

Rehab'ing Land Rehab



Tony Hartshorn | soildoc@gmail.com
Dept. Land Resources & Environmental Sciences

Mine Design, Operations, and Closure Conference
May 8, 2019





Habitat

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Red Dog Mine Biomonitoring Studies

The Red Dog Project is a biomonitoring project required by the EPA permit for the mine's wastewater discharge. Our biomonitoring project includes sampling of streams affected and not affected by the mine. Data on water quality, periphyton (algae), aquatic invertebrates, and fish are components of the study. Monitoring also covers an assessment of the Arctic grayling spawning migration into North Fork Red Dog Creek, metals concentrations in adult and juvenile Dolly Varden, and a population estimate of Arctic grayling in the mine's freshwater reservoir. Yearly surveys are conducted to evaluate the performance of culverts and bridges along the road that connects the mine to the port. From 1999 through 2003, a biomonitoring program was conducted at a number of new sites potentially affected by future hard-rock developments and exploration for gas resources. Annual reports are prepared to summarize information collected and to compare these data with previous years' results.



teck-cominco alaska - red dog mine, port site

Related Links



Outline

1. Brief history of Land Rehab

2. State of the Project

- ▶ Financial resources
- ▶ Personnel
- ▶ Field destinations
- ▶ Urgency (RCP8.5)



3. Where to next?

Soil Remediation History

1905	2014
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Professors Traphagen and Linfield from the Montana State College Agricultural Experiment Station investigated smelter smoke death of horses in the Deer Lodge Valley circa 1905	 <p>Only remnants of the smelter remain, now part of the largest Superfund site in the world.</p>

S. Jennings, 2014

M.S. Montana State Univ-Bozeman, Abused Land Rehabilitation, 1997

Reclamation Research Group, LLC
March 2006 – March 2012 • 6 years 1 month
Bozeman, Montana

Environmental research and applied service provider to State and Federal Agencies with emphasis on revegetation of disturbed land, Superfund sites. Montana State University spin-off founded March 2006, merged with KCHarvey Environmental April 2012



018 Microbes (1:01)

Outline

I. Brief history of Land Rehab

Frank Traphagen era, MSU's 1st chemistry & natural sciences teacher (and manager of the 1899 football team, which shut out UM twice that year [5-0, 38-0])

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018: Microbes

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Professor Frederic Bloomfield Linfield (July 17, 1866–September 24, 1948) came to Montana as a Professor of Agriculture for the Montana Agricultural Experiment Station in 1902 after serving ten years with the Utah Agricultural Experiment Station. Linfield was named Director of the Montana Agricultural Experiment Station in 1904 and served in that post until his retirement in 1937, a total of 33 years. Linfield began a dryland farming research program in 1906 after a buggy trip around the state to learn the concerns of Montana's producers.

Linfield was the principal of the School of Agriculture short courses from 1903 to 1907 when the School was reorganized by Linfield and President J. Hamilton to offer a three year course of study with classes held six months of the year. Linfield was appointed as the first Dean of the School of Agriculture in 1913 and remained Dean until his retirement in 1937, a total of 24 years. The School was reorganized again in 1922 to offer unit courses in specific departmental topics. Group courses in diversified farming, livestock production, and tractor grain farming were offered from 1929 to 1933.



The History of Linfield Hall

Construction of the building began in the autumn of 1907 and was completed on September 16, 1908. Fifty students

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YouTube video player showing a video titled "We are Oil N Microbes". The video features a young man in a white tank top. The video player includes a search bar, a play button, and a progress bar.



Outline

I. Brief history of Land Rehab

Frank Munshower, Doug Dollhopf, Dennis Neuman et al.

Stuart Jennings

Lifetime of hunting: Mounts of 100-plus animals fill trophy room

By RON TSCHIDA - Chronicle Staff Writer Feb 26, 2000



Even if you're expecting it, even if you know before you arrive that Doug Dollhopf has one of the most extensive big game trophy collections in Southwest Montana, the sight of more than 100 mounted animals and heads in one room leaves you a bit slack-jawed.

Dollhopf, 52, has made five monthlong safaris to Africa. The 1,400-square-foot, vault-ceiling trophy room at his home a few miles west of Bozeman is a menagerie of taxidermy specimens from that continent and from all over North America.

Dominating the room is the head mount of an African elephant, which with its 10-foot "ear span" seems poised to fly Dumbo-like from the wall.

Soil Remediation History

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YouTube video player showing a video titled "We are Oil N Microbes" with a thumbnail of a man's face. The video player includes search bars, play/pause controls, and a progress bar.

Outline

I. Brief history of Land Rehab

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Stuart Jennings



Stuart Jennings

President and Founder, Edaphix, LLC

Bozeman, Montana

Environmental Services

Soil Remediation History

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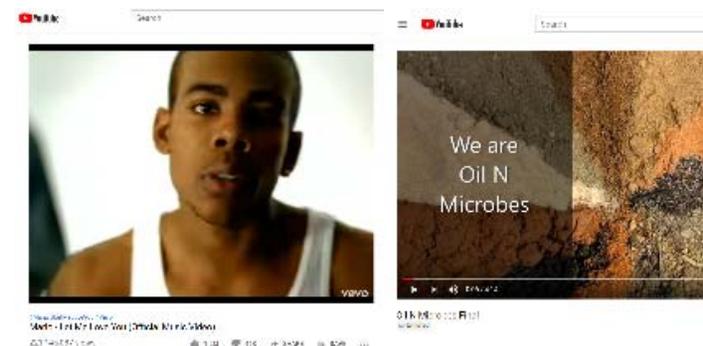
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The screenshot shows a YouTube video player interface. The video title is "We are Oil N Microbes". The video content shows a man speaking and a close-up of soil with the text "We are Oil N Microbes" overlaid. The video player includes a search bar, a play button, and a progress bar.

Outline

I. Brief history of Land Rehab

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#soilculture
Soil Interrogation Lab

Soil Remediation History

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The screenshot shows a YouTube interface with two video thumbnails. The left thumbnail features a man in a white tank top speaking. The right thumbnail is titled 'We are Oil N Microbes' and shows a close-up of soil with a red arrow pointing to a specific area. Below the thumbnails are video player controls and metadata.

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- ▶ Personnel
- ▶ Field destinations
- ▶ Urgency (RCP8.5)

M | P
S | T



Outline

1. Brief history
2. State of the

- ▶ Financial
- ▶ Personal
- ▶ Field d
- ▶ Urgenc

Let's not forget that it was not so long ago that A.K. Bailey was a graduate student who collected 465 cm worth of sediment cores (~15.3 feet; n=8) from around Milltown Dam (July 1974) and then discovered elevated metals (she did not measure for the metalloid arsenic). Here is her [unpublished thesis](#).

It took until [March 28, 2008](#) (video link) for that dam to be removed. And as you will learn from our guest lecturer, Diana Hammer, the Milltown State Park opened summer of 2018.

Bailey 1976: 18



Table 3:24

Table 3
Range and Average of Heavy Metal Concentrations in the Sediment Cores

Core #	Zn (µg/g)	Cu (µg/g)	Mn (µg/g)	Fe (µg/g)
1	334-399 (362) ^b	13-20 (16)	225-278 (249)	21,280-25,000 (23,160)
2	984-4,932 (2,505)	1,073-3,477 (2,283)	534-649 (583)	24,000-33,860 (30,180)
3	<d1 ^a -163 (48)	<d1 ^a -39 (11)	300-464 (392)	14,680-20,580 (18,320)
4	293-1,578 (739)	50-767 (314)	368-2,608 (1,118)	10,540-27,200 (17,850)
5	527-1,820 (919)	148-855 (476)	589-2,890 (1,175)	15,350-33,450 (23,100)
6	617-1,710 (1,117)	94-565 (312)	472-1,826 (1,146)	15,540-31,870 (23,650)
7	829-7,907 (4,915)	1,341-7,927 (4,927)	475-1,402 (1,020)	29,630-43,280 (39,510)

^a<d1=less than detection level.

^bAverage concentrations in parentheses.

Last sentence: "These catch basins for pollutants [like Milltown Dam] possess potential dangers to the environment."



Here you go. Sorry for the delay!

Unexpected Challenges of Trying to Restart a Land Rehabilitation Program
Tony Hartshorn

Abstract: Woody Allen once claimed showing up is 80% of life (bit.ly/80showingup). What if you built a land rehabilitation (LR) program and no one showed up?

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Anaconda Brockman fieldtrip

Apr 20, 2013–Apr 14, 2019





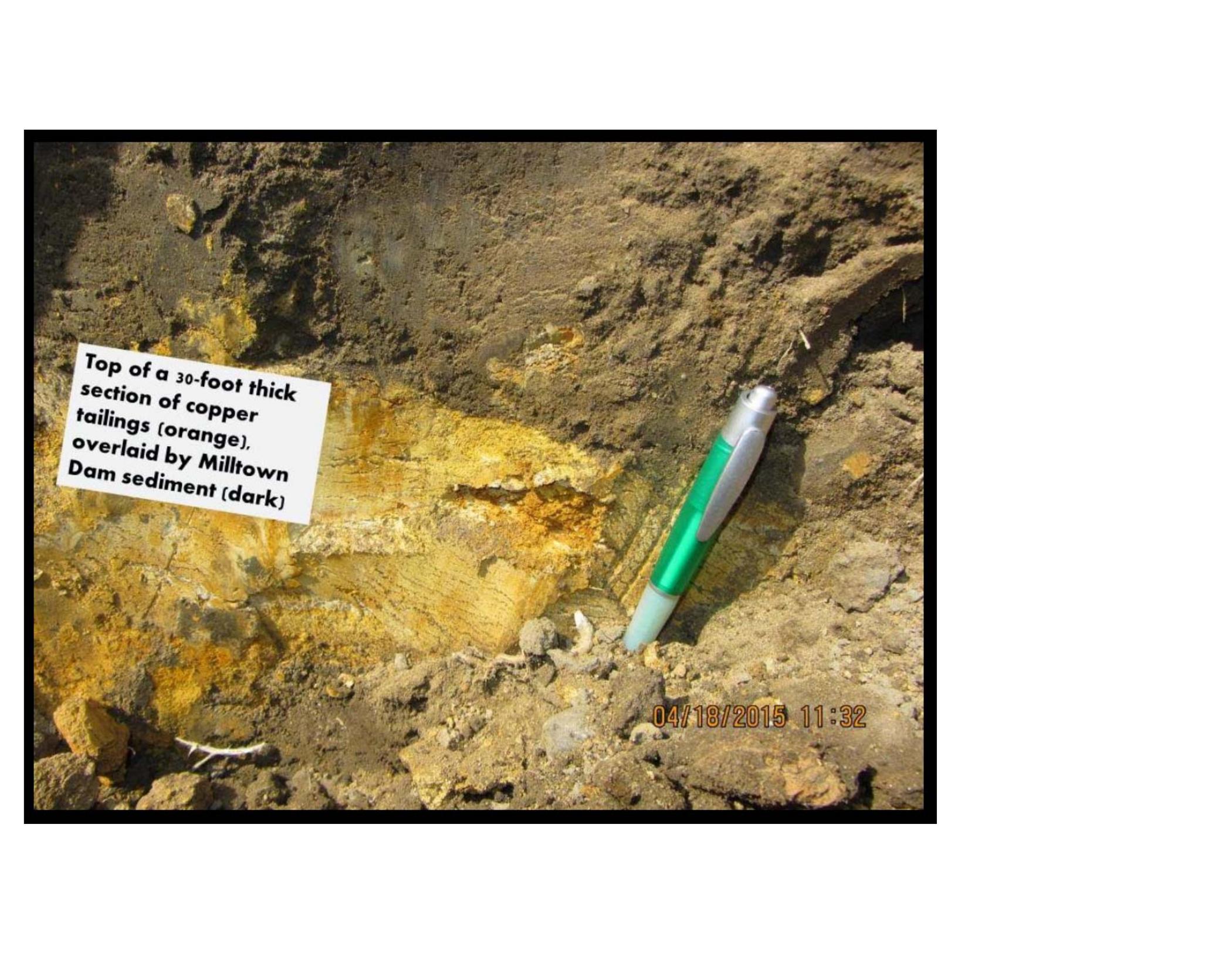
ENSC460 Soil remediation fieldtrip to Anaconda

04/18/2015 11:28

ENSC460 Soil remediation fieldtrip to Anaconda



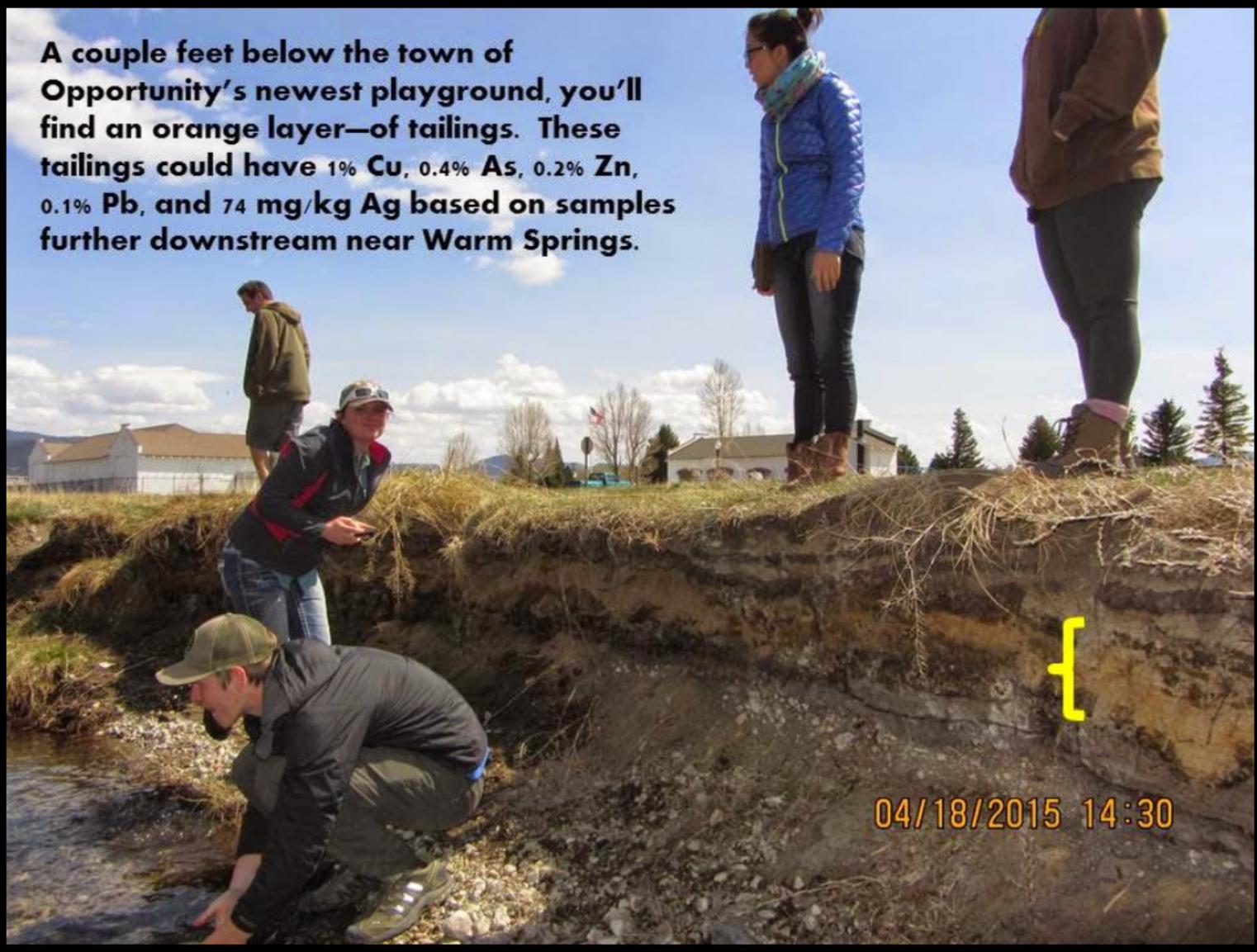
04/18/2015 11:28

A photograph of a soil profile. The top layer is dark brown, identified as Milltown Dam sediment. Below it is a distinct layer of orange-colored copper tailings. A green and silver pen is placed vertically in the soil to provide a scale. A white label with black text is positioned on the left side of the image, and a date/time stamp is in the bottom right corner.

**Top of a 30-foot thick
section of copper
tailings (orange),
overlaid by Milltown
Dam sediment (dark)**

04/18/2015 11:32

A couple feet below the town of Opportunity's newest playground, you'll find an orange layer—of tailings. These tailings could have 1% Cu, 0.4% As, 0.2% Zn, 0.1% Pb, and 74 mg/kg Ag based on samples further downstream near Warm Springs.



04/18/2015 14:30

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M | P
S | T





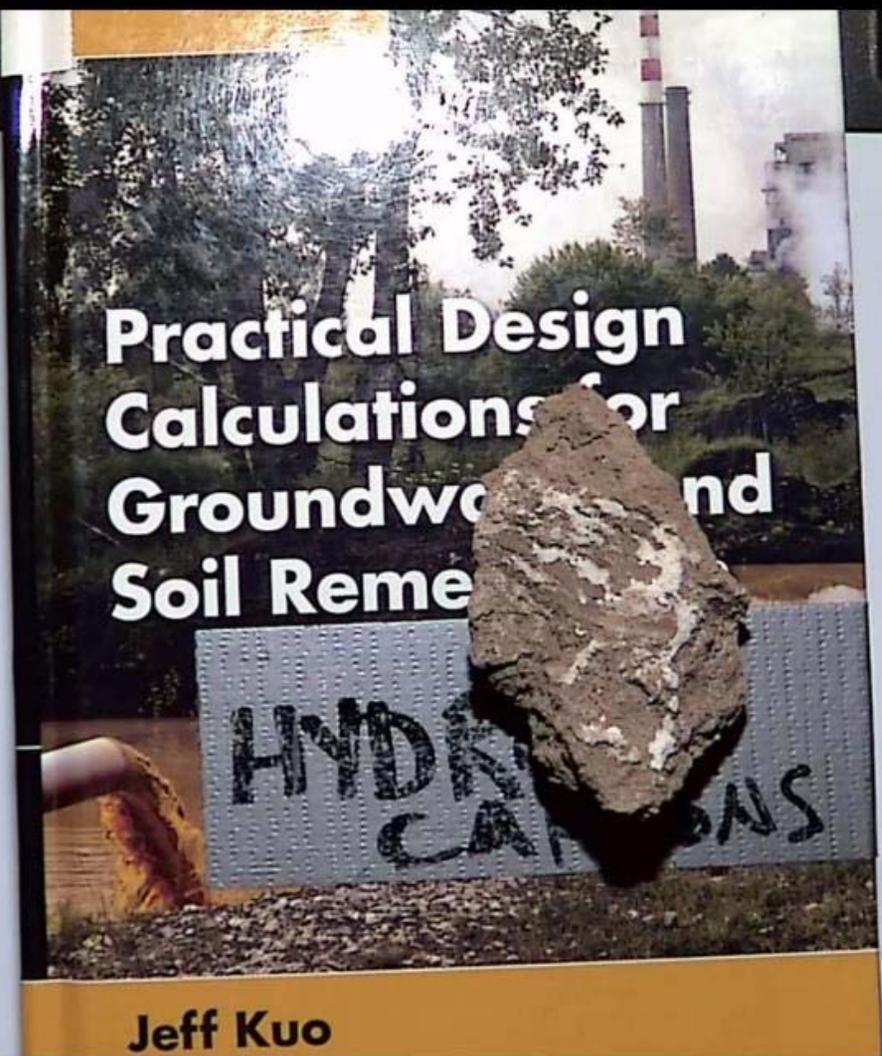
Official Site of the A-Salted Plant Remediation

MgCl₂ Assault and Gypsum Remediation on Peas



Let's Chat!





**Practical Design
Calculations for
Groundwater and
Soil Remediation**

HYDRA
CALCULATIONS

Jeff Kuo



Blog 4

Salts, Metals, and Hydrocarbons

Compost for Hydrocarbon Contamination

by Charlie Gurgel

In the Kuo text there is a distinct lack of practical design calculations covering soil and groundwater remediation techniques related to erosion, salt, metal, and hydrocarbon contamination. The last of these, hydrocarbon, is what this bioassay project was investigating. For now we'll assume that our remediation technique of applying compost was successful to apply further, and that 400 grams of compost should be applied for every liter of spilled hydrocarbon insult.

The most important consideration in designing your project is understanding that the application of compost depends on the spread of the insult. That is, the greater the volume of soil the contaminant has reached, the lower its concentration will be. Based on this, you can determine how to apply your remediation. The two factors that should be estimated before attempting your remediation are the amount of contaminant that was released, and the volume of soil that it has seeped into. Using these figures you know how much compost to acquire and to what degree it should be mixed in.

Suppose that your client had a large scale spill of 200 liters of hydrocarbon and you must determine how many 4 kilogram bags of



Oil N Microbes Final

Unlisted

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- ▶ Urgency (RCP8.5?)

M | P
S | T

A light blue rectangular panel containing three horizontal sliders. Each slider is currently in the 'off' position (the grey knob is on the left). To the right of each slider is a label in bold, black, uppercase letters: 'GOOD', 'CHEAP', and 'FAST'. A mouse cursor is hovering over the 'GOOD' label.



My introductory soils and soil remediation enrollments have averaged ~225 and ~27 the last 7 years, respectively, about 1.4X historical enrollments (2007-2012). I have run the graduate field course formerly known as "Uncle Frank's [Munshower] fishing trip" twice, but with three students each time, **one-third** 2007's enrollment.

How can we increase the field course enrollment?
How can we improve student competencies?

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How can we increase the field course enrollment?
How can we improve student competencies?
Are you listening?

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3. Where to next?



BILLINGS GAZETTE



https://billingsgazette.com/outdoors/rural-heart-of-montana-confronts-change-at-lewistown-conference/article_818aa84c-7494-549e-8598-0e3dae942ddc.html



BILLINGS GAZETTE



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Save the date

Filling a Void: Growing Montana's Restoration Workforce



A Workshop on Education and Training for the Restoration Economy

WHEN: Thursday, Oct. 2, 8:30 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.

WHERE: Montana Tech, Student Union Building, Copper Lounge, Butte, Mont.

COST: Free, but registration required Online @ www.dnrc.mt.gov
AFTER SEPT. 1 or call(406)444-2074

Abandoned mines, degraded roadways and unhealthy forests pose a growing threat to the lands and waters Montanans cherish. Restoring damaged landscapes creates new opportunities for businesses, healthy animal and plant communities

<https://wayback.archive-it.org/499/20080908191541/http://dnrc.mt.gov/Restoration/pdfs/flier.pdf>

Growing a Restoration Workforce

A Workshop on Education and Training for the Restoration Economy

October 2

Location: Montana Tech, Student Union Building -Copper Lounge, Butte, MT

Registration: Free but required. <http://dnrc.mt.gov> or 406-444-2074

DRAFT AGENDA

8:30 **Refreshments** (hosted)

9:00 **Welcome** – *Pat Williams, former Rep., U.S. Congress, Montana, 1979 - 1997*

Overview – *Tom Palmer, Information Bureau Chief, Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks*

9:15 **Successful Restoration Settlements: Creating Jobs and Mending the Environment** – *Mike McGrath, Attorney General*

9:30 **Restoration Workforce Needs in Montana** *moderated by Tom Palmer, FWP*
Panelists offer a brief summary of their organizations restoration projects, including current efforts and future needs in Montana. A moderated discussion will follow, in which panelists will discuss the range of skills workers need to be successful candidates for restoration activities. Panelist will also identify skills and expertise the workforce in

3:00 **Problem-Solving Work Groups-** *introduced by Mary Sheehy Moe, Deputy Commissioner for Two Year Education*

Participants can choose from two basic work groups to propose short-term and long-term education programs to develop the restoration workforce. Work groups will propose plans for advancing restoration education and training in Montana. Participants are to identify the course or program content and connect each program's content with "the gap" it fills.

Work Group 1: New Formal Programs - *facilitated by Mary Sexton and Joe Lamson, Director and Deputy Director, DNRC*

Identify and propose specific academic classes and apprenticeship/training programs for preparing workers in prioritized restoration fields. Make suggestions for delivery format (MUS classes, condensed, online, OTJ) and delivery location (schools, training facility, online, conferences).

Work Group 2: Interdisciplinary Restoration Education - *facilitated by Mary Sheehy Moe*

Identify how *existing* restoration classes and training programs can be used for cross-training. Can existing programs be provided in condensed, online, or traditional formats among MUS schools; Can cross-college training be built into curriculum; Can classes be offered for MUS students and technical schools; How do existing programs reach professionals and skilled workers? Make suggestions for delivery formats and locations.

4:00 **Summary of Work Group Proposals** - *Presented by each work group*

4:30 **Next Steps** - *Mary Sheehy Moe and Tom Palmer*

Closing Statements – *Hal Harper, Chief Policy Advisor, Governor's Office*

STATEMENT OF PERMISSION TO COPY

In presenting this thesis in partial fulfillment of the requirements for an advanced degree at Montana State University, I agree that the Library shall make it freely available for inspection. I further agree that permission for extensive copying of this thesis for scholarly purposes may be granted by my major professor, or, in his absence, by the Director of Libraries. It is understood that any copying or publication of this thesis for financial gain shall not be allowed without my written permission.

Signature Brian Schweitzer

Date July 10, 1980

SPRING WHEAT YIELDS ON TWO CONTRASTING ARIDIC
ARGIBOROLLS IN NORTHCENTRAL MONTANA

by

BRIAN DAVID SCHWEITZER

A thesis submitted in partial fulfillment
of the requirements for the degree

of

MASTER OF SCIENCE

in

Soil Science

Approved:

B. A. Nielsen
Chairperson, Graduate Committee

Hayden Ferguson
Head, Major Department

Michael Malone
Graduate Dean

MONTANA STATE UNIVERSITY
Bozeman, Montana

Natural Resource and Environmental Restoration in Montana

Case Studies in Restoration and Associated Workforce Needs

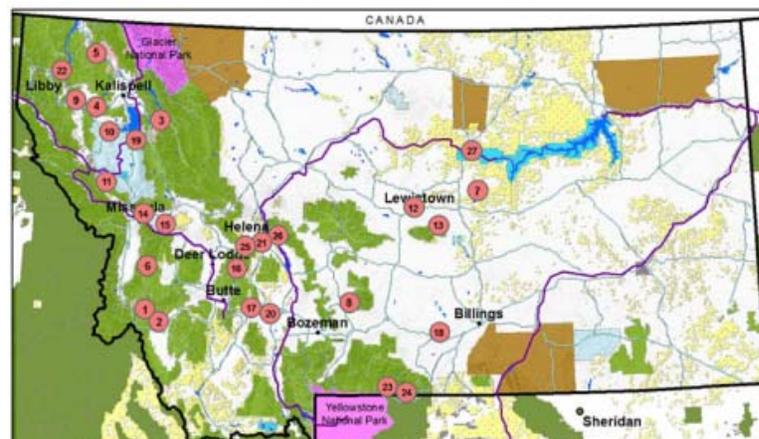
August, 2012

A Report by

Larry Swanson and Hayden Janssen

O'Connor Center for the Rocky Mountain West¹

The University of Montana



A woman with dark hair, wearing a dark blue jacket, is riding a white horse. She is holding a mobile phone to her ear. The scene is viewed from inside a vehicle, looking out through a window. The background is a lush green valley with rolling hills and a stone wall in the foreground. The horse is in motion, and the background is slightly blurred.

**What have we
learned since
1532?**

Tony Hartshorn
Montana State University
soildoc@gmail.com #soilculture
480.406.1277

06/03/2016 08:29

Table 2: Material intensity for renewable energy technologies

Technology		Aluminium	Copper	Cobalt	Lithium	Manganese
Batteries [t/GWh]	Li-ion	220	220	124	113	406
	Li-S	220	220		411	
EVs [kg/vehicle]						
Solar PV [t/GW]	c-Si	32,000	4,000			
	CIGS	32,000	4,000			
	CdTe	32,000	4,000			
Wind [t/GW]	PMG	560	3,000			
	Non-PMG	560	3,000			

Earthworks 2019

1st session at MDOC 2019

- Hawai'i Wildlife Fund v. **County of Maui** (9th circuit → going to SCOTUS)
- Upstate Forever v. Kinder Morgan Energy Partners (4th circuit → SCOTUS)
- 6th circuit???
- Green New Deal translates to more copper mined in next 15 y than has been mined
- Land Tenure to go against Mining Law... claims → leases May 9 (“**if this suit is successful, it will change the mining industry fundamentally [in US]**”)
 - SASB: sustainability standards for mining sector
 - GSI: sustainability standards for mining sector
 - governance

<https://www.epa.gov/pfas/epa-drinking-water-laboratory-method-537-qa>

The screenshot shows a web browser window with a presentation slide. The browser's address bar contains the URL <https://ecat.montana.edu/d2l/le/content/523103/viewContent/3963467/View>. The slide has a dark grey background and white text. At the top of the slide is the title "George Washington's view". Below the title are two bullet points. The first bullet point is a long quote: "The system of agriculture, which is in use in this part of the United States, is as unproductive to the practitioners as it is ruinous to the land-holders" "It must be obvious to every man, who considers the agriculture of this country...how defective we are in the management...a few years more of increased sterility will drive the inhabitants of the Atlantic States westward...". The second bullet point states: "As early as 1760 Washington used crushed limestone, manure, and gypsum fertilizers and plowed crops of grass, peas and buckwheat back into his fields." At the bottom of the slide, there is a navigation bar with a search icon, a refresh icon, a minus icon, a plus icon, a volume icon, a page number "14 / 22", and a right arrow icon.

George Washington's view

- "The system of agriculture, which is in use in this part of the United States, is as unproductive to the practitioners as it is ruinous to the land-holders" "It must be obvious to every man, who considers the agriculture of this country...how defective we are in the management...a few years more of increased sterility will drive the inhabitants of the Atlantic States westward..."
- As early as 1760 Washington used crushed limestone, manure, and gypsum fertilizers and plowed crops of grass, peas and buckwheat back into his fields.

image (2).png

image (1).png

image.png

RaCA for MT estim...xl...

White Oak Pasture...jpg

Show all

ENVIRONMENTAL SENSORS BIOB 491

Design, Build and Deploy in the Field



SUMMER SESSION 2019

at University of Montana's Flathead Lake Biological Station

June 24 – July 5, 2019

- Engineering and Ecology Students! Learn innovative methods in sensor data and prototyping techniques.
- Design, build and deploy; advanced sensors including O_2 , CO_2 , pH, T, PAR, and turbidity; data loggers and controllers; and real-time networks—on a shoestring budget!
- Collaborate in the SensorSpace Lab to solve real world problems.
- Take this immersion-style course for grad or undergrad credit.



Instructor:
Dr. Cody Youngbull
Research Professor, Physicist

Here's what 2018 summer students had to say—

"We made our own sensors and deployed them: Real-time reporting to the Web, dO_2 Sensors, Data Loggers, dCO_2 Sensors and pH Sensors."

"I now understand processes I'd never have learned outside this course. Even without experience in embedded systems, it was easy to follow along."



Scholarships available! Small class size! *Apply online now through May 6, 2019 at <http://flbs.umt.edu/apps/education/>*
Great instructor and facilities!
Credits easily transferable!
Students from across the US!
International students welcome!



Get out here!

Flathead Lake Biological Station, U of Montana, 32125 Bio Station Lane, Polson MT 59860-6815 USA on the east shore of Flathead Lake
voice 406.872.4500 – email flbs@flbs.umt.edu – web flbs.umt.edu – www.facebook.com/umflbs – webcams flbs.umt.edu/webcams