

The State of Mining in Nevada

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NEVADA DIVISION OF
**ENVIRONMENTAL
PROTECTION**

Outline

1. Introduction – Mining in Nevada
2. The Bureau of Mining Regulation and Reclamation
3. Regulation Branch
4. Closure Branch
5. Reclamation Branch
6. Mine Water Management Database

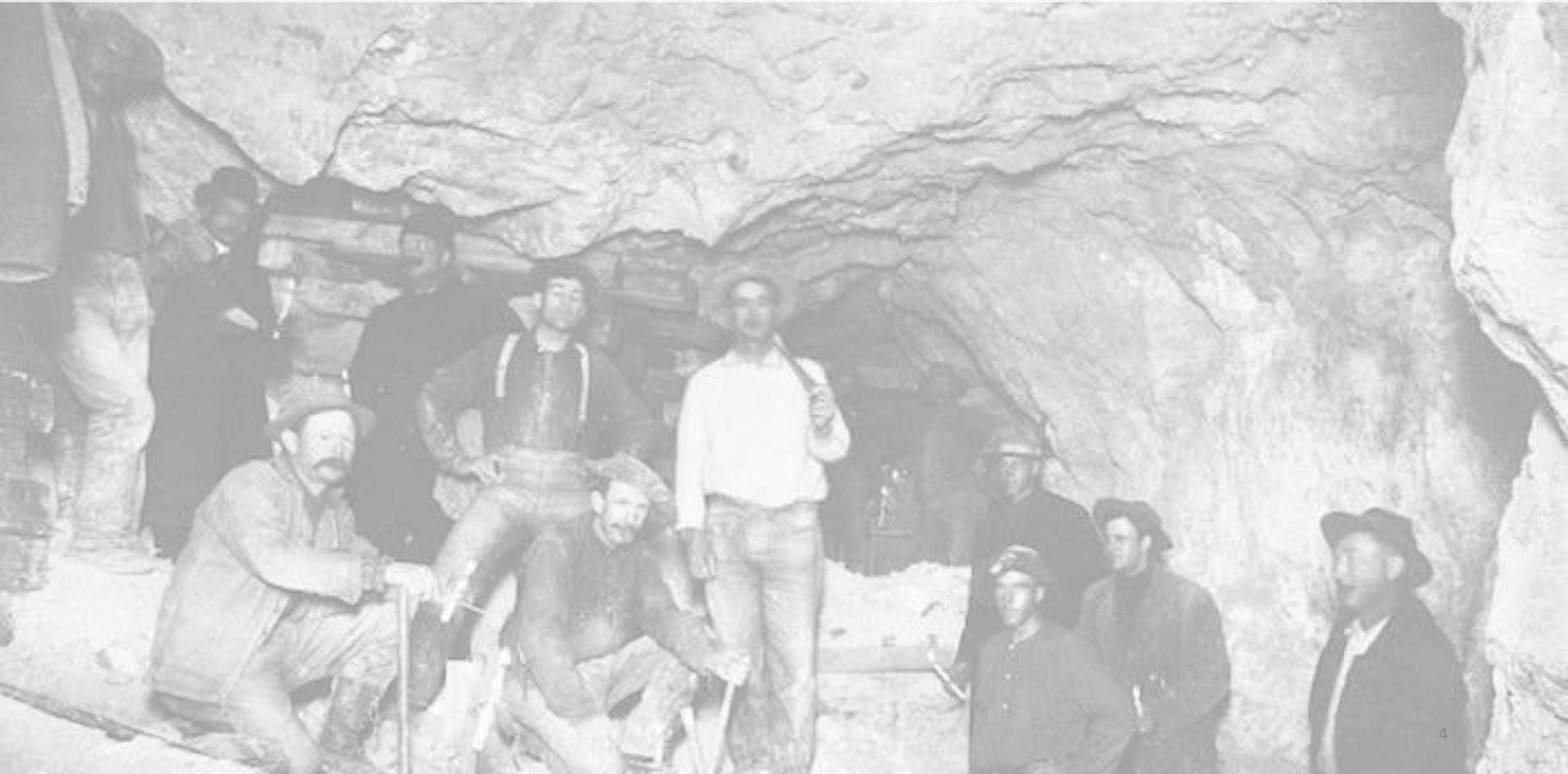


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Introduction – *History* of Mining in Nevada



Introduction – *History* of Mining in Nevada

- Mining has played a central role in Nevada's economy since the discovery of gold and silver in the Comstock Lode in 1859, virtually ending the CA Gold Rush^{2,3}
- 1962, Newmont Mining discovered large Carlin deposit – 50 mile wide by 40 mile long belt of gold deposits³
- Over 20 minerals mined in NV: gold, silver, copper, molybdenum, barite, gypsum, lithium, dolomite, turquoise, diatomaceous earth⁶
- 72% of U.S. gold production, 26% of U.S. silver production (2017)²

Introduction – *Future* of Mining in Nevada



Introduction – *Future* of Mining in Nevada

From Mid-2000s Recession Until Now...a growing hub for technological innovation

- Data centers – Switch
- Tesla Gigafactory
- Apple, Amazon

Major projects + overwhelming demands for technology means the Silver State and US are more reliant on mineral production than ever¹

- Plug-in cars use 3xs the amount of copper than a traditional vehicle
- Lithium-powered devices
- Silver is vital in renewable energies

Nevada mines produce 12% of the minerals consumed in the US⁶

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2. Bureau of Mining Regulation and Reclamation (BMRR)

- The Division includes:
- 10 Environmental Bureaus
 - 1 Administrative Bureau
 - BMRR was created in 1989



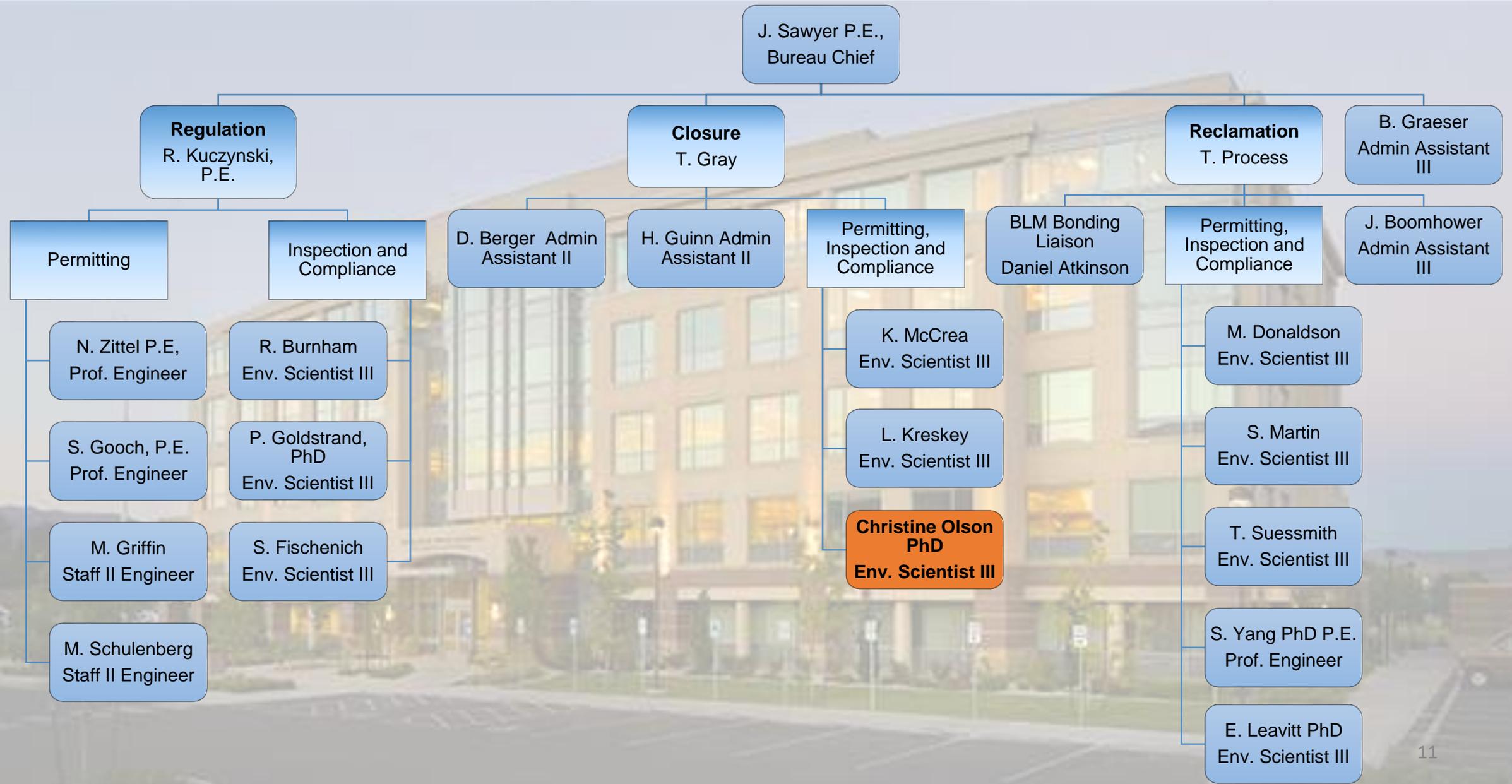
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“Preserve and enhance the environment of the State in order to protect public health, sustain healthy ecosystems, and contribute to a vibrant economy”

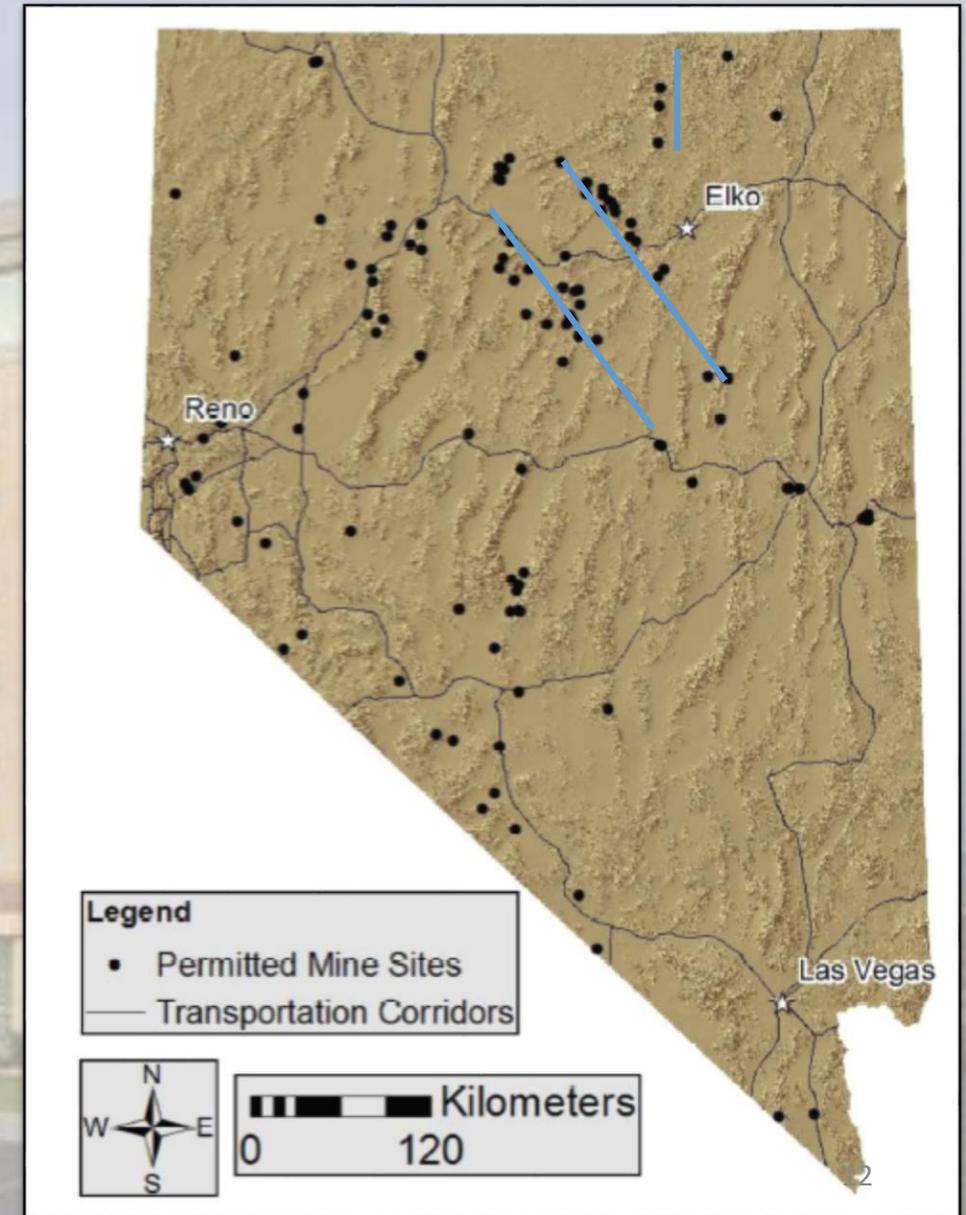


2. Bureau of Mining Regulation and Reclamation (BMRR)



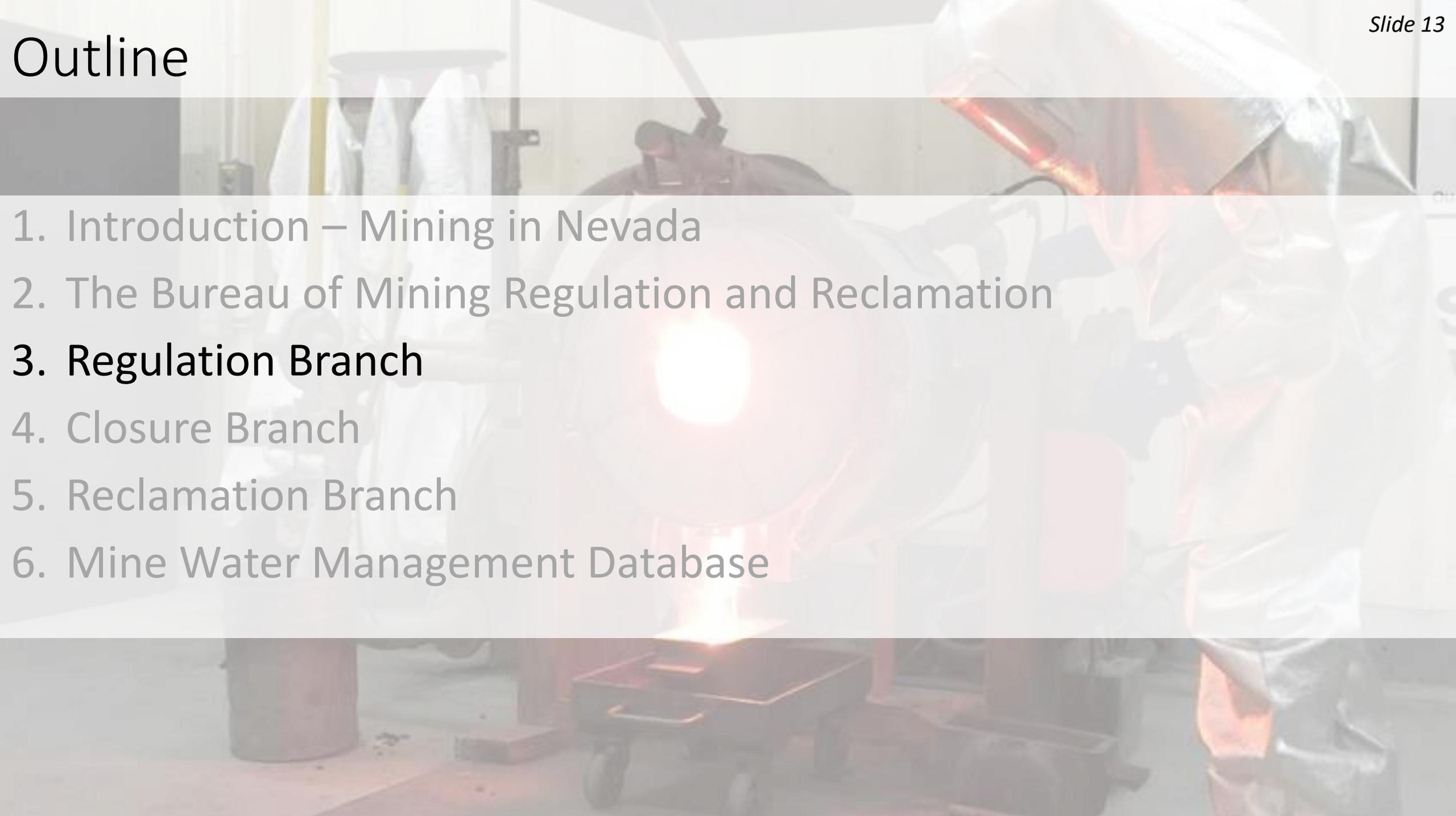
2. Bureau of Mining Regulation and Reclamation (BMRR)

- 256 Reclamation Projects
- 97 Operating Mines
- 31 Mines Not Yet Built
- 17 Mines in Temporary Closure
- 31 Mines in Permanent Closure



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3. Regulation Branch

- Prevent degradation to (ground and surface) waters of the State
- Administer mining regulations and State water pollution control law
- Govern site characterization, design, construction, and operation



3. Regulation Branch

Water Pollution Control Permit

Leak Detection

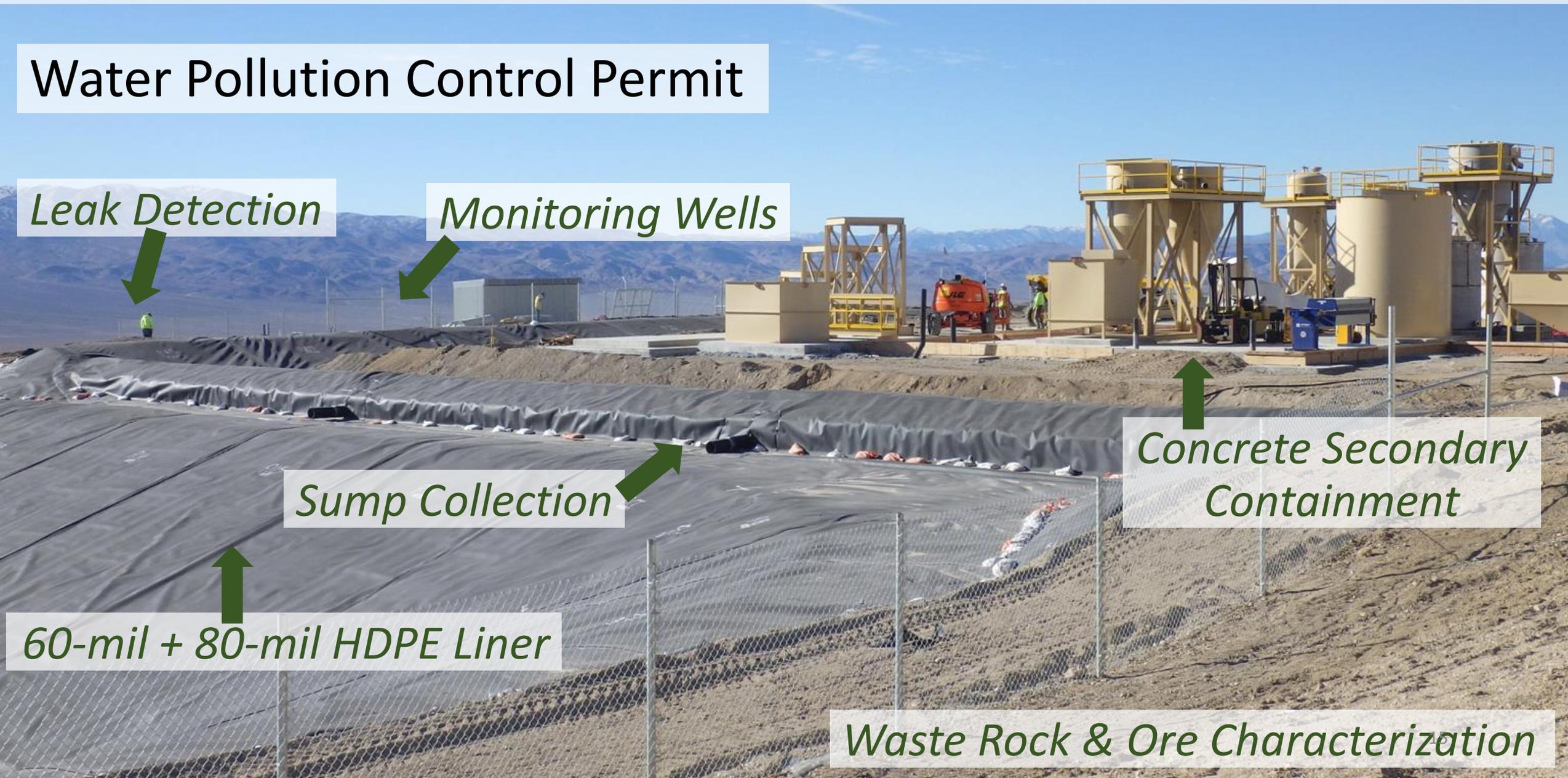
Monitoring Wells

Sump Collection

Concrete Secondary Containment

60-mil + 80-mil HDPE Liner

Waste Rock & Ore Characterization



3. Regulation Branch

Quarterly WPCP Inspections



3. Regulation Branch

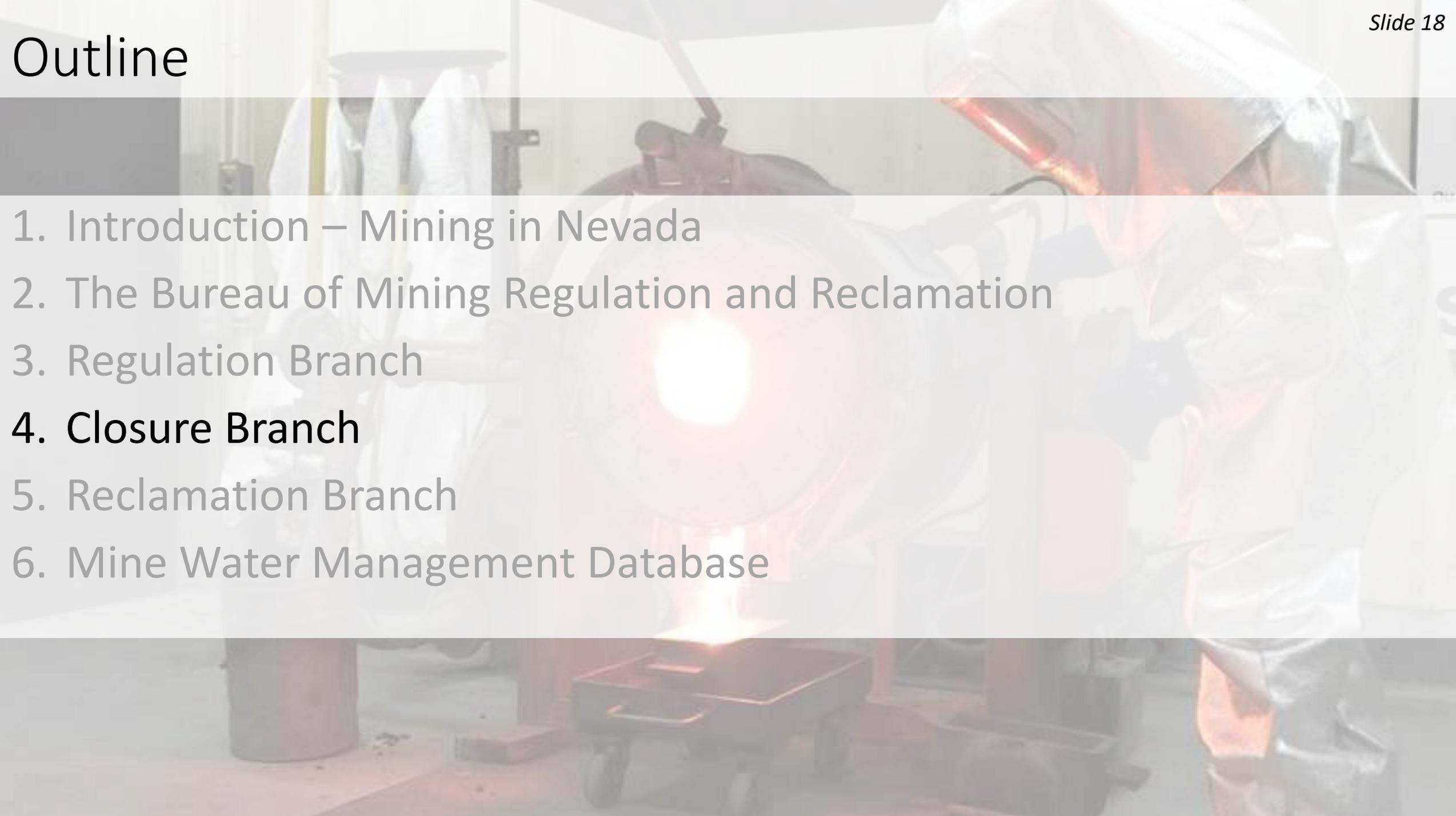
Quarterly WPCP Inspections

- ✓ Process Components
- ✓ Tanks, Piping, Solution Channels
- ✓ Solution Ponds
- ✓ Leach Pads
- ✓ Tailings Impoundments
- ✓ Truck shop
- ✓ Fuel/Wash Bays



Outline

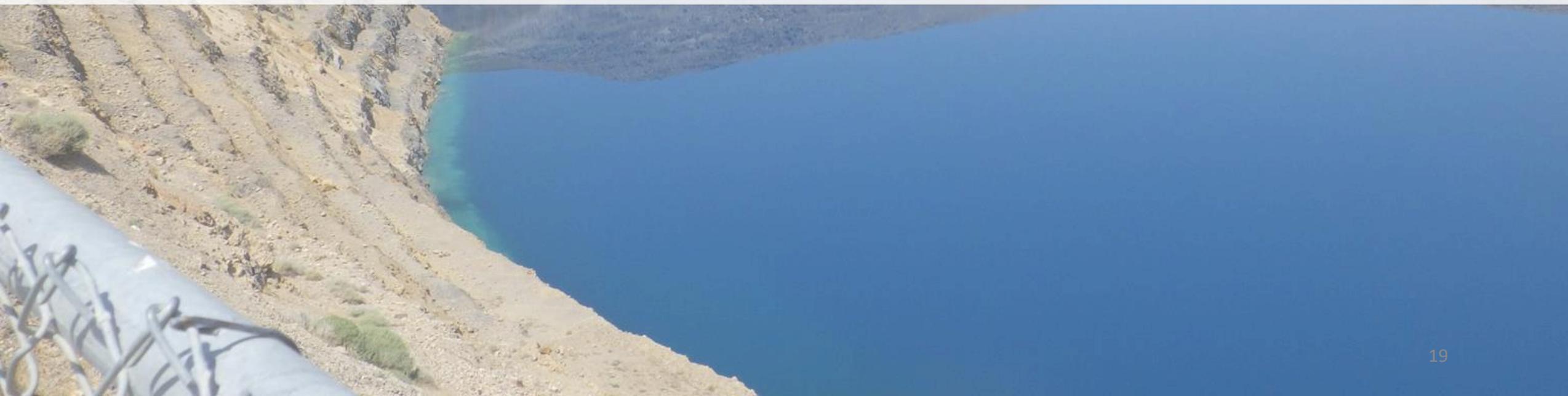
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4. Closure Branch



“Waters of the State” are not degraded and components are left chemically stable for the long term



4. Closure Branch

Challenges For Final Closure

- Long-term active and/or passive treatment
- Process solution drain-down/disposal
- Pit lake water quality
- Acid rock drainage
- Groundwater contamination
- Long-term funding mechanisms

4. Closure Branch

Pumpback well system



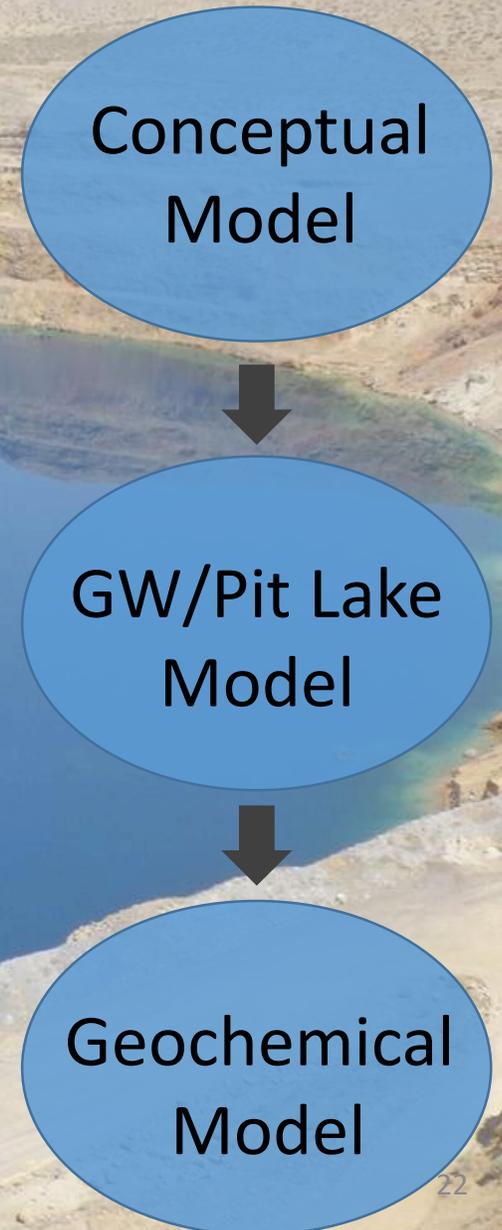
Contaminated groundwater



4. Closure Branch

Groundwater, Pit Lake, Geochemical Modeling

- Guidance documents on BMRR webpage:
<https://ndep.nv.gov/land/mining/>
- List of approved software



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5. Reclamation Branch

Ensures mining and exploration projects are returned to safe and stable post mining productive land use

- Issue reclamation permits
- Oversee financial assurance
- 256 active reclamation permits

5. Reclamation Branch

Suitable for productive post-mining use

- Wildlife Habitat
- Cattle Grazing
- Recreation
- Industrial Site/Business Park
- Future Mineral Exploration and Development
- Renewable Energy Creation and Storage

5. Reclamation Branch



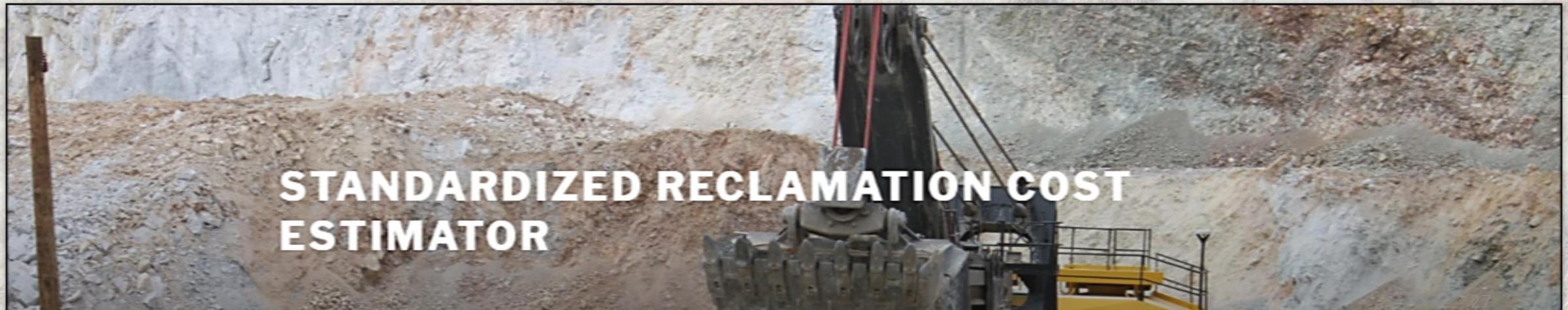
Can you spot the mine reclamation?



5. Reclamation Branch

NV Standardized Reclamation Cost Estimator (SRCE): Agency approved EXCEL workbook file with standardized cost data

- <https://nvbond.org/>
- Standardized Process Fluids Cost Estimator (PFCE)
- Heap Leach Drain down Estimator (HLDE)



5. Reclamation Branch

*In millions \$	2005	2008	2011	2014	2017	2018
Bonds	248	214.0	998.9	1,680.7	2,070.5	2,176.3
Letters of Credit	254	618.1	413.4	434.9	395.1	402.7
CD/Cash	4	9.3	7.0	10.8	33.2	38.3
Corp Guarantee	204	182.0	183.0	198.5	140.9	140.9
USFS	10	12.5	13.3	22.0	21.9	21.9
Bond Pool	1	2.7	2.2	0.7	1.4	1.4
TOTAL	\$721	\$1,038.6	\$1,617.8	\$2,347.6	\$2,662.9	*\$2,781.5

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6. Mine Water Management Database

Problem:

- Avg. monitoring locations per mine site: **30** (range: 2-156)
- Individual geochemical data records collected on quarterly basis per mine site: **73,000-110,000**
- **Quantitative analysis and distribution to stakeholders difficult, inefficient, lack of analytical functionality**



6. Mine Water Management Database

Solution:

- Electronic database and reporting
- Allows for advanced analysis including:
 - Determination of flow paths
 - Analysis of geochemical characteristics of surface and groundwater
 - Determination of regulatory compliance

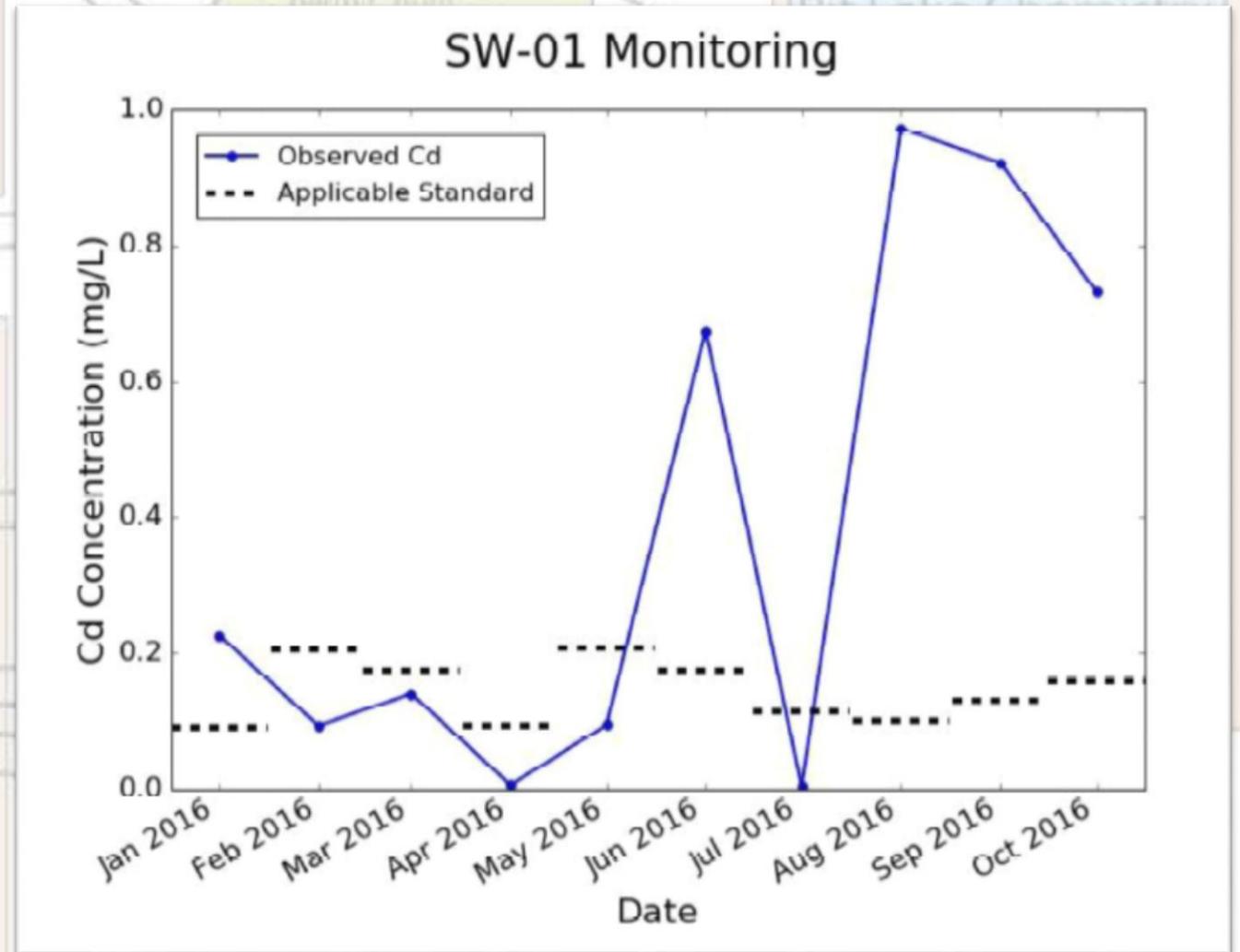


Figure 3. Newman, 2017

6. Mine Water Management Database

Solution:

- Electronic data reporting
- Allows for access including:
 - Determining paths
 - Analysis character and growth
 - Determining regulatory

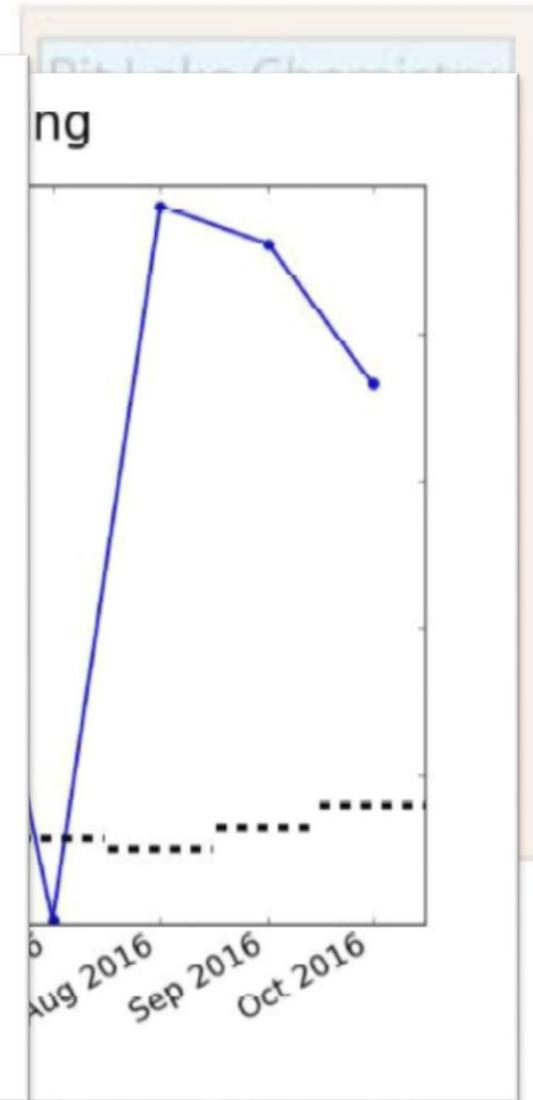
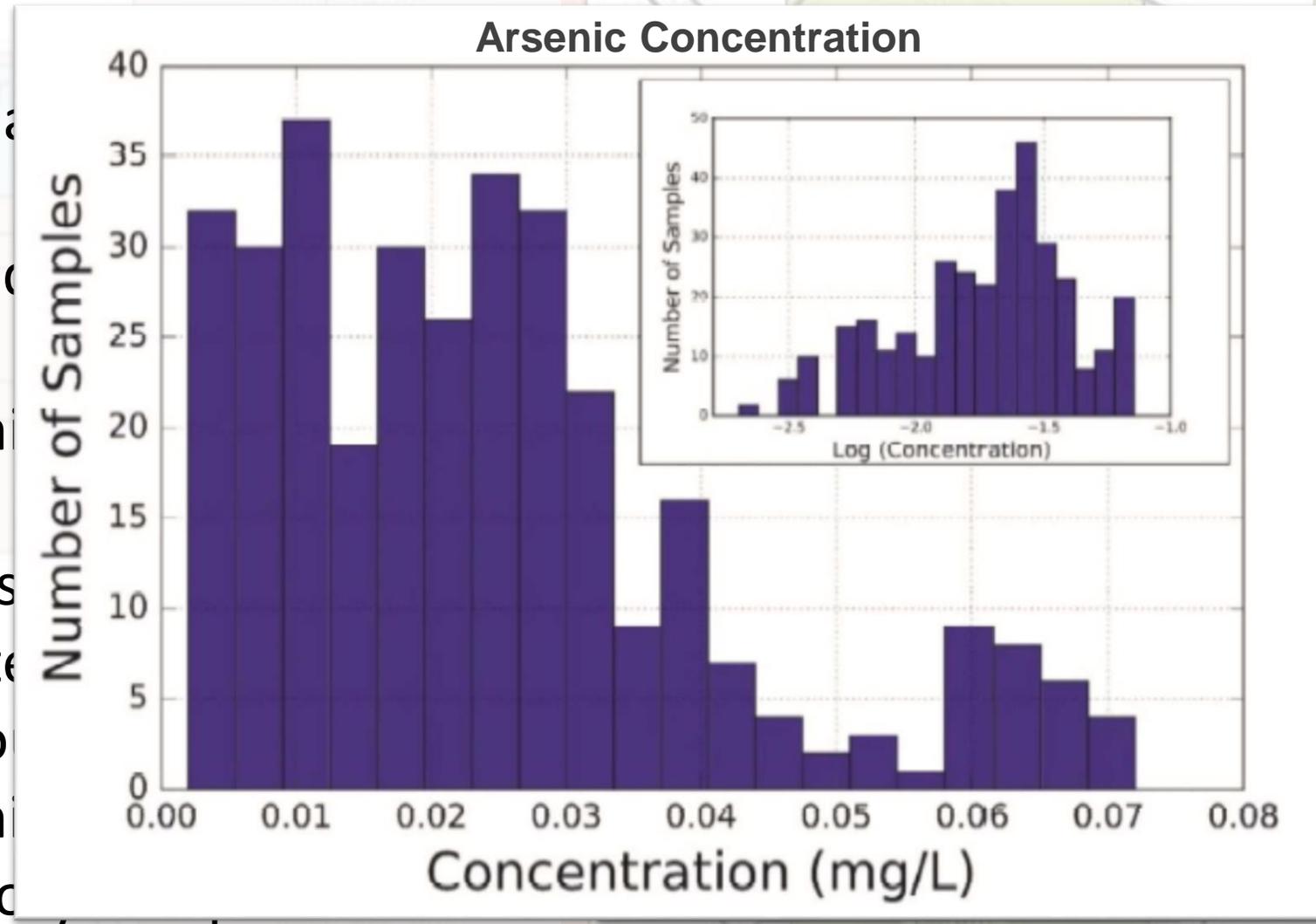


Figure 4. Newman, 2017

6. Mine Water Management Database

Design:

- SQL – Structured query language
- Allows for use across many operating and computer systems
- For more information see:

Newman, C. 2017. **Design and Implementation of a Geochemical and Hydrologic Database for Nevada Mine sites.** Journal of the Nevada Water Resources Association, Summer 2017, p. 5-16. DOI: 10.22542/3. Copyright 2017 Nevada Water Resources Association

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL 'minewqdata-dev/'. The page title is 'Mine Water Quality' and the user is logged in as 'COLSON'. The main heading is 'Upload Monitoring Data'. Below the heading, there is a text box for data entry with the instruction: 'Copy and paste your data in the space below. Your data must be in the following format:'. The format is a table with the following columns: Monitor ID, Sample Type, Sample Date, Lab Name, Lab Ref #, Filtration, Filter Size, Parameter, Value, Units, Depth, Notes.

Monitor ID	Sample Type	Sample Date	Lab Name	Lab Ref #	Filtration	Filter Size	Parameter	Value	Units	Depth	Notes
<input type="text"/>											

References

Literature Sources

¹Sources: <https://www.nevadamining.org/reclamation-bonding-mining-responsibly-in-nevada/>

²<https://www.blm.gov/about/history/history-by-region/Nevada>

³<https://www.legendsofamerica.com/nv-comstocklode/>

⁴<https://investingnews.com/innspired/nevada-largest-gold-producer/>

⁵Newman, C. 2017. Design and Implementation of a Geochemical and Hydrologic Database for Nevada Mine sites. Journal of the Nevada Water Resources Association, Summer 2017, p. 5-16. DOI: 10.22542/3. Copyright 2017 Nevada Water Resources Association

⁶<https://minerals.usgs.gov/minerals/pubs/mcs/2018/mcs2018.pdf>

Photo Sources

Slide 3: <https://www.mininghistoryassociation.org/Tonopah.htm>

Slide 4: https://motherboard.vice.com/en_us/article/yp34pj/the-mine-of-the-future-is-run-by-drones

Slide 6-9: <https://forterrabp.com/structural-precast/case-studies/commercial/nevada-state-office-building-richard-h-bryan-building/>

Slide 9: Literature Reference 5, Newman

Slide 18: <https://www.waterloohydrogeologic.com/2012/06/22/what-is-modflow/>

Thank you for your attention. Questions?

NDEP Website:
ndep.nv.gov/land/mining

