0.001	0.002	0.0002
126	82	0.004	0.012	0.008	0.033	0.068	0.002	6	8	2	11	0.000	0.005	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.0001
129	19	0.001	0.003	0.002	0.008	0.016	0.000	1	2	1	3	0.000	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0000
132	12	0.001	0.002	0.001	0.005	0.010	0.000	1	1	0	2	0.000	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0000
135	5	0.000	0.001	0.001	0.002	0.004	0.000	0	0	0	1	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0000
138	0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0	0	0	0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0000





**Appendix D.4**  
**Seepage Water Quality Results**

Cell 2E Seepage Concentrations in Collection Drains

Year	SO4 mg/L	Sb mg/L	As mg/L	Cu mg/L	Ni mg/L	Zn mg/L	Co mg/L	Ca mg/L	Mg mg/L	Na mg/L	K mg/L	Ag mg/L	B mg/L	Be mg/L	Cd mg/L	Pb mg/L	Se mg/L	Tl mg/L
1	183	0.0030	0.0021	0.0024	0.0022	0.0101	0.0013	69	81	97	15	0.0010	0.2330	0.0002	0.0002	0.0071	0.0020	0.0020
2	183	0.0030	0.0021	0.0024	0.0022	0.0101	0.0013	69	81	97	15	0.0010	0.2330	0.0002	0.0002	0.0071	0.0020	0.0020
3	183	0.0030	0.0021	0.0024	0.0022	0.0101	0.0013	69	81	97	15	0.0010	0.2330	0.0002	0.0002	0.0071	0.0020	0.0020
4	196	0.0046	0.0069	0.0043	0.0089	0.0266	0.0017	73	77	94	16	0.0011	0.2336	0.0004	0.0003	0.0069	0.0021	0.0020
5	205	0.0058	0.0104	0.0058	0.0139	0.0387	0.0020	76	75	91	17	0.0011	0.2340	0.0005	0.0003	0.0067	0.0022	0.0020
6	211	0.0065	0.0126	0.0067	0.0170	0.0463	0.0021	78	73	89	17	0.0011	0.2342	0.0006	0.0004	0.0066	0.0023	0.0021
7	215	0.0071	0.0142	0.0073	0.0192	0.0517	0.0023	79	72	88	18	0.0011	0.2344	0.0007	0.0004	0.0065	0.0023	0.0021
8	258	0.0165	0.0422	0.0148	0.0400	0.1171	0.0033	109	29	53	15	0.0013	0.2327	0.0010	0.0009	0.0041	0.0023	0.0022
9	260	0.0166	0.0427	0.0151	0.0411	0.1195	0.0034	109	30	53	15	0.0013	0.2329	0.0010	0.0009	0.0041	0.0023	0.0022
10	262	0.0168	0.0432	0.0155	0.0425	0.1222	0.0035	109	30	53	16	0.0013	0.2331	0.0010	0.0009	0.0041	0.0023	0.0022
11	267	0.0171	0.0440	0.0160	0.0444	0.1263	0.0036	110	30	53	17	0.0013	0.2335	0.0011	0.0009	0.0041	0.0024	0.0022
12	312	0.0196	0.0510	0.0197	0.0578	0.1565	0.0045	120	35	58	21	0.0015	0.2519	0.0015	0.0011	0.0045	0.0029	0.0024
13	295	0.0186	0.0482	0.0180	0.0513	0.1426	0.0041	117	33	56	19	0.0014	0.2475	0.0013	0.0010	0.0044	0.0027	0.0023
14	278	0.0176	0.0454	0.0164	0.0450	0.1291	0.0037	114	31	55	17	0.0013	0.2424	0.0011	0.0010	0.0043	0.0025	0.0023
15	269	0.0170	0.0439	0.0154	0.0415	0.1215	0.0034	112	30	54	16	0.0013	0.2396	0.0010	0.0009	0.0042	0.0023	0.0023
16	262	0.0167	0.0428	0.0148	0.0391	0.1163	0.0033	111	30	54	15	0.0013	0.2374	0.0009	0.0009	0.0042	0.0023	0.0022
17	260	0.0165	0.0424	0.0145	0.0379	0.1139	0.0032	111	29	54	15	0.0013	0.2370	0.0009	0.0009	0.0042	0.0022	0.0022
18	258	0.0164	0.0421	0.0143	0.0372	0.1124	0.0032	110	29	54	14	0.0013	0.2363	0.0009	0.0009	0.0041	0.0022	0.0022
19	257	0.0163	0.0419	0.0142	0.0368	0.1115	0.0032	110	29	54	14	0.0013	0.2360	0.0009	0.0009	0.0041	0.0022	0.0022
20	257	0.0163	0.0419	0.0142	0.0366	0.1111	0.0031	110	29	53	14	0.0012	0.2358	0.0009	0.0009	0.0041	0.0022	0.0022
21	257	0.0163	0.0419	0.0142	0.0366	0.1112	0.0031	110	29	53	14	0.0012	0.2357	0.0009	0.0009	0.0041	0.0022	0.0022
22	257	0.0163	0.0419	0.0142	0.0367	0.1113	0.0031	110	29	53	14	0.0012	0.2356	0.0009	0.0009	0.0041	0.0022	0.0022
23	257	0.0163	0.0419	0.0142	0.0368	0.1115	0.0032	110	29	53	14	0.0013	0.2355	0.0009	0.0009	0.0041	0.0022	0.0022
24	258	0.0164	0.0421	0.0143	0.0371	0.1122	0.0032	110	29	54	14	0.0013	0.2360	0.0009	0.0009	0.0041	0.0022	0.0022
25	256	0.0162	0.0417	0.0141	0.0361	0.1101	0.0031	110	29	53	14	0.0012	0.2358	0.0008	0.0009	0.0041	0.0022	0.0022
26	253	0.0161	0.0412	0.0138	0.0349	0.1076	0.0030	109	29	53	14	0.0012	0.2353	0.0008	0.0009	0.0041	0.0021	0.0022
27	251	0.0160	0.0409	0.0136	0.0341	0.1060	0.0030	109	28	53	13	0.0012	0.2350	0.0008	0.0009	0.0041	0.0021	0.0022
28	250	0.0159	0.0406	0.0134	0.0336	0.1047	0.0030	109	28	53	13	0.0012	0.2347	0.0008	0.0009	0.0041	0.0021	0.0022
29	249	0.0158	0.0404	0.0133	0.0331	0.1037	0.0029	109	28	53	13	0.0012	0.2345	0.0007	0.0009	0.0041	0.0021	0.0022
30	248	0.0158	0.0403	0.0132	0.0327	0.1029	0.0029	109	28	53	13	0.0012	0.2343	0.0007	0.0009	0.0041	0.0020	0.0022
31	247	0.0157	0.0401	0.0131	0.0324	0.1022	0.0029	109	28	53	13	0.0012	0.2341	0.0007	0.0009	0.0041	0.0020	0.0022
32	246	0.0157	0.0400	0.0130	0.0321	0.1016	0.0029	108	28	53	13	0.0012	0.2340	0.0007	0.0009	0.0041	0.0020	0.0022
33	246	0.0156	0.0398	0.0130	0.0318	0.1010	0.0029	108	28	53	12	0.0012	0.2338	0.0007	0.0009	0.0041	0.0020	0.0022
34	245	0.0156	0.0397	0.0129	0.0316	0.1005	0.0028	108	28	53	12	0.0012	0.2337	0.0007	0.0009	0.0041	0.0020	0.0022
35	245	0.0156	0.0396	0.0128	0.0314	0.1000	0.0028	108	28	53	12	0.0012	0.2335	0.0007	0.0009	0.0041	0.0020	0.0022
36	244	0.0155	0.0395	0.0128	0.0312	0.0996	0.0028	108	28	53	12	0.0012	0.2334	0.0007	0.0009	0.0041	0.0020	0.0022
37	244	0.0155	0.0394	0.0127	0.0311	0.0992	0.0028	108	27	53	12	0.0012	0.2332	0.0007	0.0008	0.0041	0.0020	0.0022
38	243	0.0155	0.0393	0.0127	0.0309	0.0989	0.0028	108	27	53	12	0.0012	0.2331	0.0007	0.0008	0.0041	0.0020	0.0022
39	243	0.0154	0.0393	0.0126	0.0308	0.0986	0.0028	108	27	53	12	0.0012	0.2330	0.0007	0.0008	0.0040	0.0020	0.0022
40	243	0.0154	0.0392	0.0126	0.0306	0.0983	0.0028	108	27	53	12	0.0012	0.2329	0.0007	0.0008	0.0040	0.0020	0.0022
41	242	0.0154	0.0391	0.0126	0.0305	0.0980	0.0028	108	27	53	12	0.0012	0.2328	0.0007	0.0008	0.0040	0.0020	0.0022
42	242	0.0154	0.0391	0.0125	0.0304	0.0978	0.0028	108	27	53	12	0.0012	0.2328	0.0007	0.0008	0.0040	0.0020	0.0022
43	242	0.0154	0.0391	0.0125	0.0303	0.0976	0.0028	108	27	53	12	0.0012	0.2327	0.0006	0.0008	0.0040	0.0019	0.0022
44	242	0.0154	0.0390	0.0125	0.0302	0.0974	0.0028	108	27	53	12	0.0012	0.2326	0.0006	0.0008	0.0040	0.0019	0.0022
45	241	0.0153	0.0390	0.0125	0.0301	0.0972	0.0027	108	27	53	12	0.0012	0.2326	0.0006	0.0008	0.0040	0.0019	0.0022
46	241	0.0153	0.0390	0.0125	0.0301	0.0972	0.0027	108	27	53	12	0.0012	0.2325	0.0006	0.0008	0.0040	0.0019	0.0022
47	242	0.0154	0.0390	0.0125	0.0302	0.0974	0.0028	108	27	53	12	0.0012	0.2325	0.0006	0.0008	0.0040	0.0019	0.0022
48	242	0.0154	0.0391	0.0126	0.0304	0.0978	0.0028	108	27	53	12	0.0012	0.2325	0.0007	0.0008	0.0040	0.0020	0.0022
49	243	0.0154	0.0393	0.0127	0.0308	0.0986	0.0028	108	27	53	12	0.0012	0.2326	0.0007	0.0008	0.0040	0.0020	0.0022
50	244	0.0155	0.0395	0.0128	0.0312	0.0995	0.0028	108	28	53	12	0.0012	0.2327	0.0007	0.0008	0.0040	0.0020	0.0022

Cell 2E Seepage Concentrations in Collection Drains (cont.)

Year	SO4 mg/L	Sb mg/L	As mg/L	Cu mg/L	Ni mg/L	Zn mg/L	Co mg/L	Ca mg/L	Mg mg/L	Na mg/L	K mg/L	Ag mg/L	B mg/L	Be mg/L	Cd mg/L	Pb mg/L	Se mg/L	Tl mg/L
51	245	0.0156	0.0397	0.0129	0.0317	0.1007	0.0028	108	28	53	12	0.0012	0.2328	0.0007	0.0009	0.0040	0.0020	0.0022
52	247	0.0157	0.0400	0.0131	0.0324	0.1020	0.0029	108	28	53	13	0.0012	0.2329	0.0007	0.0009	0.0041	0.0020	0.0022
53	249	0.0157	0.0403	0.0133	0.0331	0.1036	0.0029	108	28	53	13	0.0012	0.2330	0.0007	0.0009	0.0041	0.0020	0.0022
54	251	0.0159	0.0406	0.0135	0.0340	0.1053	0.0030	108	28	53	13	0.0012	0.2333	0.0008	0.0009	0.0041	0.0021	0.0022
55	253	0.0159	0.0409	0.0136	0.0345	0.1066	0.0030	109	28	53	13	0.0012	0.2334	0.0008	0.0009	0.0041	0.0021	0.0022
56	254	0.0160	0.0411	0.0138	0.0352	0.1080	0.0031	109	29	53	14	0.0012	0.2336	0.0008	0.0009	0.0041	0.0021	0.0022
57	256	0.0161	0.0414	0.0140	0.0359	0.1095	0.0031	109	29	53	14	0.0012	0.2338	0.0008	0.0009	0.0041	0.0021	0.0022
58	258	0.0162	0.0417	0.0142	0.0367	0.1111	0.0031	109	29	53	14	0.0012	0.2339	0.0009	0.0009	0.0041	0.0022	0.0022
59	260	0.0163	0.0420	0.0144	0.0376	0.1129	0.0032	109	29	53	14	0.0013	0.2341	0.0009	0.0009	0.0041	0.0022	0.0022
60	262	0.0164	0.0423	0.0146	0.0385	0.1147	0.0032	109	29	53	15	0.0013	0.2343	0.0009	0.0009	0.0041	0.0022	0.0022
61	265	0.0166	0.0426	0.0148	0.0394	0.1166	0.0033	110	29	53	15	0.0013	0.2344	0.0010	0.0009	0.0041	0.0023	0.0022
62	267	0.0167	0.0429	0.0151	0.0404	0.1185	0.0034	110	30	53	15	0.0013	0.2346	0.0010	0.0009	0.0041	0.0023	0.0022
63	269	0.0168	0.0432	0.0153	0.0413	0.1204	0.0034	110	30	53	16	0.0013	0.2347	0.0010	0.0009	0.0041	0.0023	0.0022
64	271	0.0169	0.0435	0.0155	0.0422	0.1222	0.0035	110	30	53	16	0.0013	0.2348	0.0010	0.0009	0.0041	0.0023	0.0022
65	273	0.0170	0.0438	0.0157	0.0430	0.1239	0.0035	110	30	53	16	0.0013	0.2349	0.0011	0.0009	0.0041	0.0024	0.0022
66	275	0.0171	0.0441	0.0159	0.0438	0.1254	0.0036	110	30	53	16	0.0013	0.2350	0.0011	0.0009	0.0042	0.0024	0.0022
67	276	0.0171	0.0443	0.0160	0.0444	0.1266	0.0036	110	31	53	17	0.0013	0.2350	0.0011	0.0009	0.0042	0.0024	0.0022
68	278	0.0172	0.0444	0.0161	0.0449	0.1276	0.0036	110	31	54	17	0.0013	0.2350	0.0011	0.0009	0.0042	0.0024	0.0022
69	278	0.0172	0.0445	0.0162	0.0452	0.1282	0.0036	111	31	54	17	0.0013	0.2350	0.0011	0.0009	0.0042	0.0024	0.0022
70	279	0.0172	0.0445	0.0162	0.0453	0.1284	0.0037	111	31	54	17	0.0013	0.2350	0.0011	0.0009	0.0042	0.0024	0.0022
71	278	0.0172	0.0445	0.0162	0.0453	0.1283	0.0036	110	31	54	17	0.0013	0.2350	0.0011	0.0009	0.0042	0.0024	0.0022
72	278	0.0172	0.0444	0.0162	0.0450	0.1277	0.0036	110	31	53	17	0.0013	0.2349	0.0011	0.0009	0.0042	0.0024	0.0022
73	277	0.0171	0.0442	0.0160	0.0446	0.1268	0.0036	110	31	53	17	0.0013	0.2348	0.0011	0.0009	0.0042	0.0024	0.0022
74	275	0.0171	0.0439	0.0159	0.0440	0.1255	0.0036	110	30	53	16	0.0013	0.2346	0.0011	0.0009	0.0041	0.0024	0.0022
75	273	0.0170	0.0436	0.0157	0.0432	0.1240	0.0035	110	30	53	16	0.0013	0.2345	0.0011	0.0009	0.0041	0.0024	0.0022
76	271	0.0168	0.0433	0.0155	0.0424	0.1222	0.0035	110	30	53	16	0.0013	0.2343	0.0010	0.0009	0.0041	0.0023	0.0022
77	269	0.0167	0.0429	0.0152	0.0414	0.1203	0.0034	110	30	53	16	0.0013	0.2341	0.0010	0.0009	0.0041	0.0023	0.0022
78	266	0.0166	0.0426	0.0150	0.0405	0.1182	0.0034	109	30	53	15	0.0013	0.2339	0.0010	0.0009	0.0041	0.0023	0.0022
79	264	0.0165	0.0422	0.0147	0.0394	0.1161	0.0033	109	29	53	15	0.0013	0.2336	0.0009	0.0009	0.0041	0.0022	0.0022
80	262	0.0163	0.0418	0.0145	0.0384	0.1140	0.0032	109	29	53	15	0.0013	0.2334	0.0009	0.0009	0.0041	0.0022	0.0022
81	259	0.0162	0.0414	0.0142	0.0375	0.1120	0.0032	109	29	53	14	0.0012	0.2332	0.0009	0.0009	0.0041	0.0022	0.0022
82	257	0.0161	0.0411	0.0140	0.0365	0.1101	0.0031	109	29	53	14	0.0012	0.2330	0.0008	0.0009	0.0041	0.0021	0.0022
83	255	0.0160	0.0407	0.0138	0.0357	0.1082	0.0031	108	28	53	14	0.0012	0.2328	0.0008	0.0009	0.0041	0.0021	0.0022
84	253	0.0159	0.0404	0.0136	0.0348	0.1065	0.0030	108	28	53	13	0.0012	0.2326	0.0008	0.0009	0.0041	0.0021	0.0022
85	251	0.0158	0.0401	0.0134	0.0341	0.1050	0.0030	108	28	53	13	0.0012	0.2325	0.0008	0.0009	0.0041	0.0021	0.0022
86	249	0.0157	0.0399	0.0132	0.0334	0.1035	0.0029	108	28	53	13	0.0012	0.2323	0.0007	0.0009	0.0040	0.0020	0.0022
87	248	0.0156	0.0396	0.0131	0.0328	0.1023	0.0029	108	28	53	13	0.0012	0.2322	0.0007	0.0009	0.0040	0.0020	0.0022
88	246	0.0155	0.0394	0.0129	0.0322	0.1011	0.0029	108	28	52	12	0.0012	0.2321	0.0007	0.0009	0.0040	0.0020	0.0022
89	245	0.0155	0.0392	0.0128	0.0317	0.1001	0.0028	108	27	52	12	0.0012	0.2320	0.0007	0.0008	0.0040	0.0020	0.0022
90	244	0.0154	0.0391	0.0127	0.0313	0.0992	0.0028	107	27	52	12	0.0012	0.2319	0.0007	0.0008	0.0040	0.0020	0.0022
91	243	0.0154	0.0389	0.0126	0.0309	0.0984	0.0028	107	27	52	12	0.0012	0.2318	0.0007	0.0008	0.0040	0.0020	0.0022
92	242	0.0153	0.0388	0.0125	0.0306	0.0977	0.0028	107	27	52	12	0.0012	0.2317	0.0006	0.0008	0.0040	0.0019	0.0022
93	242	0.0153	0.0387	0.0124	0.0303	0.0971	0.0027	107	27	52	12	0.0012	0.2316	0.0006	0.0008	0.0040	0.0019	0.0022
94	241	0.0153	0.0386	0.0124	0.0301	0.0966	0.0027	107	27	52	12	0.0012	0.2316	0.0006	0.0008	0.0040	0.0019	0.0022
95	240	0.0152	0.0385	0.0123	0.0298	0.0962	0.0027	107	27	52	12	0.0012	0.2315	0.0006	0.0008	0.0040	0.0019	0.0022
96	240	0.0152	0.0384	0.0123	0.0297	0.0958	0.0027	107	27	52	12	0.0012	0.2315	0.0006	0.0008	0.0040	0.0019	0.0022
97	240	0.0152	0.0384	0.0122	0.0295	0.0954	0.0027	107	27	52	12	0.0012	0.2315	0.0006	0.0008	0.0040	0.0019	0.0022
98	239	0.0152	0.0383	0.0122	0.0294	0.0952	0.0027	107	27	52	12	0.0012	0.2314	0.0006	0.0008	0.0040	0.0019	0.0022
99	239	0.0151	0.0383	0.0122	0.0292	0.0949	0.0027	107	27	52	12	0.0012	0.2314	0.0006	0.0008	0.0040	0.0019	0.0022
100	239	0.0151	0.0382	0.0121	0.0291	0.0947	0.0027	107	27	52	11	0.0012	0.2314	0.0006	0.0008	0.0040	0.0019	0.0022

Cell 2E Concentrations in Percolate to Groundwater

Year	SO4 mg/L	Sb mg/L	As mg/L	Cu mg/L	Ni mg/L	Zn mg/L	Co mg/L	Ca mg/L	Mg mg/L	Na mg/L	K mg/L	Ag mg/L	B mg/L	Be mg/L	Cd mg/L	Pb mg/L	Se mg/L	Tl mg/L
1	183	0.0030	0.0021	0.0024	0.0022	0.0101	0.0013	69	81	97	15	0.0010	0.2330	0.0002	0.0002	0.0071	0.0020	0.0020
2	183	0.0030	0.0021	0.0024	0.0022	0.0101	0.0013	69	81	97	15	0.0010	0.2330	0.0002	0.0002	0.0071	0.0020	0.0020
3	183	0.0030	0.0021	0.0024	0.0022	0.0101	0.0013	69	81	97	15	0.0010	0.2330	0.0002	0.0002	0.0071	0.0020	0.0020
4	186	0.0034	0.0033	0.0029	0.0039	0.0142	0.0014	70	80	96	15	0.0010	0.2331	0.0002	0.0002	0.0070	0.0020	0.0020
5	188	0.0036	0.0040	0.0031	0.0048	0.0165	0.0014	70	79	96	15	0.0010	0.2332	0.0003	0.0002	0.0070	0.0021	0.0020
6	188	0.0037	0.0042	0.0032	0.0051	0.0173	0.0015	71	79	96	15	0.0010	0.2332	0.0003	0.0002	0.0070	0.0021	0.0020
7	189	0.0037	0.0043	0.0033	0.0053	0.0177	0.0015	71	79	96	15	0.0010	0.2333	0.0003	0.0002	0.0070	0.0021	0.0020
8	238	0.0151	0.0382	0.0122	0.0293	0.0950	0.0027	107	27	52	12	0.0012	0.2309	0.0006	0.0008	0.0040	0.0019	0.0022
9	238	0.0151	0.0382	0.0122	0.0293	0.0949	0.0027	107	27	52	12	0.0012	0.2309	0.0006	0.0008	0.0040	0.0019	0.0022
10	238	0.0152	0.0383	0.0122	0.0295	0.0953	0.0027	107	27	52	12	0.0012	0.2310	0.0006	0.0008	0.0040	0.0019	0.0022
11	239	0.0152	0.0384	0.0123	0.0298	0.0959	0.0027	107	27	52	12	0.0012	0.2310	0.0006	0.0008	0.0040	0.0019	0.0022
12	246	0.0156	0.0394	0.0128	0.0318	0.1005	0.0028	108	28	53	12	0.0012	0.2338	0.0007	0.0009	0.0041	0.0020	0.0022
13	243	0.0154	0.0390	0.0126	0.0308	0.0983	0.0028	108	27	53	12	0.0012	0.2331	0.0007	0.0008	0.0040	0.0020	0.0022
14	241	0.0153	0.0386	0.0123	0.0298	0.0963	0.0027	108	27	52	12	0.0012	0.2323	0.0006	0.0008	0.0040	0.0019	0.0022
15	239	0.0152	0.0384	0.0122	0.0293	0.0951	0.0027	107	27	52	12	0.0012	0.2319	0.0006	0.0008	0.0040	0.0019	0.0022
16	238	0.0151	0.0382	0.0121	0.0289	0.0943	0.0027	107	27	52	11	0.0012	0.2316	0.0006	0.0008	0.0040	0.0019	0.0022
17	238	0.0151	0.0381	0.0120	0.0288	0.0940	0.0027	107	27	52	11	0.0012	0.2315	0.0006	0.0008	0.0040	0.0019	0.0022
18	237	0.0151	0.0381	0.0120	0.0286	0.0937	0.0027	107	27	52	11	0.0012	0.2314	0.0006	0.0008	0.0040	0.0019	0.0022
19	237	0.0151	0.0381	0.0120	0.0286	0.0936	0.0026	107	27	52	11	0.0012	0.2314	0.0006	0.0008	0.0040	0.0019	0.0022
20	237	0.0151	0.0380	0.0120	0.0285	0.0935	0.0026	107	27	52	11	0.0012	0.2313	0.0006	0.0008	0.0040	0.0019	0.0022
21	237	0.0151	0.0380	0.0120	0.0285	0.0935	0.0026	107	27	52	11	0.0012	0.2313	0.0006	0.0008	0.0040	0.0019	0.0022
22	237	0.0151	0.0380	0.0120	0.0285	0.0935	0.0026	107	27	52	11	0.0012	0.2313	0.0006	0.0008	0.0040	0.0019	0.0022
23	237	0.0151	0.0380	0.0120	0.0286	0.0935	0.0026	107	27	52	11	0.0012	0.2313	0.0006	0.0008	0.0040	0.0019	0.0022
24	237	0.0151	0.0381	0.0120	0.0286	0.0936	0.0026	107	27	52	11	0.0012	0.2314	0.0006	0.0008	0.0040	0.0019	0.0022
25	237	0.0151	0.0380	0.0120	0.0285	0.0933	0.0026	107	27	52	11	0.0012	0.2313	0.0006	0.0008	0.0040	0.0019	0.0022
26	237	0.0150	0.0379	0.0119	0.0283	0.0930	0.0026	107	27	52	11	0.0012	0.2313	0.0006	0.0008	0.0040	0.0019	0.0022
27	236	0.0150	0.0379	0.0119	0.0282	0.0927	0.0026	107	27	52	11	0.0012	0.2312	0.0006	0.0008	0.0040	0.0019	0.0022
28	236	0.0150	0.0379	0.0119	0.0281	0.0926	0.0026	107	27	52	11	0.0012	0.2312	0.0006	0.0008	0.0040	0.0019	0.0022
29	236	0.0150	0.0378	0.0118	0.0280	0.0924	0.0026	107	27	52	11	0.0012	0.2311	0.0006	0.0008	0.0040	0.0019	0.0022
30	236	0.0150	0.0378	0.0118	0.0280	0.0923	0.0026	107	27	52	11	0.0012	0.2311	0.0006	0.0008	0.0040	0.0019	0.0022
31	236	0.0150	0.0378	0.0118	0.0279	0.0922	0.0026	107	27	52	11	0.0012	0.2311	0.0006	0.0008	0.0040	0.0019	0.0022
32	236	0.0150	0.0378	0.0118	0.0279	0.0921	0.0026	107	27	52	11	0.0012	0.2311	0.0006	0.0008	0.0040	0.0019	0.0022
33	236	0.0150	0.0377	0.0118	0.0278	0.0920	0.0026	107	27	52	11	0.0012	0.2310	0.0006	0.0008	0.0040	0.0019	0.0022
34	236	0.0150	0.0377	0.0118	0.0278	0.0919	0.0026	107	26	52	11	0.0012	0.2310	0.0006	0.0008	0.0040	0.0019	0.0022
35	235	0.0150	0.0377	0.0118	0.0278	0.0919	0.0026	107	26	52	11	0.0012	0.2310	0.0006	0.0008	0.0040	0.0018	0.0022
36	235	0.0150	0.0377	0.0118	0.0278	0.0918	0.0026	107	26	52	11	0.0012	0.2310	0.0006	0.0008	0.0040	0.0018	0.0022
37	235	0.0149	0.0377	0.0118	0.0277	0.0918	0.0026	107	26	52	11	0.0012	0.2310	0.0006	0.0008	0.0040	0.0018	0.0022
38	235	0.0149	0.0377	0.0118	0.0277	0.0917	0.0026	107	26	52	11	0.0012	0.2309	0.0006	0.0008	0.0040	0.0018	0.0022
39	235	0.0149	0.0377	0.0118	0.0277	0.0917	0.0026	107	26	52	11	0.0012	0.2309	0.0006	0.0008	0.0040	0.0018	0.0022
40	235	0.0149	0.0377	0.0118	0.0277	0.0916	0.0026	107	26	52	11	0.0012	0.2309	0.0006	0.0008	0.0040	0.0018	0.0022
41	235	0.0149	0.0376	0.0118	0.0277	0.0916	0.0026	107	26	52	11	0.0012	0.2309	0.0006	0.0008	0.0040	0.0018	0.0022
42	235	0.0149	0.0376	0.0118	0.0276	0.0916	0.0026	107	26	52	11	0.0012	0.2309	0.0006	0.0008	0.0040	0.0018	0.0022
43	235	0.0149	0.0376	0.0118	0.0276	0.0915	0.0026	107	26	52	11	0.0012	0.2309	0.0006	0.0008	0.0040	0.0018	0.0022
44	235	0.0149	0.0376	0.0117	0.0276	0.0915	0.0026	107	26	52	11	0.0012	0.2309	0.0006	0.0008	0.0040	0.0018	0.0022
45	235	0.0149	0.0376	0.0117	0.0276	0.0915	0.0026	107	26	52	11	0.0012	0.2309	0.0006	0.0008	0.0040	0.0018	0.0022
46	235	0.0149	0.0376	0.0117	0.0276	0.0915	0.0026	107	26	52	11	0.0012	0.2309	0.0006	0.0008	0.0040	0.0018	0.0022
47	235	0.0149	0.0376	0.0117	0.0276	0.0915	0.0026	107	26	52	11	0.0012	0.2309	0.0006	0.0008	0.0040	0.0018	0.0022
48	235	0.0149	0.0376	0.0118	0.0276	0.0916	0.0026	107	26	52	11	0.0012	0.2309	0.0006	0.0008	0.0040	0.0018	0.0022
49	235	0.0149	0.0377	0.0118	0.0277	0.0917	0.0026	107	26	52	11	0.0012	0.2309	0.0006	0.0008	0.0040	0.0018	0.0022
50	235	0.0149	0.0377	0.0118	0.0277	0.0918	0.0026	107	26	52	11	0.0012	0.2309	0.0006	0.0008	0.0040	0.0018	0.0022



Cell 2E Concentrations in Percolate to Groundwater (cont.)

Year	SO4 mg/L	Sb mg/L	As mg/L	Cu mg/L	Ni mg/L	Zn mg/L	Co mg/L	Ca mg/L	Mg mg/L	Na mg/L	K mg/L	Ag mg/L	B mg/L	Be mg/L	Cd mg/L	Pb mg/L	Se mg/L	Tl mg/L
51	236	0.0150	0.0377	0.0118	0.0278	0.0920	0.0026	107	26	52	11	0.0012	0.2309	0.0006	0.0008	0.0040	0.0019	0.0022
52	236	0.0150	0.0378	0.0118	0.0279	0.0922	0.0026	107	27	52	11	0.0012	0.2309	0.0006	0.0008	0.0040	0.0019	0.0022
53	236	0.0150	0.0378	0.0119	0.0280	0.0924	0.0026	107	27	52	11	0.0012	0.2309	0.0006	0.0008	0.0040	0.0019	0.0022
54	236	0.0150	0.0379	0.0119	0.0281	0.0926	0.0026	107	27	52	11	0.0012	0.2310	0.0006	0.0008	0.0040	0.0019	0.0022
55	237	0.0150	0.0379	0.0119	0.0282	0.0928	0.0026	107	27	52	11	0.0012	0.2310	0.0006	0.0008	0.0040	0.0019	0.0022
56	237	0.0150	0.0379	0.0119	0.0283	0.0930	0.0026	107	27	52	11	0.0012	0.2310	0.0006	0.0008	0.0040	0.0019	0.0022
57	237	0.0150	0.0380	0.0120	0.0284	0.0932	0.0026	107	27	52	11	0.0012	0.2310	0.0006	0.0008	0.0040	0.0019	0.0022
58	237	0.0151	0.0380	0.0120	0.0285	0.0935	0.0026	107	27	52	11	0.0012	0.2311	0.0006	0.0008	0.0040	0.0019	0.0022
59	238	0.0151	0.0381	0.0120	0.0287	0.0937	0.0027	107	27	52	11	0.0012	0.2311	0.0006	0.0008	0.0040	0.0019	0.0022
60	238	0.0151	0.0381	0.0121	0.0288	0.0940	0.0027	107	27	52	11	0.0012	0.2311	0.0006	0.0008	0.0040	0.0019	0.0022
61	238	0.0151	0.0381	0.0121	0.0289	0.0943	0.0027	107	27	52	11	0.0012	0.2311	0.0006	0.0008	0.0040	0.0019	0.0022
62	239	0.0151	0.0382	0.0121	0.0291	0.0945	0.0027	107	27	52	11	0.0012	0.2311	0.0006	0.0008	0.0040	0.0019	0.0022
63	239	0.0151	0.0382	0.0122	0.0292	0.0948	0.0027	107	27	52	12	0.0012	0.2312	0.0006	0.0008	0.0040	0.0019	0.0022
64	239	0.0151	0.0383	0.0122	0.0293	0.0951	0.0027	107	27	52	12	0.0012	0.2312	0.0006	0.0008	0.0040	0.0019	0.0022
65	240	0.0152	0.0383	0.0122	0.0295	0.0953	0.0027	107	27	52	12	0.0012	0.2312	0.0006	0.0008	0.0040	0.0019	0.0022
66	240	0.0152	0.0384	0.0122	0.0296	0.0955	0.0027	107	27	52	12	0.0012	0.2312	0.0006	0.0008	0.0040	0.0019	0.0022
67	240	0.0152	0.0384	0.0123	0.0297	0.0957	0.0027	107	27	52	12	0.0012	0.2312	0.0006	0.0008	0.0040	0.0019	0.0022
68	240	0.0152	0.0384	0.0123	0.0297	0.0959	0.0027	107	27	52	12	0.0012	0.2312	0.0006	0.0008	0.0040	0.0019	0.0022
69	240	0.0152	0.0384	0.0123	0.0298	0.0959	0.0027	107	27	52	12	0.0012	0.2312	0.0006	0.0008	0.0040	0.0019	0.0022
70	240	0.0152	0.0384	0.0123	0.0298	0.0960	0.0027	107	27	52	12	0.0012	0.2312	0.0006	0.0008	0.0040	0.0019	0.0022
71	240	0.0152	0.0384	0.0123	0.0298	0.0960	0.0027	107	27	52	12	0.0012	0.2312	0.0006	0.0008	0.0040	0.0019	0.0022
72	240	0.0152	0.0384	0.0123	0.0297	0.0959	0.0027	107	27	52	12	0.0012	0.2312	0.0006	0.0008	0.0040	0.0019	0.0022
73	240	0.0152	0.0384	0.0123	0.0297	0.0957	0.0027	107	27	52	12	0.0012	0.2312	0.0006	0.0008	0.0040	0.0019	0.0022
74	240	0.0152	0.0383	0.0122	0.0296	0.0956	0.0027	107	27	52	12	0.0012	0.2312	0.0006	0.0008	0.0040	0.0019	0.0022
75	240	0.0152	0.0383	0.0122	0.0295	0.0953	0.0027	107	27	52	12	0.0012	0.2311	0.0006	0.0008	0.0040	0.0019	0.0022
76	239	0.0151	0.0382	0.0122	0.0294	0.0951	0.0027	107	27	52	12	0.0012	0.2311	0.0006	0.0008	0.0040	0.0019	0.0022
77	239	0.0151	0.0382	0.0121	0.0292	0.0948	0.0027	107	27	52	11	0.0012	0.2311	0.0006	0.0008	0.0040	0.0019	0.0022
78	239	0.0151	0.0381	0.0121	0.0291	0.0945	0.0027	107	27	52	11	0.0012	0.2310	0.0006	0.0008	0.0040	0.0019	0.0022
79	238	0.0151	0.0381	0.0121	0.0289	0.0942	0.0027	107	27	52	11	0.0012	0.2310	0.0006	0.0008	0.0040	0.0019	0.0022
80	238	0.0151	0.0380	0.0120	0.0288	0.0939	0.0027	107	27	52	11	0.0012	0.2310	0.0006	0.0008	0.0040	0.0019	0.0022
81	238	0.0151	0.0380	0.0120	0.0287	0.0936	0.0026	107	27	52	11	0.0012	0.2310	0.0006	0.0008	0.0040	0.0019	0.0022
82	237	0.0150	0.0379	0.0120	0.0285	0.0933	0.0026	107	27	52	11	0.0012	0.2309	0.0006	0.0008	0.0040	0.0019	0.0022
83	237	0.0150	0.0379	0.0119	0.0284	0.0931	0.0026	107	27	52	11	0.0012	0.2309	0.0006	0.0008	0.0040	0.0019	0.0022
84	237	0.0150	0.0378	0.0119	0.0283	0.0928	0.0026	107	27	52	11	0.0012	0.2309	0.0006	0.0008	0.0040	0.0019	0.0022
85	236	0.0150	0.0378	0.0119	0.0282	0.0926	0.0026	107	27	52	11	0.0012	0.2308	0.0006	0.0008	0.0040	0.0019	0.0022
86	236	0.0150	0.0377	0.0119	0.0281	0.0924	0.0026	107	27	52	11	0.0012	0.2308	0.0006	0.0008	0.0040	0.0019	0.0022
87	236	0.0150	0.0377	0.0118	0.0280	0.0922	0.0026	107	26	52	11	0.0012	0.2308	0.0006	0.0008	0.0040	0.0019	0.0022
88	236	0.0150	0.0377	0.0118	0.0279	0.0920	0.0026	107	26	52	11	0.0012	0.2308	0.0006	0.0008	0.0040	0.0019	0.0022
89	236	0.0149	0.0377	0.0118	0.0278	0.0919	0.0026	107	26	52	11	0.0012	0.2308	0.0006	0.0008	0.0040	0.0018	0.0022
90	235	0.0149	0.0376	0.0118	0.0278	0.0918	0.0026	107	26	52	11	0.0012	0.2308	0.0006	0.0008	0.0040	0.0018	0.0022
91	235	0.0149	0.0376	0.0118	0.0277	0.0916	0.0026	107	26	52	11	0.0012	0.2307	0.0006	0.0008	0.0040	0.0018	0.0022
92	235	0.0149	0.0376	0.0117	0.0277	0.0916	0.0026	107	26	52	11	0.0012	0.2307	0.0006	0.0008	0.0040	0.0018	0.0022
93	235	0.0149	0.0376	0.0117	0.0276	0.0915	0.0026	107	26	52	11	0.0012	0.2307	0.0006	0.0008	0.0040	0.0018	0.0022
94	235	0.0149	0.0376	0.0117	0.0276	0.0914	0.0026	107	26	52	11	0.0012	0.2307	0.0005	0.0008	0.0040	0.0018	0.0022
95	235	0.0149	0.0376	0.0117	0.0276	0.0913	0.0026	107	26	52	11	0.0012	0.2307	0.0005	0.0008	0.0040	0.0018	0.0022
96	235	0.0149	0.0375	0.0117	0.0275	0.0913	0.0026	107	26	52	11	0.0012	0.2307	0.0005	0.0008	0.0040	0.0018	0.0022
97	235	0.0149	0.0375	0.0117	0.0275	0.0912	0.0026	107	26	52	11	0.0012	0.2307	0.0005	0.0008	0.0040	0.0018	0.0022
98	235	0.0149	0.0375	0.0117	0.0275	0.0912	0.0026	107	26	52	11	0.0012	0.2307	0.0005	0.0008	0.0040	0.0018	0.0022
99	235	0.0149	0.0375	0.0117	0.0275	0.0911	0.0026	107	26	52	11	0.0012	0.2307	0.0005	0.0008	0.0040	0.0018	0.0022
100	235	0.0149	0.0375	0.0117	0.0275	0.0911	0.0026	107	26	52	11	0.0012	0.2307	0.0005	0.0008	0.0040	0.0018	0.0022

Cell 1E Underdrain Seepage Collection Concentrations

Year	SO4 mg/L	Sb mg/L	As mg/L	Cu mg/L	Ni mg/L	Zn mg/L	Co mg/L	Ca mg/L	Mg mg/L	Na mg/L	K mg/L	Ag mg/L	B mg/L	Be mg/L	Cd mg/L	Pb mg/L	Se mg/L	Tl mg/L
1																		
2																		
3																		
4																		
5																		
6																		
7																		
8																		
9	183	0.0030	0.0021	0.0024	0.0022	0.0101	0.0013	69	81	97	15	0.0010	0.2330	0.0002	0.0002	0.0071	0.0020	0.0020
10	183	0.0030	0.0021	0.0024	0.0022	0.0101	0.0013	69	81	97	15	0.0010	0.2330	0.0002	0.0002	0.0071	0.0020	0.0020
11	183	0.0030	0.0021	0.0024	0.0022	0.0101	0.0013	69	81	97	15	0.0010	0.2330	0.0002	0.0002	0.0071	0.0020	0.0020
12	183	0.0030	0.0021	0.0024	0.0022	0.0101	0.0013	69	81	97	15	0.0010	0.2330	0.0002	0.0002	0.0071	0.0020	0.0020
13	234	0.0149	0.0374	0.0116	0.0272	0.0905	0.0026	106	26	52	11	0.0012	0.2306	0.0005	0.0008	0.0040	0.0018	0.0022
14	234	0.0149	0.0374	0.0116	0.0272	0.0905	0.0026	106	26	52	11	0.0012	0.2306	0.0005	0.0008	0.0040	0.0018	0.0022
15	234	0.0149	0.0374	0.0116	0.0272	0.0905	0.0026	106	26	52	11	0.0012	0.2306	0.0005	0.0008	0.0040	0.0018	0.0022
16	238	0.0151	0.0380	0.0121	0.0289	0.0941	0.0027	107	27	52	11	0.0012	0.2309	0.0006	0.0008	0.0040	0.0019	0.0021
17	269	0.0169	0.0436	0.0157	0.0436	0.1244	0.0035	110	30	53	16	0.0013	0.2333	0.0011	0.0009	0.0041	0.0024	0.0018
18	302	0.0188	0.0491	0.0194	0.0584	0.1550	0.0044	112	34	54	21	0.0014	0.2357	0.0016	0.0010	0.0042	0.0029	0.0016
19	359	0.0218	0.0580	0.0254	0.0821	0.2041	0.0058	117	39	56	29	0.0016	0.2397	0.0024	0.0012	0.0044	0.0036	0.0015
20	479	0.0280	0.0765	0.0377	0.1312	0.3057	0.0088	126	51	59	45	0.0020	0.2478	0.0040	0.0015	0.0049	0.0053	0.0014
21	646	0.0367	0.1023	0.0549	0.1998	0.4476	0.0129	139	67	63	68	0.0026	0.2592	0.0063	0.0020	0.0054	0.0075	0.0013
22	785	0.0438	0.1234	0.0691	0.2562	0.5642	0.0162	150	80	67	86	0.0031	0.2685	0.0081	0.0023	0.0059	0.0094	0.0013
23	893	0.0493	0.1399	0.0801	0.3000	0.6548	0.0188	158	91	70	100	0.0034	0.2758	0.0096	0.0026	0.0063	0.0109	0.0013
24	976	0.0536	0.1525	0.0885	0.3336	0.7244	0.0208	165	99	72	111	0.0037	0.2814	0.0107	0.0028	0.0065	0.0120	0.0013
25	1026	0.0561	0.1601	0.0936	0.3538	0.7661	0.0220	169	103	73	118	0.0039	0.2847	0.0114	0.0030	0.0067	0.0127	0.0013
26	1031	0.0564	0.1609	0.0941	0.3559	0.7704	0.0222	169	104	73	119	0.0039	0.2851	0.0114	0.0030	0.0067	0.0127	0.0013
27	1007	0.0552	0.1573	0.0915	0.3453	0.7490	0.0216	168	102	73	115	0.0038	0.2864	0.0111	0.0029	0.0067	0.0124	0.0013
28	975	0.0539	0.1526	0.0868	0.3244	0.7097	0.0204	176	99	78	109	0.0037	0.3097	0.0103	0.0029	0.0070	0.0118	0.0016
29	887	0.0496	0.1393	0.0768	0.2828	0.6266	0.0180	177	91	80	95	0.0035	0.3221	0.0089	0.0026	0.0069	0.0105	0.0018
30	677	0.0385	0.1067	0.0557	0.1995	0.4527	0.0130	156	70	72	68	0.0027	0.2966	0.0062	0.0021	0.0060	0.0077	0.0019
31	512	0.0298	0.0810	0.0391	0.1346	0.3168	0.0091	139	54	65	46	0.0022	0.2749	0.0041	0.0016	0.0053	0.0055	0.0020
32	403	0.0240	0.0638	0.0280	0.0908	0.2254	0.0064	128	43	61	32	0.0018	0.2622	0.0026	0.0013	0.0049	0.0040	0.0021
33	320	0.0195	0.0509	0.0199	0.0593	0.1588	0.0045	118	35	57	21	0.0015	0.2476	0.0016	0.0011	0.0044	0.0029	0.0021
34	262	0.0164	0.0418	0.0144	0.0380	0.1134	0.0032	110	29	53	14	0.0013	0.2349	0.0009	0.0009	0.0041	0.0022	0.0021
35	250	0.0157	0.0399	0.0132	0.0335	0.1038	0.0029	108	28	53	13	0.0012	0.2325	0.0007	0.0009	0.0041	0.0020	0.0021
36	247	0.0155	0.0394	0.0129	0.0323	0.1012	0.0029	108	28	52	12	0.0012	0.2320	0.0007	0.0009	0.0040	0.0020	0.0021
37	245	0.0154	0.0391	0.0127	0.0314	0.0994	0.0028	107	27	52	12	0.0012	0.2318	0.0007	0.0008	0.0040	0.0020	0.0021
38	243	0.0153	0.0388	0.0126	0.0308	0.0982	0.0028	107	27	52	12	0.0012	0.2316	0.0007	0.0008	0.0040	0.0019	0.0021
39	242	0.0153	0.0386	0.0124	0.0304	0.0972	0.0028	107	27	52	12	0.0012	0.2314	0.0006	0.0008	0.0040	0.0019	0.0021
40	241	0.0152	0.0385	0.0123	0.0300	0.0965	0.0027	107	27	52	12	0.0012	0.2313	0.0006	0.0008	0.0040	0.0019	0.0021
41	240	0.0152	0.0384	0.0123	0.0297	0.0959	0.0027	107	27	52	12	0.0012	0.2312	0.0006	0.0008	0.0040	0.0019	0.0021
42	240	0.0152	0.0383	0.0122	0.0295	0.0954	0.0027	107	27	52	12	0.0012	0.2312	0.0006	0.0008	0.0040	0.0019	0.0021
43	239	0.0151	0.0382	0.0122	0.0293	0.0950	0.0027	107	27	52	12	0.0012	0.2311	0.0006	0.0008	0.0040	0.0019	0.0021
44	239	0.0151	0.0382	0.0121	0.0291	0.0946	0.0027	107	27	52	11	0.0012	0.2311	0.0006	0.0008	0.0040	0.0019	0.0021
45	238	0.0151	0.0381	0.0121	0.0290	0.0943	0.0027	107	27	52	11	0.0012	0.2310	0.0006	0.0008	0.0040	0.0019	0.0021
46	238	0.0151	0.0380	0.0120	0.0289	0.0940	0.0027	107	27	52	11	0.0012	0.2310	0.0006	0.0008	0.0040	0.0019	0.0021
47	238	0.0151	0.0380	0.0120	0.0288	0.0938	0.0027	107	27	52	11	0.0012	0.2310	0.0006	0.0008	0.0040	0.0019	0.0021
48	238	0.0150	0.0380	0.0120	0.0287	0.0936	0.0026	107	27	52	11	0.0012	0.2309	0.0006	0.0008	0.0040	0.0019	0.0021
49	237	0.0150	0.0379	0.0120	0.0286	0.0934	0.0026	107	27	52	11	0.0012	0.2309	0.0006	0.0008	0.0040	0.0019	0.0021
50	237	0.0150	0.0379	0.0120	0.0285	0.0932	0.0026	107	27	52	11	0.0012	0.2309	0.0006	0.0008	0.0040	0.0019	0.0021



Cell 1E Percolate Concentrations at Barrier Wall

Year	SO4 mg/L	Sb mg/L	As mg/L	Cu mg/L	Ni mg/L	Zn mg/L	Co mg/L	Ca mg/L	Mg mg/L	Na mg/L	K mg/L	Ag mg/L	B mg/L	Be mg/L	Cd mg/L	Pb mg/L	Se mg/L	Tl mg/L
1	183	0.0030	0.0021	0.0024	0.0022	0.0101	0.0013	69	81	97	15	0.0010	0.2330	0.0002	0.0002	0.0071	0.0020	0.0020
2	183	0.0030	0.0021	0.0024	0.0022	0.0101	0.0013	69	81	97	15	0.0010	0.2330	0.0002	0.0002	0.0071	0.0020	0.0020
3	183	0.0030	0.0021	0.0024	0.0022	0.0101	0.0013	69	81	97	15	0.0010	0.2330	0.0002	0.0002	0.0071	0.0020	0.0020
4	183	0.0030	0.0021	0.0024	0.0022	0.0101	0.0013	69	81	97	15	0.0010	0.2330	0.0002	0.0002	0.0071	0.0020	0.0020
5	183	0.0030	0.0021	0.0024	0.0022	0.0101	0.0013	69	81	97	15	0.0010	0.2330	0.0002	0.0002	0.0071	0.0020	0.0020
6	183	0.0030	0.0021	0.0024	0.0022	0.0101	0.0013	69	81	97	15	0.0010	0.2330	0.0002	0.0002	0.0071	0.0020	0.0020
7	183	0.0030	0.0021	0.0024	0.0022	0.0101	0.0013	69	81	97	15	0.0010	0.2330	0.0002	0.0002	0.0071	0.0020	0.0020
8	183	0.0030	0.0021	0.0024	0.0022	0.0101	0.0013	69	81	97	15	0.0010	0.2330	0.0002	0.0002	0.0071	0.0020	0.0020
9	183	0.0030	0.0021	0.0024	0.0022	0.0101	0.0013	69	81	97	15	0.0010	0.2330	0.0002	0.0002	0.0071	0.0020	0.0020
10	183	0.0030	0.0021	0.0024	0.0022	0.0101	0.0013	69	81	97	15	0.0010	0.2330	0.0002	0.0002	0.0071	0.0020	0.0020
11	183	0.0030	0.0021	0.0024	0.0022	0.0101	0.0013	69	81	97	15	0.0010	0.2330	0.0002	0.0002	0.0071	0.0020	0.0020
12	183	0.0030	0.0021	0.0024	0.0022	0.0101	0.0013	69	81	97	15	0.0010	0.2330	0.0002	0.0002	0.0071	0.0020	0.0020
13	234	0.0149	0.0374	0.0116	0.0272	0.0905	0.0026	106	26	52	11	0.0012	0.2306	0.0005	0.0008	0.0040	0.0018	0.0022
14	234	0.0149	0.0374	0.0116	0.0272	0.0905	0.0026	106	26	52	11	0.0012	0.2306	0.0005	0.0008	0.0040	0.0018	0.0022
15	234	0.0149	0.0374	0.0116	0.0272	0.0905	0.0026	106	26	52	11	0.0012	0.2306	0.0005	0.0008	0.0040	0.0018	0.0022
16	235	0.0149	0.0376	0.0117	0.0275	0.0913	0.0026	107	26	52	11	0.0012	0.2309	0.0005	0.0008	0.0040	0.0018	0.0021
17	244	0.0154	0.0390	0.0126	0.0307	0.0981	0.0028	108	27	53	12	0.0012	0.2338	0.0006	0.0008	0.0041	0.0020	0.0021
18	252	0.0159	0.0405	0.0134	0.0339	0.1052	0.0030	110	28	53	13	0.0012	0.2362	0.0008	0.0009	0.0041	0.0021	0.0021
19	265	0.0167	0.0426	0.0147	0.0391	0.1160	0.0033	111	30	54	15	0.0013	0.2383	0.0009	0.0009	0.0042	0.0022	0.0021
20	292	0.0180	0.0466	0.0174	0.0497	0.1381	0.0039	114	32	55	18	0.0014	0.2409	0.0013	0.0010	0.0043	0.0026	0.0021
21	328	0.0199	0.0522	0.0211	0.0641	0.1681	0.0048	117	36	56	23	0.0015	0.2441	0.0017	0.0011	0.0044	0.0031	0.0020
22	357	0.0214	0.0566	0.0240	0.0759	0.1925	0.0055	119	38	57	27	0.0016	0.2462	0.0021	0.0012	0.0045	0.0035	0.0020
23	380	0.0226	0.0601	0.0263	0.0851	0.2115	0.0060	121	41	57	30	0.0017	0.2477	0.0024	0.0012	0.0046	0.0038	0.0020
24	397	0.0234	0.0627	0.0281	0.0921	0.2260	0.0065	122	42	58	32	0.0017	0.2489	0.0027	0.0013	0.0047	0.0040	0.0020
25	407	0.0240	0.0643	0.0291	0.0963	0.2347	0.0067	123	43	58	34	0.0018	0.2497	0.0028	0.0013	0.0047	0.0041	0.0020
26	408	0.0240	0.0645	0.0293	0.0968	0.2357	0.0067	123	43	58	34	0.0018	0.2498	0.0028	0.0013	0.0047	0.0042	0.0020
27	403	0.0238	0.0637	0.0287	0.0945	0.2311	0.0066	123	43	58	33	0.0017	0.2498	0.0028	0.0013	0.0047	0.0041	0.0020
28	394	0.0234	0.0623	0.0276	0.0899	0.2220	0.0063	124	42	59	32	0.0017	0.2524	0.0026	0.0013	0.0047	0.0040	0.0021
29	374	0.0223	0.0592	0.0254	0.0810	0.2039	0.0058	123	40	59	29	0.0017	0.2531	0.0023	0.0012	0.0047	0.0037	0.0021
30	329	0.0199	0.0522	0.0209	0.0634	0.1670	0.0048	118	36	57	23	0.0015	0.2465	0.0017	0.0011	0.0045	0.0031	0.0021
31	293	0.0180	0.0467	0.0174	0.0498	0.1382	0.0039	114	32	55	18	0.0014	0.2410	0.0013	0.0010	0.0043	0.0026	0.0021
32	270	0.0168	0.0430	0.0151	0.0405	0.1188	0.0034	111	30	54	15	0.0013	0.2375	0.0010	0.0009	0.0042	0.0023	0.0021
33	252	0.0158	0.0402	0.0134	0.0339	0.1049	0.0030	109	28	53	13	0.0012	0.2343	0.0008	0.0009	0.0041	0.0021	0.0021
34	240	0.0152	0.0383	0.0122	0.0295	0.0953	0.0027	107	27	52	12	0.0012	0.2316	0.0006	0.0008	0.0040	0.0019	0.0021
35	237	0.0150	0.0379	0.0120	0.0285	0.0933	0.0026	107	27	52	11	0.0012	0.2311	0.0006	0.0008	0.0040	0.0019	0.0021
36	237	0.0150	0.0378	0.0119	0.0282	0.0928	0.0026	107	27	52	11	0.0012	0.2310	0.0006	0.0008	0.0040	0.0019	0.0021
37	236	0.0150	0.0378	0.0119	0.0281	0.0924	0.0026	107	27	52	11	0.0012	0.2309	0.0006	0.0008	0.0040	0.0019	0.0021
38	236	0.0150	0.0377	0.0118	0.0279	0.0921	0.0026	107	26	52	11	0.0012	0.2309	0.0006	0.0008	0.0040	0.0019	0.0021
39	236	0.0149	0.0377	0.0118	0.0278	0.0919	0.0026	107	26	52	11	0.0012	0.2308	0.0006	0.0008	0.0040	0.0018	0.0021
40	236	0.0149	0.0376	0.0118	0.0278	0.0918	0.0026	107	26	52	11	0.0012	0.2308	0.0006	0.0008	0.0040	0.0018	0.0021
41	235	0.0149	0.0376	0.0118	0.0277	0.0917	0.0026	107	26	52	11	0.0012	0.2308	0.0006	0.0008	0.0040	0.0018	0.0021
42	235	0.0149	0.0376	0.0117	0.0277	0.0915	0.0026	107	26	52	11	0.0012	0.2307	0.0006	0.0008	0.0040	0.0018	0.0021
43	235	0.0149	0.0376	0.0117	0.0276	0.0915	0.0026	107	26	52	11	0.0012	0.2307	0.0006	0.0008	0.0040	0.0018	0.0021
44	235	0.0149	0.0376	0.0117	0.0276	0.0914	0.0026	107	26	52	11	0.0012	0.2307	0.0005	0.0008	0.0040	0.0018	0.0021
45	235	0.0149	0.0375	0.0117	0.0276	0.0913	0.0026	107	26	52	11	0.0012	0.2307	0.0005	0.0008	0.0040	0.0018	0.0022
46	235	0.0149	0.0375	0.0117	0.0275	0.0913	0.0026	107	26	52	11	0.0012	0.2307	0.0005	0.0008	0.0040	0.0018	0.0022
47	235	0.0149	0.0375	0.0117	0.0275	0.0912	0.0026	107	26	52	11	0.0012	0.2307	0.0005	0.0008	0.0040	0.0018	0.0022
48	235	0.0149	0.0375	0.0117	0.0275	0.0912	0.0026	107	26	52	11	0.0012	0.2307	0.0005	0.0008	0.0040	0.0018	0.0022
49	235	0.0149	0.0375	0.0117	0.0275	0.0911	0.0026	107	26	52	11	0.0012	0.2307	0.0005	0.0008	0.0040	0.0018	0.0022
50	235	0.0149	0.0375	0.0117	0.0274	0.0911	0.0026	107	26	52	11	0.0012	0.2307	0.0005	0.0008	0.0040	0.0018	0.0022



**Appendix D.5**  
**Process Water Pond Concentrations**

















SRK Consulting  
Project NorthMet  
Number 1UP005.001  
Date 7/17/2007 16:37  
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Operational Tailings Pond Chemistry Predictions

Year	Month	Days/Month	Active Cell	Manganese	Mercury	Nickel	Potassium	Selenium	Silver	Sodium	Thallium	Zinc	Acidity	Hardness
Fixed Standards				0.05	#N/A	f(H)	#N/A	0.005	0.001	#N/A	0.00028	f(H)		
1	Jan-01	31	1E	0.005312893	3.33254E-07	0.000149	0.208027046	3.6E-05	1.5E-05	0.514499	2.69E-05	0.000635	0.017988	9.489987
	Feb-01	28		0.010129039	6.87263E-07	0.000457	1.105801681	0.000147	2.83E-05	4.515716	5E-05	0.001433	0.055274	21.24701
	Mar-01	31		0.032325032	1.35223E-06	0.000957	1.760765101	0.000242	6.05E-05	7.232725	7.17E-05	0.002239	0.066308	34.87454
	Apr-01	30		0.051615228	2.01698E-06	0.001467	2.158948058	0.000306	8.95E-05	8.676682	9.35E-05	0.002898	0.066308	45.35466
	May-01	31		0.07575041	2.69887E-06	0.001873	2.405889654	0.000356	0.000123	9.358559	0.000114	0.00357	0.066308	57.91099
	Jun-01	30		0.110768359	3.54919E-06	0.002441	2.629374155	0.000409	0.000168	9.95379	0.000129	0.004183	0.066308	70.02501
	Jul-01	31		0.145210528	4.35202E-06	0.003002	2.831233047	0.00046	0.000212	10.45024	0.000145	0.004786	0.066308	80.96066
	Aug-01	31		0.188959027	5.23035E-06	0.00351	2.949363189	0.000503	0.000263	10.61927	0.000152	0.005317	0.066308	94.15932
	Sep-01	30		0.20581146	5.68931E-06	0.003766	3.040426058	0.000528	0.000286	10.70919	0.000165	0.005733	0.066308	102.0895
	Oct-01	31		0.215965985	6.32498E-06	0.004294	3.208357028	0.000558	0.000304	11.08603	0.000183	0.006153	0.066308	108.9589
	Nov-01	30		0.221977193	6.87319E-06	0.004767	3.328725658	0.00058	0.000315	11.30809	0.000198	0.006454	0.066308	113.8911
	Dec-01	31		0.227871837	7.26247E-06	0.005043	3.458409223	0.000604	0.000329	11.54982	0.000217	0.006877	0.066308	120.2259
2	Jan-02	31	1E	0.238408057	7.82417E-06	0.005524	3.591480829	0.000633	0.000347	11.83423	0.000233	0.007328	0.066308	126.9024
	Feb-02	28		0.256155472	8.31579E-06	0.005914	3.691710718	0.000662	0.000371	12.02127	0.000245	0.00772	0.066308	132.4819
	Mar-02	31		0.273375035	8.80923E-06	0.006323	3.798177861	0.000691	0.000395	12.23551	0.000257	0.008132	0.066308	138.4121
	Apr-02	30		0.31145812	9.2626E-06	0.006435	3.805987899	0.000715	0.000436	12.15158	0.000252	0.008465	0.066308	148.8178
	May-02	31		0.324527411	9.61377E-06	0.006688	3.880680184	0.000737	0.000455	12.27413	0.000263	0.008812	0.066308	154.3213
	Jun-02	30		0.335793995	1.00919E-05	0.007042	4.002646872	0.000762	0.000472	12.5437	0.000276	0.009215	0.066308	161.1991
	Jul-02	31		0.352823078	1.04197E-05	0.007187	4.012161884	0.000773	0.000491	12.48786	0.000275	0.009396	0.066308	167.3733
	Aug-02	31		0.364122356	1.07719E-05	0.007434	4.081191452	0.000791	0.000506	12.61464	0.000283	0.009677	0.066308	172.674
	Sep-02	30		0.366149276	1.11606E-05	0.007755	4.209173244	0.000812	0.000515	12.90321	0.0003	0.010063	0.066308	178.1511
	Oct-02	31		0.368077008	1.16532E-05	0.00819	4.358894352	0.000836	0.000523	13.26432	0.000318	0.010457	0.066308	184.066
	Nov-02	30		0.373053221	1.20325E-05	0.008531	4.456591279	0.000854	0.000533	13.4798	0.00033	0.010736	0.066308	187.9267
	Dec-02	31		0.378367284	1.23226E-05	0.00878	4.545691407	0.000873	0.000544	13.67128	0.000342	0.011044	0.066308	191.9383
3	Jan-03	31	1E	0.384572947	1.26131E-05	0.009058	4.619019253	0.000892	0.000555	13.83975	0.000353	0.011375	0.066308	195.8399
	Feb-03	28		0.390572765	1.27975E-05	0.009233	4.646847983	0.000903	0.000565	13.87187	0.000359	0.011561	0.066308	197.5759
	Mar-03	31		0.394536425	1.29082E-05	0.009375	4.650045263	0.00091	0.000571	13.8416	0.000362	0.011689	0.066308	198.3619
	Apr-03	30		0.420450189	1.28186E-05	0.009007	4.525162778	0.000904	0.000593	13.48221	0.000341	0.011624	0.066308	203.3887
	May-03	31		0.420397187	1.30156E-05	0.009189	4.607327344	0.00092	0.000598	13.66985	0.000355	0.011965	0.066308	207.2642
	Jun-03	30		0.424584096	1.32972E-05	0.009394	4.684891403	0.000935	0.000606	13.8521	0.000365	0.012259	0.066308	212.196
	Jul-03	31		0.427396457	1.35335E-05	0.009568	4.746274122	0.000946	0.000613	13.99263	0.000373	0.012506	0.066308	216.5293
	Aug-03	31		0.43021369	1.3874E-05	0.009868	4.859032617	0.000967	0.000621	14.27732	0.000387	0.012875	0.066308	221.5863
	Sep-03	30		0.431431864	1.41424E-05	0.010097	4.95669466	0.000984	0.000628	14.51387	0.000401	0.013217	0.066308	226.0175
	Oct-03	31		0.434597277	1.42966E-05	0.010257	4.980966694	0.000991	0.000633	14.56035	0.000405	0.013326	0.066308	227.3242
	Nov-03	30		0.440667454	1.45337E-05	0.010482	5.048705328	0.001008	0.000643	14.72896	0.000414	0.013562	0.066308	229.9434
	Dec-03	31		0.4430163	1.47317E-05	0.010662	5.127130409	0.001024	0.00065	14.92169	0.000426	0.013863	0.066308	233.4702
4	Jan-04	31	1E	0.445017064	1.48693E-05	0.010827	5.165954771	0.001035	0.000656	15.02572	0.000433	0.014101	0.066308	235.6092
	Feb-04	28		0.449258339	1.50006E-05	0.010959	5.202273279	0.001046	0.000664	15.11138	0.000439	0.014319	0.066308	237.4785
	Mar-04	31		0.45280218	1.5119E-05	0.011101	5.239777255	0.001058	0.000671	15.20798	0.000446	0.014554	0.066308	239.5245
	Apr-04	30		0.463729426	1.51655E-05	0.011052	5.241357145	0.001066	0.000683	15.21528	0.000444	0.014722	0.066308	243.1007
	May-04	31		0.469307267	1.54577E-05	0.011295	5.378816704	0.001095	0.000697	15.58468	0.000463	0.015289	0.066308	249.9406
	Jun-04	30		0.475064912	1.55491E-05	0.01135	5.398260571	0.001103	0.000704	15.63119	0.000465	0.015455	0.066308	252.4125
	Jul-04	31		0.485778658	1.56976E-05	0.011465	5.446426678	0.001119	0.000718	15.76896	0.00047	0.015723	0.066308	255.7645
	Aug-04	31		0.495730434	1.55492E-05	0.011278	5.353786934	0.00111	0.000725	15.52425	0.000456	0.015555	0.066308	254.782
	Sep-04	30		0.494645716	1.5367E-05	0.011133	5.287446624	0.001102	0.000722	15.3258	0.000451	0.015469	0.066308	252.8317
	Oct-04	31		0.493517841	1.55242E-05	0.011322	5.347482134	0.001113	0.000725	15.47541	0.000461	0.015717	0.066308	255.0065
	Nov-04	30		0.493265448	1.57497E-05	0.011556	5.428779146	0.001127	0.000729	15.6819	0.000472	0.016012	0.066308	258.1189
	Dec-04	31		0.490065843	1.58226E-05	0.011655	5.475837274	0.001135	0.000729	15.79342	0.000482	0.016248	0.066308	260.1223



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Operational Tailings Pond Chemistry Predictions

Year	Month	Days/Month	Active Cell	Manganese	Mercury	Nickel	Potassium	Selenium	Silver	Sodium	Thallium	Zinc	Acidity	Hardness
Fixed Standards				0.05	#N/A	f(H)	#N/A	0.005	0.001	#N/A	0.00028	f(H)		
5	Jan-05	31	1E	0.489167906	1.59264E-05	0.011965	5.59321688	0.00116	0.00074	17.13285	0.000504	0.01914	0.066308	262.291
	Feb-05	28		0.488078021	1.59486E-05	0.012149	5.654759903	0.001175	0.000747	18.05687	0.000517	0.021243	0.066308	262.4206
	Mar-05	31		0.488508704	1.60132E-05	0.012377	5.741100657	0.001195	0.000756	19.04606	0.000534	0.023414	0.066308	264.0402
	Apr-05	30		0.49001714	1.56127E-05	0.012017	5.602282551	0.001174	0.000753	19.11334	0.000518	0.024153	0.066308	260.4083
	May-05	31		0.490790695	1.57933E-05	0.012317	5.746694881	0.001204	0.000766	20.19717	0.000542	0.026377	0.066308	264.8334
	Jun-05	30		0.491372335	1.55605E-05	0.012089	5.658770378	0.001189	0.000763	20.27123	0.000531	0.026932	0.066308	263.257
	Jul-05	31		0.491516812	1.55435E-05	0.012122	5.713636514	0.001201	0.000769	20.94989	0.000542	0.028501	0.066308	266.1152
	Aug-05	31		0.489655316	1.57528E-05	0.012422	5.846131448	0.001225	0.000777	21.86413	0.000563	0.030334	0.066308	270.4923
	Sep-05	30		0.486179665	1.59226E-05	0.012693	5.947329438	0.001242	0.000781	22.59279	0.000579	0.031815	0.066308	273.1074
	Oct-05	31		0.483026412	1.58685E-05	0.012736	5.9358274	0.00124	0.000779	22.82669	0.00058	0.032465	0.066308	271.748
	Nov-05	30		0.482818277	1.60554E-05	0.013017	6.045040725	0.001261	0.000787	23.56792	0.000597	0.03394	0.066308	274.6109
	Dec-05	31		0.476821185	1.61113E-05	0.013189	6.130519606	0.001275	0.000789	24.27225	0.000614	0.035457	0.066308	276.7497
6	Jan-06	31	1E	0.473814466	1.6177E-05	0.013365	6.185761129	0.001285	0.000791	24.77721	0.000625	0.036542	0.066308	277.5205
	Feb-06	28		0.473645036	1.626E-05	0.013516	6.243972862	0.001297	0.000795	25.25228	0.000635	0.037561	0.066308	278.6147
	Mar-06	31		0.472776802	1.63025E-05	0.013657	6.293367888	0.001308	0.000799	25.72051	0.000645	0.038586	0.066308	279.4222
	Apr-06	30		0.477981258	1.61171E-05	0.013417	6.227919137	0.001299	0.000802	25.64715	0.000635	0.038689	0.066308	279.1341
	May-06	31		0.476233437	1.59765E-05	0.013345	6.191111546	0.001294	0.0008	25.70637	0.000633	0.039021	0.066308	277.3334
	Jun-06	30		0.475477953	1.59714E-05	0.013382	6.22266647	0.001301	0.000802	26.06686	0.000639	0.039864	0.066308	278.5488
	Jul-06	31		0.475115876	1.58074E-05	0.013207	6.186805259	0.001295	0.000801	26.12895	0.000636	0.040216	0.066308	278.6934
	Aug-06	31		0.476749283	1.57621E-05	0.013175	6.174361539	0.001294	0.000803	26.22823	0.000634	0.040532	0.066308	278.7817
	Sep-06	30		0.474580293	1.57944E-05	0.013279	6.202845465	0.001299	0.000803	26.51052	0.00064	0.041165	0.066308	278.8814
	Oct-06	31		0.471480357	1.57177E-05	0.013257	6.165475279	0.00129	0.000799	26.4578	0.000636	0.041185	0.066308	276.9523
	Nov-06	30		0.466799733	1.58212E-05	0.013465	6.234168568	0.001301	0.000799	26.92843	0.000648	0.042147	0.066308	277.9322
	Dec-06	31		0.459220398	1.58762E-05	0.013624	6.315354615	0.001313	0.000798	27.52231	0.000664	0.043406	0.066308	279.9573
7	Jan-07	31	1E	0.454499338	1.5968E-05	0.013811	6.379101896	0.001323	0.000798	27.97197	0.000676	0.044327	0.066308	281.1937
	Feb-07	28		0.452151285	1.60291E-05	0.013931	6.421380806	0.00133	0.000799	28.2839	0.000683	0.044997	0.066308	281.6701
	Mar-07	31		0.451410341	1.61188E-05	0.014096	6.490153916	0.001343	0.000804	28.75666	0.000695	0.045959	0.066308	283.4986
	Apr-07	30		0.463793036	1.58106E-05	0.01356	6.328011988	0.001319	0.000806	28.02315	0.000666	0.04472	0.066308	282.5841
	May-07	31		0.46111967	1.58767E-05	0.013712	6.432155449	0.001339	0.000812	28.73975	0.000685	0.046212	0.066308	285.9007
	Jun-07	30		0.459889275	1.60029E-05	0.013888	6.523094841	0.001355	0.000817	29.30783	0.000699	0.047347	0.066308	289.0043
	Jul-07	31		0.463085135	1.60388E-05	0.013942	6.558100447	0.001364	0.000823	29.58124	0.000704	0.047922	0.066308	290.5842
	Aug-07	31		0.471056134	1.57982E-05	0.013613	6.410868767	0.001341	0.000821	28.87013	0.00068	0.046653	0.066308	286.8936
	Sep-07	30		0.469208823	1.58296E-05	0.013719	6.479163037	0.001355	0.000825	29.35981	0.000693	0.047694	0.066308	288.5364
	Oct-07	31		0.46676449	1.58356E-05	0.013797	6.483677419	0.001355	0.000824	29.44893	0.000695	0.047908	0.066308	287.6314
	Nov-07	30		0.463098935	1.58139E-05	0.013874	6.477678909	0.001353	0.00082	29.48674	0.000696	0.048042	0.066308	285.4364
	Dec-07	31		0.457675281	1.57893E-05	0.01394	6.520457308	0.00136	0.000819	29.85159	0.000707	0.04886	0.066308	286.0105
8	Jan-08	31	1E	0.456209666	1.59097E-05	0.014135	6.599844551	0.001375	0.000823	30.33882	0.000719	0.04981	0.066308	288.1579
	Feb-08	28		0.455254794	1.59664E-05	0.014246	6.633378723	0.001381	0.000825	30.54857	0.000725	0.050312	0.066308	288.3912
	Mar-08	31		0.456149796	1.60438E-05	0.014402	6.692774056	0.001394	0.000831	30.91818	0.000735	0.051152	0.066308	289.9867
	Apr-08	30		0.469936438	1.5745E-05	0.013858	6.515736913	0.001367	0.000832	29.98683	0.000703	0.04956	0.066308	288.7038
	May-08	31		0.468827054	1.58094E-05	0.014028	6.588587328	0.001382	0.000838	30.45087	0.000717	0.050646	0.066308	290.4695
	Jun-08	30		0.469853341	1.5626E-05	0.0138	6.486050127	0.001363	0.000832	29.92764	0.000702	0.049879	0.066308	288.0604
	Jul-08	31		0.468648914	1.57507E-05	0.014007	6.624421779	0.001391	0.000842	30.77818	0.000726	0.051696	0.066308	293.1461
	Aug-08	31		0.471839162	1.59034E-05	0.014199	6.697689487	0.001406	0.00085	31.1518	0.000736	0.052548	0.066308	296.1846
	Sep-08	30		0.474876031	1.60601E-05	0.014441	6.786851943	0.001426	0.00086	31.62863	0.000749	0.053612	0.066308	298.5995
	Oct-08	31		0.476975626	1.60904E-05	0.014561	6.796762293	0.00143	0.000863	31.67917	0.000751	0.053895	0.066308	297.8623
	Nov-08	30		0.477390359	1.60469E-05	0.014615	6.765477492	0.001427	0.000862	31.51197	0.000748	0.053784	0.066308	295.0161
	Dec-08	31		0.473931198	1.59587E-05	0.014619	6.764532597	0.001428	0.00086	31.59661	0.000752	0.054182	0.066308	293.9795

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Year	Month	Days/Month	Active Cell	Manganese	Mercury	Nickel	Potassium	Selenium	Silver	Sodium	Thallium	Zinc	Acidity	Hardness
Fixed Standards				0.05	#N/A	f(H)	#N/A	0.005	0.001	#N/A	0.00028	f(H)		
9	Jan-09	31	1E	0.473931198	1.59587E-05	0.014619	6.764532597	0.001428	0.00086	31.59661	0.000752	0.054182	0.066308	293.9795
	Feb-09	28		0.473931198	1.59587E-05	0.014619	6.764532597	0.001428	0.00086	31.59661	0.000752	0.054182	0.066308	293.9795
	Mar-09	31		0.473931198	1.59587E-05	0.014619	6.764532597	0.001428	0.00086	31.59661	0.000752	0.054182	0.066308	293.9795
	Apr-09	30		0.473931198	1.59587E-05	0.014619	6.764532597	0.001428	0.00086	31.59661	0.000752	0.054182	0.066308	293.9795
	May-09	31		0.473931198	1.59587E-05	0.014619	6.764532597	0.001428	0.00086	31.59661	0.000752	0.054182	0.066308	293.9795
	Jun-09	30		0.473931198	1.59587E-05	0.014619	6.764532597	0.001428	0.00086	31.59661	0.000752	0.054182	0.066308	293.9795
	Jul-09	31		0.473931198	1.59587E-05	0.014619	6.764532597	0.001428	0.00086	31.59661	0.000752	0.054182	0.066308	293.9795
	Aug-09	31		0.473931198	1.59587E-05	0.014619	6.764532597	0.001428	0.00086	31.59661	0.000752	0.054182	0.066308	293.9795
	Sep-09	30		0.473931198	1.59587E-05	0.014619	6.764532597	0.001428	0.00086	31.59661	0.000752	0.054182	0.066308	293.9795
	Oct-09	31		0.473931198	1.59587E-05	0.014619	6.764532597	0.001428	0.00086	31.59661	0.000752	0.054182	0.066308	293.9795
	Nov-09	30		0.473931198	1.59587E-05	0.014619	6.764532597	0.001428	0.00086	31.59661	0.000752	0.054182	0.066308	293.9795
	Dec-09	31		0.473931198	1.59587E-05	0.014619	6.764532597	0.001428	0.00086	31.59661	0.000752	0.054182	0.066308	293.9795

1	Jan-01	31	2E	0.005461201	5.67732E-07	0.001522	5.892935149	0.000666	1.28E-05	28.99714	1.83E-05	0.00244	0.066308	34.8194
	Feb-01	28		0.084035362	2.62216E-06	0.002962	4.452691215	0.000562	0.000105	20.98175	3.09E-05	0.00253	0.066308	40.55068
	Mar-01	31		0.15001162	4.21098E-06	0.004049	3.597193731	0.000516	0.000184	16.0001	4.49E-05	0.002839	0.066308	48.83522
	Apr-01	30		0.160575272	5.31743E-06	0.004923	3.30578381	0.000493	0.000202	13.93188	6.4E-05	0.003073	0.066308	55.22309
	May-01	31		0.229355951	6.37468E-06	0.0056	3.112091102	0.000525	0.000282	12.44344	7.48E-05	0.00365	0.066308	65.69827
	Jun-01	30		0.298176875	7.28356E-06	0.006165	3.074666999	0.000574	0.000362	11.81072	8.32E-05	0.004257	0.066308	76.257
	Jul-01	31		0.282797368	7.9607E-06	0.006701	3.194858495	0.000578	0.000352	11.88761	0.000105	0.004573	0.066308	84.08865
	Aug-01	31		0.302000753	8.40307E-06	0.006905	3.174155424	0.00059	0.000377	11.48628	0.000113	0.004906	0.066308	91.75229
	Sep-01	30		0.270051759	8.86741E-06	0.007256	3.281102768	0.000578	0.000348	11.59348	0.000132	0.005093	0.066308	98.30585
	Oct-01	31		0.27404779	9.42612E-06	0.007683	3.398294893	0.000596	0.000357	11.78442	0.000147	0.005419	0.066308	105.0392
	Nov-01	30		0.304401936	9.76868E-06	0.007913	3.397379247	0.000621	0.000392	11.602	0.000151	0.005683	0.066308	108.6375
	Dec-01	31		0.31221127	1.02858E-05	0.008341	3.510290357	0.000642	0.000406	11.81195	0.000165	0.006001	0.066308	114.3612
2	Jan-02	31	2E	0.388481721	1.0526E-05	0.008452	3.433863693	0.000693	0.000488	11.47277	0.000156	0.006305	0.066308	116.5626
	Feb-02	28		0.392703344	1.0945E-05	0.008791	3.540017059	0.000711	0.000497	11.6882	0.000168	0.006599	0.066308	121.5344
	Mar-02	31		0.401051206	1.13787E-05	0.009146	3.644539312	0.000732	0.000511	11.90206	0.000181	0.006919	0.066308	126.7018
	Apr-02	30		0.423045085	1.18548E-05	0.009403	3.749575174	0.000761	0.000538	12.13032	0.000189	0.007335	0.066308	135.4969
	May-02	31		0.398179279	1.24835E-05	0.009912	3.957666421	0.000768	0.000519	12.63957	0.000214	0.007724	0.066308	144.6042
	Jun-02	30		0.404927263	1.30724E-05	0.010362	4.118040998	0.000794	0.000533	13.03919	0.000229	0.008137	0.066308	152.6308
	Jul-02	31		0.426709028	1.31469E-05	0.010329	4.083983173	0.000806	0.000556	12.86588	0.000227	0.00829	0.066308	155.5223
	Aug-02	31		0.413774192	1.37429E-05	0.01078	4.259726848	0.000818	0.000549	13.28147	0.000247	0.008681	0.066308	164.5897
	Sep-02	30		0.406110628	1.43215E-05	0.011245	4.426611946	0.000834	0.000547	13.68636	0.000266	0.009054	0.066308	172.4151
	Oct-02	31		0.444608063	1.43655E-05	0.01126	4.373514326	0.000858	0.000588	13.5113	0.000259	0.009157	0.066308	172.1979
	Nov-02	30		0.464159235	1.4414E-05	0.011295	4.346401629	0.000871	0.000609	13.39008	0.000258	0.00925	0.066308	172.3546
	Dec-02	31		0.475369841	1.46822E-05	0.01152	4.404751348	0.000889	0.000624	13.51577	0.000265	0.009473	0.066308	175.457
3	Jan-03	31	2E	0.498761891	1.46689E-05	0.011506	4.361648385	0.000903	0.000649	13.37194	0.000261	0.009532	0.066308	174.7654
	Feb-03	28		0.497617988	1.48071E-05	0.011632	4.394682037	0.000909	0.00065	13.41221	0.000268	0.009677	0.066308	176.561
	Mar-03	31		0.487401704	1.49846E-05	0.011807	4.448509122	0.000911	0.000643	13.49946	0.000279	0.009854	0.066308	179.0849
	Apr-03	30		0.492193392	1.54224E-05	0.012059	4.574730866	0.00093	0.000653	13.8183	0.000291	0.010253	0.066308	187.9641
	May-03	31		0.482223454	1.61581E-05	0.01265	4.79721483	0.000951	0.000651	14.39451	0.000315	0.010766	0.066308	198.5452
	Jun-03	30		0.484719415	1.65921E-05	0.012978	4.921680861	0.00097	0.000658	14.71397	0.000328	0.011125	0.066308	205.3353
	Jul-03	31		0.500317497	1.67772E-05	0.013098	4.955020043	0.000986	0.000677	14.80036	0.000331	0.011325	0.066308	208.5002
	Aug-03	31		0.511214142	1.71092E-05	0.013358	5.039850844	0.001007	0.000692	15.02383	0.000339	0.011618	0.066308	213.2641
	Sep-03	30		0.529262935	1.70137E-05	0.013277	4.986094306	0.001015	0.000711	14.88109	0.000333	0.011619	0.066308	211.892
	Oct-03	31		0.543430419	1.66167E-05	0.012953	4.842815031	0.001009	0.000722	14.48343	0.000321	0.011422	0.066308	206.7586
	Nov-03	30		0.53385954	1.69142E-05	0.013218	4.940878205	0.001017	0.000717	14.71299	0.000335	0.011695	0.066308	211.25
	Dec-03	31		0.542469193	1.6995E-05	0.013299	4.955947402	0.001028	0.000727	14.75449	0.000338	0.011811	0.066308	212.188



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Year	Month	Days/Month	Active Cell	Manganese	Mercury	Nickel	Potassium	Selenium	Silver	Sodium	Thallium	Zinc	Acidity	Hardness
Fixed Standards				0.05	#N/A	f(H)	#N/A	0.005	0.001	#N/A	0.00028	f(H)		
4	Jan-04	31	2E	0.557904966	1.6722E-05	0.013117	4.85970007	0.001028	0.000741	14.4705	0.000328	0.011751	0.066308	208.1767
	Feb-04	28		0.55523669	1.69108E-05	0.013312	4.925334486	0.001037	0.000742	14.60777	0.000337	0.01201	0.066308	210.9648
	Mar-04	31		0.556825744	1.70462E-05	0.013465	4.970585809	0.001047	0.000747	14.70232	0.000344	0.012237	0.066308	213.0009
	Apr-04	30		0.568918205	1.73958E-05	0.013745	5.075227585	0.001071	0.000764	14.98492	0.000354	0.012622	0.066308	218.533
	May-04	31		0.577825578	1.80049E-05	0.014264	5.266437419	0.001105	0.000781	15.50772	0.000373	0.013197	0.066308	227.2424
	Jun-04	30		0.611836448	1.75709E-05	0.013887	5.103499319	0.001109	0.000812	15.10891	0.000351	0.012962	0.066308	221.1144
	Jul-04	31		0.614531464	1.79744E-05	0.014222	5.239631067	0.001131	0.000821	15.47082	0.000366	0.013413	0.066308	227.9189
	Aug-04	31		0.612958249	1.76987E-05	0.013978	5.160272699	0.001121	0.000817	15.23766	0.000361	0.013336	0.066308	225.9958
	Sep-04	30		0.583611058	1.80756E-05	0.014299	5.31093708	0.001122	0.000793	15.58518	0.000384	0.013773	0.066308	233.9093
	Oct-04	31		0.578033666	1.83099E-05	0.014507	5.391791376	0.001113	0.000792	15.7872	0.000395	0.014051	0.066308	238.1758
	Nov-04	30		0.583255702	1.82284E-05	0.014457	5.361729759	0.001132	0.000797	15.70656	0.000393	0.014055	0.066308	237.1424
	Dec-04	31		0.588365333	1.81263E-05	0.014397	5.328452729	0.001132	0.000802	15.62346	0.000391	0.01405	0.066308	235.8123
5	Jan-05	31	2E	0.597833087	1.78857E-05	0.014241	5.25196665	0.001113	0.00081	15.40783	0.000382	0.013981	0.066308	232.2994
	Feb-05	28		0.593047182	1.78474E-05	0.014276	5.262418929	0.001131	0.000807	15.55105	0.000387	0.014459	0.066308	232.2422
	Mar-05	31		0.587886707	1.80322E-05	0.014523	5.354473026	0.001144	0.000808	16.04156	0.000402	0.015448	0.066308	235.464
	Apr-05	30		0.586085204	1.78789E-05	0.014441	5.335313419	0.001143	0.000807	16.26106	0.000403	0.0162	0.066308	234.7915
	May-05	31		0.578546279	1.88012E-05	0.01532	5.677139799	0.001189	0.000816	17.65562	0.000444	0.018379	0.066308	249.107
	Jun-05	30		0.579796459	1.84822E-05	0.015088	5.599291471	0.001181	0.000817	17.72837	0.000439	0.01897	0.066308	245.9512
	Jul-05	31		0.567917225	1.90205E-05	0.015625	5.82397773	0.001207	0.000817	18.83468	0.000469	0.020911	0.066308	255.7817
	Aug-05	31		0.573804855	1.92401E-05	0.015871	5.923080406	0.001228	0.000829	19.50323	0.000481	0.02221	0.066308	259.8957
	Sep-05	30		0.583626351	1.89784E-05	0.015697	5.851876162	0.001228	0.000838	19.5602	0.000474	0.022665	0.066308	256.3168
	Oct-05	31		0.577125389	1.85844E-05	0.015431	5.755941907	0.001213	0.00083	19.55723	0.000469	0.023132	0.066308	251.6525
	Nov-05	30		0.562964168	1.89034E-05	0.015815	5.912571832	0.001229	0.000825	20.45732	0.000493	0.024845	0.066308	257.5414
	Dec-05	31		0.56927627	1.87212E-05	0.015727	5.869998457	0.00123	0.000832	20.58083	0.00049	0.025334	0.066308	254.7781
6	Jan-06	31	2E	0.576964047	1.83558E-05	0.015481	5.763661312	0.001223	0.000837	20.42644	0.000479	0.025448	0.066308	249.2
	Feb-06	28		0.574736125	1.84184E-05	0.015624	5.817716186	0.001232	0.000839	20.87264	0.000488	0.026438	0.066308	250.4201
	Mar-06	31		0.575914867	1.83853E-05	0.015681	5.834647555	0.001238	0.000843	21.18101	0.000493	0.027213	0.066308	250.0577
	Apr-06	30		0.584776045	1.85895E-05	0.015906	5.925011386	0.00126	0.000858	21.74131	0.000503	0.028289	0.066308	253.5819
	May-06	31		0.575208547	1.87987E-05	0.016171	6.040445872	0.001273	0.000856	22.44946	0.000521	0.029697	0.066308	258.0642
	Jun-06	30		0.575993704	1.91857E-05	0.016577	6.202090694	0.001299	0.000866	23.29748	0.000541	0.031223	0.066308	264.5565
	Jul-06	31		0.580845579	1.90686E-05	0.016499	6.176952536	0.0013	0.000871	23.38362	0.000539	0.031562	0.066308	263.4889
	Aug-06	31		0.578949538	1.90241E-05	0.016493	6.186702267	0.001301	0.000871	23.62107	0.000542	0.032166	0.066308	264.0407
	Sep-06	30		0.568187345	1.90545E-05	0.016577	6.232571322	0.001302	0.000863	24.01715	0.000552	0.033053	0.066308	265.8956
	Oct-06	31		0.554512574	1.87104E-05	0.01632	6.142957374	0.001281	0.000847	23.85548	0.000547	0.033092	0.066308	261.9856
	Nov-06	30		0.535288683	1.89135E-05	0.016594	6.257936403	0.001287	0.000834	24.54478	0.000567	0.034462	0.066308	266.3054
	Dec-06	31		0.536547787	1.87886E-05	0.016532	6.225076858	0.001284	0.000835	24.55062	0.000564	0.034615	0.066308	264.2535
7	Jan-07	31	2E	0.545843947	1.83973E-05	0.016212	6.085599539	0.001271	0.000839	24.06191	0.000547	0.033972	0.066308	257.6834
	Feb-07	28		0.543815809	1.83382E-05	0.016219	6.084227374	0.001271	0.000838	24.18222	0.000549	0.034344	0.066308	256.778
	Mar-07	31		0.545514994	1.83894E-05	0.01633	6.120667979	0.00128	0.000842	24.46265	0.000554	0.034948	0.066308	257.4127
	Apr-07	30		0.559116683	1.84633E-05	0.016387	6.1477313	0.001293	0.000858	24.65267	0.000555	0.035316	0.066308	258.8881
	May-07	31		0.550170141	1.91726E-05	0.017111	6.445994424	0.001333	0.000865	26.0923	0.000593	0.037814	0.066308	271.2765
	Jun-07	30		0.579164753	1.89848E-05	0.0169	6.34949481	0.001338	0.000889	25.6776	0.000574	0.037074	0.066308	267.2608
	Jul-07	31		0.595034247	1.89153E-05	0.016829	6.321687124	0.001346	0.000904	25.61816	0.000568	0.037009	0.066308	266.0954
	Aug-07	31		0.589830468	1.85334E-05	0.016487	6.206690914	0.001326	0.000894	25.24686	0.000557	0.036589	0.066308	261.6227
	Sep-07	30		0.572386812	1.90349E-05	0.017026	6.443361014	0.001351	0.00089	26.4557	0.000591	0.038878	0.066308	271.4998
	Oct-07	31		0.576457589	1.85241E-05	0.016553	6.258209933	0.001326	0.000885	25.71375	0.000569	0.037649	0.066308	263.7025
	Nov-07	30		0.559664923	1.83599E-05	0.016466	6.237273281	0.001313	0.000868	25.77302	0.000573	0.037967	0.066308	262.3996
	Dec-07	31		0.551054474	1.84679E-05	0.016636	6.308265227	0.00132	0.000864	26.20887	0.000585	0.038822	0.066308	264.6973

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Operational Tailings Pond Chemistry Predictions

Year	Month	Days/Month	Active Cell	Manganese	Mercury	Nickel	Potassium	Selenium	Silver	Sodium	Thallium	Zinc	Acidity	Hardness
Fixed Standards				0.05	#N/A	f(H)	#N/A	0.005	0.001	#N/A	0.00028	f(H)		
8	Jan-08	31	2E	0.561666865	1.8233E-05	0.016526	6.204053204	0.001313	0.000871	25.67263	0.000573	0.038524	0.066308	259.8933
	Feb-08	28		0.563441264	1.80747E-05	0.016477	6.145388069	0.001308	0.000872	25.39305	0.000568	0.038559	0.066308	256.8842
	Mar-08	31		0.565571481	1.81557E-05	0.016666	6.182533146	0.001317	0.000877	25.55926	0.000574	0.039305	0.066308	257.7499
	Apr-08	30		0.577960808	1.81899E-05	0.016737	6.185287678	0.001327	0.000891	25.53392	0.000573	0.039588	0.066308	258.104
	May-08	31		0.568733242	1.89075E-05	0.017526	6.488661941	0.001369	0.000899	26.95694	0.000614	0.042416	0.066308	270.7826
	Jun-08	30		0.580600184	1.85309E-05	0.017171	6.32819437	0.001353	0.000903	26.19612	0.000592	0.041362	0.066308	264.5177
	Jul-08	31		0.579574019	1.92592E-05	0.017951	6.624317541	0.001399	0.000918	27.55817	0.00063	0.044004	0.066308	276.9235
	Aug-08	31		0.608719659	1.86632E-05	0.017344	6.350550304	0.001376	0.000933	26.21325	0.00059	0.041788	0.066308	265.8055
	Sep-08	30		0.61479243	1.86987E-05	0.017416	6.36947023	0.001384	0.000941	26.30898	0.000592	0.042176	0.066308	266.5603
	Oct-08	31		0.617842753	1.83391E-05	0.017102	6.237092541	0.001368	0.000938	25.73122	0.000577	0.041397	0.066308	260.9396
	Nov-08	30		0.605074636	1.81248E-05	0.01697	6.188530217	0.001353	0.000924	25.60303	0.000577	0.041471	0.066308	258.5324
	Dec-08	31		0.593906765	1.81903E-05	0.017129	6.247731407	0.001357	0.000917	25.95393	0.000589	0.042373	0.066308	260.3834
9	Jan-09	31	2E	0.534976858	1.69161E-05	0.015826	6.49238962	0.001393	0.000891	29.07584	0.000672	0.048476	0.066308	276.3265
	Feb-09	28		0.534389714	1.69509E-05	0.015971	6.515266968	0.001397	0.000891	29.41664	0.000676	0.048766	0.066308	276.5392
	Mar-09	31		0.532704772	1.69264E-05	0.016057	6.51523564	0.001395	0.00089	29.6654	0.000677	0.048879	0.066308	276.1951
	Apr-09	30		0.531783352	1.70828E-05	0.016331	6.587524793	0.001406	0.000893	30.23669	0.000687	0.049576	0.066308	278.4453
	May-09	31		0.534975478	1.6596E-05	0.015904	6.399002525	0.001378	0.000886	29.55194	0.000664	0.048106	0.066308	270.4491
	Jun-09	30		0.529771217	1.67704E-05	0.016193	6.478614681	0.001387	0.000885	30.14204	0.000675	0.048878	0.066308	273.1195
	Jul-09	31		0.541031208	1.72403E-05	0.016757	6.670754215	0.001425	0.000907	31.25087	0.000697	0.050456	0.066308	280.5729
	Aug-09	31		0.554535038	1.66738E-05	0.016181	6.442121655	0.001399	0.000909	30.29285	0.000666	0.048548	0.066308	271.4155
	Sep-09	30		0.544729042	1.6561E-05	0.016168	6.407980854	0.001387	0.000897	30.31449	0.000665	0.048416	0.066308	269.3762
	Oct-09	31		0.539357274	1.67875E-05	0.016518	6.510149664	0.001399	0.000897	31.00147	0.000668	0.049382	0.066308	272.8075
	Nov-09	30		0.532583056	1.66313E-05	0.016445	6.456901119	0.001386	0.000888	30.90716	0.000675	0.049066	0.066308	270.0287
	Dec-09	31		0.527845338	1.6824E-05	0.016751	6.544677459	0.001396	0.000888	31.51228	0.000688	0.049904	0.066308	272.9211
10	Jan-10	31	Combined	0.535120599	1.65939E-05	0.016901	6.446350073	0.001389	0.000891	30.9621	0.000676	0.050313	0.066308	269.0786
	Feb-10	28		0.532388157	1.66295E-05	0.017317	6.459146118	0.001391	0.00089	30.98997	0.000668	0.051545	0.066308	269.3451
	Mar-10	31		0.531682367	1.67676E-05	0.017874	6.512944465	0.001401	0.000893	31.22631	0.000688	0.053202	0.066308	271.3508
	Apr-10	30		0.529879348	1.65619E-05	0.017973	6.424879765	0.001387	0.000887	30.74903	0.000679	0.053487	0.066308	268.0658
	May-10	31		0.535814705	1.69564E-05	0.018793	6.579118578	0.001418	0.000902	31.47191	0.000699	0.05593	0.066308	274.2322
	Jun-10	30		0.551697284	1.70307E-05	0.019144	6.597309284	0.001433	0.00092	31.49033	0.000699	0.056943	0.066308	275.3353
	Jul-10	31		0.571078368	1.67063E-05	0.018956	6.452743599	0.001426	0.000932	30.69404	0.000677	0.056326	0.066308	270.1763
	Aug-10	31		0.57786341	1.67172E-05	0.019239	6.450930882	0.001432	0.00094	30.64028	0.000676	0.057151	0.066308	270.2965
	Sep-10	30		0.565276441	1.62209E-05	0.018909	6.25360062	0.001393	0.000917	29.6615	0.000656	0.056159	0.066308	262.2058
	Oct-10	31		0.559291799	1.65489E-05	0.019658	6.387756863	0.001412	0.000919	30.31741	0.000675	0.05841	0.066308	267.2543
	Nov-10	30		0.558121136	1.64792E-05	0.019827	6.358877771	0.001408	0.000916	30.15575	0.000673	0.058905	0.066308	265.9837
	Dec-10	31		0.565523937	1.6277E-05	0.019762	6.27272317	0.001401	0.00092	29.6941	0.000662	0.058682	0.066308	262.6933
11	Jan-11	31	Combined	0.565561975	1.62607E-05	0.019989	6.267491053	0.001401	0.00092	29.64584	0.000662	0.059359	0.066308	262.3786
	Feb-11	28		0.565305843	1.62762E-05	0.020217	6.272975204	0.001403	0.00092	29.64592	0.000664	0.06004	0.066308	262.45
	Mar-11	31		0.564753565	1.62597E-05	0.02042	6.267305223	0.001403	0.00092	29.59737	0.000664	0.060648	0.066308	262.2036
	Apr-11	30		0.574247743	1.65711E-05	0.021032	6.391625116	0.001431	0.000937	30.17082	0.000679	0.062473	0.066308	267.225
	May-11	31		0.583312936	1.60192E-05	0.020368	6.167215315	0.001402	0.000934	29.02794	0.000648	0.060455	0.066308	258.6052
	Jun-11	30		0.594192553	1.64696E-05	0.021163	6.346590945	0.001439	0.000955	29.86995	0.00067	0.06283	0.066308	265.8648
	Jul-11	31		0.595658652	1.60706E-05	0.020727	6.186381699	0.001415	0.000948	29.0605	0.000649	0.061517	0.066308	259.7334
	Aug-11	31		0.599591702	1.63902E-05	0.021367	6.316956261	0.00144	0.00096	29.68061	0.000666	0.063436	0.066308	264.9341
	Sep-11	30		0.59844182	1.61542E-05	0.021172	6.224323778	0.001425	0.000954	29.21324	0.000655	0.062847	0.066308	261.1951
	Oct-11	31		0.598894024	1.63261E-05	0.021601	6.297223179	0.001438	0.000959	29.56013	0.000665	0.064135	0.066308	263.9714
	Nov-11	30		0.606500566	1.60727E-05	0.021306	6.192925743	0.001427	0.000961	29.01876	0.000665	0.06323	0.066308	259.9517
	Dec-11	31		0.606196196	1.60774E-05	0.021464	6.19819105	0.001428	0.000961	29.03634	0.000652	0.063703	0.066308	260.0546

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Operational Tailings Pond Chemistry Predictions

Year	Month	Days/Month	Active Cell	Manganese	Mercury	Nickel	Potassium	Selenium	Silver	Sodium	Thallium	Zinc	Acidity	Hardness
Fixed Standards				0.05	#N/A	f(H)	#N/A	0.005	0.001	#N/A	0.00028	f(H)		
12	Jan-12	31	Combined	0.609559748	1.61437E-05	0.021493	6.207214308	0.001426	0.000962	28.91992	0.000648	0.063004	0.066308	258.9644
	Feb-12	28		0.615873915	1.61928E-05	0.021469	6.207617309	0.001425	0.000965	28.76558	0.000643	0.062234	0.066308	257.7616
	Mar-12	31		0.618729285	1.6082E-05	0.021227	6.146741926	0.001411	0.000962	28.3232	0.000631	0.060801	0.066308	254.0642
	Apr-12	30		0.632022221	1.63793E-05	0.02155	6.244220058	0.00143	0.000978	28.62649	0.000637	0.06104	0.066308	256.9313
	May-12	31		0.653995245	1.61793E-05	0.021054	6.139340604	0.001424	0.000992	27.94872	0.000615	0.058929	0.066308	252.2622
	Jun-12	30		0.668486479	1.6247E-05	0.021017	6.145529681	0.00143	0.001005	27.82439	0.000609	0.058193	0.066308	251.7688
	Jul-12	31		0.685082802	1.63689E-05	0.021059	6.17619737	0.001442	0.001021	27.81958	0.000606	0.057684	0.066308	252.2528
	Aug-12	31		0.66314583	1.55187E-05	0.019819	5.837680074	0.001369	0.000978	26.15229	0.000566	0.05373	0.066308	238.1806
	Sep-12	30		0.657597091	1.57988E-05	0.020247	5.942819962	0.001376	0.000976	26.55226	0.000577	0.054373	0.066308	240.8788
	Oct-12	31		0.659066684	1.60246E-05	0.020554	6.023742994	0.001385	0.000979	26.82637	0.000584	0.054667	0.066308	242.8286
	Nov-12	30		0.664671807	1.57206E-05	0.020019	5.893183447	0.001366	0.000976	26.1157	0.000565	0.052746	0.066308	237.1783
	Dec-12	31		0.665299296	1.57422E-05	0.020021	5.894426713	0.001362	0.000975	26.02969	0.000562	0.052266	0.066308	236.2545
13	Jan-13	31	Combined	0.659736986	1.56144E-05	0.020079	5.839070137	0.001353	0.000969	25.68047	0.00056	0.052621	0.066308	234.1649
	Feb-13	28		0.65597238	1.56814E-05	0.020387	5.858753605	0.001356	0.000968	25.67925	0.000567	0.053604	0.066308	234.8214
	Mar-13	31		0.652940955	1.56814E-05	0.020609	5.853249133	0.001356	0.000966	25.56369	0.00057	0.054373	0.066308	234.6238
	Apr-13	30		0.656651471	1.58306E-05	0.020987	5.90110504	0.001368	0.000974	25.67879	0.000578	0.055548	0.066308	236.8816
	May-13	31		0.665894491	1.56738E-05	0.020858	5.829203313	0.001366	0.000981	25.25293	0.00057	0.05536	0.066308	234.6536
	Jun-13	30		0.661082878	1.55121E-05	0.020781	5.760803524	0.001354	0.000974	24.86824	0.000565	0.055306	0.066308	232.2451
	Jul-13	31		0.677184382	1.60881E-05	0.021783	5.972892563	0.0014	0.001003	25.71557	0.000591	0.058127	0.066308	240.5993
	Aug-13	31		0.682873429	1.58131E-05	0.021447	5.857211112	0.001388	0.001005	25.11398	0.000577	0.057357	0.066308	236.7064
	Sep-13	30		0.680192899	1.57945E-05	0.021578	5.845581463	0.001387	0.001003	24.99414	0.000579	0.057834	0.066308	236.267
	Oct-13	31		0.678447607	1.58344E-05	0.021811	5.859342489	0.00139	0.001003	24.98932	0.000584	0.058587	0.066308	236.758
	Nov-13	30		0.680981885	1.5642E-05	0.021606	5.780636652	0.001381	0.001003	24.57384	0.000575	0.058141	0.066308	233.9656
	Dec-13	31		0.679757976	1.56694E-05	0.021799	5.789583899	0.001383	0.001003	24.5537	0.000579	0.058776	0.066308	234.2876
14	Jan-14	31	Combined	0.676363157	1.56398E-05	0.021931	5.778440616	0.001382	0.001001	24.48953	0.000582	0.059394	0.066308	234.1479
	Feb-14	28		0.672494007	1.56501E-05	0.022101	5.781432337	0.001382	0.000999	24.48427	0.000586	0.060082	0.066308	234.4313
	Mar-14	31		0.668447237	1.56582E-05	0.022229	5.785341434	0.001383	0.000996	24.48885	0.00059	0.060835	0.066308	234.7965
	Apr-14	30		0.664738146	1.56616E-05	0.022447	5.786285424	0.001383	0.000994	24.47791	0.000594	0.061487	0.066308	235.1213
	May-14	31		0.67764655	1.57603E-05	0.022657	5.81817065	0.0014	0.001011	24.58522	0.000598	0.062266	0.066308	237.019
	Jun-14	30		0.673204077	1.54805E-05	0.022302	5.70931268	0.001381	0.001001	24.09593	0.000587	0.061476	0.066308	233.283
	Jul-14	31		0.680066019	1.58621E-05	0.023045	5.853281402	0.001411	0.001018	24.70116	0.000607	0.063731	0.066308	239.177
	Aug-14	31		0.690133663	1.5912E-05	0.023173	5.867528998	0.001423	0.00103	24.7368	0.000609	0.064257	0.066308	240.3085
	Sep-14	30		0.692492823	1.58494E-05	0.023145	5.841099613	0.001422	0.001032	24.60386	0.000607	0.064341	0.066308	239.6375
	Oct-14	31		0.676541006	1.55013E-05	0.022742	5.712200233	0.001392	0.00101	24.04886	0.000596	0.063383	0.066308	234.6319
	Nov-14	30		0.674016531	1.55442E-05	0.022932	5.728946154	0.001395	0.001009	24.11188	0.0006	0.064067	0.066308	235.3893
	Dec-14	31		0.67048891	1.55303E-05	0.023036	5.726642927	0.001394	0.001007	24.09576	0.000603	0.06451	0.066308	235.3959
15	Jan-15	31	Combined	0.673550918	1.56538E-05	0.023175	5.752100793	0.001393	0.001008	24.17602	0.000601	0.06418	0.066308	234.7882
	Feb-15	28		0.677189963	1.56495E-05	0.023071	5.728986833	0.001385	0.001007	24.04178	0.000593	0.063253	0.066308	232.5529
	Mar-15	31		0.680881344	1.56604E-05	0.023005	5.712284409	0.001378	0.001007	23.94035	0.000586	0.062397	0.066308	230.5086
	Apr-15	30		0.688784131	1.54986E-05	0.022588	5.628626678	0.001364	0.001007	23.54289	0.000569	0.060639	0.066308	226.3608
	May-15	31		0.696102122	1.55979E-05	0.022656	5.645784486	0.001365	0.001013	23.58568	0.000565	0.060207	0.066308	225.8247
	Jun-15	30		0.707644332	1.57213E-05	0.022732	5.670820059	0.001371	0.001023	23.65652	0.000562	0.059828	0.066308	225.8185
	Jul-15	31		0.705857871	1.54721E-05	0.022239	5.560445637	0.001347	0.001013	23.15921	0.000544	0.057969	0.066308	220.7047
	Aug-15	31		0.718530951	1.58529E-05	0.022777	5.683219989	0.001369	0.00103	23.65357	0.000554	0.058818	0.066308	224.192
	Sep-15	30		0.710794489	1.51733E-05	0.021573	5.416713678	0.001318	0.001005	22.49418	0.000518	0.055213	0.066308	213.5253
	Oct-15	31		0.710190048	1.54525E-05	0.022035	5.507055587	0.001326	0.001007	22.86522	0.000527	0.055901	0.066308	215.4774
	Nov-15	30		0.708910754	1.5367E-05	0.021852	5.462300854	0.001314	0.001001	22.65588	0.000518	0.054974	0.066308	212.7889
	Dec-15	31		0.710496881	1.54433E-05	0.021944	5.479089854	0.001312	0.001002	22.71028	0.000518	0.05475	0.066308	212.3261

