

Geochemical controls on mobilization of metals from tailings and implications for cover amendments

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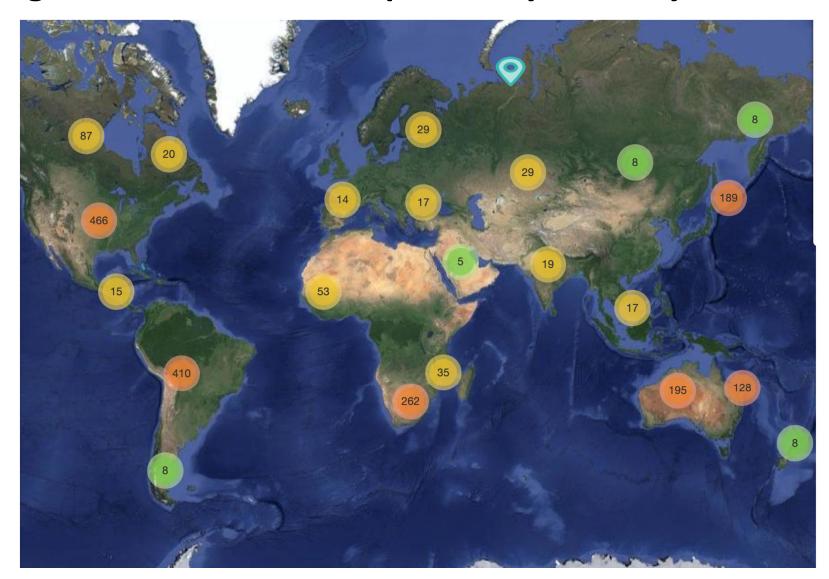








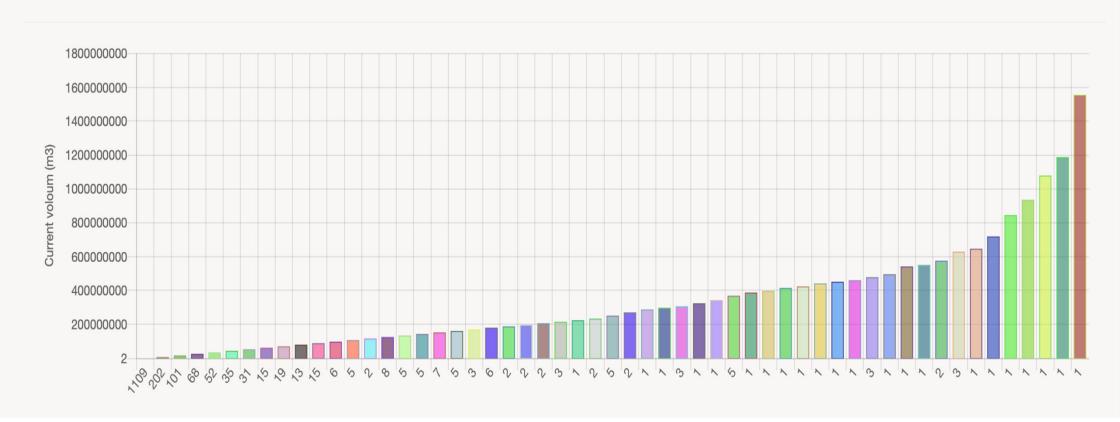
World-wide tailings facilities location reported by Industry



https://tailing.grida.no/map/maps/

World-wide tailings facilities volume reported by Industry

Number of Tailings storage facilities based on current storage volume interval (9 Million)



https://tailing.grida.no/map/overview/

Motivation

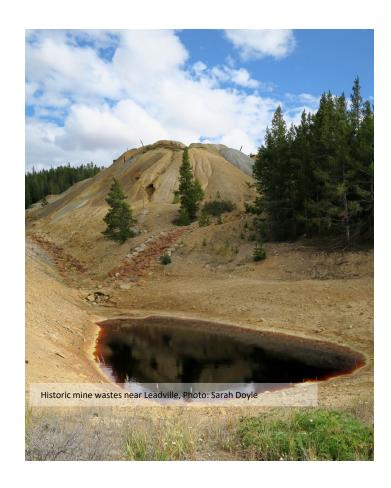
Potential Environmental impacts from Tailings, Waste Rock and Mine Drainage

Fresh rock surfaces are exposed to atmospheric conditions

Oxidation & mineral dissolution cause metals-laden drainage

Drainage often requires treatment

Dust produced from erosion mobilize by wind and human activities





Metals Mobilization Reported from Typical Amendments

Amendment	Metals Mobilized				Reference		
Amenament	Cu	Cd	Pb	Zn	Reference		
Sewage sludge	✓				Andrés and Francisco 2008		
Sewage sludge				✓	Andrés and Francisco 2008		
Sewage sludge		✓	✓		Harwood et al. 1986		
Leaf cover			✓		Harwood et al. 1986		
Composted yard waste		✓	✓	✓	Schwab et al. 2006		
Composted cattle manure		✓	✓	✓	Schwab et al. 2006		
Aged cattle manure		✓	✓	✓	Schwab et al. 2006		

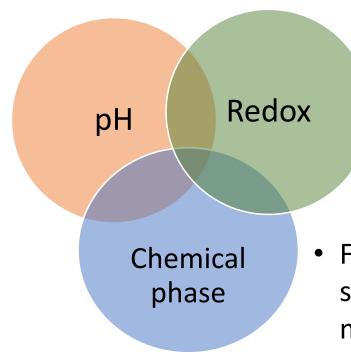
Andres, NF and Francisco, MS, 2008, Effects of sewage sludge application on heavy metal leaching from mine tailings impoundments, Bioresource Technology, Vol. 99, Issue 16.

Harwood, JJ, Koirtyohann, SR, and Schmitt, CJ, 1986, Effects of Cover materials on leaching of constituents from dolomitic lead mine tailings, Water, Air, and Soil Pollution, 34, pp 31-43.

Schwab, P, Zhu, D, Banks, MK, 2007, Heavy metal leaching from mine tailings as affected by organic amendments, Bioresource Technology, Vol. 98, pp. 2935-2941.

Goal: Characterize Metal Mobilization from Potential Geochemical Changes Induced by Cover Amendments

- Organic acids
- Fertilizers



- Reducing conditions from organics
- Changes to oxygen flow in pile

 Formation of stable organicmetal aqueous phases

Methods to Characterize Metal Mobilization Potential of Waste

- Elemental Composition
 Microwave assisted acid-digestion, followed by ICP-AES
- Sequential Extractions (Tessier et al. 1979)

Fraction 1

- Exchangeable
- 1 M MgCl₂ pH 7

Fraction 2

- Carbonate Bound
- 1M sodium acetate pH 5

Fraction 3

- Fe and Mn oxide bound (reducible)
- 0.04M
 hydroxylamine
 hydrochloride in
 25% acetic acid

^{*}Modified Tessier et al. 1979 method, with F4 (bound to organic carbon) omitted

Amendment Extraction Methods

- Leach tests with amendment solutions
 - 1 g rock + 20 mL extraction solution
- Extraction of Waste Rock + Amendments
 - 1 g rock + 0.5 g amendments
 - 1 M MgCl₂ at pH 7
- Analysis
 - Filter 0.45 microns
 - ICP-OES

Amendments used in Leach Tests

Amendment(s)	Source	Solution Description	Initial pH of Solution	
None		Deionized Water		
Topsoil	EarthGro Topsoil	Extraction*	7.1	
Spent Brewery Grain	Green Mountain Beer Company, Lakewood, CO	Extraction*	3.8	
Biochar	Biochar Solutions, Lafayette, CO	Extraction*	9.1	
Compost	3XM Grinding & Compost, Olathe, CO	Extraction*	8.4	
Compost/Biochar	Biochar Solutions and 3XM Grinding & Compost	Extraction*	8.5	
Soil Media**	Proganics™ Biotic Soil Media (Profile 2020)	Extraction*	6.8	
Phosphate	Calcium phosphate monobasic monohydrate	4 mmol P/L	5.7	

^{*}Extraction Solution prepared by drying solids for 48 hours at 40 degrees C, followed by extraction with deionized water for 48 hours at room temperature and constant mixing.

^{**} Soil Media is ProganicsTM Biotic Soil Media, produced by Profile Products

Waste Material Composition

Average Elemental Composition (% by mass)

Al	Ca	Cu	Fe	K	Mg	Mn	Р	Pb	S	Zn
1.3	2.5	0.75	4.4	0.45	0.33	1.3	0.12	3.5	1.0	0.80

35,000 mg/kg Pb: in waste

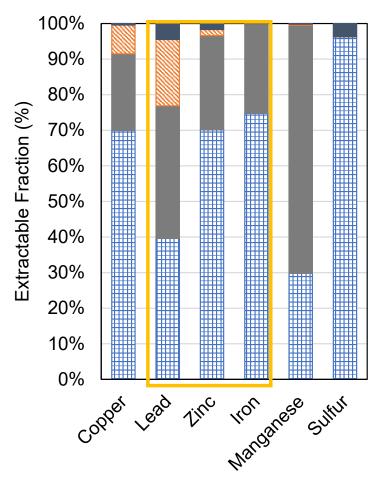
material

1,000 mg/kg Pb: typical cleanup level for industrial site (EPA 2015)

1.8 mg/L Pb: concentration if 1% of lead mobilized (20:1 water to waste material)

0.01 mg/L Pb: Chronic aquatic life standard (hardness of 400 mg/L, CCR 1002-34)

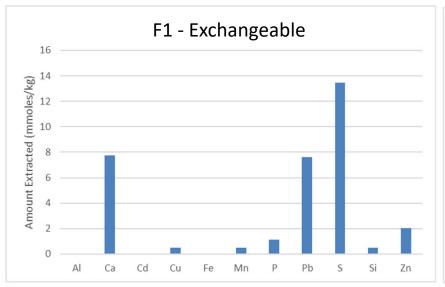
Metal Fraction Association

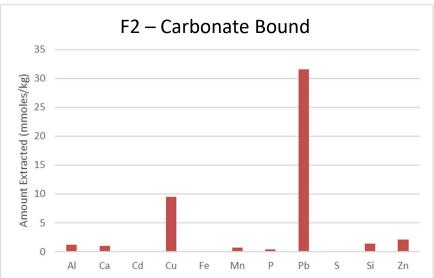


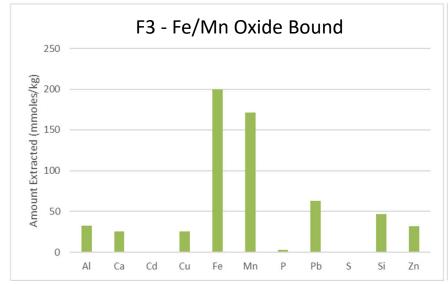
- Potential weathering impact
- Large fraction associated with Fe & Mn oxides:
 - 22% of Copper
 - 37% of Lead
 - 26% of Zinc
 - ■F1 Exchangeable
 - F2 Carbonates
 - ■F3 Mn/Fe Oxides
 - Residual

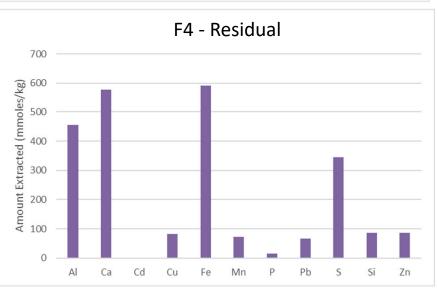
Cover amendments that produce strongly reducing conditions will mobilize metals

Metal Mass Association

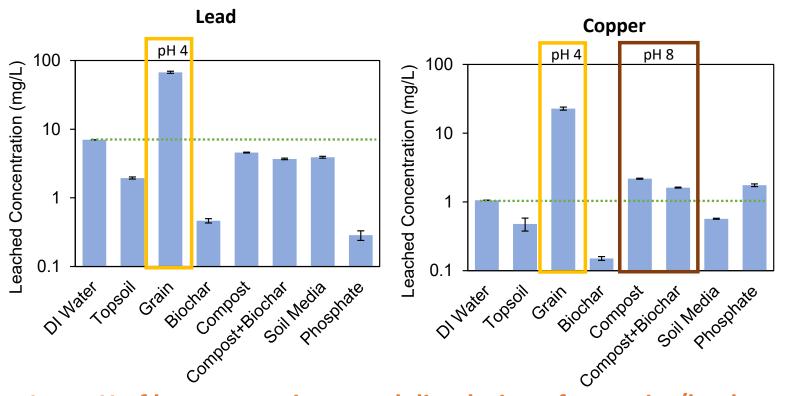








Metals Mobilization by Amendment Leachate



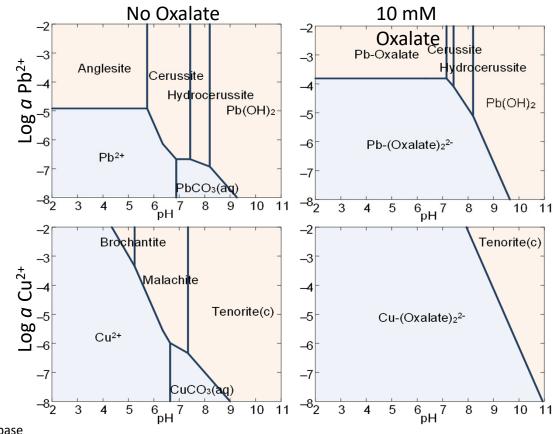
Low pH of brewery grain caused dissolution of cerussite/lead phosphates and desorption of metals from oxides

Controls on Metals Mobilization: Aqueous Metal-Organic Complexes

Formation of stable aqueous metal-organic complexes possible

Copper complexes are more stable than for Pb

Contribute to Cu mobilized by compost



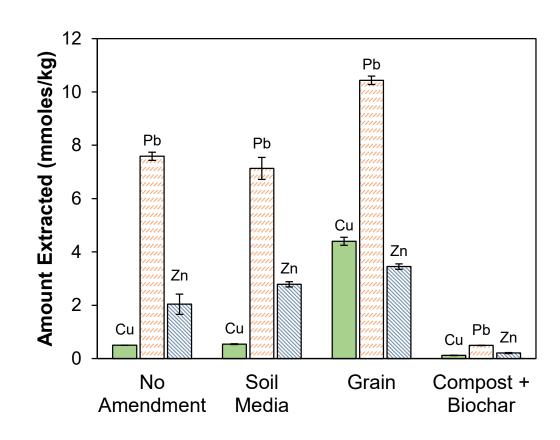
Diagrams created with Visual MINTEQ database formatted for Geochemist Workbench

Controls on Metals Mobilization: Waste/Amendment Extracts

Biochar + compost decreased exchangeable fraction of Pb, Cu, and Zn by 87% (avg.)

Soil media did not reduce metals mobilization relative to DI control

Brewing grain increased Cu, Zn and Pb leaching compared to other treatments





Treatment Implications for Tailings and Waste Rock

Identifying metal phases critical

Sequential extraction effective for waste characterization

Extraction with waste/amendment mixture critical

Knowledge of metal phases allows for more effective field trials

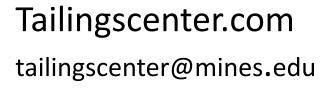
Organic amendments with low pH and high soluble carbon present the greatest risk



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