

THE ROLE OF MANGANESE IN TRACE METAL REMOVAL

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Acknowledgements

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- Special thanks to Cliff Denholm, Tim Danehy from BioMost not only for cool data but also great photos!



- **Manganese removal**
- **Manganese and metals**
- **Case studies**
- **Soudan mine revisited**

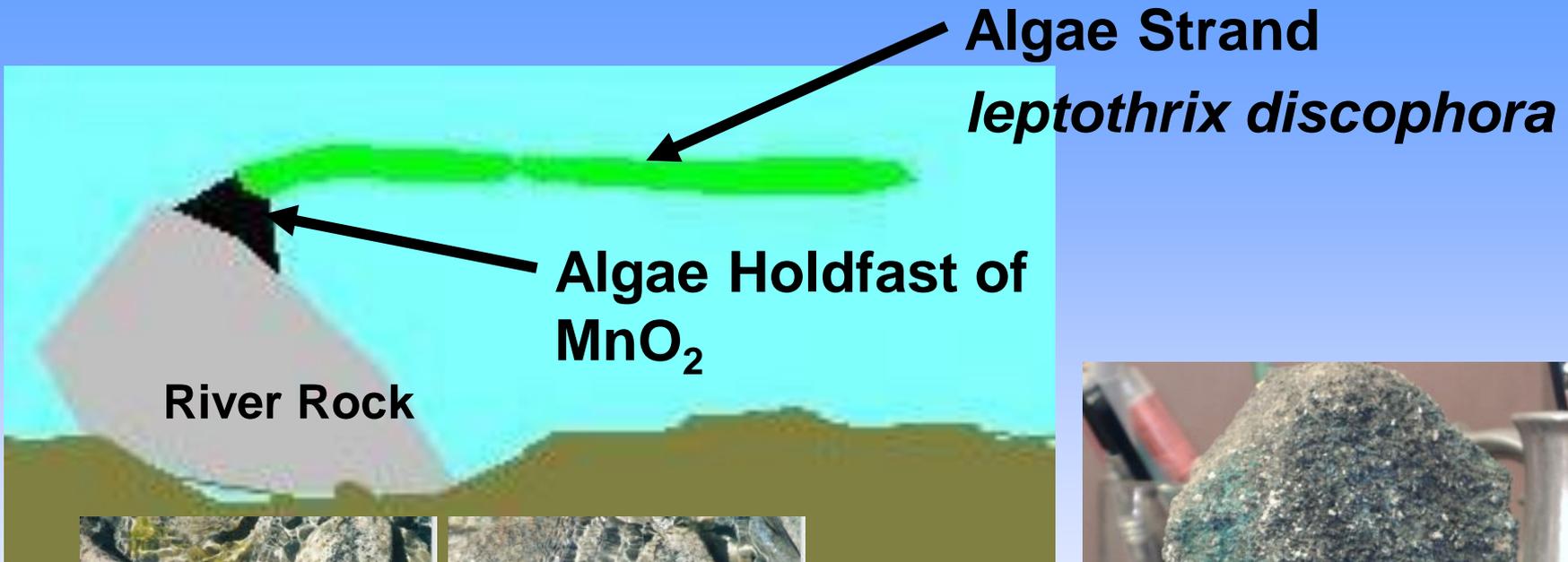


Manganese Removal

- Manganese present as Mn^{+2}
- To remove abiotically require $pH > 10$
- At circumneutral pH, thermodynamically unstable
 - kinetics are super slow
- Primary removal mechanisms are biologically mediated
- Prerequisite, Fe needs to be removed first
- Robbins (Robbins, et al., 1999)
 - 12 different biological mechanisms
 - the most common of which include *leptothrix discophora* and *ulothrix* algae.
- Burgos (Burgos et al 2010)
 - Fungus plays major role



Manganese Oxidation at Neutral pH

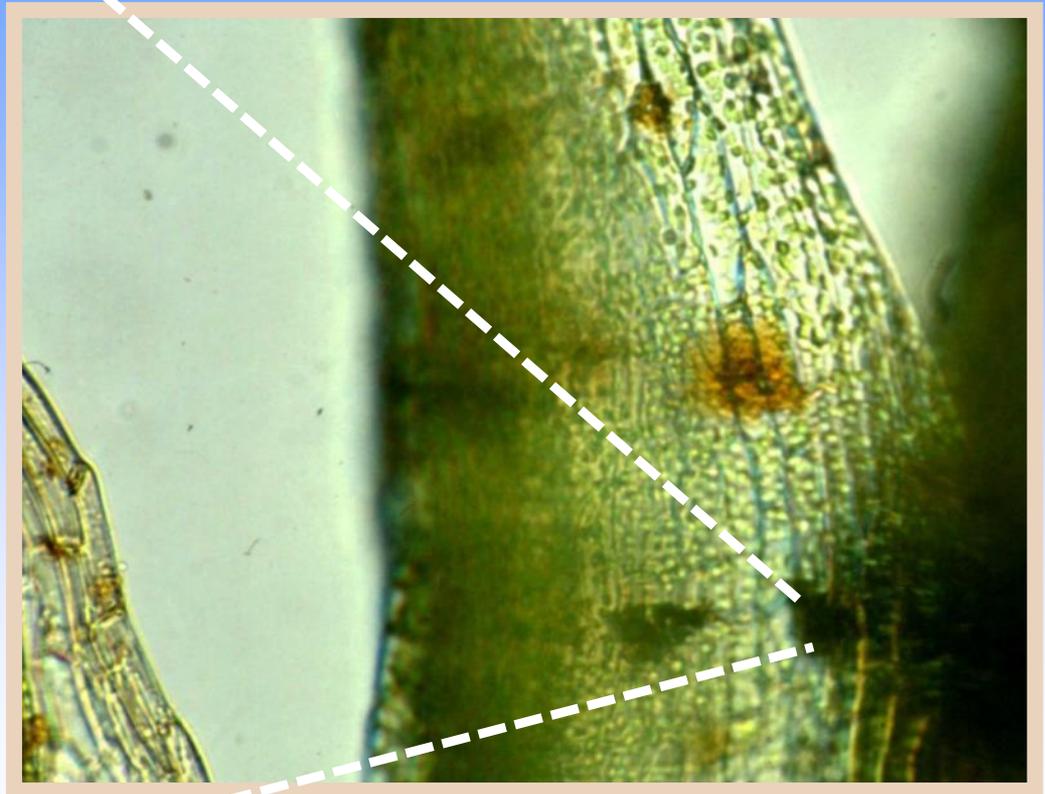


Manganese/algae in outfall from Leadville
Colorado (El. 10,000ft/3,050m) WTP in March



Iron & Manganese Oxidation on Moss

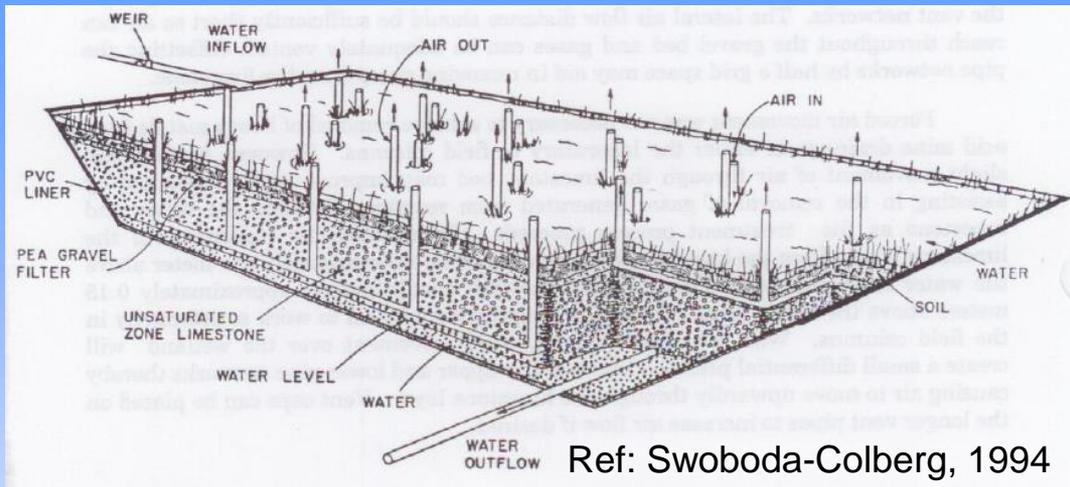
**Atlantic City Iron Mine in
Wyoming Elev. 8,000 ft (2,500m)**



**Moss had 39% Mn
by Dry Wt!**



Manganese Removal Beds



MRBs can be operated as saturated beds or as trickling filters; Fe must be removed first



Courtesy of Bob Hedin

- **Zero order model**

- Removal occurs at a constant rate
- Removal independent of Mn concentration
- Areal removal rate
- 5 gm/m²/day

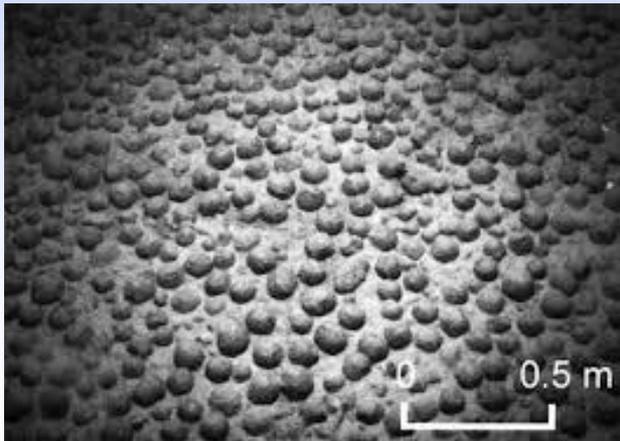
- **First order model**

- Rose and Means, 2005
- Removal function of
 - Surface area
 - Mn concentration
 - Time





- Ability of manganese to adsorb metals is well documented (Tebo, et al. 2004)
- Deep sea nodules



Periodic Table of Passive Treatment (2008)

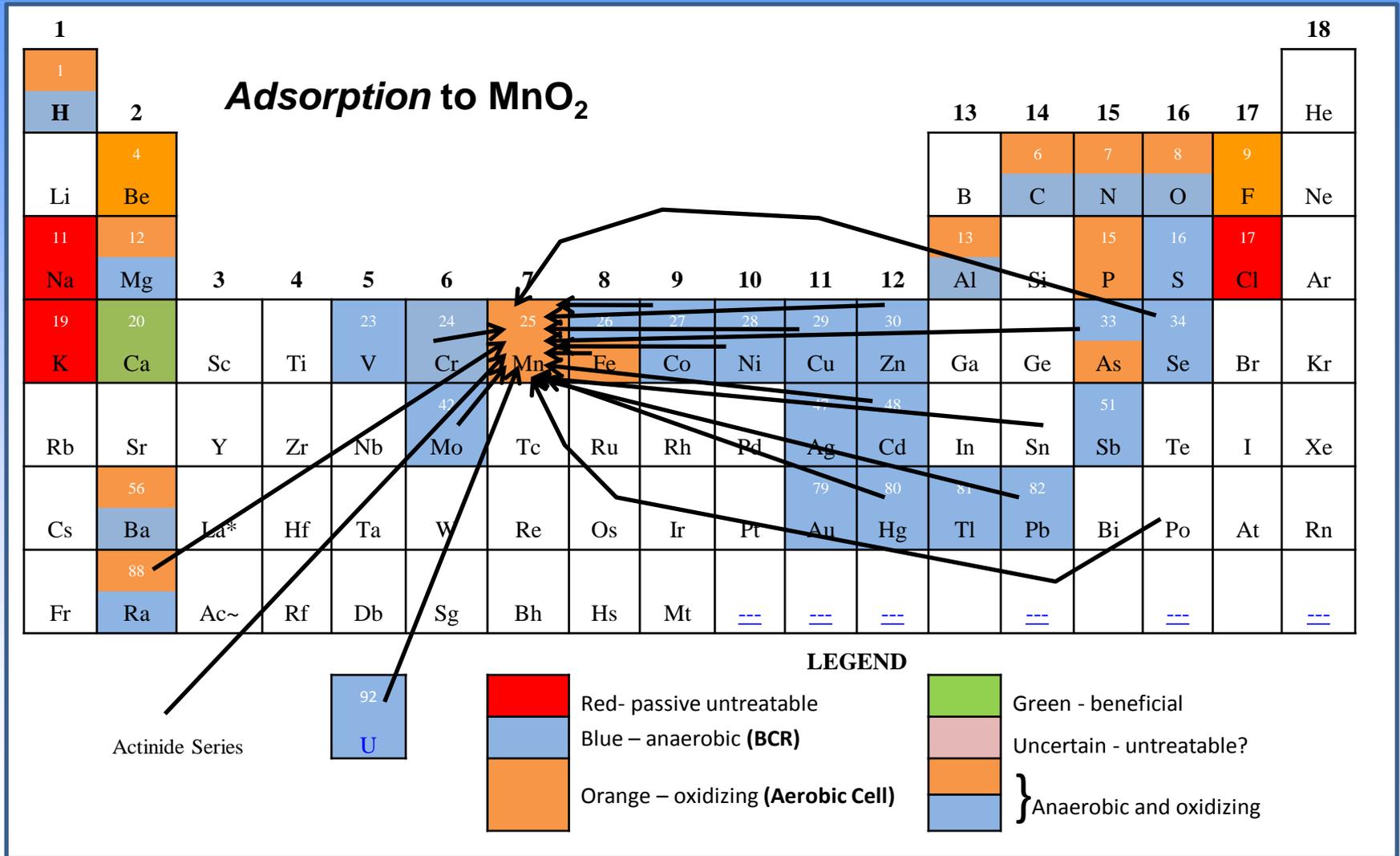
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|----|-----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|-----|-----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|----|--|--|--|----|-----|----|--|----|
| 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 18 | | | | | | | | |
| H | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | He |
| Li | Be | | | | | | | | | | | | | B | C | N | O | F | | | | | | Ne | | |
| Na | Mg | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | Al | Si | P | S | Cl | | | | | | Ar | | | | |
| K | Ca | Sc | Ti | V | Cr | Mn | Fe | Co | Ni | Cu | Zn | Ga | Ge | As | Se | Br | | | | | | Kr | | | | |
| Rb | Sr | Y | Zr | Nb | Mo | Tc | Ru | Rh | Pd | Ag | Cd | In | Sn | Sb | Te | I | | | | | | Xe | | | | |
| Cs | Ba | La* | Hf | Ta | W | Re | Os | Ir | Pt | Au | Hg | Tl | Pb | Bi | Po | At | | | | | | Rn | | | | |
| Fr | Ra | Ac~ | Rf | Db | Sg | Bh | Hs | Mt | --- | --- | --- | | | | | | --- | | | | | | --- | | | |

LEGEND

| | | | | | |
|-----------------|---|---|-----------------------------------|---|---------------------------|
| Actinide Series |  |  | Red- passive untreatable |  | Green - beneficial |
| | |  | Blue – anaerobic (BCR) |  | Uncertain - untreatable? |
| | |  | Orange – oxidizing (Aerobic Cell) |  | } Anaerobic and oxidizing |



2013 Periodic Table of Passive Treatment (Revisited)



Case Studies



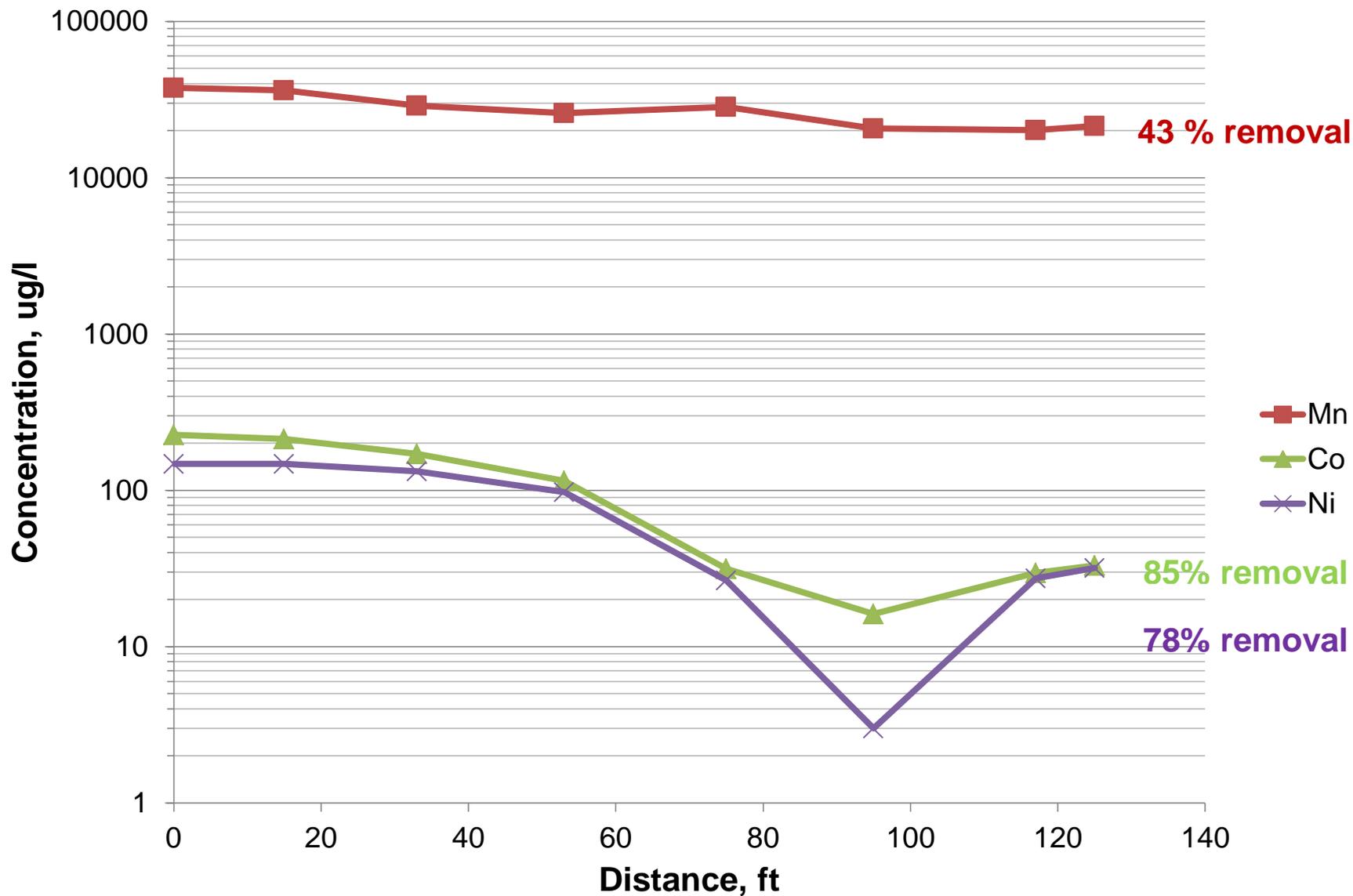
Desale





- Forebay
- Vertical Flow Pond
 - 1 ft compost
 - 2ft limestone
- Settling pond
- Wetland
- Horizontal limestone bed
- Treatment began in 2000

Desale 2, Metal concentrations within limestone bed, July 2004





Jennings Results, Dissolved metals, concentrations in mg/l

| Site | pH | Flow (ml/min) | Fe | Mn | Co | Ni | Zn |
|-----------|-----|---------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Input | 6.6 | 131 | 28.4 | 17.1 | 0.13 | 0.19 | 0.06 |
| Outflow | 7.3 | 109 | 0.5 | 12.4 | 0.04 | 0.09 | 0.02 |
| % removal | | | 98 | 27 | 69 | 53 | 67 |



Metal Removal Rates

| Site | Mn | Co | Ni |
|--------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| | gm/m ² /day | mg/m ² /day | mg/m ² /day |
| Desale 2 | 7.4 | 89 | 53 |
| Jennings, pilot study | 2.7 | 53 | 59 |
| | | | |

Nickel removal in wetlands ~ 40 mg/m²/day



Solids Analysis



Minerals

| Phase Name | Composition | Weight % |
|------------|---|----------|
| Birnessite | $\text{NaMn}_2\text{O}_4 \cdot 1.5\text{H}_2\text{O}$ | Major |
| Todorokite | $\text{NaMn}_3\text{O}_6 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$ | Major |
| Takanelite | $\text{CaMn}_4\text{O}_9 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$ | Varied |
| Calcite | CaCO_3 | 5 – 10 |



Solids Analysis

| Site | MnO | Co mg/kg | Ni | Zn |
|-------------|------|----------|-------|-------|
| | % | mg/kg | mg/kg | mg/kg |
| Desale 1 -A | 52.9 | 6130 | 2800 | 2830 |
| Desale 1 -B | 52.4 | 5020 | 3120 | 3270 |
| Desale 2 | 36.6 | 2480 | 1120 | 1400 |
| Pilot Tank | 17.3 | 2370 | 2330 | 731 |
| | | | | |





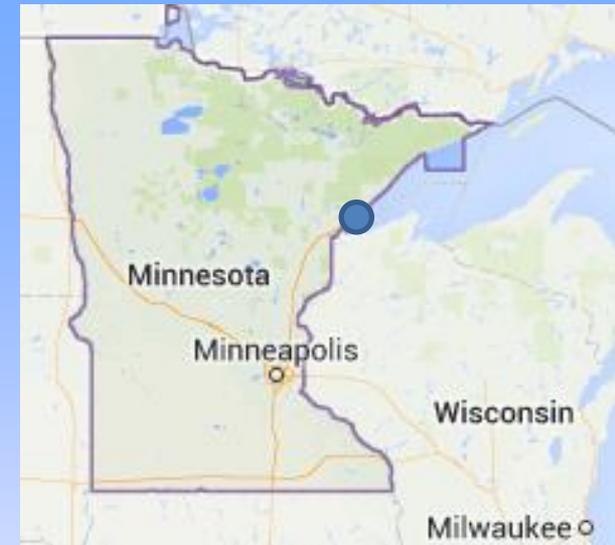
**And now a word
from Soudan....**



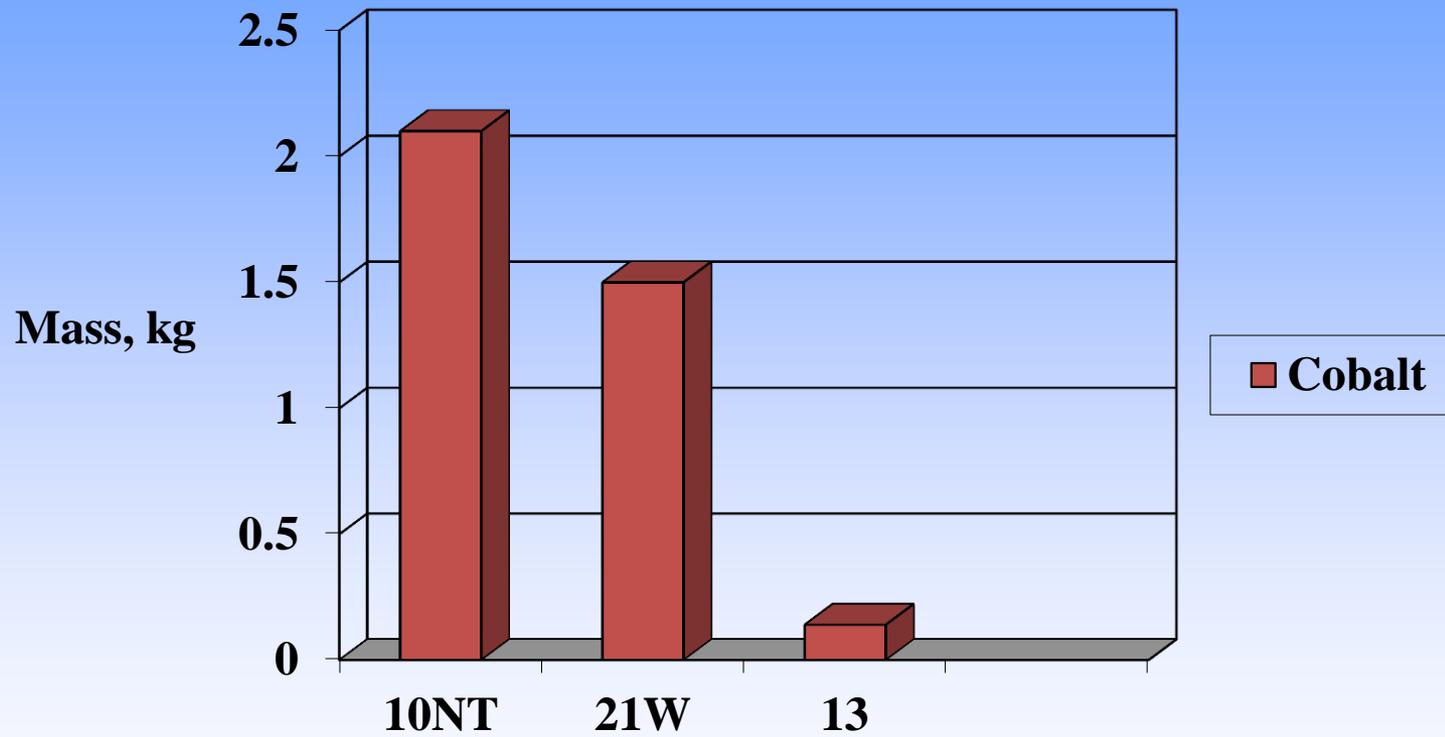


- Minnesota's oldest and deepest iron mine
 - Began in 1882
 - Ended 1962
- US Steel donated mine to state
 - DNR developed a state park 1965

**Becomes Paul's career project
1994**



Cobalt Mass





pH 2.5
Fe 57 mg/l
Al 12 mg/l
Mn 1 mg/l
Cu 0.054 mg/l
Co 0.16 mg/l
Flow 1 gpm





| Parameter | initial | Step 1 | Step 2 |
|-----------|---------|--------|--------|
| pH | 2.5 | 4.2 | 5.6 |
| Fe | 57.3 | 9.6 | 4.0 |
| Al | 12.0 | 7.3 | 0.08 |
| Cu | 0.05 | 0.08 | <0.008 |
| Co | 0.16 | 0.15 | 0.13 |

All metals in mg/l



**Use of a Dispersed Alkaline Substrate
and Limestone Beds to Treat Acid
Mine Drainage at Soudan Mine,
Minnesota**



Dispersed Alkaline Substrate (DAS)

- Fine grained alkaline reagent
 - Limestone sand
- Coarse inert matrix
 - Wood chips

Rationale

Increase pH

Remove Fe, Al, Cu

Reduce clogging

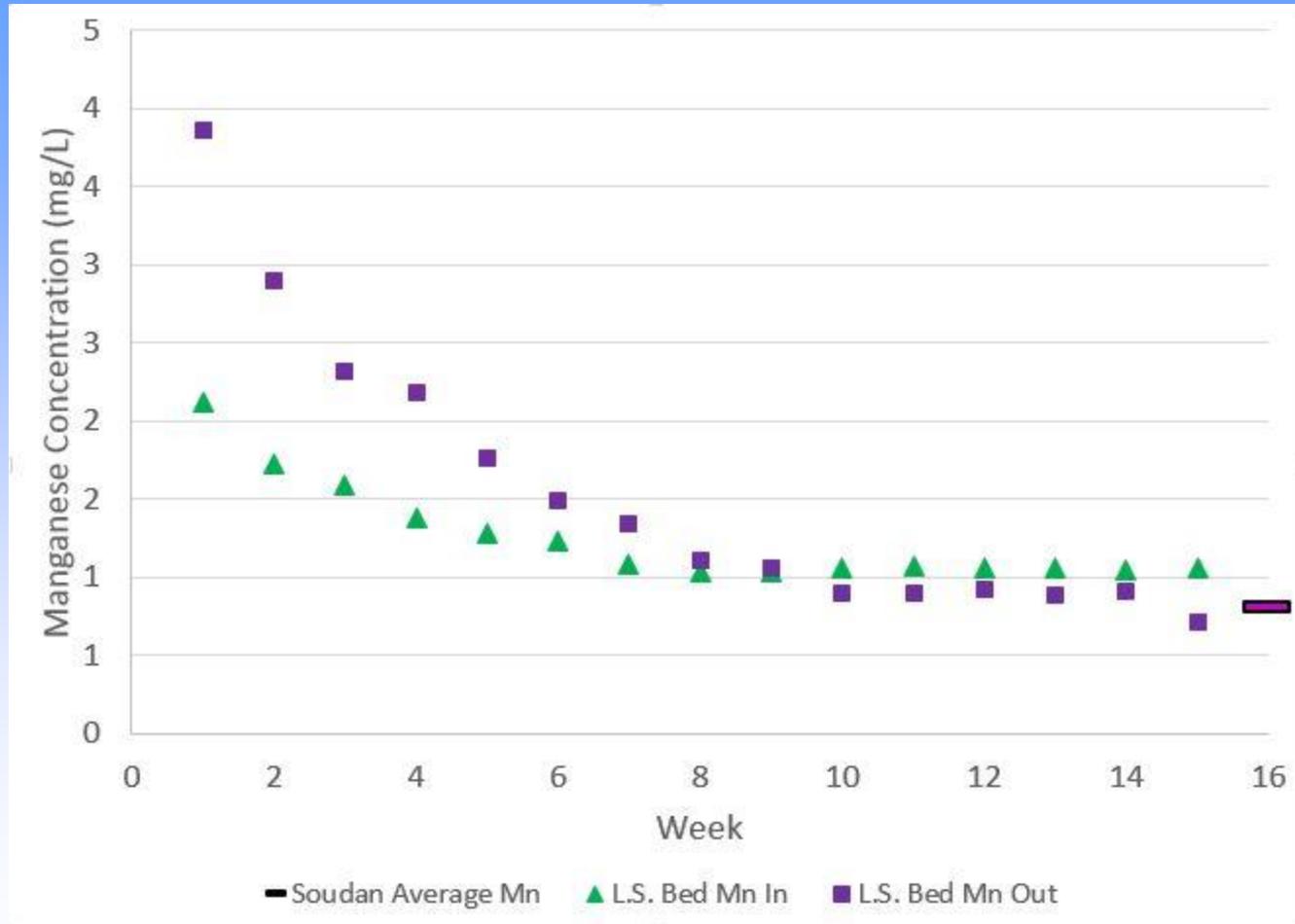


Limestone Bed

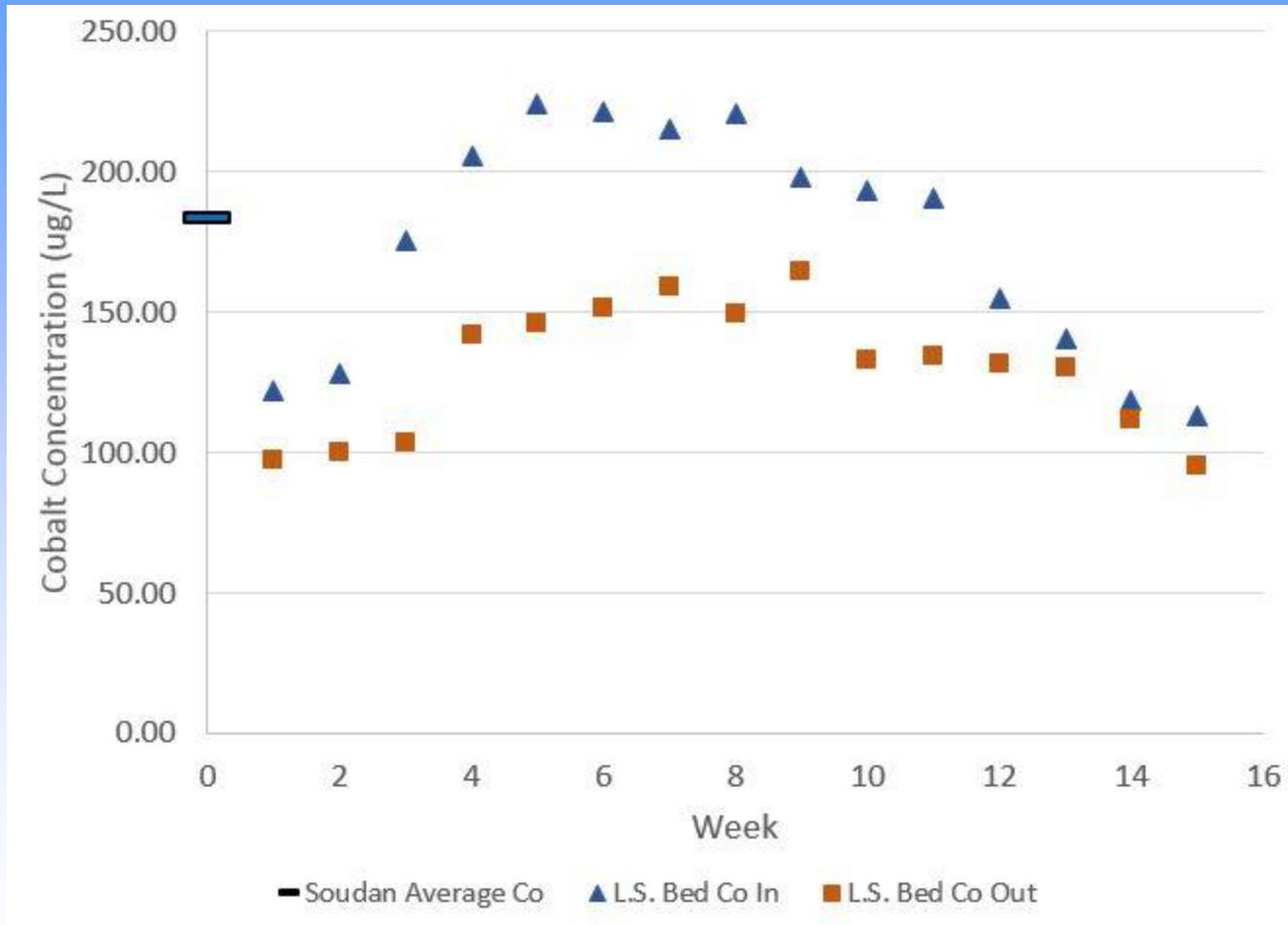
- Coarse grained limestone
- Increase pH
- Remove manganese
- Adsorb cobalt



Results, Mn



Results, Co







- Manganese oxides can remove trace metals
- Removal rates similar to wetland treatment
- Soudan story will never end
- See you in Spokane

Looking for answers?

