

Note to file

EA 0809-002 Canadian Zinc Corporation, Prairie Creek Mine

January 22, 2009

Re: CPAWS submission of references for October 20, 2008 letter

The attached submission was received January 14, 2009 from the Canadian Parks and Wilderness Society (CPAWS). It identifies weblinks to documents referenced in CPAWS' October 20, 2008 scoping submission.

On January 14 and 15, 2009, CPAWS provided PDF copies of the weblinks. Those (with exceptions noted below) have also been placed on the Review Board's website and paper public registry for the Prairie Creek Mine environmental assessment, and are identified by footnote number (e.g., "CPAWS Oct. 20 Footnote 13 [title]").

The following documents referred to in CPAWS October 20, 2008 letter have not been uploaded (with reasons):

- Footnote 8 "MVEIRB, Reasons for Decision and Report of Environmental
 Assessment for the DeBeers Gahcho Kue Diamond Mine" This document is a
 product of the Review Board, is freely available on the Review Board's website at
 the noted weblink, and the weblink in under the Review Board's control (in other
 words, the Review Board is confident the citation will not be removed).
- Footnote 14 "July 18, 2008 letter from CZN to Adrian Paradis, MVLWB" This document is already on the Prairie Creek Mine public registry, dated August 25, 2008 "Correspondence between CZN and MVLWB".

- Footnote 26 and 27 on UNESCO have been joined together as a PDF file and only the table of contents and excerpts relevant to the Nahanni National Park Reserve have been placed therein.
- Footnote 43 "N.J. Mochnacz, Interim Report: Fisheries..."- This document is already on the Prairie Creek Mine public registry, dated December 19, 2008 "RfR 38 (10f3)"

As always, if you have any questions, comments or requests for information, please contact me.

Regards,

Alistair MacDonald

Environmental Assessment Officer Mackenzie Valley Review Board

Ph: (867) 766-7052 Fx: (867) 766-7074

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EA 0809-002 Canadian Zinc Corporation, Prairie Creek Mine

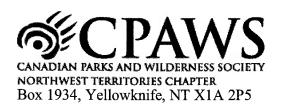
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Chief Kenya Norwegian	Liidlii Kue First Nations Fort Simpson	867-695-2665		
Grand Chief Jerry Antoine	Dehcho First Nations	867-695-2038		
Chief Fred Tesou	Nahanni Butte Dene First Nations	867-602-2910		
Chief Steve Kotchea	Acho Dene Koe First Nations -Fort Liard	867-770-4004		
President Ernie McLeod	Fort Liard Metis Local #67	867-770-4144 (c/o Ernie McLeod)		
President Vern Jones	Northwest Territory Metis Council	867-872-2772		
President Marie Lafferty	Fort Simpson Metis Local #52	867-695-2040		
Michael Nadli	Dehcho Land Use Planning Committee	867-699-3166		
Mayor Dincan Canvin	Village of Fort Simpson	867-695-2005		
Frank Kotchea	Nahendeh Land & Environmental Services	867-770-4573		

Alan Taylor	Canadian Zinc Corp.	alan@canadianzinc.com		
Laura Pitkanen	Dehcho Representative	pitkanen@csolve.net		
Mayor Wayne Newbury	Hamlet of Fort Liard	867-770-4004		
Canadian Zinc Corporation	Corporate Office	604-688-2043		
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David Harpley	Canadian Zinc Corp.	david@canadianzinc.com		
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Katherine Cumming	Parks Canada	katherine.cumming@pc.gc.ca		
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Peter Redvers	Cross Currant Associates	predvers@ssimicro.com
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January 14, 2009 *By email*

Alistair MacDonald Environmental Assessment Officer Mackenzie Valley Environmental Impact Review Board 200 Scotia Centre Box 938, 5102-50th Ave Yellowknife, NT X1A 2N7

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Email: amacdonald@reviewboard.ca, amacdonald@mveirb.nt.ca

Dear Mr. MacDonald:

Re: References for October 20, 2008 CPAWS Letter: Scoping of Environmental Assessment: Canadian Zinc Corporation – Prairie Creek Mine (EA 0809-002)

On behalf of the Canadian Parks and Wilderness Society (CPAWS and CPAWS-NWT), I am writing as a follow up our Oct 20, 2008 letter to you (signed by Alison Woodley) to provide the documents referenced in that letter. I understand that you have requested parties send you all documents they reference, rather than providing internet links. I therefore thought it prudent to send you the referenced documents in PDF format at this time that are not already on the Review Board's public registry.

The following lists the documents I am sending you electronically by email. Each item indicates the page and footnote numbers in our earlier Oct 20, 2008 letter for ease of reference. We also provide the website address of each document for convenience. Please add each of these documents to the public registry for this EA.

- 1. As referred to on page 5, footnote 8 and on page 14: "MVEIRB, Reasons for Decision and Report of Environmental Assessment for the DeBeers Gahcho Kué Diamond Mine, Kennedy Lake, NT, June 28, 2006, EA 0506-008."

 http://reviewboard.ca/upload/project_document/1151527459_EA0506-008-Gahcho Kue-Report of Environmental Assessment.pdf
- 2. As referred to on page 11, footnote 13: http://www.nrcan.gc.ca/mms/canmet-mtb/mmsl-lmsm/mend/reports/exSumm102-e.htm

- 3. As referred to on page 11, footnote 14: "July 18, 2008 letter from CZN to Adrian Paradis, MVLWB."

 http://www.mvlwb.ca/mv/Registry/2008/MV2008D0014/MV08D14%20Response

 http://www.mvlwb.ca/mv/Registry/2008/MV2008D0014/MV08D14%20Response

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- 4. As referred to on page 11, footnote 16: "CZN Scoping Study, 2001."

 http://www.sedar.com/DisplayCompanyDocuments.do?lang=EN&issuerNo=00002
 753
- 5. As referred to on page 13, footnote 26: http://whc.unesco.org/en/about/
- 6. As referred to on page 13, footnote 27: "30th Session of the World Heritage Committee, Decision 30 COM 7B.22, 2006." http://whc.unesco.org/en/sessions/30COM
- 7. As referred to on page 15, footnote 28: "The Boreal Below: Mining Issues and Activities in Canada's Boreal forest, May 2008, Northwatch and MiningWatch Canada." http://www.miningwatch.ca/index.php?/Arsenic/Boreal_Below_report
- 8. As referred to on page 16, footnote 31: "Reclamation Research Group (2008) Acid Mine Drainage and effects on fish health and ecology: A Review." http://reclamationresearch.net/publications/Final_Lit_Review_AMD.pdf
- 9. As referred to on page 16, footnote 32: http://www.nrcan-rncan.gc.ca/sd-dd/pubs/h2o/3-4 e.html
- 10. As referred to on page 17, footnote 34: "Kuipers, J.R. A.S. Maes, K.A. MacHardy and G. Lawson (2006), Comparison of Predicted and Actual Water Quality at Hardrock Mines: The reliability of predictions in Environmental Impact Statements, Kuipers & Associates, PO Box 641, Butte, MT USA 59703." http://www.earthworksaction.org/pubs/ComparisonsReportFinal.pdf
- 11. As referred to on page 19, footnote 39: "John L. Weaver, Big Animals and Small Parks: Implications of Wildlife Distribution and Movements for Expansion of Nahanni National Park Reserve, Wildlife Conservation Society Canada Conservation Report No. 1 July 2006."

 http://www.wcscanada.org/media/file/Nahanni_full_report.pdf
- 12. As referred to on page 19, footnote 40: "February 4, 2005 letter from Dr. John Weaver, Wildlife Conservation Society-Canada to Martin Haefele, Environmental Assessment Officer, MVEIRB."

 http://www.mveirb.nt.ca/upload/project_document/EA0405_002/Technical_Report_s/EA0405-002%20Letter%20from%20John%20Weaver%20to%20MVERIB%20regarding%2_0Grizzly%20Bear%20Research_Feb4,%202005.pdf
- 13. As referred to on page 20, footnote 43: "N.J. Mochnacz, Interim Report: Fisheries Survey of Prairie Creek Watershed, August, 2001."

 http://www.mveirb.nt.ca/upload/project_document/1152044576_121B.PDF

- 14. As referred to on page 21, footnote 47: "July 8, 2005 Letter from Dr. Derek Ford to Kishore Rao, Deputy Director, World Heritage Centre." http://www.cpaws.org/files/nahanni-fordletter.pdf
- 15. As referred to on page 21, footnote 48: "Horner, R.B., Lamontagne, M. and Wetmiller, R.J., Rock and Roll in the NWT: The 1985 Nahanni Earthquakes, Geos, Vol. 16, no 2, Spring 1987."

 http://earthquakescanada.nrcan.gc.ca/historic_eq/20th/nahanni/nahanni85_e.php
- 16. As referred to on page 21, footnote 49: "Ali O. Öncel, 2002. Earthquake-induced static stress of the 1985 Nahanni earthquakes, Northwest Territories, Canada, Natural Resources Canada."

 http://earthquakescanada.nrcan.gc.ca/pprs/research/oncelagu2002.php
- 17. As referred to on page 22, footnote 52: "Hyndman, R.D, Cassidy, J.F., Adams, J, Rogers, G.C., and Mazzotti, S, Earthquakes and Seismic Hazard in the Yukon, Beaufort, Mackenzie, CSEG Recorder, Geological Survey of Canada, May, 2005." http://www.cseg.ca/publications/recorder/2005/05may/may05-earthquakes.pdf
- 18. As referred to on page 24, footnote 55:
 http://www.dehcholands.org/docs_final_draft_dehcho_land_use_plan_june_02_06.htm

There are a few referenced documents in the Oct 20, 2008 we are still hunting down and will send to you as soon as we get them in electronic format. I understand it is not necessary to send you legislation.

Should you have any questions or require additional information, please do not hesitate to contact me at Jennifer@cpaws.org.

Sincerely,

Jennifer Morin

Jennifer Morin CPAWS-NWT

CPAWS FN13

This is Google's cache of http://www.rncan.gc.ca/smm/canmet-mtb/mmsl-lmsm/mend/reports/exSumm102-e.htm. It is a snapshot of the page as it appeared on 9 Dec 2008 03:36:13 GMT. The current page could have changed in the meantime. Learn more

These search terms are highlighted: canada paste backfill water quality These terms only appear in links pointing to this page: natrual resources

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY - Paste Backfill Geochemistry - Environmental Effects of Leaching and Weathering

Mine Environment Neutral Drainage at CANMET-MMSL

The influence of paste backfill on operational and long-term mine and ground water quality has been identified as one of the priorities of the MEND Program. This report provides a brief summary pertaining to current practices in the geochemical characterization of both cemented and uncemented paste backfill, and methods used to predict environmental impacts to surface and groundwater quality associated with the application of paste backfill in underground applications. Data was collected via a literature review, and a survey of mines known to use paste backfill.

The findings indicate that the amount of available information and research on the influence of underground paste backfill on mine water quality is typical of a relatively new field. To date, research by the community at large has focused on the structural characteristics of paste in terms of meeting the required backfill strength using the most economic amount and mix of binder materials. In light of the belief that the chemical reactivity of tailings and the volume of leachate generated are reduced by thickening, and by the addition of alkaline additives such as cement, little information on the influence of paste backfill on mine water quality appears to have been developed.

Exceptions have been where:

the mineralogy and reactivity are extreme, with potential effects

on paste strength;

- a portion of the paste is being deposited on surface (with potential surface water impacts); and,
- concern regarding potential groundwater contamination from underground waste disposal in the United States led to initiation of the Underground Injection Control (UIC) Program that incidentally includes placement of mine wastebackfill in underground mines under its legislation (Levens et al., 1996).

Recognition of the fact that any **backfill** has the potential to generate contaminant plumes in the long term, and potentially influence ground and/or surface **water** appears to have increased the site-specific evaluation of **paste** characteristics of newly proposed mines in recent years.

Despite the lack of extensive detailed study, the use of paste backfill in underground environments has been generally considered beneficial to reduce overall environmental impacts associated with mining, due to:

- 1. Reduction in the volume of tailings requiring surface disposal, thereby reducing surface impacts through footprint reduction;
- Use of the full tailings stream in the backfill, rather than the coarse fraction used in more conventional sand fill, thereby reducing the need to handle and dispose of a separate slimes stream:
- Reduction in the potential for tailings to oxidize or leach due to the nature of thickened tailings placed as undergroundbackfill because of:
- Less free water, which reduces leachate generation;
- Less available oxygen as a result of the higher degree of saturation:
- Preferential flow of ground water around backfill, rather than through it due to the lower hydraulic conductivity of thepaste backfill;
- The addition of cement that provides extra neutralization potential (NP) and decreases effective porosity; and,
- The potential for flooding at closure which reduces sulphide oxidation in long-term.

The general theories associated with paste backfill characteristics and geochemical reactivity appear sound, but there does not appear to be much field validation on the actual influence of key parameters. Lack of controlled conditions in active mine environments appears to significantly limit the ability to separately assess potential scale up issues. The field would benefit from research targeted at the specific components of paste theory (such as the separation of the influence of thickening and binder addition), examination of scale-up issues (preferably in the controlled environment of an isolated well characterized and instrumented backfilled stope), collection of detailed case studies, and additional monitoring of mine waters to assess the influence of paste backfill on mine water quality over time. The lack

2 of 3

of detailed information currently available is of concern, and highlights the need to compile detailed site data and monitoring data for future assessment and validation of predictions currently being initiated. And as with any new field, establishing a standard base of terminology would be useful.

In the bigger picture, there may be a need to better define the potential importance of this issue, such that priorities for studying this matter can be assessed. For example, are existing backfilled mines producing significant ground water contaminant plumes? Certainly sidehill mines that continue to drain from portals or other openings are known to be potential closure problems when not suitably mitigated (i.e. Britannia Mine in B.C., Canada; Summitville Mine in Colorado, U.S.). And there appears to be sufficient information to suggest that there might be potential impacts from backfilled mines where the wall rock and backfill are particularly reactive (i.e. Bernier and Li, 2003). However, a general survey of existing underground mines might put the significance of the issue in perspective.

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Go to top of page

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