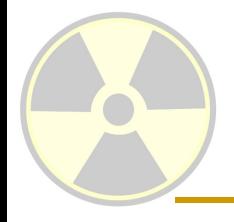
Potential Mining in the **Black Hills and Climate** Change – What Could Possibly Go Wrong?

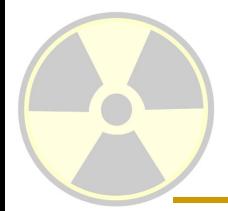
Lilias Jarding, Ph.D.
Clean Water Alliance
October 2019



Overview

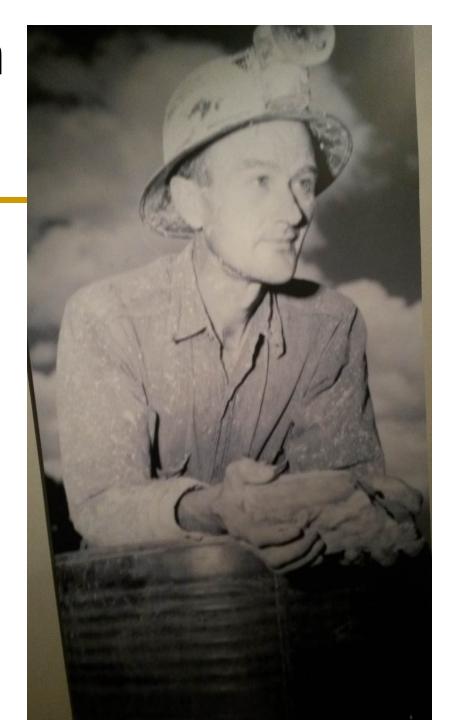
- Uranium Mining History and Current Situation in the Black Hills
- Gold Mining History and Current Situation in the Black Hills
- How Does Climate Change Tie Into The Situation?

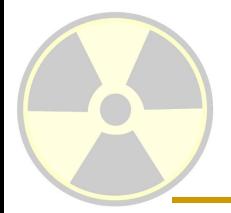
Uranium Mining History and Current Issues in the Black Hills



Uranium Mining

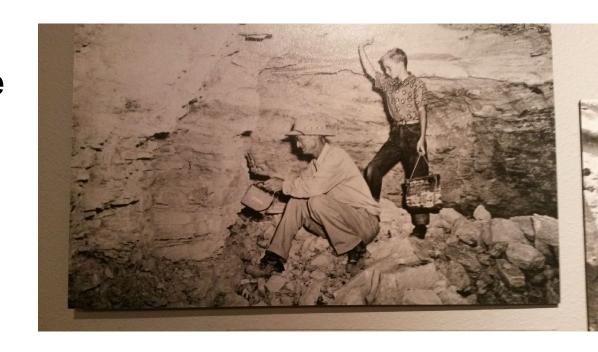
- **♦ What is uranium for?**
- Radioactive and toxic
 - Radioactivity is "forever"
 - Mining uranium has unique risks
 - Cancer
 - Kidney problems

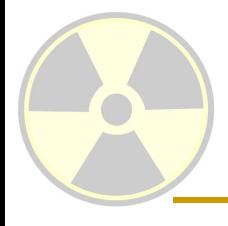




Historical Uranium Mining

- **1951 1972**
- Public unaware of dangers
- No regulation



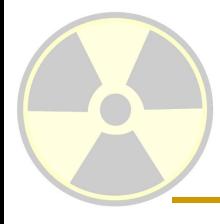


Lasting Impacts

- **◆ 1962 Tailings Spill into Cheyenne River**
- Its fate?



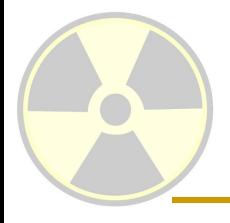
№ 169 abandoned mines and prospects



Darrow Pits Mine



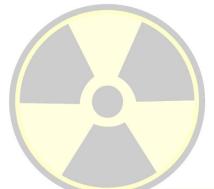
Rapid City Journal



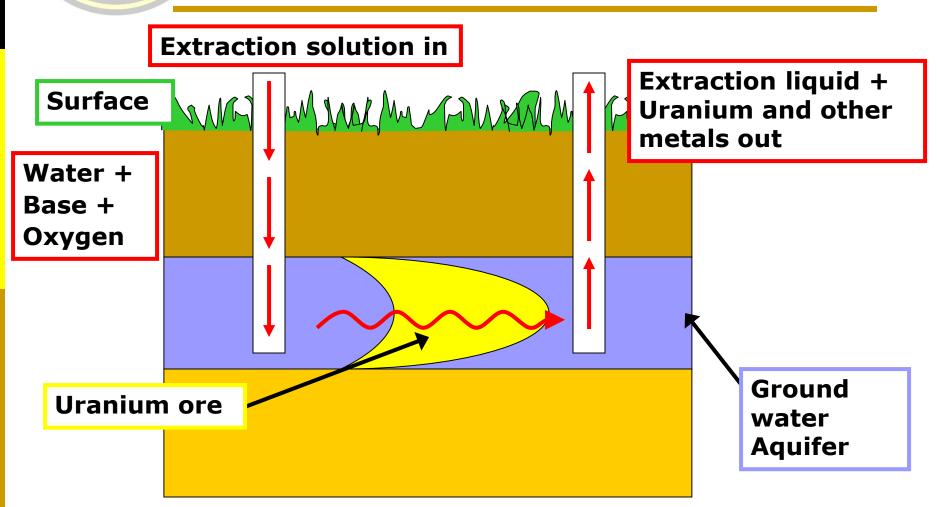
More Recently

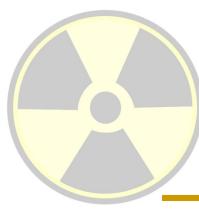
- ◆ 11 Uranium companies have expressed an interest in the Black Hills
- In situ leaching newer mining method





In Situ Leach Mining

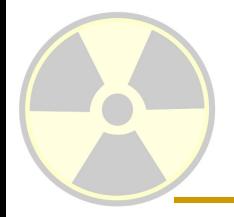




Kingsville Dome ISL, TX

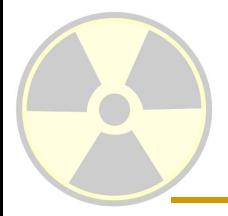






Common Types of Water Contamination

- Wastewater ponds
 - Dam breaksLeaking
- Underground water movement out of mining area ("excursion")
- Failure of piping or pump
- **♦ ISL** mines commonly have dozens of "reportable incidents"
- May contaminate surface and ground water



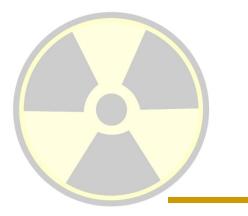
Proposed Mine -- Azarga Uranium (Powertech)

- Dewey-Burdock project in Black Hills
- **♦ Over 10,000 acres**
- In situ leach mining
- Along southwestern edge of Hills



Chairman

Alexander Molyneux



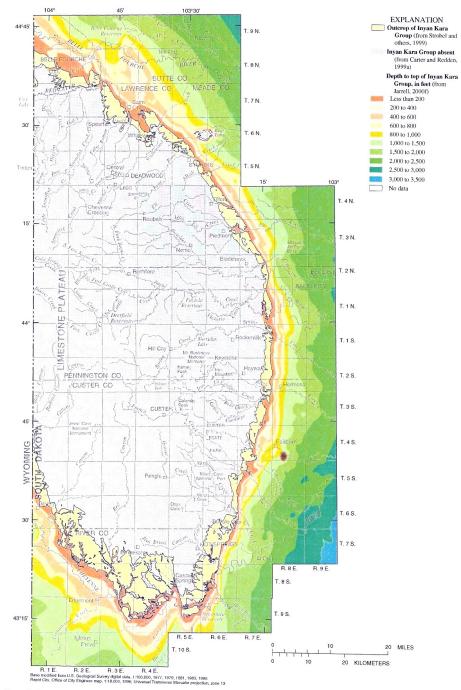
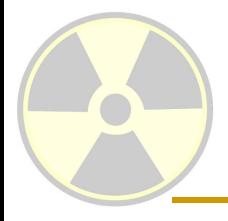


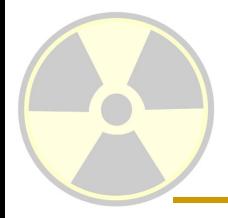
Figure 52. Depth to top of Inyan Kara Group.



Mining Plan

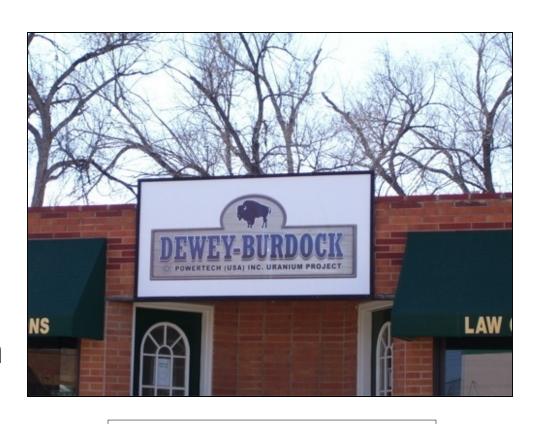


- 4,000 mining wells in Inyan Kara aquifer
- 9,000 gpm of waterEnough for 864,000 cows
- Pump wastes into Minnelusa aquifer
- ◆ 8 18 years
- 3 drinking water aquifers impacted

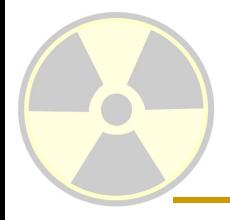


Permit Process

- 10 permits needed
- Trying to get permits from federal EPA, NRC, BLM, and state DENR
- State processes on hold until federal decisions made



Powertech Office Edgemont, SD

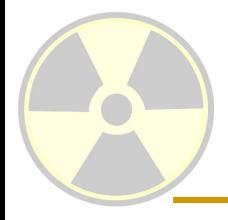


Environmental Protection Agency

- **№** March 2017 EPA issued *draft* water permits
 - Hearings April May 2017
 - o 700 people attended
 - o 92% of comments

anti-mining

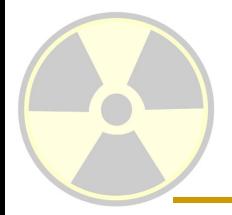




Environmental Protection Agency

- **♦ New draft permits and hearing Oct. 5**
 - o About 80 comments
 - o 100% were against the mining
- **♥** Written Comments due Dec. 9

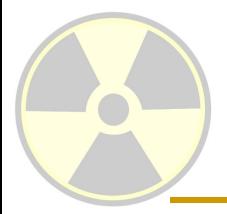




Nuclear Regulatory Commission

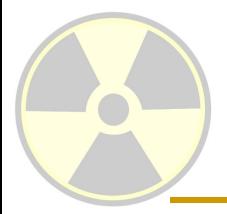
- Governs nuclear materials and power plants
- Powertech filed nuclear materials application in 2009





Nuclear Regulatory Commission

- Oglala Sioux Tribe is key part of process
 - o Tribal government objected to cultural site survey process
 - o Protect cultural and historical resources
- NRC issued license in April 2014
- NRC administrative Board held hearing on license in <u>August</u> 2014

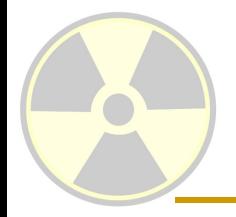


Nuclear Regulatory Commission

- OST appealed to federal court
 - o Court told NRC to do a proper cultural survey
 - Left license in place
- Long process
- **♦** Hearing Aug. 28-30
- **Expect next decision in November**

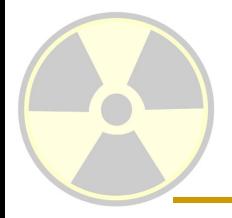


Gold Mining History and Current Issues in Black Hills



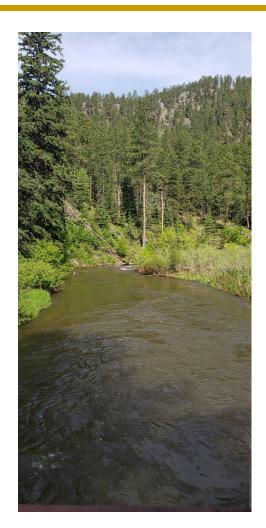
What is the Situation Now?

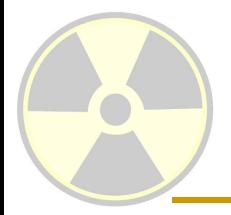
- 5 recent applications to explore for gold on lands controlled by Forest Service in the Black Hills
- One was withdrawn
- 2 of the others are known (more in a minute) and are in Rapid Creek watershed
- 2 are unknown
 - o US Forest Service said in central Hills
 - o Won't tell us who or exactly where



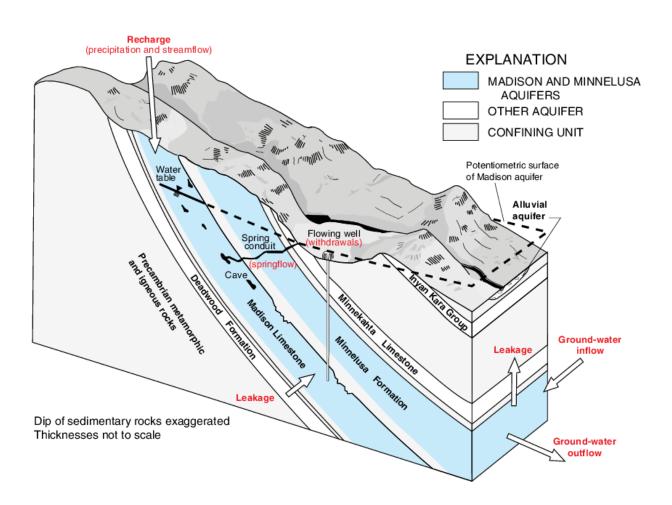
Rapid Creek Watershed Activity

♣ If there was a toxic spill from gold exploration or mining in the central Black Hills, it could go into Rapid Creek, Pactola Lake, and Rapid City's water supply





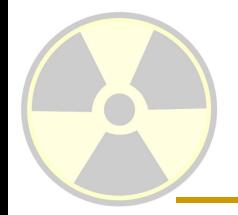
Rapid Creek and the Connecting Aquifers





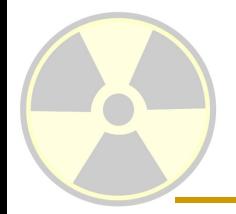
If there was a toxic spill in the central Black Hills, all 3 sources of Rapid City water – Rapid Creek, the Madison Aquifer, and the Minnelusa Aquifer -- could become contaminated at the same time and in a short

period of time



Why Are We Concerned?

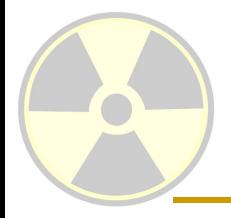
- Cultural resources and practices threatened by open pit mining, 24-hour noise, traffic
- Modern gold mining uses cyanide, which leaches gold and heavy metals (arsenic, lead, etc.) out of the rock
- Many mines have created permanent acid water flowage
- Mining creates waste rock, which is often stored with water behind a dam



Problems in the Black Hills

- Gold mining started in the 1870s, at which time the Black Hills were taken from Lakota control
- **♦** The Homestake Mine, Lead -
 - o Contaminated soil, surface
 - and ground water
 - o Killed 18 miles of
 - Creek and was a
 - **Superfund Site**
 - o Left a large hole

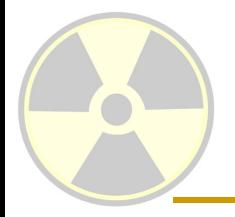




Problems in the Black Hills

- **♦ The Gilt Edge Mine in the northern Hills, which stopped operations in 1999, is a Superfund site**
 - The state and EPA cannot stop acid mine drainage

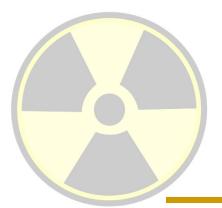




Recent Accidents

- **♦** Gold King Mine, CO 2015
 - Acid mine drainage spill
 - Impacts for 150 miles
- Brumadinho Mine, Brazil 2019
 - Tailings dam broke
 - o 134 people killed and252 unaccounted for



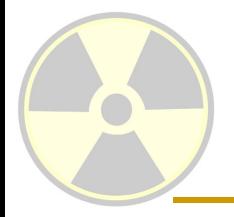


Mineral Mountain Resources

- ❖ 7500 acres of claims near Pe' Sla and Rochford
- Wants to dig open pit mine
- Drilled 9 holes and left late last winter
- Has just returned to restart drilling



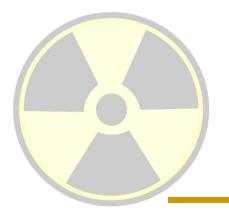


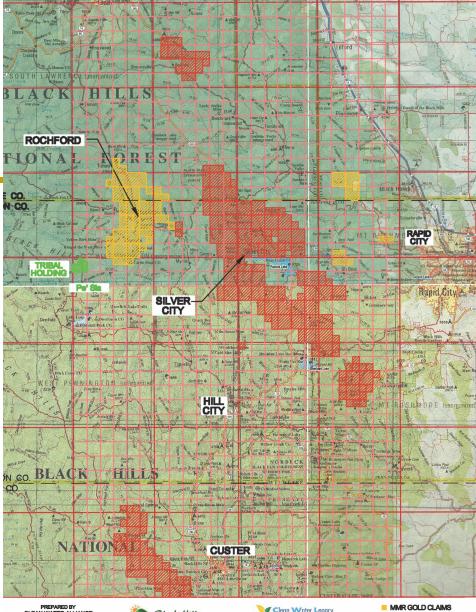


F3 Gold (Big Rock Exploration)

- Almost 2500 mining claims in central Black Hills
- **◆ 1872 Mining Law**
- Asked to drill near Silver City and inlet to Pactola Lake
- Says it's only exploring
- But if they find mineable gold, someone will want to mine it







PREPARED BY
CLEAN WATER ALLIANCE
WITH THE SUPPORT OF
CLEAN WATER LEGACY
www.bhcleanwaterallance.org





MMR GOLD CLAIMS

F3 GOLD CLAIMS

NOTE: BIG ROCK
PLANS TO EXPLORE
ON F3 GOLD CLAIMS

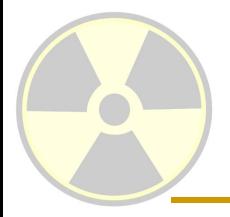
For more information visit
www.BHCleanWaterAlliance.com
or
Black Hills Clean Water Alliance

www.DakotaRuralAction.org

Dakota Rural Action, Black Hills Chapter



How Does Climate Change Tie Into the Situation?



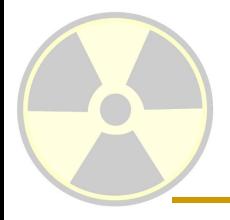
Climate Change in Western SD Means --

- More moisture comes in the form of snow
- More runoff in the Spring
- More intense weather events
- More flooding



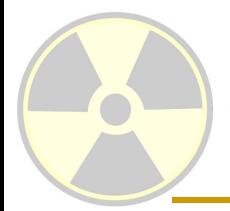


- More difficulty mining
- More possibility of runoff and spills from leaching and waste piles
- Runoff and spills go farther downstream
- More negative impacts on wildlife, cultural sites, humans, livestock, communities, economy
- It all goes into the creeks and rivers



Issues for EAs/EISs

- Assessment of new projects is based on historical information
 - o 100-year floods
 - Past high temperatures
- With climate change, this data is outdated o Will be larger floods, higher temperatures
- So planning is based on outdated information
 - o Tendency to "under plan"



What You Can Do

- Find out more at bhcleanwateralliance.org
- Do written comments on uranium mining EPA water permits by Dec. 9
- Mobilize others to make comments/resolutions
- Join our e-mail list/events
- Talk to everyone you see



Pilamayaye!

Questions?