

SLRCONSULTING.COM

Cost-effective Strategy for Investigating Permafrost at Remote, Northern Mine Sites

Robin McKillop (SLR) & Christopher Stevens (NPC)

> NORTHERN PERMAFROST CONSULTING

%SLR

November 6, 2024

Outline

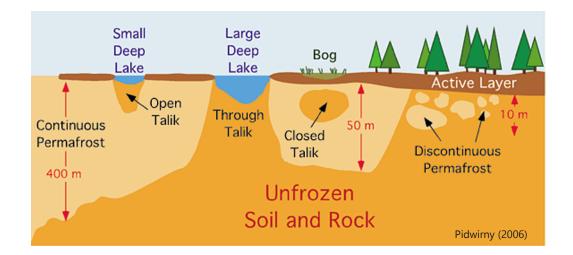
- 1. Introduction and Rationale
- 2. Investigation Strategy
- 3. Key Takeaways





1. Introduction and Rationale

Rationale

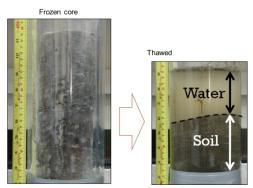


- Why do we need a cost-effective strategy?
 - Climate change → permafrost change → mine impacts
 - Remote and challenging terrain
- Want to leave as much \$ for exploration, development and operation!



Climate Change Effects on Permafrost

- Warming air temperatures → warming/thawing permafrost
- Changes in precipitation → altered ground thermal regime and water pathways
- More lightning strikes and wildfires → thickening active layer



 Unmitigated disturbance to permafrost from mine infrastructure can compound the effects of climate change



Effects of Thawing Permafrost on Mine Projects

- Change in water
 - Quantity and quality due to permafrost thaw
- Impacts to infrastructure
 - Roads, airstrips, fuel tanks, buildings, dams...
- Containment of mine waste

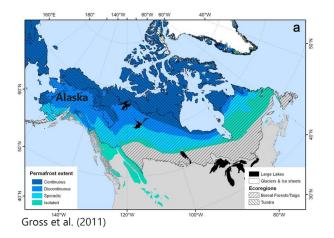


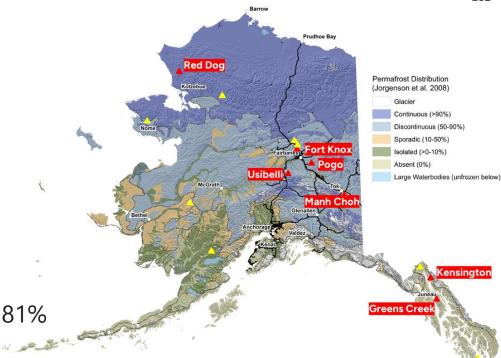


Impacts of impounded water along the Dalton Highway

Run-of-mine backfill forming frozen cap over crown pillar in Nunavut

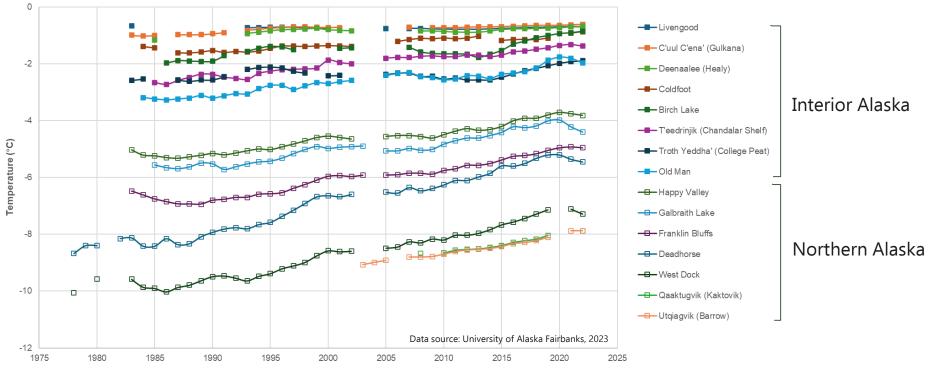
Permafrost in Alaska





- Permafrost underlies approximately 81% of Alaska's land area
- Heterogeneous in composition
- Spatial and temporal response varies

Change in Permafrost Temperature



Year

꾻



2. Investigation Strategy

Systematic Investigation of Permafrost

- Stepwise, tailored approach with increasing focus and rigor to minimize upfront costs
- 1. Desktop review and interpretation
- 2. Phased field work
- 3. Data synthesis and analysis



1. Desktop Review and Interpretation

- Compilation and review of any pre-existing information
- Interpretive mapping of permafrost distribution/thaw-sensitivity
- Optimization of field program (e.g., drill sites), for cost savings!

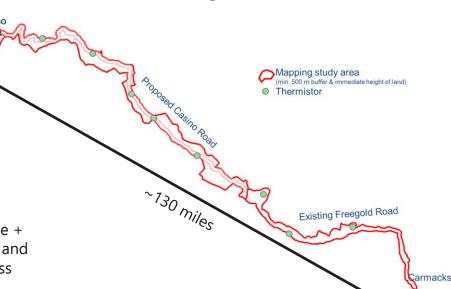


Initial mapping linework

Surficial geology



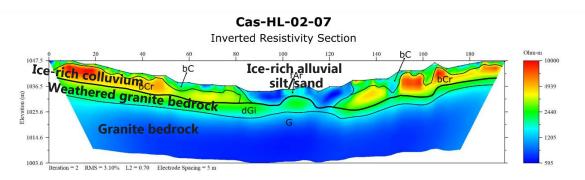
Permafrost presence + relative ice content and active layer thickness





2. Phased Field Work

- 'Ground truthing'
 - Hand-dug testpits, frost probing, human-portable drill
 - Prioritization of site investigations
- Geophysics?
 - Electrical Resistivity Tomography (ERT)
 - Ground-penetrating Radar (GPR)



Frost probe

Talon Drill (core permafrost to ~15 feet)



Pionjar



2. Phased Field Work

- Lightweight drills before more conventional rigs
 - Talon / Pionjar
 - ShockAuger
 - Heli-portable sonic

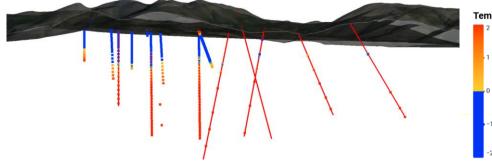


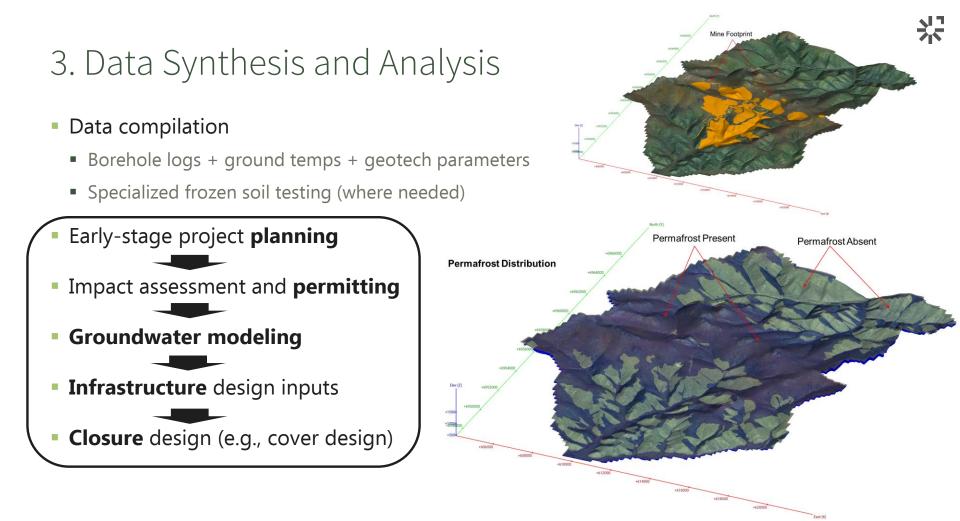


2. Phased Field Work

- Thermistors opportunistic installation in already planned drillholes to save money!
 - Exploration drillholes
 - Geotechnical drillholes
 - Multi-purpose groundwater wells







쏬

3. Data Synthesis and Analysis

- Thermal modelling
 - Used to predict change in temperature, incl. rate of warming and thaw
 - Consideration of climate change, incl. present and future permafrost (incl. post-closure)
 - Results can be related back to ground response

Proposed tailings embankment at the Casino Mine, Yukon 2025 2070 Distance (m) 2080 2033 2090 2100 2100 Temperature -2 - 0 °C 0 - 2 °C 2 - 4 °C 4 - 6 °C - 8 °C 8 - 10 °C 10 - 12 °C 12 - 14 °C

14 - 16 °C



3. Key Takeaways

Lessons Learned and Recommendations

Phase investigations to reduce cost

- Lightweight equipment that aligns with early-stage data collection
- Take advantage of desktop study to narrow focus of assessment and data collection

Start temperature monitoring early

- Exploit other drillholes for thermistors for obvious cost savings
- Avoid delays in permitting, design and mitigation

Plan (design) for change

Changing climate
 changing permafrost conditions
 changing considerations and impacts



Making Sustainability Happen

robin.mckillop@slrconsulting.comcstevens@permafrostconsulting.com