

Preventing Acid Rock Drainage Can Source Control Really Be Successful?

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Acid Rock Drainage

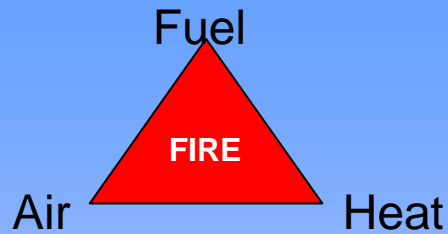
IN PERPETUITY



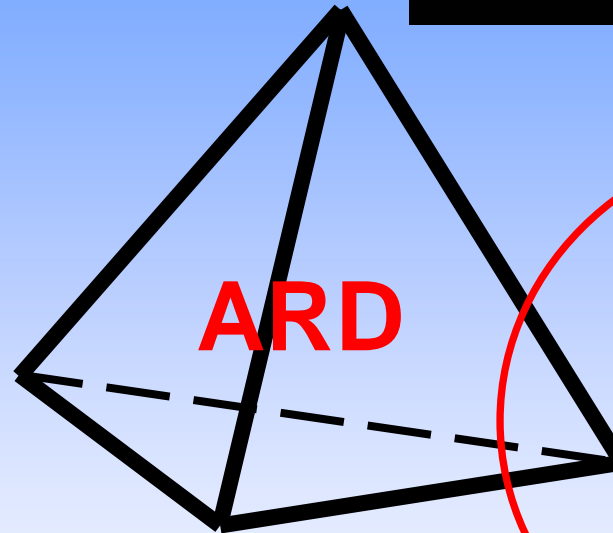
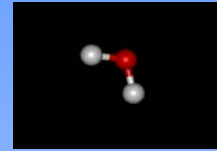
**Unless we can find practical
source control remedies**



Acid Rock Drainage Tetrahedron



Water



Oxidizer
(Air, Fe⁺³)



Bacteria

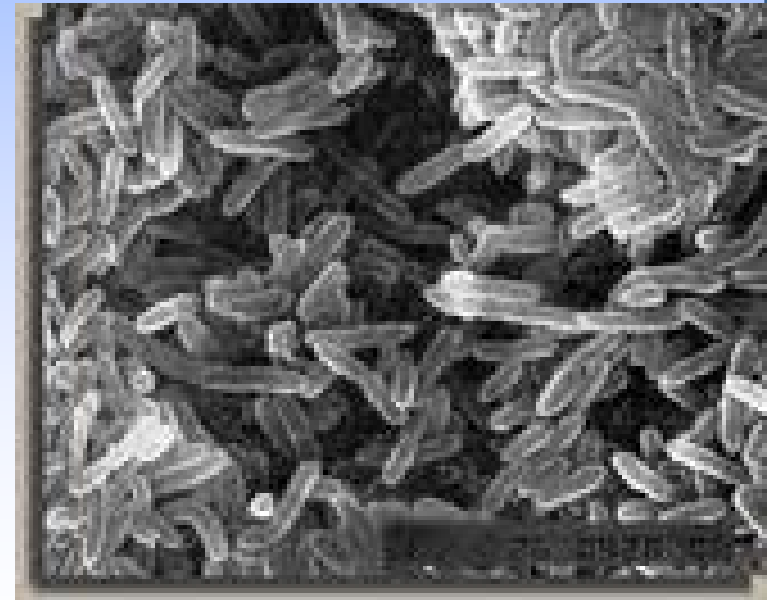


Pyrite



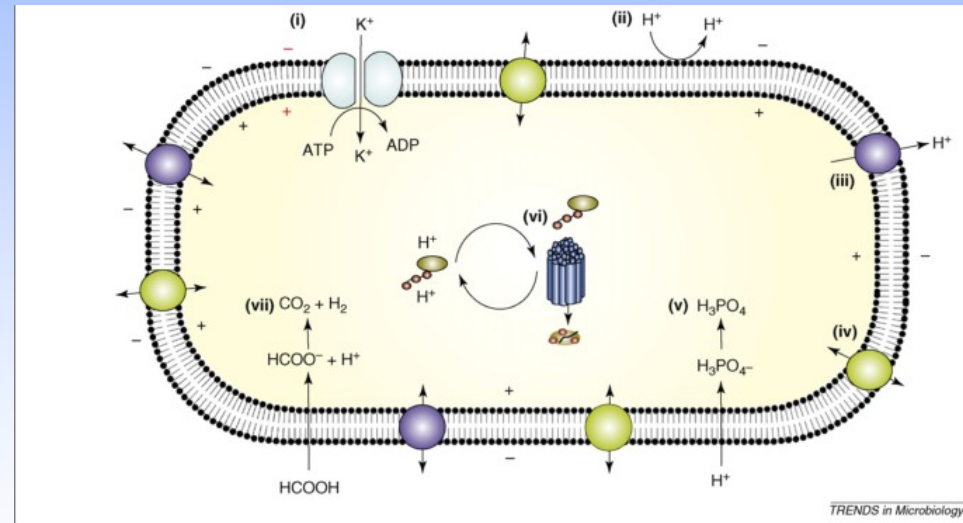


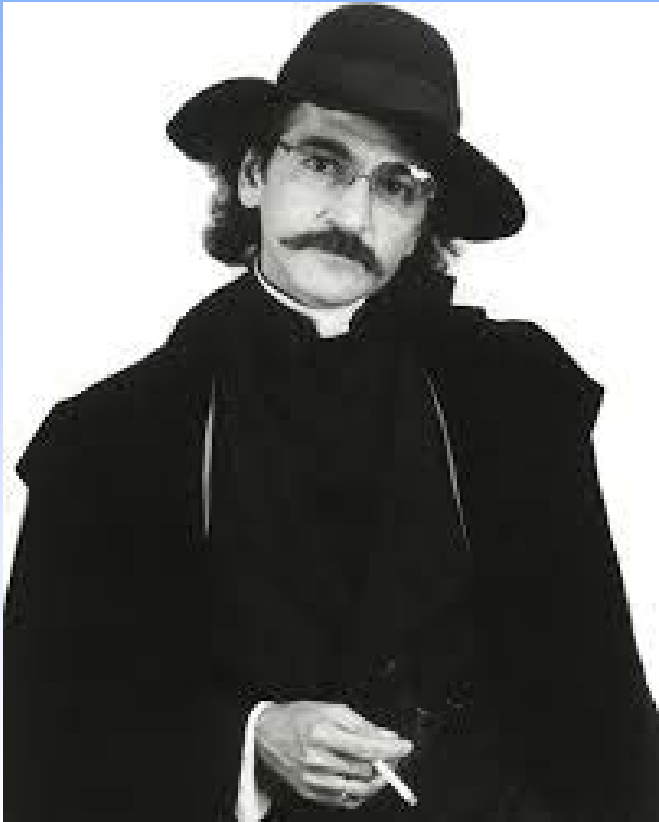
- Thiobacillus Ferrooxidans
- Gain energy through oxidation of iron sulfide minerals
- Thrive at low pH
- Dramatically increase rate of oxidation





- Bactericides
 - Jim Gusek
 - A Pathway to Wak-Away? - 30 Year Old Technology to Suppress Acid Rock Drainage Revisited
- Maintain neutral pH





Guido Sarducci's 5 Minute University

Mine Waste Management



- “Know Thy Waste”
- Minnesota reclamation rules require all waste be characterized
- Is your waste reactive?





IF THE WASTE IS REACTIVE, THEN....



Do not pass go

Do not collect a permit

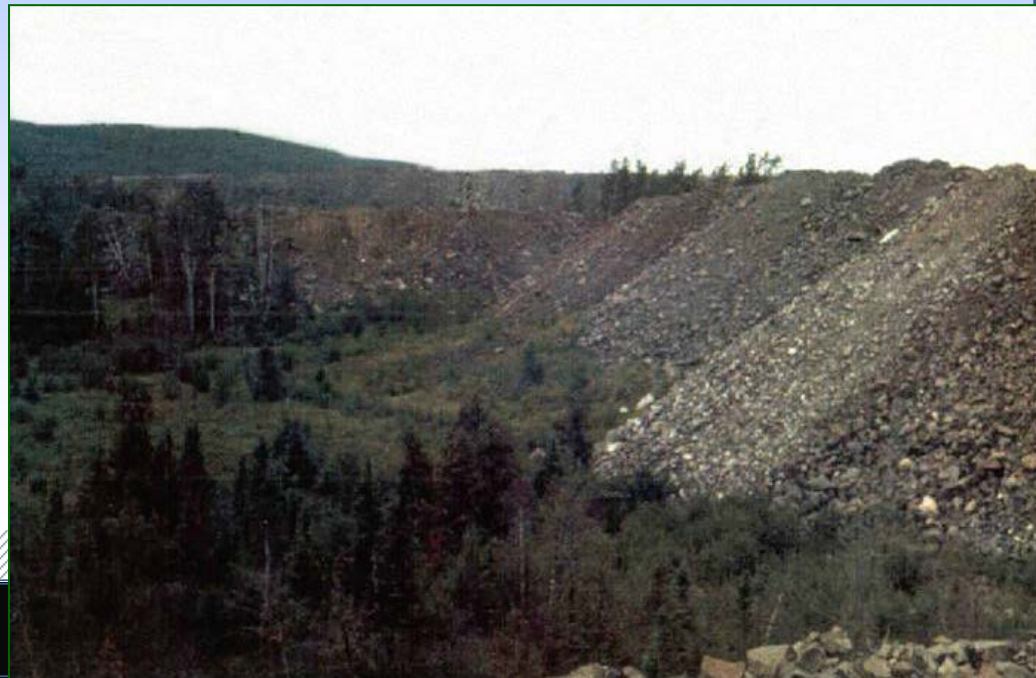


If you have reactive mine waste,
then..

- Modify material
 - Physical characteristics
 - Chemical characteristics
- Modify environment
- Prevent water from contacting material
 - Collect and treat any residual water

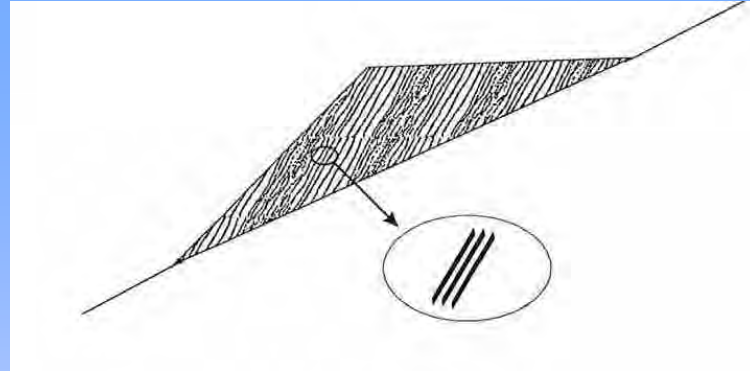


- If waste is predicted to be acid generating one option is to add neutralizing material
- Work began in late 80's early 90's
- Successfully applied in coal industry
- MEND Report (1998) concluded this approach would not be successful in metal mines

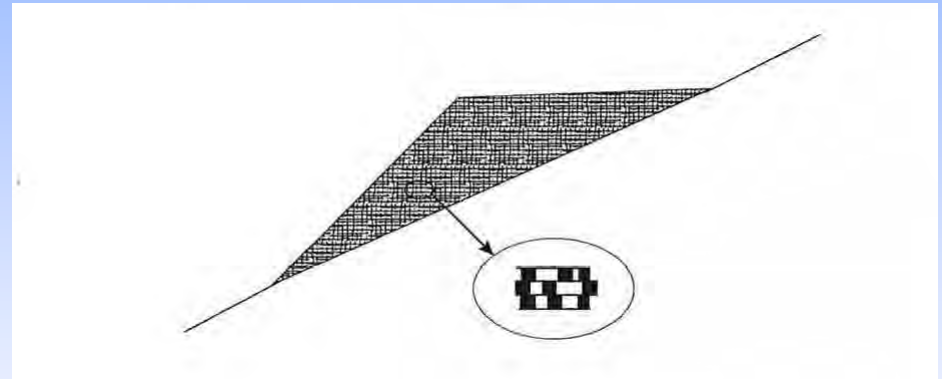




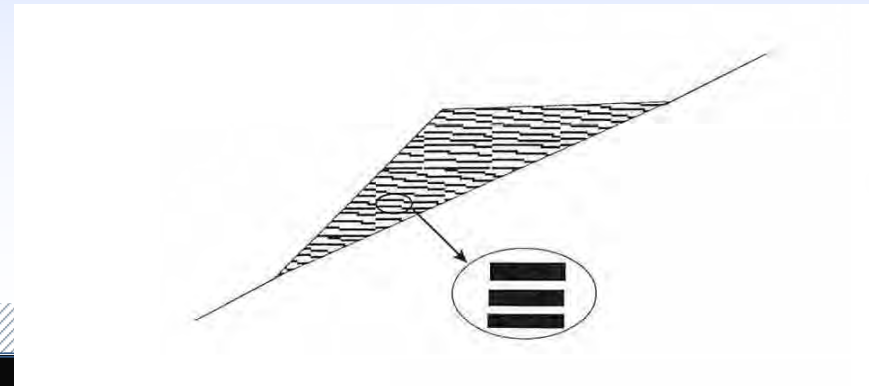
- End Dumping



- Random dumping



- Alternate layers







**Practical example of
chemical modification**

Could it work for mine waste?

Can we simulate this on a pilot scale?





Could it really work?

- Why should adding fine grained limestone to big rocks be anything but a hare brained scheme?



It's all about reactive surface area

Underground Mine			
Particle size, in	% passing	Sulfur content %	Specific surface area m ² /gm
12	100	0.6% bulk composition	
2			
1	38		
0.0787		0.67%	0.6
0.0035	3	1.65-1.94%	2.6-4.7





- Set up pilot experiment at Minnesota Department of Natural Resources Test Facility, Hibbing MN





- Archean greenstone
- Likely host rock for future metal discoveries in Minnesota
- Soudan Underground Mine
- Characterization
 - Sulfide 0.49%
 - Acid Production Potential= 30.6 lbs CaCO₃ equivalent / ton
 - Neutralization Potential = 12.6 lbs CaCO₃ equivalent / ton
 - NP/AP = **0.33**

**Laboratory tests with 0.39% to 0.50 % S,
had produced acid within 4-12 weeks**



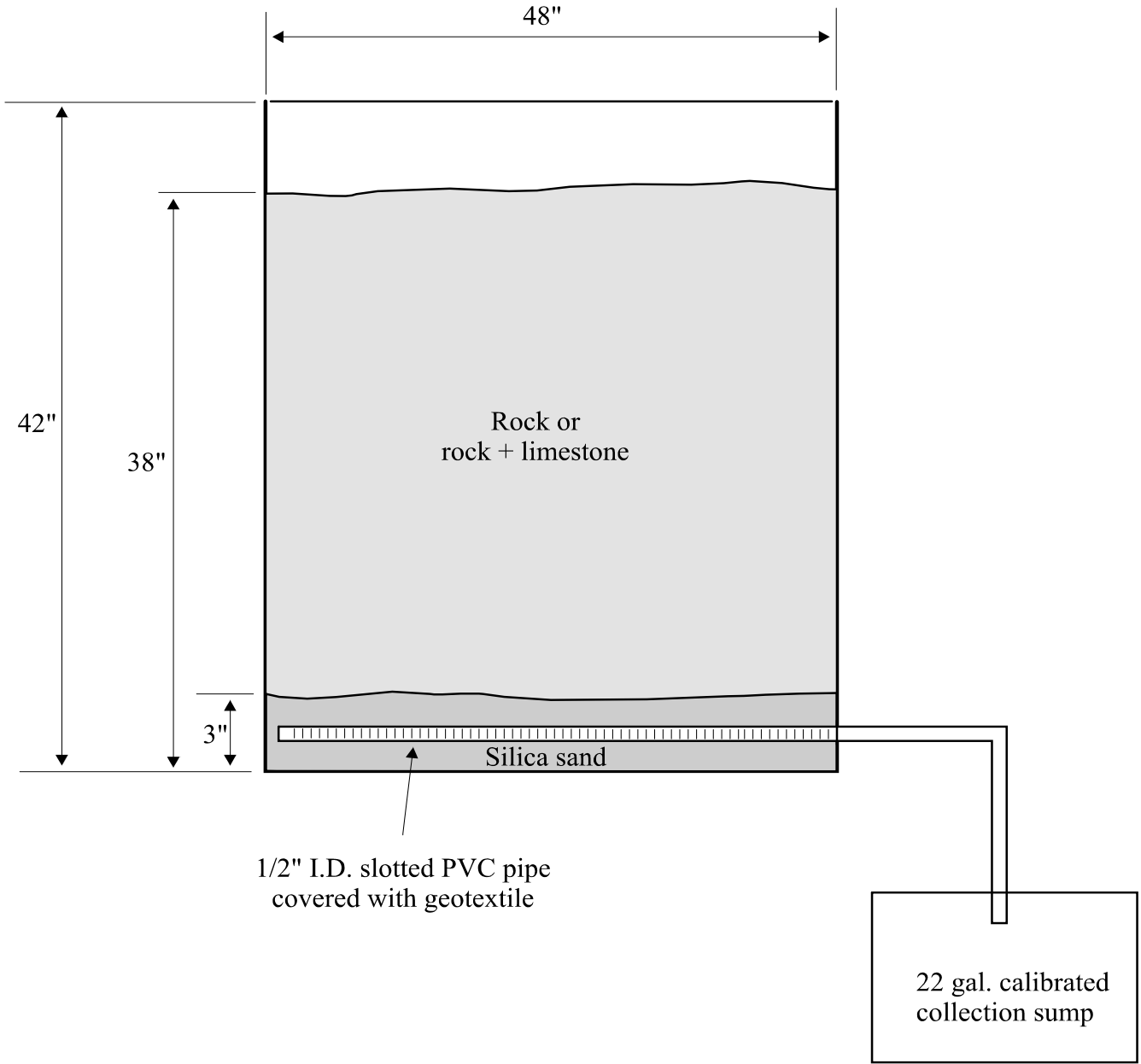
- Add fine grained limestone to increase neutralization potential
- “Manufactured Sand”
 - 100 % minus 2 mm
 - Magnesium rich, dolostone
- Increase NP/ AP ratio
 - 1:1
 - 3:1

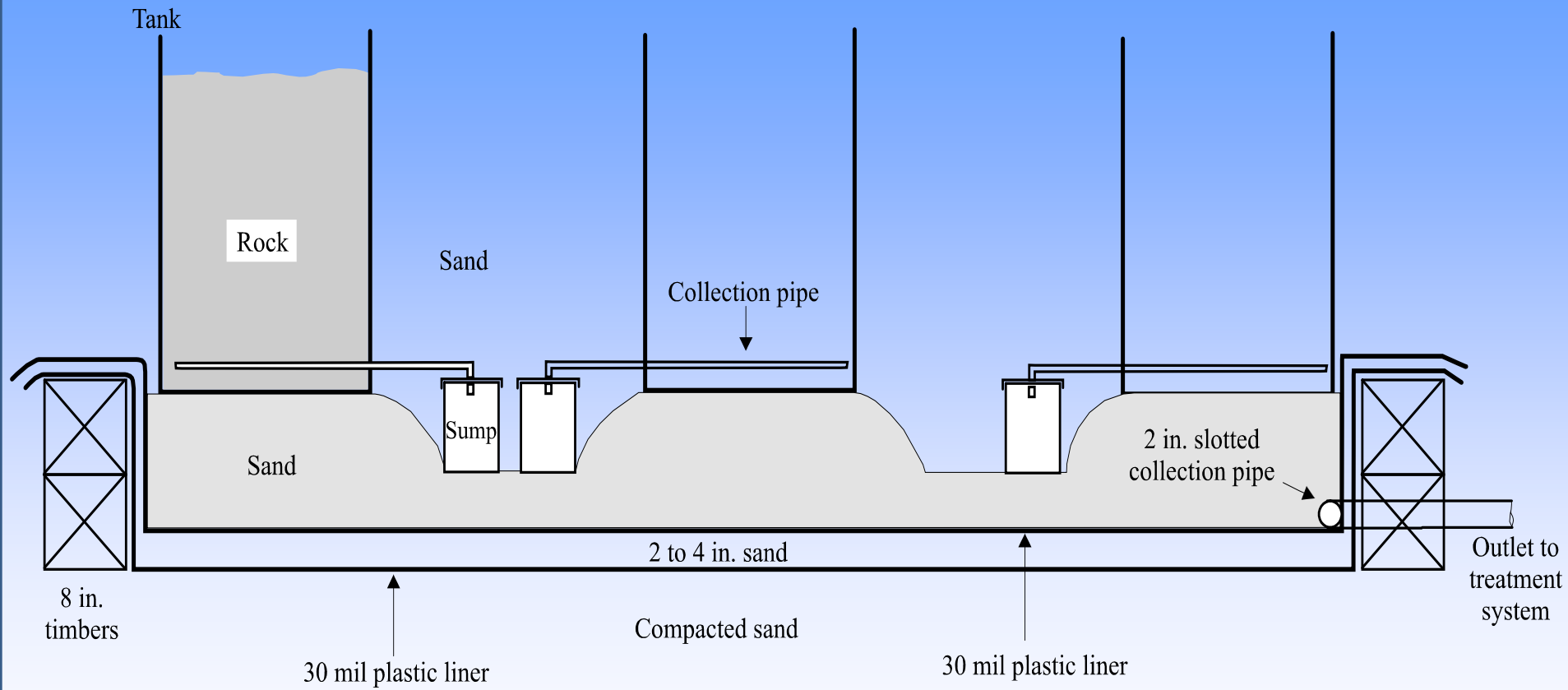




- Three treatments
- Each in duplicate



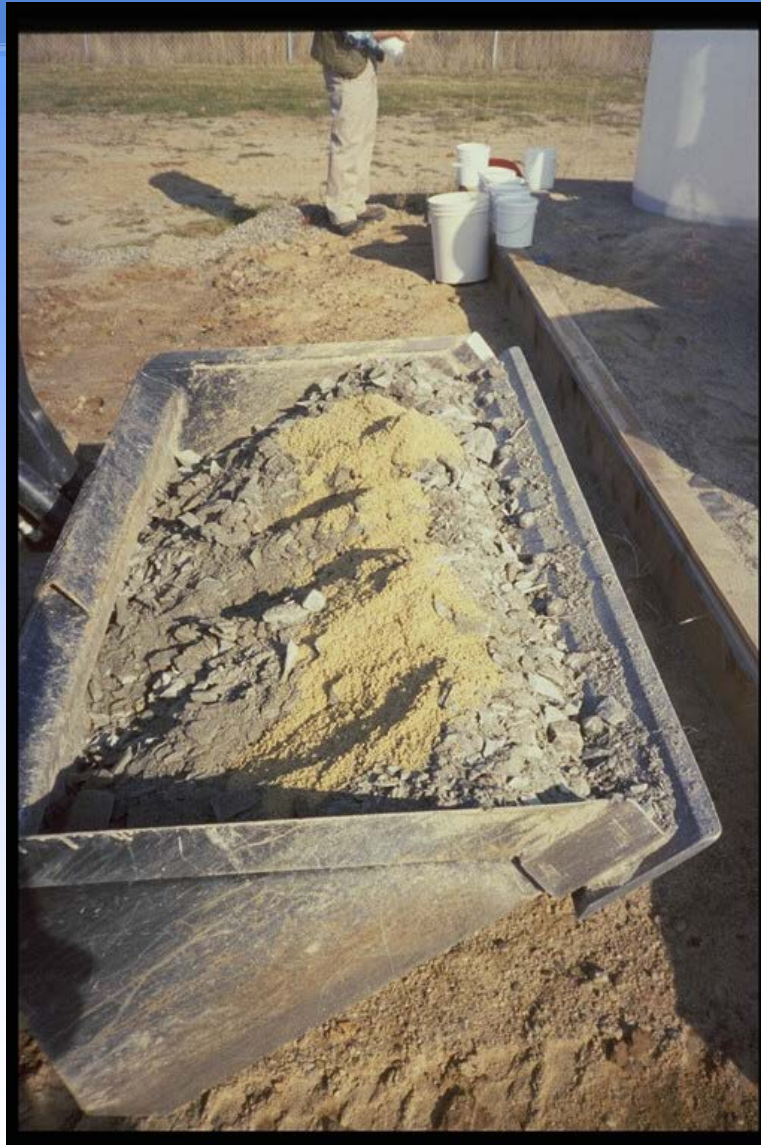




Rock screened to minus 2 inch







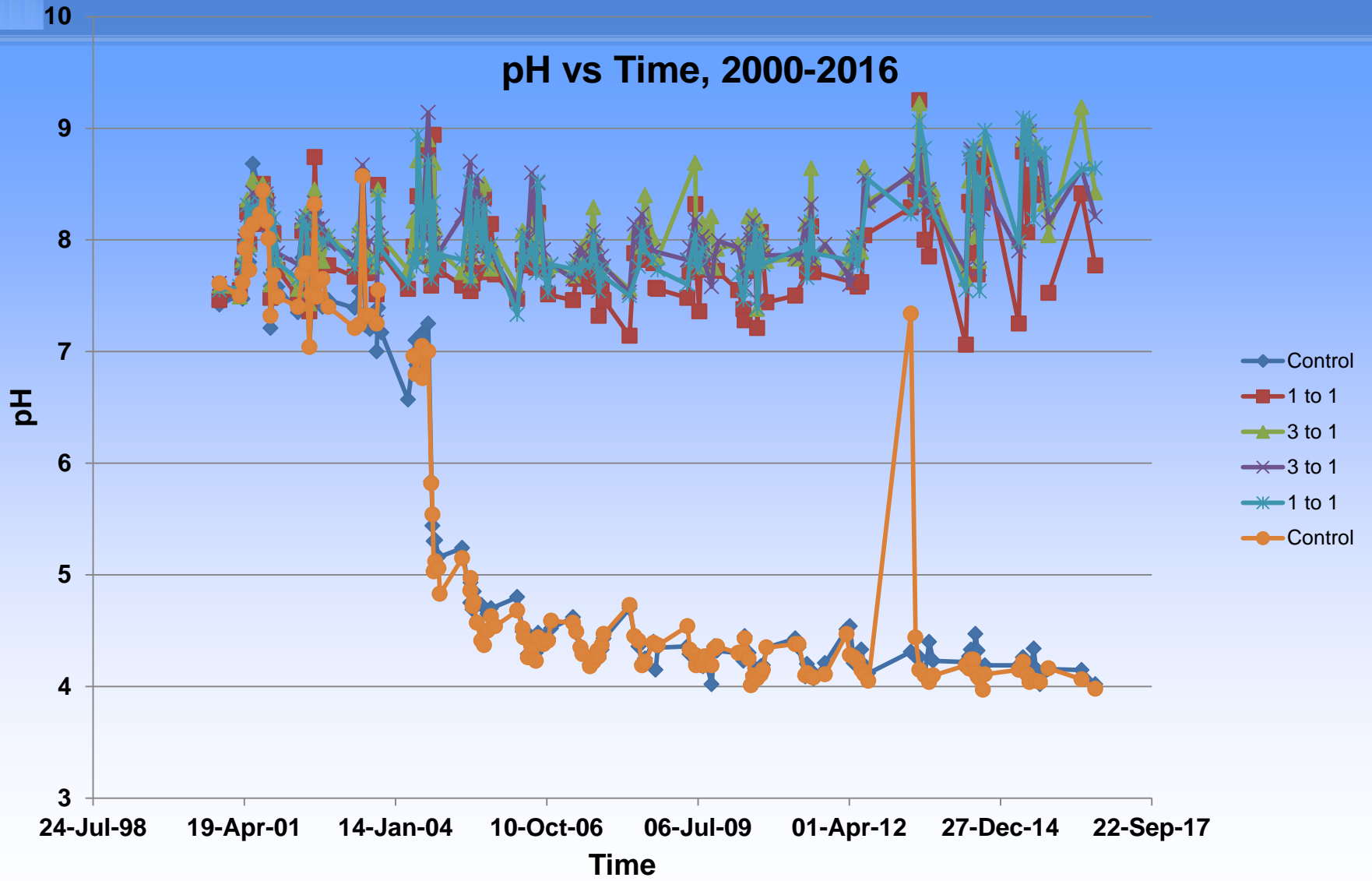




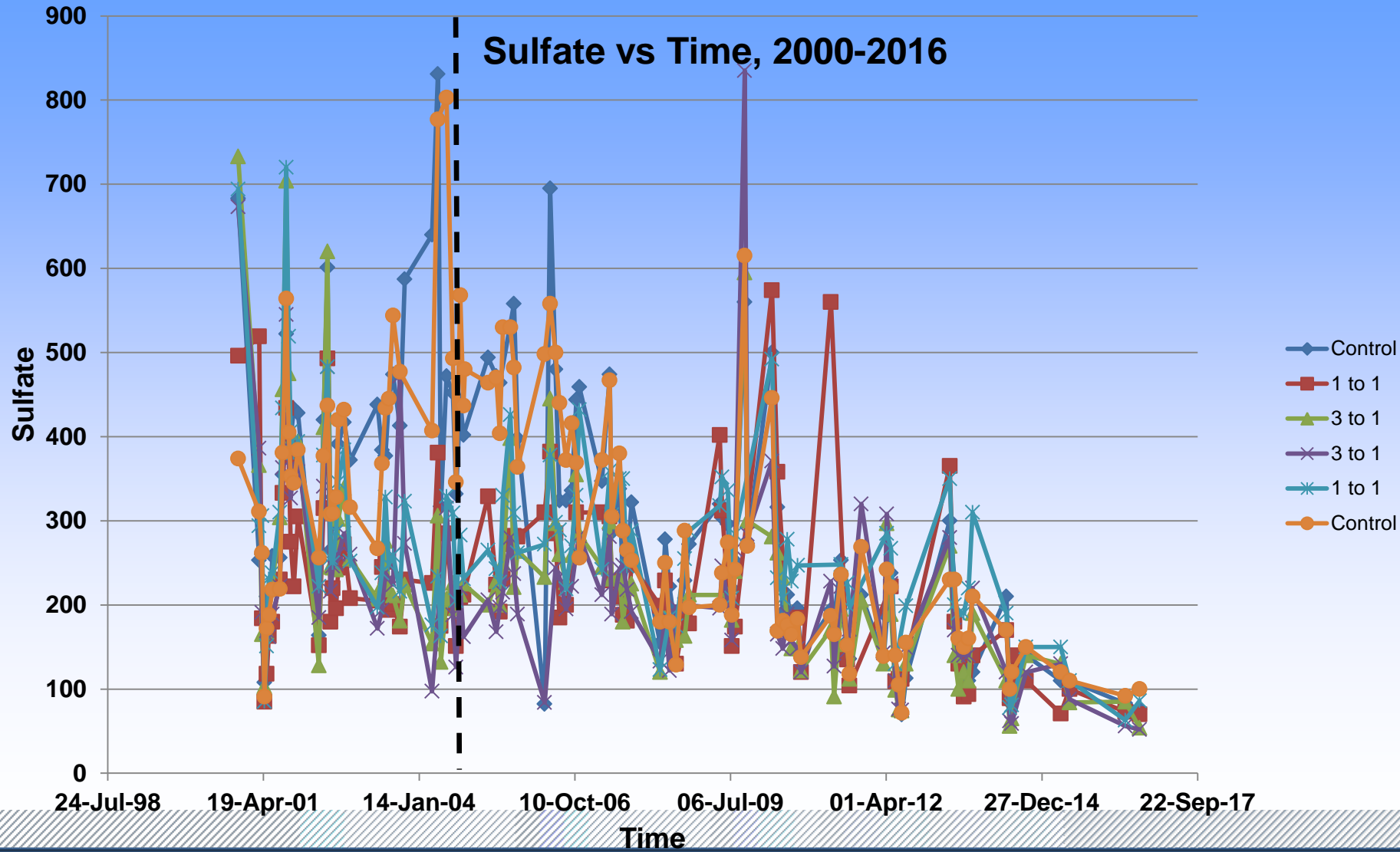
Results



pH vs Time, 2000-2016



Sulfate vs Time, 2000-2016





Treatment	Average Sulfate Concentration, mg/L
Control	306
1:1	250
3:1	226



Another hare brained scheme vindicated!

- Adding fine grained alkaline material prevented acid drainage
- Both ratios worked (1:1,3:1)
 - Maintained neutral pH
 - Reduced sulfate

Successful treatment for 16 years!

**Currently being used at an active gold mine
for waste management**



- Determine effect of treatment on trace metal release
- Mass release calculations
- Estimate lifetimes

Thank You!



It's all about reactive surface area

Tank Sample		Underground Mine		
Particle size, in	% passing	% passing	Sulfur content %	Specific surface area m ² /gm
12	100	100		
2	100			
1	76.4	38		
.0787	19.6		0.67%	0.6
0.0035	3.9	3	1.65-1.94%	2.6-4.7



- ❑ Acid Rock Drainage
- ❑ Alkaline Addition
 - ❑ Theory
 - ❑ Applications
 - Coal
 - Metal
- ❑ Case Study



