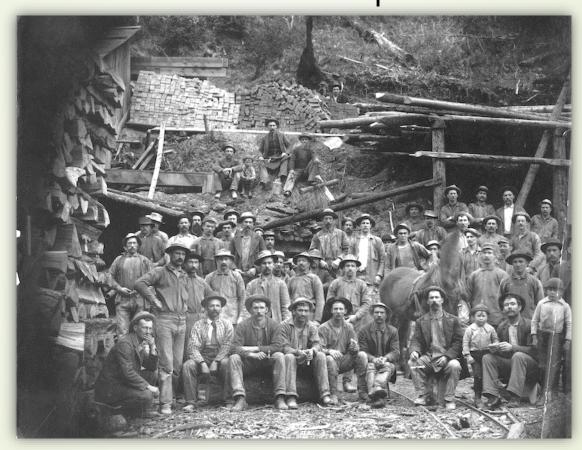
The Icing on the Cake
Revegetation on the Flat Creek
Iron Mountain Mine Superfund Site



Damon Sump CPESC - Profile Products

CLRA - Red Deer Conference 2022

Today



- History of the Iron Mountain Mine Superfund Project
- OU2 Revegetation
 - Goals
 - Process
 - Outcome
- Lessons Learned

Iron Mountain Mine



Iron Mountain Mine

- Silver, Gold, Lead, Copper and Zinc
- Operated from 1909 1930 and again 1947 1953
- All that remains
 - Tunnels
 - Tailings
 - Discharging Adit
 - Mill Remnants and other buildings



Iron Mountain Mine

■ The issue begins



Iron Mountain Mine - Flash Forward

- Mine operations produced tailings and soils contaminated with heavy metals
- During operation tailings had been disposed of along Flat Creek (source of Superior's drinking water) using gravity drainage which washed tailings all the way to the Clark Fork River
- Mine waste was also used as fill in Superior
 - Yards
 - Roadways
 - School Track
 - Fairgrounds



Iron Mountain Mine - Flash Forward

- 2000 Forest Fire triggered a large runoff event furthering contamination
- EPA assessment 2001
- Listed on EPA National Priority List in 2009
- Site Divided into three Operating Units (OU's)
 - OU1 Town of Superior
 - OU2 Flat Creek Watershed
 - OU3 Wood Gulch Mine Waste Repository



Iron Mountain Mine - Flash Forward

- Removal and remediation began in 2002 on OU1 due to results of assessment
- This removal continued off and on into 2012
- OU2 Flat Creek Drainage was priority 2
- Cleanup of contamination completed in 2018
- We were called in prior to seeding of OU2 to consult on revegetation efforts.





Flat Creek OU2 Project - Contaminated soils removed where possible and remaining contamination capped with imported soils



Flat Creek OU2 Project - Goals

- Stabilize new soils with vegetation
- Begin restoration of stream corridor to native condition

Flat Creek OU2 Restoration - Partners

- CDM Smith Engineers
- ACF West Distributors
- Profile Products Consultant and Supplier
- Potter Frame Enterprises Contractor



Flat Creek OU2 Restoration - Process





Create Optimal Soil Conditions



Pick the Right Plant Species



Select the Correct Erosion Control Material



Ensure Proper Installation



Follow-up Inspection and Maintenance Practices

Flat Creek - Challenges

- Imported Soils
 - Low Organic Matter
 - High Silt Content
 - Moderately high pH



Soil Test Results

Sample	% Organic Matter	Soil Respiration mg CO2/kg soil/week5	Sand %	Silt %	Clay %	Texture USDA
1	1.1	Not Tested	9.2	80.8	10	Silt
2	0.9	Not Tested	11.2	80.8	8	Silt
	(> 5%)	(> 1,000)	(20 - 60%)	Silt & Cla		

Sample	Soil pH6	Buffer Index	TDS7 ppm	Soluble Salts mmhos/cm	Sodium ppm	SAR8	g/cm3	oz/in3
1	8.2	7.5	192	0.3	16	0.53	1.26	0.73
2	8.2	7.5	204.8	0.32	16	0.67	1.19	0.69
	(6.3 - 7.3)		(<256)	(< 0.75)		(<2)		

Prescription

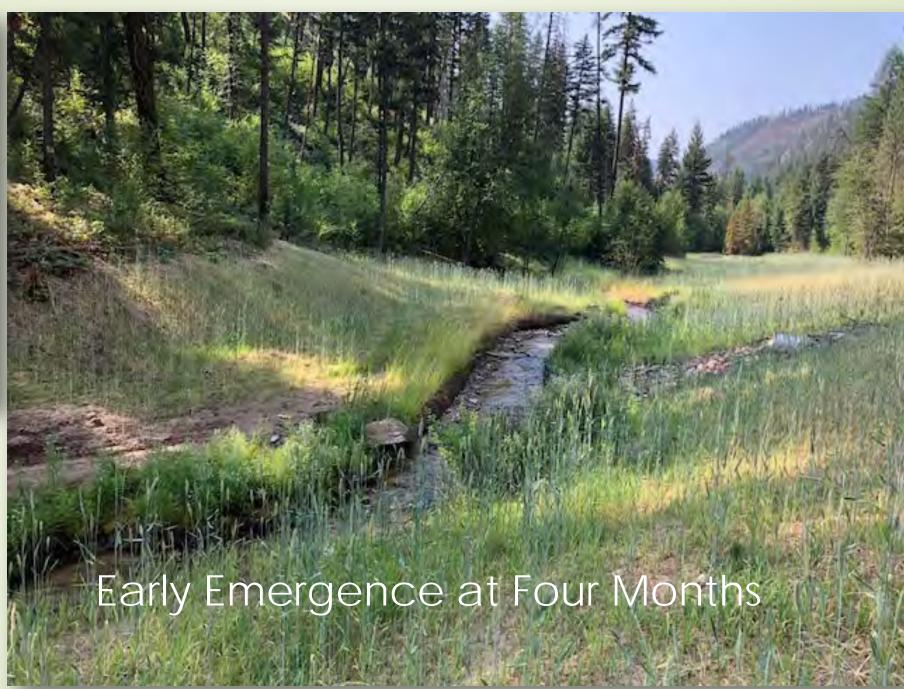
- Biotic Soil Media (BSM) 3,920 kg/ha
 - To address low Organic matter and biological activity
- BioAmendments
 - Provides Nutrients, Mycorrhizae, Humic Acid, Beneficial Soil Bacteria and Cytokinins
- Biosol Organic Slow Release Fertilizer
- Custom Seed blend
 - 20% Slender Wheatgrass
 - 15% Bluebunch Wheatgrass
 - 10% Sandberg's Bluegrass
 - 20% Idaho Fescue
 - 20% Mountain Brome
 - 10% Streambank Wheatgrass
 - 5% Sterile Wheatgrass
- Engineered Fiber Matrix (EFM) 3,360 kg/ha



















Three years after installation
Thriving vegetation







Best practices – To get the *lcing* on *The Cake!*

- Test your soils and amend as needed
- Choose the correct seed blend
- Prepare the site correctly decompact!
- Install properly with the correct HECP's
- Follow up visit to assess and correct any issues

Questions?



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