



# Modern Data Management for Large Scale Dewatering Tests

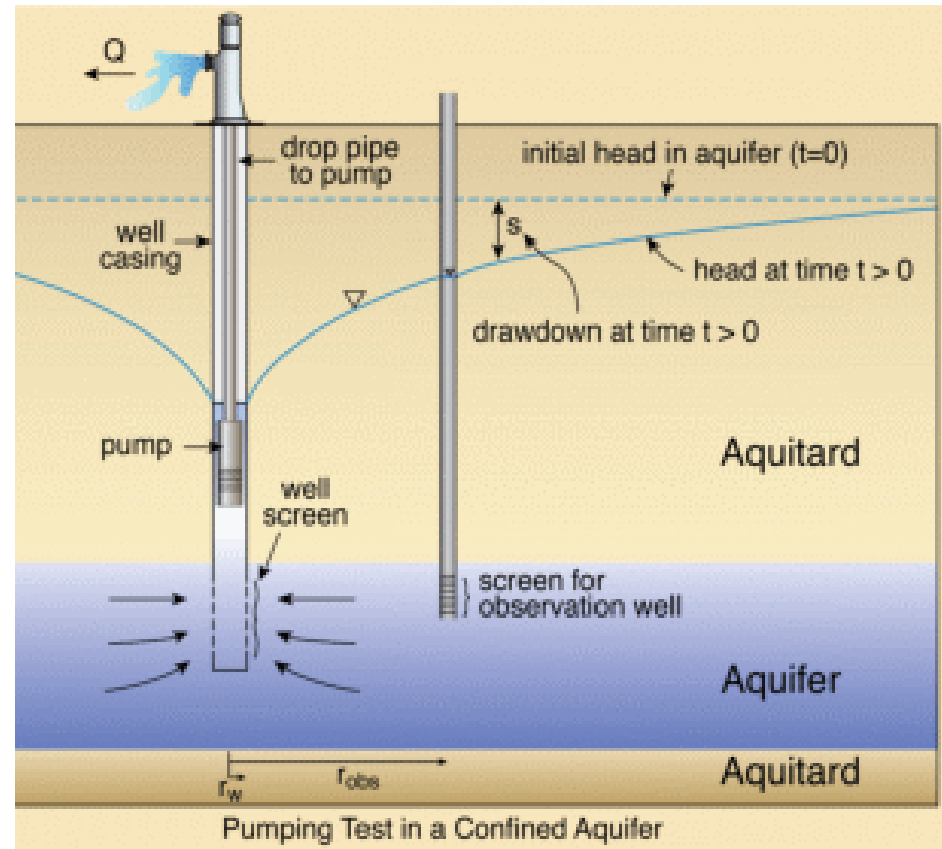
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Stephanie Douglas, Newmont Mining Corporation  
Larry Cope, SRK Consulting (U.S.), Inc.

Smart Mining Annual Conference and Expo  
Society for Mining, Metallurgy and Exploration  
February 25, 2019

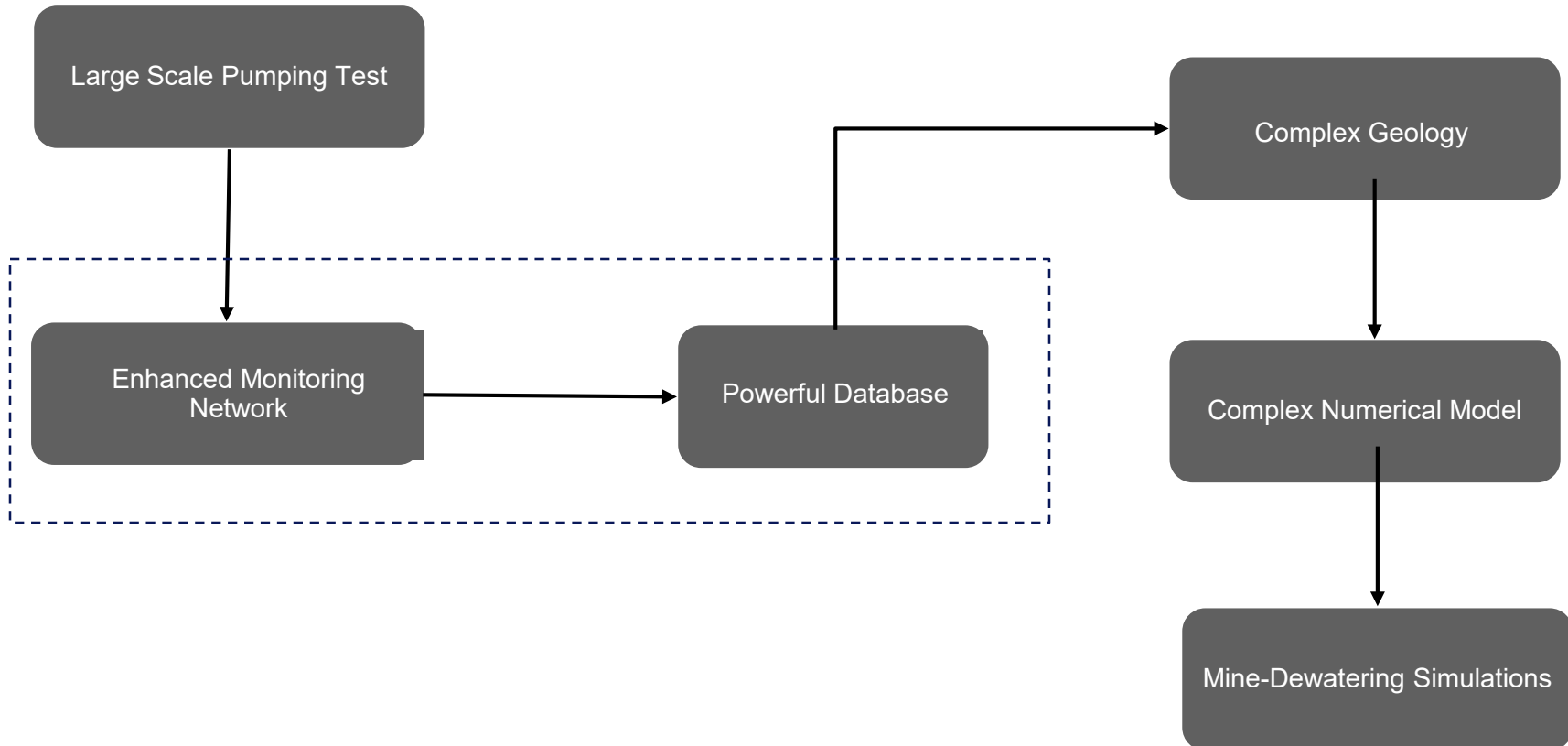
# Dewatering Tests

What is a dewatering test?

- A pumping test to evaluate well production and dewatering feasibility.
- Induce large drawdown stress to aquifer to support a numerical groundwater model.
- Model needed for permitting and mine planning.



# Large Scale Pumping Test



# The Scale

## Newmonts Long Canyon Mine

### Pumping Setup:

- Three pumping wells (2 discharge 1 supplemental)
  - Intermittent pumping interference from 10 other pumping wells
- Maximum combined pumping rate of 5,700 gpm
- 74 day stress period
- Subsequent recovery period

### Monitoring Network:

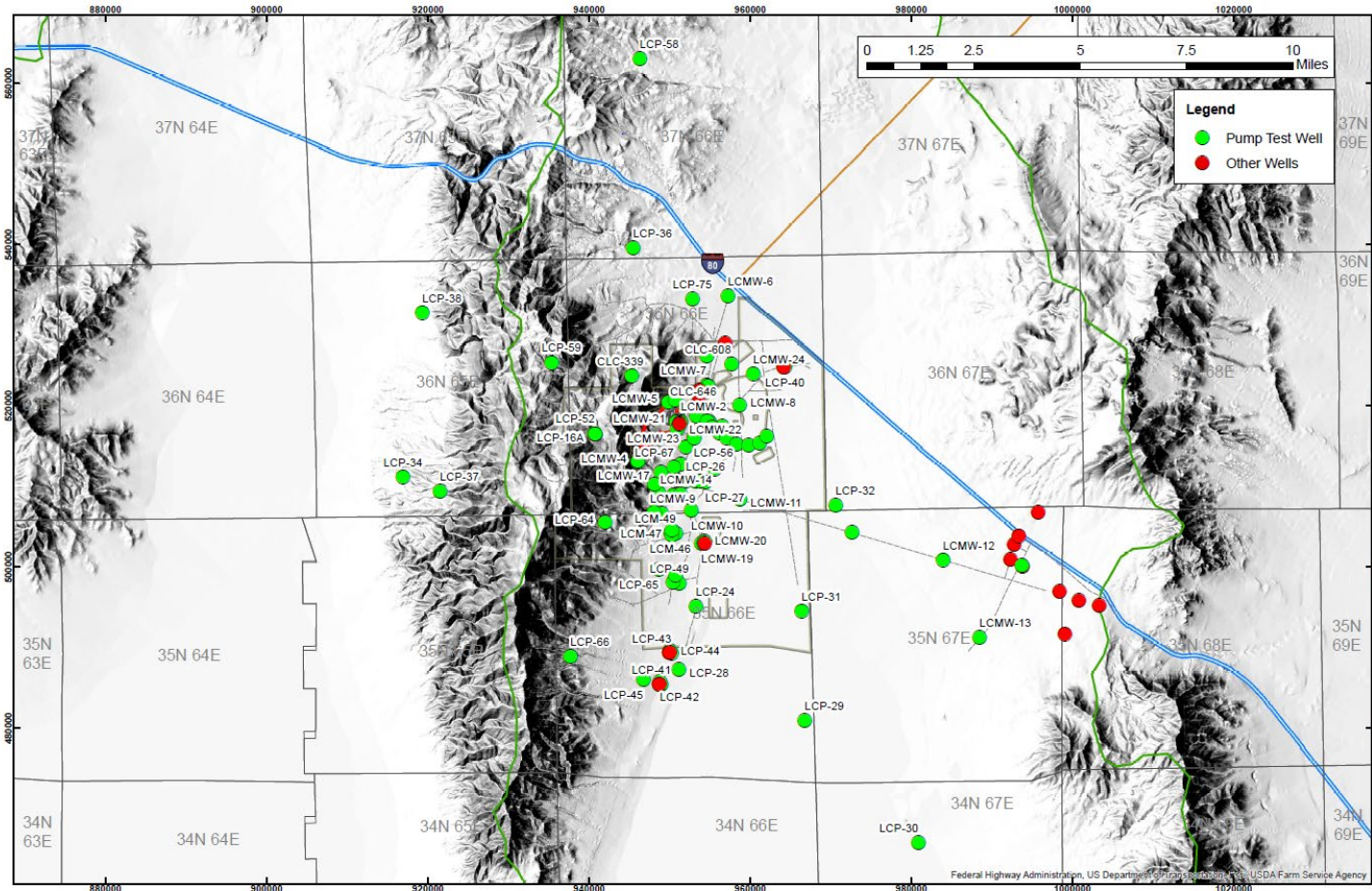
- 185 groundwater monitoring points in 89 locations (Open Standpipe or Vibrating Wire Piezometer)
- 31 surface water monitoring points ( Flume, Weir, Staff Gauge)
- Monitoring frequencies of 1 to 15 minutes

# The Scale

Type	Number of Monitoring Points	Number of Pairs per Point	Reading Frequency (per day)	Sum of Data Pairs
Open Standpipe	47	3	96	2,030,400
VWP	122	3	96	5,270,400
Pumping	15	2	24	108,000
Flume	6	2	96	172,800
Weir	8	2	96	230,400
Staff Gauge	31	1	2	9,300
Stilling Well	10	2	96	288,000
Water Quality	2	5	24	36,000
SUM				8,145,300

# The Scale

## Groundwater Monitoring Network





# The Data

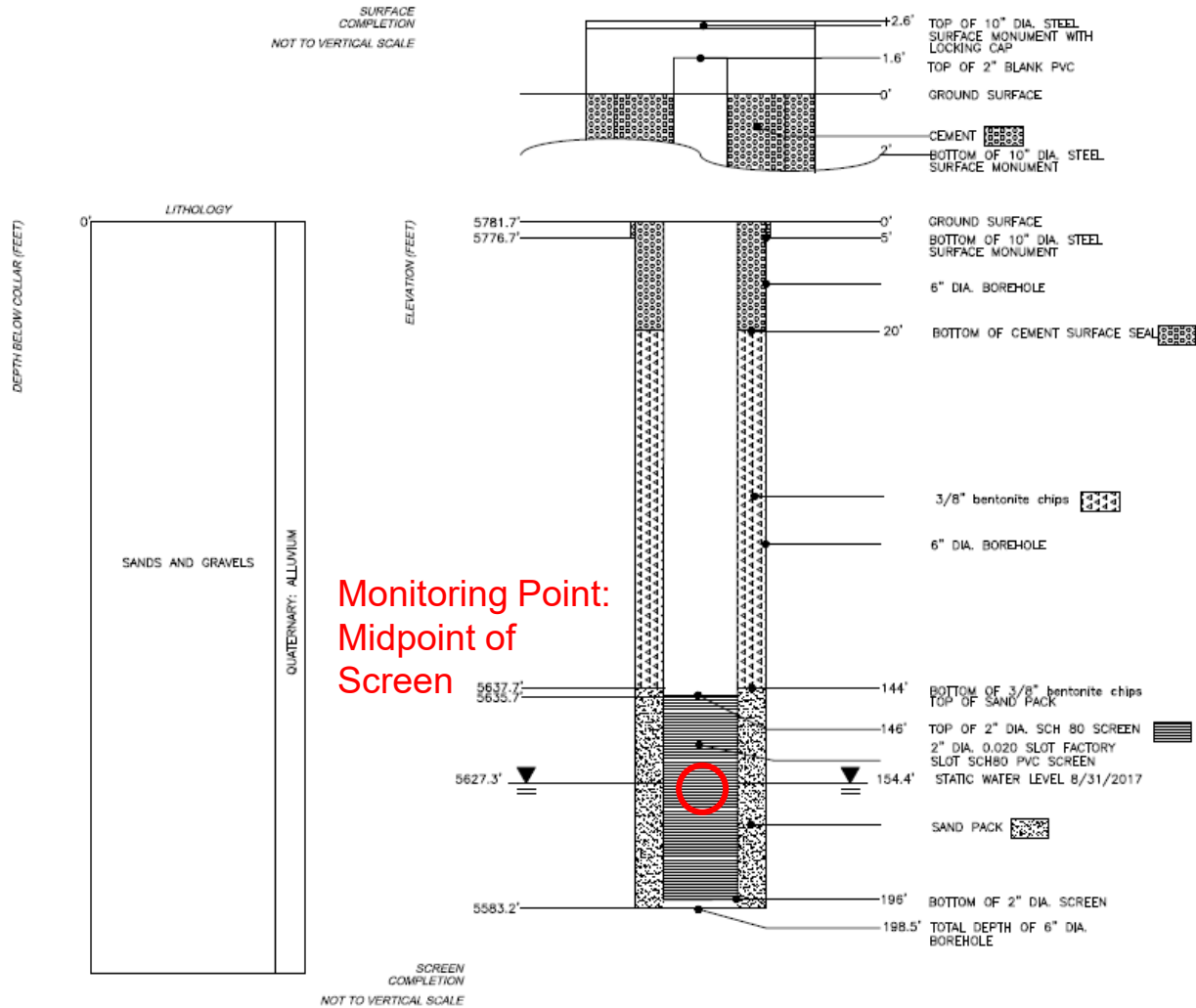
## What Was Monitored?

- **Water Quantity**
  - Groundwater potentiometric surface
  - Groundwater discharge
  - Surface water stage
  - Surface water flow
  - Time and Temperature, “pressure”, etc. for every point
- **Water Quality**
  - Dissolved oxygen
  - Total dissolved gas
  - pH
  - Conductivity

## What are we measuring?

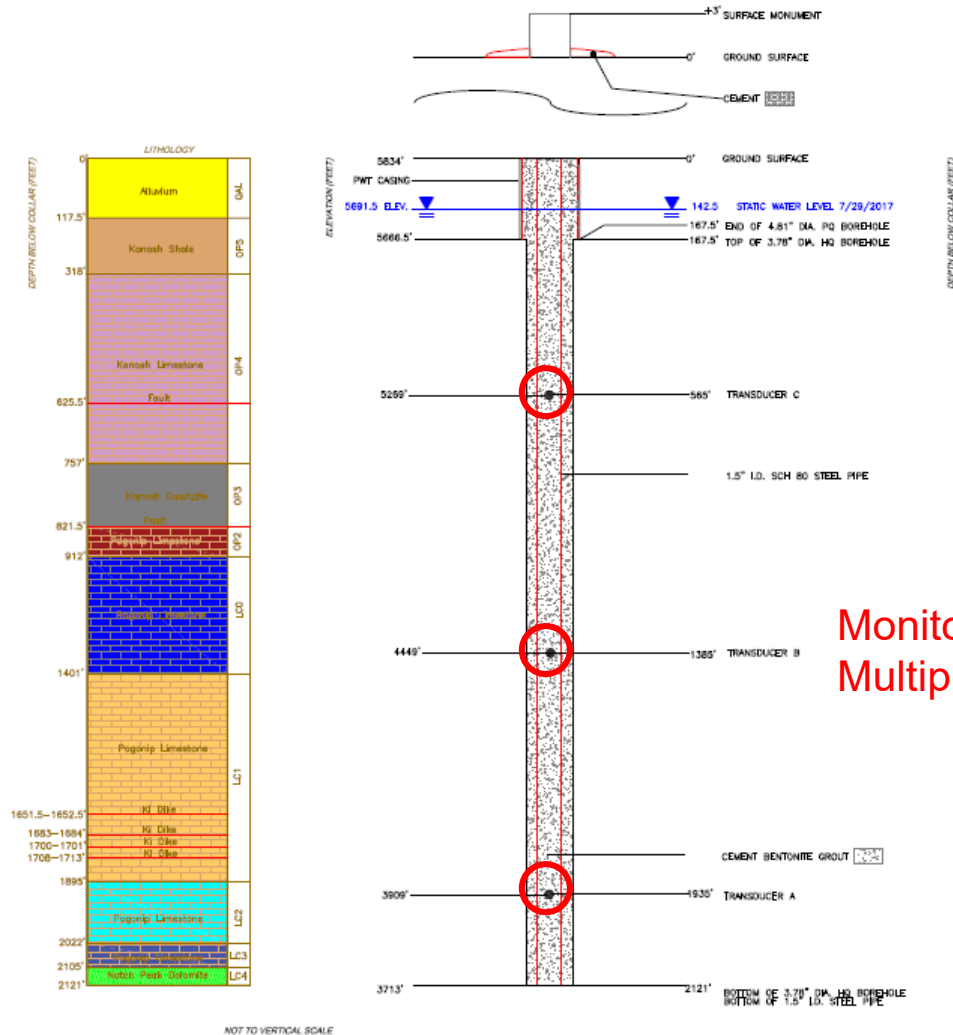
- Drawdown – for hydraulic parameter estimates and model calibration
- Changes in spring discharge and quality – for model calibration and to evaluate environmental impacts

# Groundwater Monitoring





# Groundwater Monitoring



Monitoring Point:  
Multiple Grouted in VWPs

# Surface Water Monitoring

## Stilling Well and Staff Gauge – Standing Water or Obstructed Flow

Transducer  
installed  
inside stilling  
well





# Surface Water Monitoring

## Weir – Low Flow Setting



# Surface Water Monitoring

## Flume – High Flow Setting





# Data Acquisition

Groundwater measurements collected and stored in a Loadsensing™ datalogger at the wellhead and Telemetered to an online database



# Data Acquisition

Surface water measurements collected and stored using transducers and either telemetered to an online database or manually downloaded





# Data Acquisition

Non-instrumented  
staff gauge readings  
taken twice per day to  
monitor stage levels



# Data Acquisition

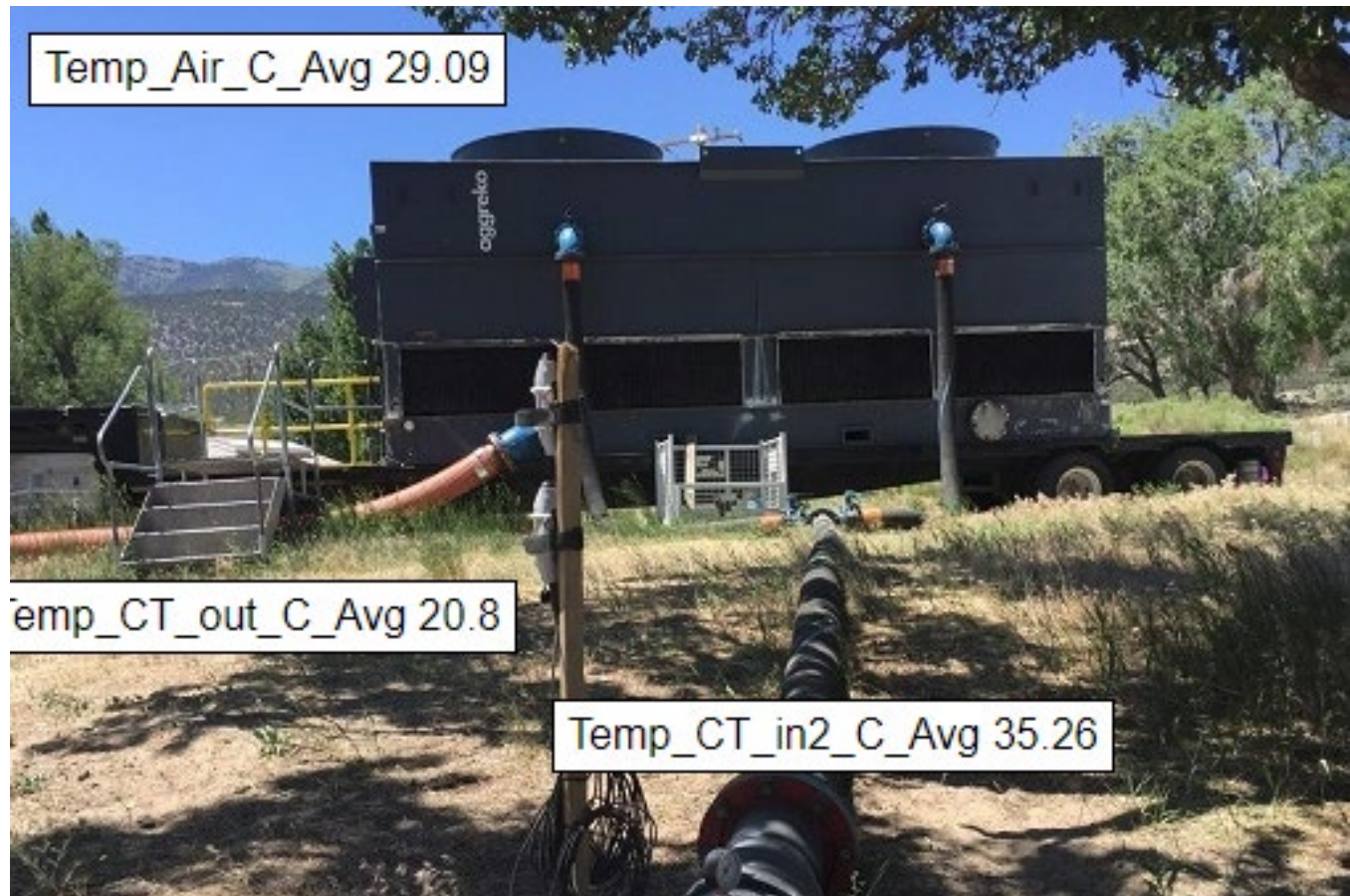
Water quality data collected using automated multiparameter dataloggers





# Data Acquisition

Temperature sensor readings for supplementation at Big Springs cooling tower

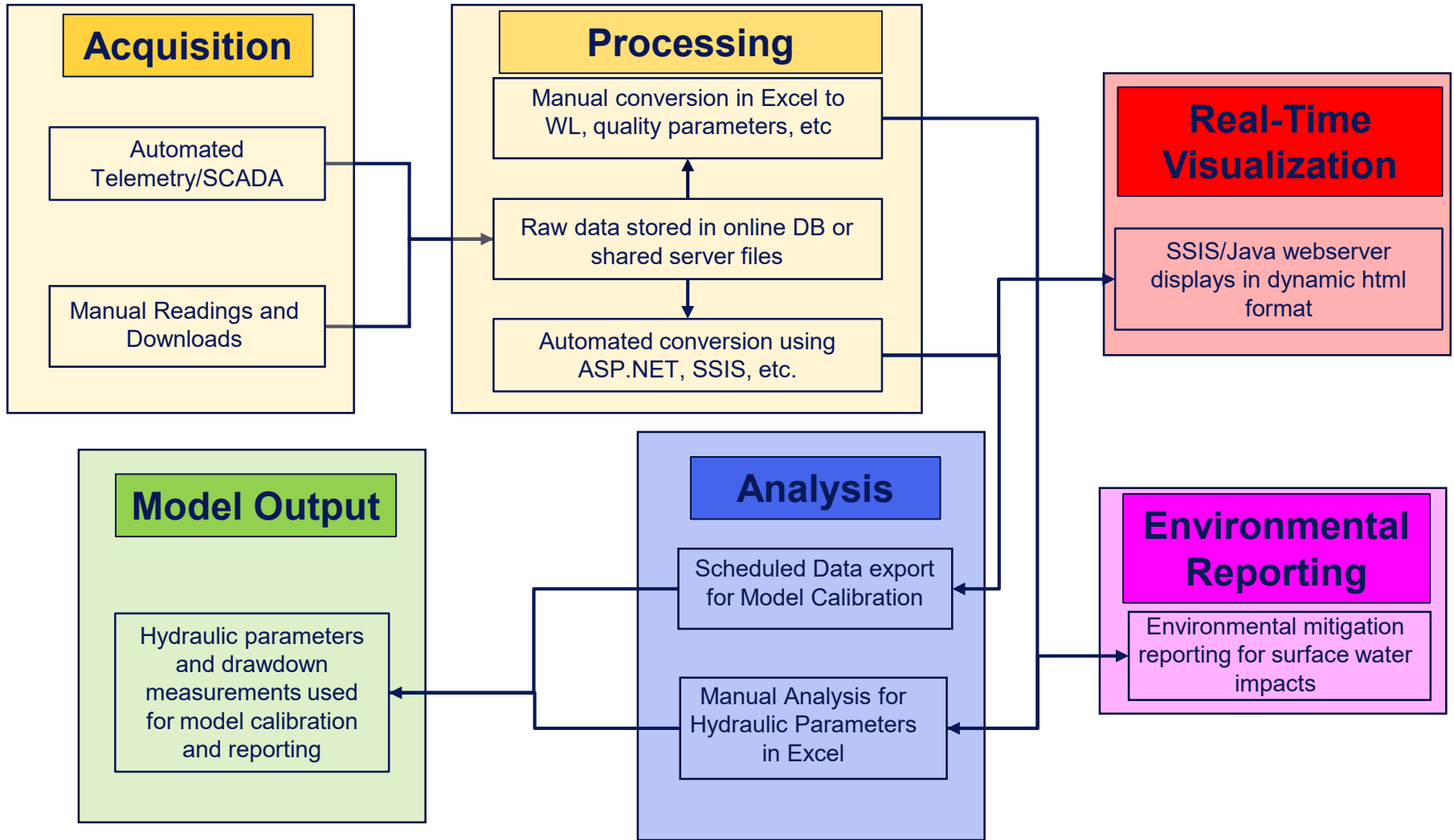


# Data Acquisition

Hourly pumping  
discharge readings (gpm  
and pressure)

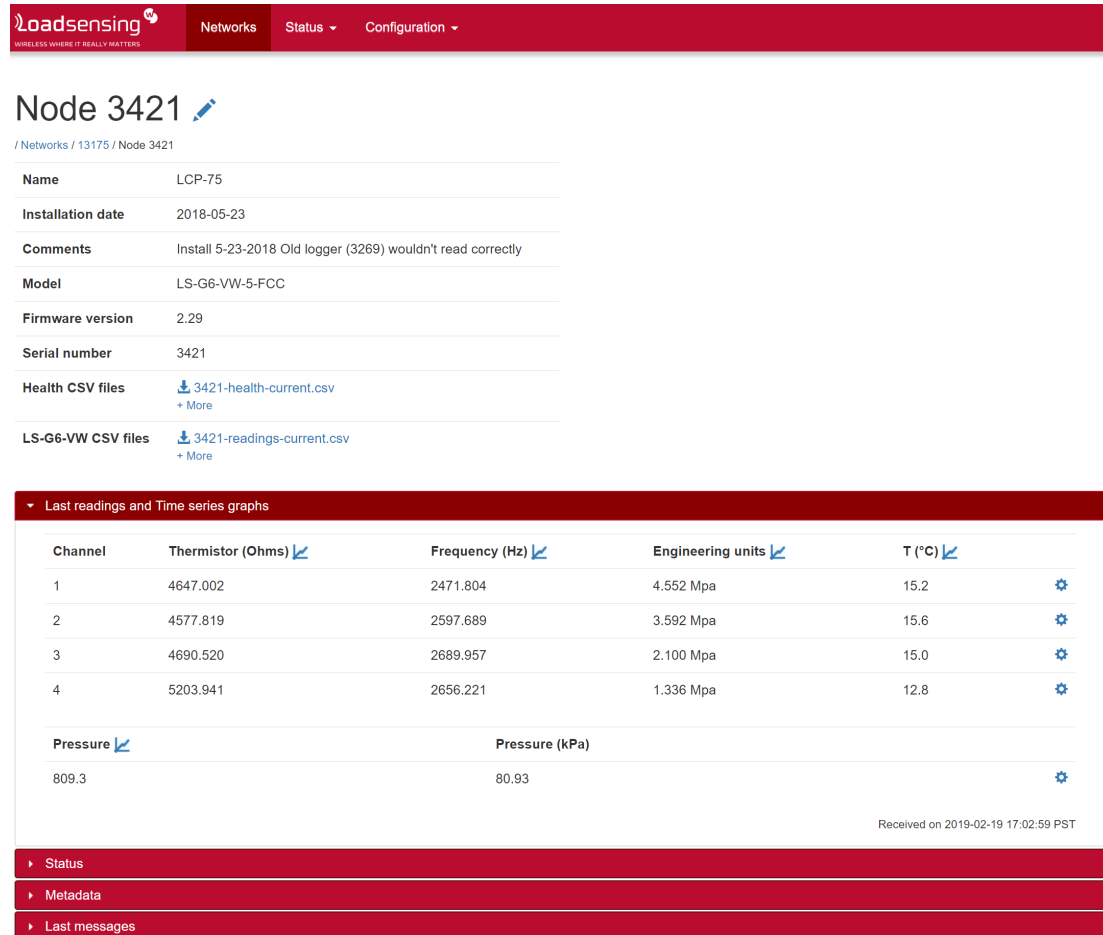


# Data Flow



# Data Processing (GW)

Loadsensing™ node web interface for groundwater data



The screenshot shows the Loadsensing web interface for Node 3421. The interface includes a navigation bar with 'Loadsensing' logo and 'Networks', 'Status', and 'Configuration' menus. The main content area displays node details for Node 3421, including Name (LCP-75), Installation date (2018-05-23), Comments, Model (LS-G6-VW-5-FCC), Firmware version (2.29), Serial number (3421), and links to download Health CSV and LS-G6-VW CSV files. Below this is a section for 'Last readings and Time series graphs' which contains a table of sensor data and a summary row for Pressure.

Channel	Thermistor (Ohms)	Frequency (Hz)	Engineering units	T (°C)
1	4647.002	2471.804	4.552 Mpa	15.2
2	4577.819	2597.689	3.592 Mpa	15.6
3	4690.520	2689.957	2.100 Mpa	15.0
4	5203.941	2656.221	1.336 Mpa	12.8

Pressure	Pressure (kPa)
809.3	80.93

Received on 2019-02-19 17:02:59 PST

Navigation menu:

- ▶ Status
- ▶ Metadata
- ▶ Last messages





# Data Processing (GW)

Equation converting raw groundwater data into WL Elevation:

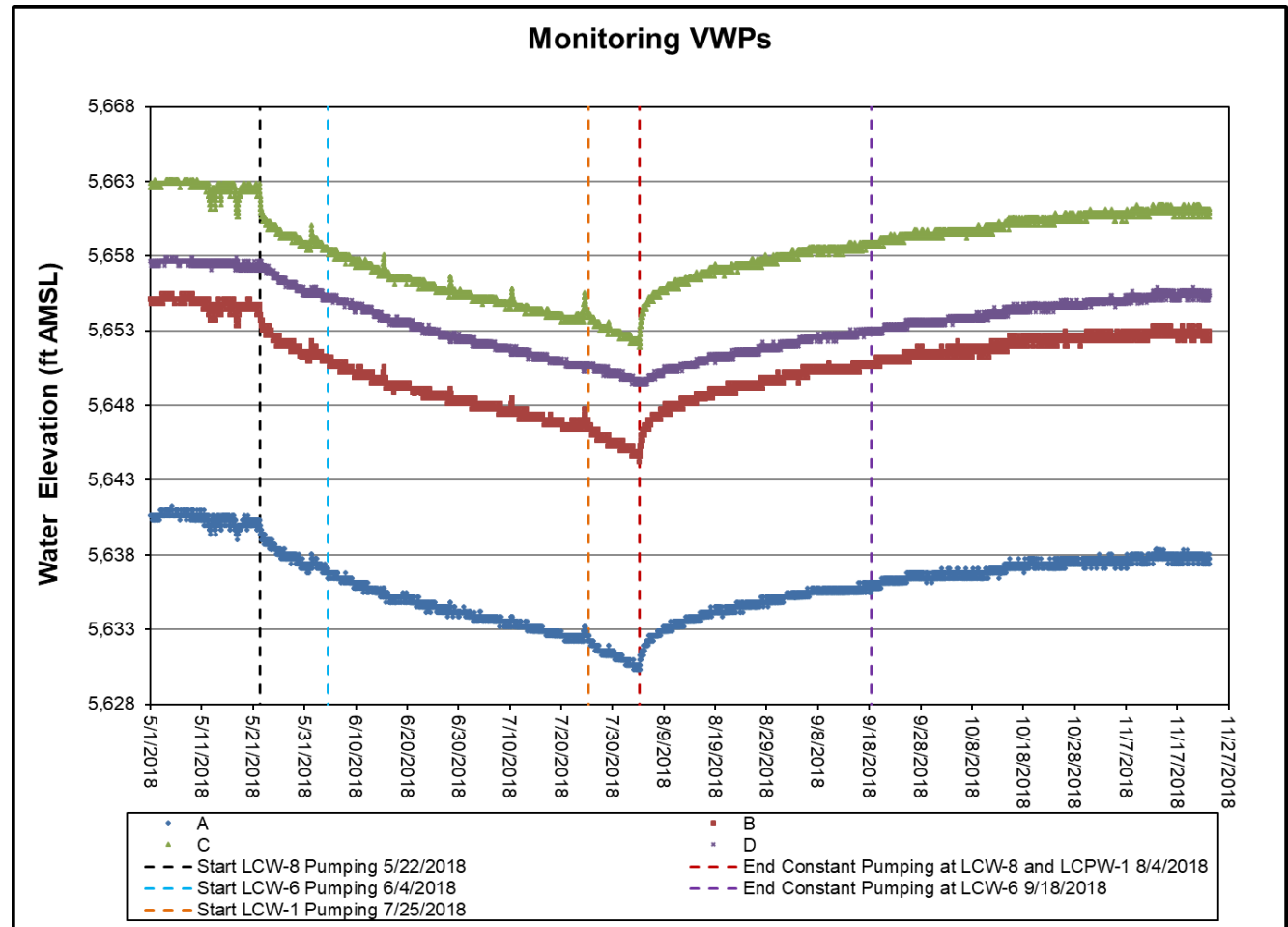
- Collar elev - (Interp Depth - (((G \* (Ro – freq(digits)))+(K \* (temp) - To)))\*2.31))

## Formula string in Excel

CONSTANTS FROM TABLE												
INT_ID	INT_NAME	INT_NAME_ALT2	CONST_COLLAR_ELEV	CONST_INTERP_DEPTH	ElevationCheck	CONST_INTERP_ELEV	CONST_G_psi_digi	CONST_K_psi_C	CONST_Ro	CONST_To		
-973672271	CLC-00604_A	3321_CH1	5933.5	965	4968.5	4968.5	0.12258	0.09076	9063.8	28.2		
VALUES FROM QUERY THAT EXECUTES AND PERFORMS CALCULATIONS												
			CONST_COLLAR_ELEV	CONST_INTERP_DEPTH			CONST_G_psi_digi	CONST_K_psi_C	CONST_Ro	CONST_To	temp	freq
			5933.5	965			0.12258	0.09076	9063.8	28.2	15.88	6520.17
			<b>CALCULATE WL</b>	5686.170805								

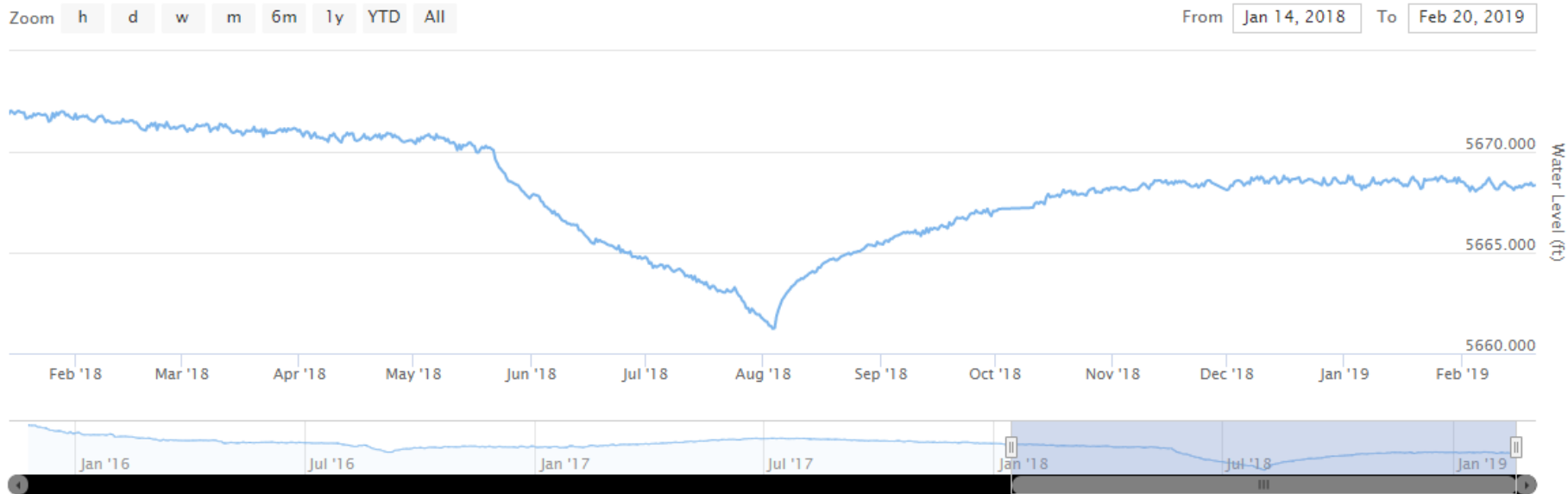
# Data Processing (GW)

Hydrographs of grouted-in VWP



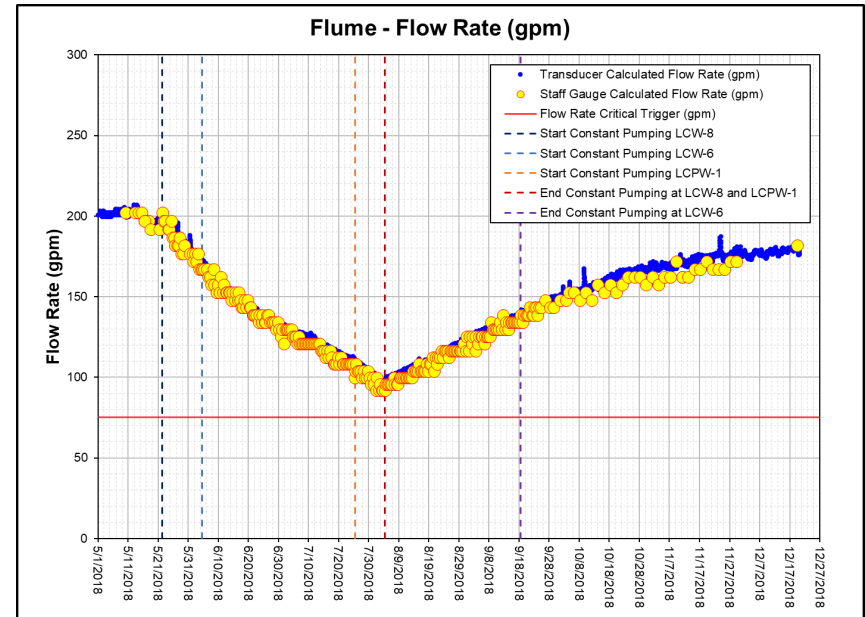
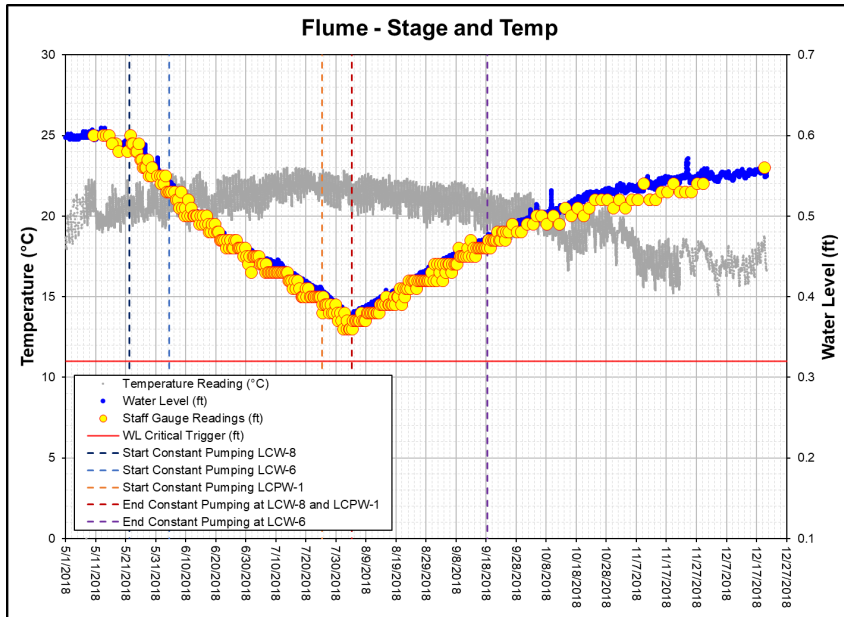
# Data Processing (GW)

## Automated Upload to Live Web Database



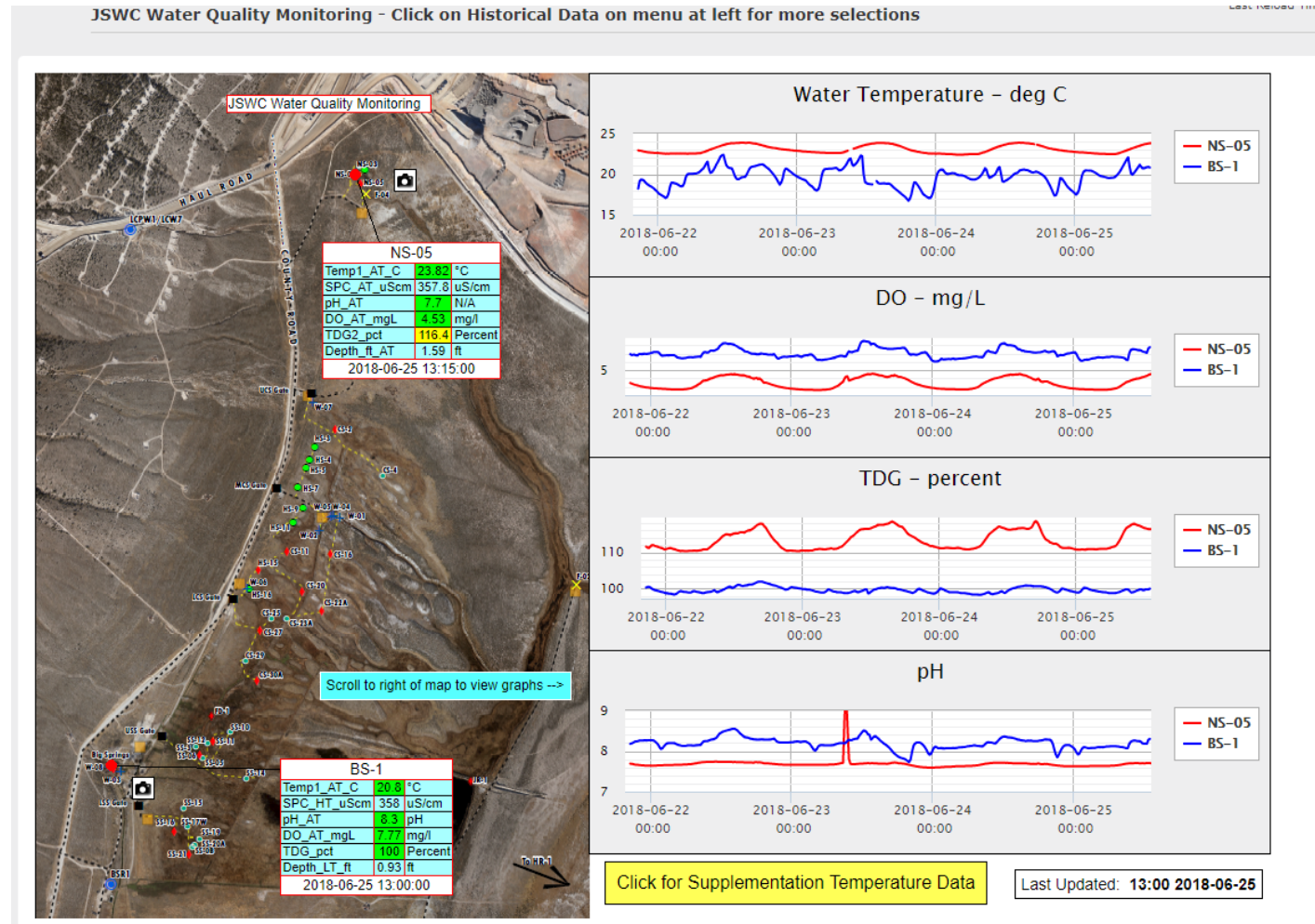
# Data Processing (SW)

Manual staff gauge and automated transducer readings to display spring flow



# Data Processing (SW)

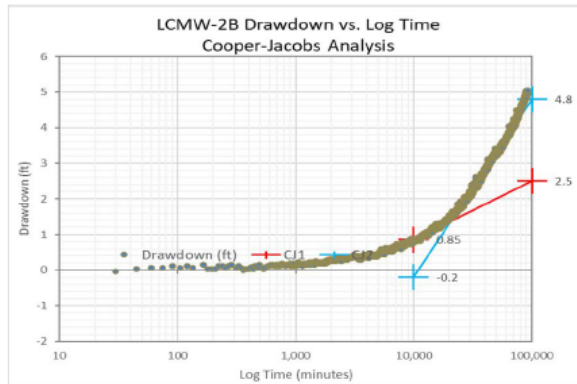
Water Quality data visualization with Vista-Data-Vision web application



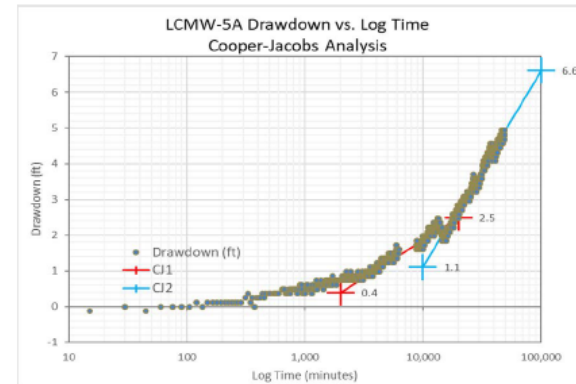


# Data Analysis

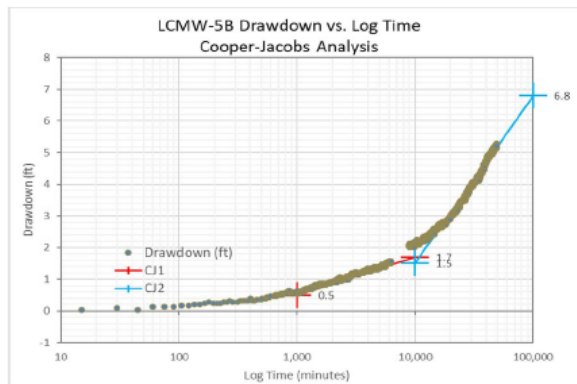
## Cooper-Jacobs Hydraulic Transmissivity and Conductivity Estimates



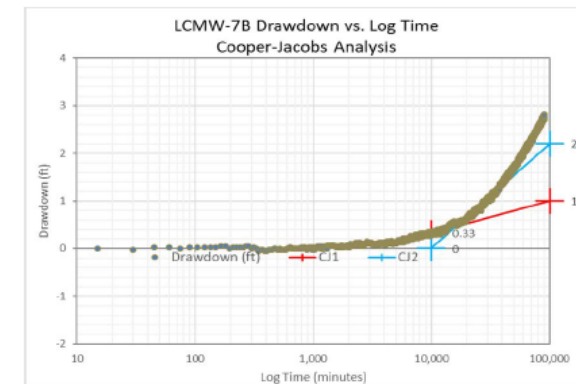
LCMW-2B	
T = 264 *Q / Del s	
Avg Q =	4035.4
b =	1000
CJ1	
10,000	0.85
100,000	2.5
Del s =	1.85
T (CJ1) =	86,319 ft <sup>2</sup> /day
K (CJ1) =	86.3 ft/day
CJ2	
10,000	-0.2
100,000	4.8
Del s =	5
T (CJ2) =	28,485 ft <sup>2</sup> /day
K (CJ2) =	28.5 ft/day
Slope Break @	15,000 minutes
Quality:	3



LCMW-5A	
T = 264 *Q / Del s	
Avg Q =	4035.4
b =	1000
CJ1	
2,000	0.4
20,000	2.5
Del s =	2.1
T (CJ1) =	67,822 ft <sup>2</sup> /day
K (CJ1) =	67.8 ft/day
CJ2	
10,000	1.1
100,000	6.6
Del s =	5.5
T (CJ2) =	25,896 ft <sup>2</sup> /day
K (CJ2) =	25.9 ft/day
Slope Break @	12,000 minutes
Quality:	3



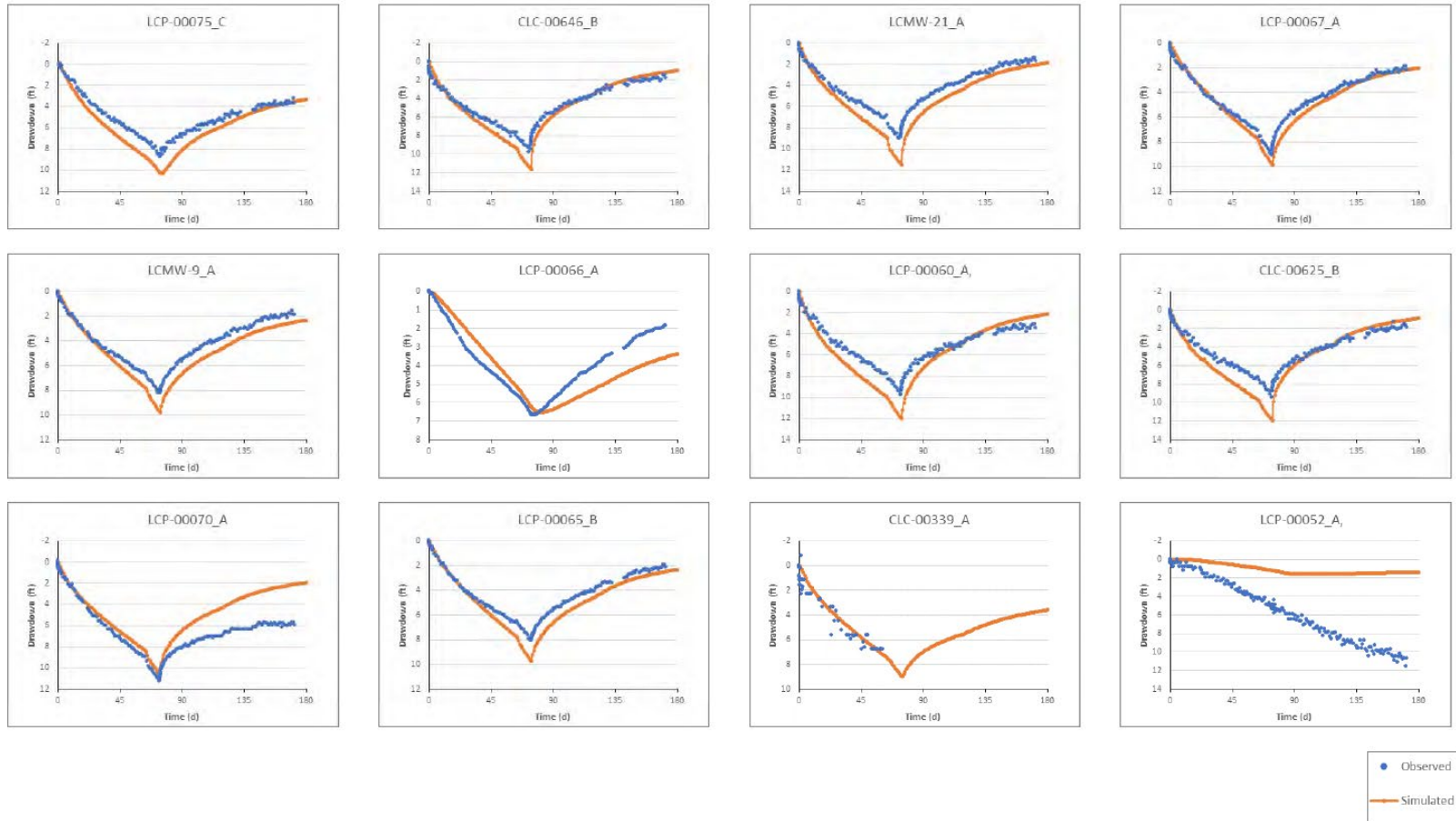
LCMW-5B	
T = 264 *Q / Del s	
Avg Q =	4035.4
b =	1000
CJ1	
1,000	0.5
10,000	1.7
Del s =	1.2
T (CJ1) =	118,689 ft <sup>2</sup> /day
K (CJ1) =	118.7 ft/day
CJ2	
10,000	1.5
100,000	6.8
Del s =	5.3
T (CJ2) =	26,873 ft <sup>2</sup> /day
K (CJ2) =	26.9 ft/day
Slope Break @	12,000 minutes
Quality:	3



LCMW-7B	
T = 264 *Q / Del s	
Avg Q =	4035.4
b =	1000
CJ1	
10,000	0.33
100,000	1
Del s =	0.67
T (CJ1) =	212,577 ft <sup>2</sup> /day
K (CJ1) =	212.6 ft/day
CJ2	
10,000	0
100,000	2.2
Del s =	2.2
T (CJ2) =	64,738 ft <sup>2</sup> /day
K (CJ2) =	64.7 ft/day
Slope Break @	15,000 minutes
Quality:	3

# Data Analysis

Model calibrations comparing simulated results to observed drawdown



# The Take Away

- Mine dewatering tests are an essential tool for development of numerical models that support the mine permitting process.
- Dewatering tests provide the most value when they approach the scale of planned operational dewatering.
- The larger the test the more defensible the model.
- Such large dewatering tests can only be conducted with the aid of modern data management technology.
- Modern data management allows for reduction of staffing costs.

# Comments and Questions

Thank you

Questions?