



## Groundwater Hydrology - Mine



November 28, 2007

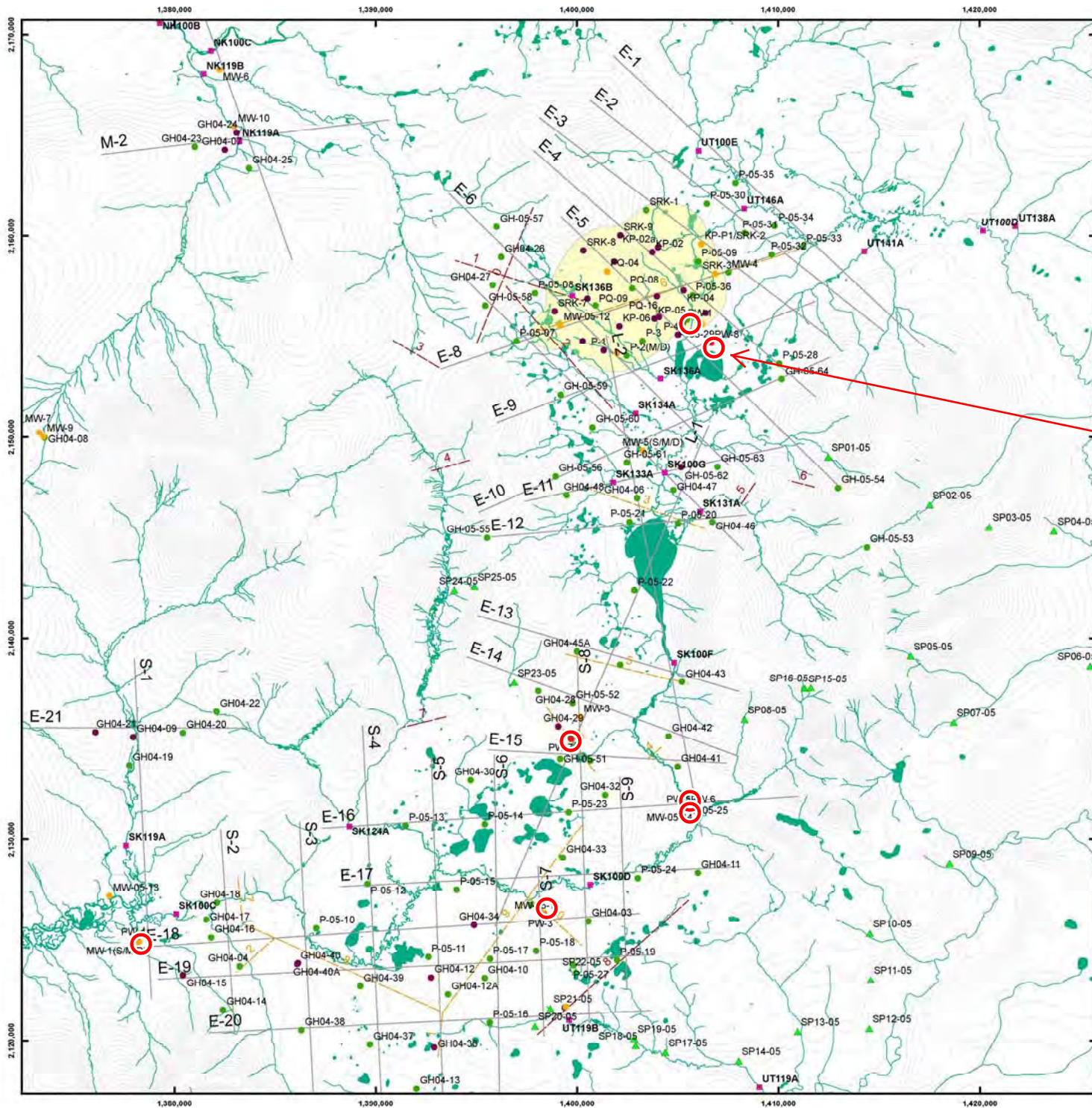
Rod Smith, Hugh McCreadie  
WMC



# Hydrogeology Investigations

- Installation of piezometers and monitoring wells
- Well development and response testing of piezometers and monitoring wells.
- Installation of pumping wells and pumping tests
- Groundwater sampling quarterly
- Groundwater levels measured monthly

Figure 8.1-4: Locations of Hydrogeologic Investigations



- ### Legend
- Geotechnical Hole
  - Monitoring Well
  - Piezometer
  - Pumping Well
  - Stream Gaging Station
  - ▲ Seep Sampling Locations
  - Pit
  - Lakes
  - 2004 Seismic Lines
  - 2005 Seismic Lines
  - Rivers
  - 50 ft Contour Interval
  - Cross Sections



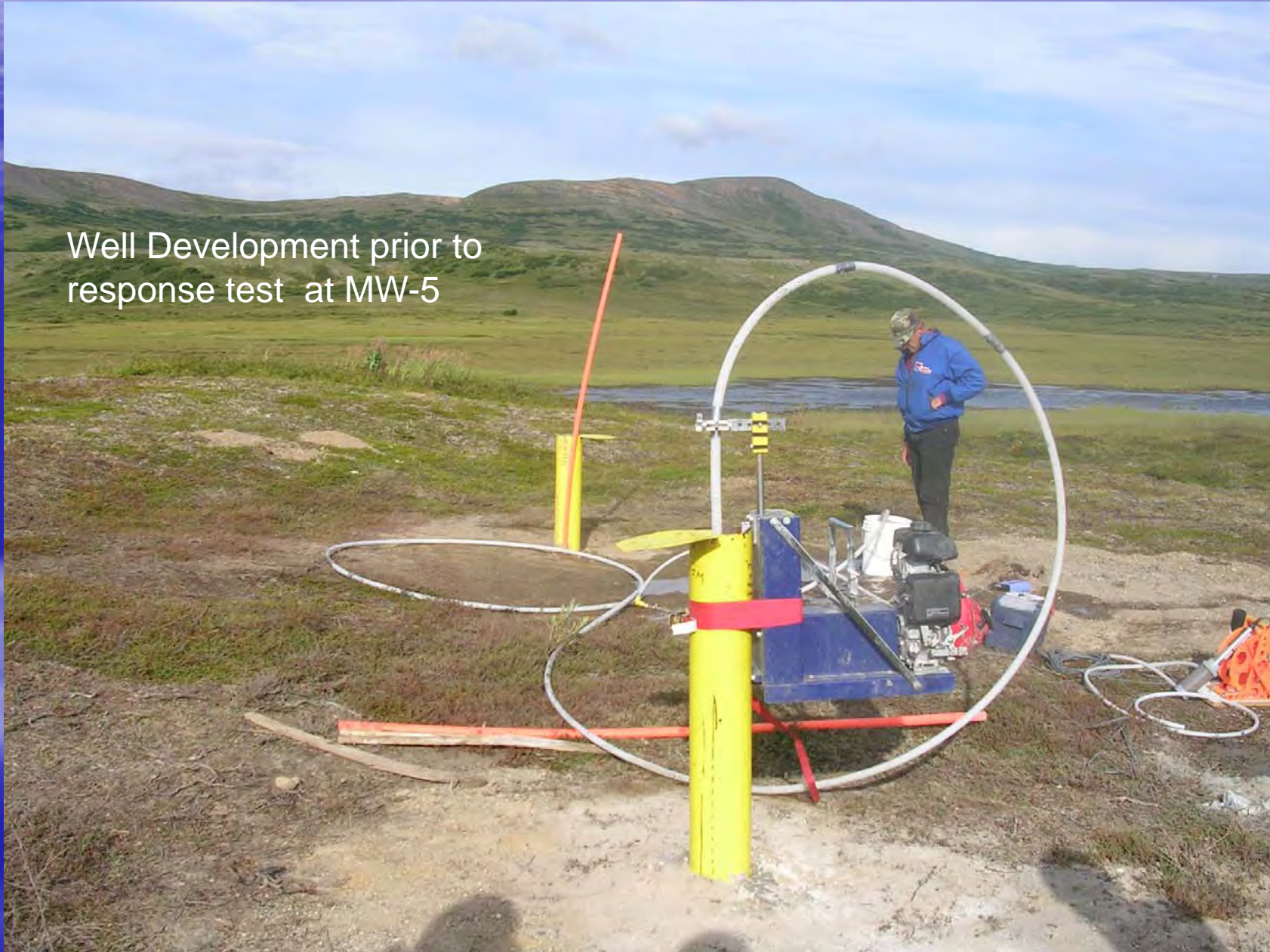
Feet  
 Meters

Scale 1:85,401  
 Alaska State Plane Zone 5 (units feet)  
 1983 North American Datum

File: Site Map.mxd	Date: October 2, 2006
Version: 4	Author: WMC-LC

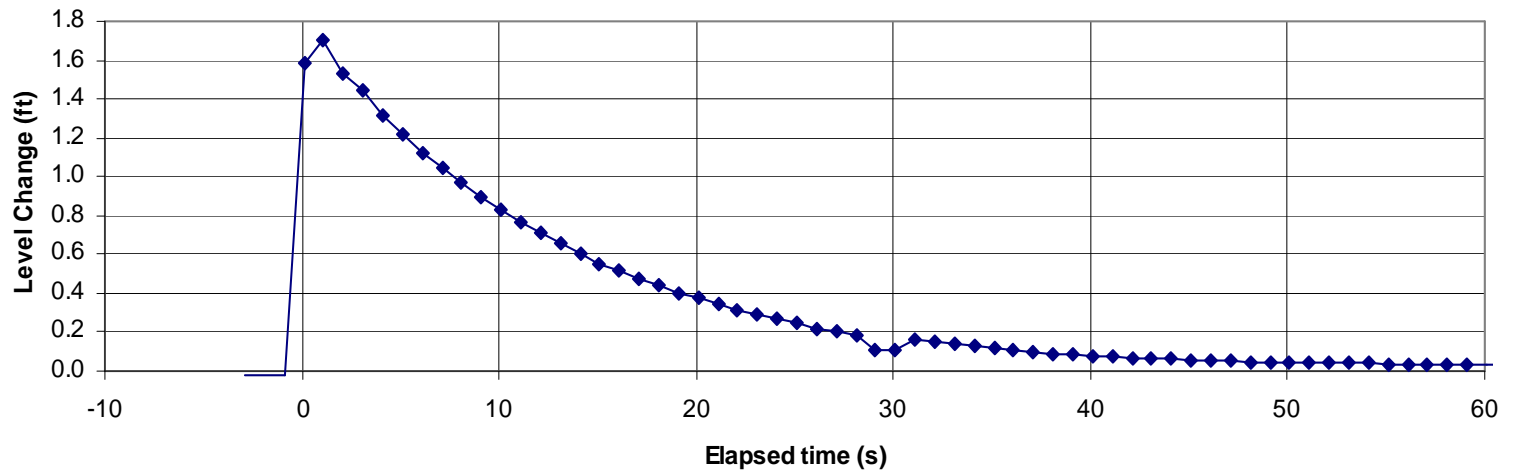
# Hydrogeologic Properties

Well Development prior to  
response test at MW-5

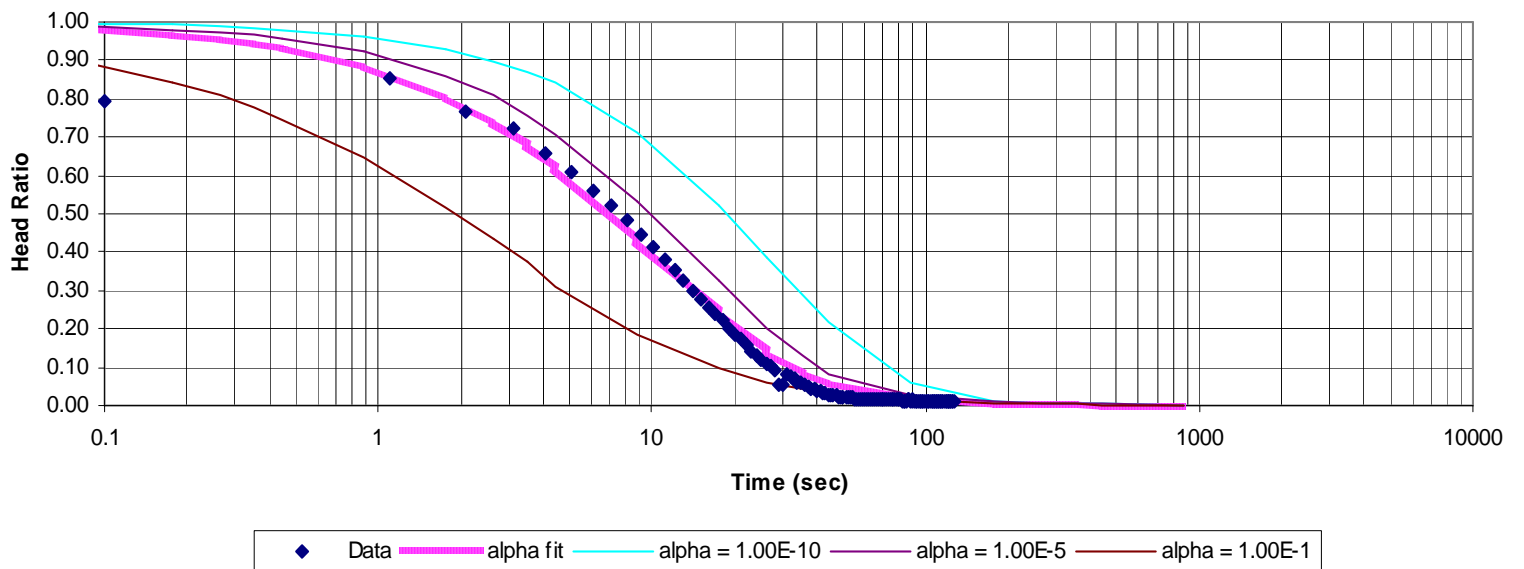


# Hydrogeologic Properties

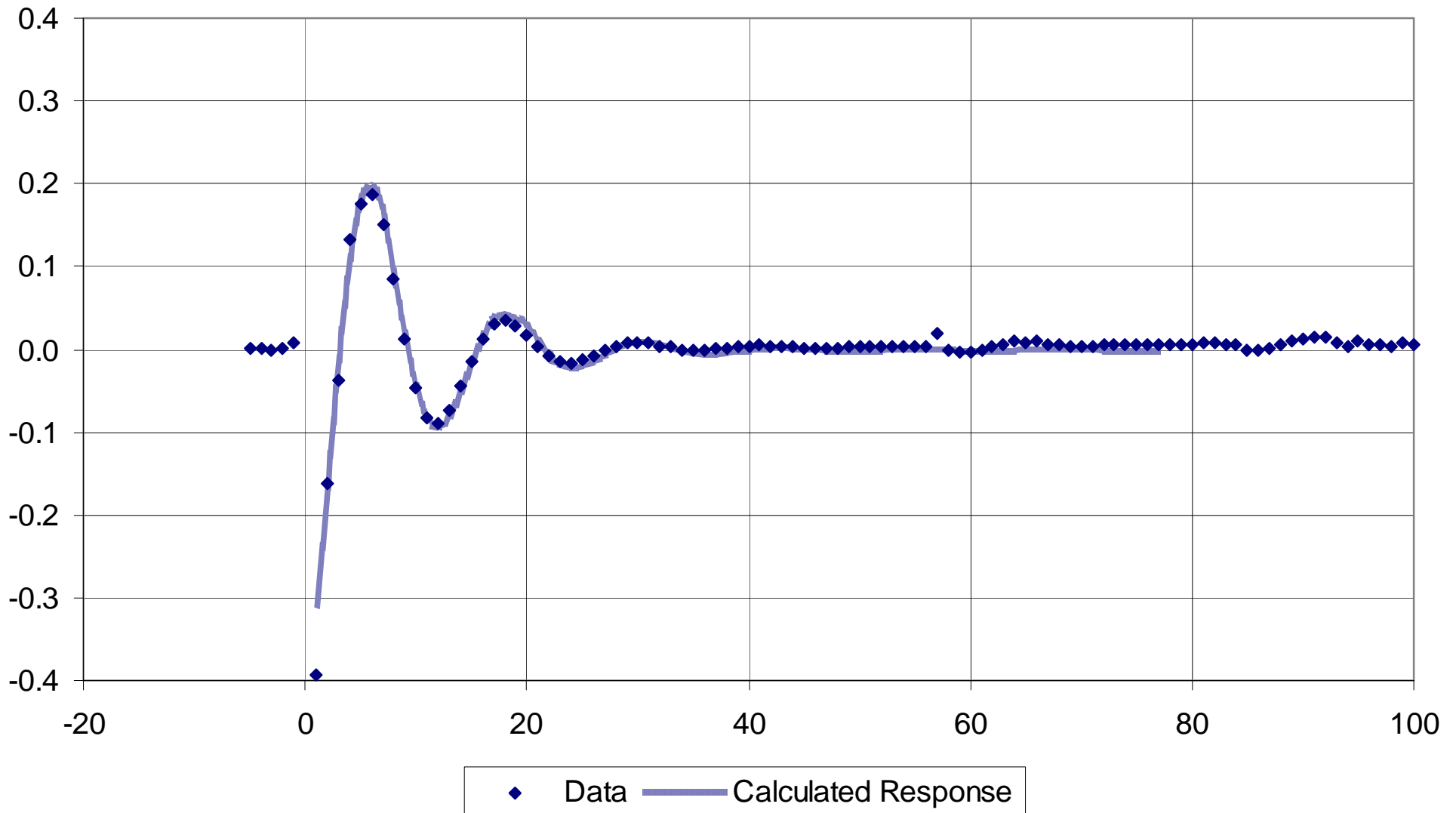
MW-1M  
Water Level Change



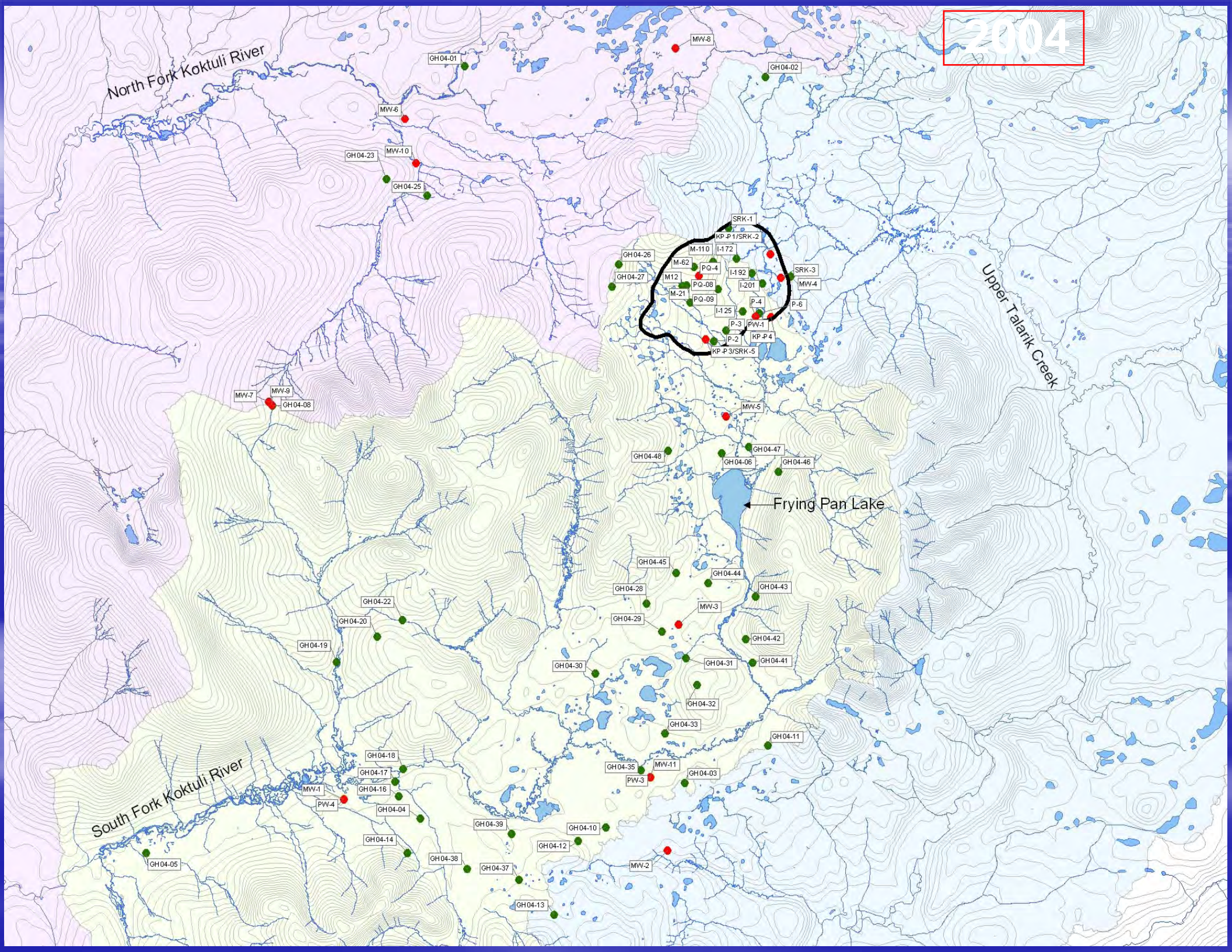
Head Ratio Plot



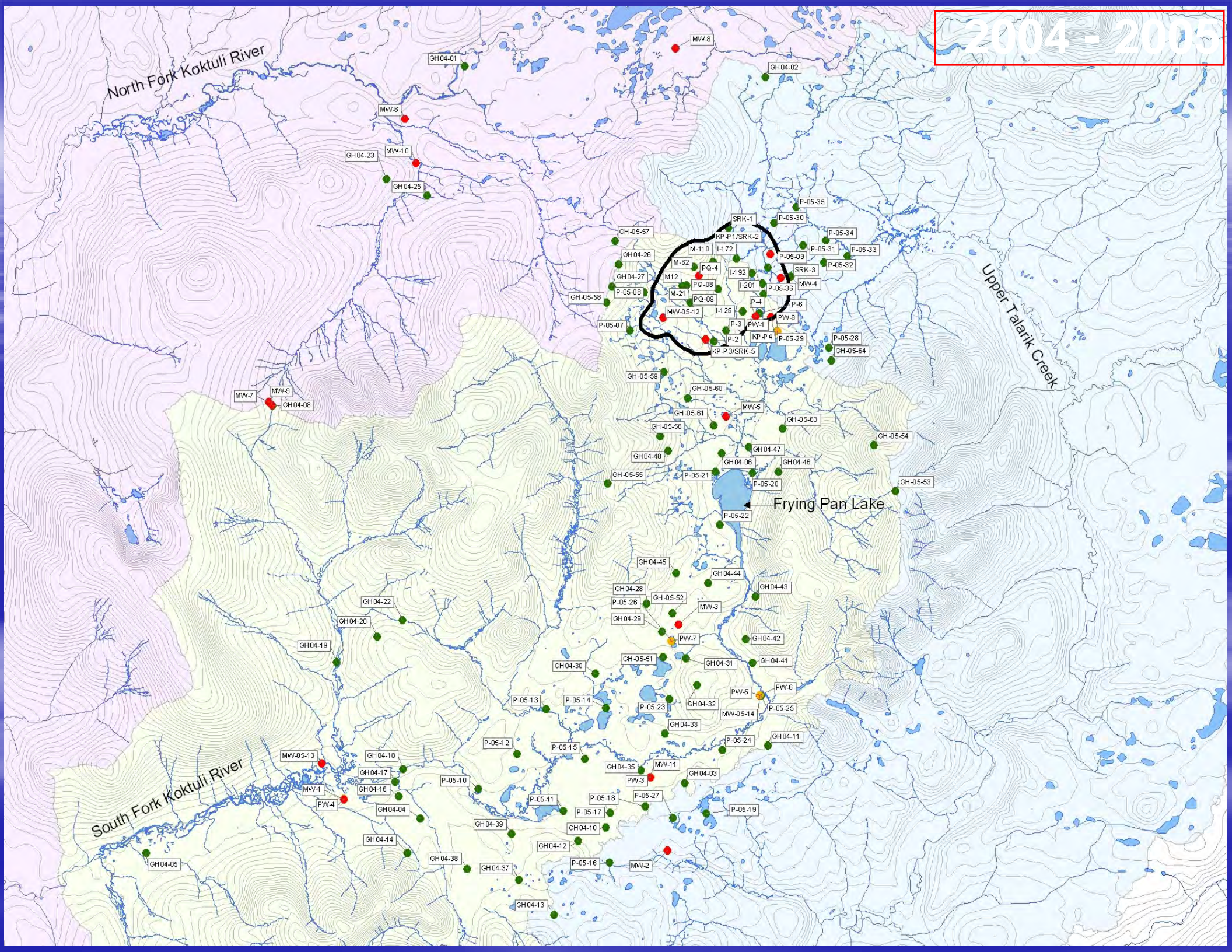
MW-1D  
Water Level Change



2004

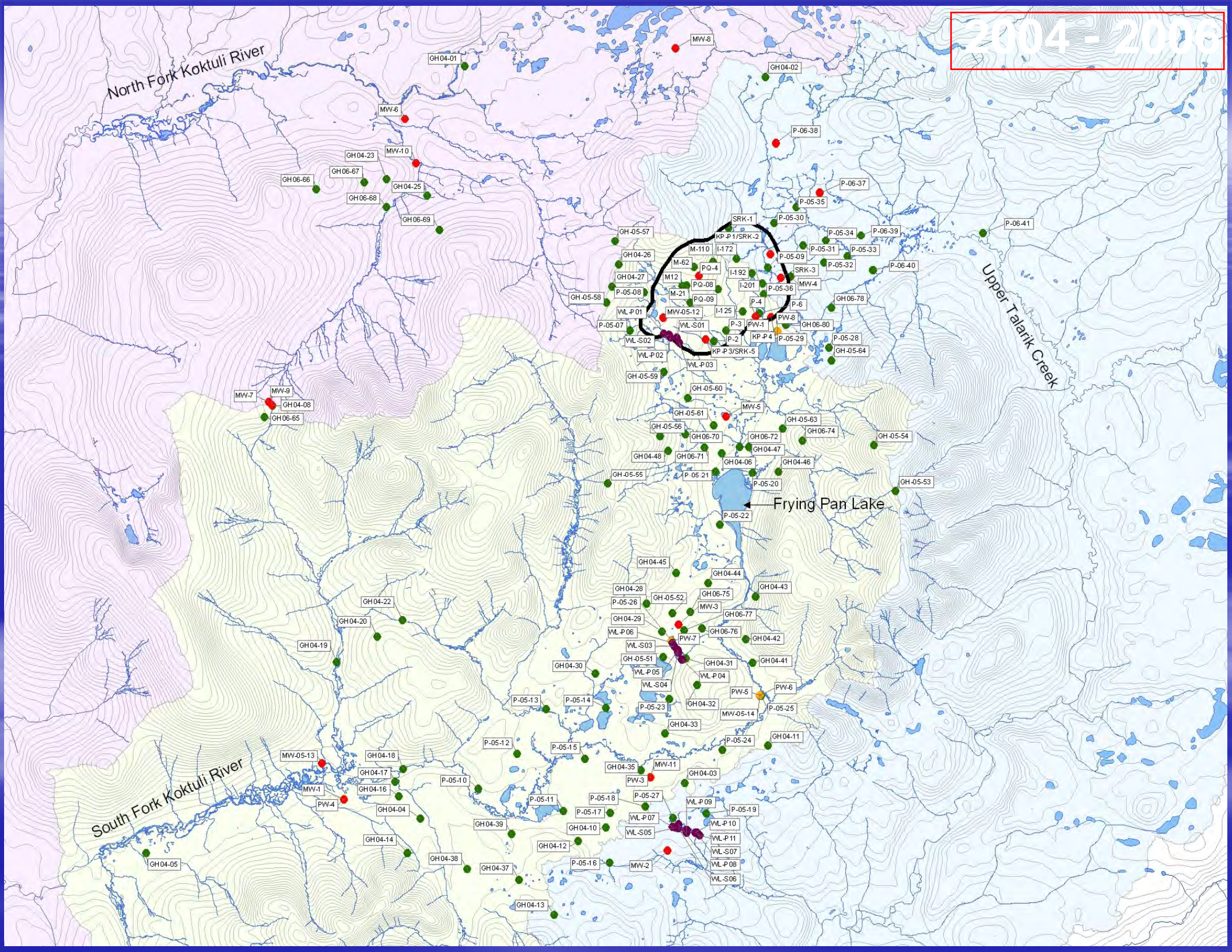


2004 - 2009

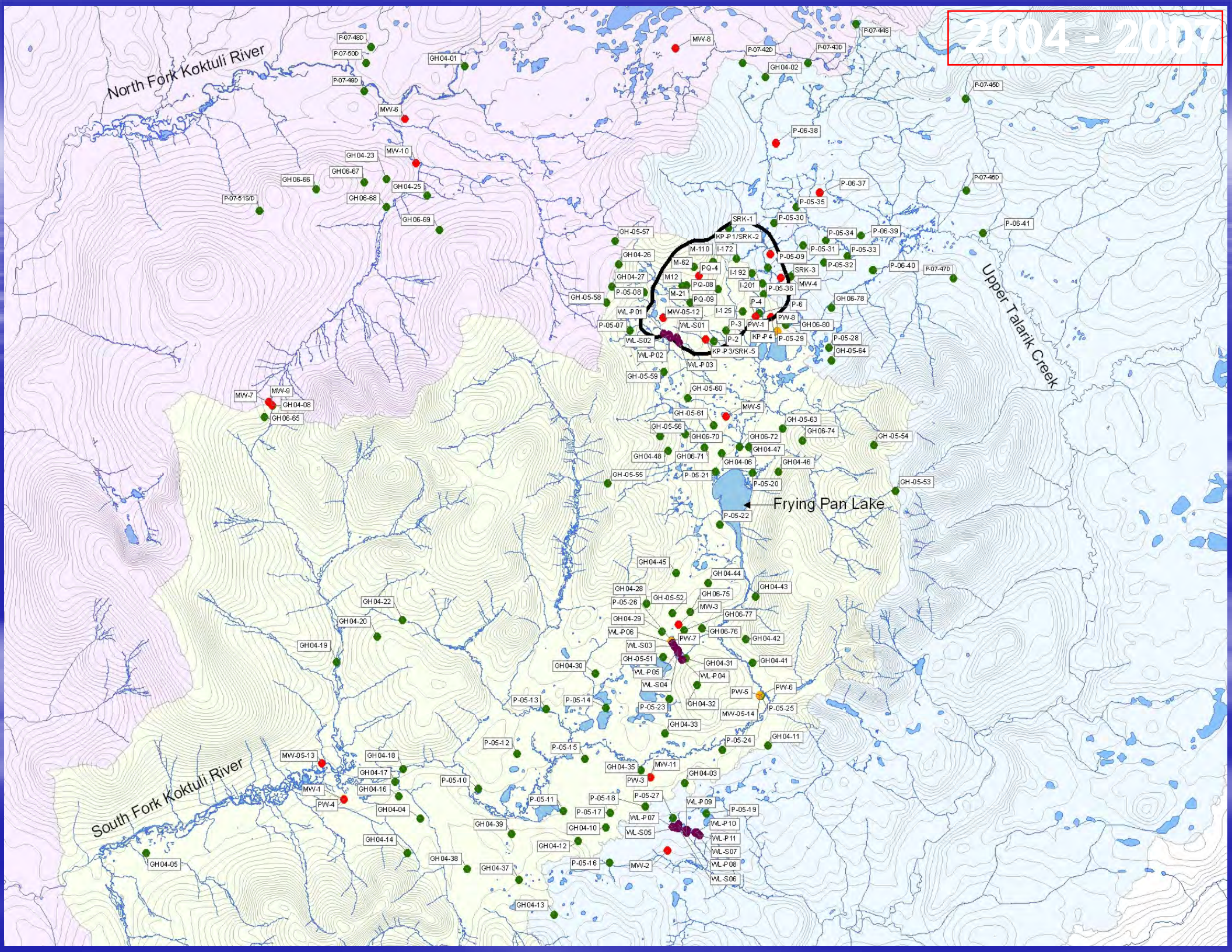


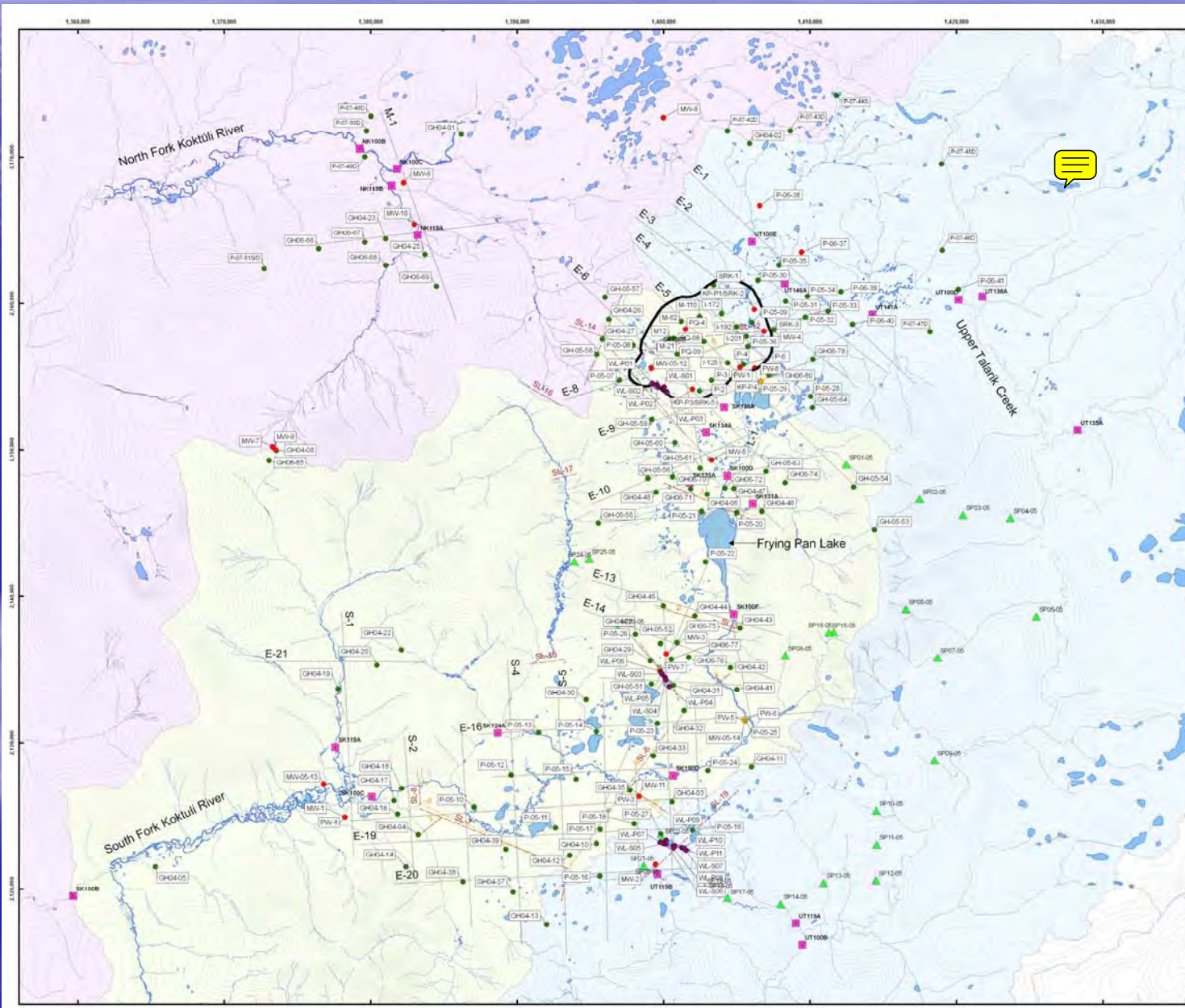


2004 - 2006



2004 - 2007

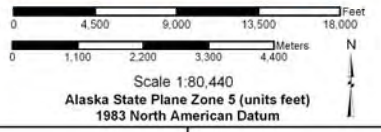




Locations of Hydrogeologic Investigations

**Legend**

- Monitoring Well
  - Piezometer (P, GH, I, M)
  - Pumping Well (PW)
  - Wetlands Piezometer (WL)
  - ▲ Seep Sampling Locations
  - Stream Gaging Station
  - General Pit Outline
  - Lakes
  - Rivers
  - 50-ft Contour Interval
  - Cross Sections
  - 2004 Seismic Lines
  - 2005 Seismic Lines
- Watershed**
- North Fork Koktuli River
  - South Fork Koktuli River
  - Upper Talank Creek



Project No: 7126	Date: November 19, 2007
Version: 6	Author: WMC-LC



File: \\map\projects\7126\presentations\07\_NovAgencyMeeting\Docs\Presentations\Locations of Hydrogeologic Investigations.mxd



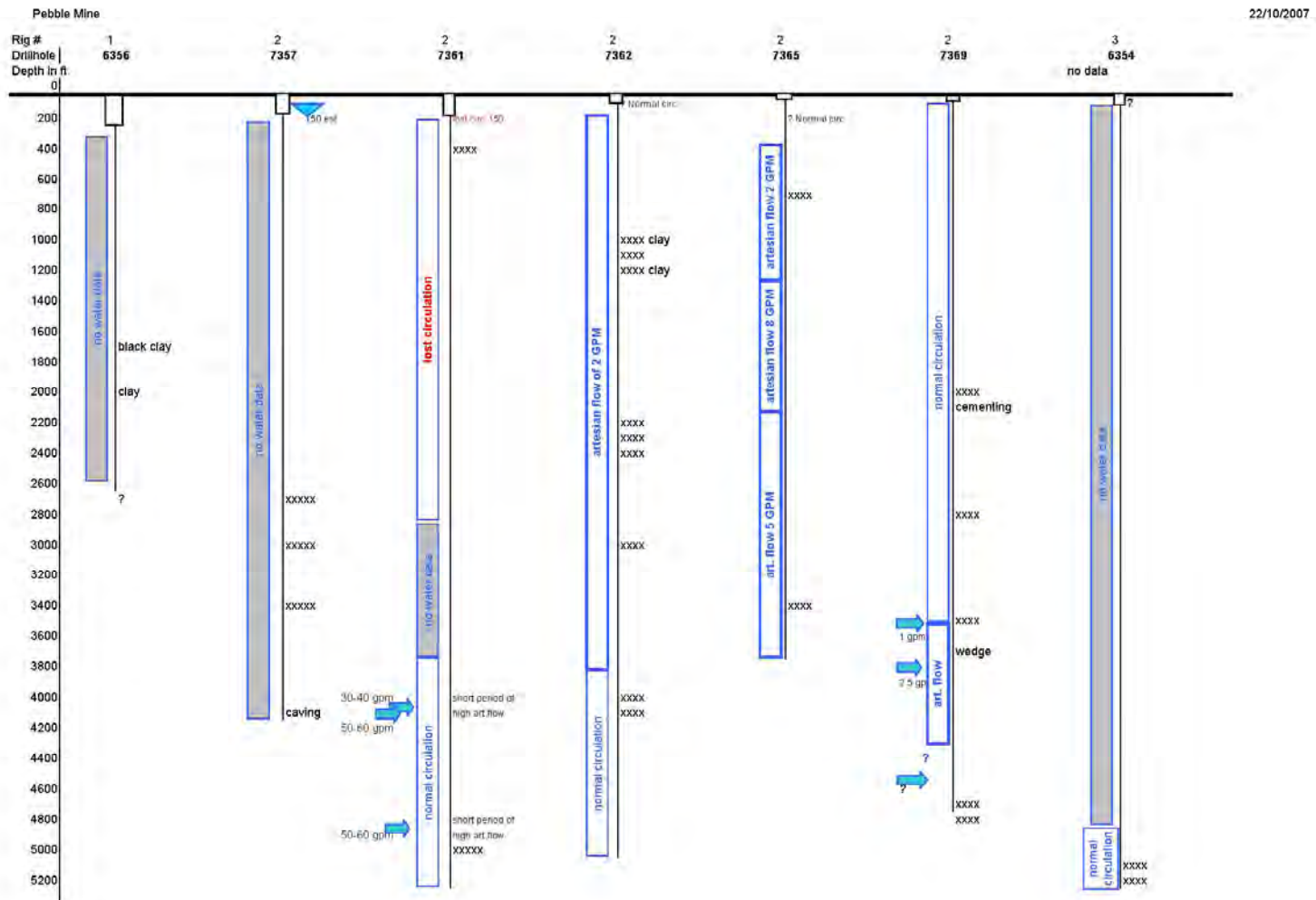
# Summary of Hydrogeologic Investigations

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	2004	2005	2006	2007	TOTAL
1	Monitoring Wells	26	8	4	~4	42
2	Piezometers	14	58	10	10	92
3	Geotechnical Piezometers	55	13	17	~24	109
4	Pumping Wells	3	4	0	~1	8
5	Pump Tests	3	4	0	~1	8
6	Response Tests	31	63	10	~10	114
7	Geotechnical Response Tests	42	0	0	~24	66
8	Packer Tests	51	32	0	~70	153



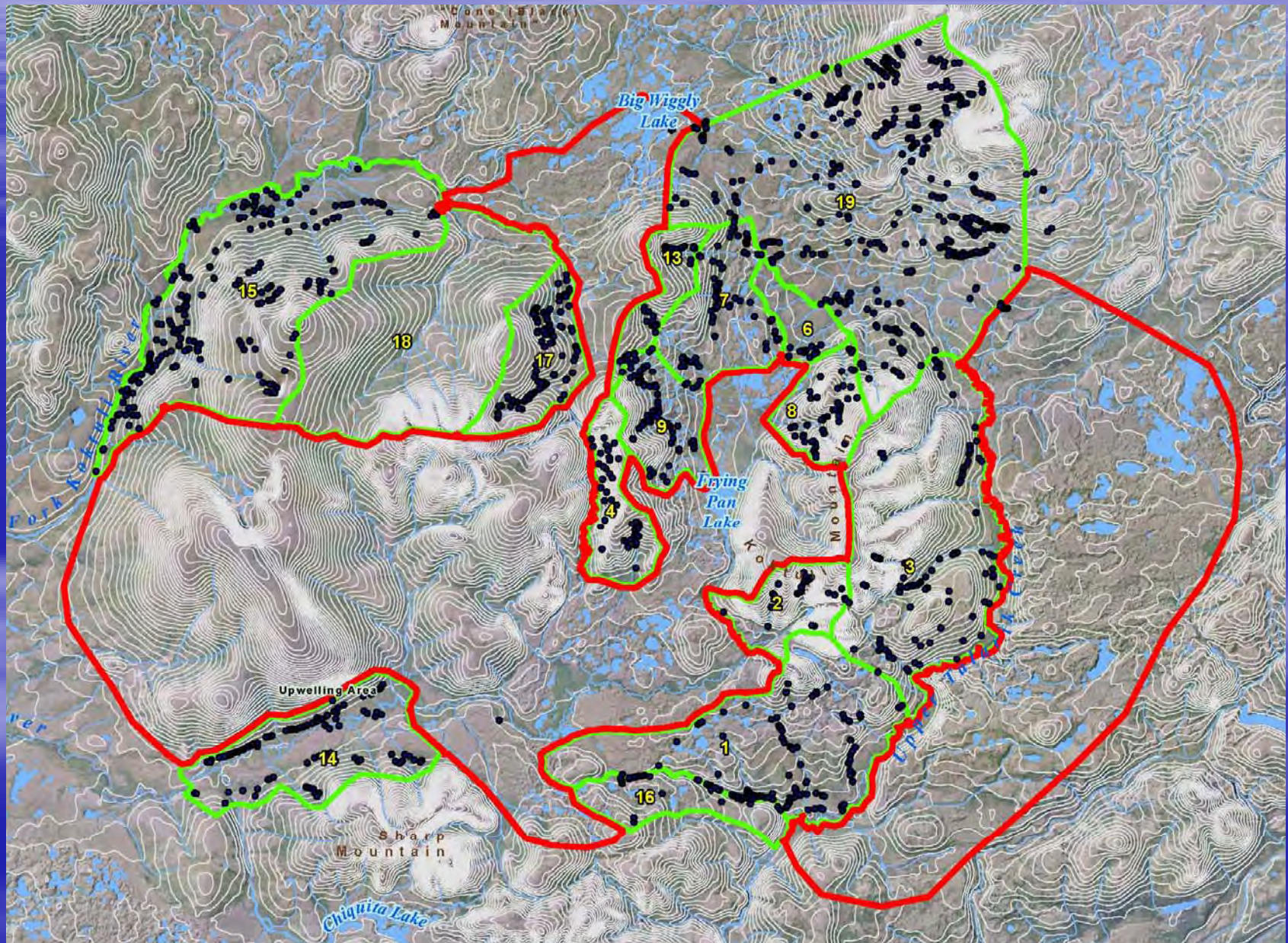
# Supporting Investigations

- Surficial geology mapping program by Tom Hamilton
- Drilling and installation of piezometers by Knight Piesold (KP)
- Packer testing in geotechnical holes supervised by KP.
- Seismic refraction surveys by Frontier
- Resource drill circulation monitoring
- Springs and seeps sampled by HDR.

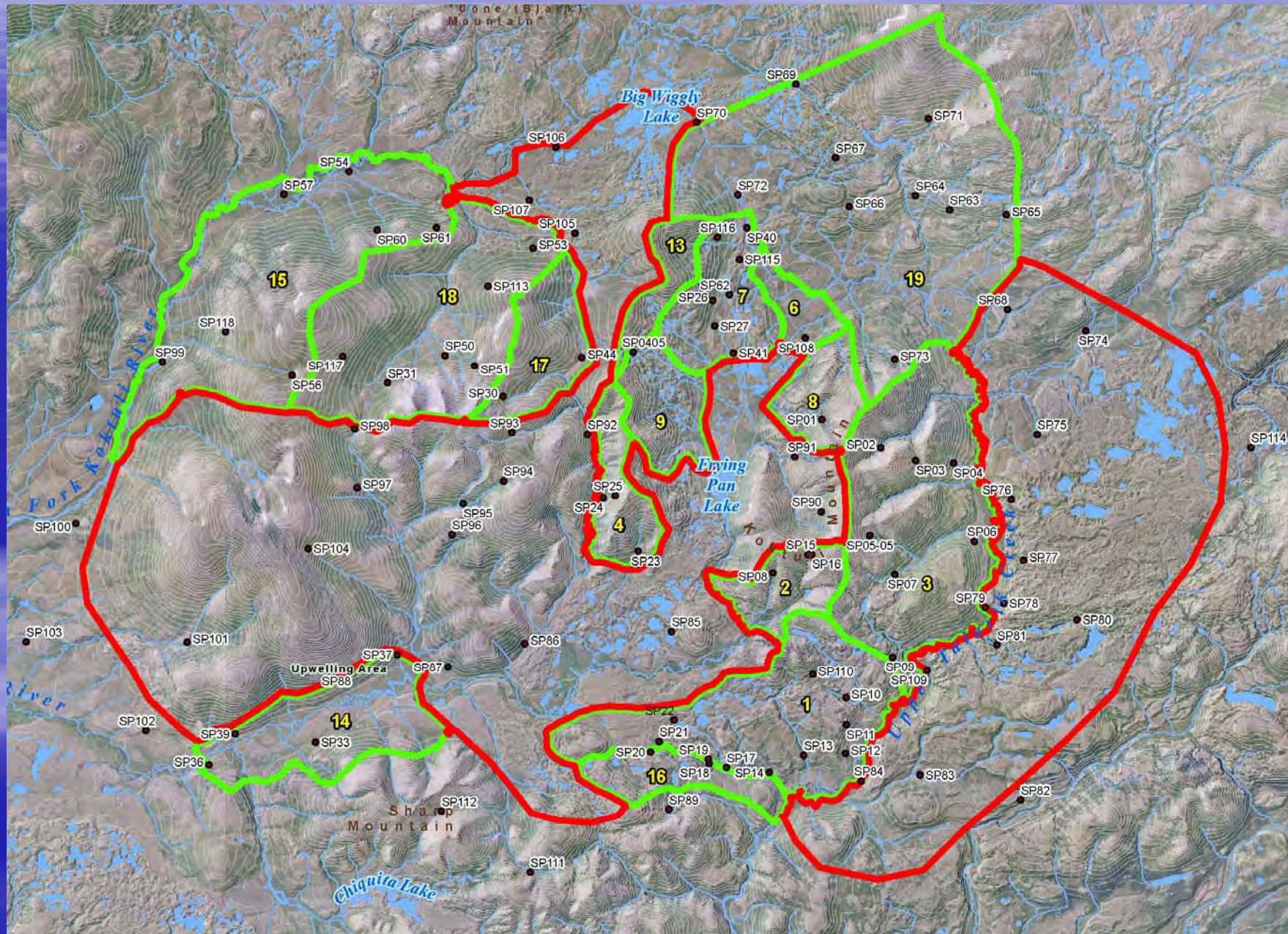


## Drill circulation monitoring

# Seep Inventory



# Seep Monitoring



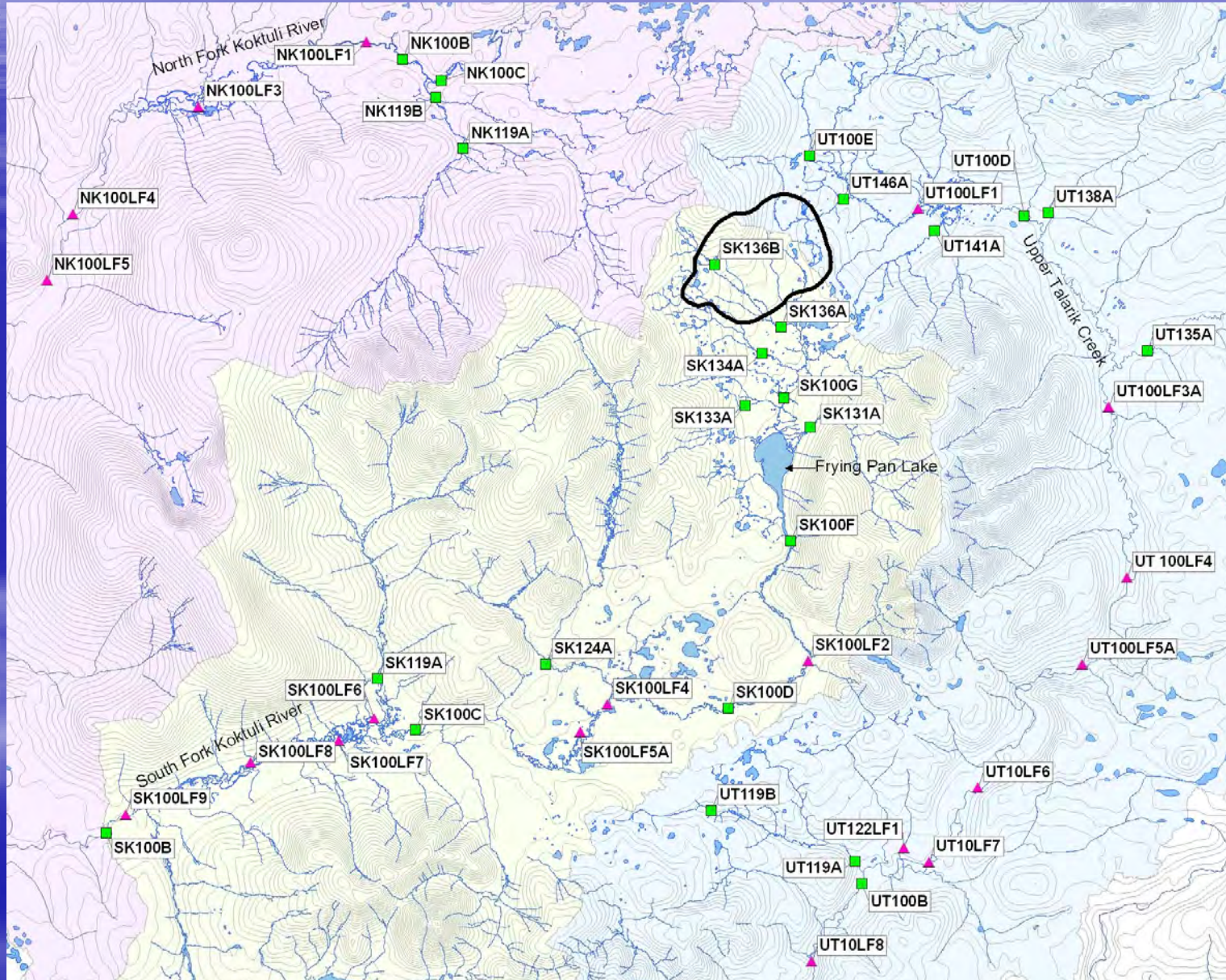




# Supporting Investigations

- Snow survey and climate data programs
- Stream gaging by HDR
- Low flow program and in stream program by HDR.
- Wetlands piezometer for Three Parameters by SLR.

# Stream Gaging





# Hydrogeology Studies

- WMC carried out data evaluation including:
  - analyzed pump tests and response tests.
  - prepared water level time histories.
  - correlated water level records with precipitation and stream flow records.
  - Prepared snapshots of groundwater levels.
  - Plotted and reviewed Westbay groundwater level data.



# Hydrogeology Studies

- WMC carried out data evaluation including:
  - Prepared hydrogeologic cross sections with water level data and hydraulic conductivity values.
  - Evaluation of spring and seep surveys
  - Evaluation of exploration drilling circulation losses and gains
  - Prepared time histories, piper plots, stiff diagrams etc to track ongoing groundwater chemistry monitoring.

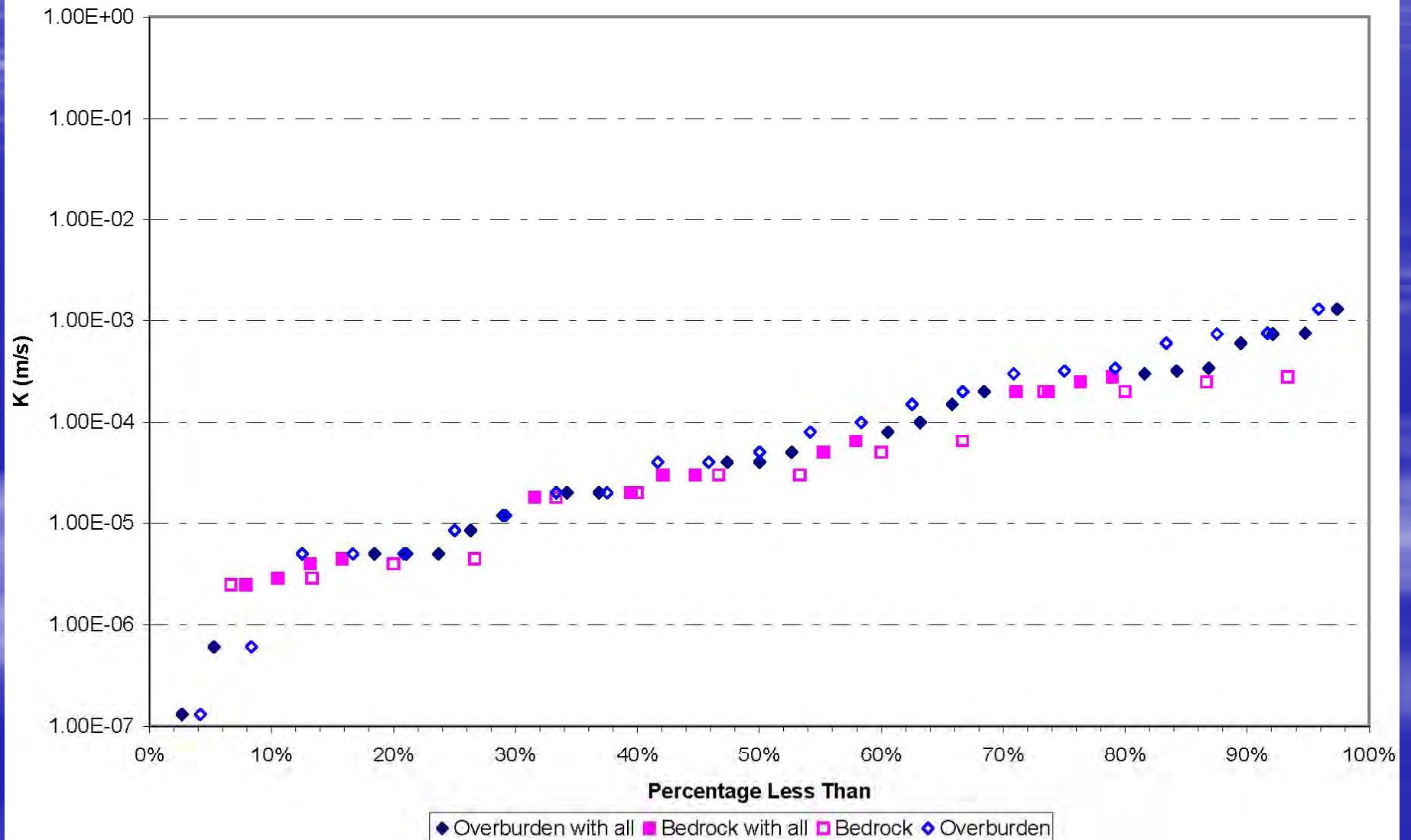


# Hydrogeologic Setting

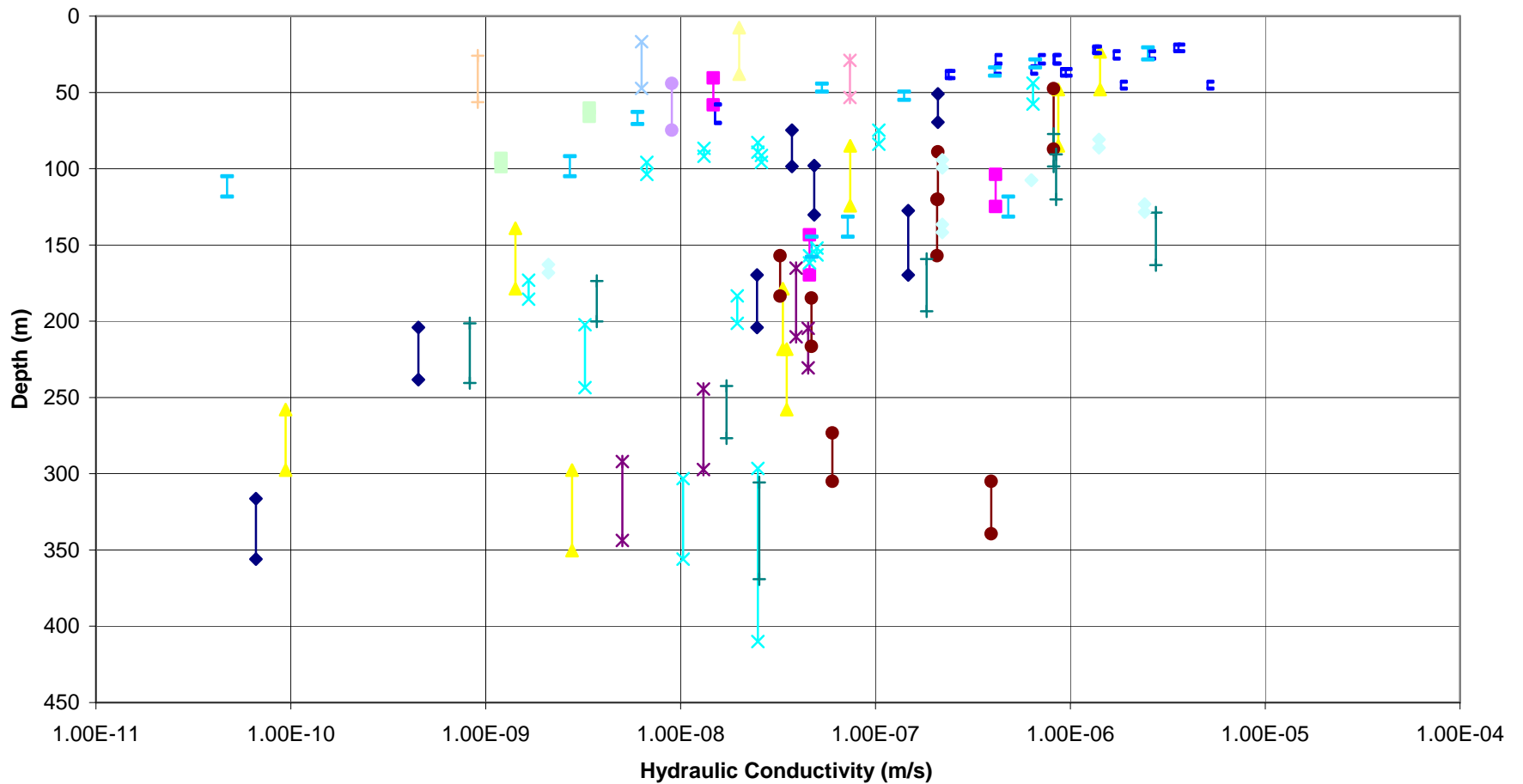
- Packer testing in bedrock and much of the drill circulation data implies moderate to low permeability in most of the bedrock.
- Some indication of high permeability zones, not yet linked to structures or lithology.
- Top of rock physically disintegrated as a result of frost activity (felsenmeer). This high permeability zone (up to 50 ft thick) is continuous over most of the site.

### Cumulative Frequency of Hydraulic Conductivity in the Pit Area

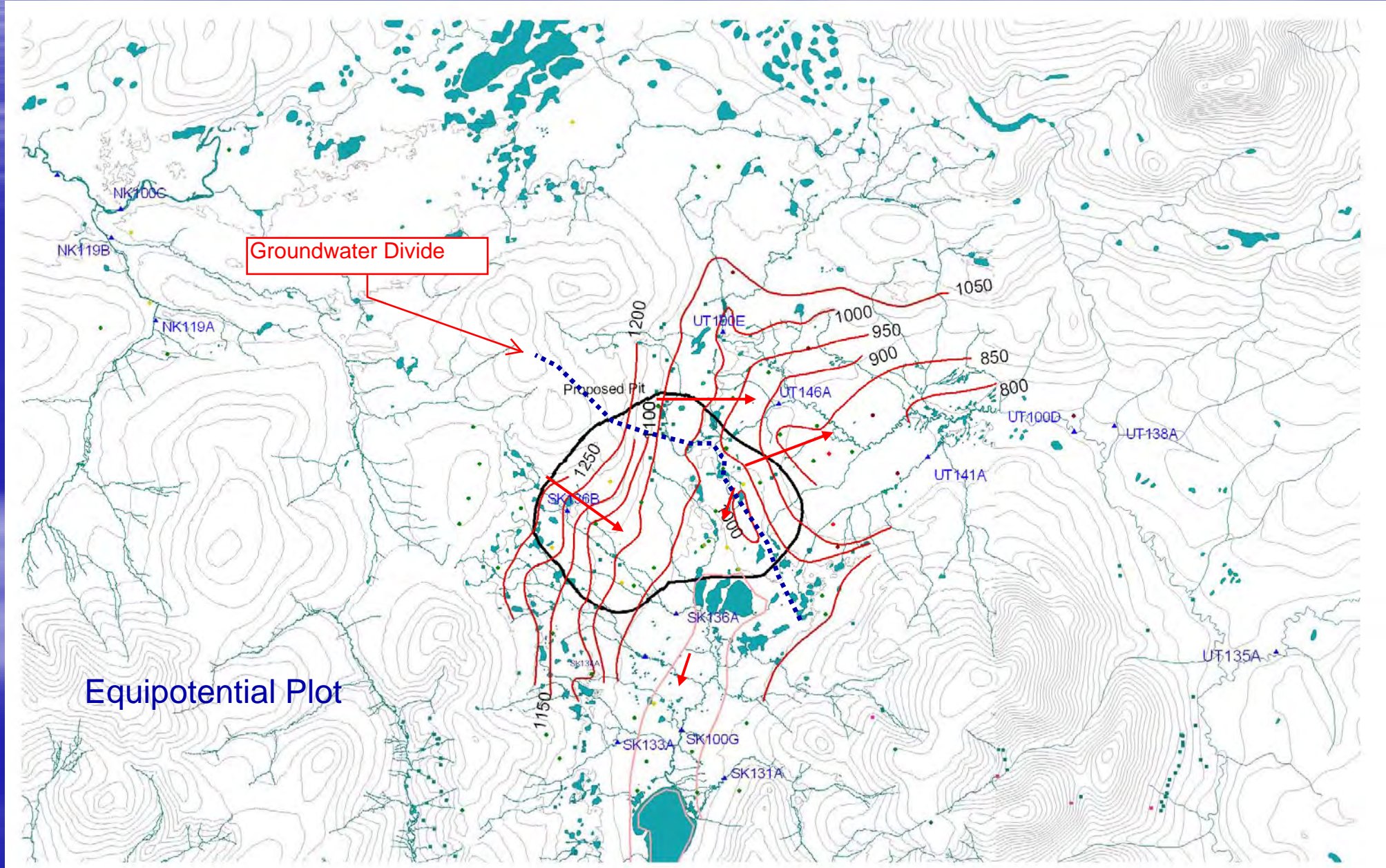
Pebble Gold-Copper Project Reponse Test Results 2004-2006



Pit Area Lugeon and Rising Head  
Hydraulic Conductivity Test (m/s) by KP



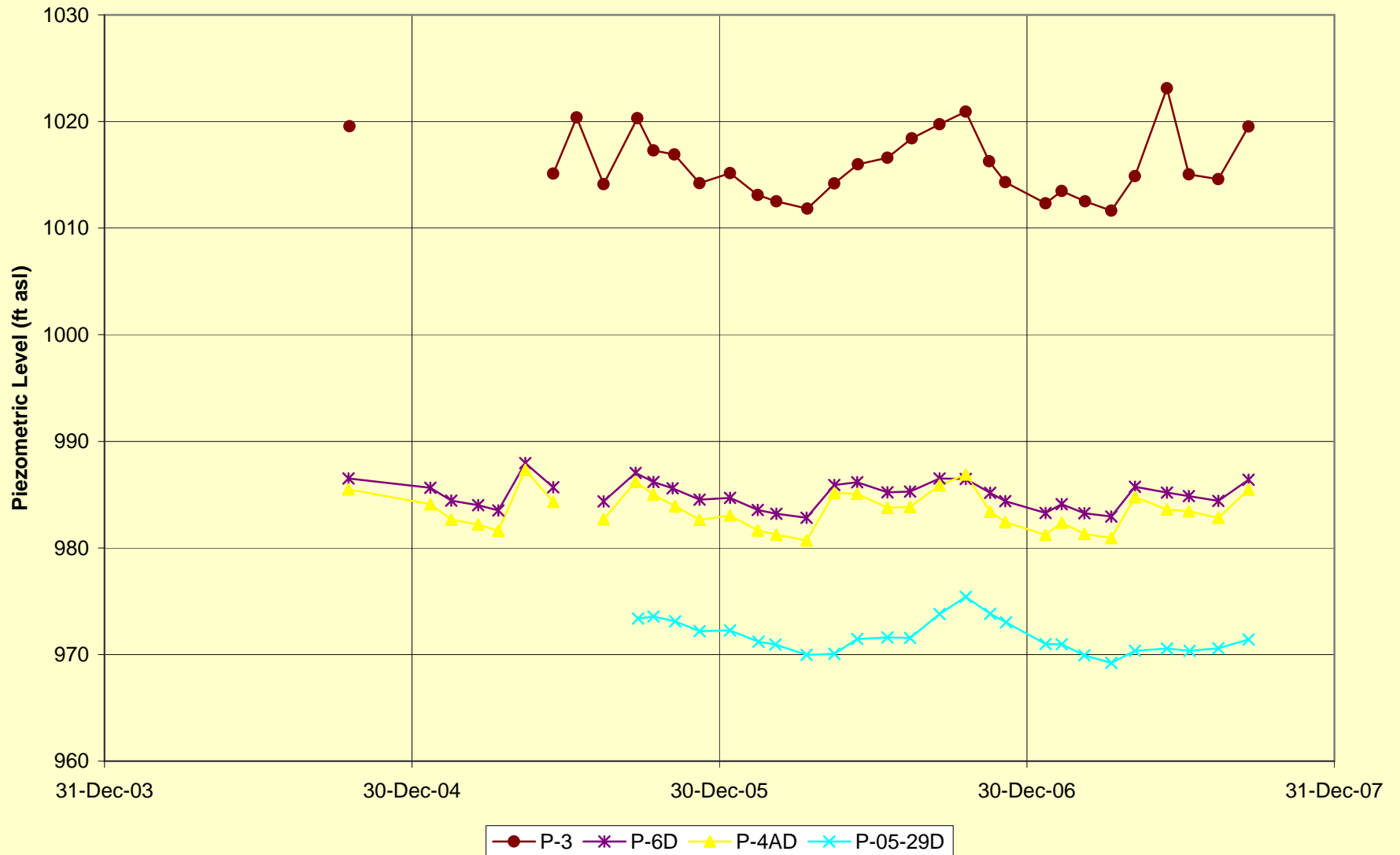
# Groundwater Levels





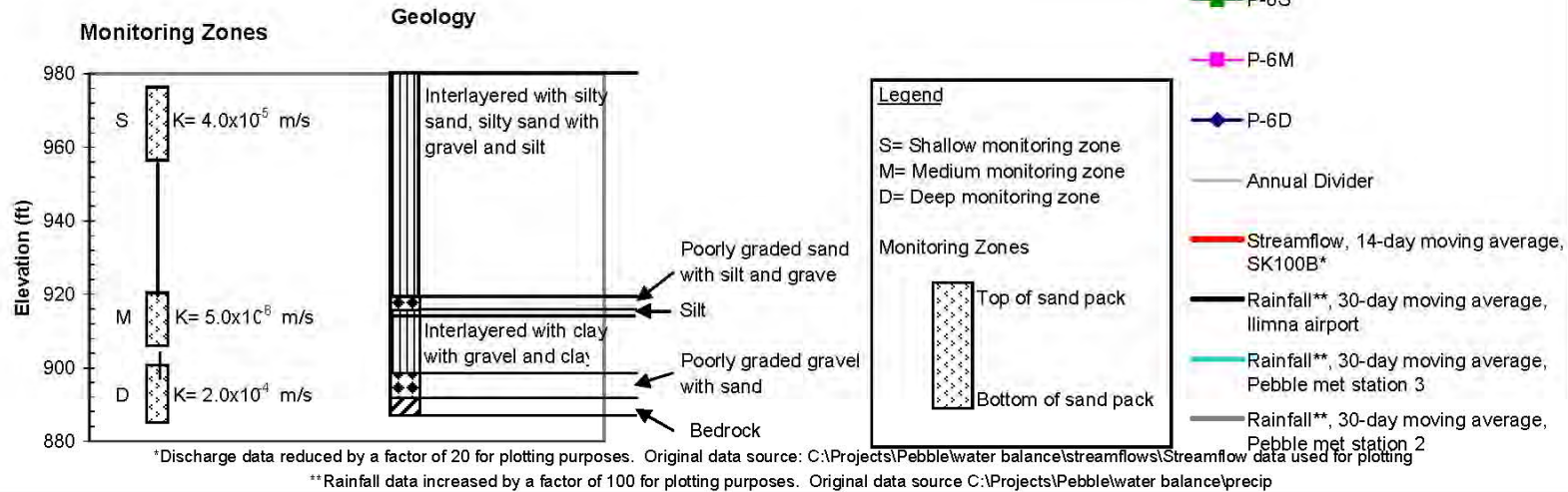
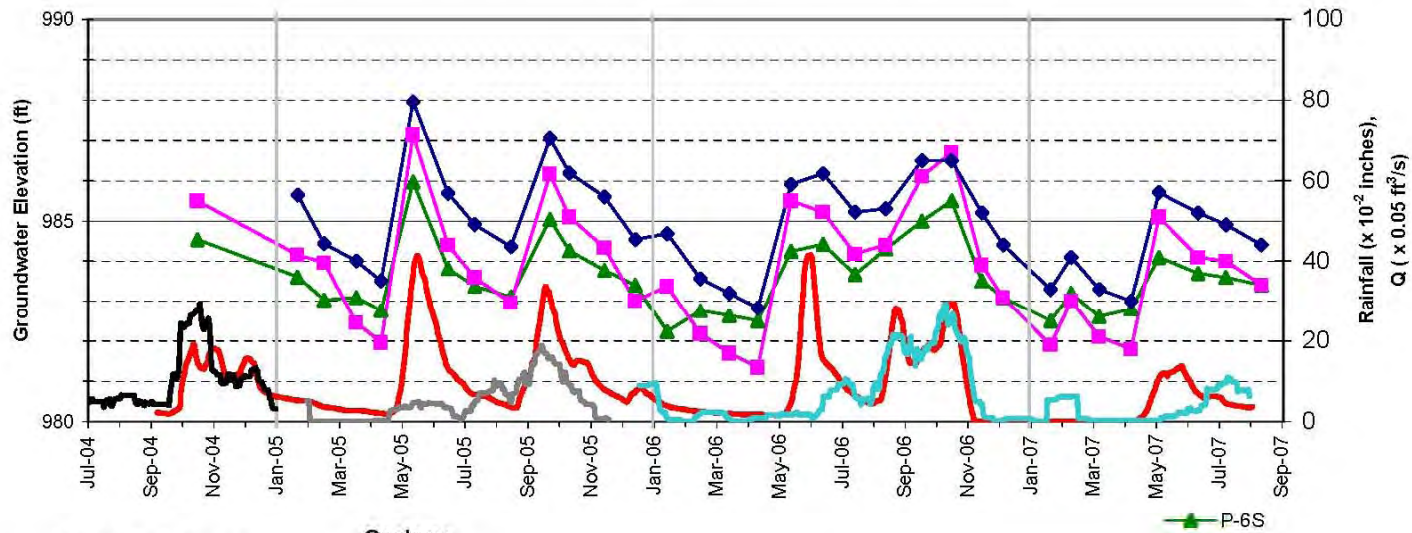
# Groundwater Levels

Top of Rock Piezometric Levels Near Mineralized Zone

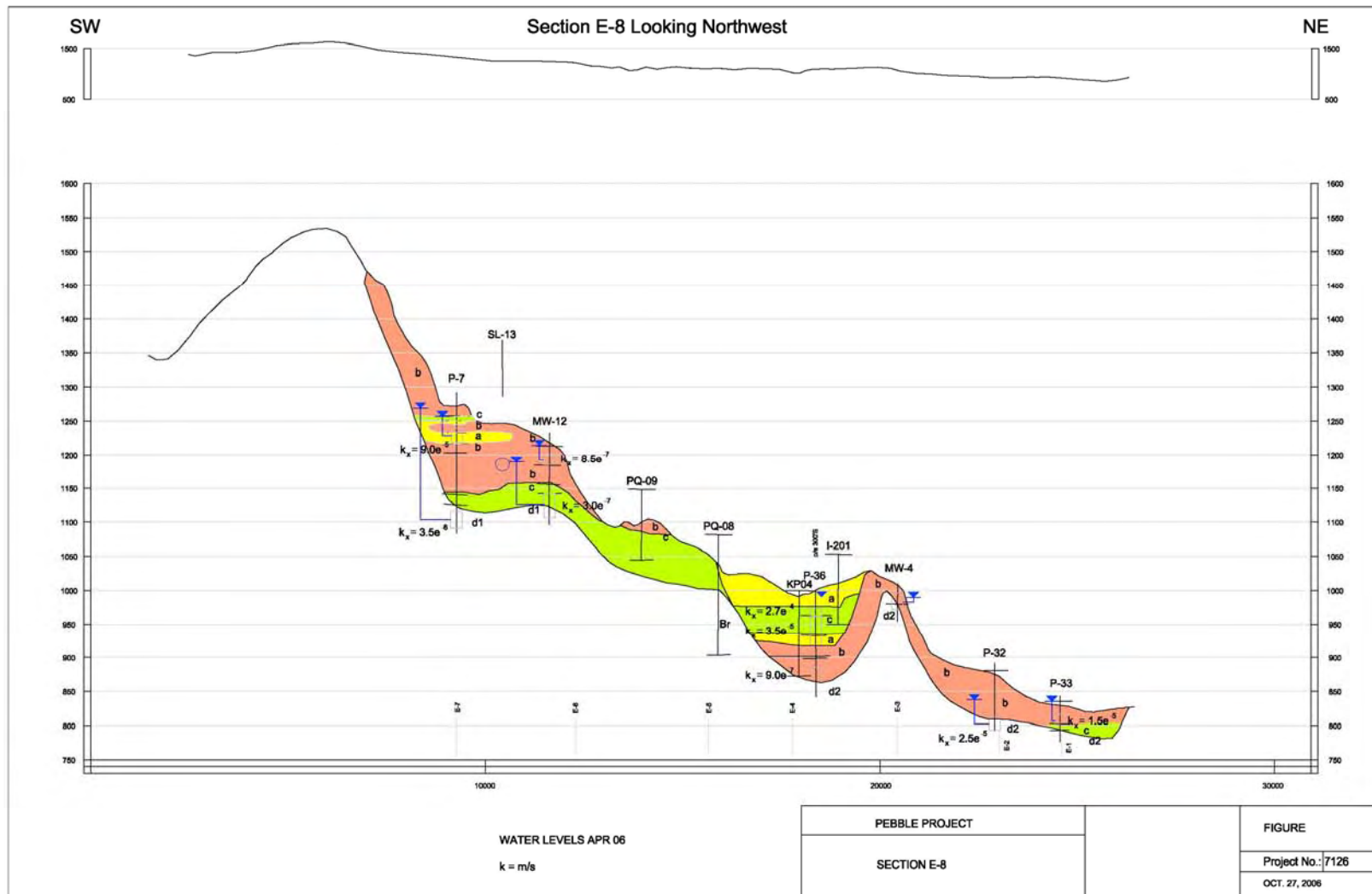


# Groundwater Levels

Groundwater Elevation vs Time (P-6)



# Groundwater Levels





# Groundwater Levels

Westbay  
Data

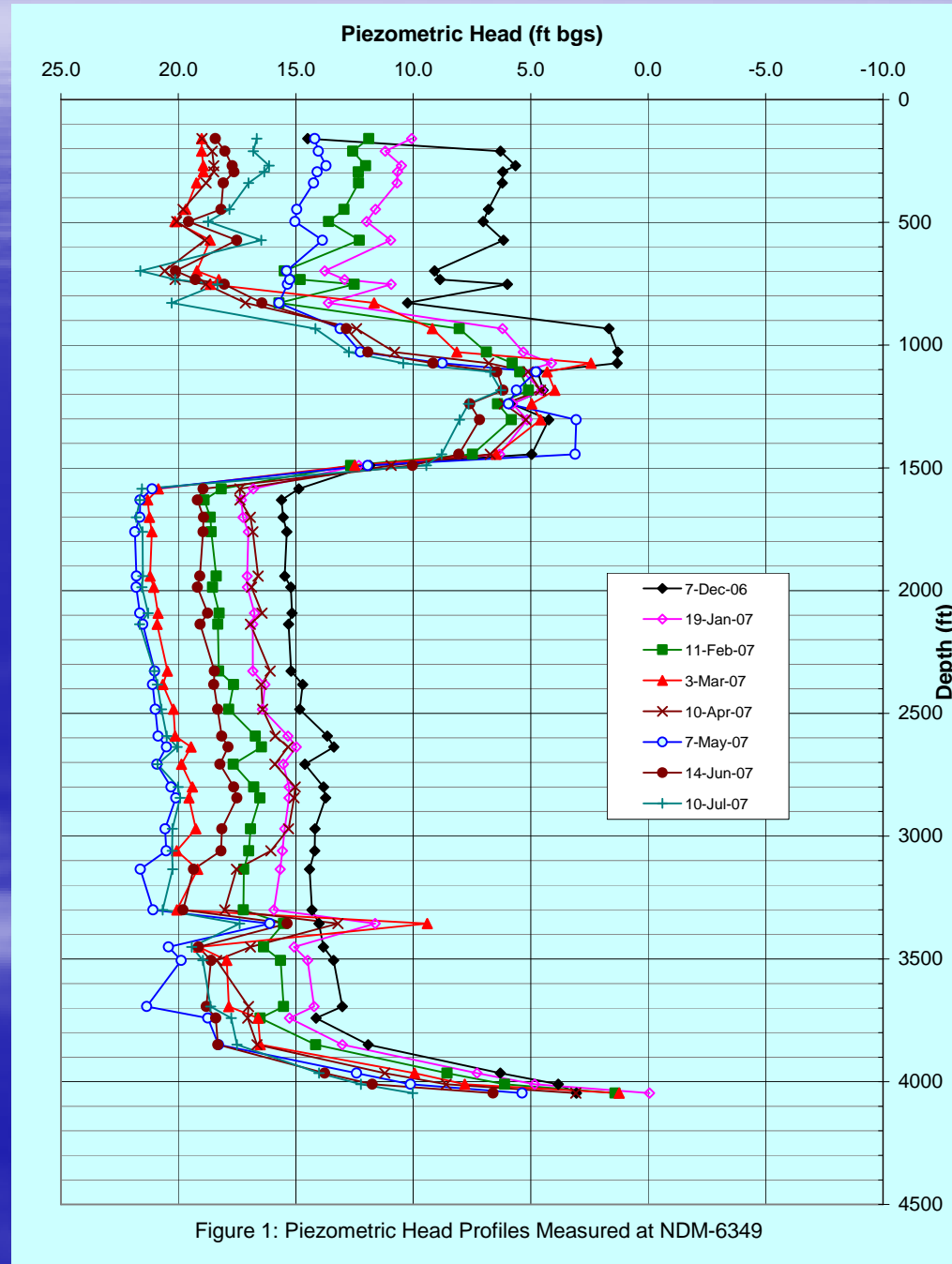


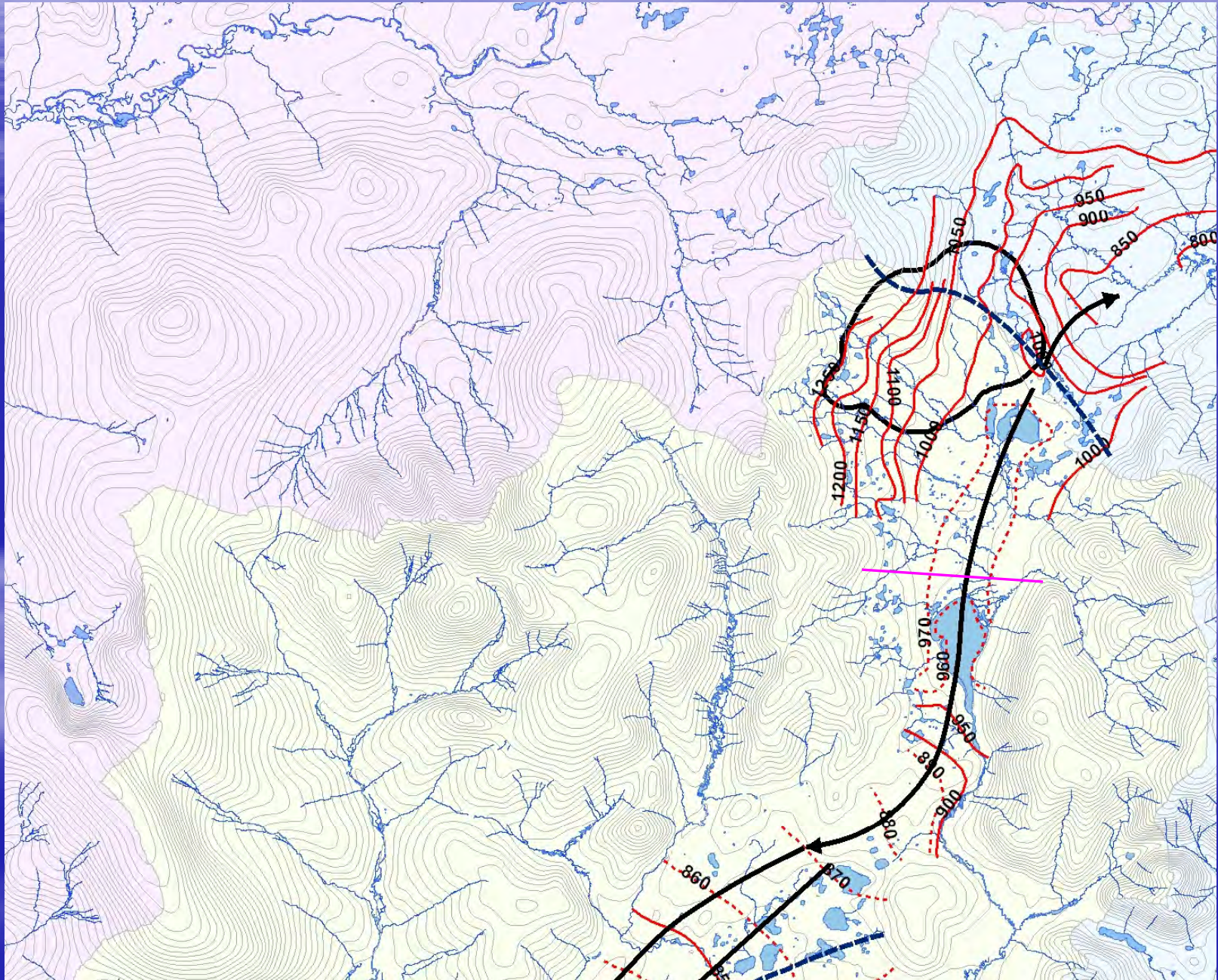
Figure 1: Piezometric Head Profiles Measured at NDM-6349



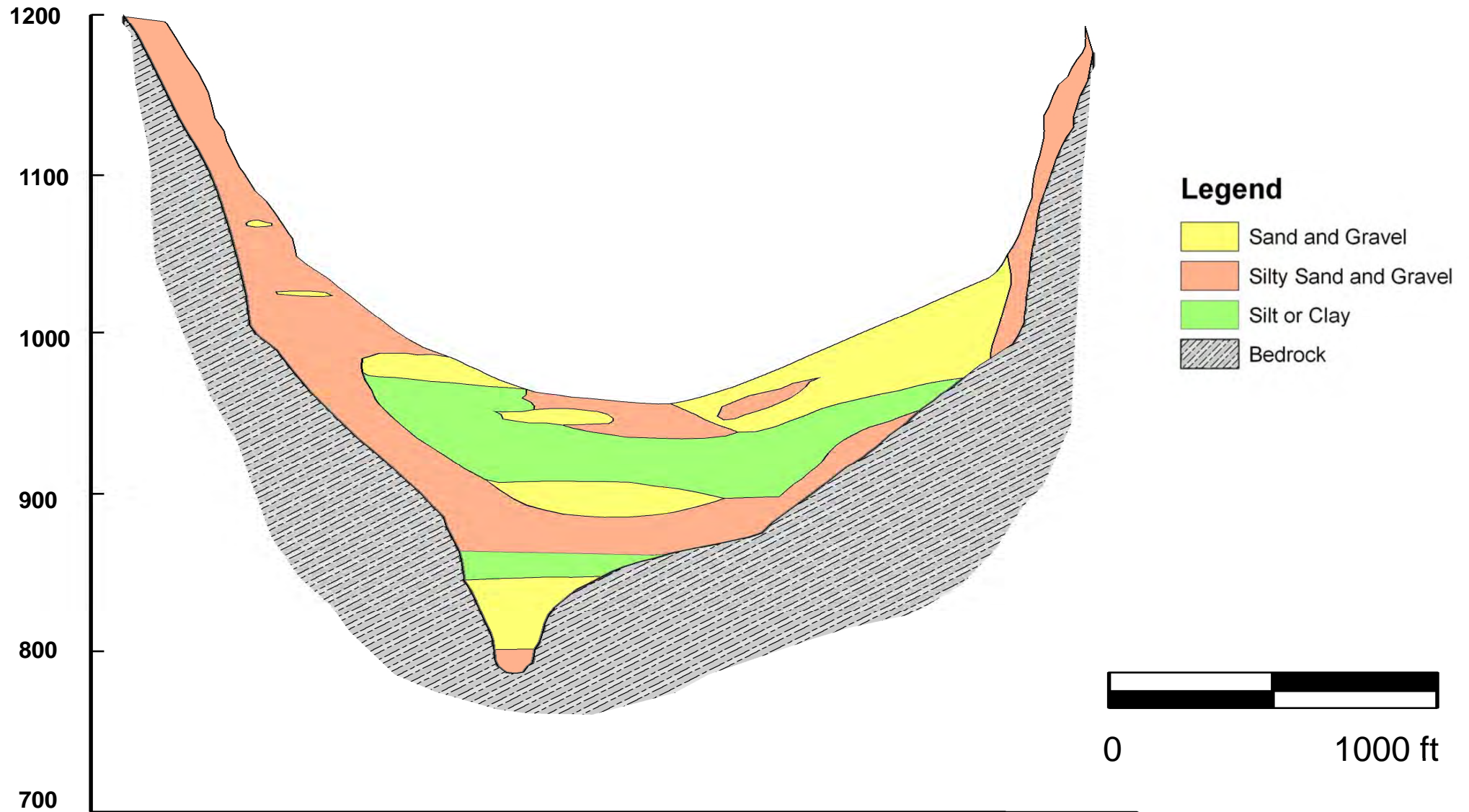
# Hydrogeologic Setting

- Surficial geologic setting the result of frequent termination of glacial advances near the site.
- Glacial lakes, glacial moraines and outwash deposits mapped by Tom Hamilton.
- Extensive outwash deposits not present in the immediate mineralized area
- Upstream of Frying Pan Lake, glacial lake deposits including silts and silty sands are present

# Groundwater Levels

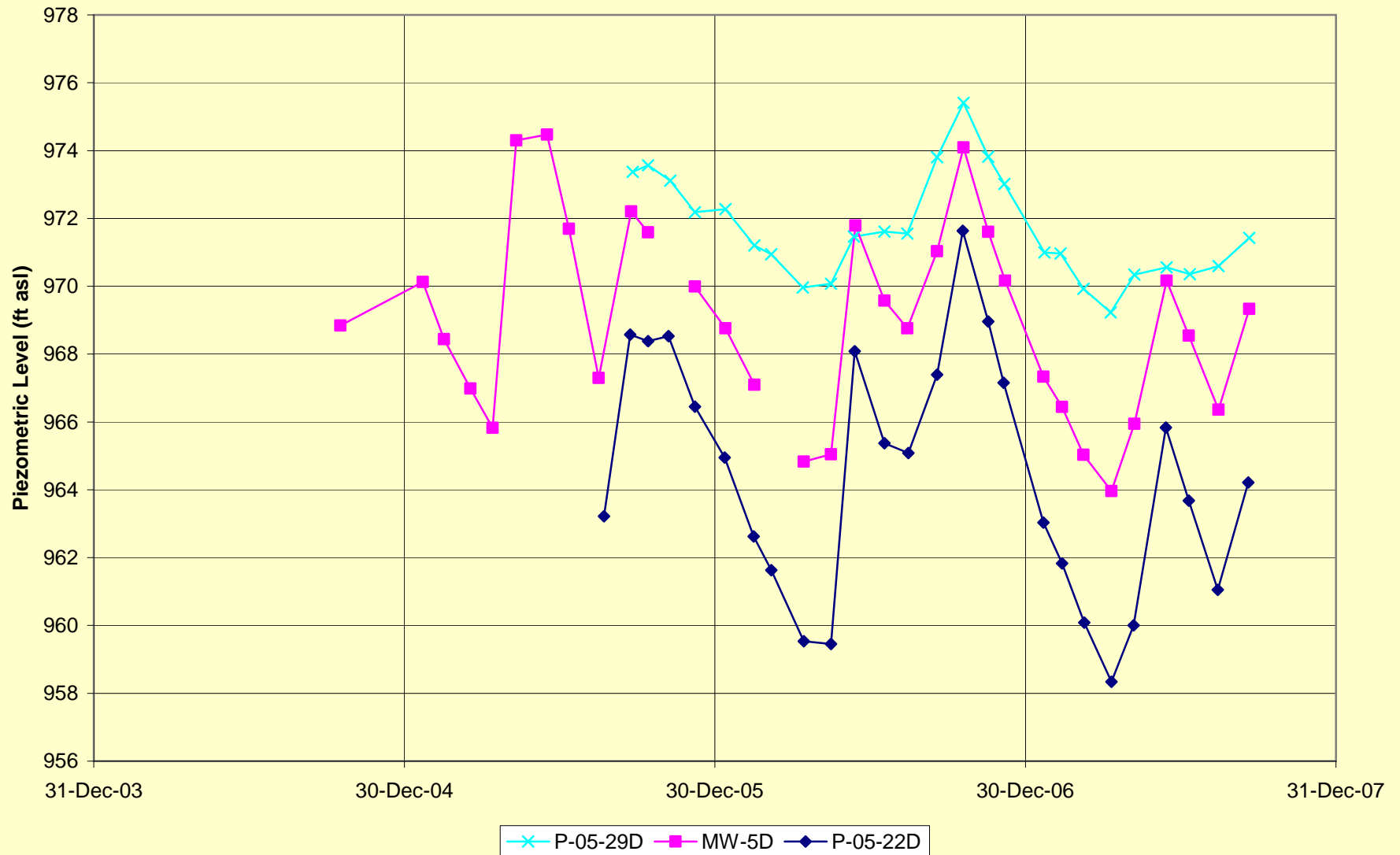


# Hydrogeologic Setting



# Hydrogeologic Setting

Top of Rock Piezometric Levels Along Valley Floor

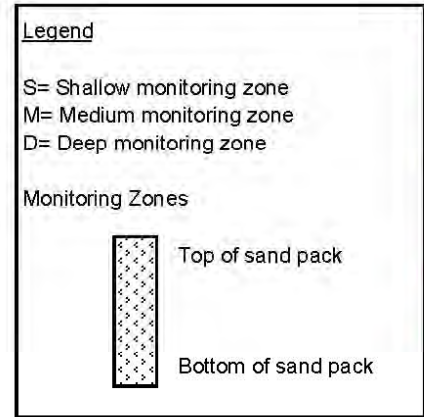
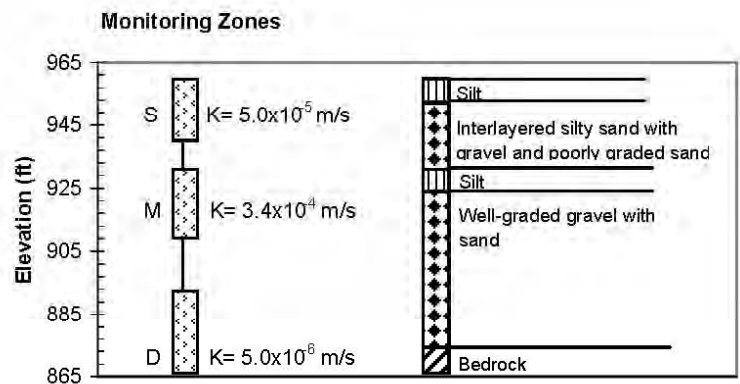
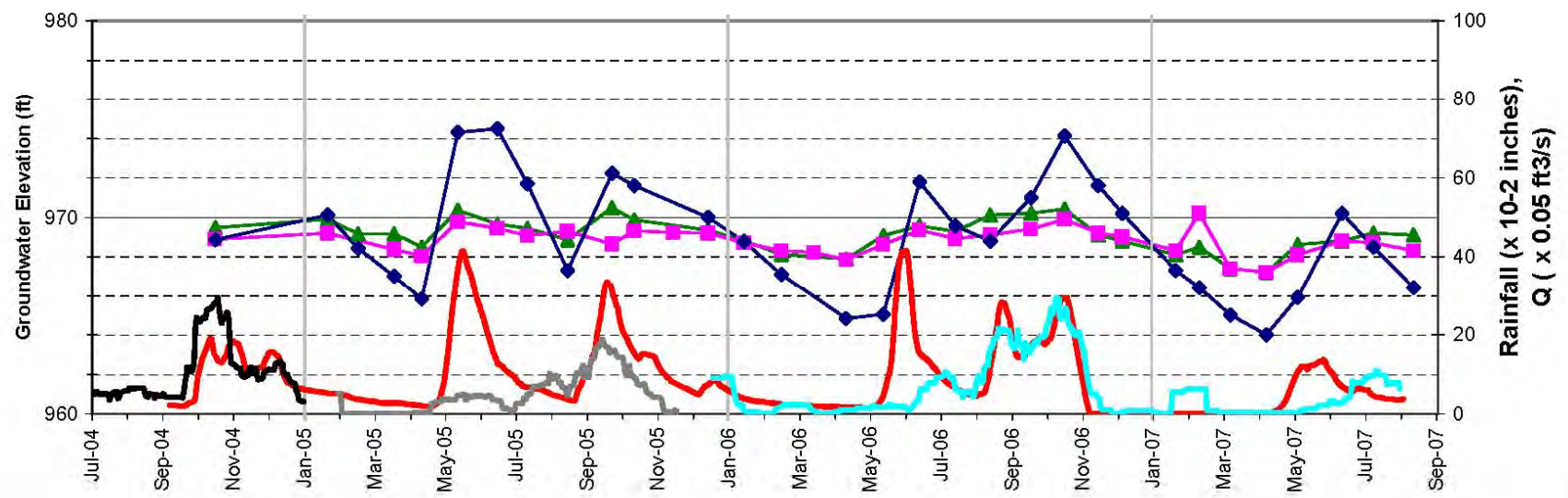






# Groundwater Levels (MW-5)

Groundwater Elevation vs Time (MW-5S/M/D)



- ▲ MW-5S
- MW-5M
- ◆ MW-5D
- Annual Divider
- Streamflow, 14-day moving average, SK100B\*
- Rainfall\*\*, 30 day moving average, Pebble met station 3
- Rainfall\*\*, 30 day moving average, Pebble met station 2
- Rainfall\*\*, 30-day moving average, Ilmna airport

\*Discharge data reduced by a factor of 20 for plotting purposes. Original data source: C:\Projects\Pebble\water balance\streamflows\Streamflow data used for plotting

\*\*Rainfall data increased by a factor of 100 for plotting purposes. Original data source C:\Projects\Pebble\water balance\precip

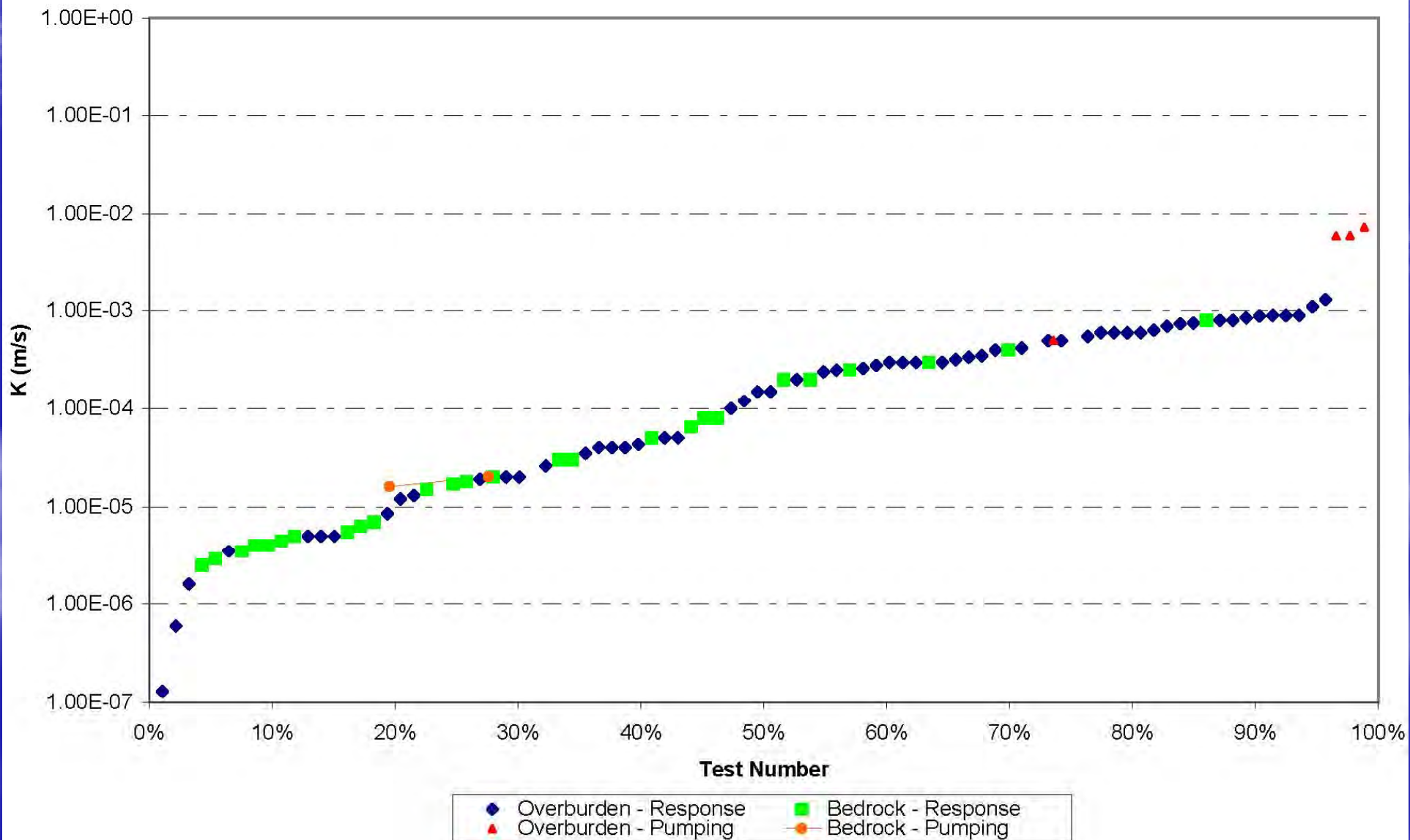


# Hydrogeologic Setting

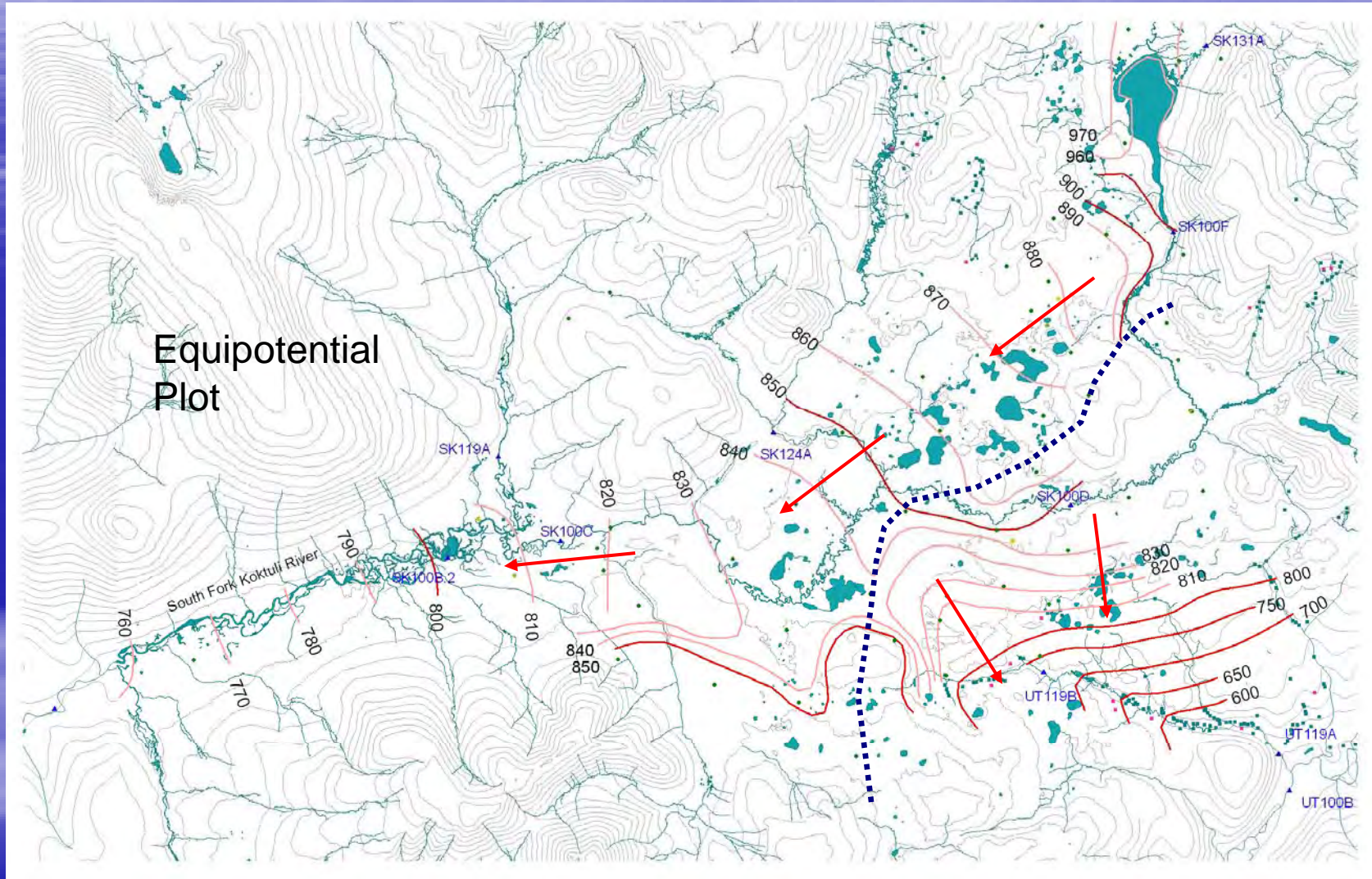
- Glacial outwash deposits result in large surficial aquifers of high permeability within all three catchments.
- High permeability aquifer present in South Fork Koktuli River downstream of Frying Pan Lake.
- Outwash gravels creating permeable aquifers also present in the North Fork Koktuli River valley and are also present east of Upper Talarik Creek.

### Cumulative Frequency of Hydraulic Conductivity

Pebble Gold-Copper Project Response Test Results 2004-2006



# Groundwater Levels

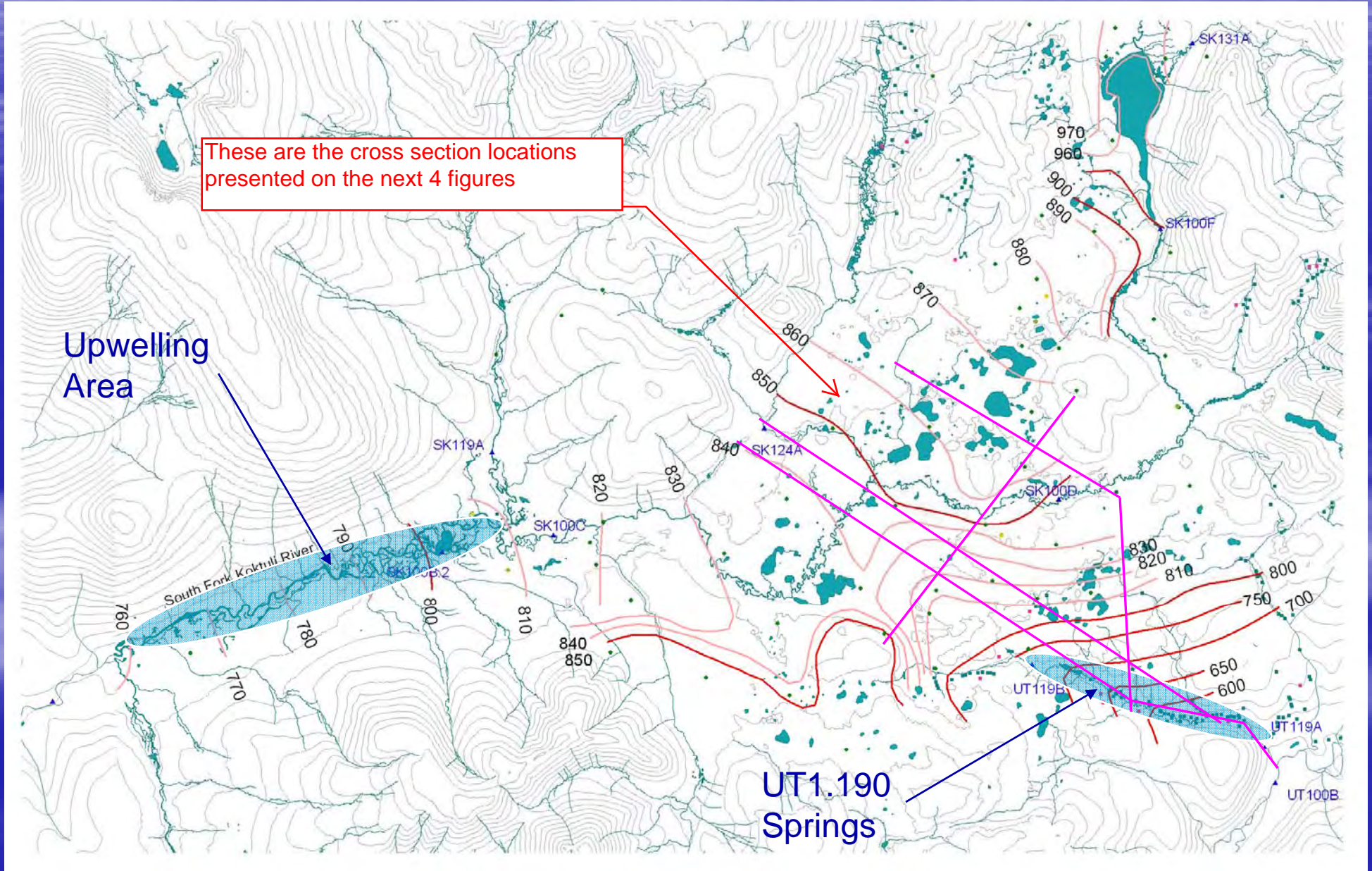




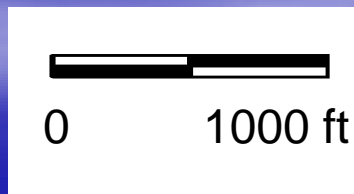
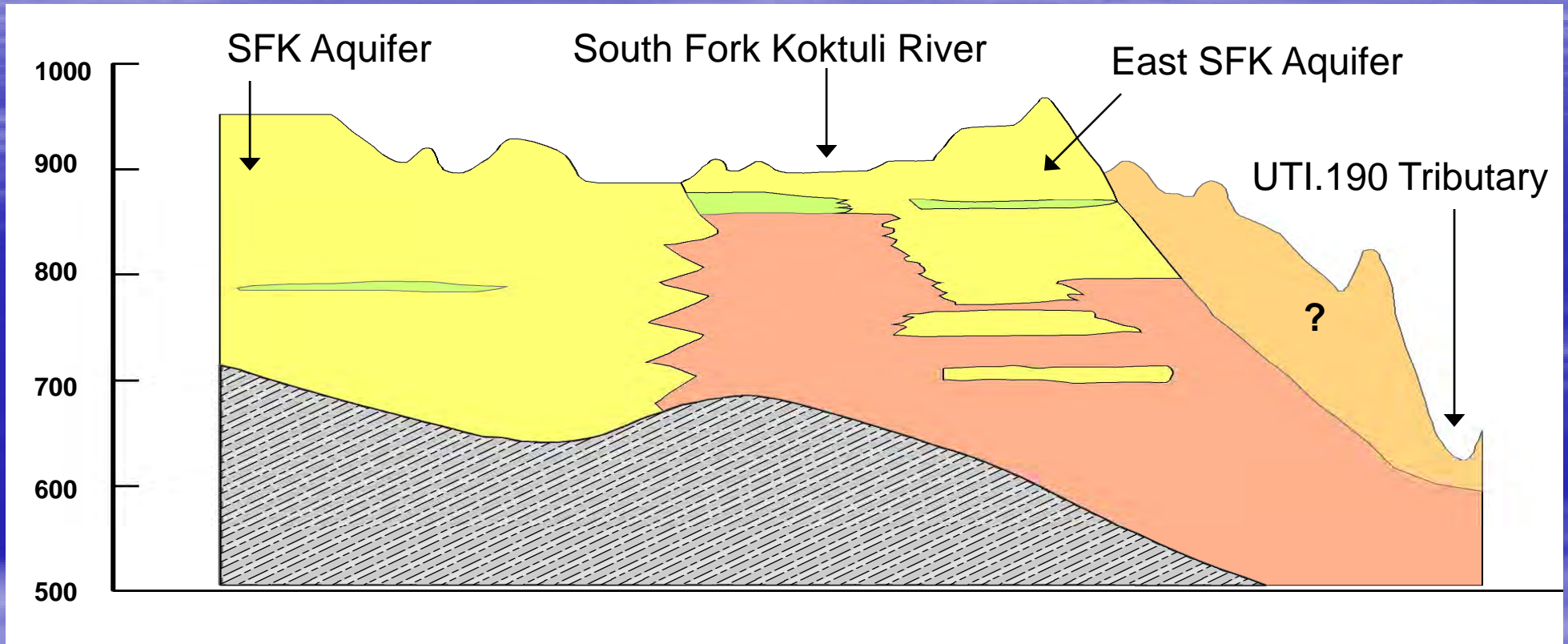
# Hydrogeologic Setting

- Washing of near surface materials at the end of glaciation and the frost jacking of gravels and pebbles to the surface results in a ground surface with high infiltration capacity.
- Cross catchment groundwater flow occurs from South Fork Koktuli River to Upper Talarik Creek through interbedded silts and sands.
- Similar but less obvious cross boundary flow may be occurring from South Fork Koktuli River towards Kaskanak Creek and from North Fork Koktuli River headwaters into the Upper Talarik Creek headwaters.

# Groundwater Levels



# Hydrogeologic Setting

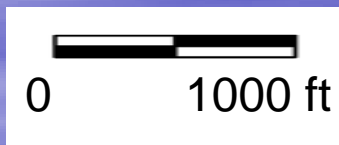
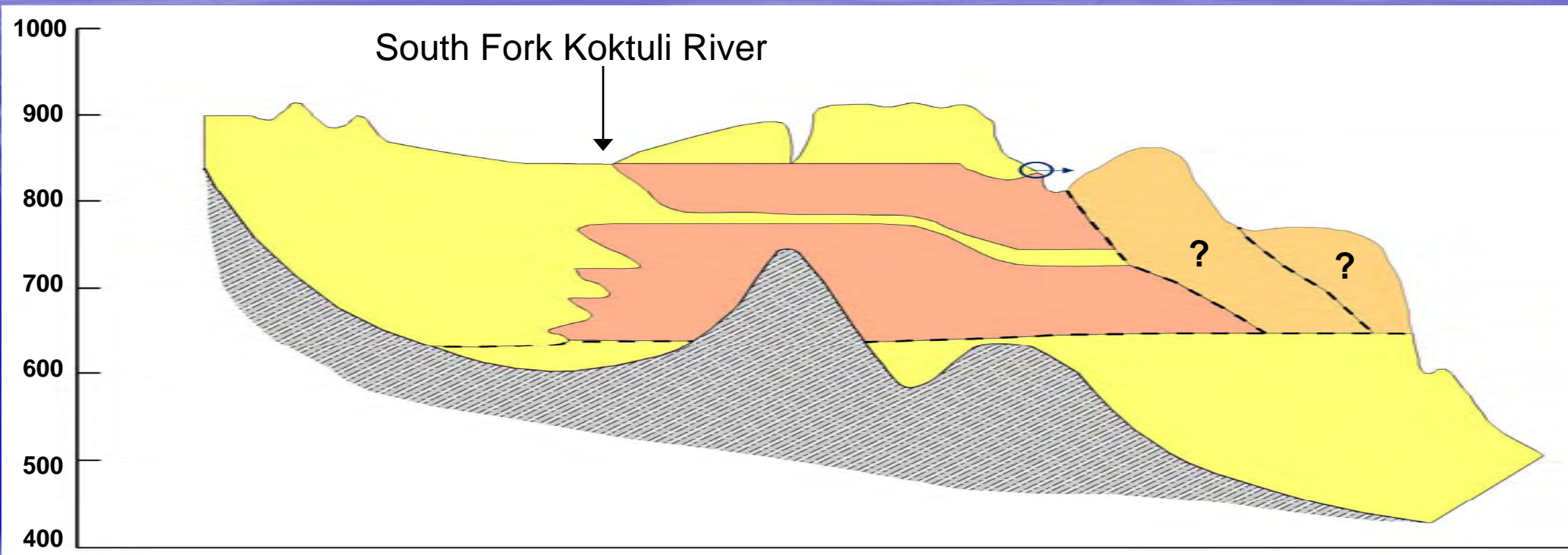


High permeability  
and rapid recharge

## Legend

-  Sand and Gravel
-  Silty Sand and Gravel
-  Silt or Clay
-  Disturbed Ground
-  Bedrock

# Hydrogeologic Setting

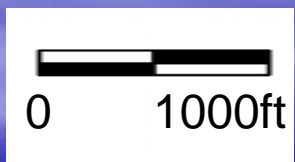
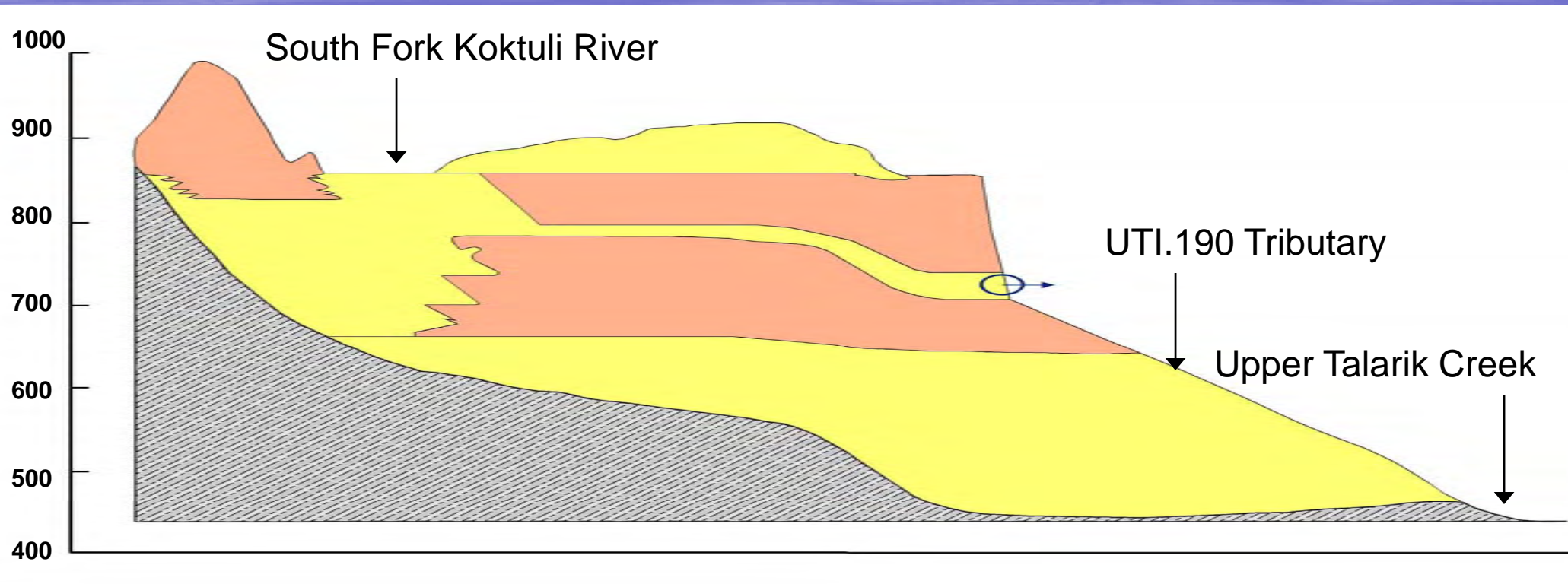


## Legend

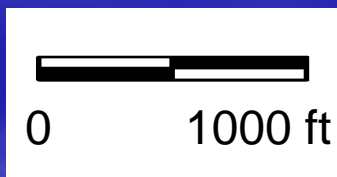
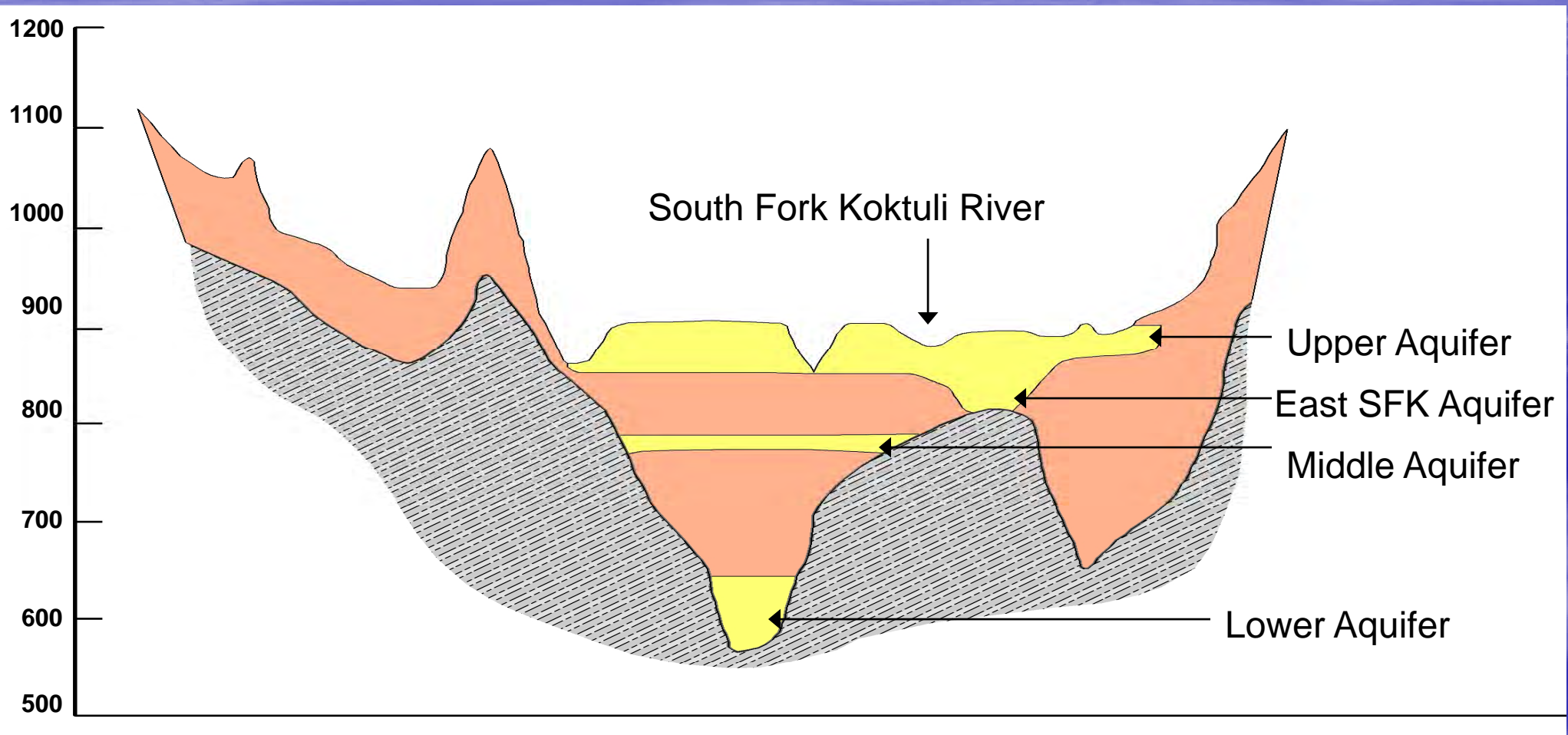
-  Sand and Gravel
-  Silty Sand and Gravel
-  Disturbed Ground
-  Bedrock
-  Spring



# Hydrogeologic Setting

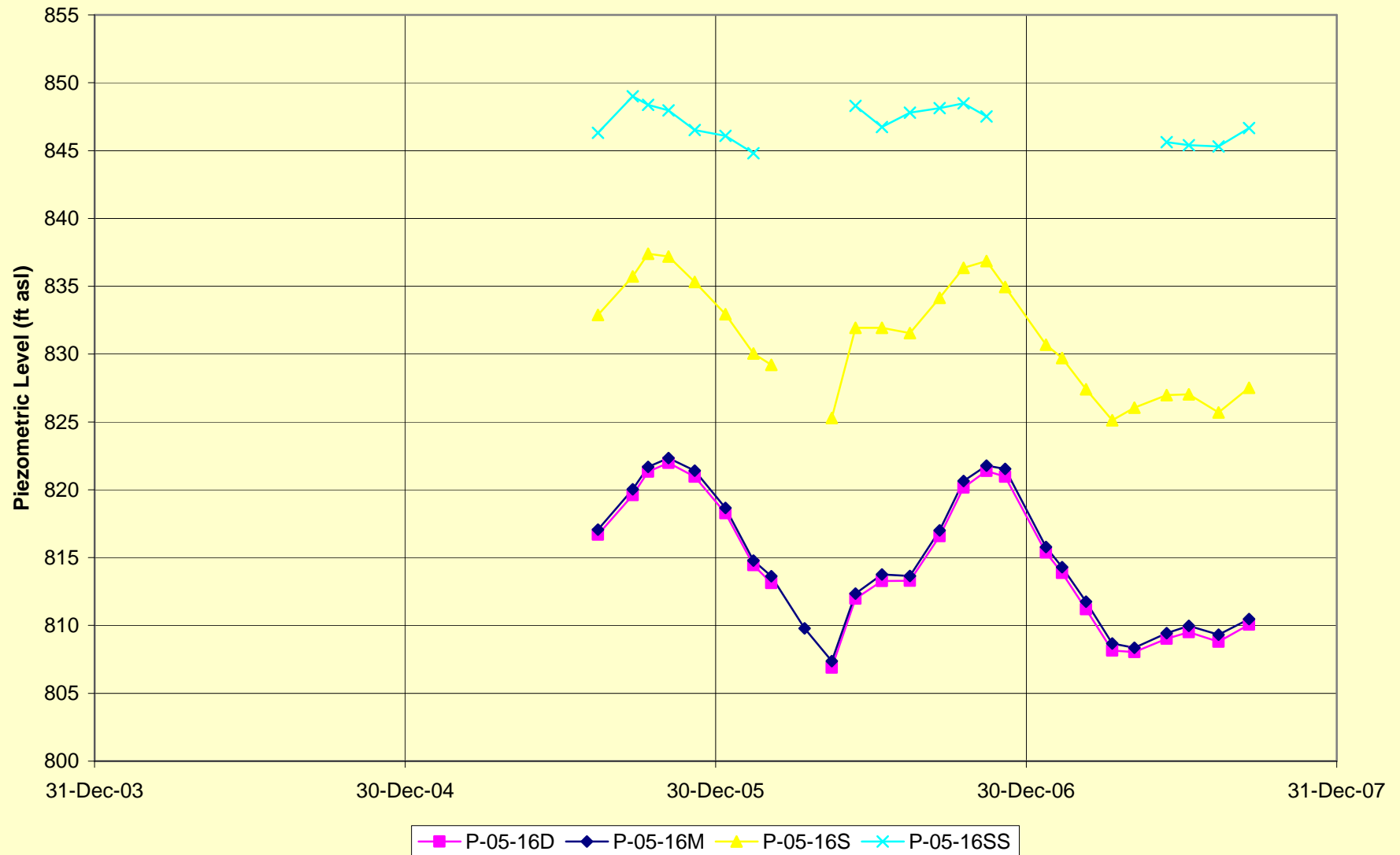


# Hydrogeologic Setting



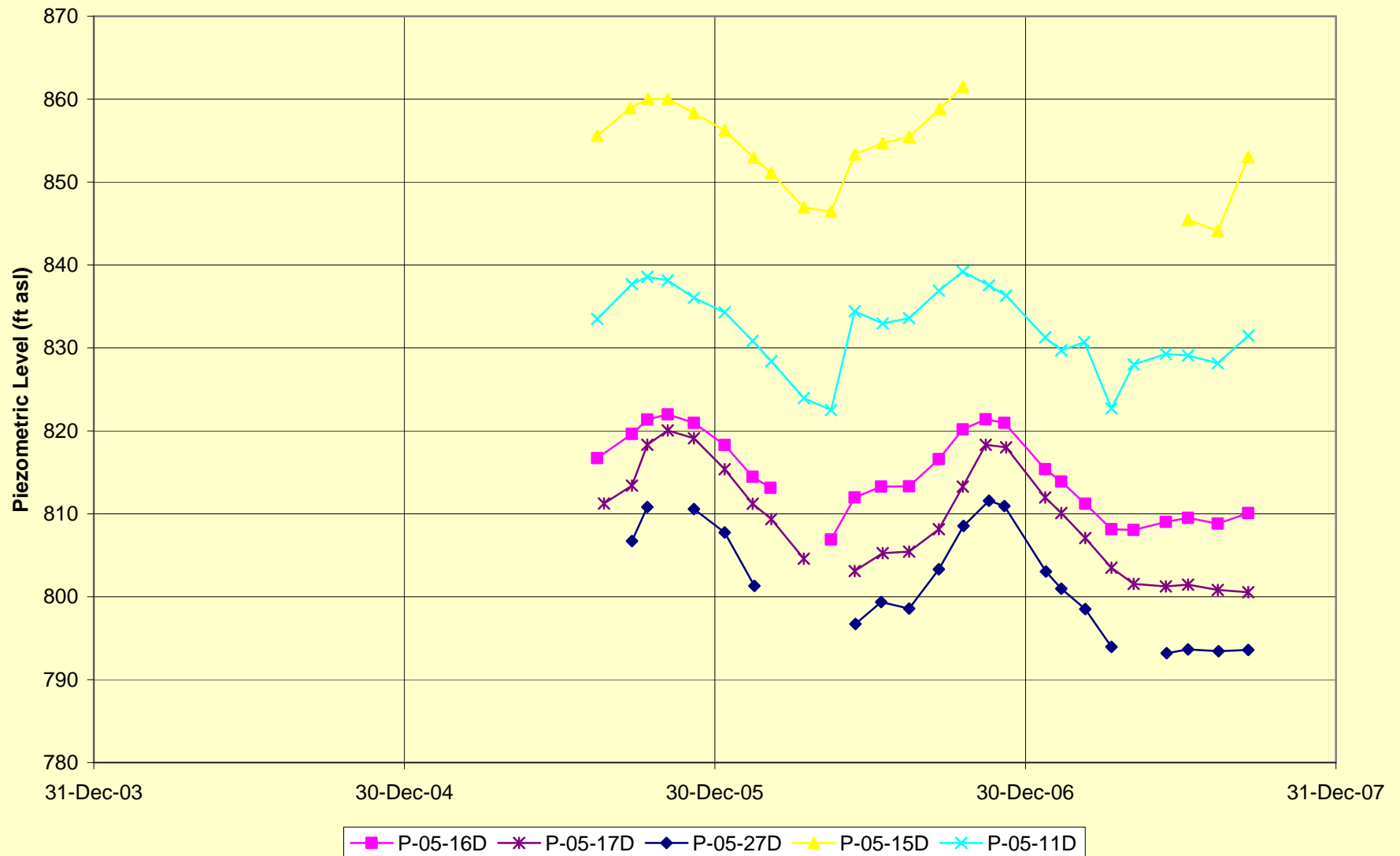
# Groundwater Levels

Vertical Gradients at P05-16 Near UT1.190



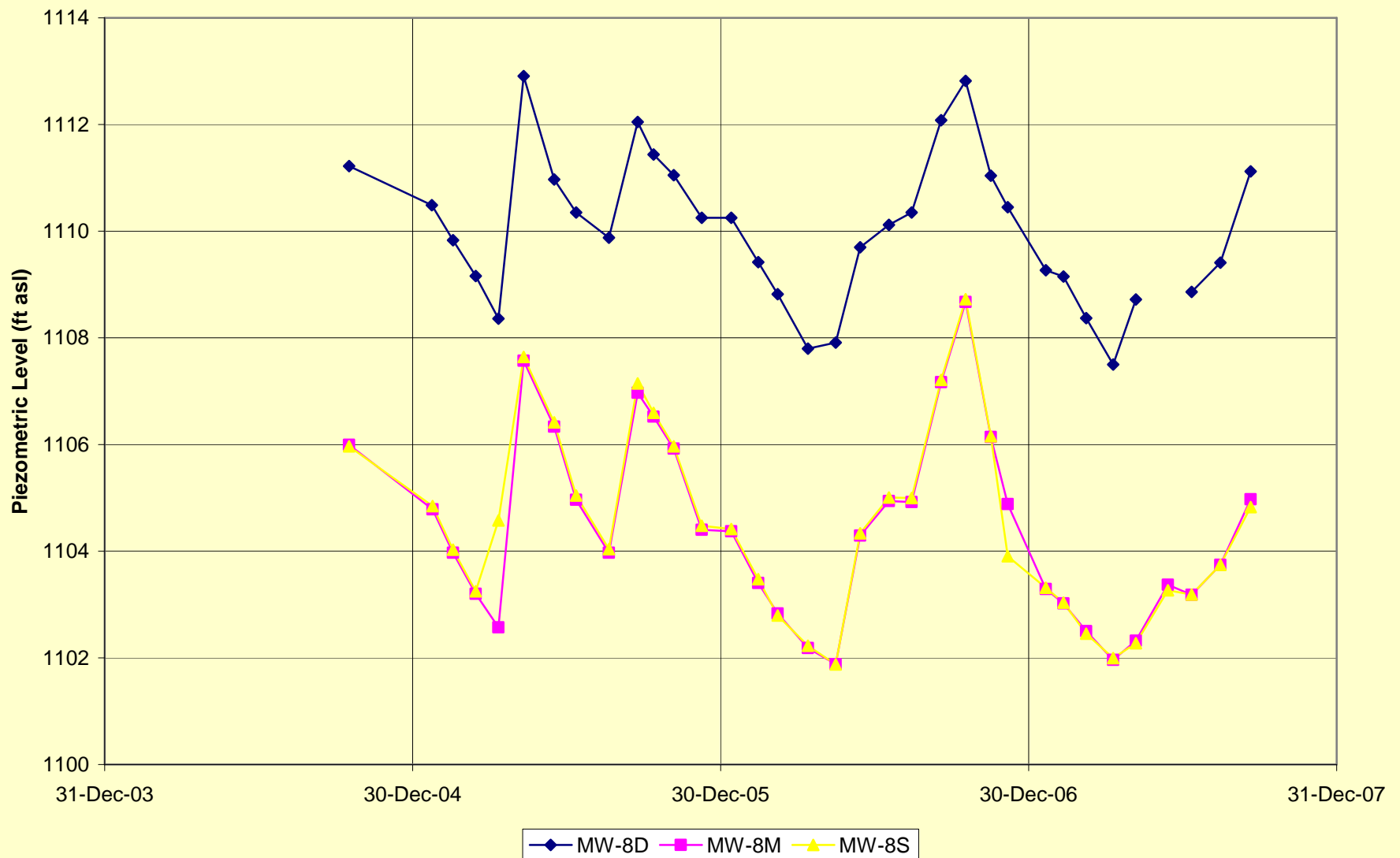
# Groundwater Levels

Piezometric Levels in Middle Aquifer Near UT 1.190



# Groundwater Levels

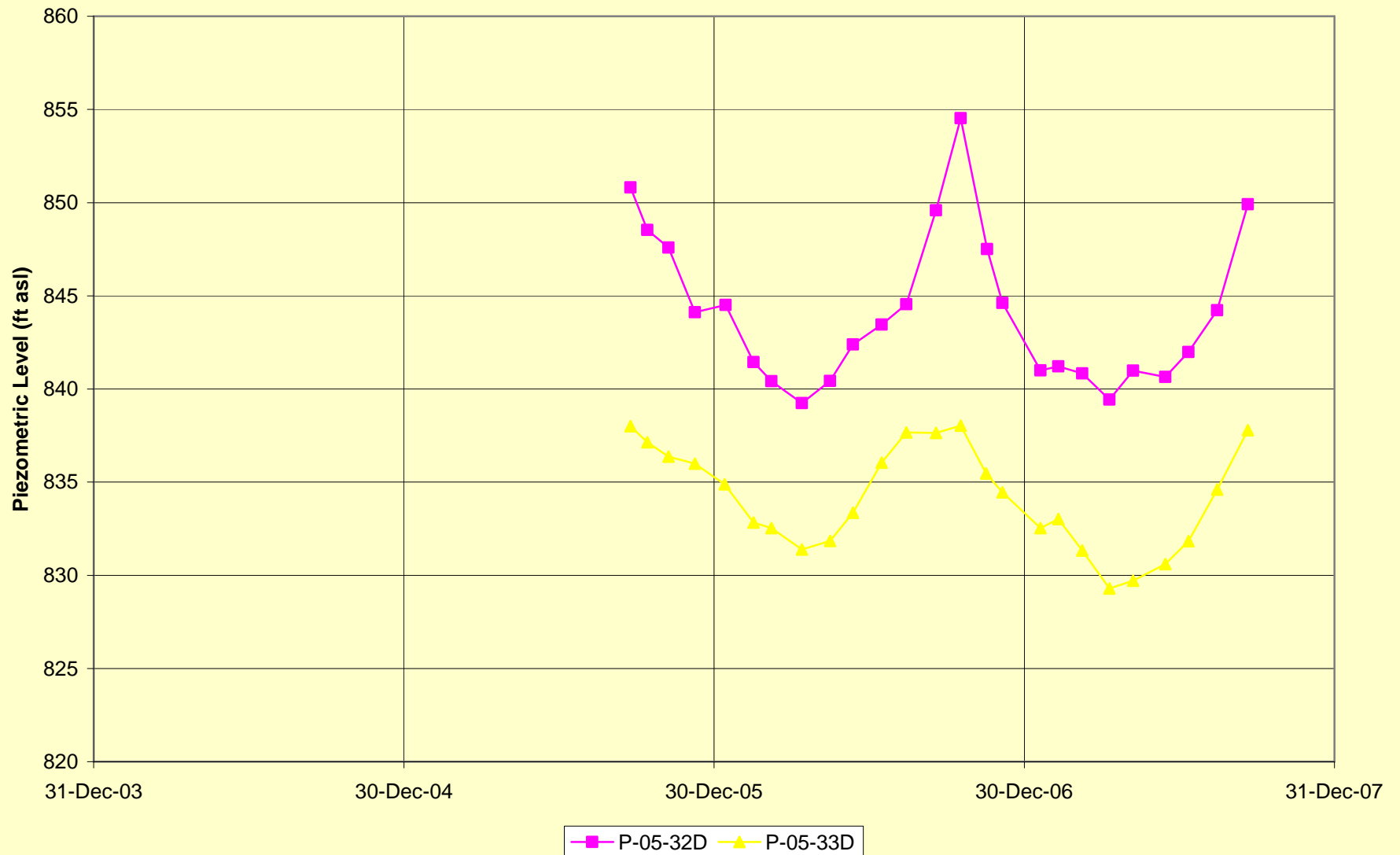
Piezometric Levels in NFK Basin





# Groundwater Levels

Piezometric Levels in UT Basin





# Hydrogeology Calculations

- Two calculations methods
- Site wide water balance completed to constrain groundwater recharge and discharge rates
- Groundwater model to provide a more realistic assessment of groundwater flow physics



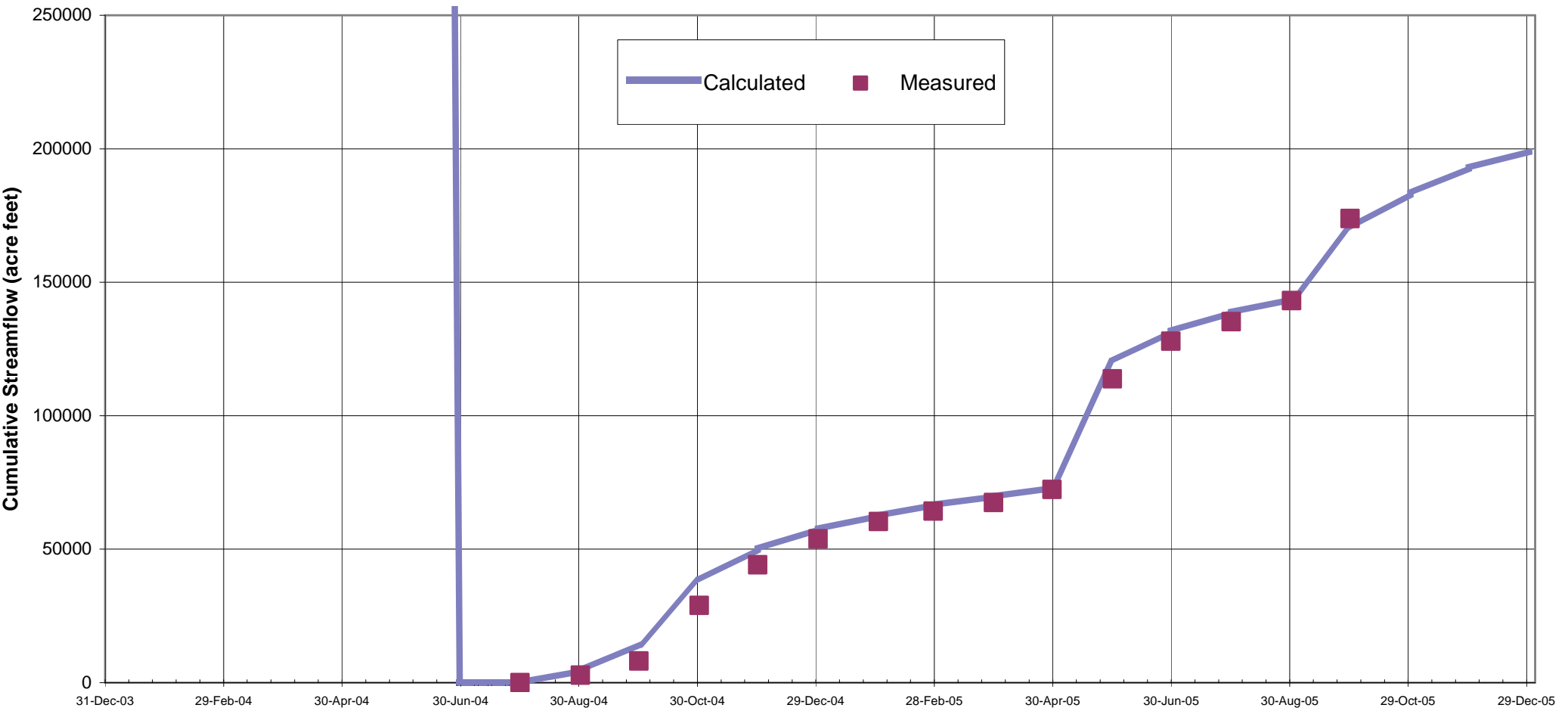
# Reasons for integrated modelling

- Water Balance:
  - Groundwater flows consistent with overall water balance
  - Reduces non-uniqueness in groundwater model
- Numerical groundwater model
  - Checks groundwater component of water balance



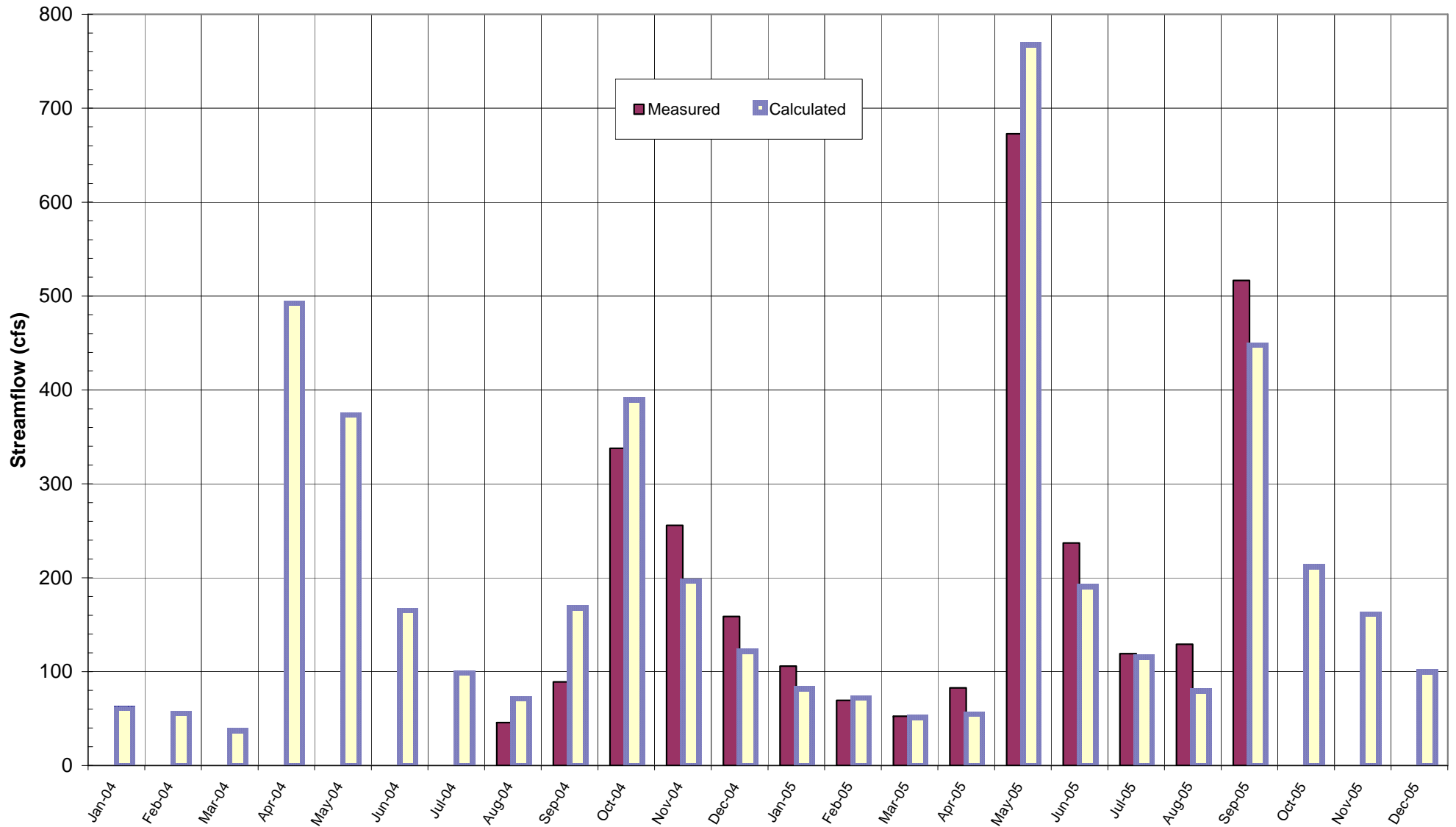


Calculated and Measured Cumulative Streamflow  
SK100B





Measured and Calculated Streamflow  
SK100B (Area 4)





**Figure 7 Calculated and Measured Cumulative Streamflow  
SK100A**

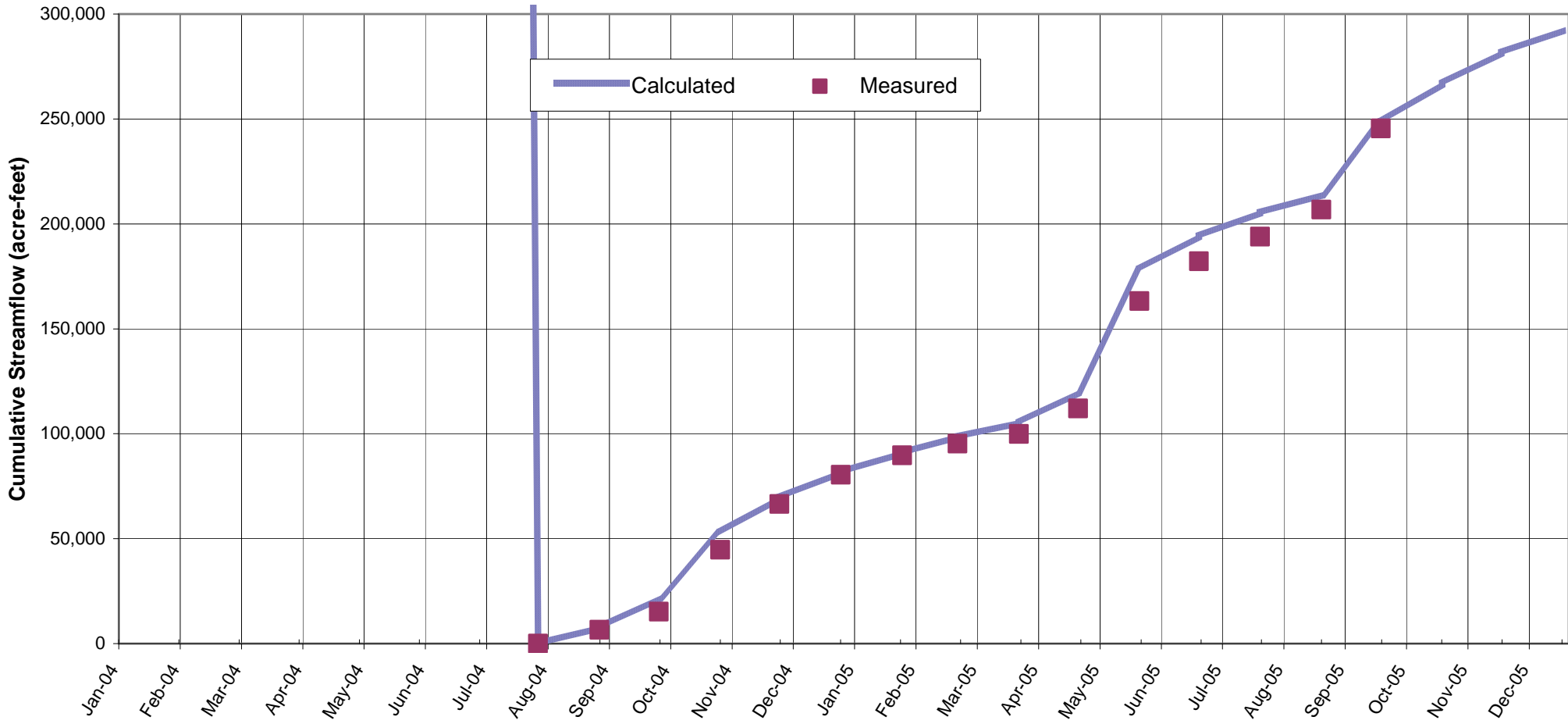


Figure 11 Measured and Calculated Streamflow  
SK100C (Area 5)

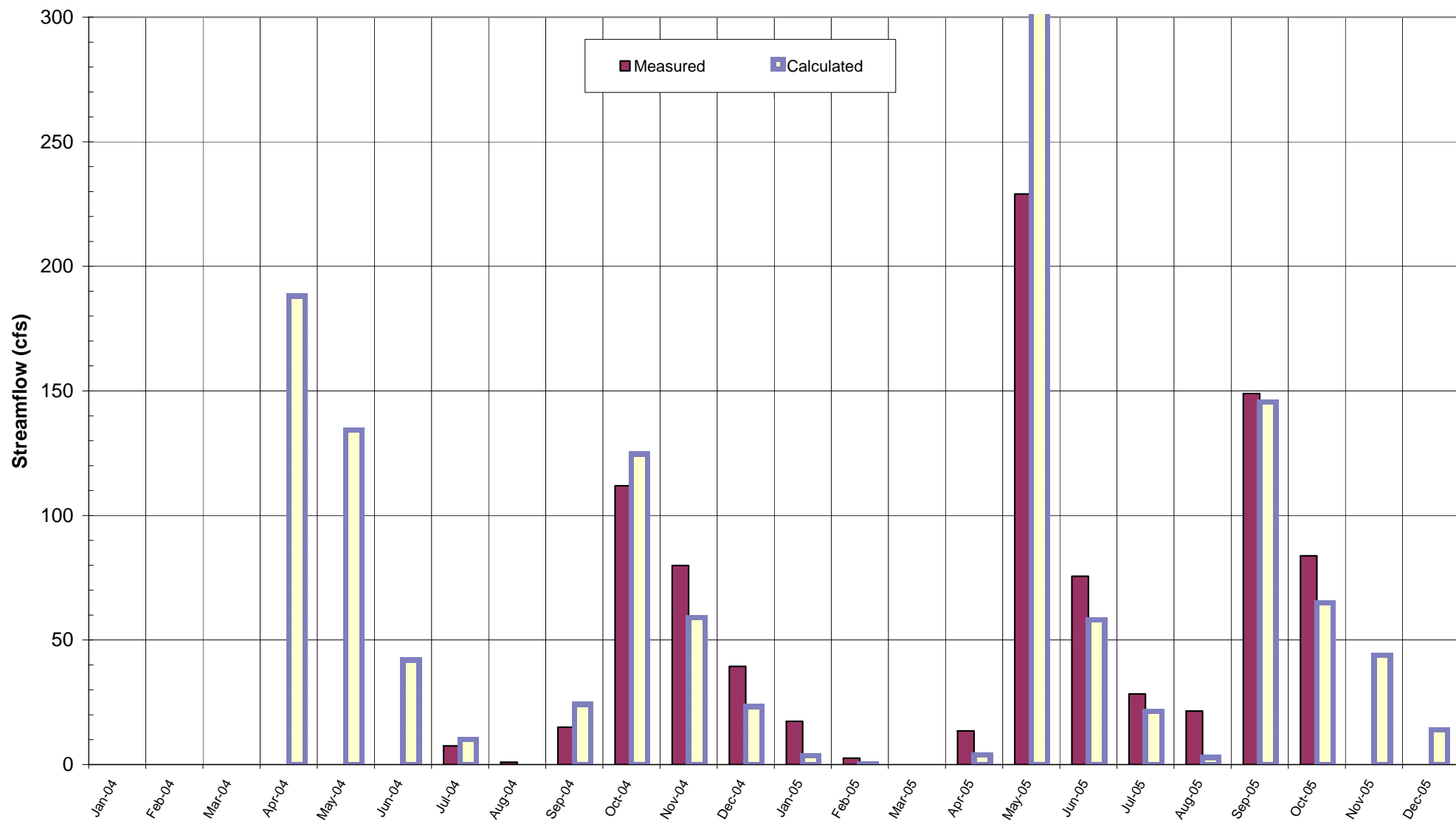




Figure 12 Calculated and Measured Cumulative Streamflow  
SK100C

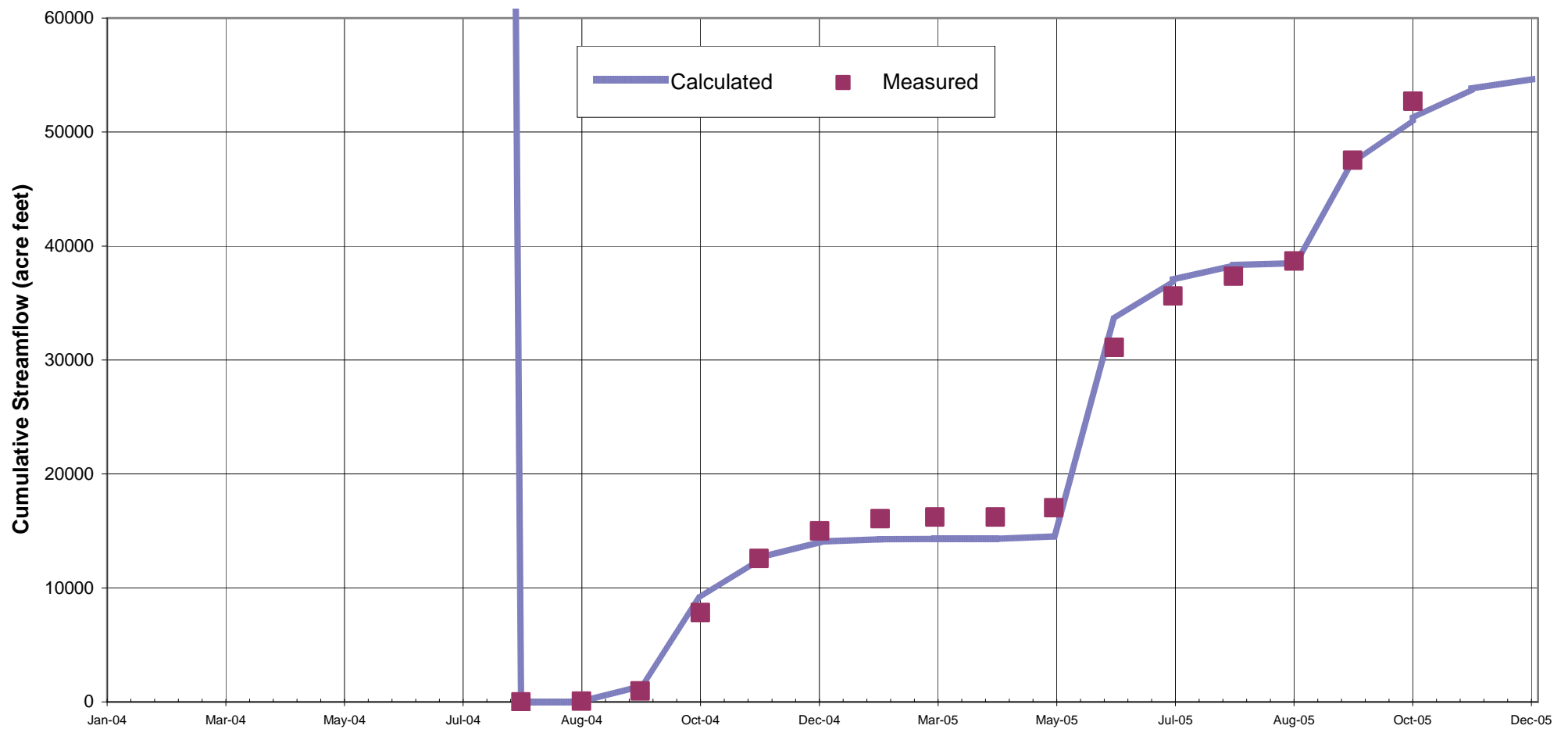


Figure 4 MW-1S comparison with Calculated volume

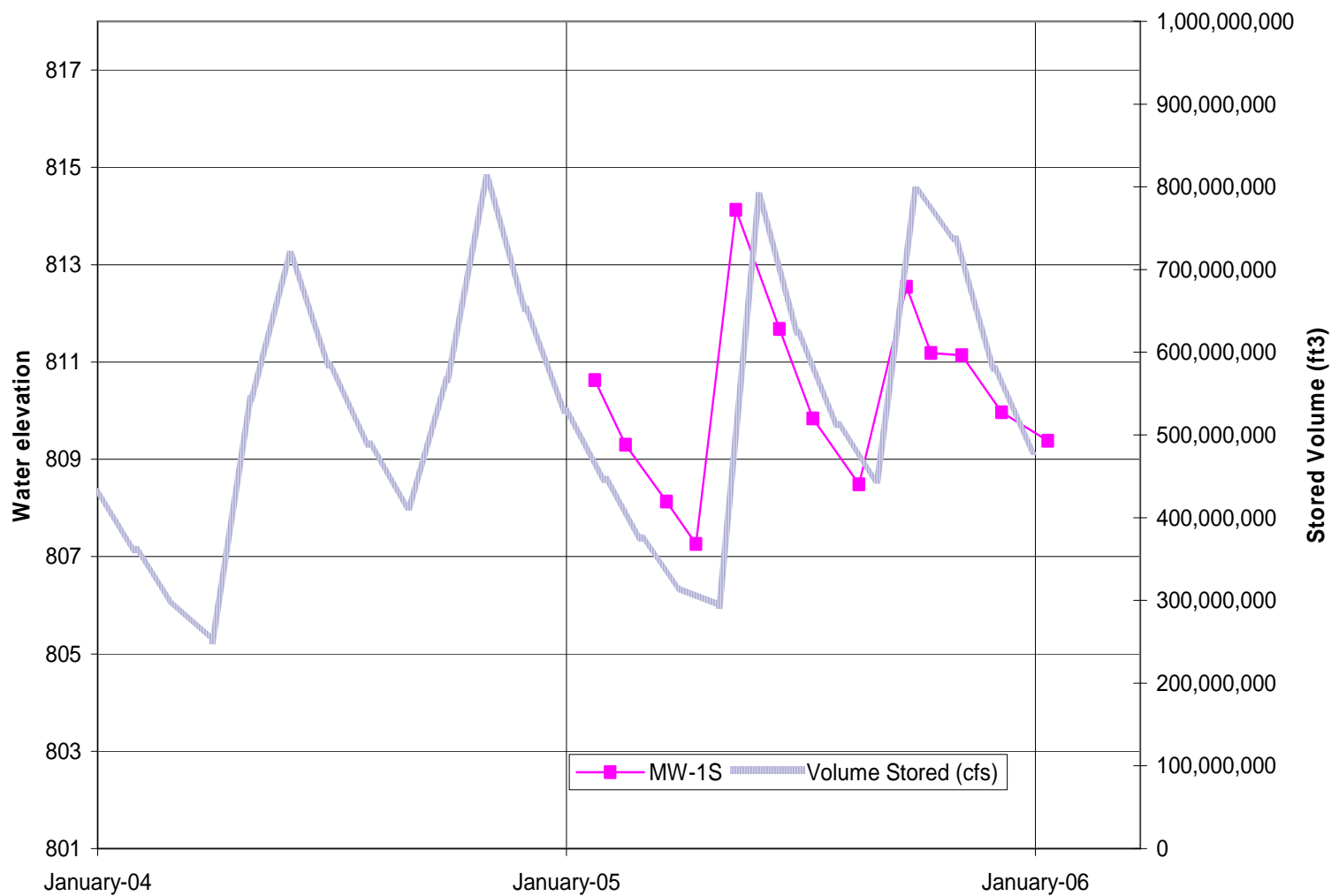


Figure 1 - Calculated Flows for South Fork Koktuli  
Pre-Mine Conditions (cfs)

