ELKHORN MINE & MILL

2021 Site Characterization Report

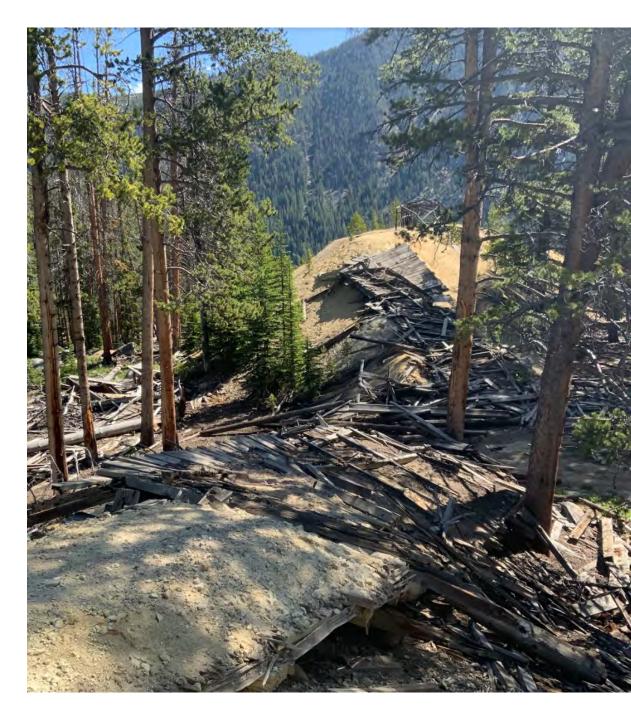
Prepared for Big Hole Watershed Committee & US Forest Service Northern Region

> Prepared by WindenWater, LCC

> > March 2022

Agenda

- 1. Roundtable
- 2. RAC Funding
- 3. Surface Water Quality
 - Elkhorn Creek \rightarrow Wise River
 - Adit Trends
 - Dispersed AMD sources
 - Park Mine drainages
- 4. PCB Screening
 - Sampling grid & locations
 - Composite and randomized analyses
 - QA/QC
- 5. Soils characterization
 - Delineating impacted soils
 - Priority project polygons
 - XRF Screening
 - SAP/QAPP
- 6. 2022 Site Inspection
- 7. Graduate Research



2021 WQ Sampling Locations

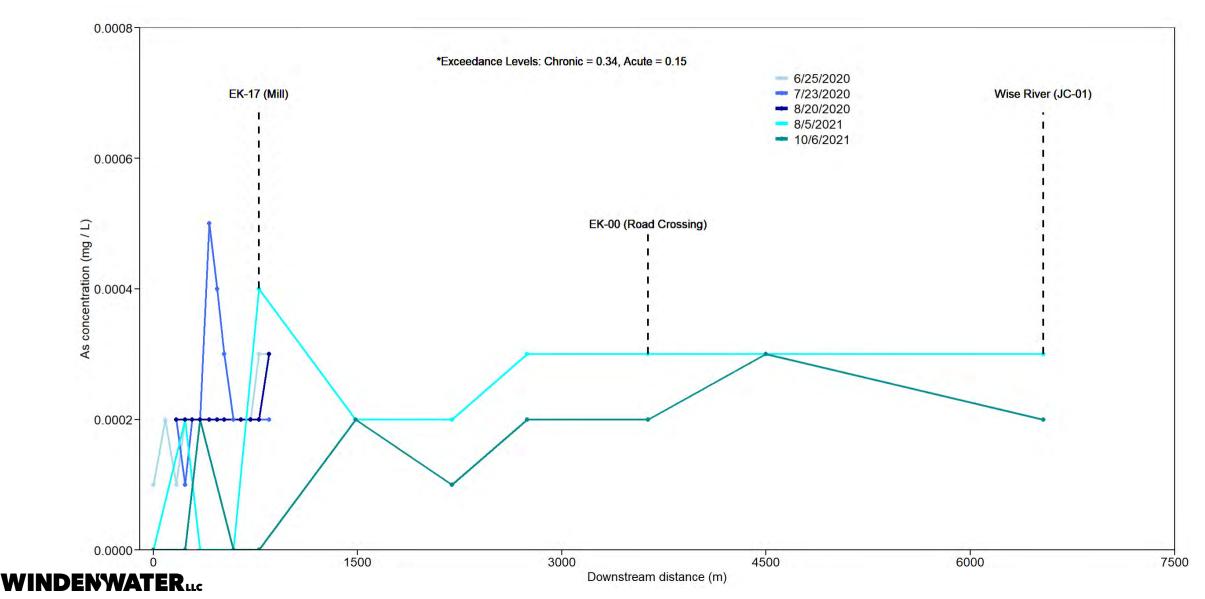
- 27 total sites
- 11 longitudinal Elkhorn sites
 - From upstream of mine → to confluence of Wise River
- 10 dispersed AMD sites

- 3 tributaries draining Park Mine complex
- 2 galvanized wells below waste rock pile



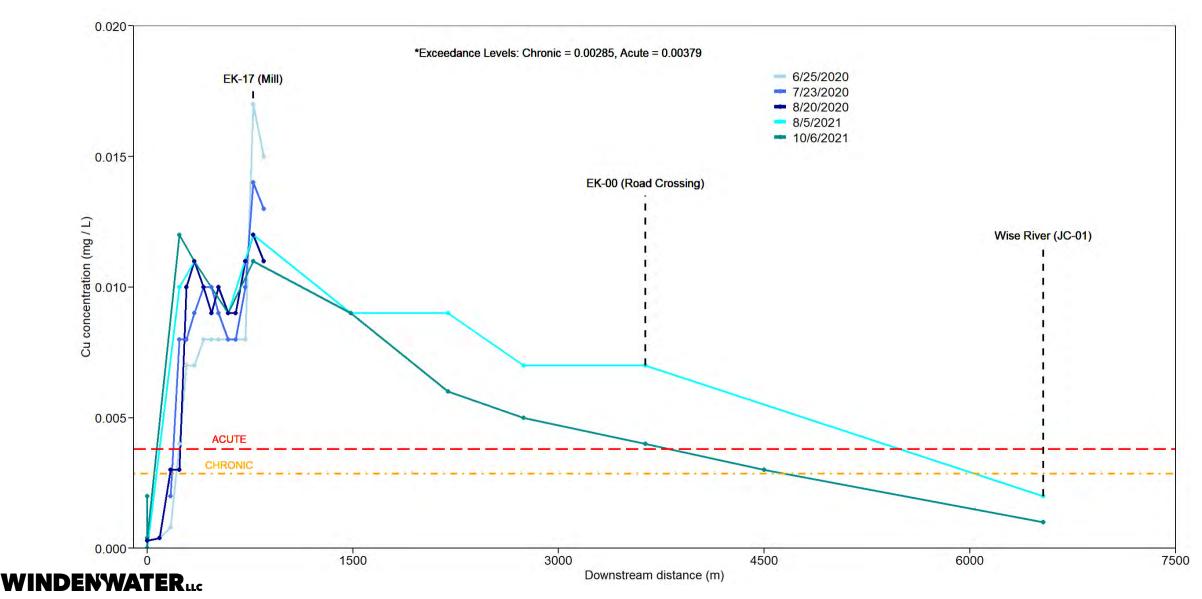
Longitudinal [As] Elkhorn Creek → Wise River

- Concentrations are **not** in exceedance of acute or chronic toxicity levels
- Measurable spikes in proximity of waste rock pile & Mill; muted in 2021 compared to 2020



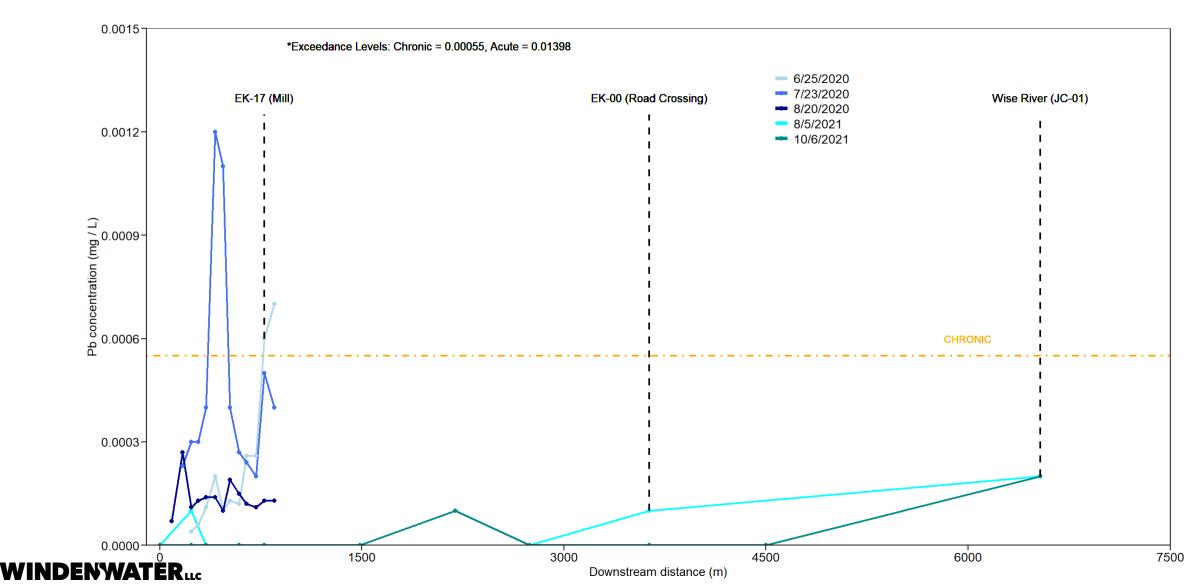
Longitudinal [Cu] Elkhorn Creek → Wise River

- Concentrations exceed acute & chronic toxicity levels from mine downstream to road crossing
- Apparent seasonal and annual variability likely due to runoff & snowpack



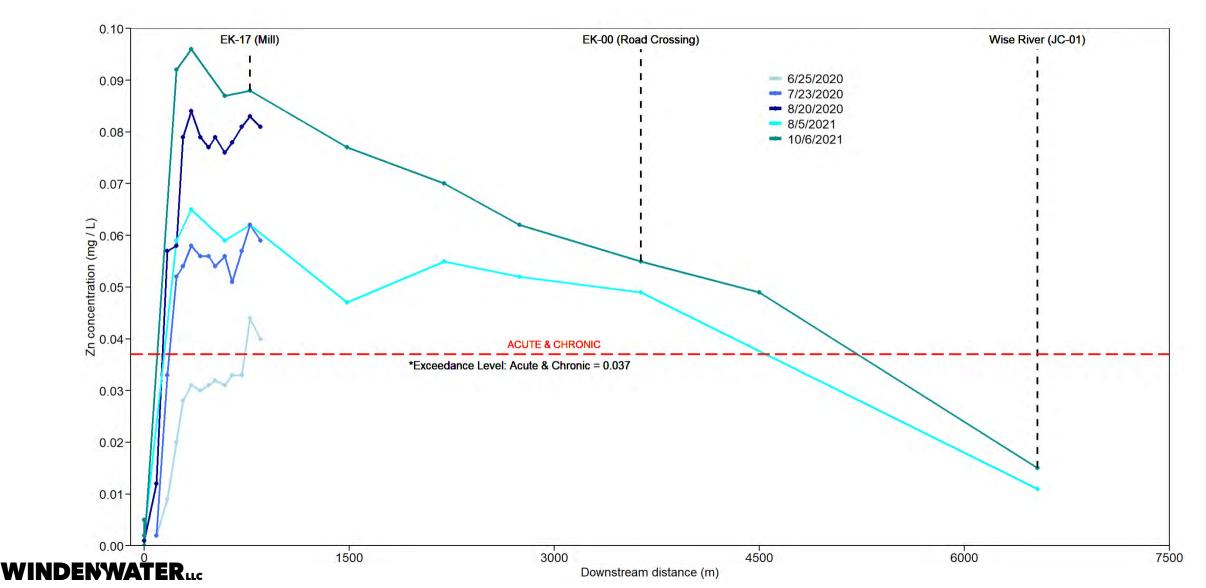
Longitudinal [Pb] Elkhorn Creek → Wise River

- Concentrations did not exceed chronic or acute toxicity levels in 2021
- Muted signal in 2021 compared to 2020; possibly related to drier waste rock pile conditions



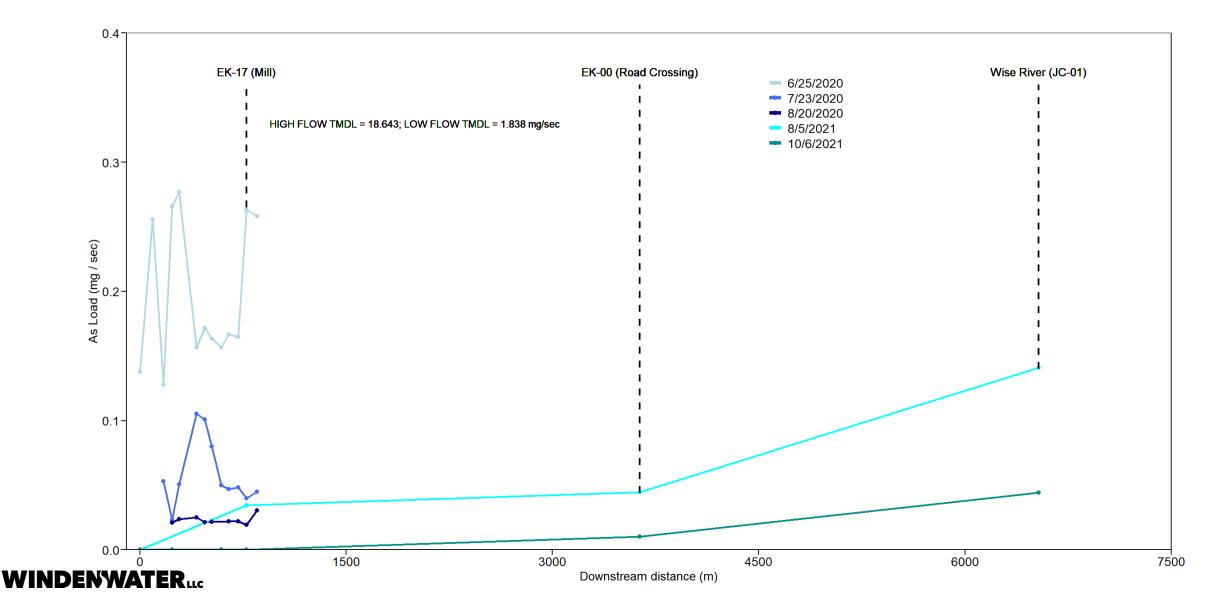
Longitudinal [Zn] Elkhorn Creek → Wise River

- Concentrations consistently exceed acute/chronic toxicity levels from the mine to Elkhorn confluence at Jacobson Creek
- Muted signal in 2020 compared to 2021; possibly related to drier waste rock pile conditions



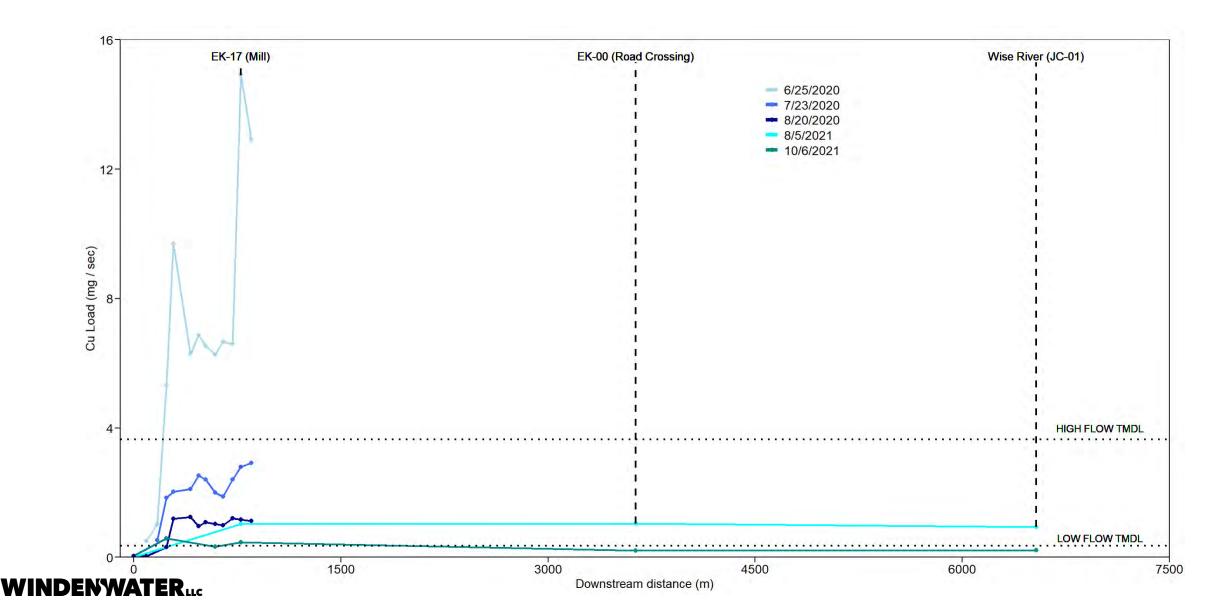
As Loading Elkhorn Creek → Wise River

- **Below** TMDL during both high and low flow conditions
- Much lower loading in 2021 than 2021; perhaps due to low runoff year



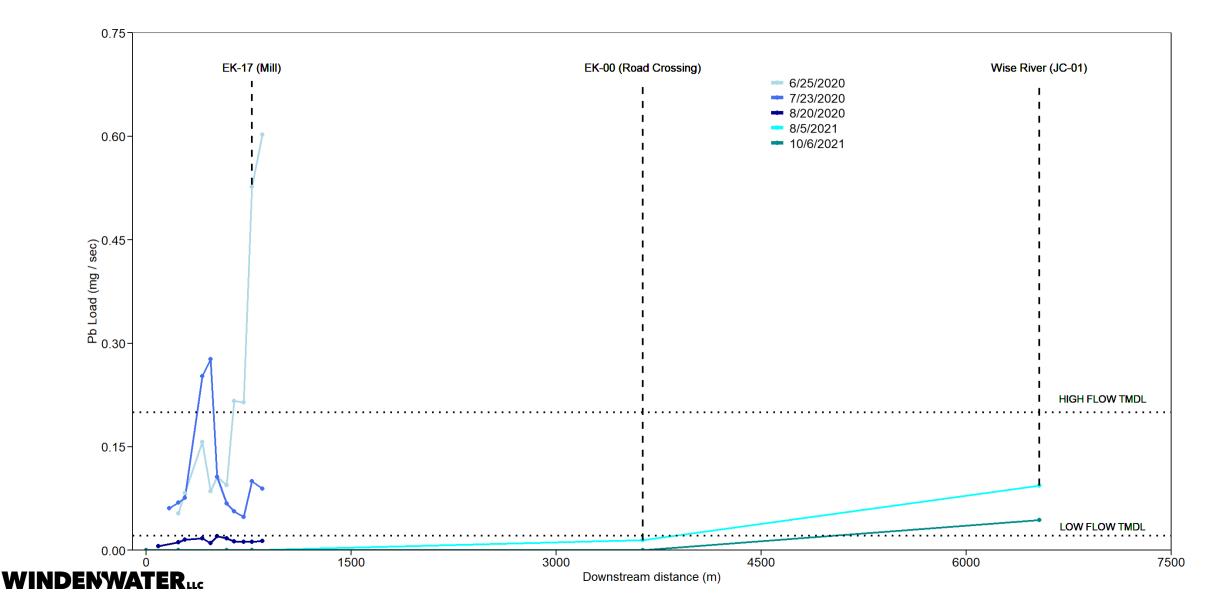
Cu Loading Elkhorn Creek → Wise River

- Often **above** TMDL during low flows but **below** TMDL during high flows
- Much lower loading in 2021 than 2021; perhaps due to low runoff year



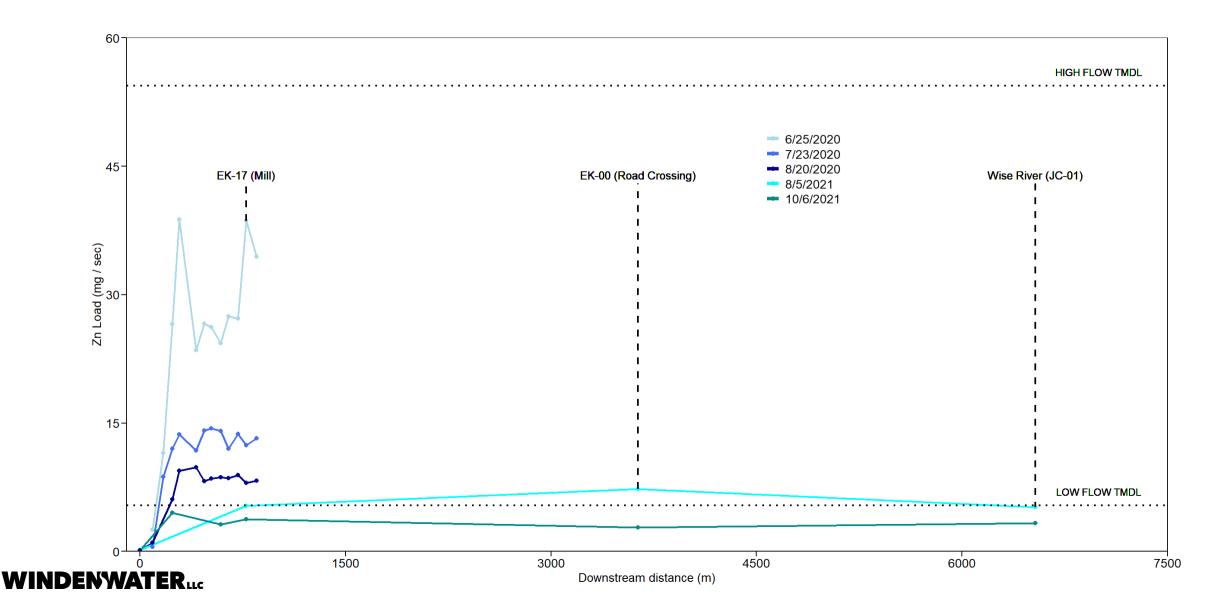
Pb Loading Elkhorn Creek → Wise River

- Usually **below** TMDL for all flows except very high flows
- Potential other source of Pb from Jacobson Creek



Zn Loading Elkhorn Creek → Wise River

- Often **above** TMDL for low flows and approaching TMDL for high flows
- Smaller loads during 2021 than 2020



Implications from Longitudinal Study

- 1. Both overland flow & seepage play important roles in driving exceedances in Elkhorn Creek
 - As \rightarrow spikes align with waste rock pile seepage & Mill area runoff
 - higher runoff = higher concentrations & load
 - Cu \rightarrow sourced from adit discharge & waste rock pile seepage
 - Second spike during Mill area runoff
 - higher runoff = higher concentrations & load
 - Pb \rightarrow spikes at waste rock pile & Mill seep
 - peaks at waste rock pile; turns off during base flows
 - 'other' sources downstream of the Mine
 - $Zn \rightarrow spikes$ from adit discharge & waste rock pile, Mill area
 - Diluted concentration during high runoff, but load still greatest



- 2. 'Turn off the spigot' to the waste rock pile & Mill area by diverting upslope runoff around these areas
- 3. Control & mitigate site drainage \rightarrow reduce exceedance frequency





1000' Adit – 1996 to 2021

Gray = comparable Yellow = slight discrepancy Red = 2-3 orders of magnitude discrepancy

Date	рН	SpC	Q	As	Са	Cu	Mg	Mn	Pb	Zn	Source	Fraction
m/dd/yyyy		(uS/cm)	(cfs)	(mg/L)	(mg/L)	(mg/L)	(mg/L)	(mg/L)	(mg/L)	(mg/L)		
9/9/1996	7.9			<1.00		15			28	<2.0	USFS	N/A
11/25/1998	6.16	250	0.25	4.2		264			2380	<2.0	USFS	N/A
6/2/1999	6.37	250	0.18	4.01		381			3520	16.3	USFS	N/A
7/30/1999	5.52	300	0.3	3.44		526			2860	80.2	USFS	N/A
9/2/1999	5.61	260	0.25	3.29		483			2810	36.9	USFS	N/A
10/5/1999	6.17	250	0.23	3.39		283			2380	7.8	USFS	N/A
11/9/1999	6.06	240	0.21	3.36		263			2390	9.8	USFS	N/A
8/18/2009	5.93	237	0.3	0.028	29.8	0.5	2.6	2.27	0.16	2.94	MTech	DISSOLVED
6/25/2020	6.34	258.3	0.323	0.065	33	0.309	3	2.46	0.178	2.24	BHWC	TOTAL
7/23/2020	6.35	201.6	0.323	0.036	27	0.245	2	1.67	0.139	1.98	BHWC	TOTAL
8/20/2020	6.82	189.6	0.28	0.014	29	0.136	2	1.74	0.0226	1.66	BHWC	TOTAL
6/29/2021	6.3	239.2	0.32								BHWC	TOTAL
7/2/2022		218		0.00584		0.0562		1.55	0.00562	1.323	MTech	TOTAL
8/5/2021			0.42	0.015	30	0.081	2	1.69	0.0215	1.48	BHWC	TOTAL
10/6/2021	7.19	223.8		0.016	29	0.108	2	1.79	0.0203	1.24	BHWC	TOTAL

Results taken from Adit Discharge Monitoring Summary for the Elkhorn and Charter Oak Mines, MT by USFS; Elkhorn Creek Continuous Tracer Study Montana Tech August 2009 by C. Gammons; Elkhorn Mine & Mill Site Characterization by P. Hurley



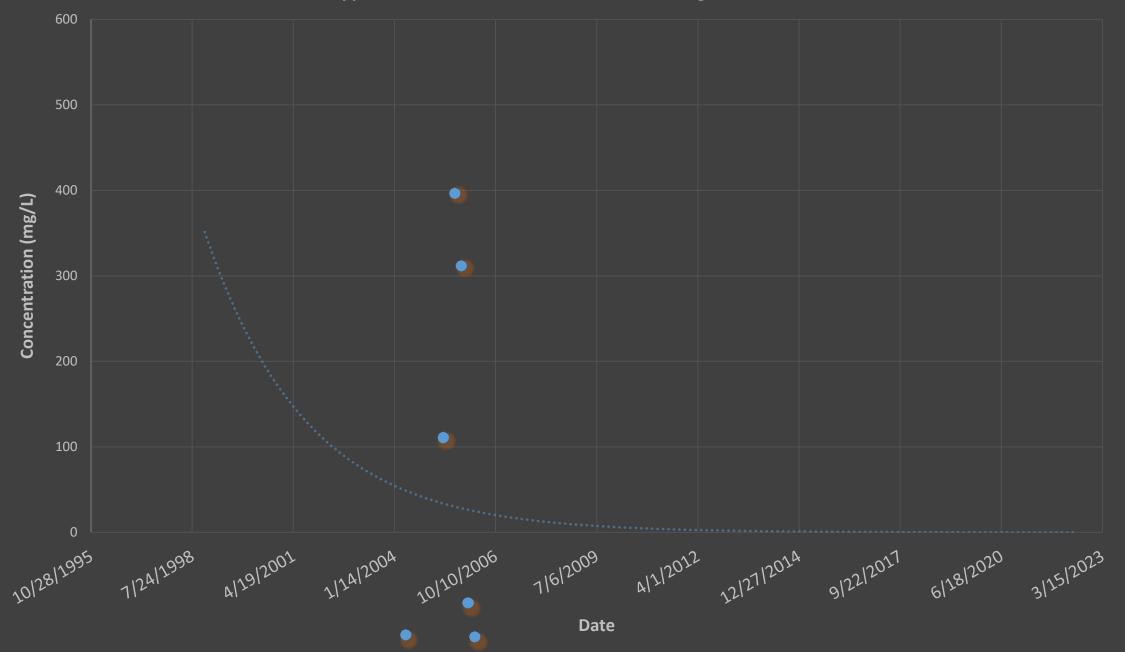
Conservation Ion Concentrations at the 1,000-level adit (2009-2021)

*Ca & Mg concentrations have been relatively stable since 2009

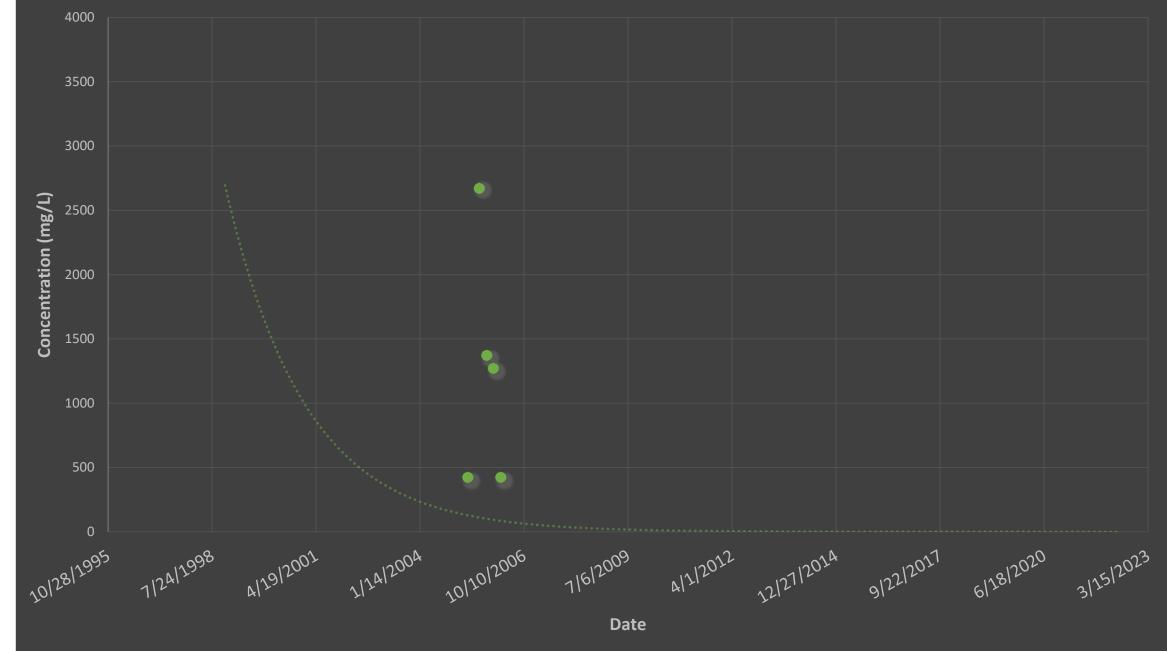
Arsenic Concentration in 1000-Level Adit Discharge, 1998 - 2021

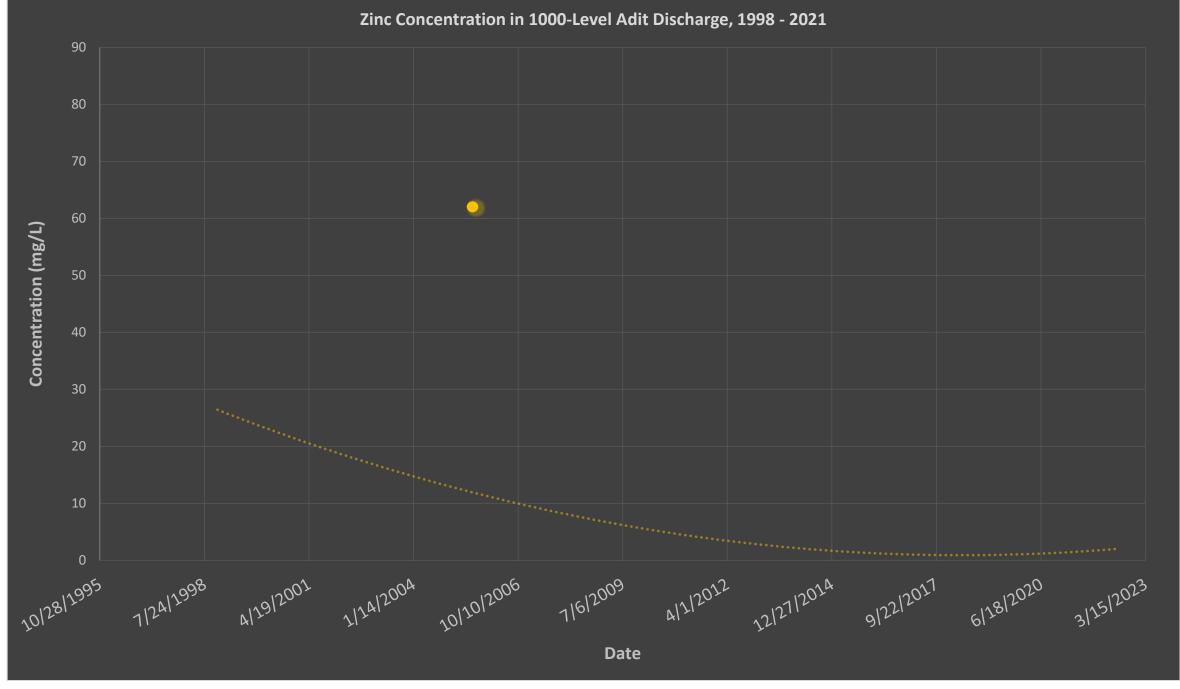


Copper Concentration in 1000-Level Adit Discharge, 1998 - 2021



Lead Concentration in 1000-Level Adit Discharge, 1998 - 2021





As, Cu, Pb & Zn Trends in the 1,000-Level Adit, 2009-2021



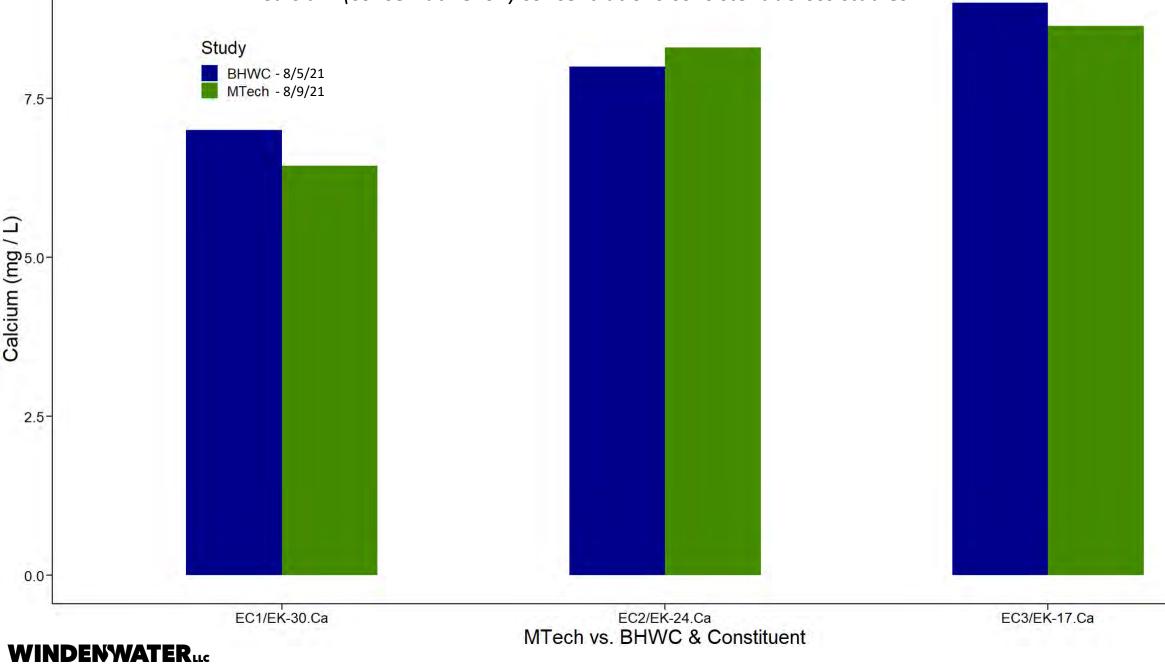
Implications from Adit Data

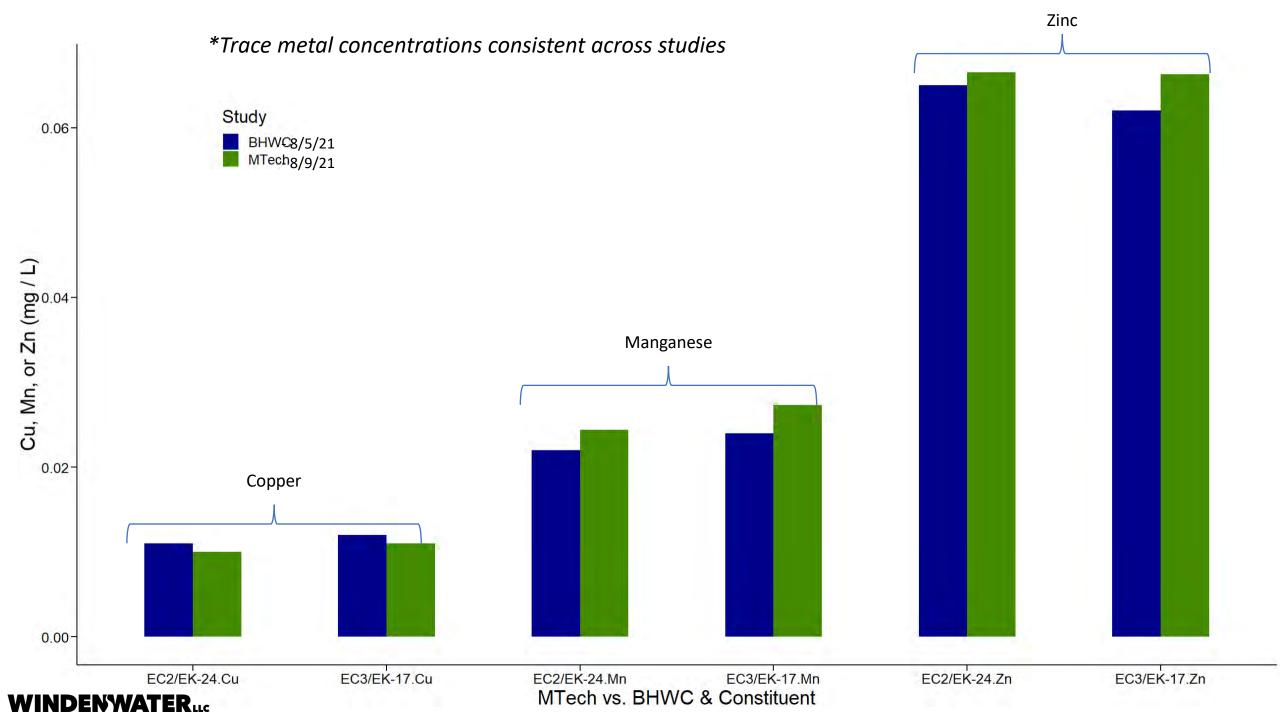
- 1. Multiple study approaches, sampling locations, & analytical methods \rightarrow shaky interpretations
- 2. If 2009-2021 conservative ion (Ca, Mg) data are to be trusted, the 'background'/ambient water is relatively constant
- 3. If trace metal data are also to be trusted, the adit is past peak loading phase and 'leached' out
- 4. Still hesitant to predict ongoing natural reductions





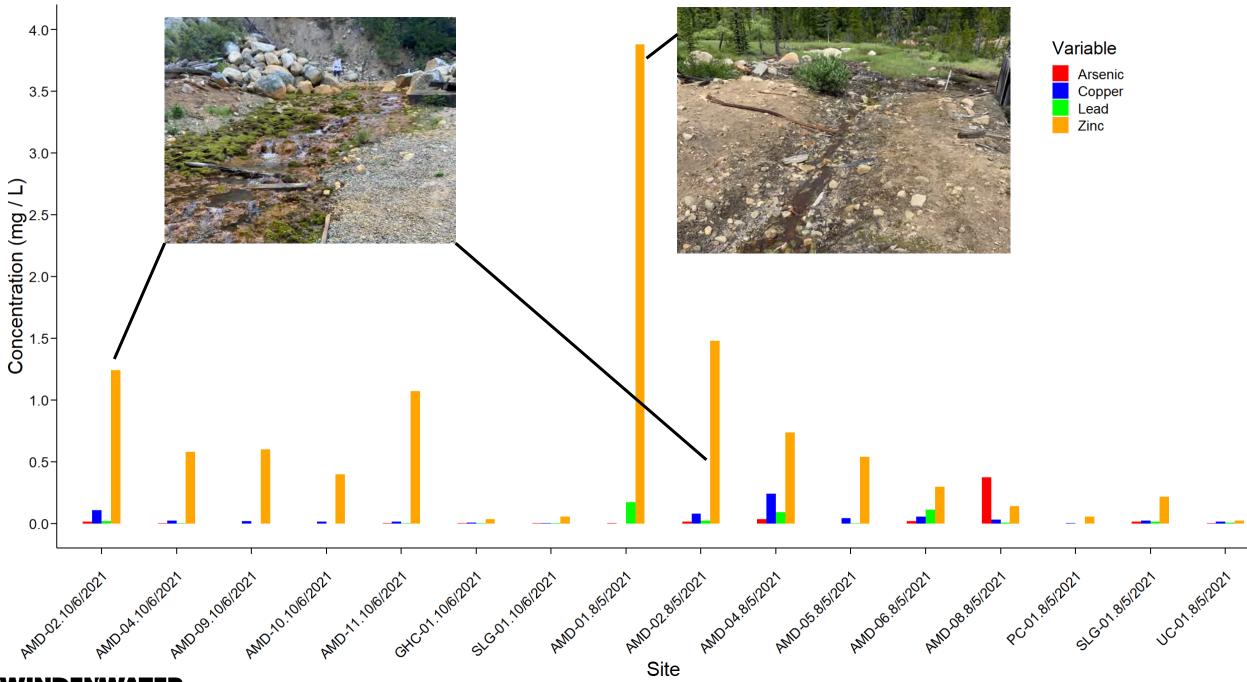
**Calcium (conservative ion) concentrations consistent across studies*





Dispersed AMD Sampling

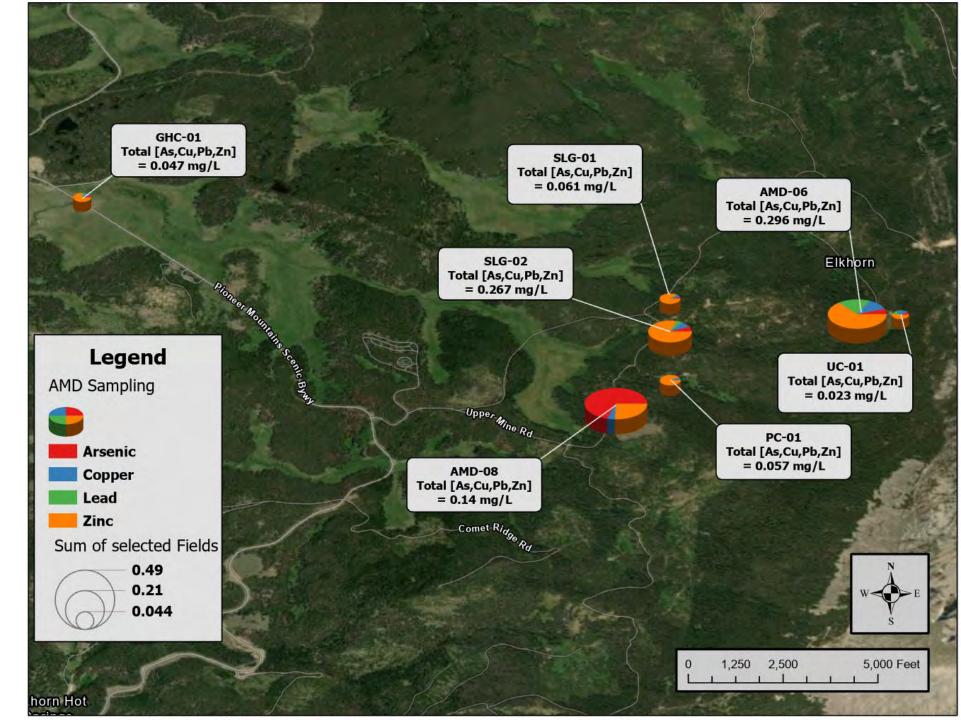




Park Mine Area AMD Sites

Exceedances for Chronic or Acute Aquatic Life Standards

- ✓ As Only AMD-08 exceeded chronic & acute standards
- ✓ Cu All sites exceeded chronic & acute standards
- ✓ Pb All sites except PC-01 exceeded chronic standards
- ✓ Zn All sites except UC-01 & GHC-01 exceeded chronic & acute standards

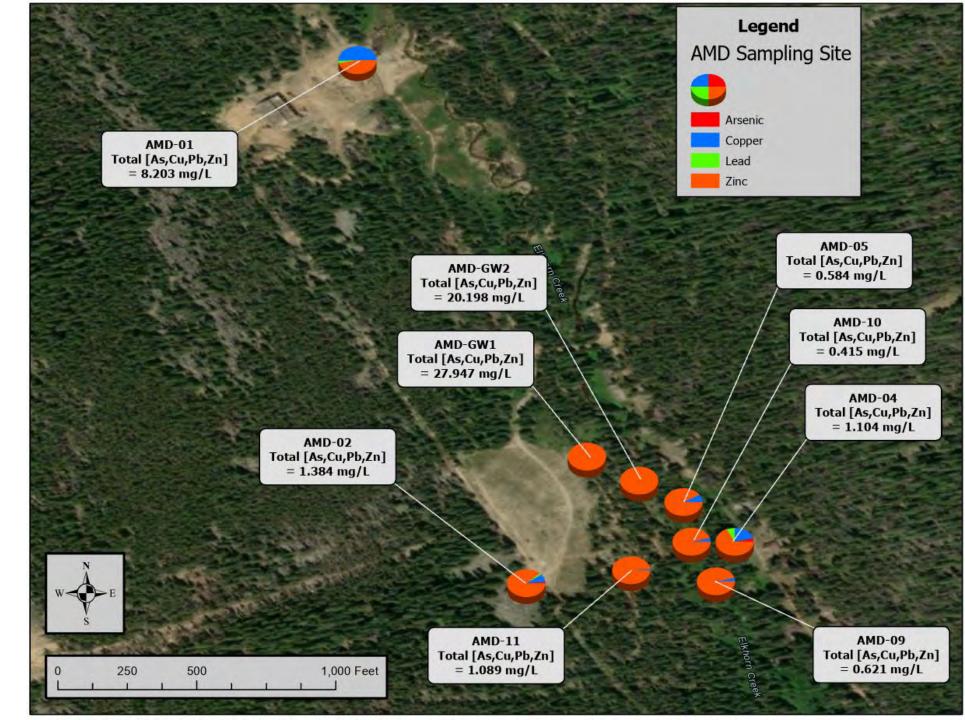


Elkhorn Mine AMD Sites

Exceedances for Chronic or Acute Aquatic Life Standards

- ✓ As No exceedances
- ✓ Cu All sites exceeded chronic & acute standards
- ✓ Pb All sites except AMD-09 and AMD-10 exceeded chronic standards
- ✓ Zn All sites exceeded chronic & acute standards

*[Zn] in AMD-GW1 and AMD-GW2 highly elevated; likely interference from galvanized well casings



Dispersed AMD Sampling Exceedances (red)

Copper, lead, and zinc routinely exceed chronic and occasionally acute aquatic life standards in adit discharge, streambank seeps, roadside springs, and shallow groundwater sources



site	name	Date	Arsenic	Copper	Lead	Manganese	Silver	Zinc
AMD-01	mill seep	8/5/2021	0.001	4.15	0.172	1.4	0.0005	3.88
AMD-02	adit	10/6/2021	0.016	0.108	0.0203	1.79	0	1.24
AMD-02	adit	8/5/2021	0.015	0.081	0.0215	1.69	0	1.48
AMD-04	bank seep	10/6/2021	0.0007	0.023	0.0014	0.029	0	0.581
AMD-04	bank seep	8/5/2021	0.035	0.241	0.0906	0.537	0.00009	0.737
AMD-05	bank seep	8/5/2021	0.0006	0.042	0.0034	0.042	0	0.538
AMD-06	collapsed park adit	8/5/2021	0.02	0.056	0.11	0.503	0.0017	0.296
AMD-08	roadside seep	8/5/2021	0.372	0.03	0.0052	0.806	0.0005	0.14
AMD-09		10/6/2021	0.0003	0.02	0	0.007	0	0.601
AMD-10		10/6/2021	0	0.015	0	0.0008	0	0.4
AMD-11		10/6/2021	0.003	0.014	0.0022	1.22	0	1.07
PC-01	private stream	8/5/2021	0.0006	0.004	0.0002	0.013	0	0.057
AMD-GW_well1	seep near galvanized well	10/6/2021	0.028	0.016	0.103	1.51	0.00007	27.8
AMD-GW_well1	seep near galvanized well	8/5/2021	0.012	2.26	0.0345	3.88	0.0035	7.06
AMD-GW_well2		10/6/2021	0.001	0.066	0.0307	0.476	0	20.1
SLG-01	roadside stream	10/6/2021	0.002	0.004	0.001	0.247	0.00006	0.054
SLG-01	roadside stream	8/5/2021	0.014	0.021	0.0135	1.51	0.0004	0.218
UC-01	d stream draining to upper (8/5/2021	0.003	0.013	0.0048	0.08	0.00008	0.023
GHC-01	byway crossing	10/6/2021	0.002	0.006	0.004	0.297	0.00006	0.035

Acute & Chronic Aquatic Life Standards (@75 mg/L hardness)

As (acute)	As (chronic)	Cu (acute)	Cu (chronic)	Pb (acute)	Pb (chronic)	Zn (acute and chronic)
0.34000	0.15000	0.00379	0.00285	0.01398	0.00055	0.03700

Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCB) Screening

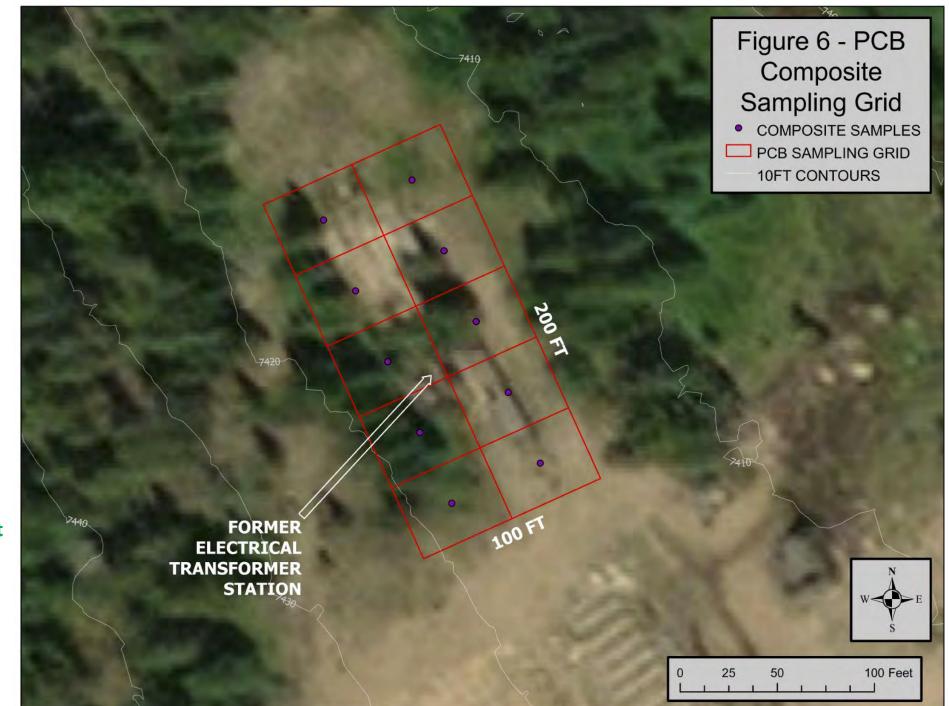
10 subsamples from grid

1 composite sample

<u>1st analytical run</u> composite = non-detect

2nd analytical run Subsample 1, 3, 5, 7, 9 = **non-detect**

METHODS USED: Moisture Moisture Prep SW3550C 8082 - Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCB's) Percent Moisture Sonication Extraction SW3550C



PCB non-detects pass QA/QC evaluations

- 1. Relative % Difference between spike samples: 1.1 8.7%
- 2. % Recovery for controls, blanks, and spikes: 68 100%
- 3. % Recovery internal standards for all samples: 76 98%

QA/QC Sample	Result (mg/kg)	Reporting Limit	eporting Limit % Recovery									
Laboratory Control												
Aroclor 1016	0.282	0.013	85									
Aroclor 1260	0.305	0.013	92									
Surr: Decachlorobiphenyl		0.0017	92									
Surr: Tetrachloro-m-xylene		0.0017	68									
	Method	d Blank										
Aroclor 1016, 1221, 1232, 1242, 1248, 1254, 1260, 1262, 1268												
	non-detect	0.013										
Surr: Decachlorobiphenyl		0.017	96									
Surr: Tetrachloro-m-xylene												
		0.017	72									
	Sample Mo	atrix Spike										
Aroclor 1016	0.305	0.014	86									
Aroclor 1260	0.327	0.014	92									
Surr: Decachlorobiphenyl		0.0018	93									
Surr: Tetrachloro-m-xylene		0.0018	79									
	Sample Matrix	Spike Duplicate										
Aroclor 1016	0.333	0.014	94	8.7								
Aroclor 1260	0.345	0.014	97	5.5								
Surr: Decachlorobiphenyl		0.0018	99									
Surr: Tetrachloro-m-xylene												

QA/QC Sample	Result (mg/kg)	Reporting Limit	% Recovery	Relative % Difference								
Laboratory Control												
Aroclor 1016	0.279	0.013	84									
Aroclor 1260	0.314	0.013	94									
Surr: Decachlorobiphenyl		0.0017	93									
Surr: Tetrachloro-m-xylene		0.0017	71									
	Method Bl	ank										
Aroclor 1016, 1221, 1232, 1242, 1248, 1254, 1260, 1262, 1268												
	non-detect	0.013										
Surr: Decachlorobiphenyl		0.017	95									
Surr: Tetrachloro-m-xylene		0.017										
		0.017	75									
	Sample Matri	x Spike										
Aroclor 1016	0.305	0.014	88									
Aroclor 1260	0.351	0.014	101									
Surr: Decachlorobiphenyl		0.0018	99									
Surr: Tetrachloro-m-xylene												
		0.0018	90									
	Sample Matrix Spik	e Duplicate										
Aroclor 1016	0.292	0.014	84	4.3								
Aroclor 1260	0.347	0.014	100	1.1								
Surr: Decachlorobiphenyl		0.0018	98									
Surr: Tetrachloro-m-xylene		0.0018	82									



- Samples collected from 0 4'' depth intervals
- PCBs readily adsorb to soils and will not leach extensively (EPA 1979, 1988; Sklarew & Girvin 1987)
- Any tendency to leach will be greatest for least chlorinated congeners in soils with low organic carbon (Sklarew & Girvin 1987; Strek & Weber 1982)

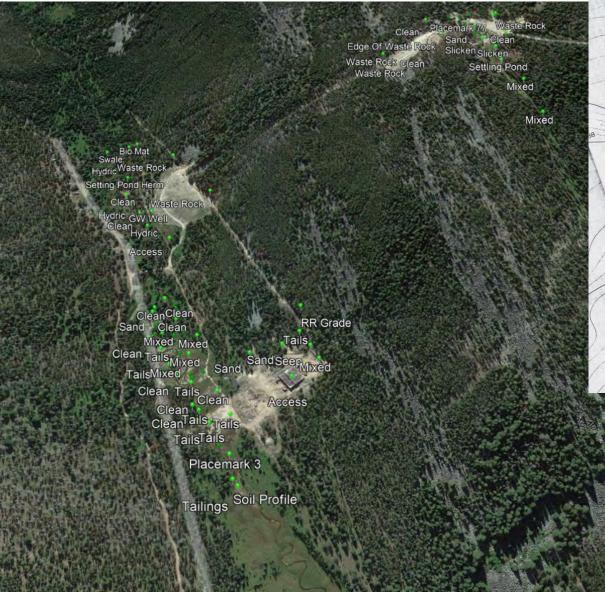


- Total absence of high chlorinated congeners in all samples indicate dispersed PCB contamination is unlikely
- Does not rule out isolated PCB contaminated if electrical waste unearthed during removal activities
- Consider testing groundwater to rule out PCB contamination



*Actual sampling locations varied to accommodate cultural resource buffers and to avoid concrete pad

Delineating Project Area Polygons





- Reviewed ~1980s tailings pile survey maps to establish historic footprint of mining wastes
- Performed soil probing & visual assessments to demarcate approximate boundary of impacted areas







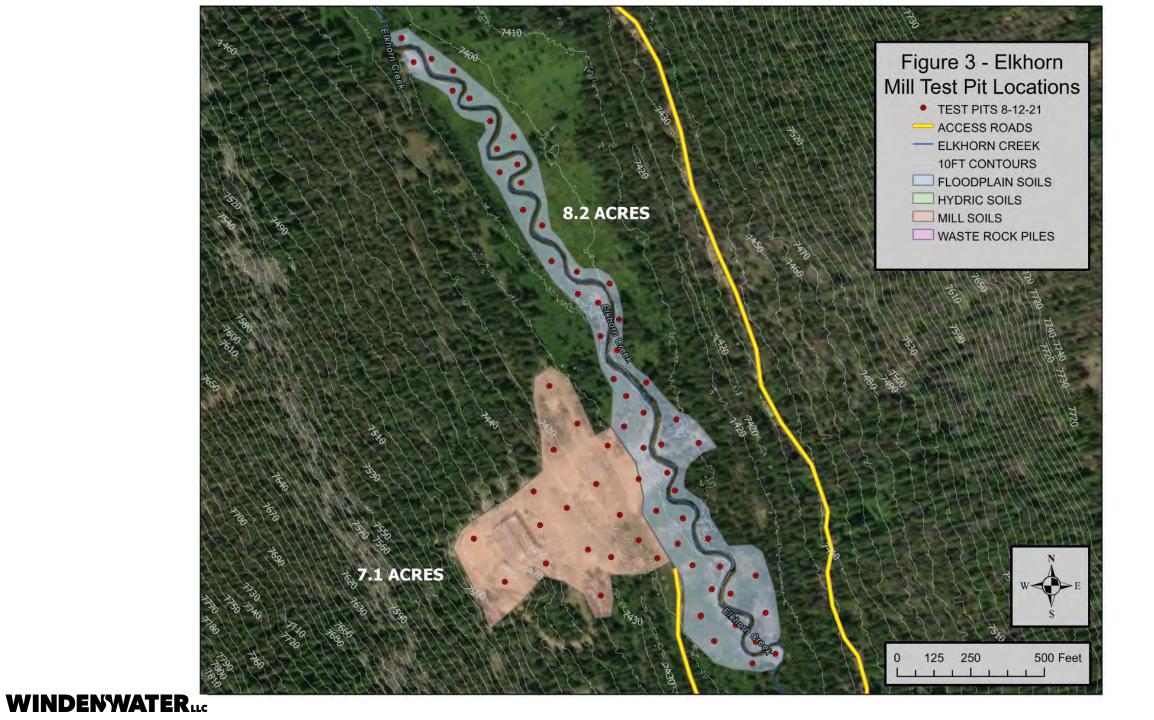


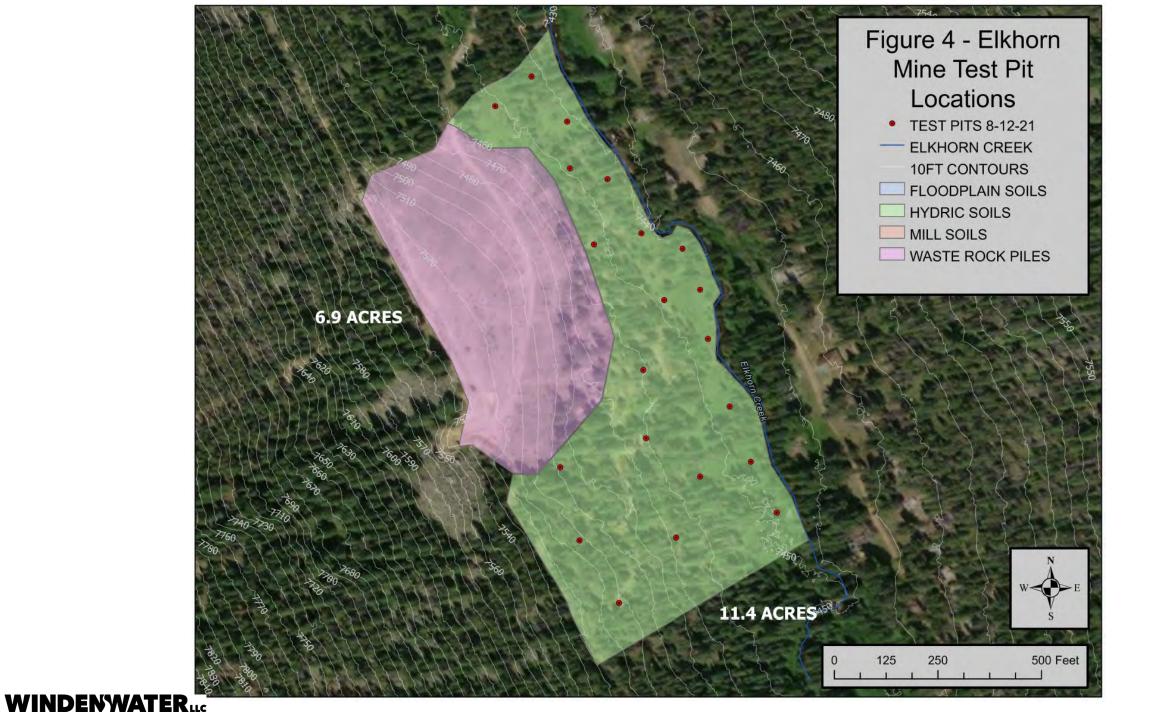
- Dark, organic soils
- Healthy, dense vegetation
- No obvious impacted soils

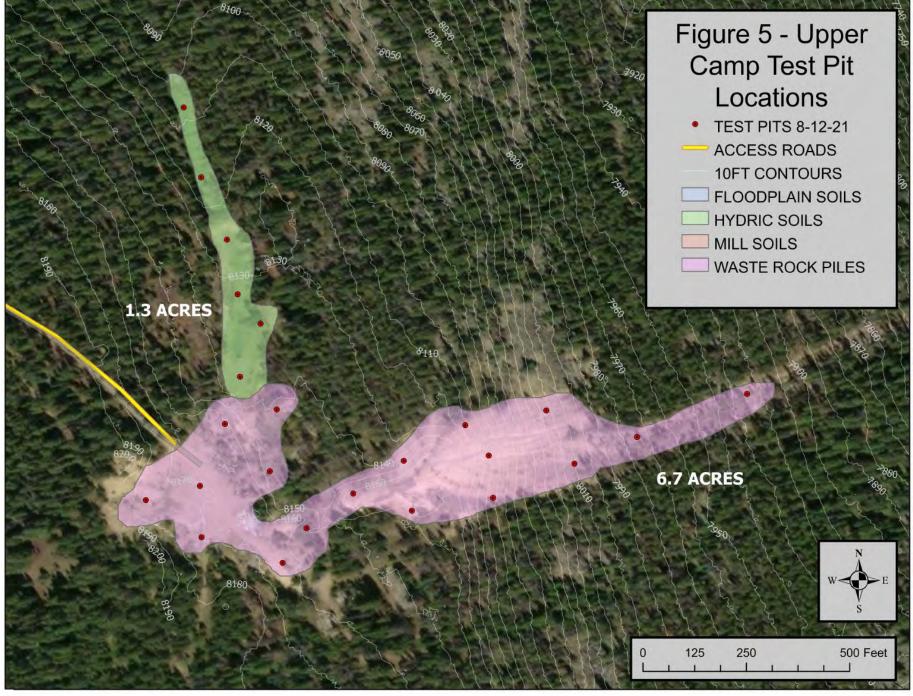


- Coarse sands, gravels
- Widely dispersed





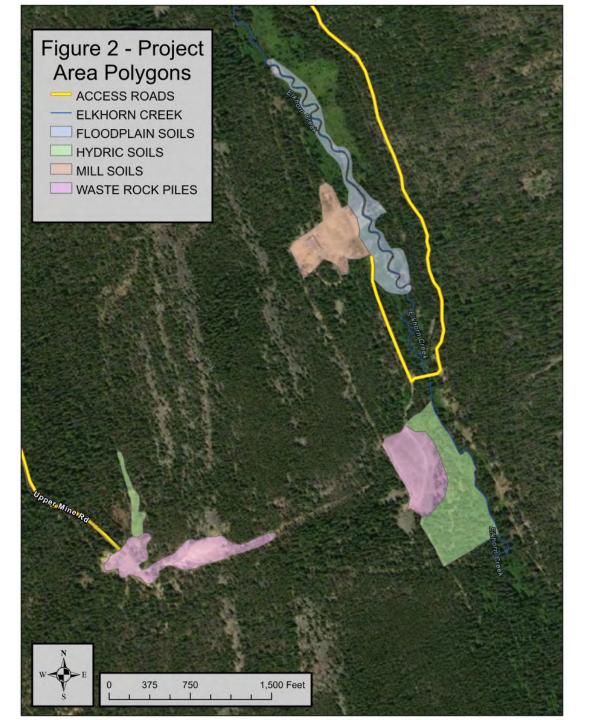


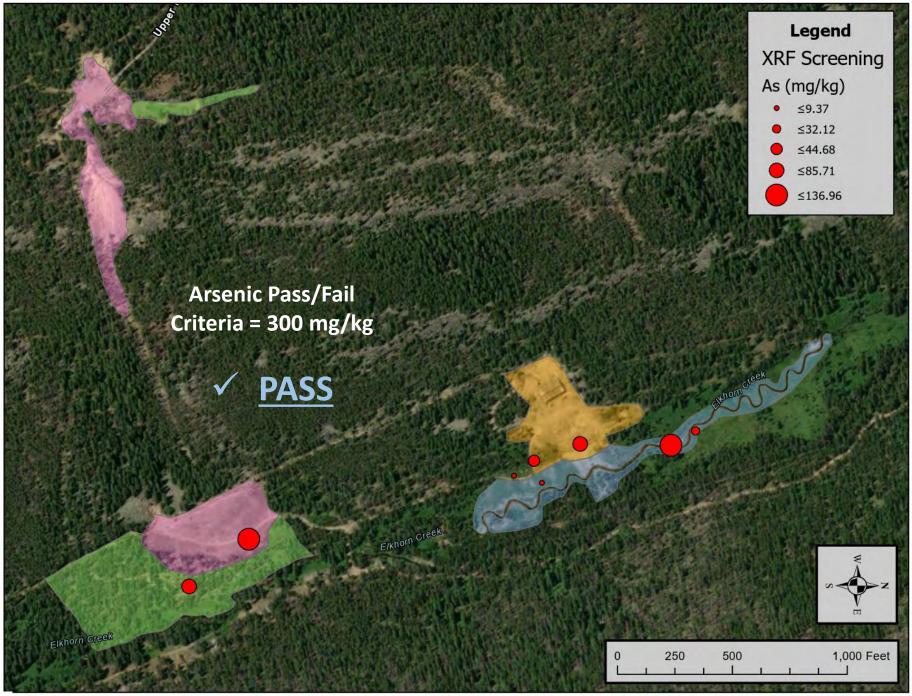


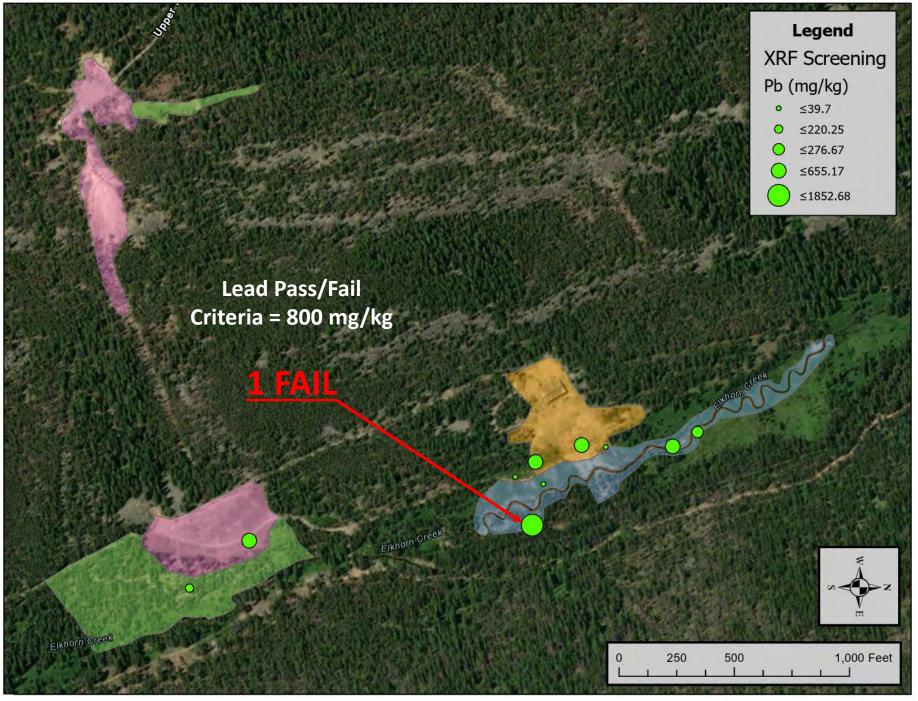


Summary of polygons

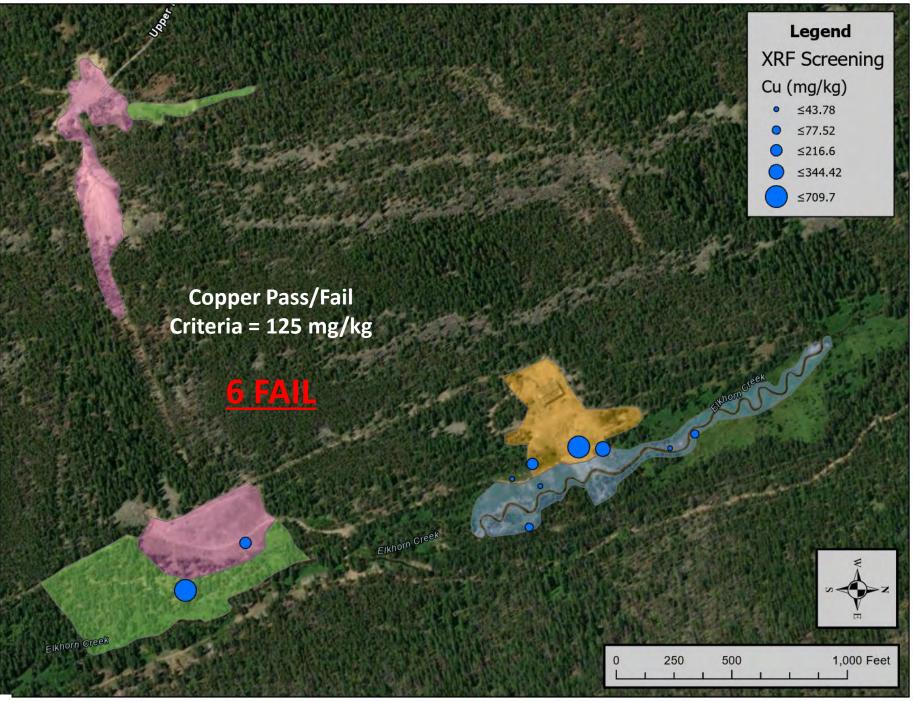
- 1. Floodplain Soils
 - a) Evidence of dispersed tailings, but very heterogeneous
 - b) Likely have concentrated deposits near streambanks and downstream of EK-17
 - c) Follow elevation contours in lower floodplain for determining removal extents
- 2. Hydric Soils
 - a) Most difficult to ascertain; could be either 'flushed' or 'saturated' with contaminants or 'saturated'
 - b) Dewatering & runoff diversion will be necessary during removal
- 3. Mill Soils
 - a) Includes both milled (chalky) wastes and mixed/worked soils
 - b) Highly heterogeneous
- 4. Waste Rock Soils
 - a) Likely low concentrations, but highly erodible



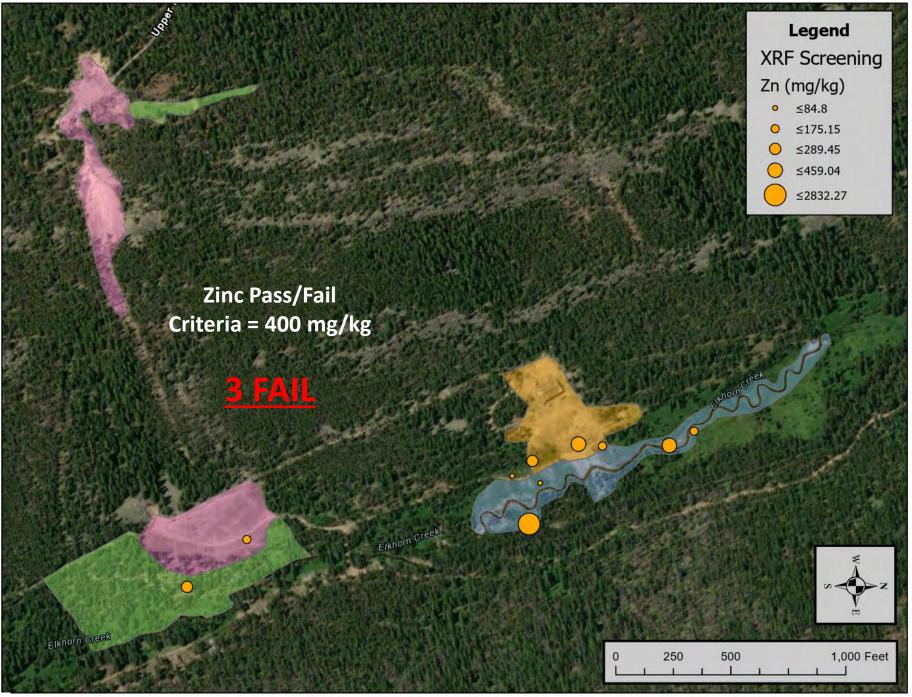














Preliminary XRF Screening

- ✓ Field verify visual delineations of impacted areas
- ✓ Dry-run proposed field methods
- ✓ Revise SAP-QAPP protocols
- ✓ Evaluate Pass/Fail Critieria



SITE	Lat	Long	Pb	As	Hg	Mn	Fe	Со	Cu	Zn		
Р3	45.4941	-113.04045	34.99	9.37		408.55	15644.58		36.6	70.32	Soil Contaminant of Concern	Pass/Fail Criteria (mg/kg)
P6	45.494325	-113.040714	560.19	44.68		206	8021.69		216.6	258.04	Arsenic	300
P4	45.494433	-113.040344	194.64	84.69		275.12	18313.6		208.85	145.66	Copper	125
P10	45.494867	-113.041042	655.17	75.08		336.24	19063.24	118.74	709.7	403.76	Lead	800
P11	45.495153	-113.041022	13.95			229.49	7017.49		344.42	131.8	Zinc	400
EK-17	45.49595	-113.041083	493.37	120.74		78.83	3256.84		42.09	459.04		
EK-16	45.496237	-113.041341	276.67	32.12		79.37	3935.14		77.52	175.15	Concentration = FAIL	
EK-20	45.494323	-113.039641	1852.68		11.21	93.8	1942.42		58.04	2832.27		
Waste Rock Pile	45.49097	-113.039171	606.1	136.96		443.47	21961.27		191.78	168.34		
Settling Pond	45.490284	-113.038318	220.25	85.71		1665.87	30573.56		702.79	289.45		

