

Determination of Dominant Trace Metal Sequestration Processes in Two Vertical Flow Bioreactors Using Modified Tessier Extractions

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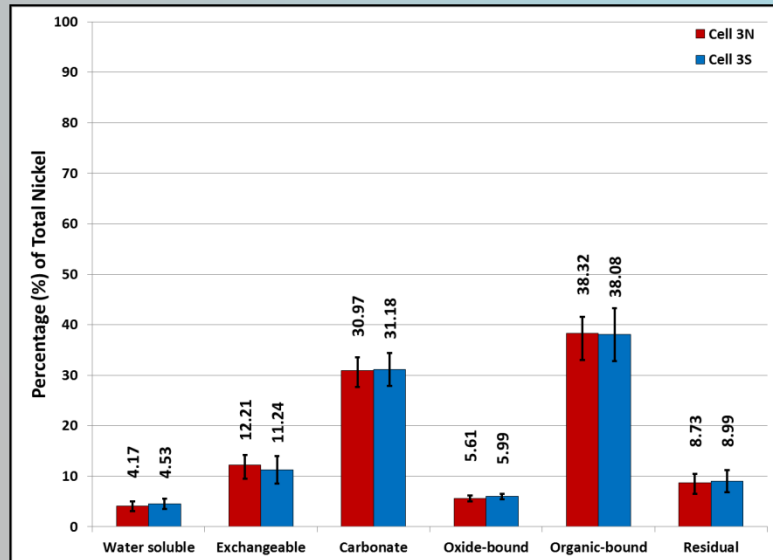
INTRODUCTION



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CONCLUSIONS



INTRODUCTION

- Tar Creek Superfund Site
 - Mayer Ranch, Commerce, OK
 - Over 30 years of unabated mine drainage
- Elevated metals (Fe, Cd, Ni, Pb, Zn), mineral acidity, sulfate
- Elevated alkalinity
 - Net-alkaline discharges with circum-neutral pH
- PTS constructed and began operation in 2008



INTRODUCTION

- Vertical flow bioreactors
 - Thick layer of organic carbon substrate
 - Anoxic, reducing conditions
- Goals = generate bicarbonate alkalinity and remove trace metals as sulfides
- Reality = also removed through sorption and exchange and as carbonates and oxides



INTRODUCTION

- Many methods for evaluating removal products
 - Varied success
- Mineralogical analyses
 - XRD, SEM, TEM, XANES, SXRF, etc.
 - High concentrations of crystalline products preferred
- Total metals
 - Lack of speciation
- Acid-volatile sulfides/simultaneously extracted metals
 - Amorphous vs. crystalline

INTRODUCTION

- Sequential extractions
 - Numerous methods
 - Use specific reagents to extract targeted species
 - Species are operationally defined (e.g., acetic acid soluble)

- Tessier et al., 1979
 - Exchangeable – 1 M MgCl_2
 - Carbonate – 1 M NaOAc at pH 5
 - Fe-Mn oxides – 0.04 M $\text{NH}_2\text{OH}\cdot\text{HCl}$ in 25% HOAc
 - Organic – $\text{HNO}_3/\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$ then 3.2 M NH_4OAc in 20% HNO_3
 - Residual - HClO_4/HF

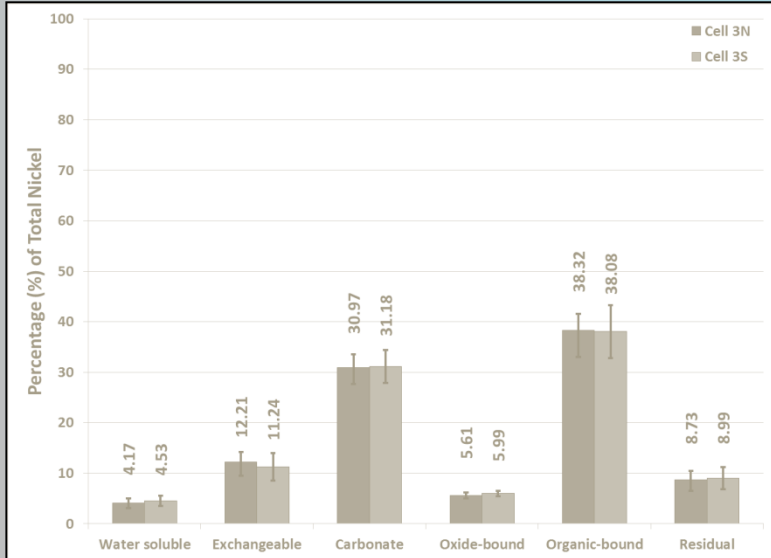
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- Two VFBR
 - Approx. 49 m x 22 m
 - 45% SMC, 45% wood chips, 10% man-sand
- Water quality evaluated monthly for 18 months
- Nine substrate cores collected at equidistant points
 - June 2010
 - Placed in Ziploc bags
 - Stored at $<4^{\circ}\text{C}$
 - Returned to CREW labs



METHODS

- Samples dried and subsampled
 - TCLP
 - Total metals
 - Sequential extractions
- Modified Tessier method
 - Added water soluble fraction (e.g., Leinz et al., 2000)
 - Microwave assisted HNO_3 digestion for “residual”
- All fractions analyzed with ICP-OES
 - Matrix adjustments
 - Y internal standard

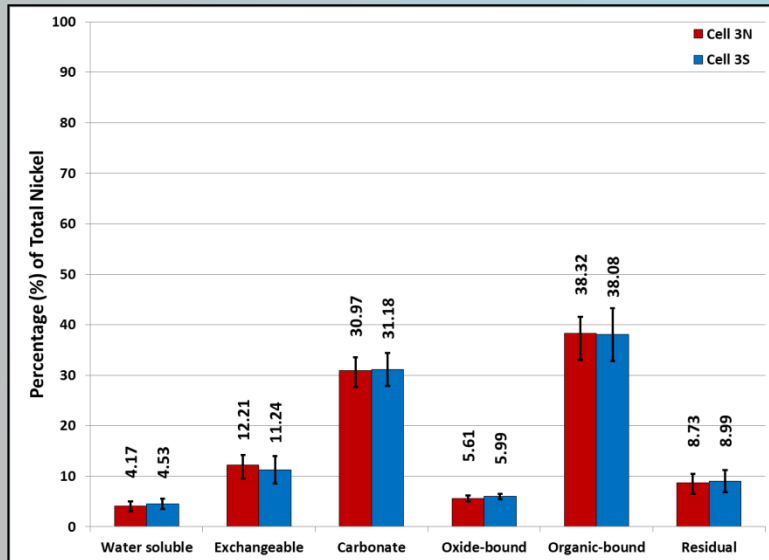
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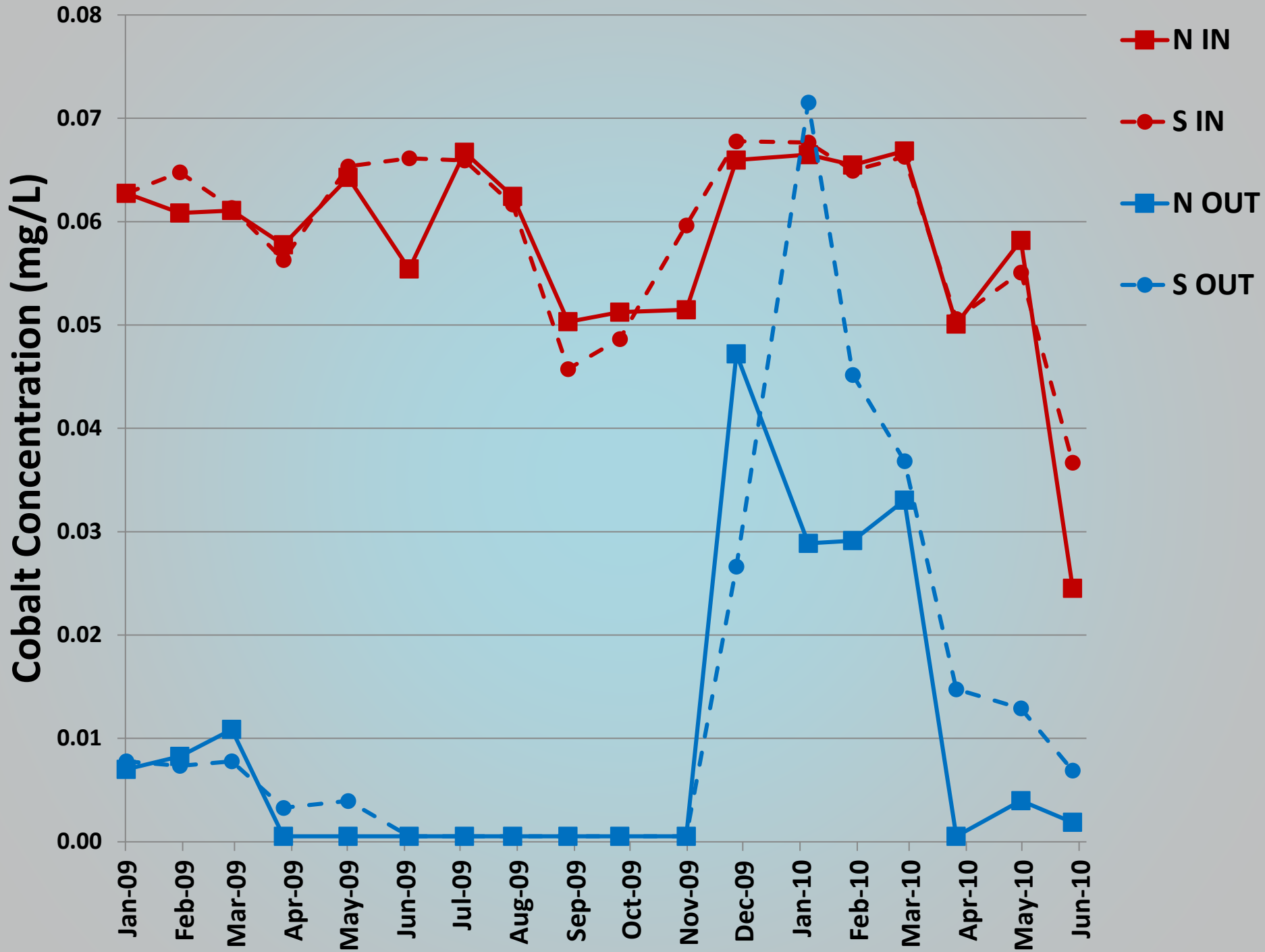


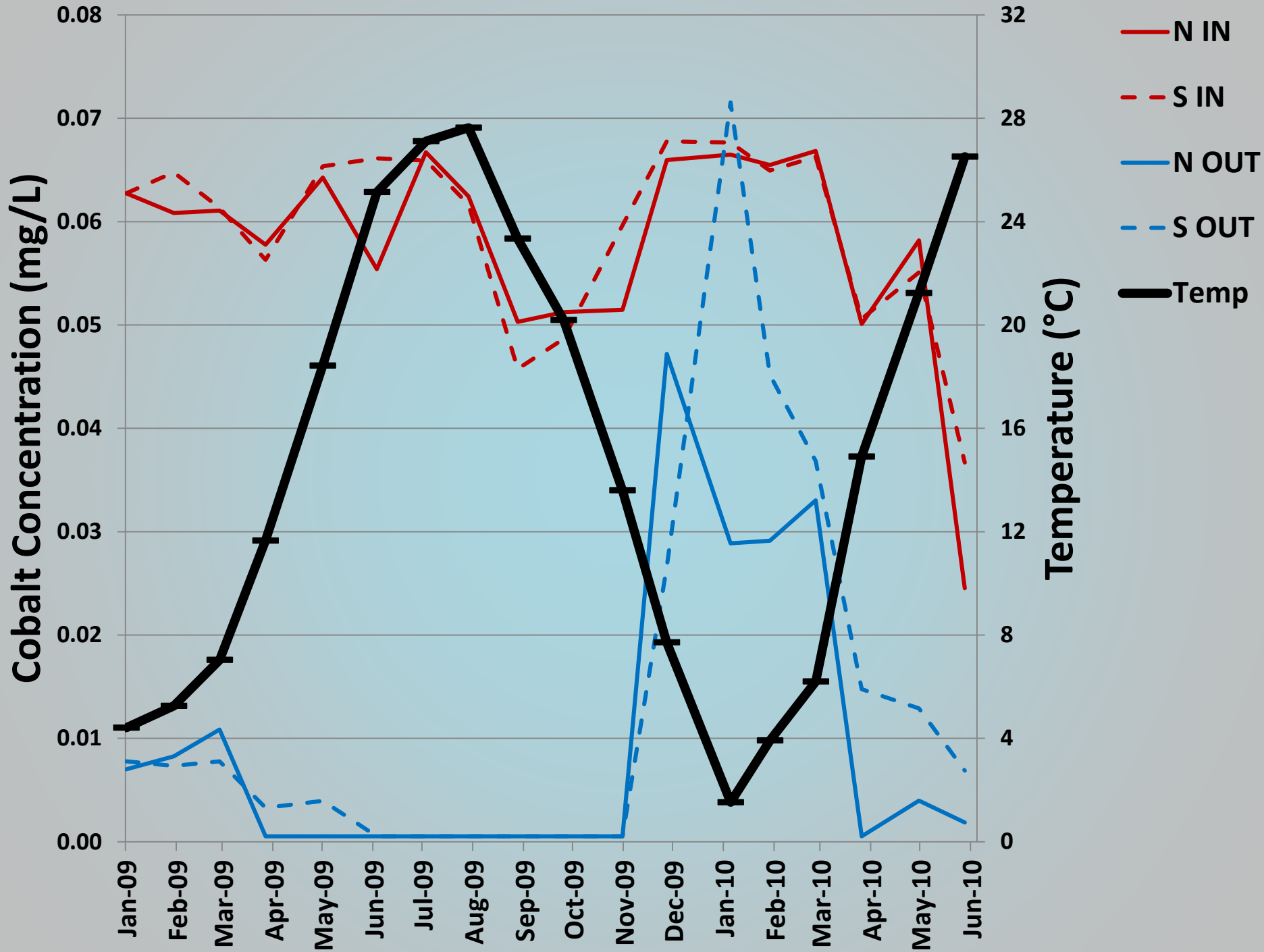
RESULTS – Water Quality

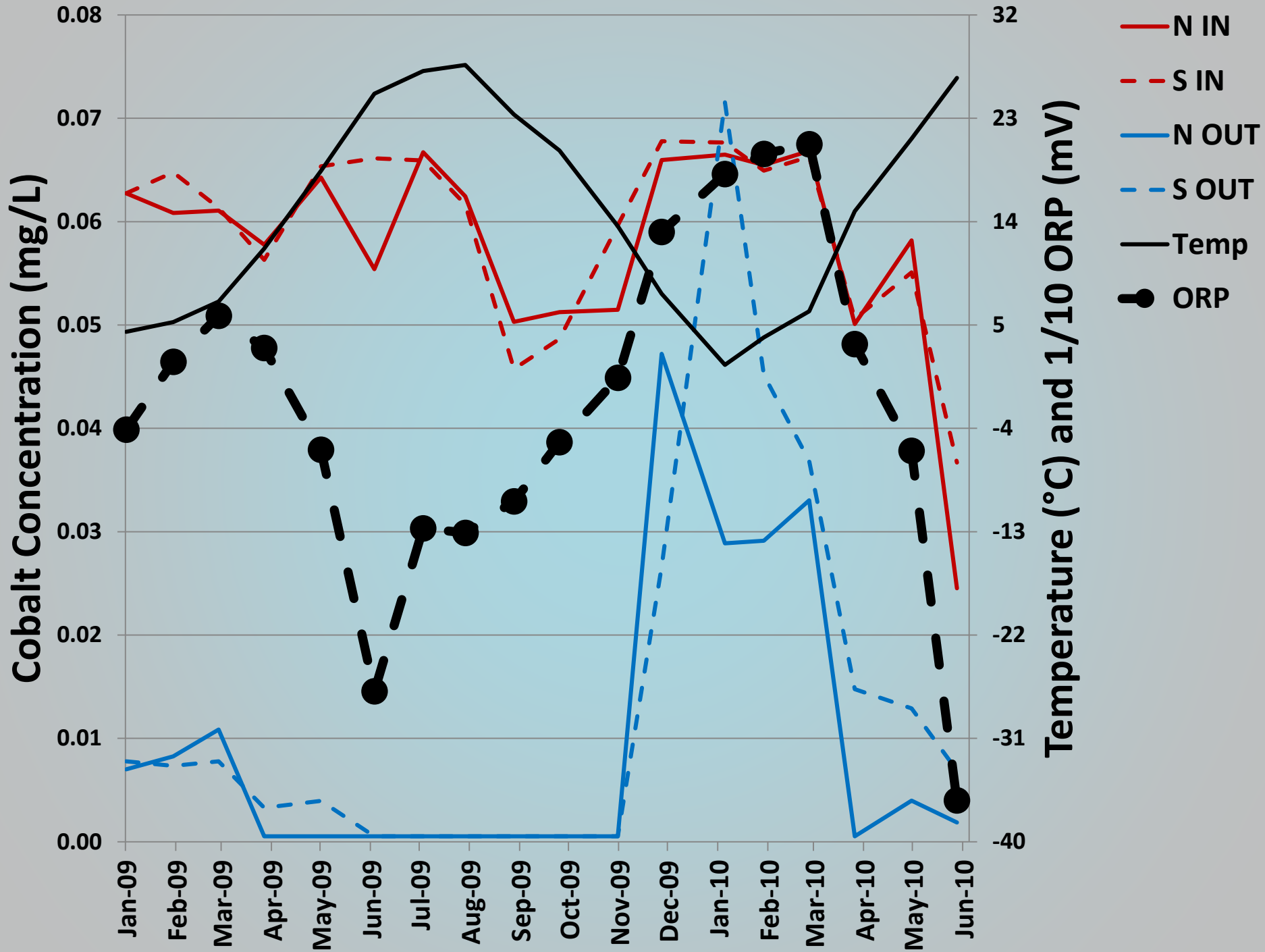
- Near 100% removal of trace metals in summer months
 - Not as efficient under low temperature conditions
- Reducing conditions present May – October
 - Highest temperatures
 - Lowest effluent concentrations
- No significant differences between north and south
 - Influent and effluent

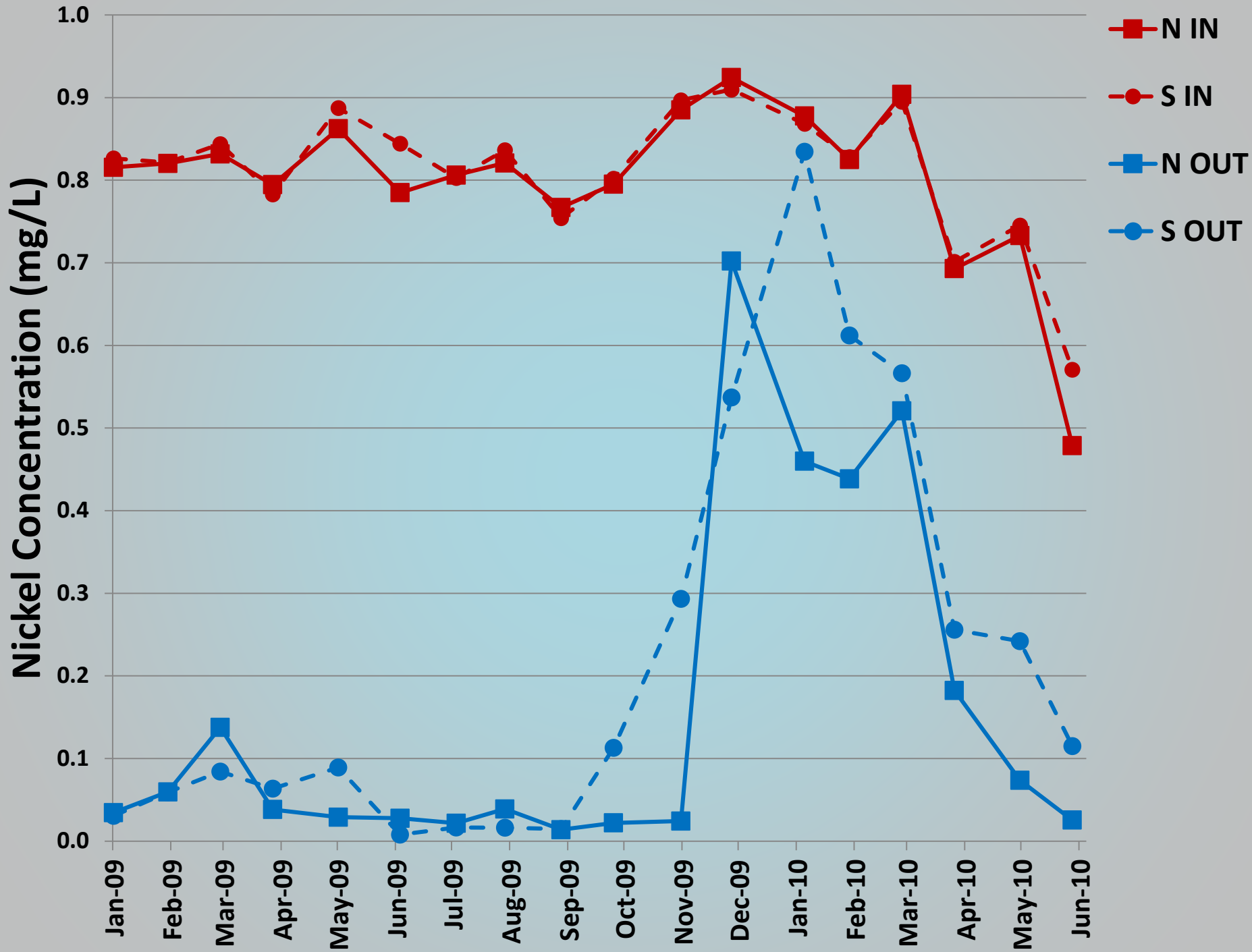
Mean Influent and Effluent Water Quality

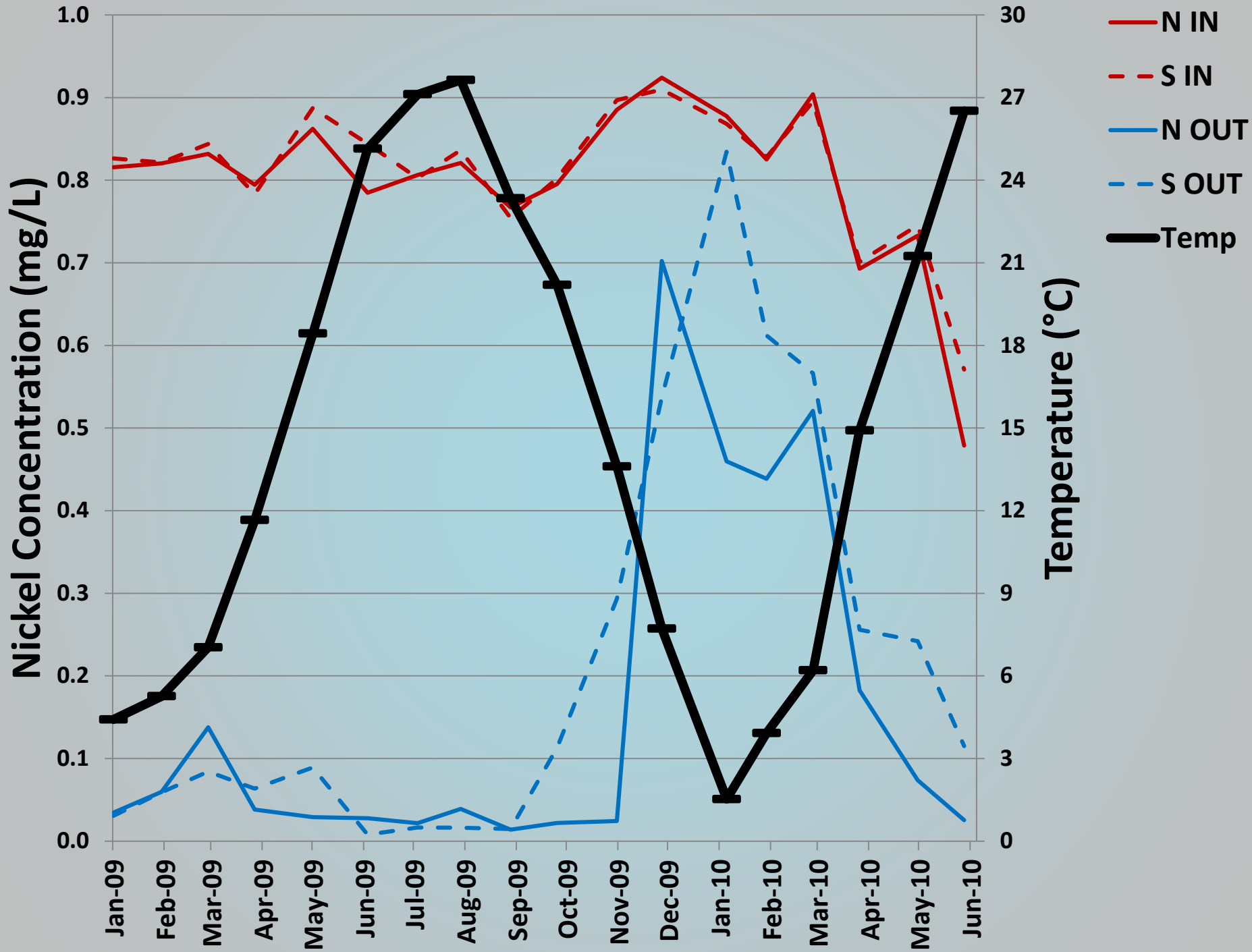
		N IN	S IN	N OUT	S OUT	n
pH	(s.u.)	6.55	6.54	6.84	6.81	18
DO	(mg/L)	8.43	8.08	0.74	0.94	18
Alkalinity	(mg/L as CaCO₃)	148	151	259	242	18
Fe	(mg/L)	8.36	8.83	1.66	2.10	18
Zn	(mg/L)	5.69	5.86	0.84	1.30	18
Co	(mg/L)	0.06	0.06	0.01	0.01	9-18
Ni	(mg/L)	0.81	0.81	0.16	0.22	18
Mn	(mg/L)	1.44	1.52	1.17	1.30	18
Cd	(mg/L)	0.003	0.002	0.001	0.002	3-9
Pb	(mg/L)	0.025	0.030	-	-	1-2
SO₄²⁻	(mg/L)	2267	2394	2405	2284	18

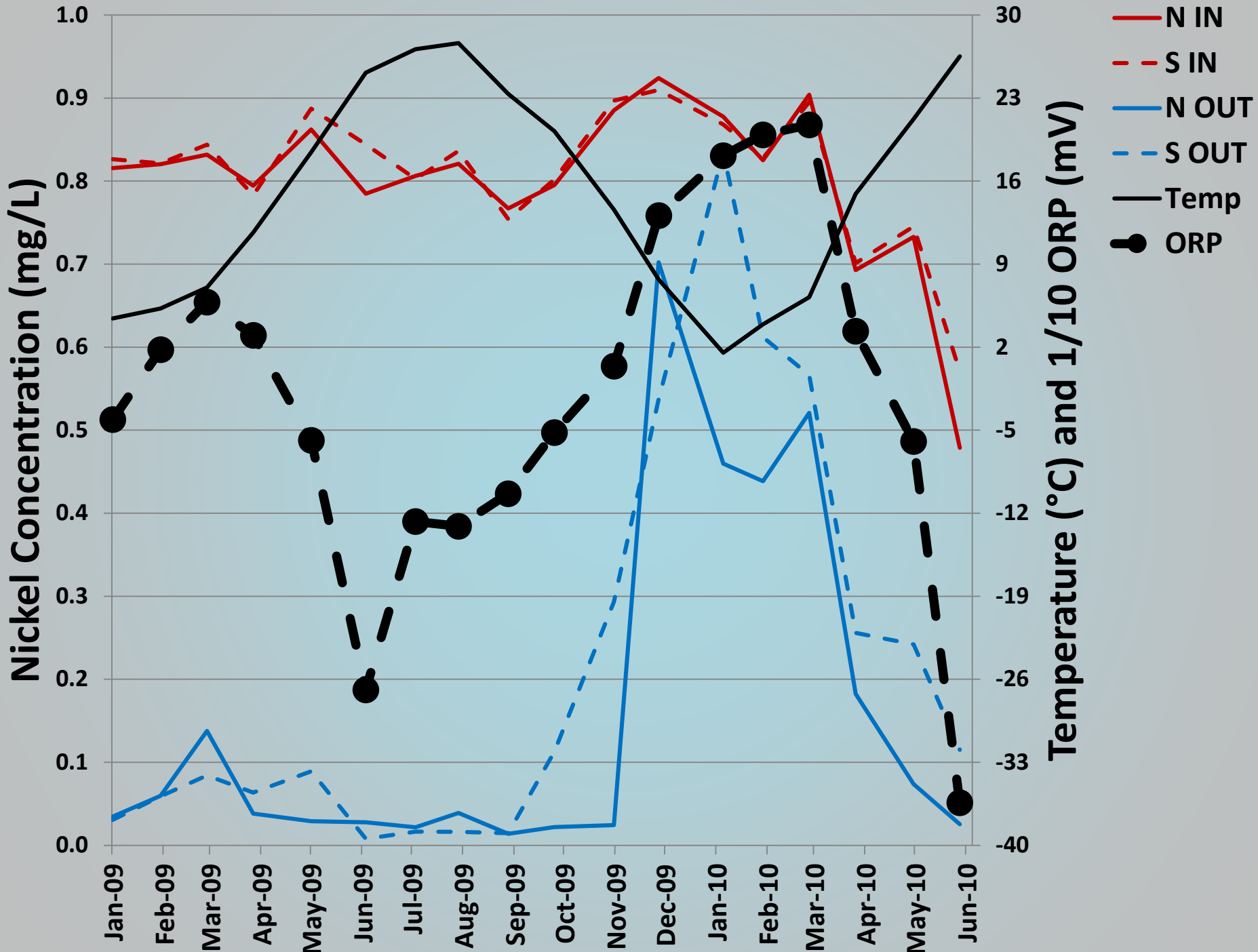


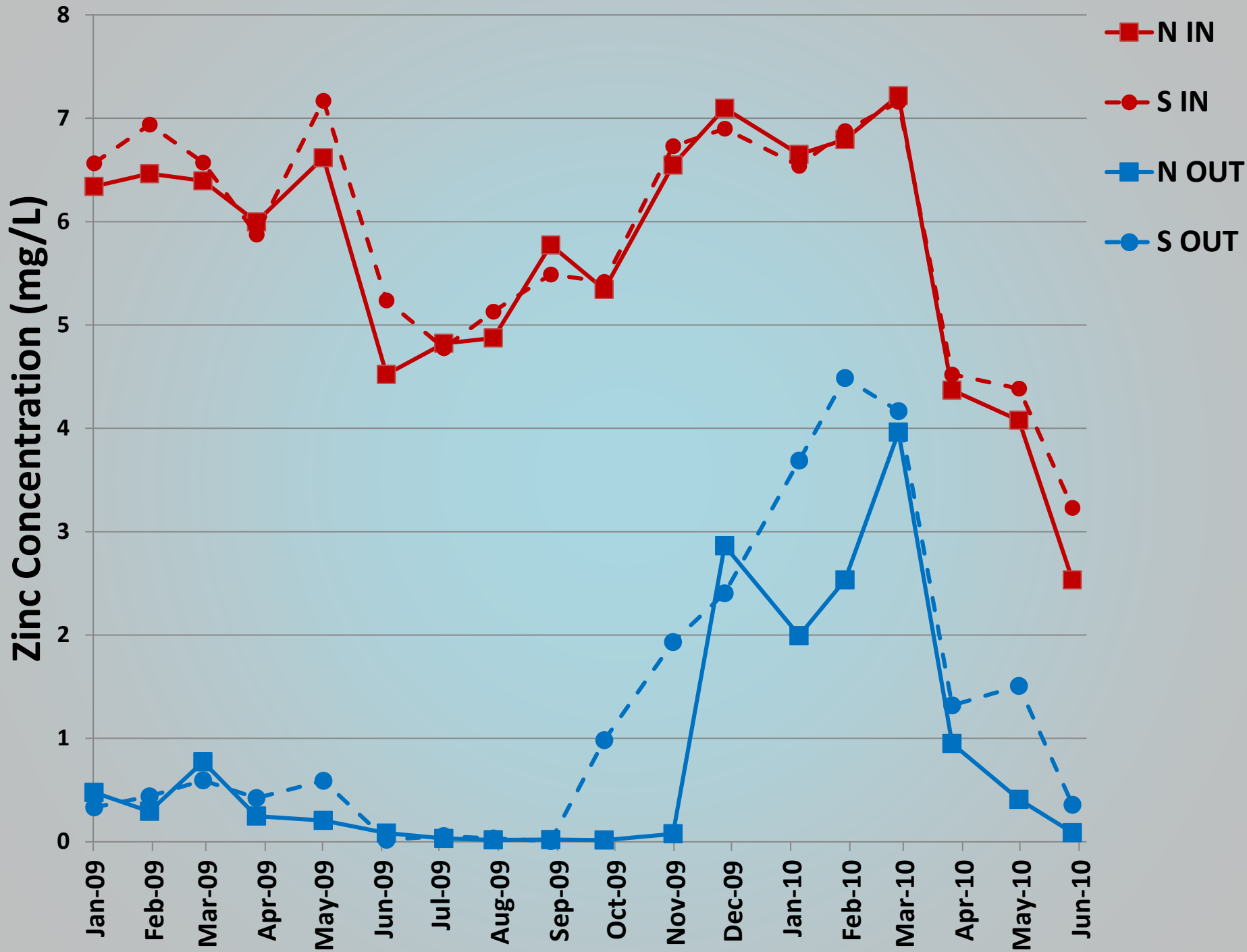


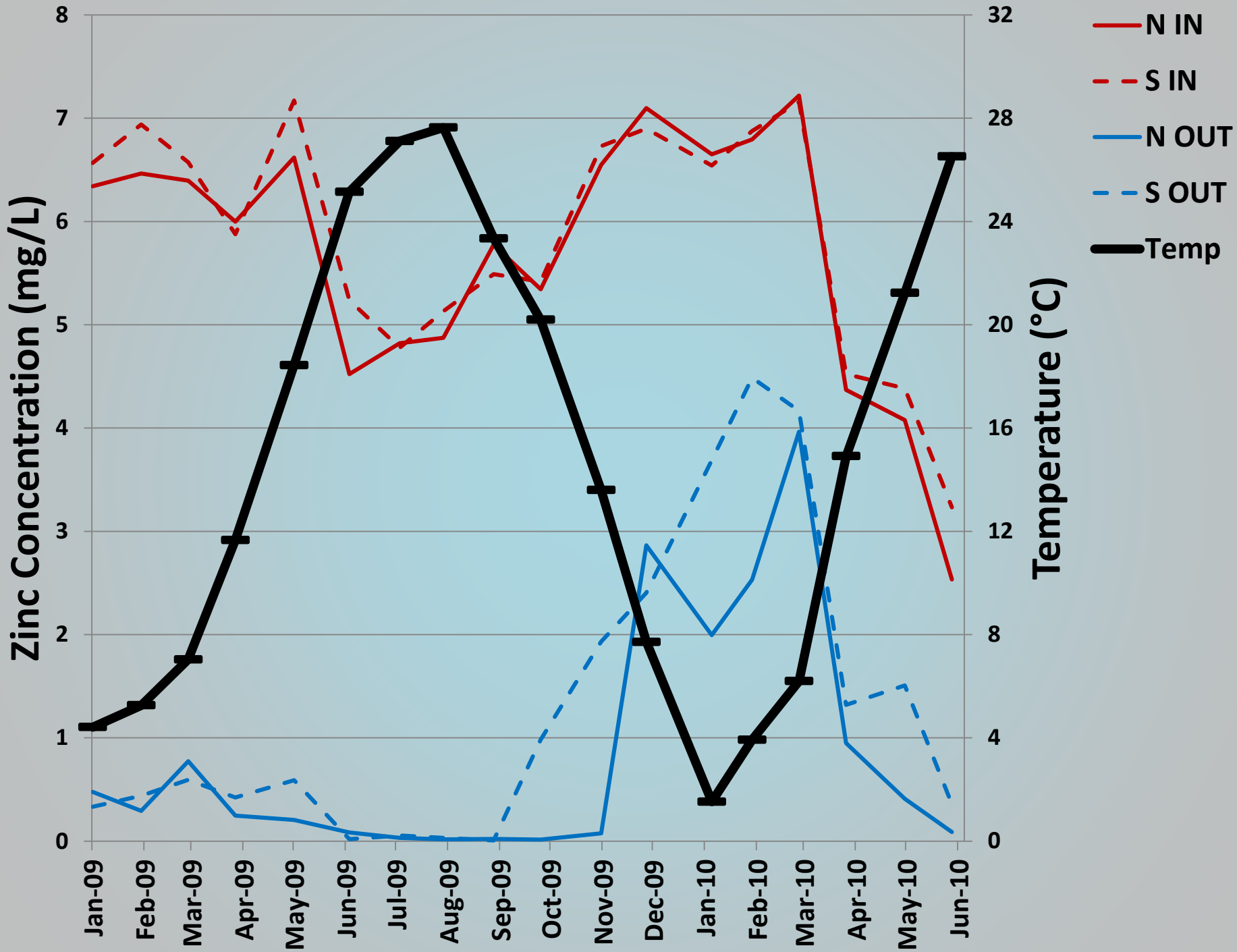


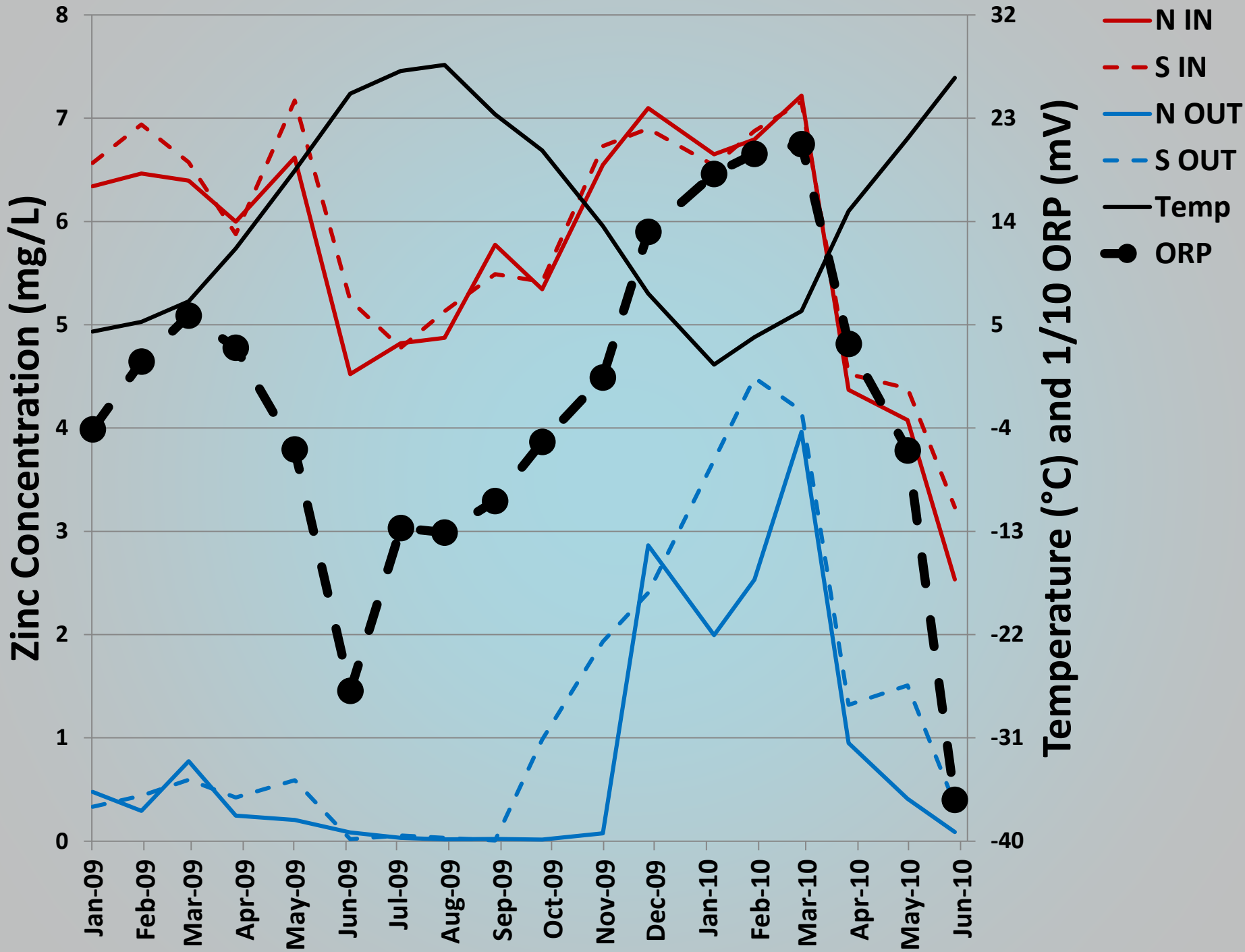






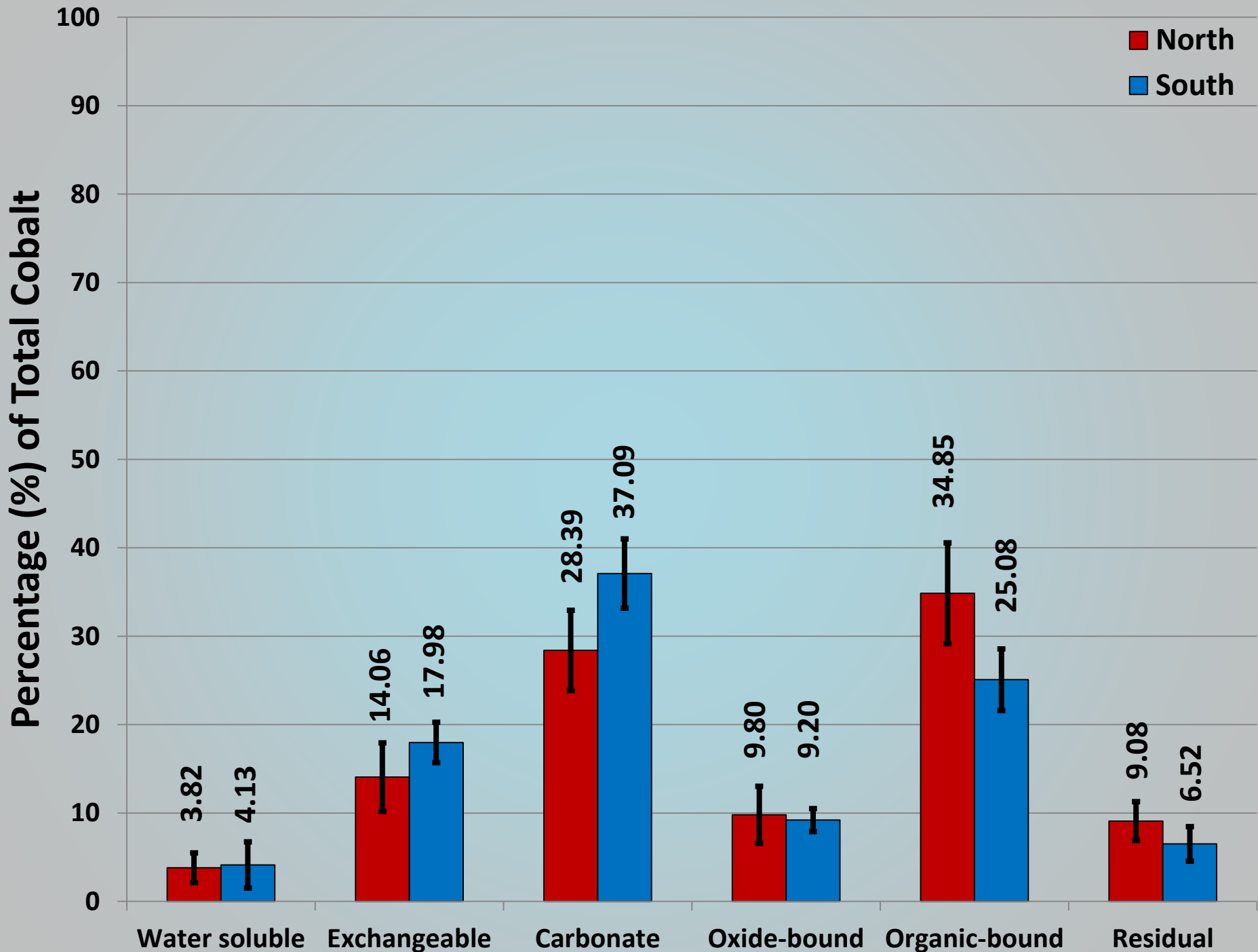


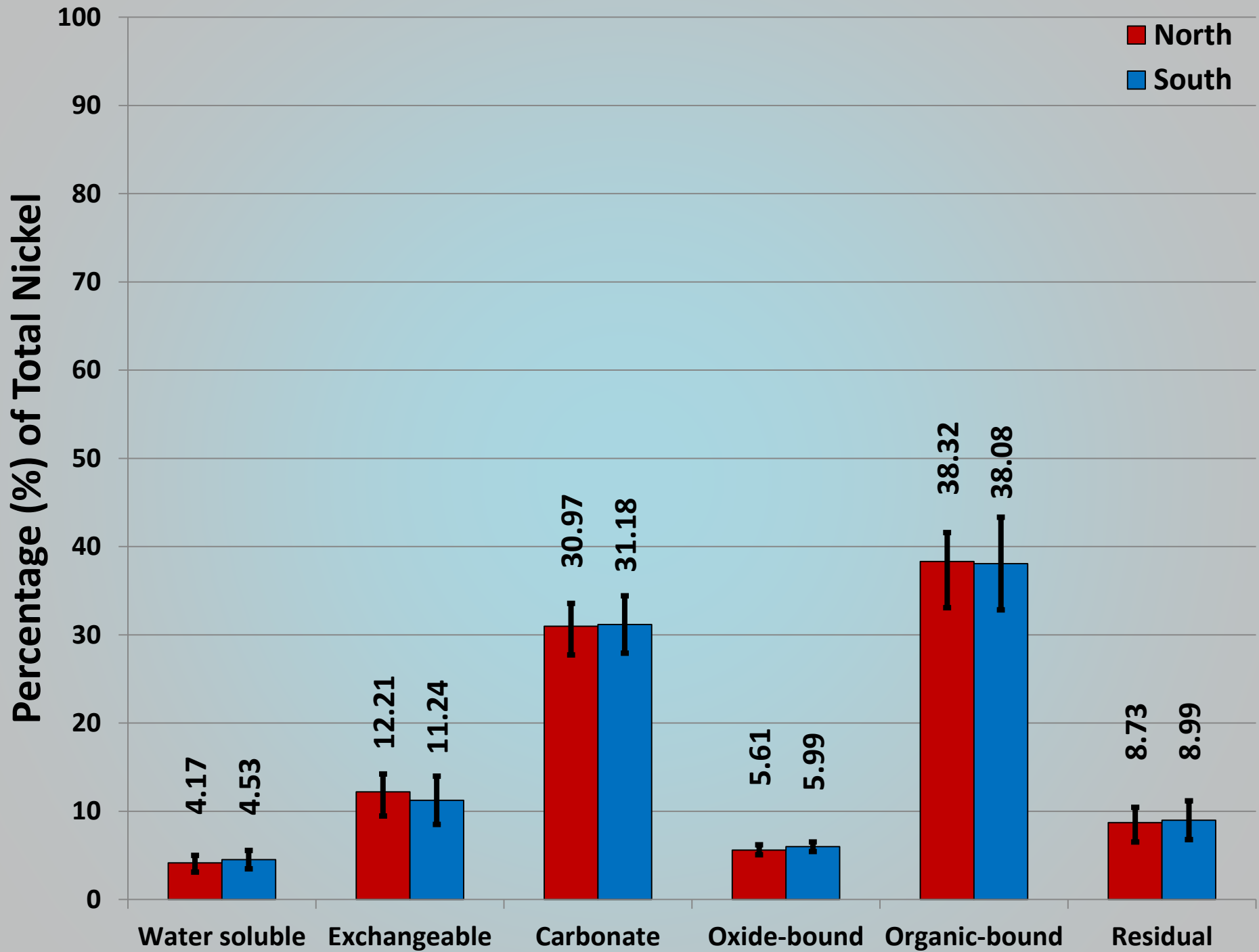


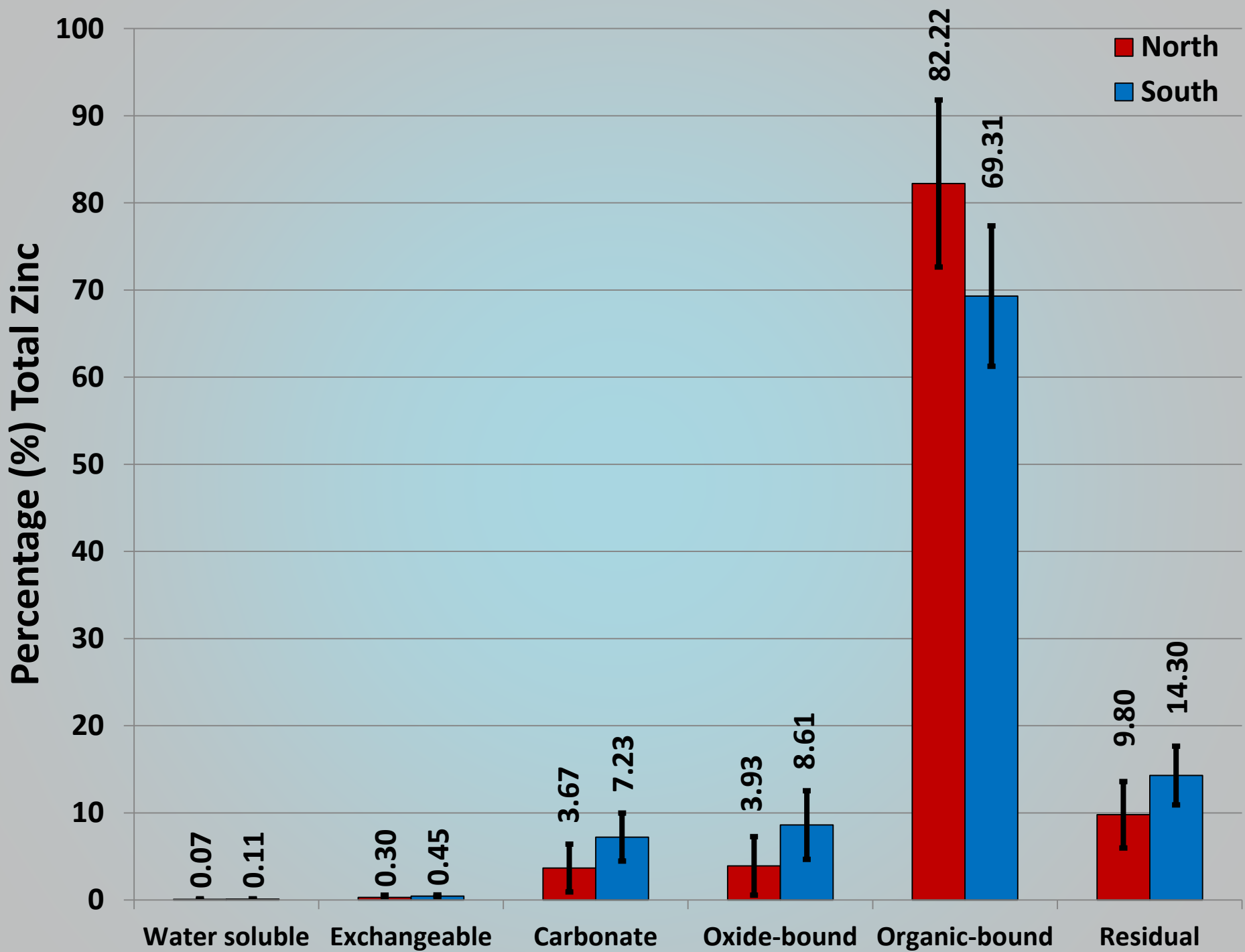


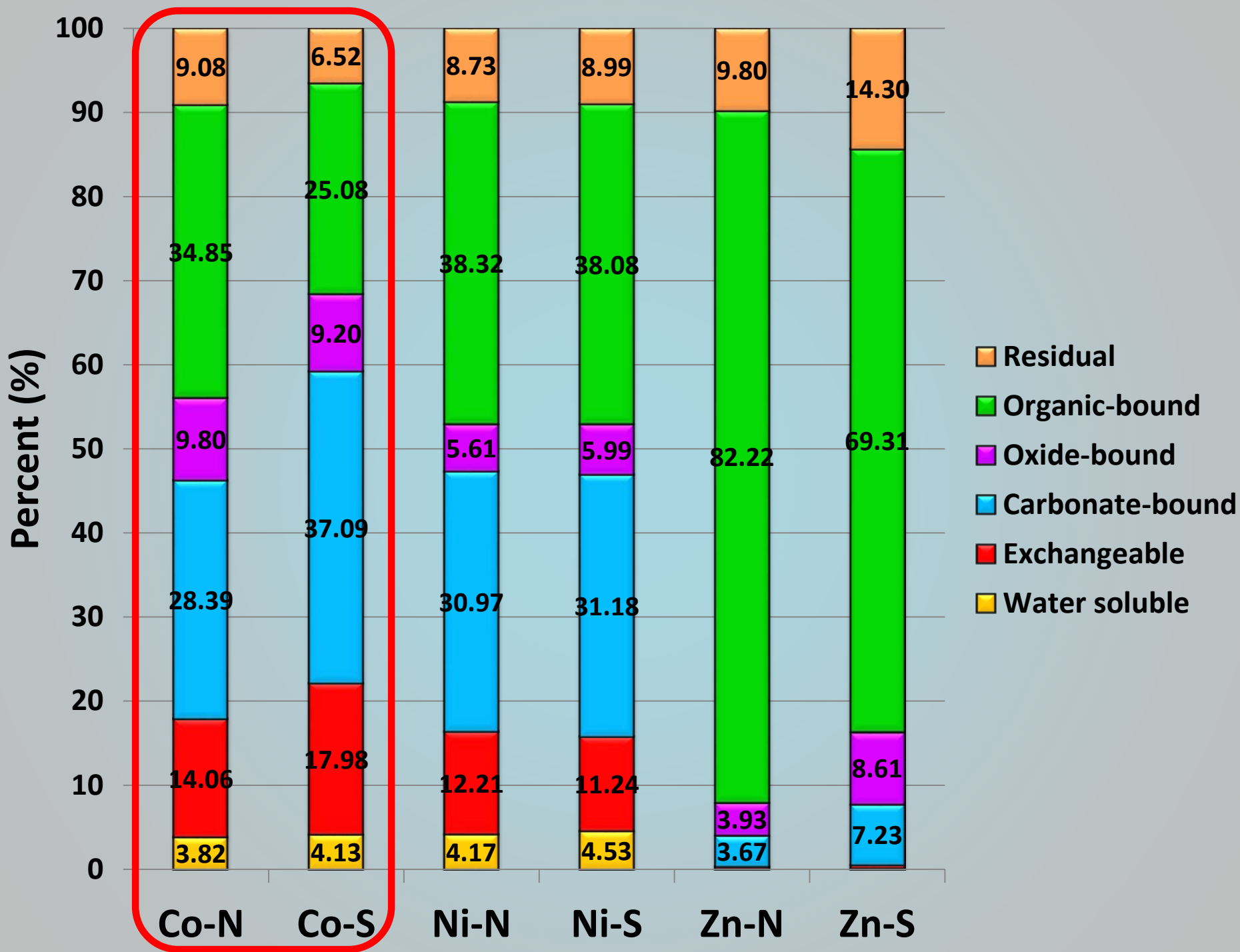
RESULTS – Sequential Extractions

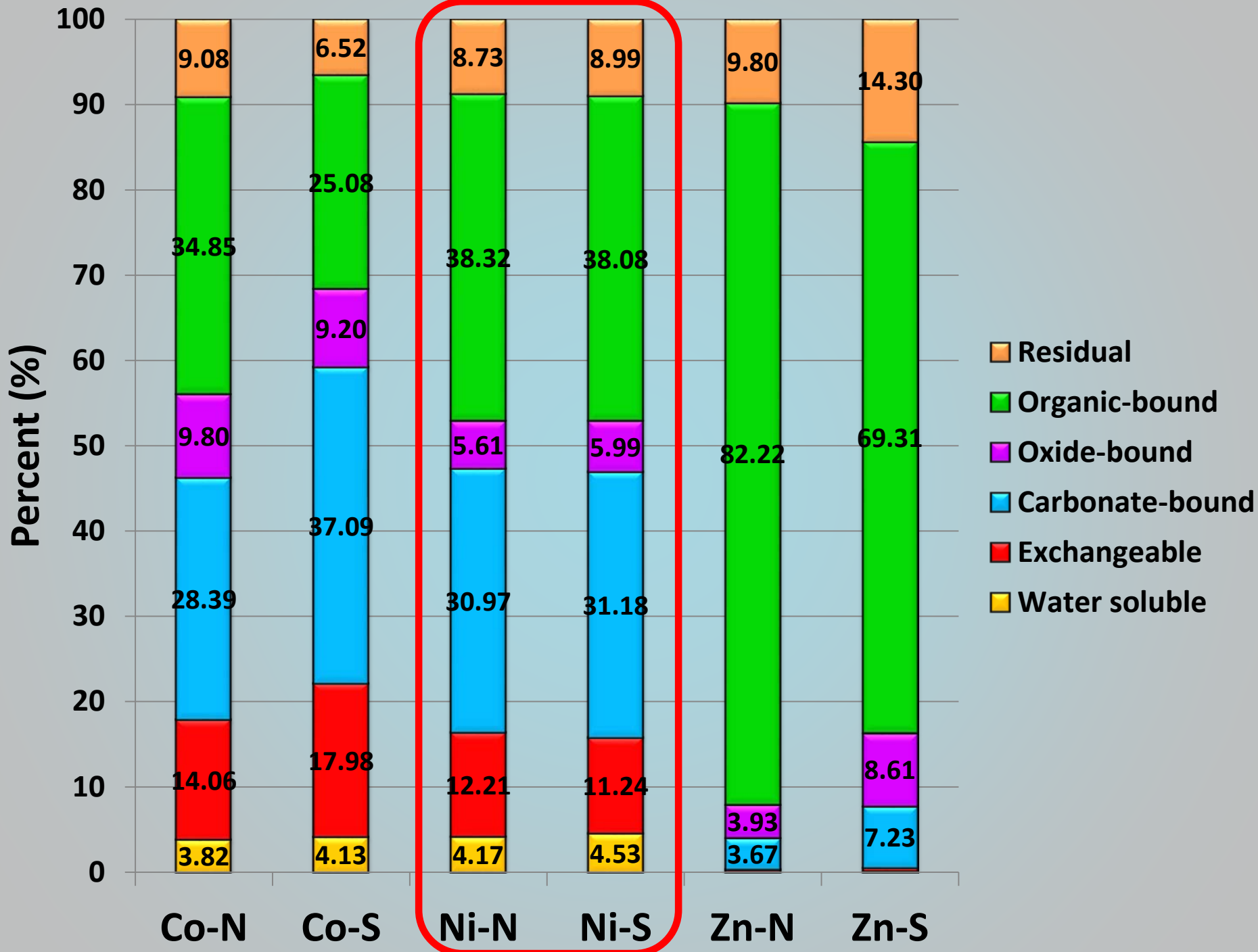
- Net increase: Cd, Co, Fe, Mn, Ni, Pb, Zn
- Net decrease: K, Na
- No significant change: Al, As, Ca, Cr, Cu, Mg
- Significant differences between north and south
 - Co – exchangeable, carbonate, organic, residual
 - Zn – carbonate, oxide, organic, residual

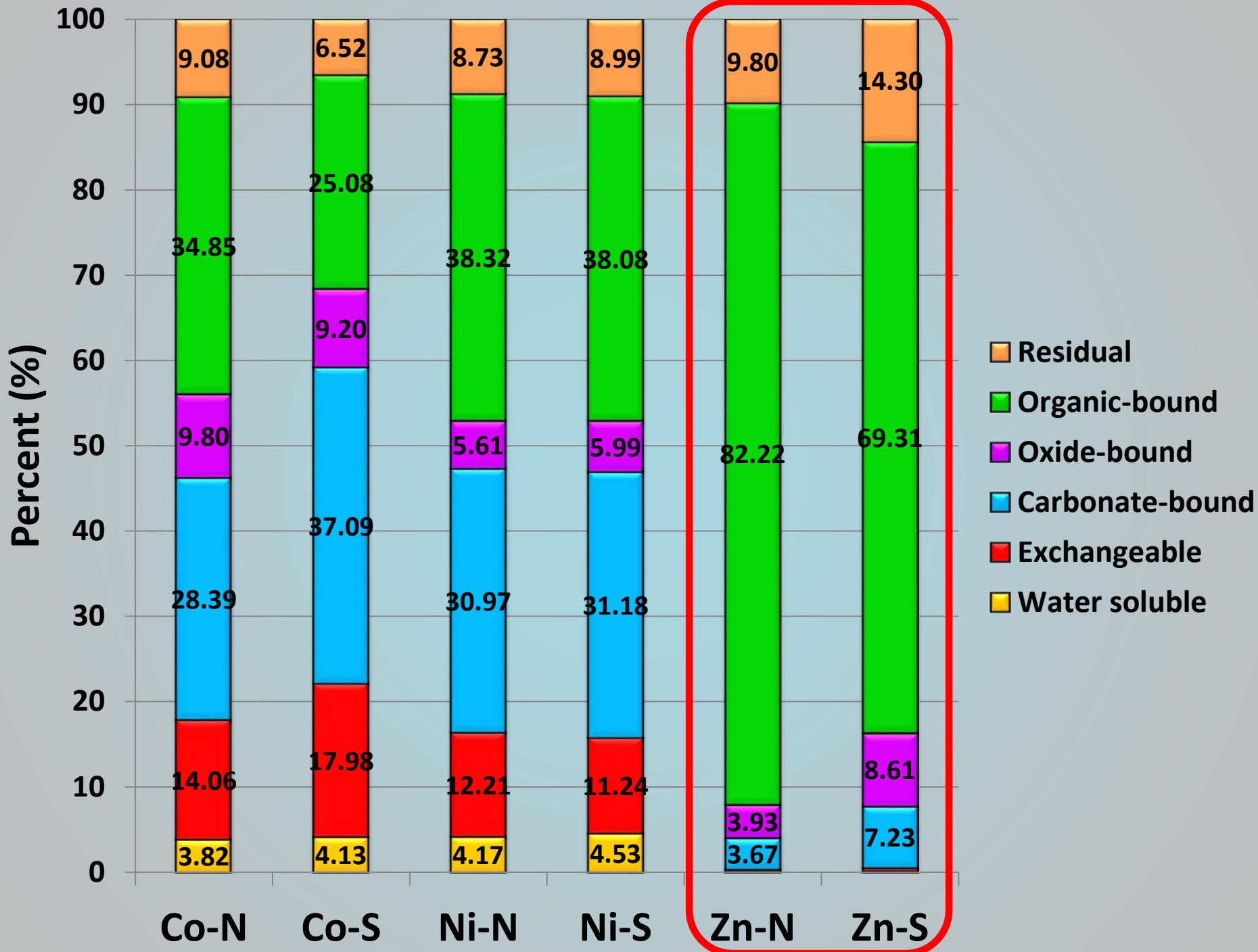












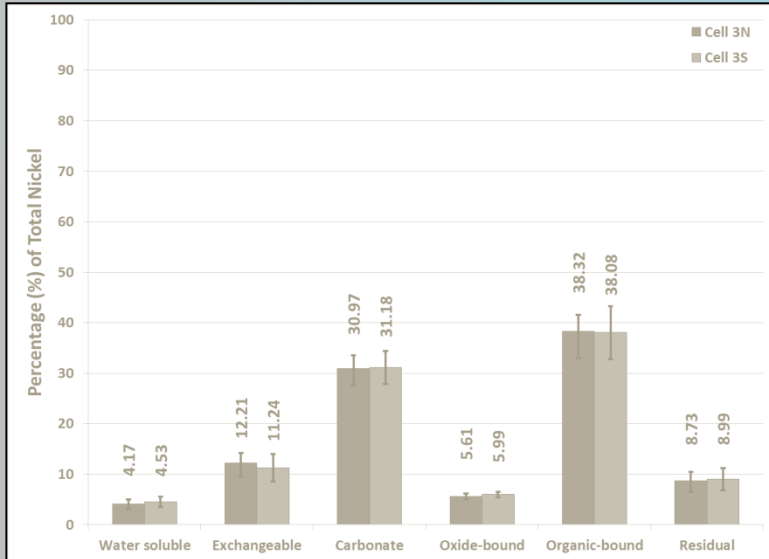
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- Trace metals are being effectively removed
 - Seasonality indicated
- Large amounts of trace metals retained in organic-bound fraction
 - Co and Ni also high in carbonate fraction
 - Residual fraction not as large as anticipated
- Explore extraction options that include greater specificity, particularly for sulfides
- Potential mineralogical analyses
 - SEM/TEM show promise and are available

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QUESTIONS?



