

# Mitigating Acid Rock Drainage with Land-Applied BCR Effluent

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Lakewood, Colorado

- ARD Refresher
- Biochemical Reactor Refresher
- Heap Leach Technology Refresher
- Vaccination versus Medication?
- Vaccination and Medication Concepts
- Medication Case Studies
- Cost Model

# Acid Rock Drainage

IN PERPETUITY



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



# A Medical Analogue

ARD is a global **bacterial infection**.

There are plenty of geo-antibiotics available but the current situation might be a lack of education. We've know about this for over 25 years.

What's needed is a mining-analogue to an I-V drip of tetracycline and/or oral antibiotics.

And then there's the question: Do we need to **Vaccinate** or **Medicate**?



# Acid Rock Drainage Tetrahedron

Fuel

FIRE

Air

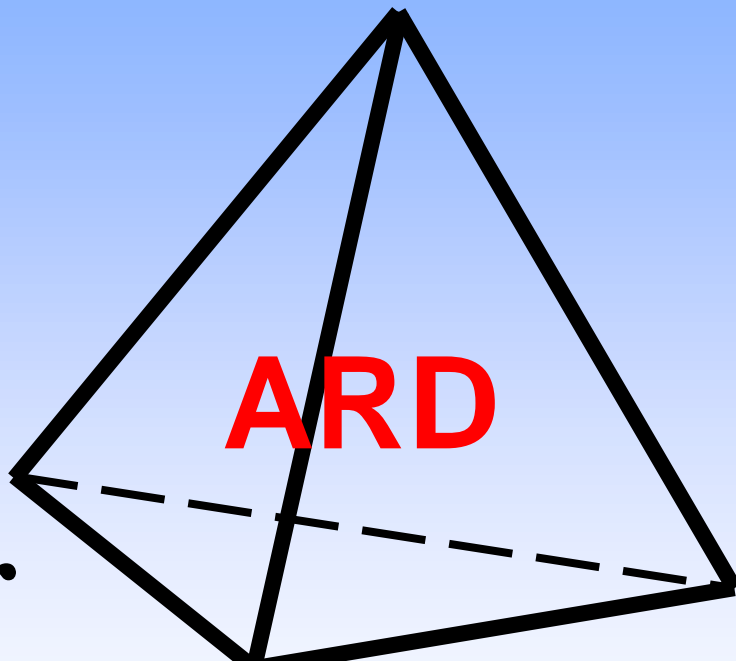
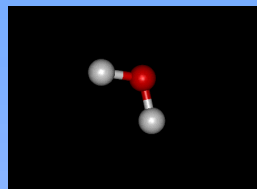
Heat



Oxidizer

(Air,  $Fe^{+3}$ )

Water



Bacteria

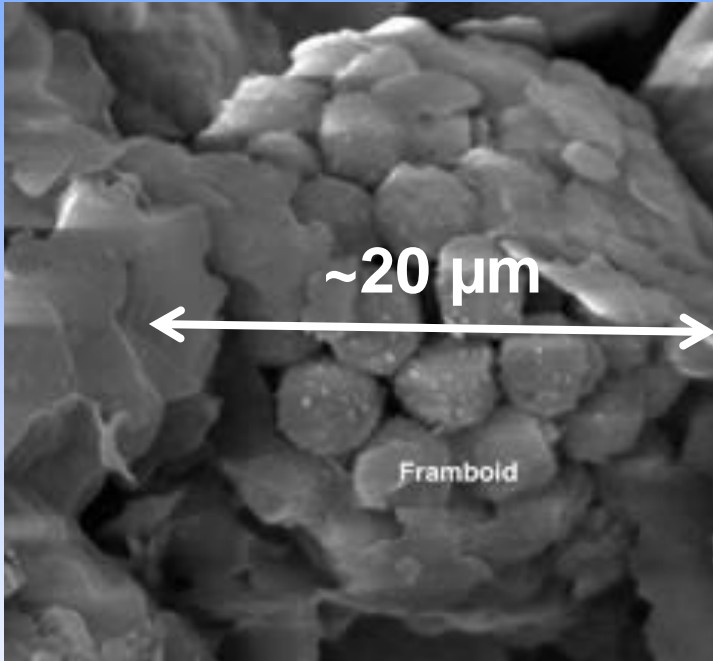


Pyrite



# Common Pyrite Forms

- Framboidal



- Crystalline



Ref: GARD Guide

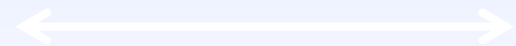
*Framboidal pyrite offers much more opportunity for bacterial colonization*



# Base Line Testing

## Static Testing

- Paste pH
- Acid-Generation Potential
- % Sulfur (pyritic & total sulfur)
- Neutralization Potential



# More Baseline Testing

- Humidity Cells



- Column Tests

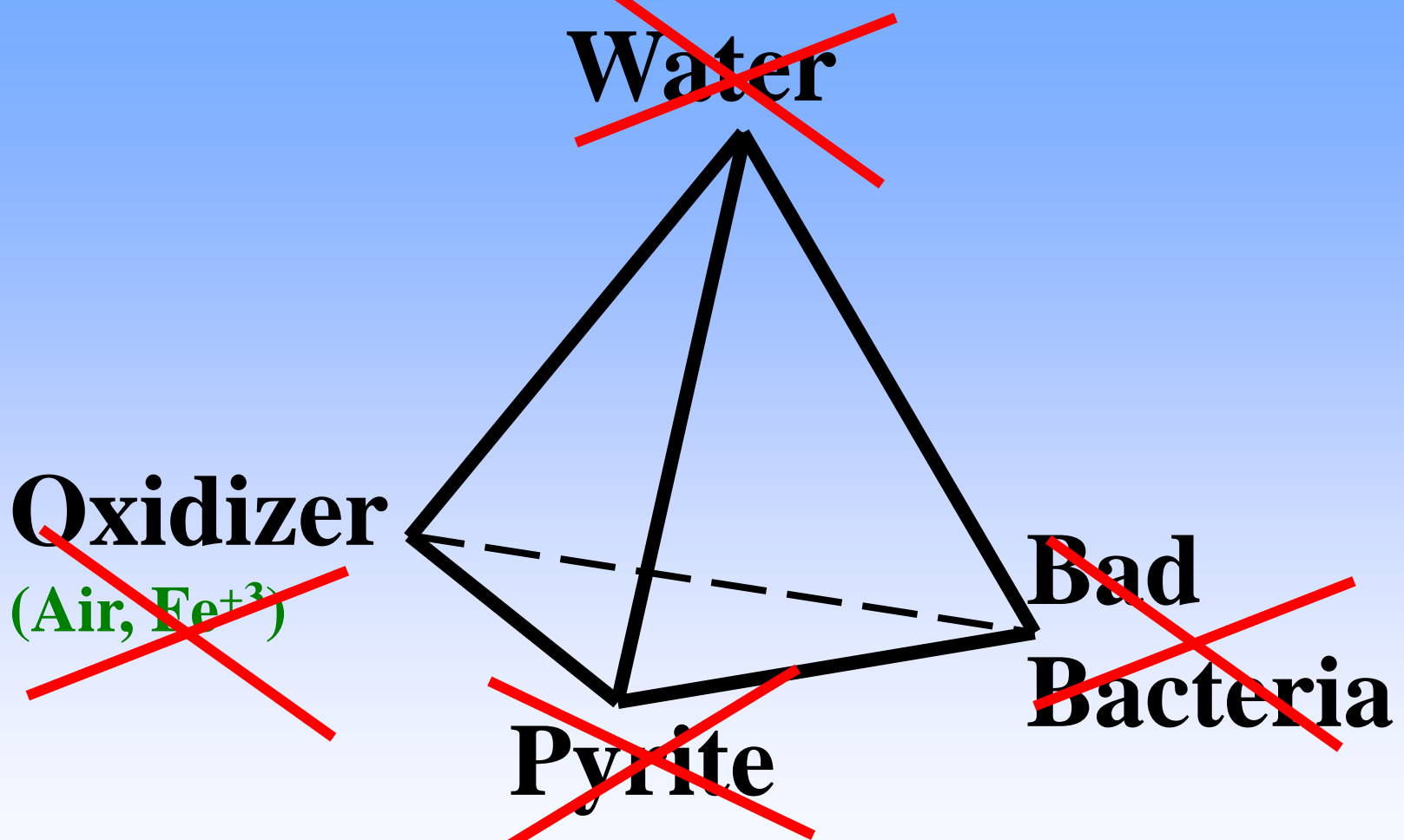


Tests rarely address potential remedies to ARD at a given site; sure, they predict that ARD will be a problem but...

The results don't provide me with any useful design data. This needs to change...



# Acid Rock Drainage Tetrahedron



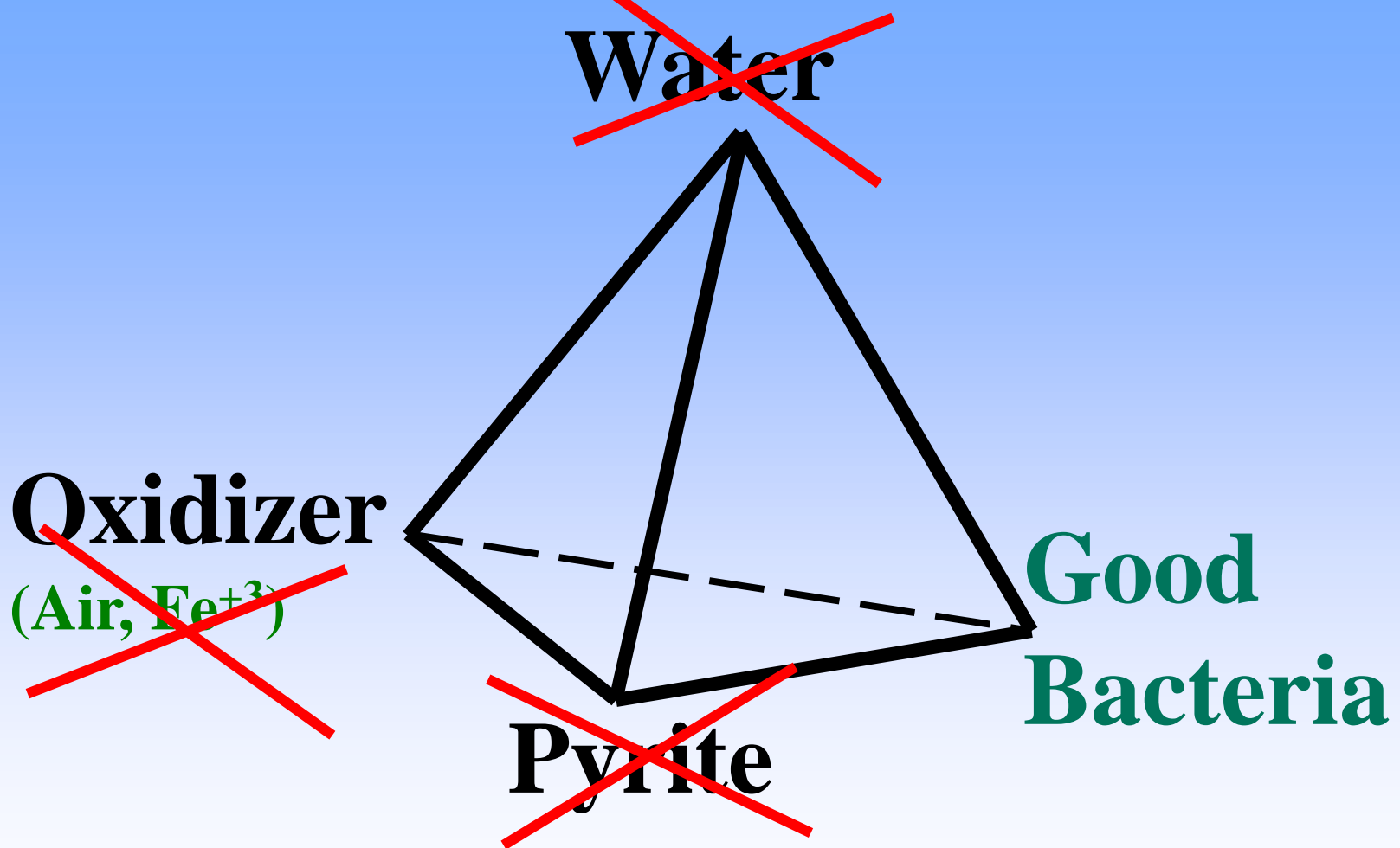
DO NOTHING = **PERPETUAL TREATMENT**

DO SOMETHING (anything) = **PATHWAY TO WALK-AWAY**





# Acid Rock Drainage Tetrahedron



**“PROBIOTIC”  
PATHWAY TO WALK-AWAY**



# ARD Prevention Concept is Not New

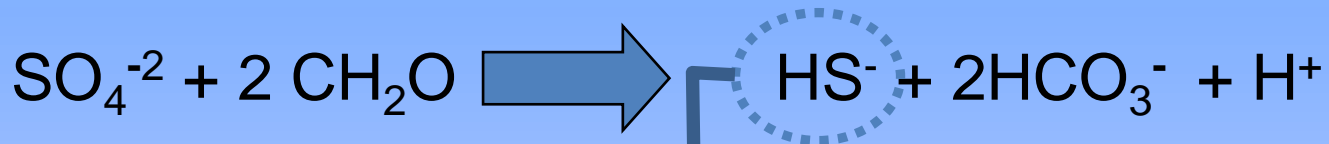
“Control of acid generation for prolonged periods greatly enhances reclamation efforts and can reduce reclamation costs by reducing the amount of topsoil needed to establish vegetation. Three natural processes resulting from strong vegetative cover for three years or more can break the acid production cycle. These processes are:

- A healthy root system that competes for both oxygen and moisture with acid-producing bacteria;
- Populations of beneficial heterotrophic soil bacteria and fungi that are reestablished, resulting in the formation of organic acids that are inhibitory to *T. ferrooxidans* (Tuttle et al. 1977); and
- The action of plant root respiration and heterotrophic bacteria increase CO<sub>2</sub> levels in the spoil, resulting in an unfavorable microenvironment for growth of *T. ferrooxidans*.”

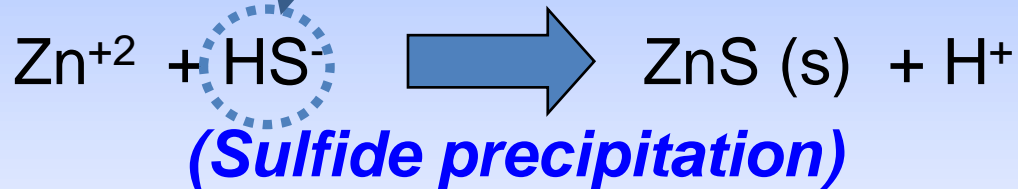
Sobek, A. A., D.A. Benedetti, & V. Rastogi. 1990.



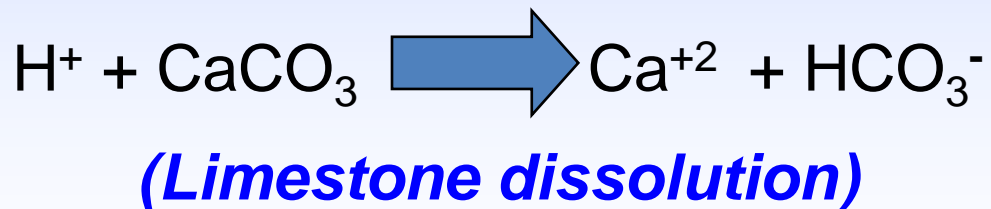
# Biochemical Reactor Refresher



*(Sulfate reduction and neutralization by bacteria)*



REDUCING/  
ANAEROBIC  
CONDITIONS



# Anaerobic Biochemical Reactors (BCRs)

AKA

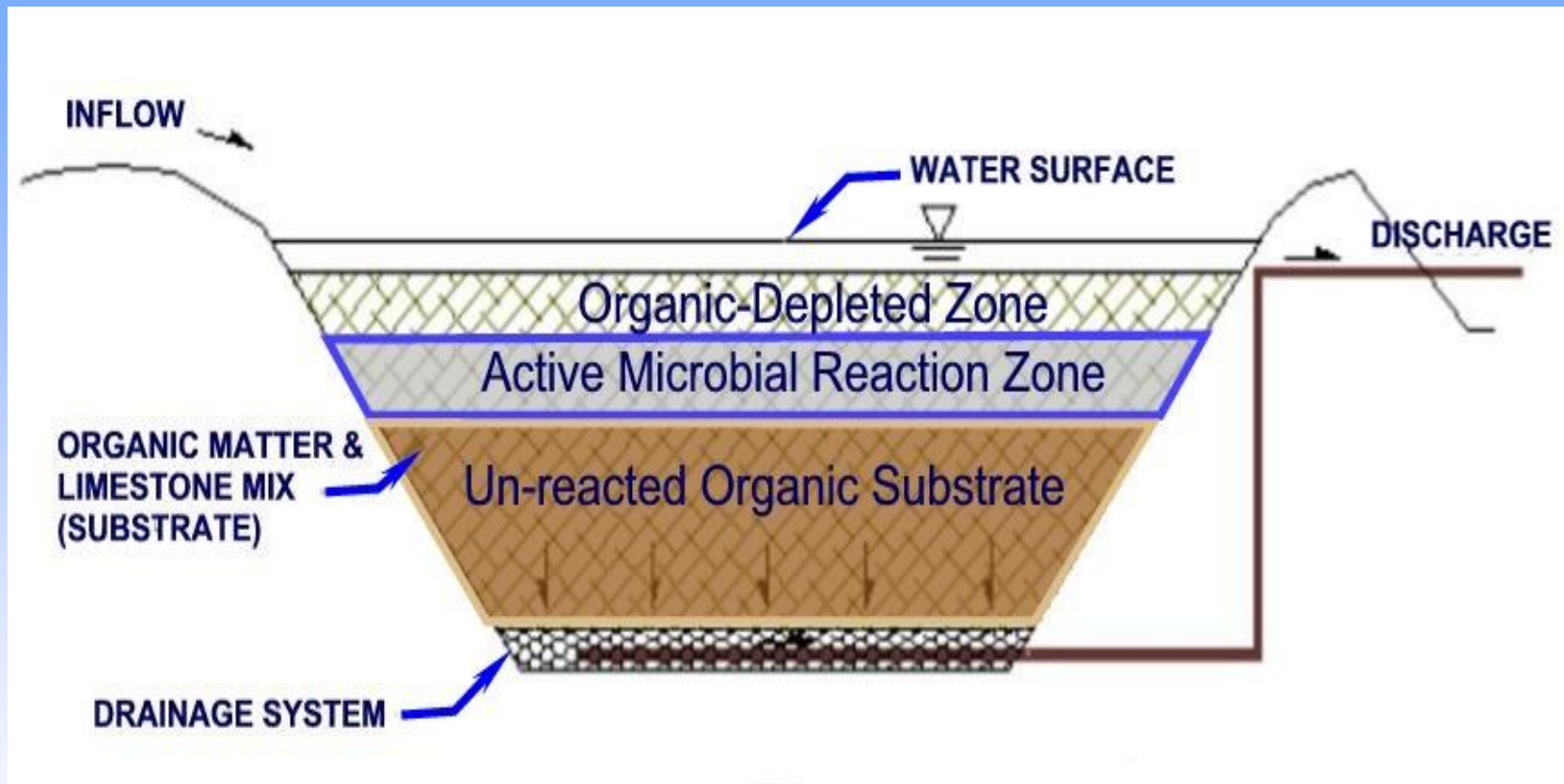
Vertical Flow Reactors  
or

Sulfate Reducing  
Bioreactors (SRBRs)

Aluminum and heavy  
metal removal,  
selenium removal,  
de-nitrification, pH  
adjustment, alkalinity  
& hardness addition



# Anaerobic Biochemical Reactors (BCRs)



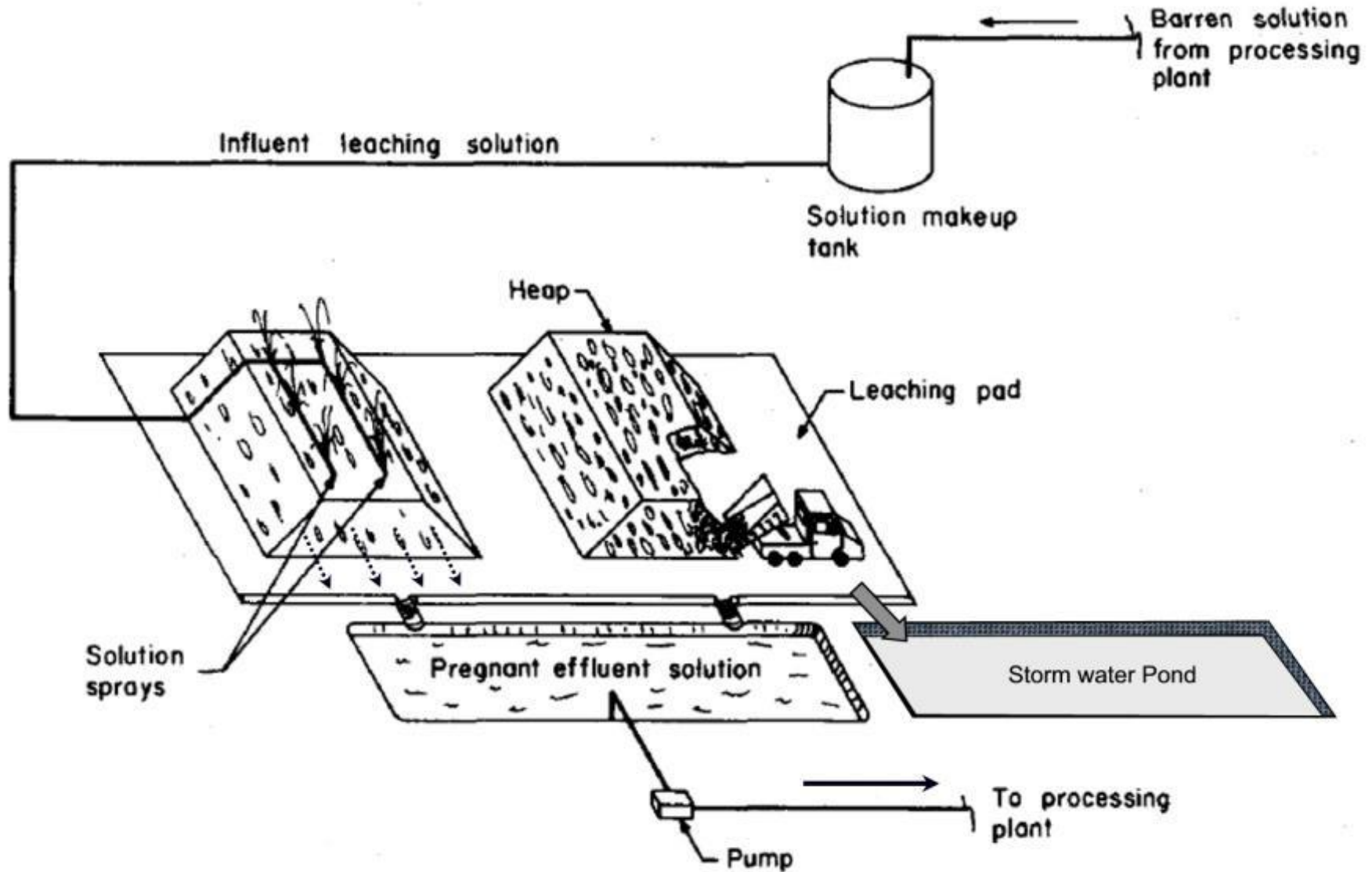
**PLANTS ARE NOT REQUIRED FOR A BCR**

# BCR Effluent Characteristics

- Dissolved organic carbon (measured as BOD or total organic carbon [TOC])
- Bicarbonate alkalinity
- Reducing oxidation reduction potential (ORP) of – 100 mv or less
- Low dissolved oxygen [DO] (<1 mg/L)
- Dissolved sulfide ion, and
- Dissolved manganese



# Heap Leach Technology



# Barren Solution Delivery

- Drip Emitters



- Wobbler Sprinklers



- Reciprocating Sprinklers



- High Rate Evaporative Sprinklers



Images courtesy of Reddit.com, gtghydroponics.com, ebay, & bradshawsupply.com





# Heap Leach Plumbing Layout



Courtesy of [Senninger.com](http://Senninger.com)



# Known Bactericides

- Sodium lauryl sulfate (SLS)
- Slow release commercial products
  - ProMac (*no longer available*)
- Alkyl-benzene sulfonate (laundry detergent is cheaper than SLS)
- Sodium Thiocyanate (NaSCN)
- Bi-Polar Lipids (patented)



# **Vaccination versus Medication?**



# Bactericides for Suppressing *Acidithiobacillus Ferrooxidans*

- Vaccination
- Medication
- Sequential Application or Cocktail?



# Vaccination & Medication Scenarios

- Heap Leach Pads/Dump Leach Site
- Tailings Storage Facilities
- Waste Rock Repositories
- Pit Walls

*Has any of these been done before?*



# Medication Case History #1

- **Fisher Coal Mine, PA – 1995 Vapco Engineering**
  - ❑ Geophysics targets 3 ARD–generating zones; seep pH was 5.5; iron 17 mg/L and higher.
  - ❑ Multiple injection boreholes on a tight spacing
  - ❑ Injection of 20% NaOH solution simultaneously into 12 shallow (3 m deep) boreholes with packers
  - ❑ Injection of 2% sodium lauryl sulfate bactericide
  - ❑ Seepage continues to be net alkaline 19 years later, bond release is reportedly imminent

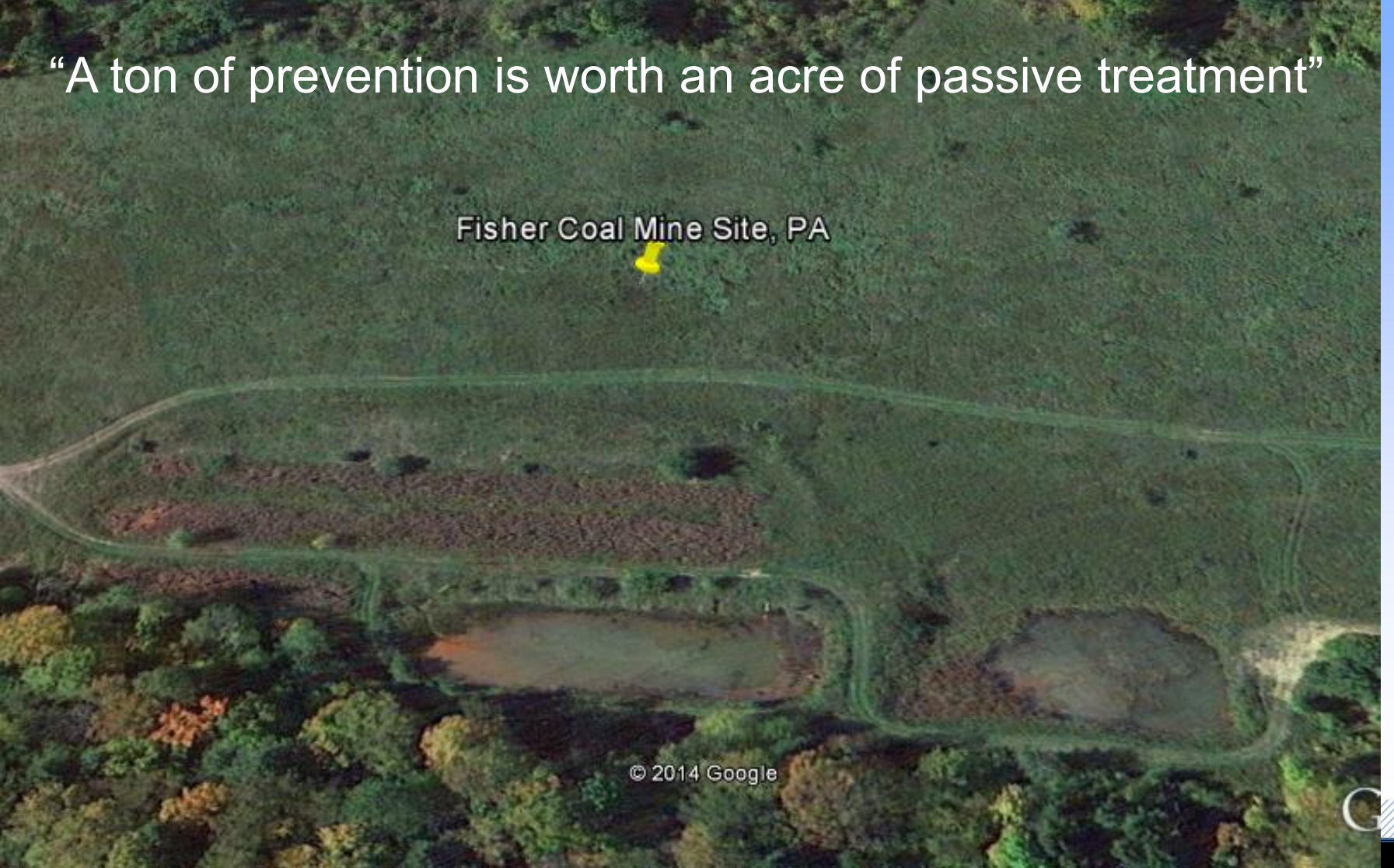


# Medication Case History #1

- **Fisher Coal Mine, PA – 1995 Vapco**

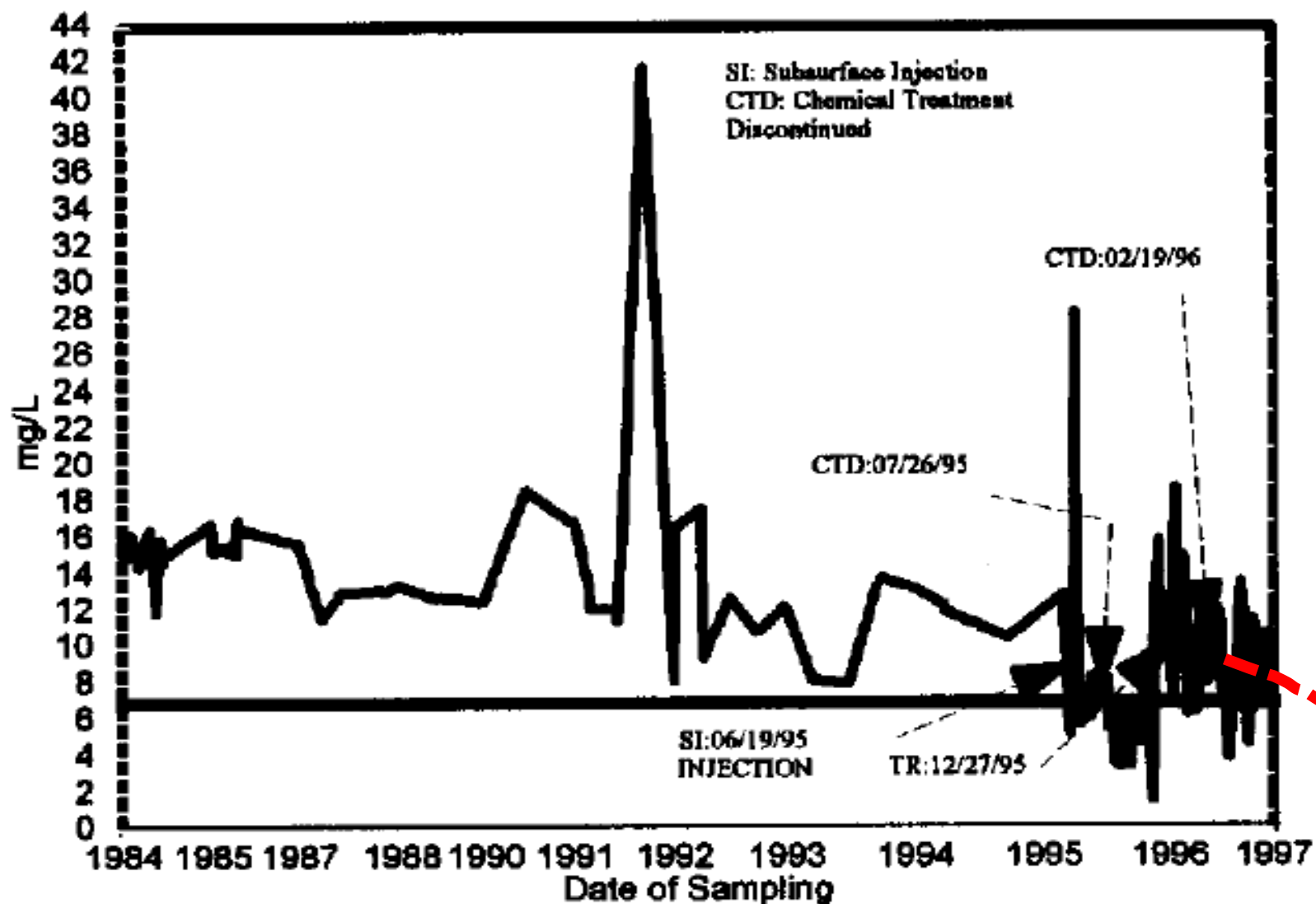
“A ton of prevention is worth an acre of passive treatment”

Fisher Coal Mine Site, PA



© 2014 Google

FIGURE - 7  
Raw Seep Iron Concentration





# Medication Case History #1

## WHY DOES IT STILL WORK – 19 YEARS LATER?

- 1) The initial “flooding” injection of caustic neutralized the residual acidity in the mine waste so that the subsequent application of bactericide was “protected” from chemical attack;
- 2) The bactericide solution (2% sodium lauryl sulfate) would have followed the preferential pathways established during the stage 1 injection of caustic to inhibit the activity of the acidophilic community; and
- 3) The well-established revegetated surface of the site provided a steady supply of bacteria inhibiting organic acids (and continues to do so) which appears to have suppressed the “reinfection” of the site that would have otherwise occurred.



# Medication Case History #2

## ■ Sequatchie Coal Mine, TN – 2007 Western Research Institute

- ❑ Geophysics used to target ARD
- ❑ Two doses - drip application of waste **milk** and biosolids (as inoculant)
- ❑ Seepage reportedly net alkaline after seven years.
- ❑ Patent issued January, 2012
- ❑ Check out ITRC website
- ❑ Plans to conduct follow up research (summer 2014).

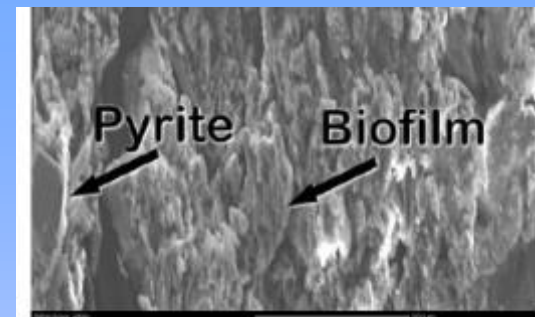


Fig. 6 Substrate dosage experiment: biofilm growing on pyrite after 213 days in a microcosm filled with ground water impacted with acid mine drainage, pyrite, 3 wt% effluent solids (ES) and 5x the required stoichiometric concentration of C (as returned milk) that bacteria would consume while reducing all the  $\text{SO}_4^{2-}$  in the microcosm. This image was taken at  $\times 450$  magnification with a scanning electron microscope

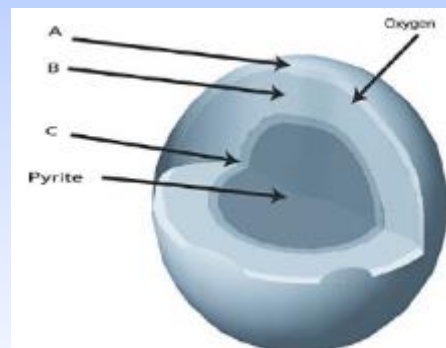


Fig. 7 Conceptual model of the community structure of biofilm growing on pyrite in microcosms. Layers A and B of the biofilm are composed of aerobic and facultatively anaerobic bacteria that consume oxygen ( $\text{O}_2$ ) diffusing through the biofilm from overlying water. Layer C is an anaerobe-dominant layer containing sulfate reducing bacteria and other facultative anaerobes; therefore, oxygen diffusion to the pyrite and generation of acid mine drainage is prevented

Ref: Jin et al., 2007

[http://www.itrcweb.org/miningwaste-guidance/cs31\\_sequatchie.htm](http://www.itrcweb.org/miningwaste-guidance/cs31_sequatchie.htm)



# Medication Case History #2

## WHY DOES IT STILL WORK – 7 YEARS LATER?

- 1) No formal “bactericide” in the mixture, just milk?
- 2) Casein in the waste milk curdles when it encounters pH <4.6 conditions
- 3) This might create a “*heat-seeking missile*” effect that is pyrite-surface selective
- 4) Curdled milk is a protein, which is slow to degrade and would provide a long-term electron donor source for heterotrophic bacteria
- 5) Revegetated surface of the site provides a steady (sustainable) supply of acidophile-inhibiting organic acids. (Similar to Fisher Site)



# Similarities and Differences

**BCR Effluent would behave more like milk than the sequential approach by Plocus & Rastogi**

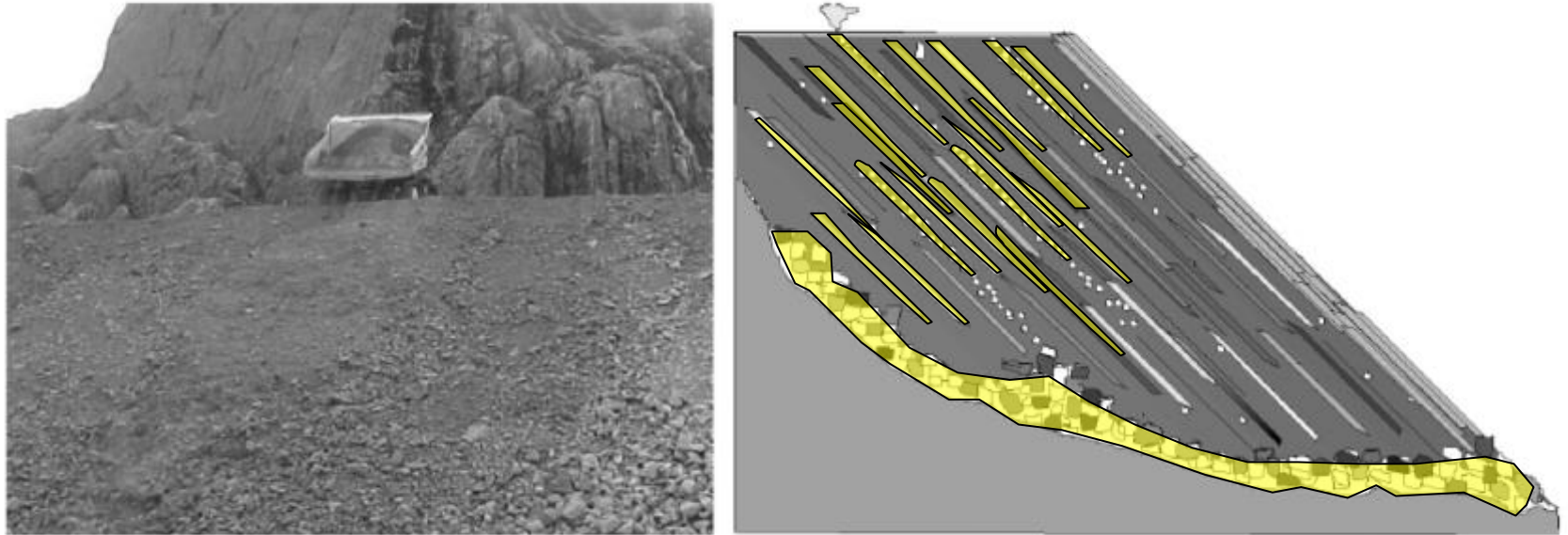
BCR effluent may oxidize more quickly when it encounters acidic conditions on a pyrite grain surface to form a biofilm

BCR effluent-derived biofilm wouldn't contain much long-lived protein

BCR effluent will probably contain manganese, which should form abiotic coatings (over any surface) deeper in the mine waste column



# Application Concept: Mine Dumps

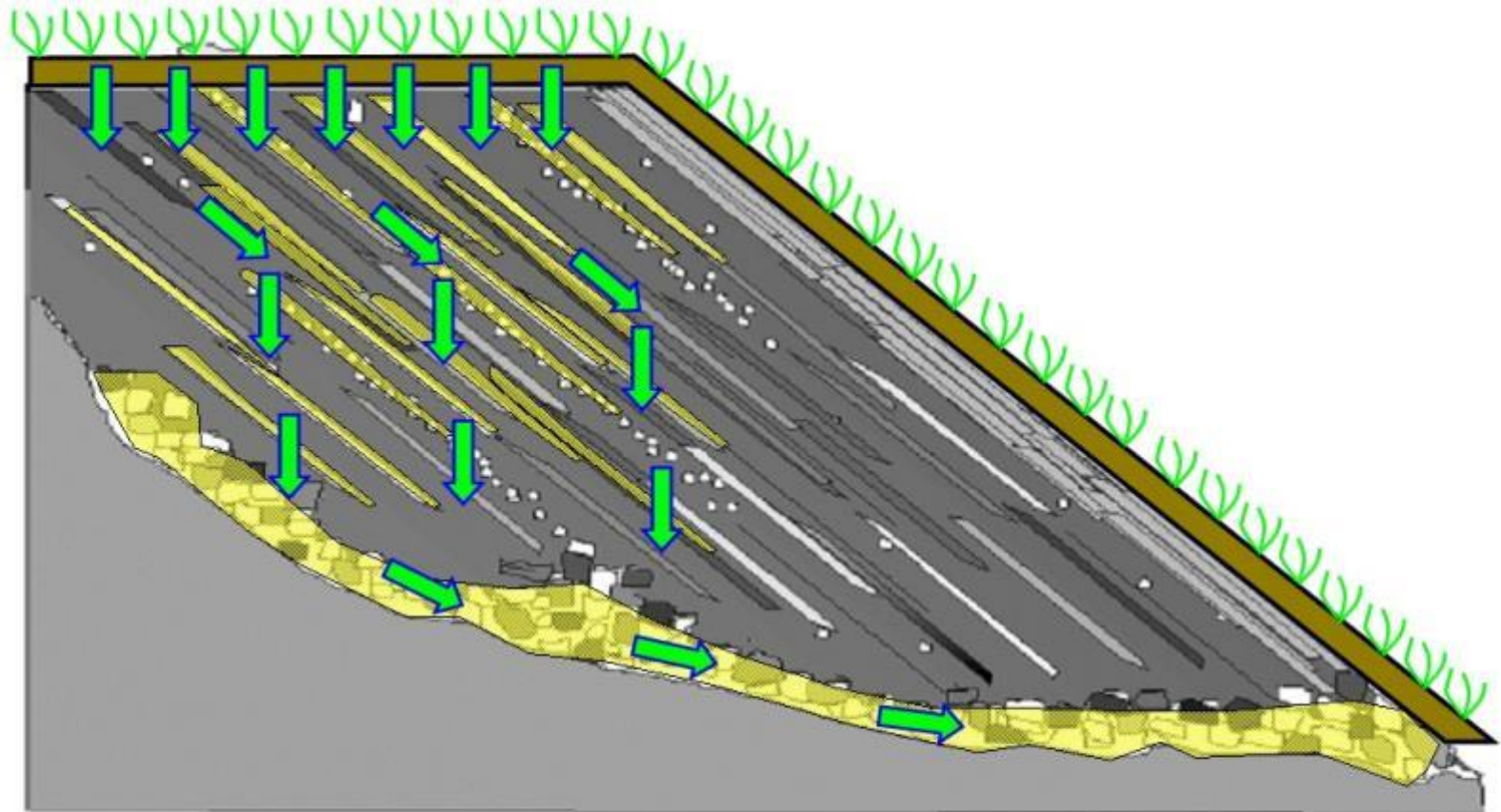


*Figure 1. Gravity segregation and resulting interbedded structure in waste rock dumps.*

After G.W. Wilson, 2008



# Application Concept: Mine Dumps



# Preliminary “Medication” Cost Model

- Waste Rock Repository – 100 acres divided into 20-acre application zones
- Add 60 inches (152 cm) of BCR effluent for a year (34 m<sup>3</sup>/day)
- 8 hrs/day yields about 24 gpm
- Drip row spacing of 3 ft (1 meter)



# Preliminary “Medication” Cost Model

- Capital cost \$14,500 compared to fixed cost of \$7,200/yr.
- Operating cost \$18,800/yr.
- Total cost for 20 years: \$26,000/yr.
- BCR effluent \$0.31/m<sup>3</sup> or \$4,000/yr.

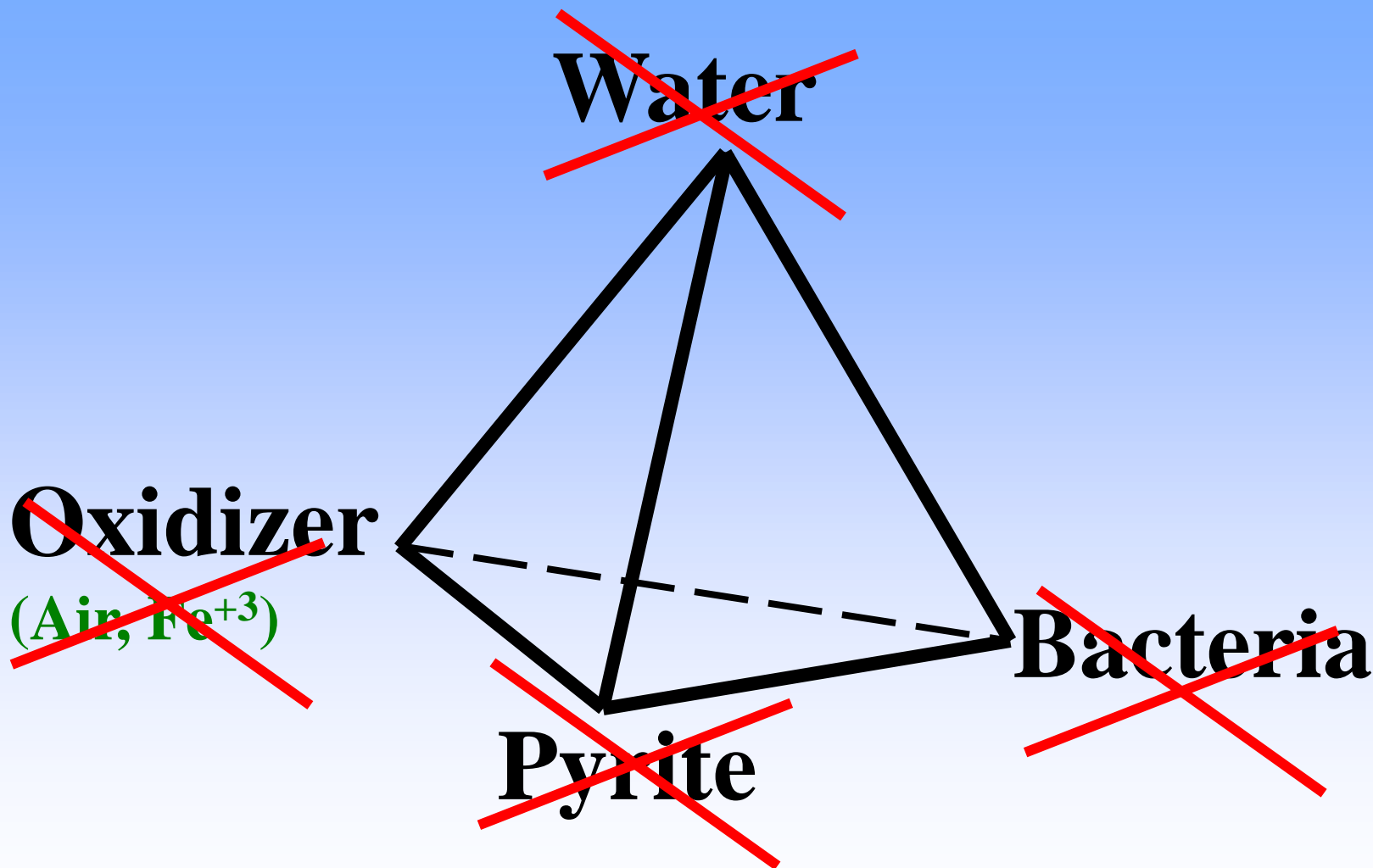
**COMPARE TO  
PERPETUAL  
TREATMENT**

**Total cost of \$30,000/annum or  
\$1,500/acre treated (\$3,700/ha)**





# Acid Rock Drainage Tetrahedron



**GO FORTH & IRRIGATE**



# Thank You

**DO SOMETHING (anything) as a first step on the**

**PATHWAY TO WALK-AWAY**

*[jgusek@sovcon.com](mailto:jgusek@sovcon.com)*

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