

Van Stone Mine cleanup options

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Toxics Cleanup Program Eastern Region



Agenda

- Mining and cleanup history
- Mine map, photos, and contamination issues
- WA's cleanup law
- Overview cleanup options
- Explain next steps
- Questions & answers; discussion

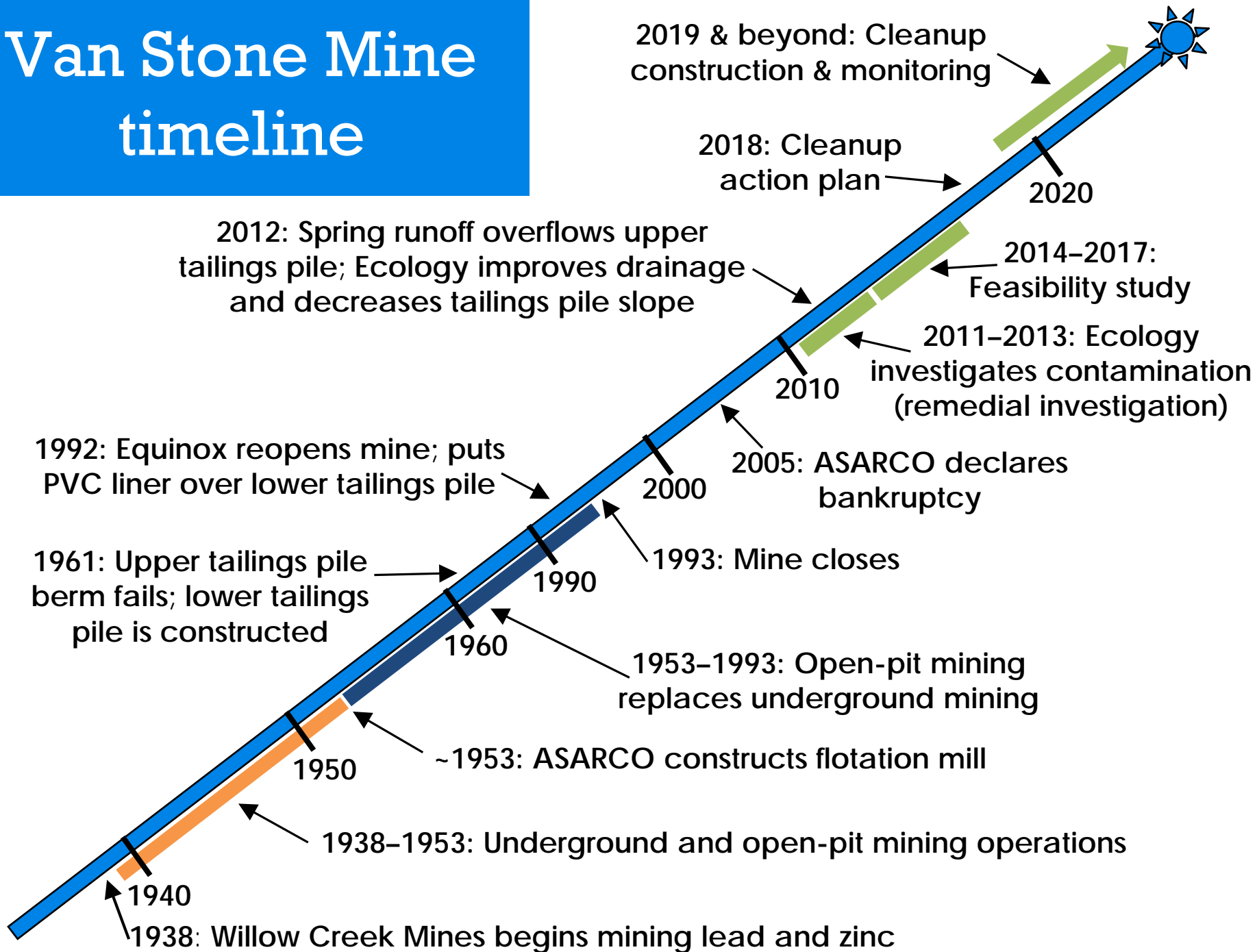


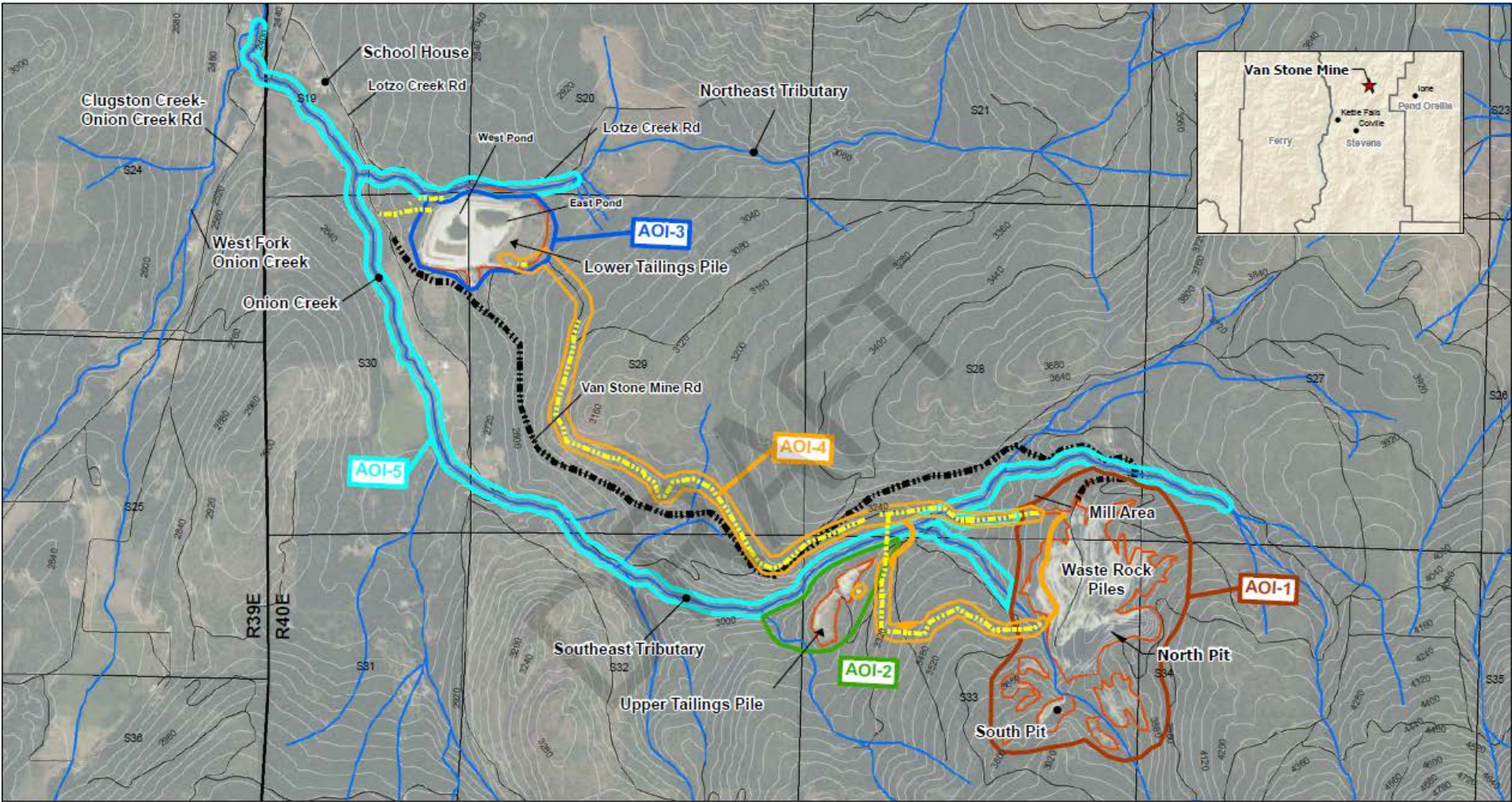
Who is involved in cleanup?

- WA Dept. of Ecology
 - GeoEngineers, our consultant
- WA Dept. of Health
- WA Dept. of Natural Resources
- Stevens County
- Potentially liable persons



Van Stone Mine timeline





Waste rock and mine/mill area



Upper tailings pile



Lower tailings pile



Production

- ASARCO – 7.5 million tons mined
- Equinox – 1.27 million tons mined

Tailings pile sizes

- Upper – 9.6 acres (780,000 tons)
- Lower – 35.1 acres (1.8 million tons)

Waste rock pile – 53 acres



Contaminants of concern

- Arsenic
- Cadmium
- Lead
- Zinc



Feasibility Study

Develop and evaluate cleanup options

Final cleanup plan usually selected from these options

Major elements

- Cleanup levels
- Evaluate options based on WA's cleanup law
- Suggest preferred cleanup option



Model Toxics Control Act (MTCRA) requirements

- Protect human health and environment
- Meet cleanup standards
- Meet applicable state and federal laws



MTCA requirements (continued)

- Use permanent solutions as much as possible
- Compliance monitoring
- Reasonable restoration time frame
- Consider public comments



Permanent solutions

- Cleanup standards can be met without further action
- Permanent to the maximum extent practicable

Cost and benefits analysis

If the benefits of two or more alternatives are equal – less costly option is selected if it meets requirements





Cleanup options

Option 1: No Action

- Leave everything in place
- Does not comply with MTCRA
- Only included for comparison purposes
- **Not a choice we will consider**



Option 2:

Institutional controls

- Install security fence around two tailings piles
- Post warning signs
- Control future site activities
- File covenants to warn potential owners about contamination
- Educate public about site



Option 3: In-place containment (no cover system)

- Remove unstable slopes
- Regrade waste rock and tailings piles to match natural site contours
- Replant to reduce erosion



Option 4:

In-place containment with cover

Same as Option 3 with the following cover system over tailings piles/dangerous waste:

- 1 ft. topsoil with vegetation
- 2 ft. borrow material (likely waste rock)
- Geonet drainage textile
- 12-oz. non-woven geotextile
- 60-mil high density polyethylene geomembrane
- 12-oz. non-woven geotextile
- Regraded tailings, waste rock, and soil



Option 5:

Centralized tailings repository

- All tailings and dangerous waste consolidated at lower tailings pile
- Regraded to natural site contours
- Capped with Option 4 cover system
- Replanted to reduce erosion



Option 6: Off-site disposal

- Tailings and some waste rock excavated
- Hauled for disposal at Arlington, OR, landfill
- Disturbed areas regraded and replanted



Common cleanup elements (except Option 1)

- Installing a buttress and emergency spillways at North Pit Lake to stabilize earthen dam
- Grading waste rock areas to match site contours and replanting



Evaluation of options (see printed handout)

	Alternative 1 - No Action	Alternative 2 - Institutional Controls	Alternative 3: In-Place Containment without Cover System.	Alternative 4: In-Place Containment with Cover System.	Alternative 5: Centralized Repository at AOI-3	Alternative 6: Off-Site Disposal
Alternative Ranking Under MTCA						
1. Compliance with MTCA Threshold	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
2. Restoration Time Frame	Immediate for implementation. Long-term monitoring expected for 25+ years.	Short timeframe for installation of fence (estimated at 4 weeks). Long-term monitoring expected for 25+ years.	Initial restoration timeframe is moderate (estimated at 10 weeks). Long-term monitoring expected for 25+ years.	Initial restoration timeframe is moderate to long (estimated at 20 weeks - 2 field seasons). Long-term monitoring expected for 10 years.	Initial restoration timeframe is moderate to long (estimated at 20 weeks - 2 field seasons). Long-term monitoring expected for 10 years.	Initial restoration timeframe is long (estimated at 25 weeks - 2 field seasons). Long-term monitoring expected for 5 years.
3. Disproportionate Cost Analysis Relative Benefits Ranking						
Protectiveness	1	2	3	4	4	5
Permanence	1	1	2	3	4	5
Cost ²	5	4	3	2	2	1
Long-Term Effectiveness	1	2	3	4	4	5
Management of Short-Term Risks	5	5	4	3	3	1
Implementability	5	5	4	3	3	2
Consideration of Public Concerns	1	1	2	4	4	3
Total of Scores	19	20	21	23	24	22
4. Disproportionate Cost Analysis						
	\$0	\$903,400	\$4,863,076	\$14,361,469	\$13,960,482	\$448,143,116
Benefits	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
Practicability of Remedy	Not Practicable	Not Practicable	Low Practicability	Practicable	Practicable	Not Practicable
Remedy Permanent to Maximum Extent Practicable	Not Permanent	Not Permanent	Not Permanent	Yes	Yes	Yes
Overall Alternative Ranking	6th	5th	4th	2nd	1st	3rd



Next steps

- Respond to comments
- Revise Feasibility Study if needed
 - Public review and comment if significant changes
- Draft Cleanup Action Plan
 - Public review and comment
- Cleanup construction
- Long-term monitoring



Questions?

Submit comments by 6/22 to:

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<http://cs.ecology.commentinput.com/?id=8ZZft>

More info:

<https://fortress.wa.gov/ecy/gsp/Sitepage.aspx?csid=461>

