



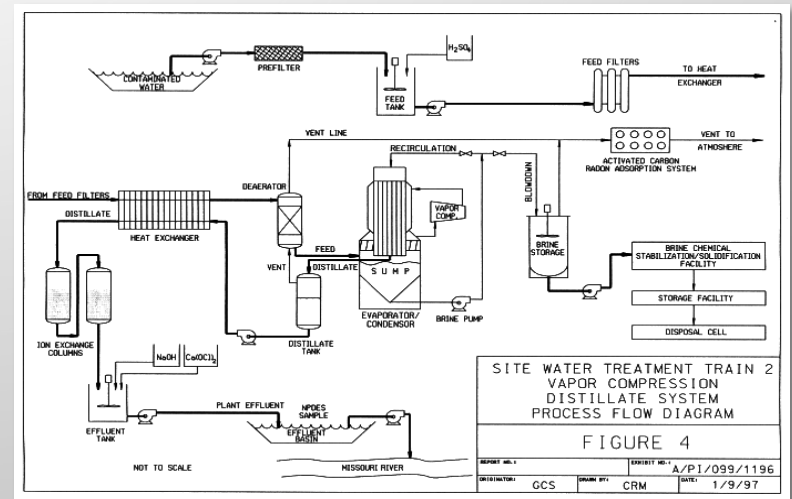
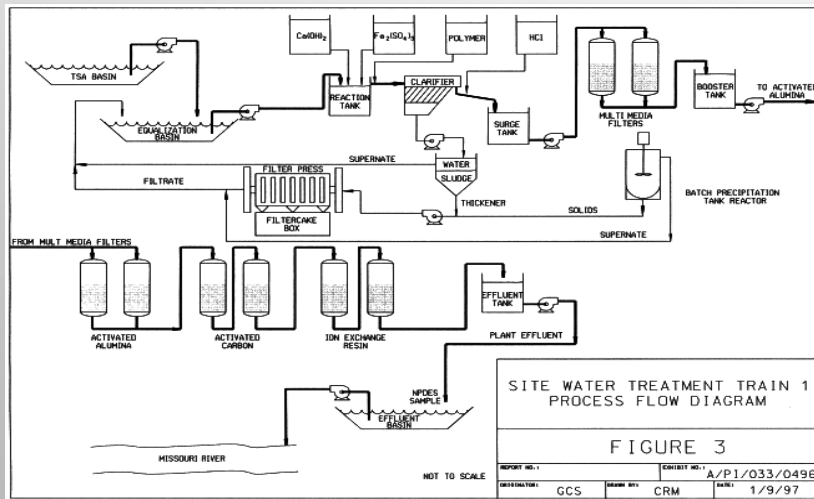
SELENIUM, URANIUM, AND NITRATE: TREATMENT OF TROUBLESOME CONTAMINANTS IN MINING WASTEWATERS – EBR CASE STUDIES

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Jack Adams, Jane Fudyma, John Bowden

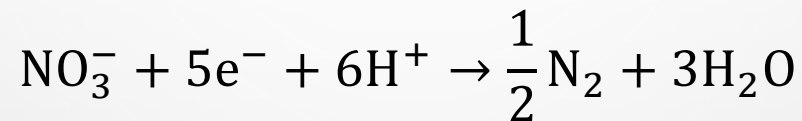
PROBLEM STATEMENT

- Selenium, uranium, and nitrate are common in many North American mining environments
- Often difficult to remove using conventional methods
 - Complex treatment trains with multiple unit processes
 - High capital and operating expenses
 - Disposal of sludge or brine stream

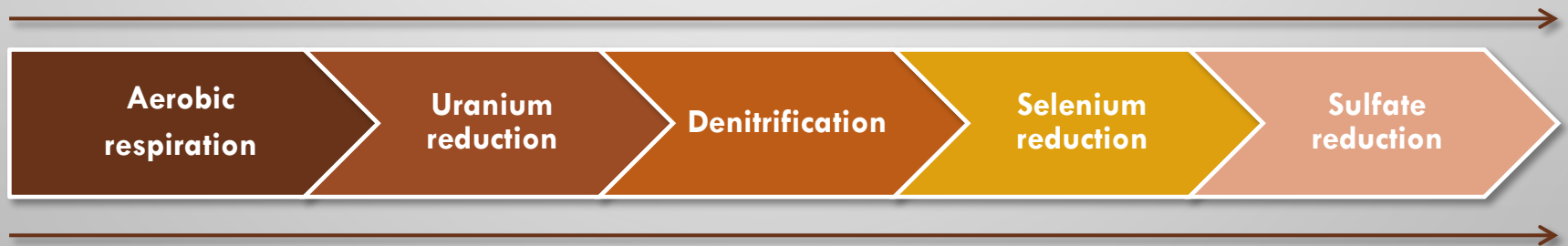


BIOLOGICAL TREATMENT

- Microbes mediate the removal of metal and inorganic contaminants through redox reactions



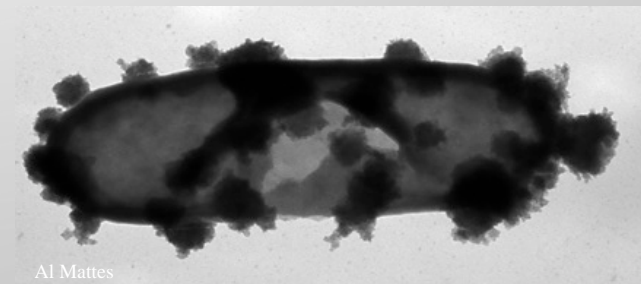
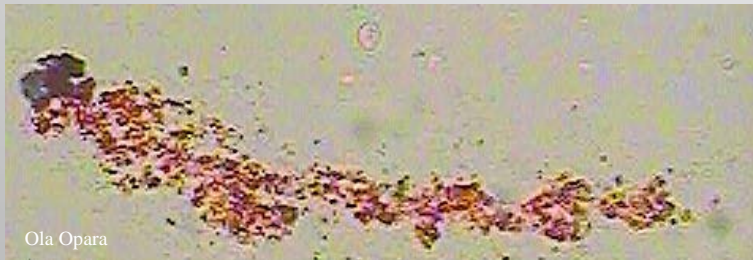
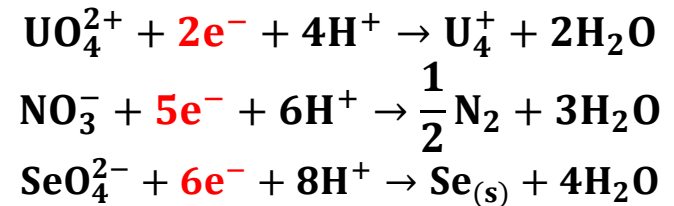
Decreasing DO and ORP



Increasing electron requirement

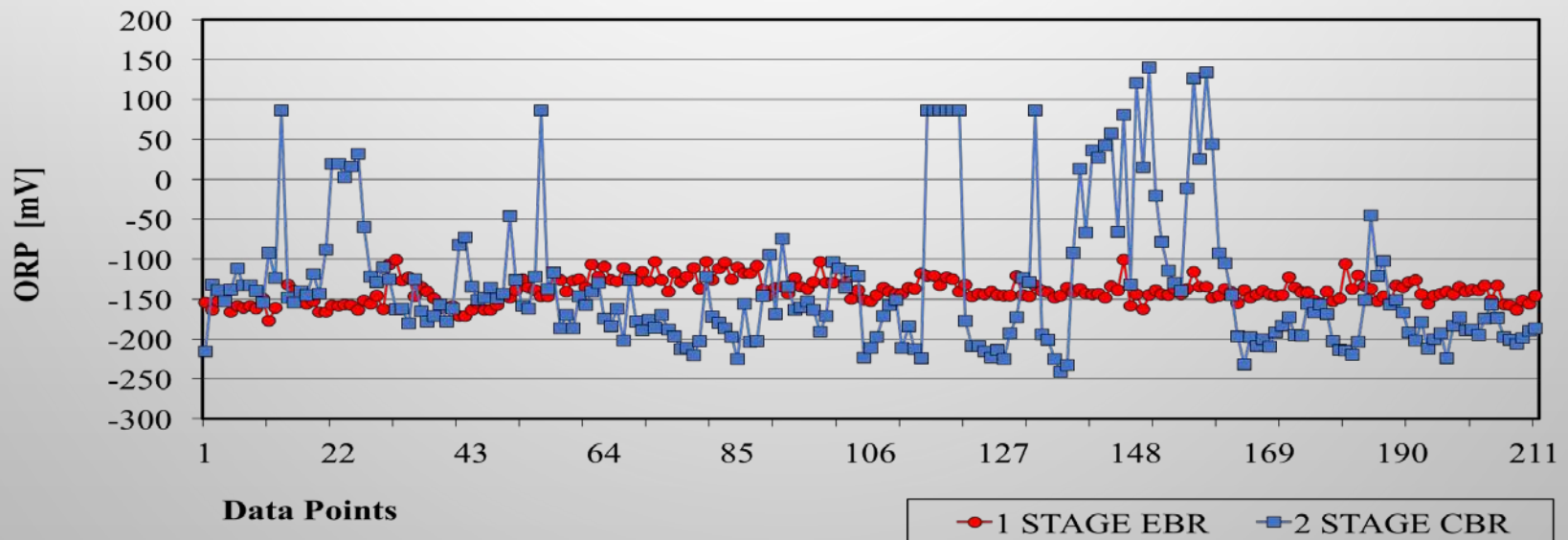
CONVENTIONAL BIOREACTORS

- Organic electron donors (nutrients) provide electrons under oxidation/ metabolism
 - One molecule of glucose = 24 electrons under full metabolism
 - Excess nutrients to control ORP
- Excess biomass production
 - High TSS leads to post-treatment solids management
 - Biomass carries metals → post-treatment management
 - High CAPEX /OPEX costs



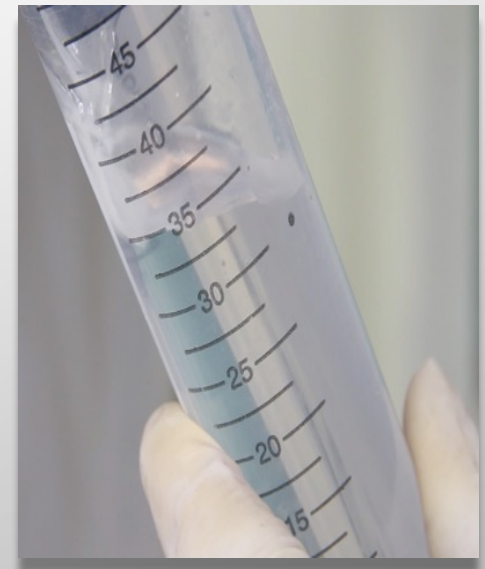
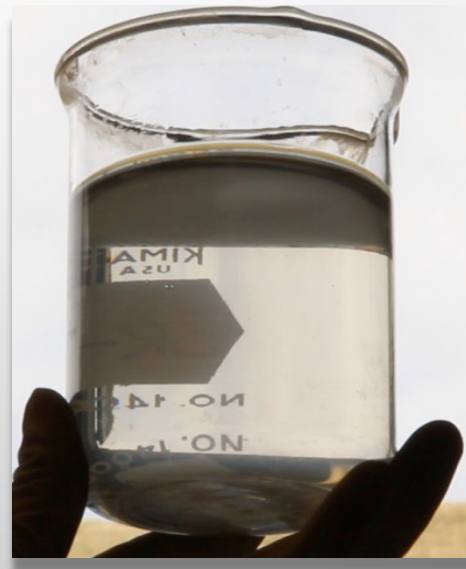
ELECTRO-BIOCHEMICAL REACTOR

- Low voltage (1-3 Volts potential) supplied directly
- 1 mA provides 6.24×10^{15} electrons/second
 - Electrons and electron acceptor environments for controlled contaminant removal environment
 - Compensation for inefficient and fluctuating electron availability through nutrient metabolism



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 - Replaces up to 2/3 of the nutrients/electron donors required, while producing lower contaminant concentrations
 - Produces much less TSS (bio-solids)



From onsite EBR effluent, no filtration or post-treatment

EBR CASE STUDIES

Source		Ave. total Se [$\mu\text{g/L}$]	Ave. total U [$\mu\text{g/L}$]	Ave. $\text{NO}_3\text{-N}$ [mg/L]
Water A	Underground metals mine, flotation-influenced process waters	2,712	1.99	0.8
Water B	Open pit coal mine, seepage waters	105	18.4	49.8
Water C	Prospect gold mine, leach solutions	3.17	92.5	189

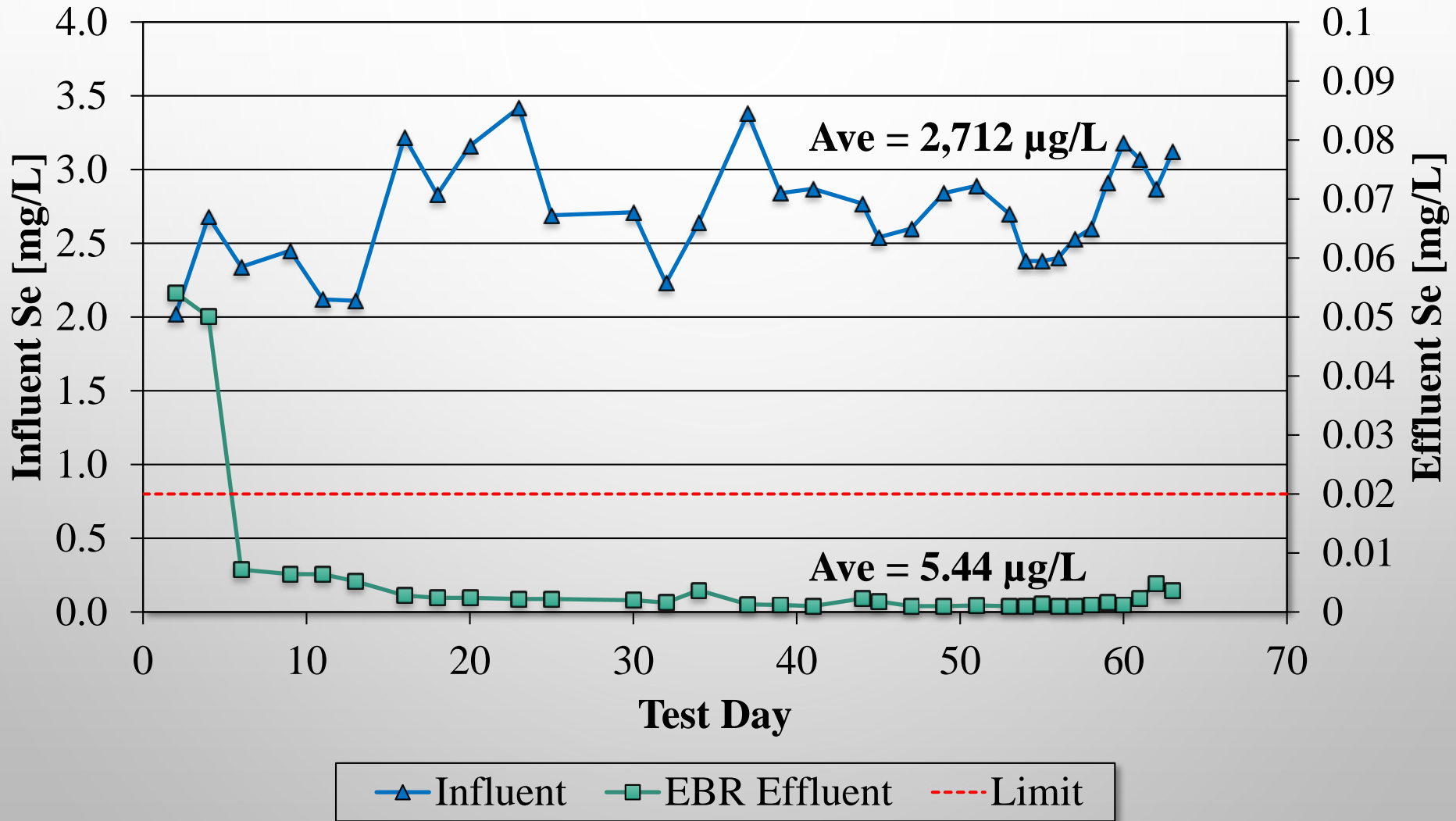


EBR CASE STUDY A (FLOTATION)

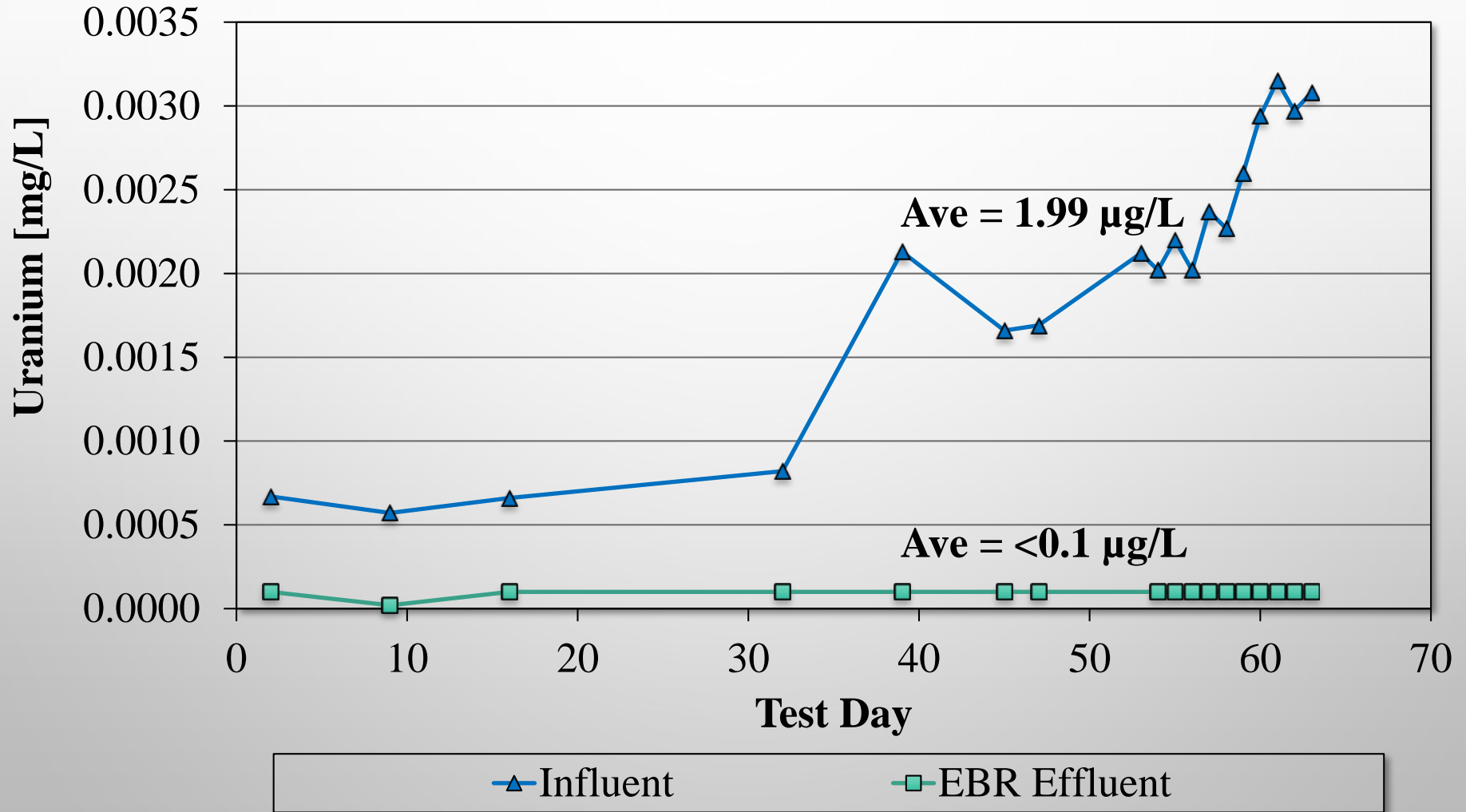
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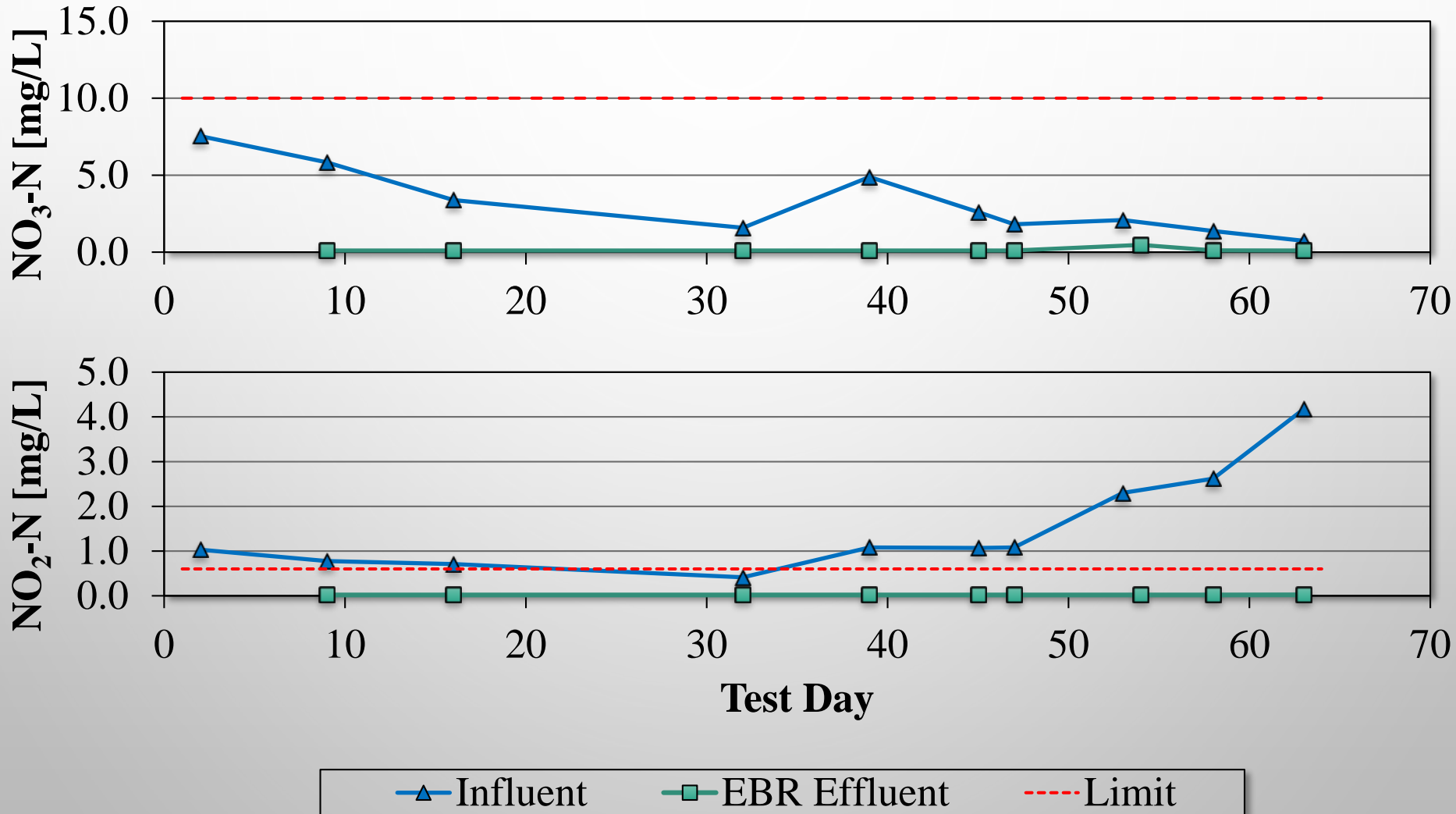
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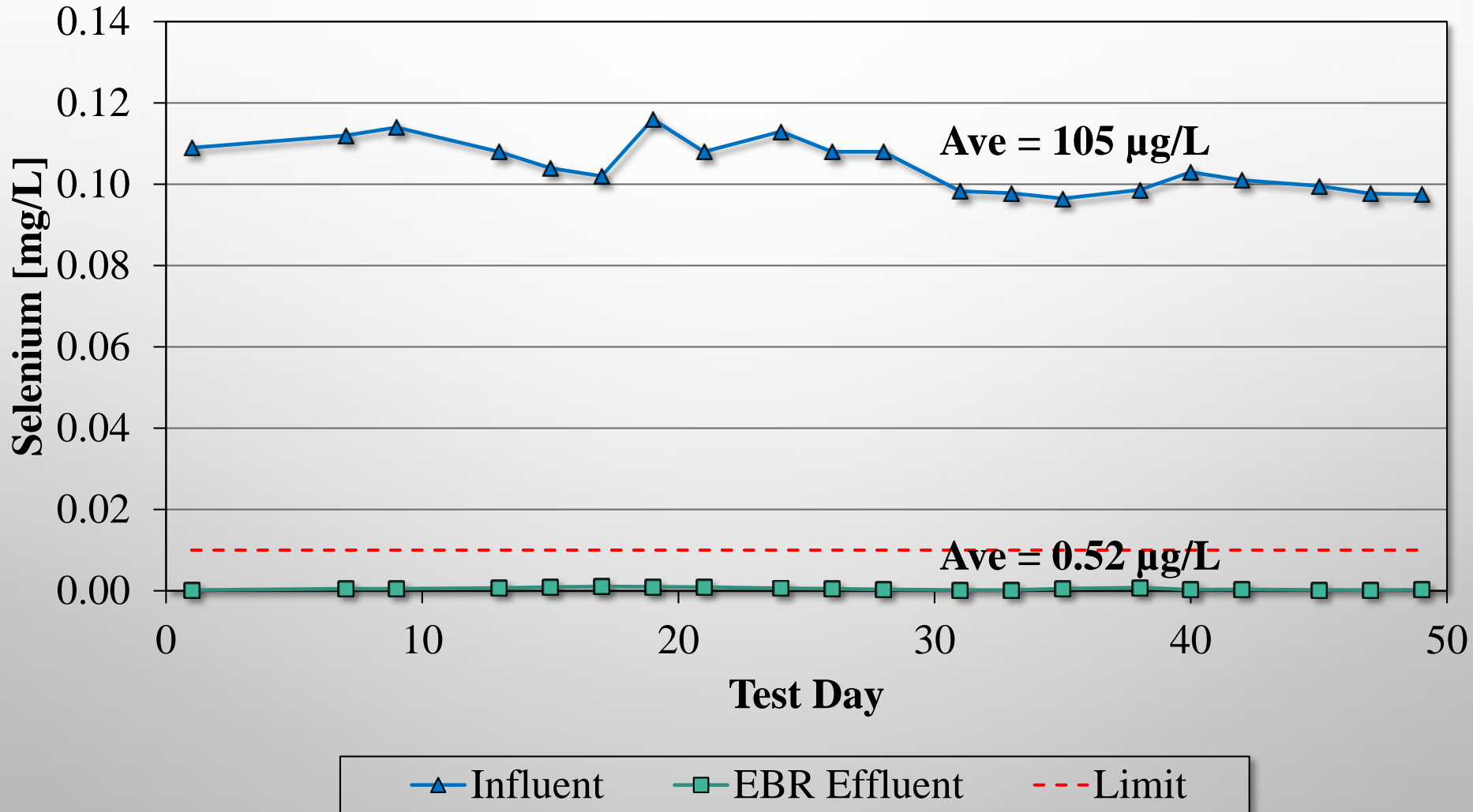


EBR CASE STUDY B (COAL MINE)

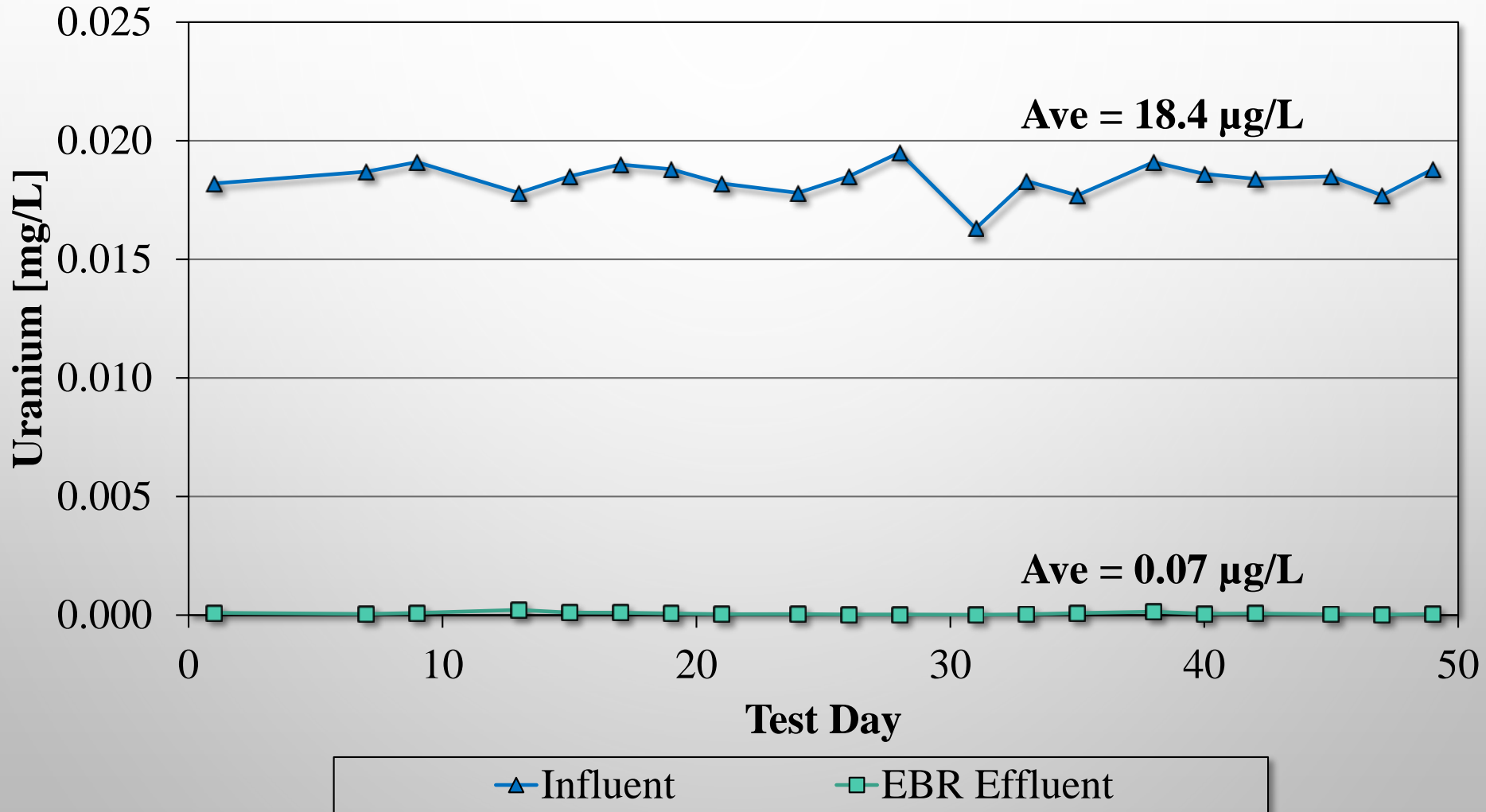
Source	Ave. total Se [$\mu\text{g/L}$]	Ave. total U [$\mu\text{g/L}$]	Ave. $\text{NO}_3\text{-N}$ [mg/L]
Water B Open pit coal mine, seepage waters	105	18.4	49.8



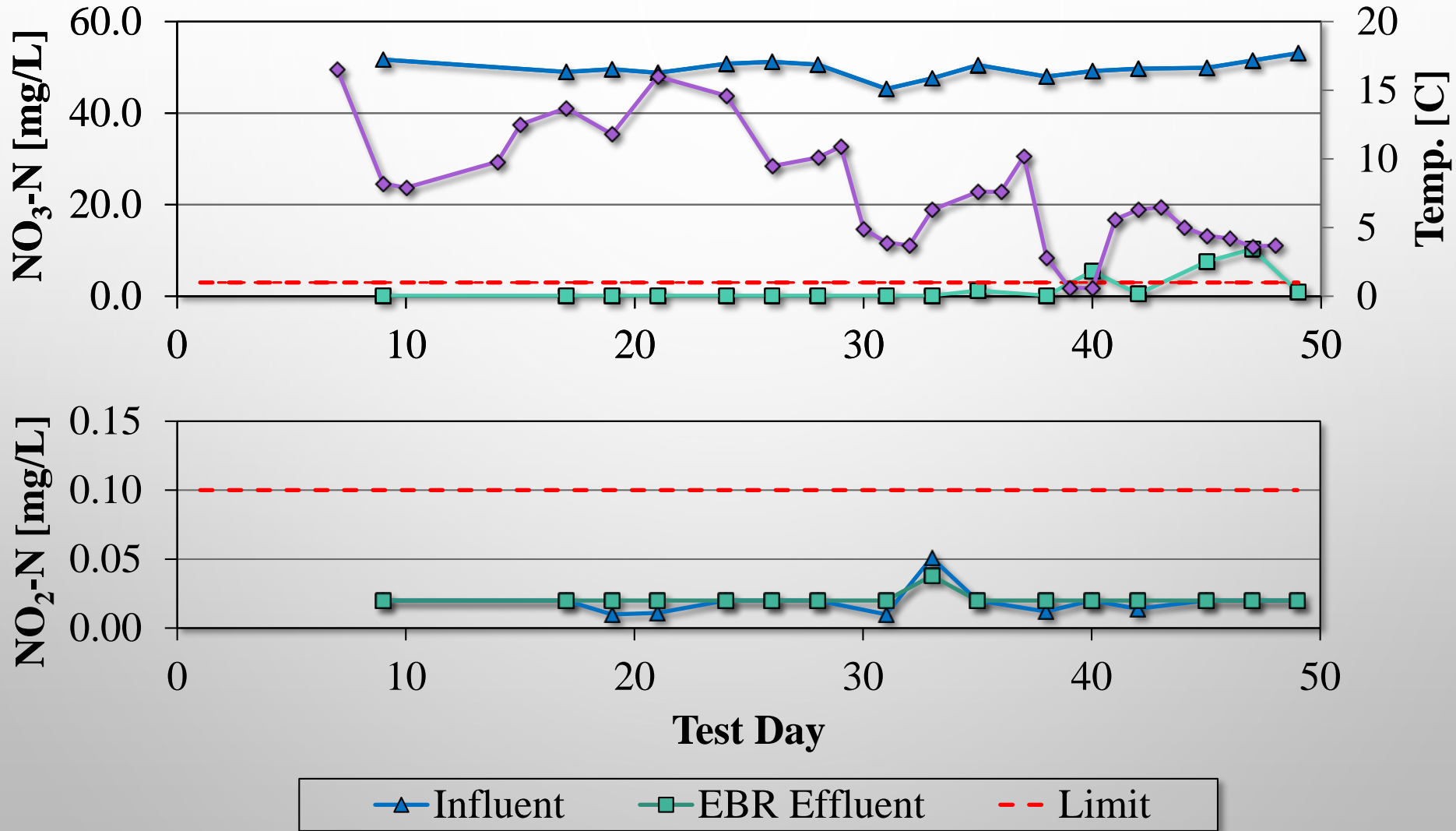
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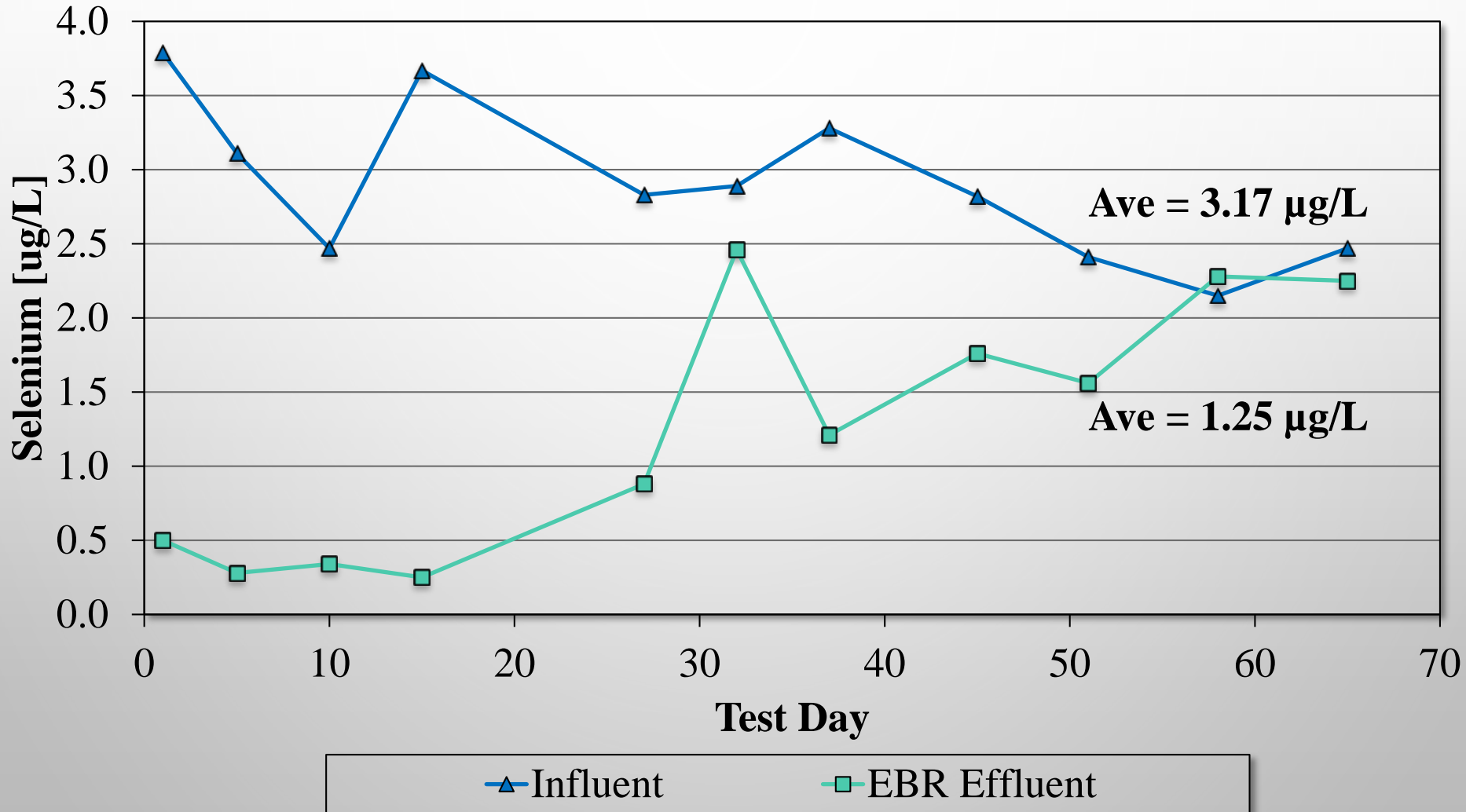


EBR CASE STUDY C (GOLD MINE)

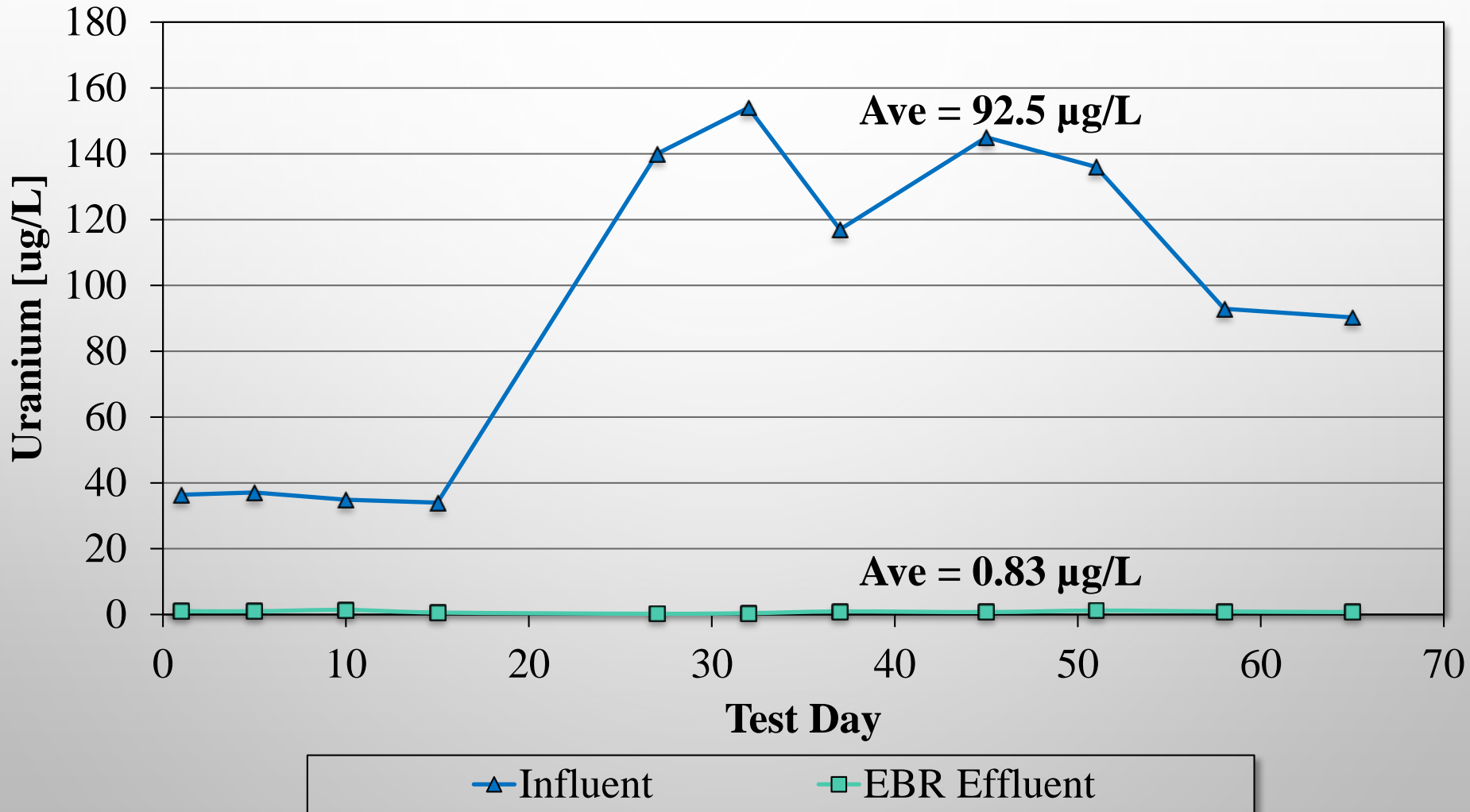
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Water C Prospect gold mine, leach solutions	3.17	92.5	189



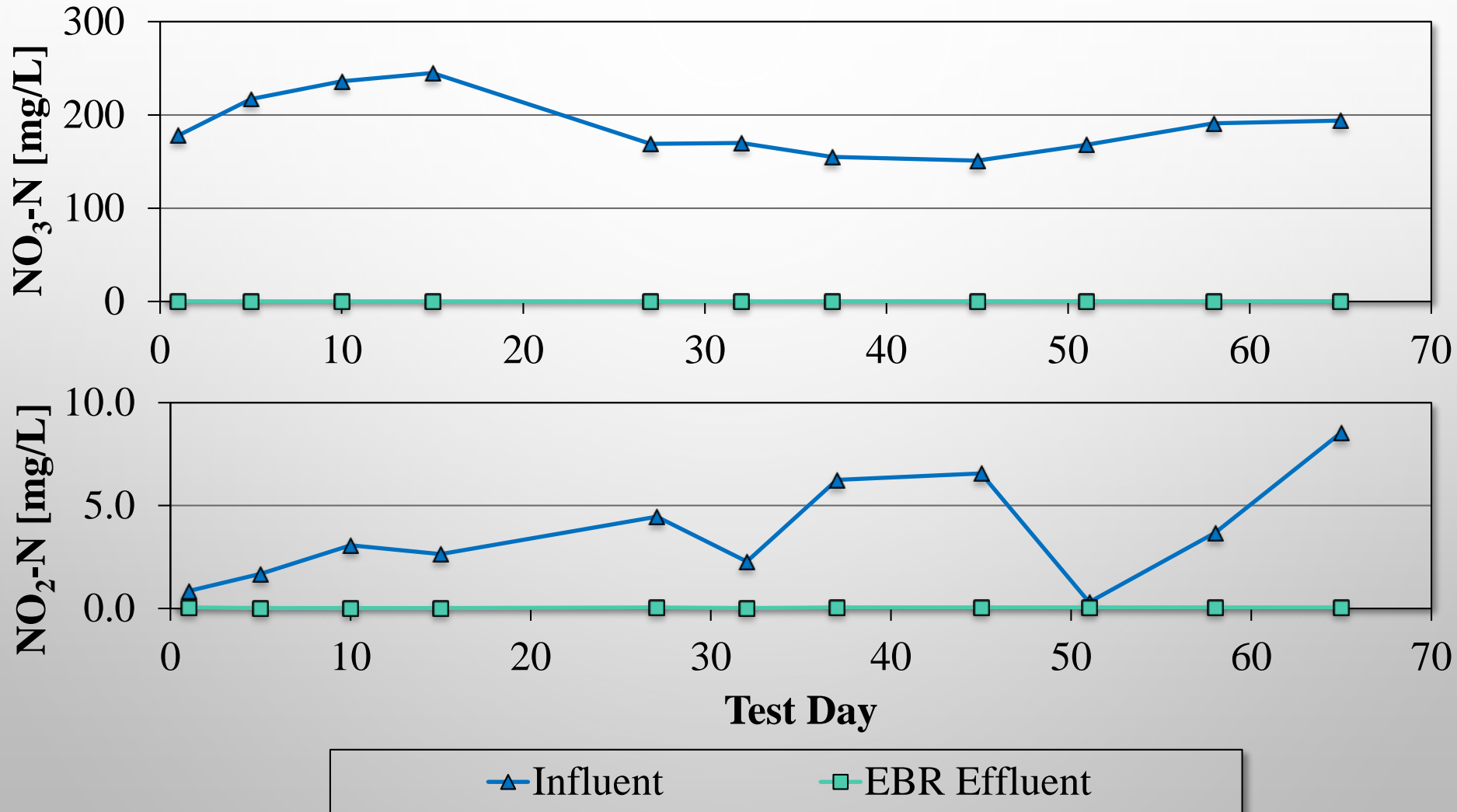
EBR CASE STUDY C (GOLD MINE)



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EBR CASE STUDY C (GOLD MINE)



CONCLUSIONS

		Water A	Water B	Water C
Se _{tot.}	Influent [$\mu\text{g/L}$]	2,712	105	3.17
	EBR Effluent [$\mu\text{g/L}$]	5.44	0.52	1.25
	Removal [%]	99.8%	99.5%	60.6%

The successful EBR trials have positive implications for mine sites facing challenges of simultaneous treatment of multiple contaminants to low discharge levels, in a simplified and more affordable manner.

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