



Assessing climate change impacts in three different former mines in France to ensure sustainable water management

20/05/2022

Pierre L'Hermite^a, Valérie Plagnes^a, Anne Jost^a, Michaël Descostes^{b,c}

^a Sorbonne Université, CNRS, EPHE, METIS, F-75005 Paris, France

^b ORANO Mining, Environmental R&D Dpt, 125 Avenue de Paris, F-92330, Châtillon, France

^c Centre de Géosciences, MINES ParisTech, PSL University, 35 rue St Honoré, 77300 Fontainebleau, France

Environmental issues in former mines

- Storage of mine tailings and waste rocks
- Contamination due to tailings storage facility
 - Acid mine drainage (AMD)
 - Metals and sulphate concentrations in mine waters
- Site monitoring and water treatment plant
- Long-term process (50 to 100 years)

Goals

- Understanding the long-term hydrological functioning of former mines for sustainable environmental management
- Climate change impacts
 - Long-term trends: water treatment volume
 - Extreme events: frequency and intensity



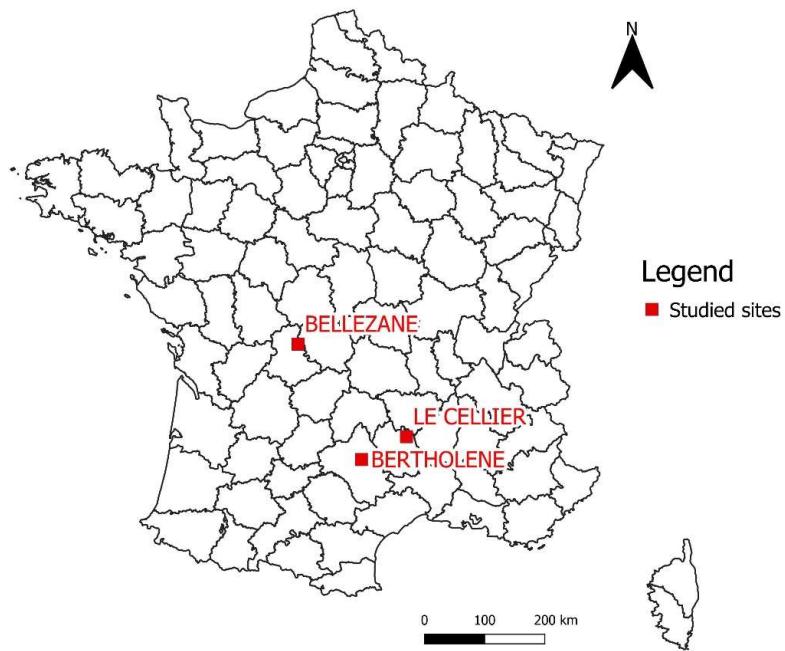
Bertholène site in August 1992



Water treatment plant in Bertholène

Current hydrological functioning of the sites

- Water treatment volume



Release basin in Le Cellier



Release basins in Bertholène

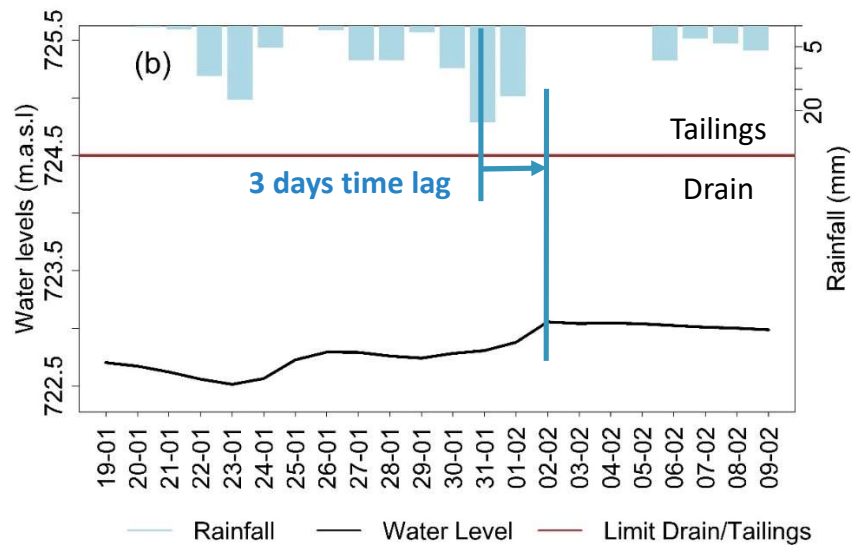


Pre-treatment basin and water treatment plan in Bellezane

Current hydrological functioning of the sites

- Water treatment volume
- Fast hydrological response to rainfall
 - Modification of extreme events

Maximum water level in piezometer V1 and daily rainfall from 19 January to 9 February 2021



Release basin in Le Cellier



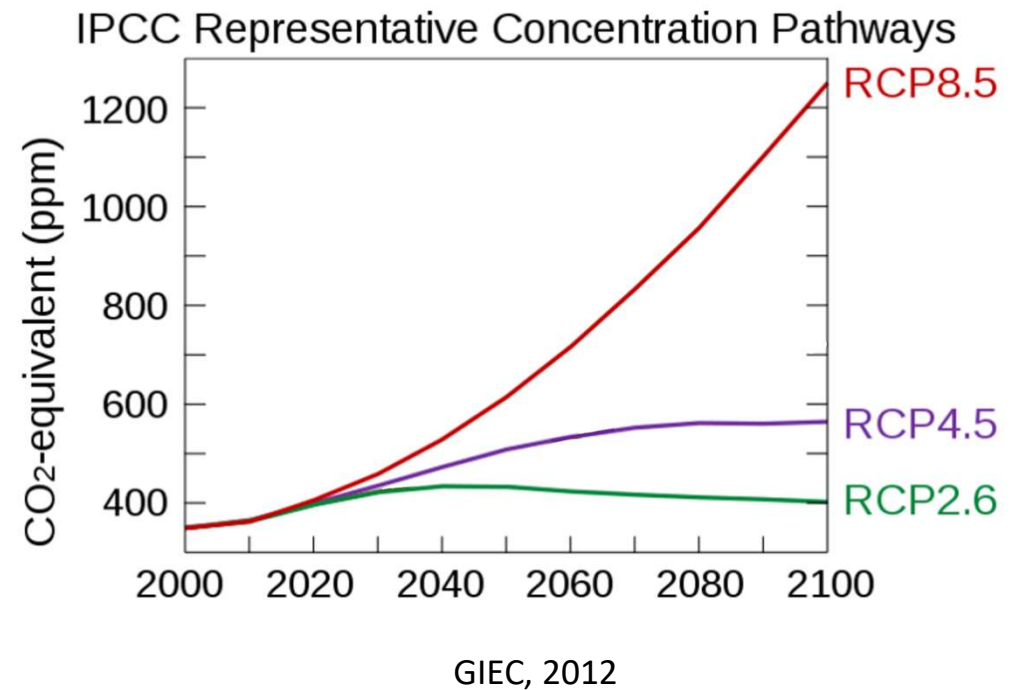
Release basins in Bertholène



Pre-treatment basin and water treatment plan in Bellezane

Climate data

- Climate projections: DRIAS (<http://www.drias-climat.fr/>), downscaling to France and correction using the Adamont method based on observation data
- 3 RCP scenarios: RCP2.6, RCP4.5, RCP8.5
- 6 climate models
- Grid of 8 x 8 km²; one grid point for each site
- 3 periods
 - 1975 – 2005
 - 2006 – 2036
 - 2068 – 2098



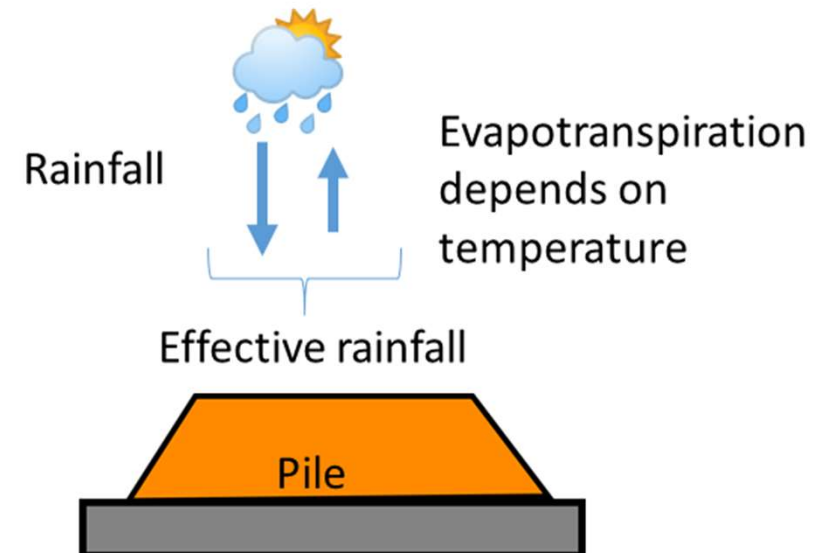
Long-term trends in water balance components

• Methods

- Non parametric test of Mann-Kendall and Sen's slope: detection and estimation of the slope of trends between 2006 and 2100
- Mean variation between 2006-2036 and 2068-2098

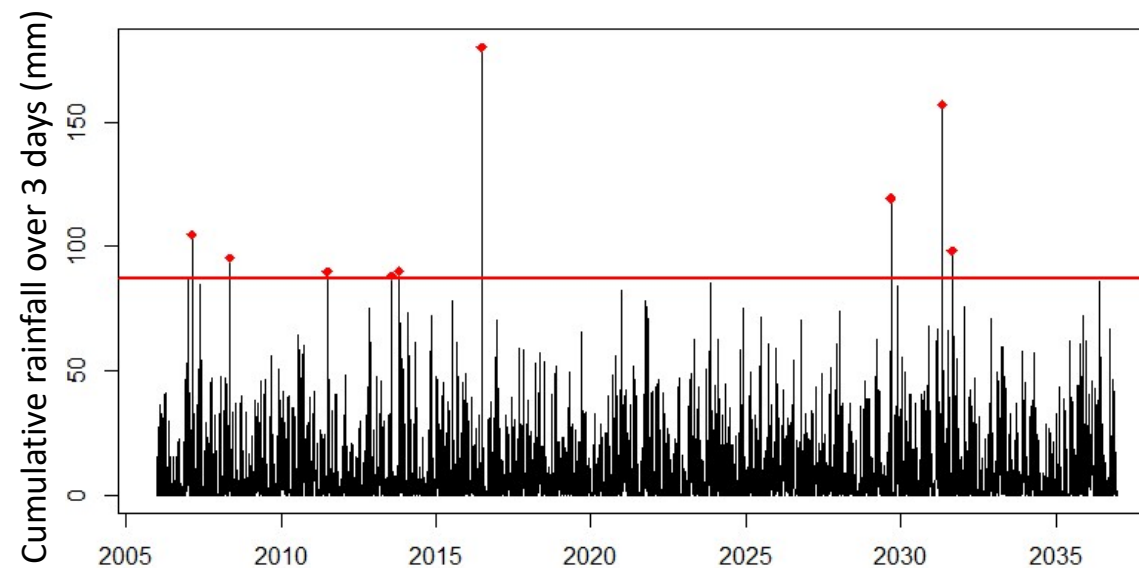
• Applications

- Temperature
- Rainfall
- Actual evapotranspiration and effective rainfall (based on the Thornthwaite water balance method)



Extreme events: frequency

- Cumulative rainfall over 3 days
- Number of events above the 10-year return period rainfall (as historically defined between 1975 and 2005) for each site and each 30-year period
 - BERTH: 87 mm
 - BZN: 97 mm
 - LCL: 118 mm



Extreme events: intensity

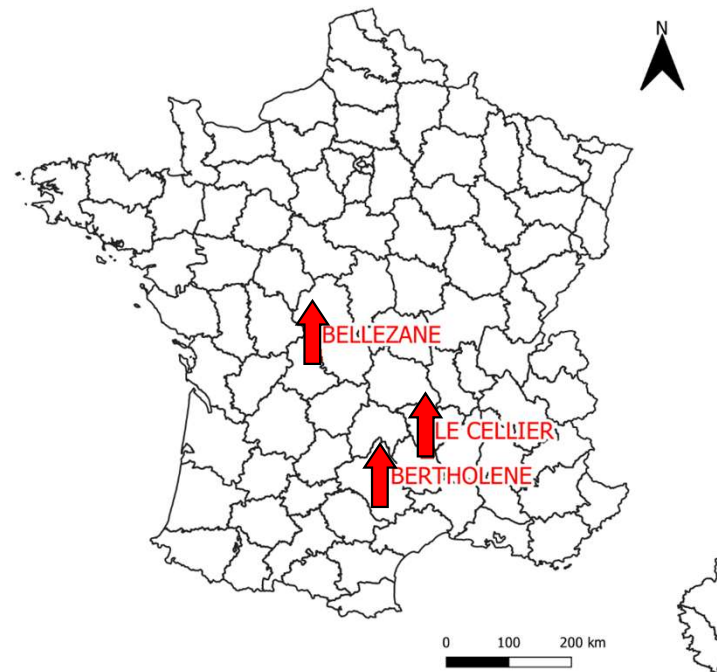
- Cumulative rainfall over 3 days
- Generalized extreme value distribution (GEV) applied on highest rainfall event per year for each 30-year period
- Analysis of the evolution of the amount of rain for the 10-year return period

$$Diff (\%) = \frac{\Delta(RL_{2068-2098} - RL_{2006-2036})}{RL_{2006-2036}}$$

RL = Mean return level (mm)

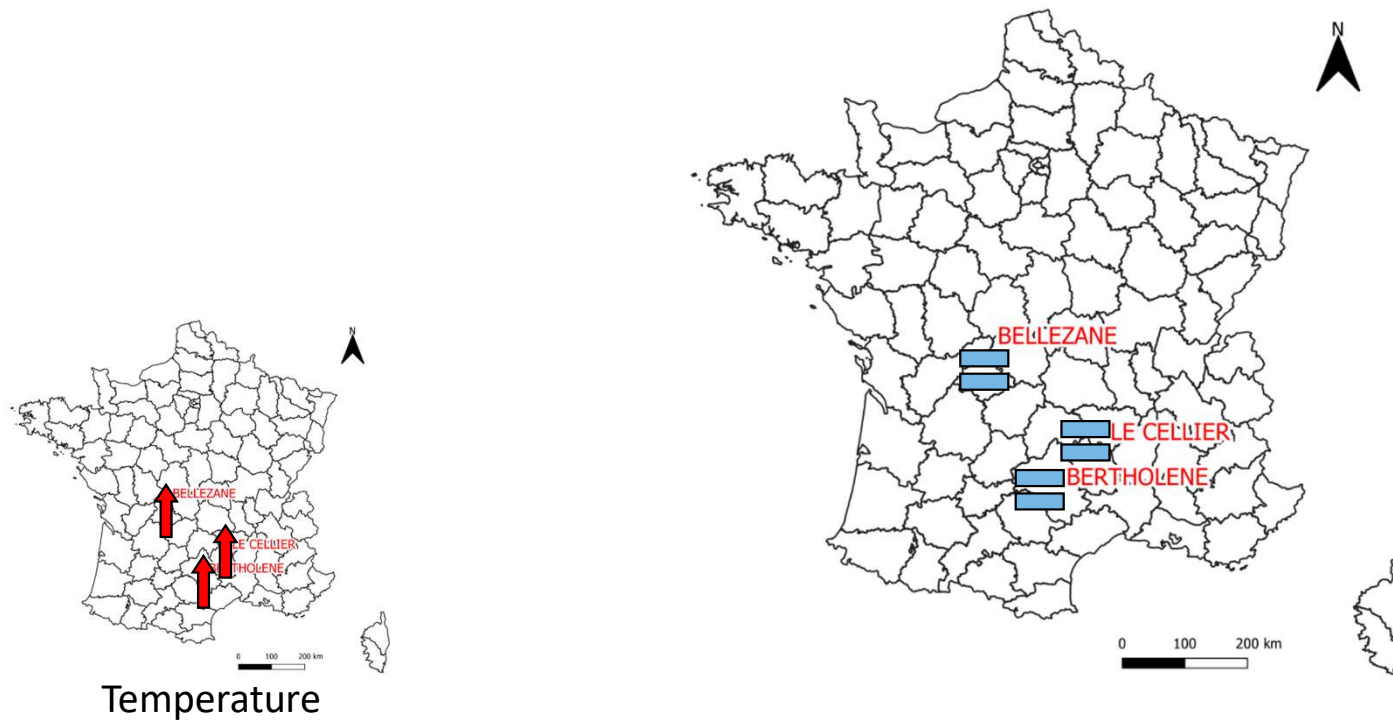
Long-term trends in water balance components

- Temperature increase of 0.5°C to 5°C depending on the RCP scenario



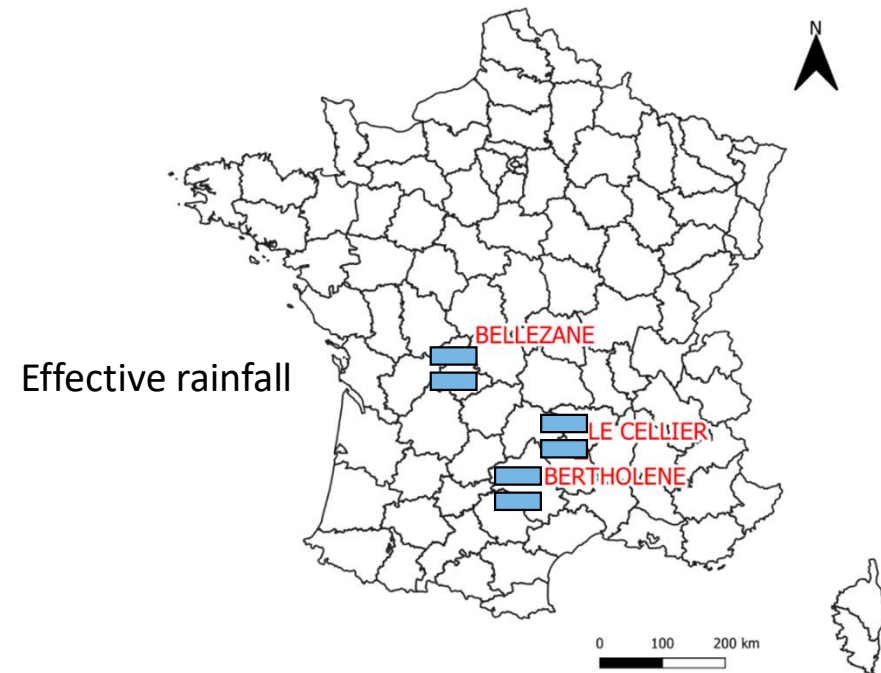
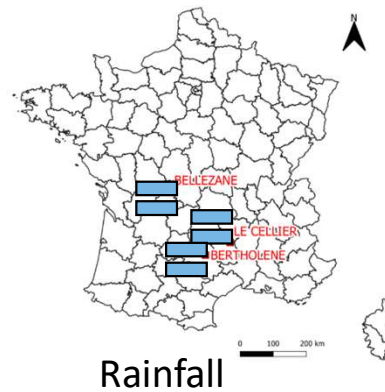
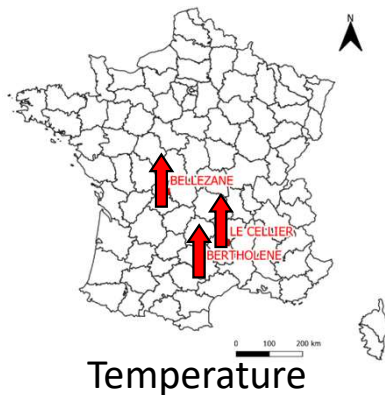
Long-term trends in water balance components

- Temperature increase of 0.5°C to 5°C depending on the RCP scenario
- No trend in rainfall



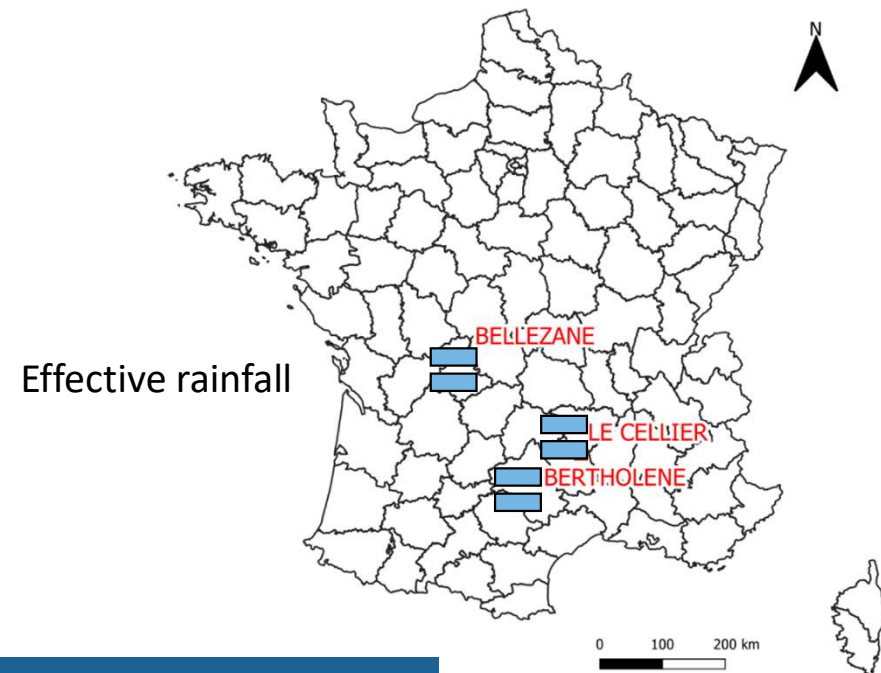
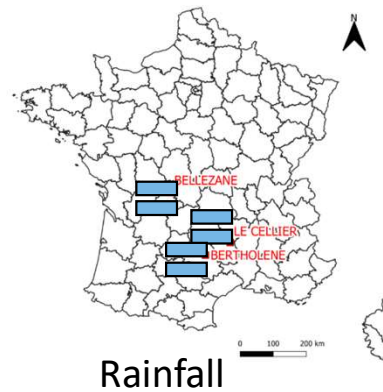
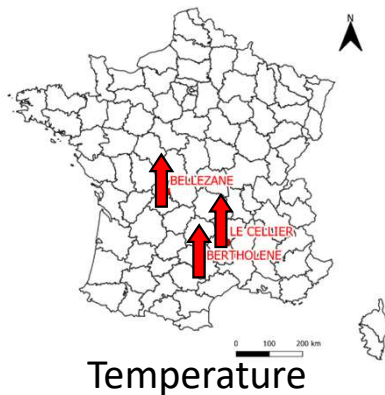
Long-term trends in water balance components

- Temperature increase of 0.5°C to 5°C depending on the RCP scenario
- No trend in rainfall
- No trend in effective rainfall
 - Small variation of +/- 4%



Long-term trends in water balance components

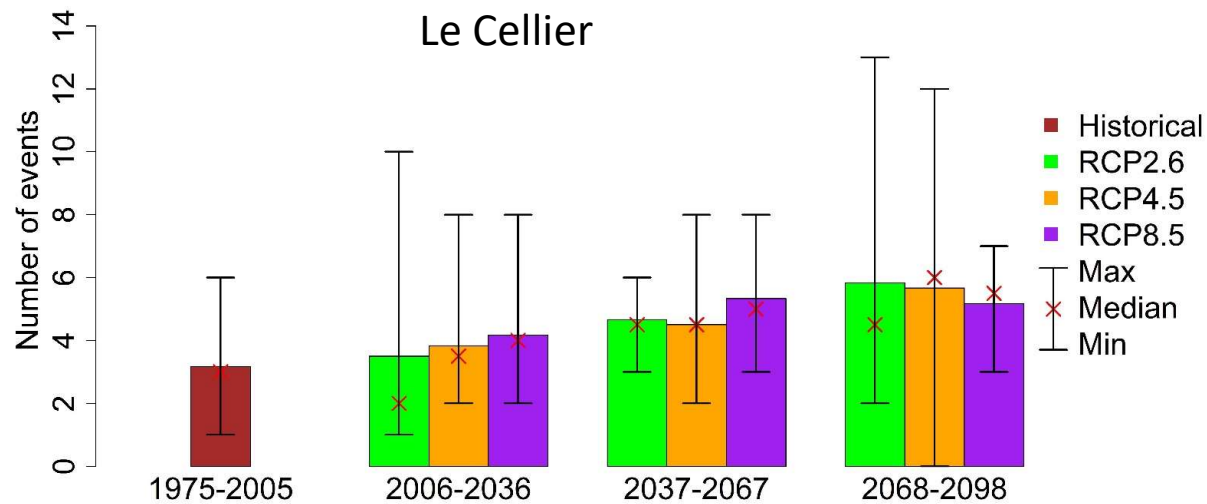
- Temperature increase of 0.5°C to 5°C depending on the RCP scenario
- No trend in rainfall
- No trend in effective rainfall
 - Small variation of +/- 4%



Effective rainfall will not increase
Facilities remain well sized

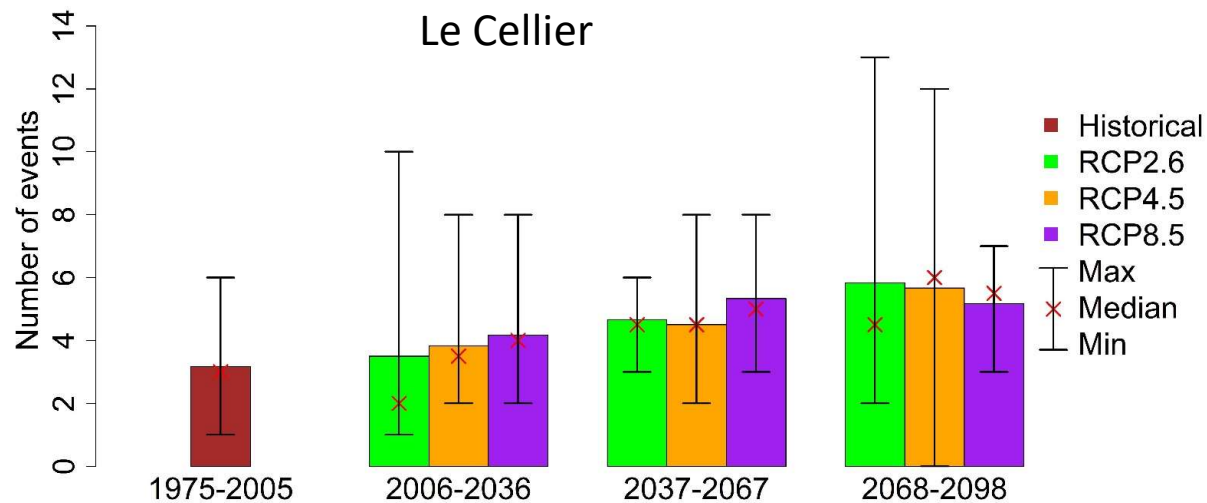
Extreme events: frequency

- Same evolution for the 3 sites
 - Increase number of events between 1975-2005 and 2006-2036 (+20%)
 - Increase number of events between 2006-2036 and 2068-2098 (+50%)



Extreme events: frequency

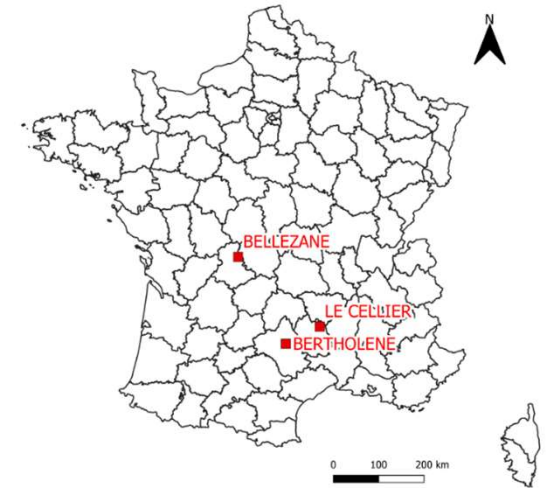
- Same evolution for the 3 sites
 - Increase number of events between 1975-2005 and 2006-2036 (+20%)
 - Increase number of events between 2006-2036 and 2068-2098 (+50%)



Extreme events should be more frequent in the future with a high variability depending on RCP scenarios and climate models

Extreme events: intensity

- Bertholène
 - 4% increase for RCP2.6 and RCP4.5
 - 4% decrease for RCP8.5
- Bellezane and Le Cellier
 - 6 to 14% increase for the 3 RCP scenarios



Difference (%)	Bertholène	Bellezane	Le Cellier
RCP2.6	+ 4.2	+ 5.9	+ 14.3
RCP4.5	+ 4.6	+ 8.4	+ 9
RCP8.5	- 4.5	+ 8.2	+ 6.8

Extreme events: intensity

- Bertholène
 - 4% increase for RCP2.6 and RCP4.5
 - 4% decrease for RCP8.5
- Bellezane and Le Cellier
 - 6 to 14% increase for the 3 RCP scenarios



Difference (%)	Bertholène	Bellezane	Le Cellier
RCP2.6	+ 4.2	+ 5.9	+ 14.3
RCP4.5	+ 4.6	+ 8.4	+ 9
RCP8.5	- 4.5	+ 8.2	+ 6.8

Extreme events should be more intense for the 3 sites

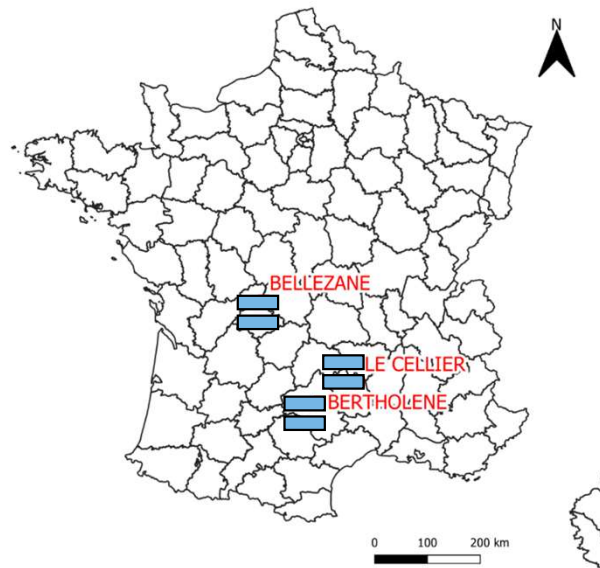
Conclusion

- Long-term trends: effective rainfall will not increase
- Extreme events
 - Frequency: increase in number of events
 - Intensity: increase up to 14% by the end of the century
- Facilities remain well sized
- Current environmental management of the site remains valid in the future
- Studying the impact of climate change is essential for:
 - sustainable management of former mines and facilities
 - protection of the environment



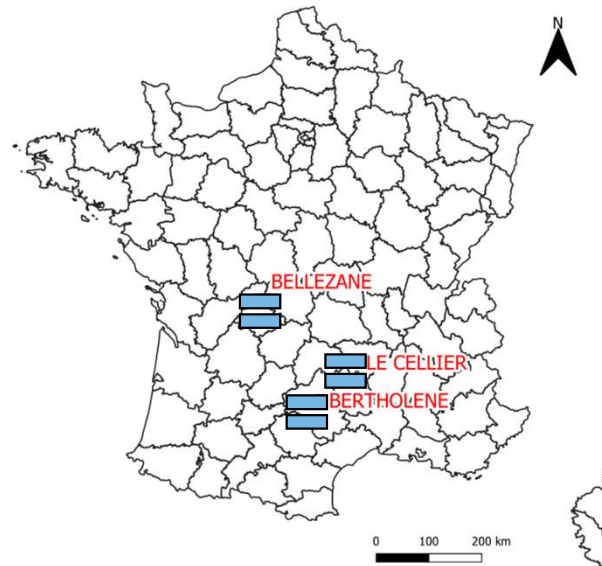
Long-term trends in water balance components

Rainfall						
RCP	Bertholène		Bellezane		Le Cellier	
	Trends	Mean variation	Trends	Mean variation	Trends	Mean variation
2.6	0/6	+3%	1/6	-0.2%	1/6	+5%
4.5	1/6	-2%	1/6	0%	0/6	+1%
8.5	2/6	-4%	2/6	+0.7%	1/6	-1%

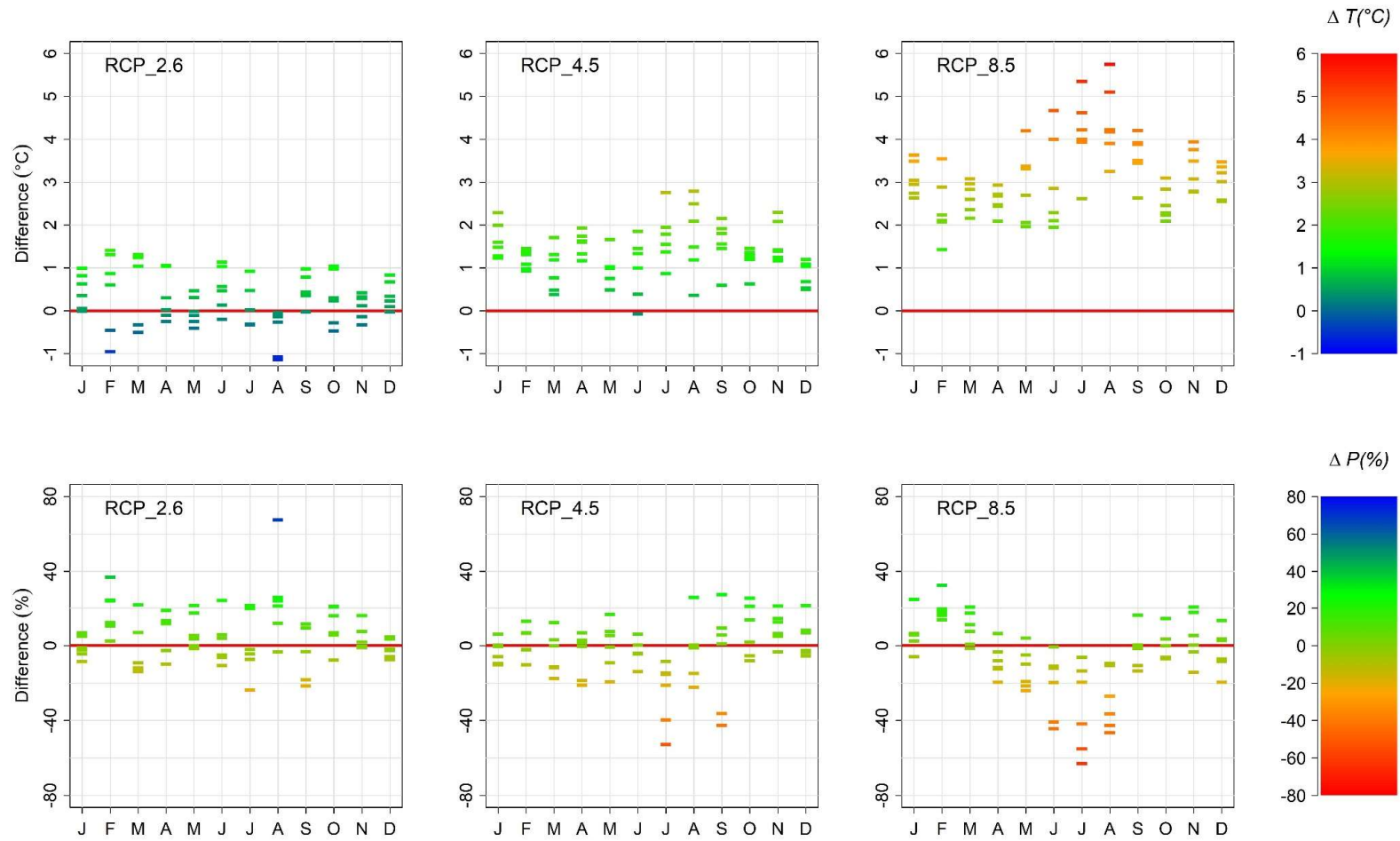


Long-term trends in water balance components

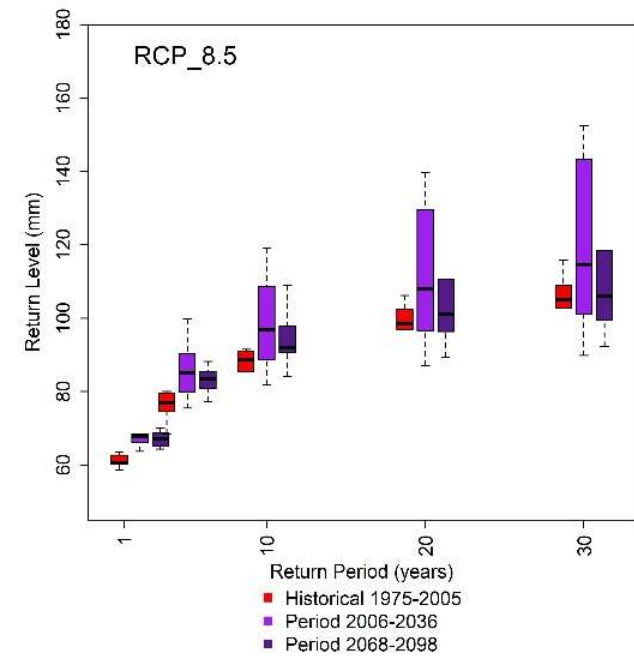
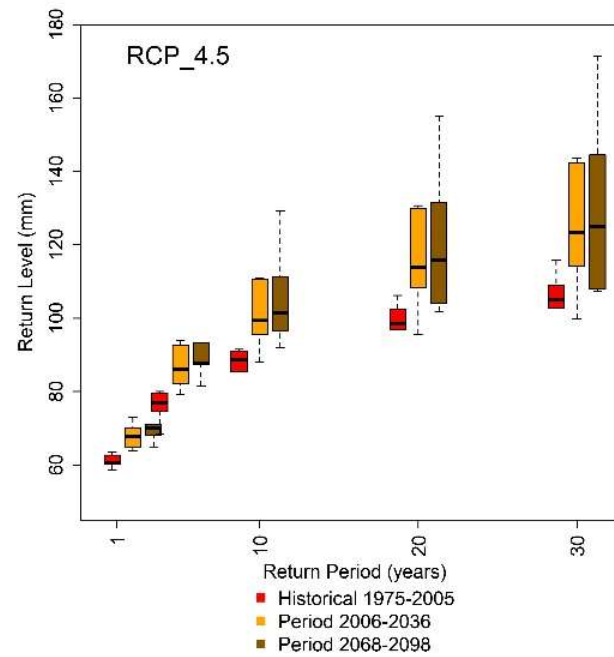
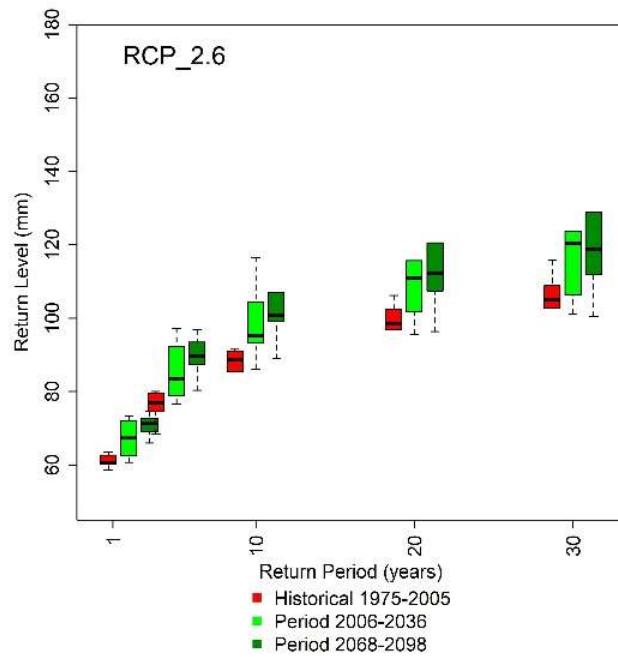
Effective rainfall						
RCP	Bertholène		Bellezane		Le Cellier	
	Trends	Mean variation	Trends	Mean variation	Trends	Mean variation
2.6	1/6	+2%	1/6	-1.5%	0/6	+4%
4.5	1/6	-2.5%	0/6	+1.8%	0/6	+1%
8.5	0/6	-4%	1/6	+4%	1/6	-3%



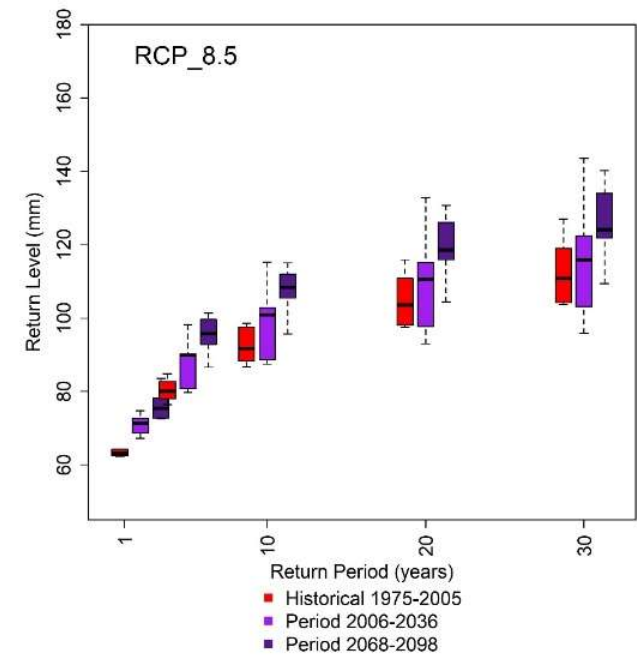
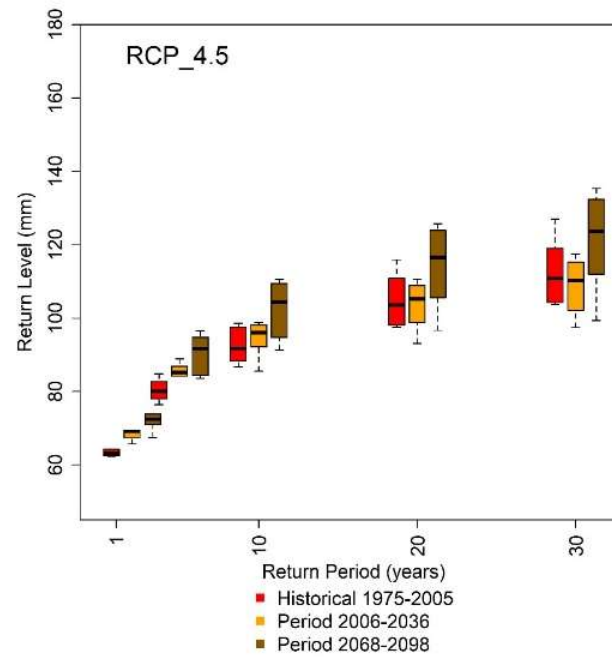
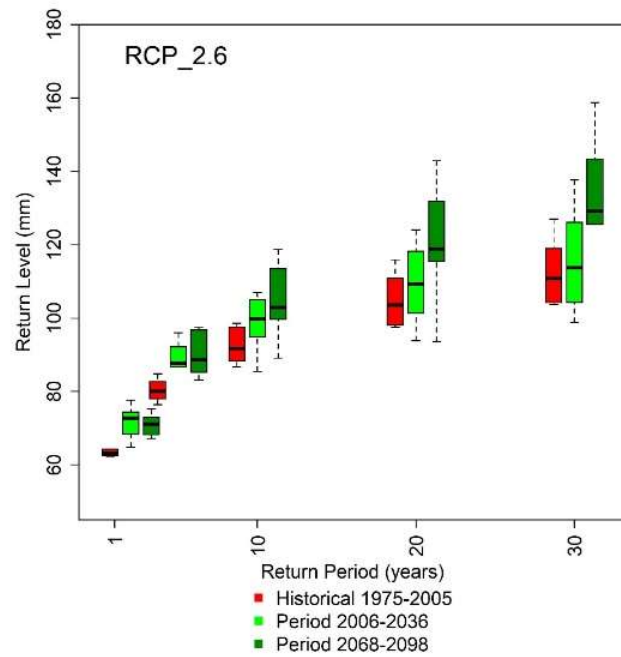
Seasonal pattern - Bertholène



Bertholène



Bellezane



Le Cellier

