

# **Evaluation of the Benefits of Encapsulating Acid-Generating Tailings by Acid-Consuming Tailings**

**15th ANNUAL BC/MEND METAL LEACHING /  
ACID ROCK DRAINAGE WORKSHOP  
3-4 December 2008  
Vancouver, BC**

**Ronald Nicholson, Mazda Biglari, Michael Venhuis**



# Acknowledgements



(Dave Bucar and others)

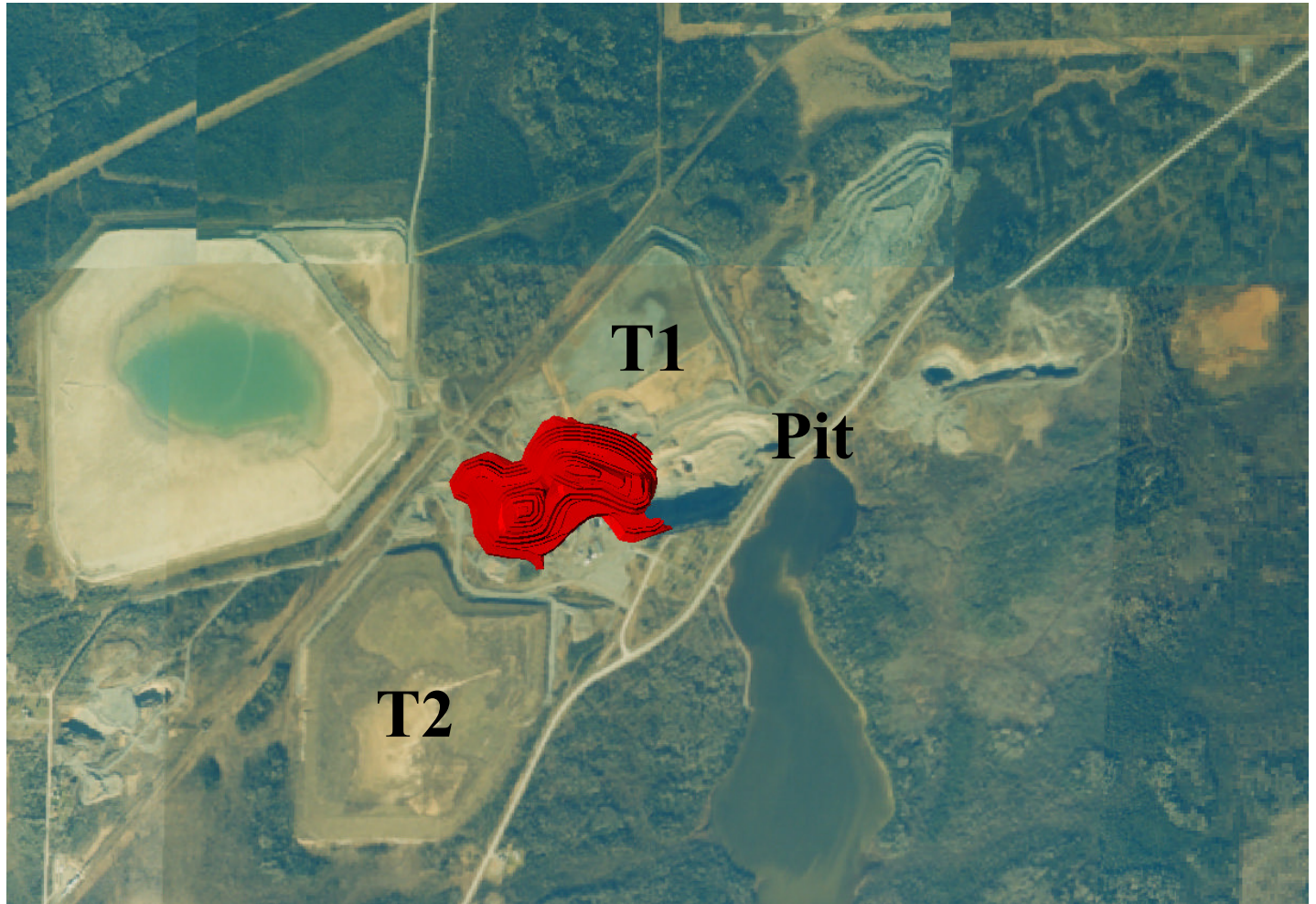
- MEND – partial funding for lab studies
- AMEC (Andy Small , Jim Warren)

# Introduction

- Need to relocate high sulphide / acidic tailings stack to expand pit
- Other tailings stacks available with neutral non-acid-generating tailings
- Assessed alternatives at scoping level
- Encapsulation of high sulphide tailings represented attractive alternative
- Two aspects required further assessment:
  - Acid neutralization capacity
  - Water quality of “treated” pore water



# Site Layout



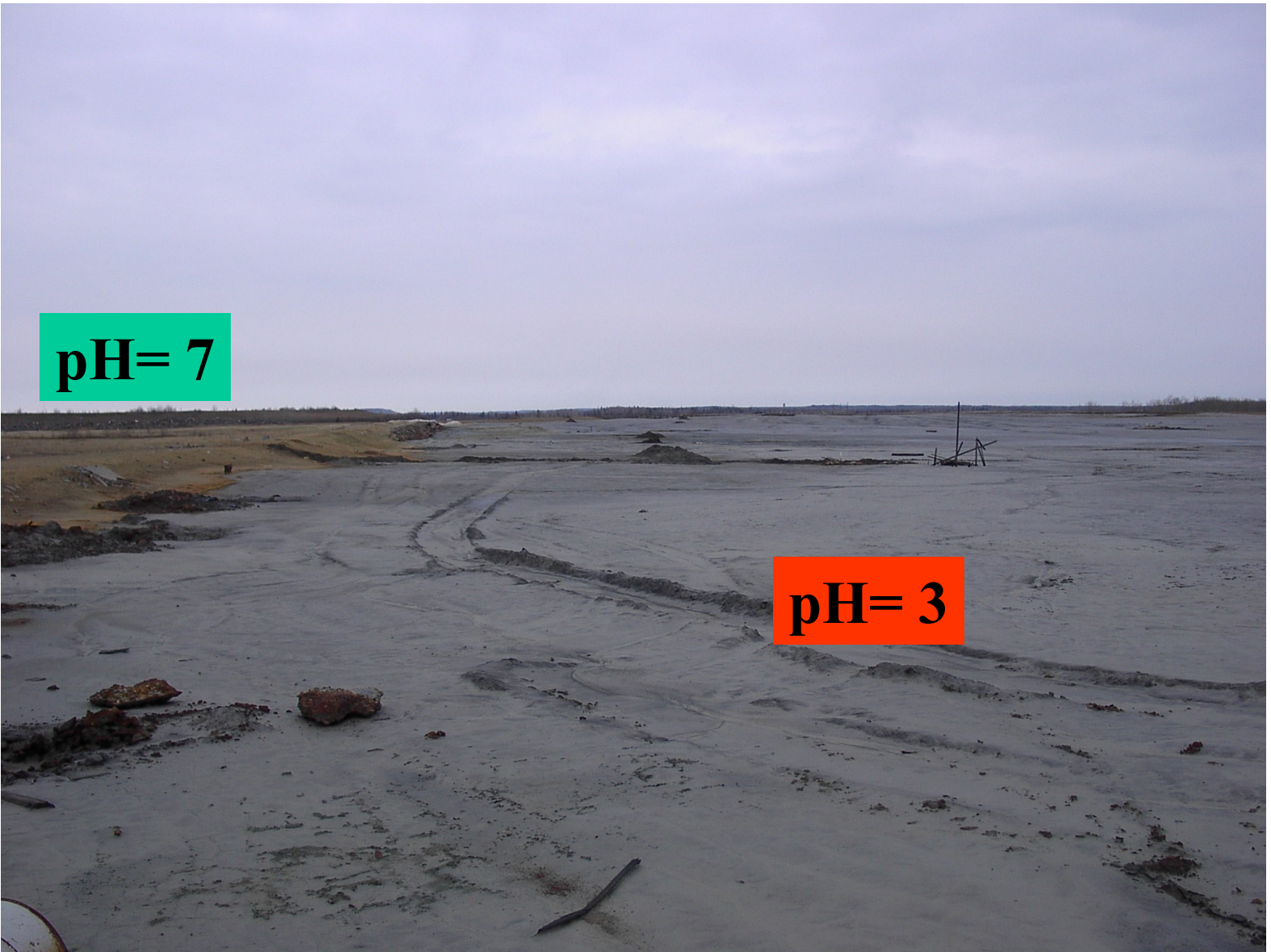


**T1 Acidic Tails**



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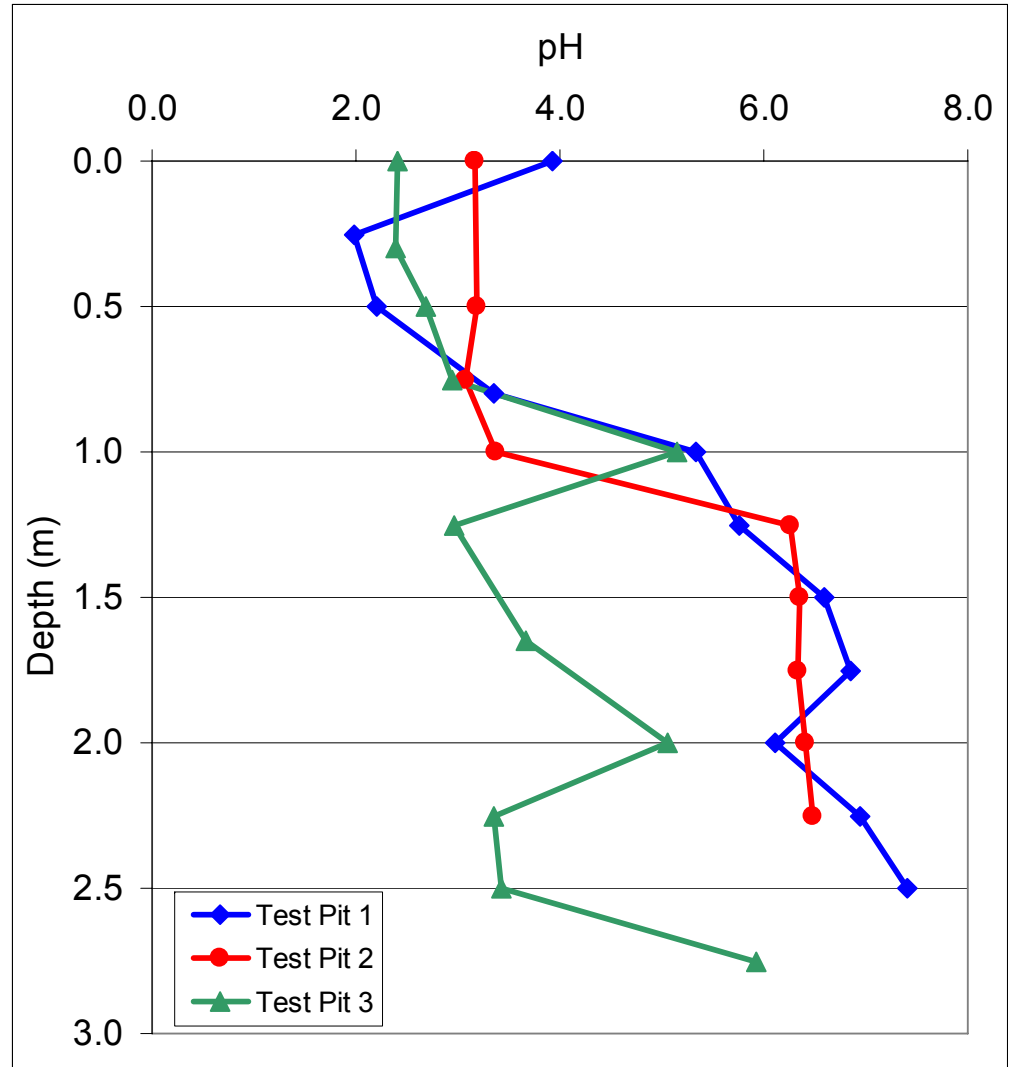
**pH= 7**

**pH= 3**

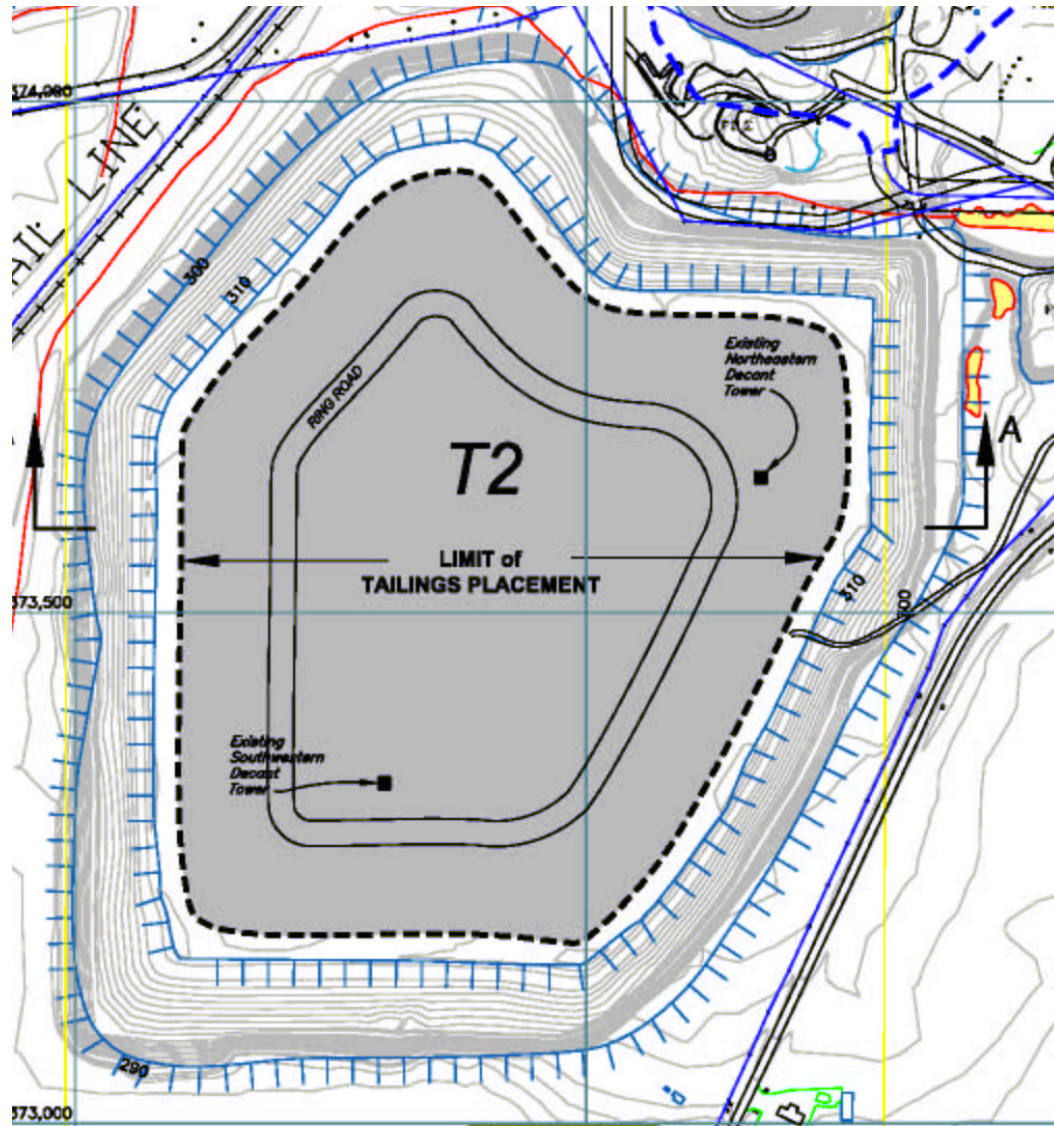


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# pH with Depth in T1 tails

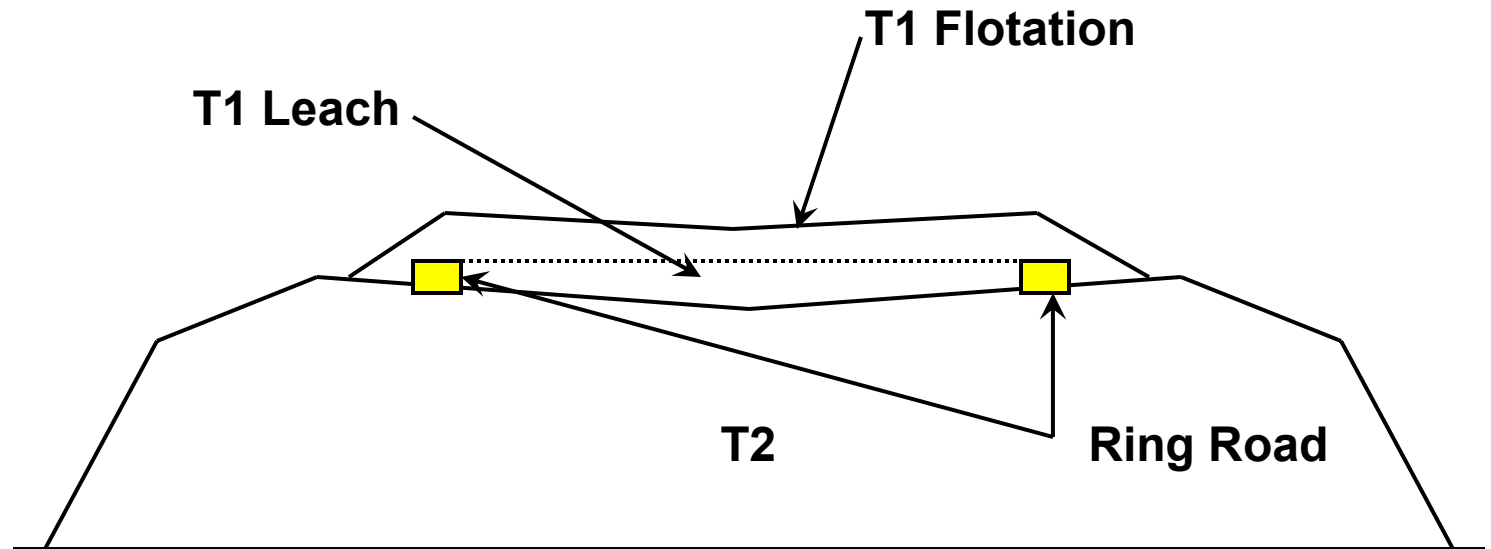


# T1 Placement on T2 Schematic Plan-View

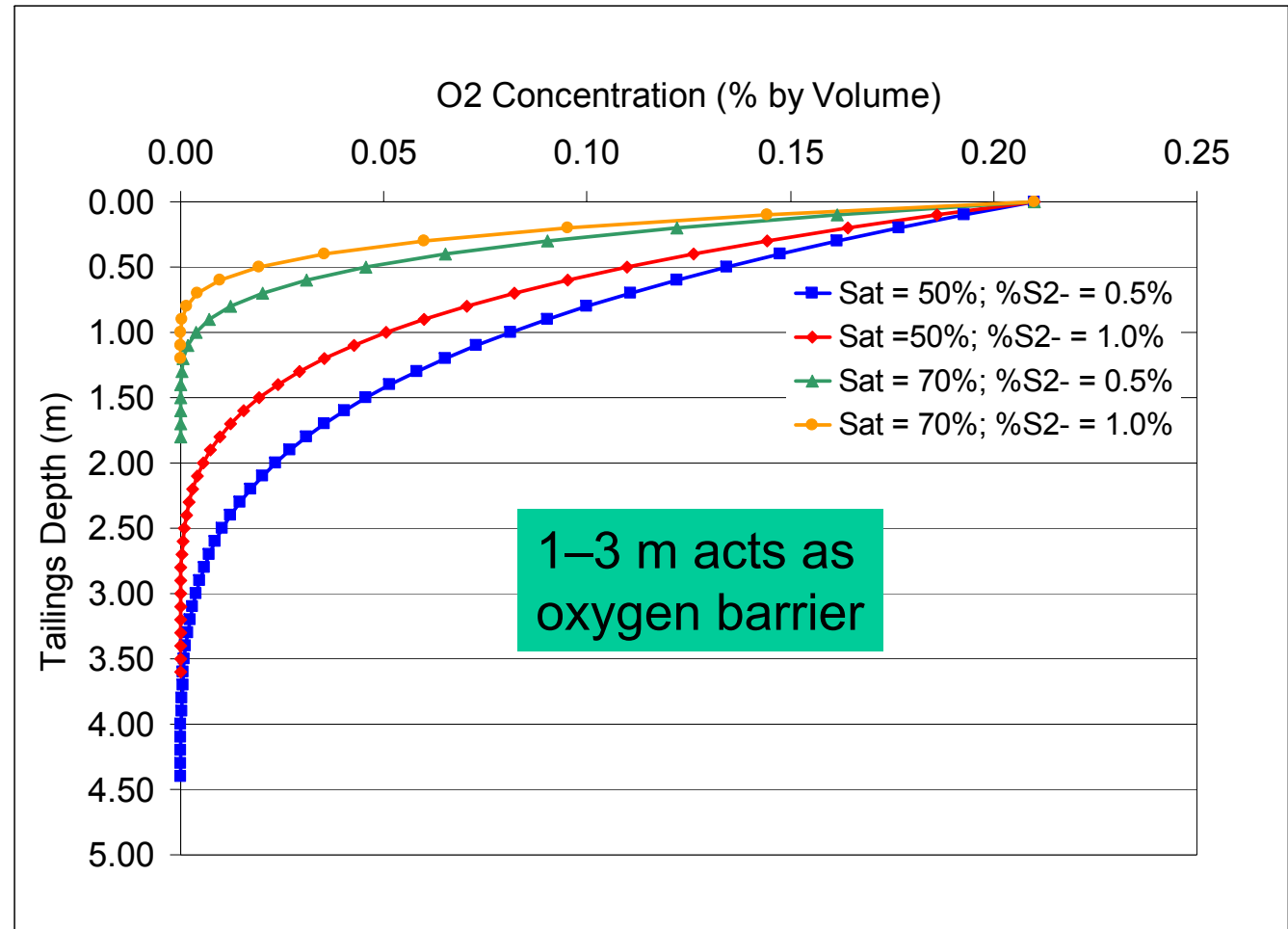




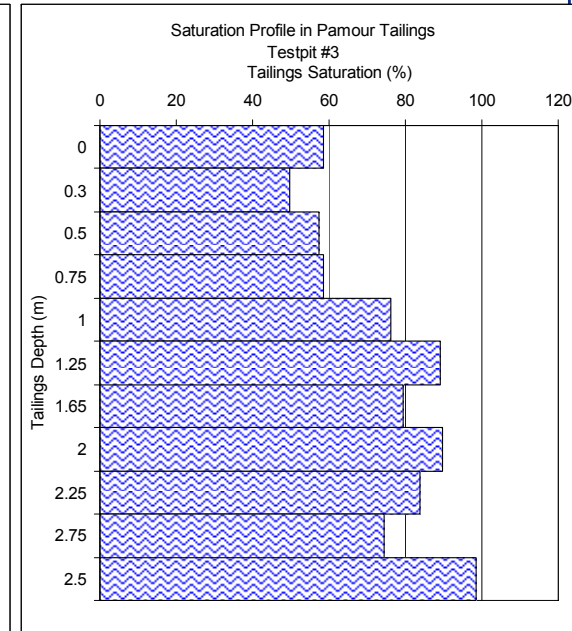
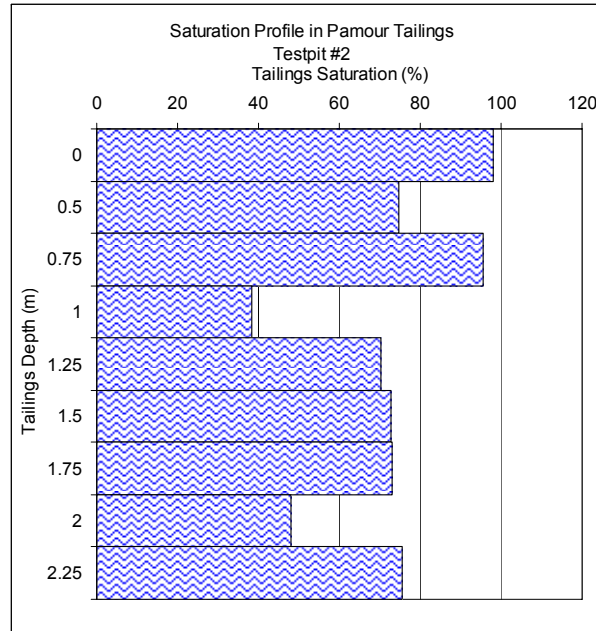
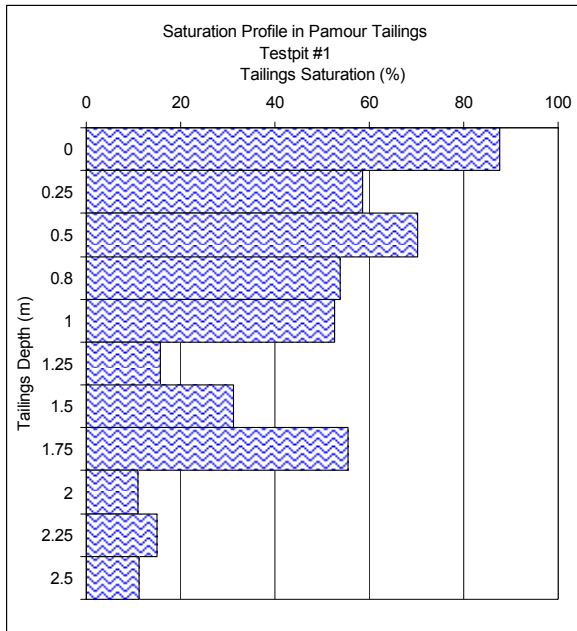
# T1 Placement on T2 Schematic Cross-Section



# Theoretical oxygen profiles in upper Neutral tailings layer



# Measured Moisture Content (Saturation) in surface tailings



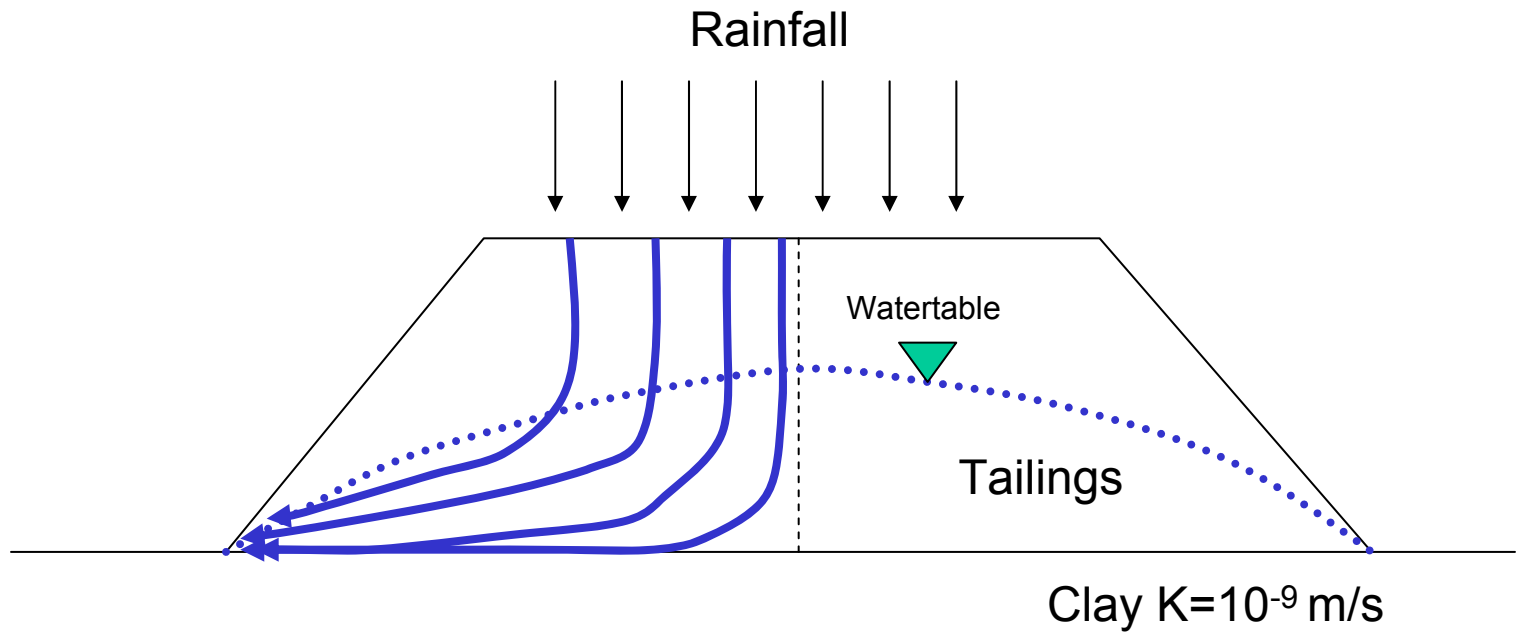


**T2 Stack**



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# Conceptual Schematic



# Seepage at T2





# Objectives and Scope

- Assess water quality resulting from passage of acidic / metal containing pore waters through neutral tailings layers
- Laboratory study with columns



# Tailings and Their Properties

## Leach Tails



**pH=2.7**  
**S<sup>2-</sup>=25%**  
**NP= -14**  
**NNP = -800**

## Neutral Float Tails 1



**pH=7.1**  
**S<sup>2-</sup>=<0.01%**  
**NP= 76**  
**NNP = +76**

## Neutral Float Tails 2

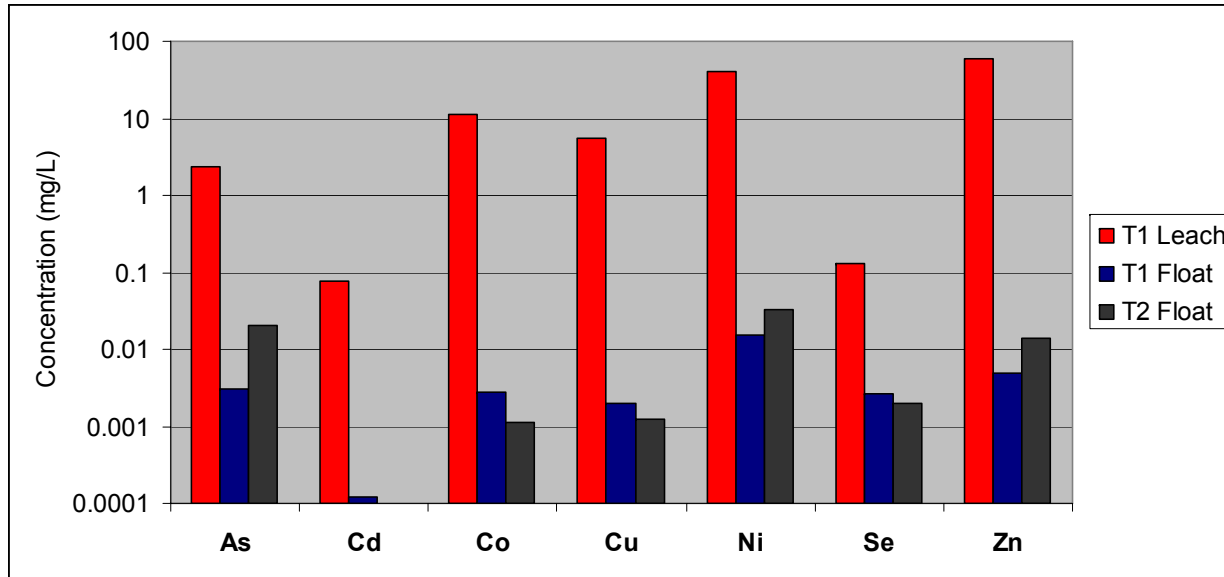


**pH=8.3**  
**S<sup>2-</sup>=<0.01%**  
**NP= 103**  
**NNP = +103**

# Solids

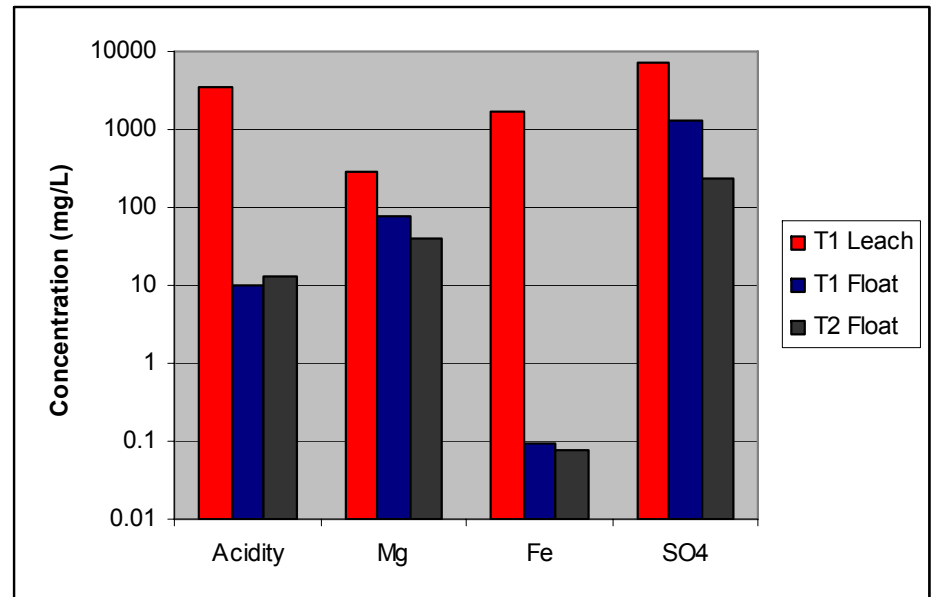
<b>Solid Content</b>	<b>Units</b>	<b>T1-Leach</b>	<b>T1-Float</b>	<b>T2-Float</b>
<b>Arsenic</b>	ppm	6120	146	103
<b>Cadmium</b>	ppm	3.7	0.3	< 0.1
<b>Calcium</b>	%	2.99	3.44	3.42
<b>Cobalt</b>	ppm	412	14	13
<b>Copper</b>	ppm	1700	25	16
<b>Iron</b>	%	21.80	3.58	4.69
<b>Magnesium</b>	%	2.07	2.33	3.52
<b>Nickel</b>	ppm	1290	84	125
<b>Selenium</b>	ppm	22.0	1.3	1.3
<b>Sulphur</b>	%	25.36	0.26	0.15
<b>Zinc</b>	ppm	881	50	60

# Shake Flask Results for the Three Tailings

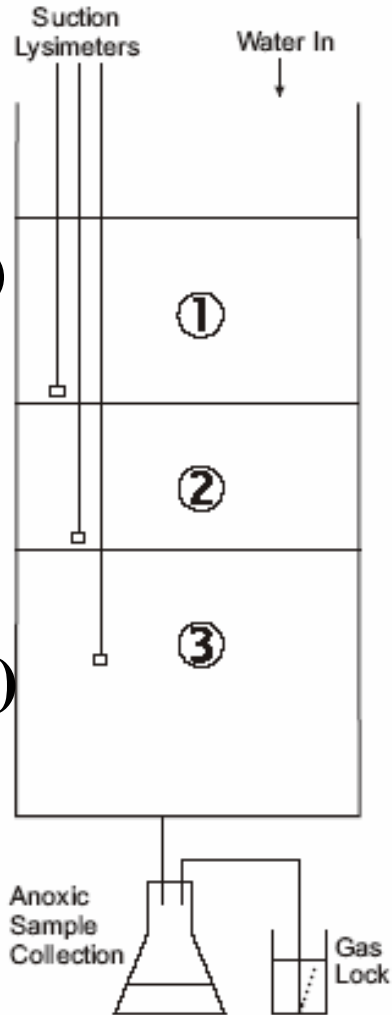


## Trace Metals

## Major Constituents



# Schematic of Column Design with Layered Tailings for Laboratory Study



**Neutral Tails (T1)**

**Acid Tails (T1)**

**Neutral Tails (T2)**



# Column Setup

T1F

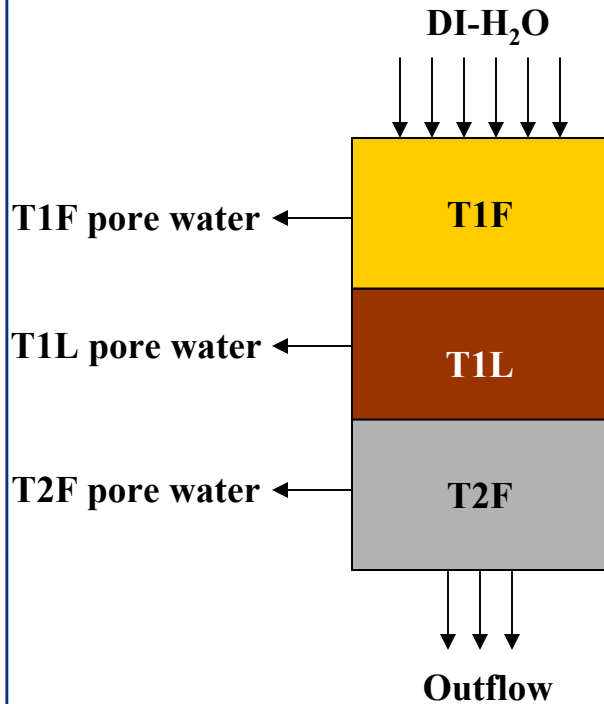
T1L

T1F



T2F

# Pore-water Displacement



Time (day)	6	14	24	41	58	80	103	134	167	259	283	321	401
Column 1	0.46	0.76	1.00	1.42	1.91	2.34	2.74	3.15	3.56	-	-	-	-
Column 2	0.18	0.38	0.74	1.07	1.44	1.74	2.03	2.31	2.52	-	-	-	-
Column 3	0.10	0.31	0.43	0.61	0.85	1.04	1.20	1.38	1.44	1.53	1.71	1.79	1.83
Column 4	0.24	0.51	0.75	1.00	1.29	1.54	1.79	2.07	2.30	2.49	2.64	2.68	2.70

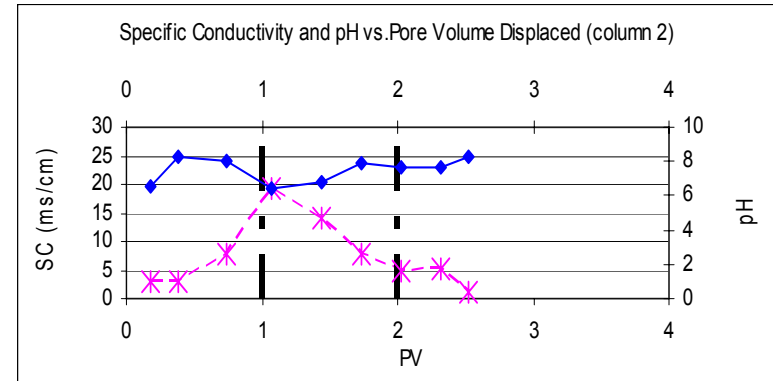
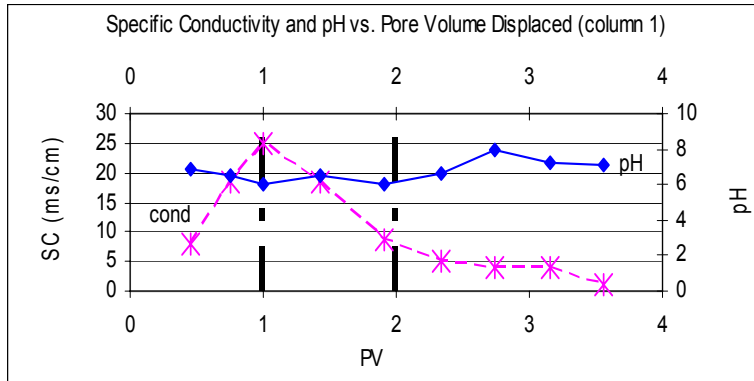


# pH and Conductivity of Effluent

T1F

T1L

T1F



T1F

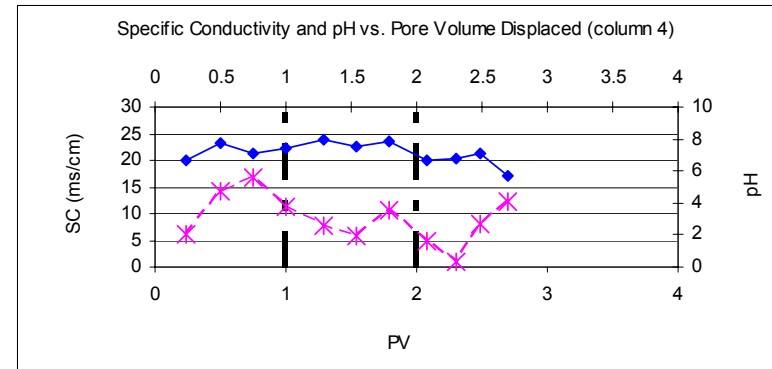
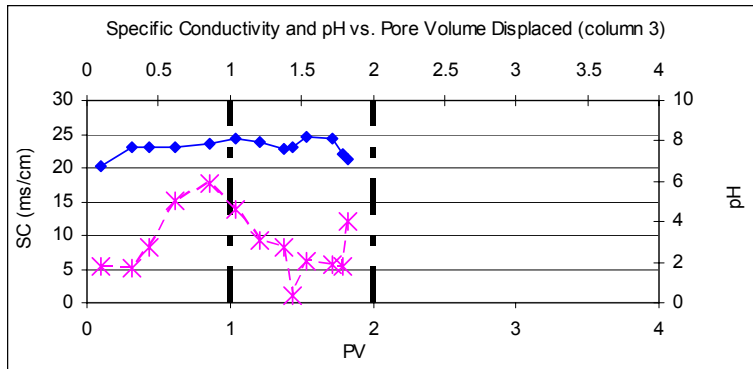
T1L

T2F

T1F

T1L

T2F



T1L

T2F





# Iron Concentrations in Effluent

1

T1F

T1L

T1F

3

T1F

T1L

T2F

2

T1F

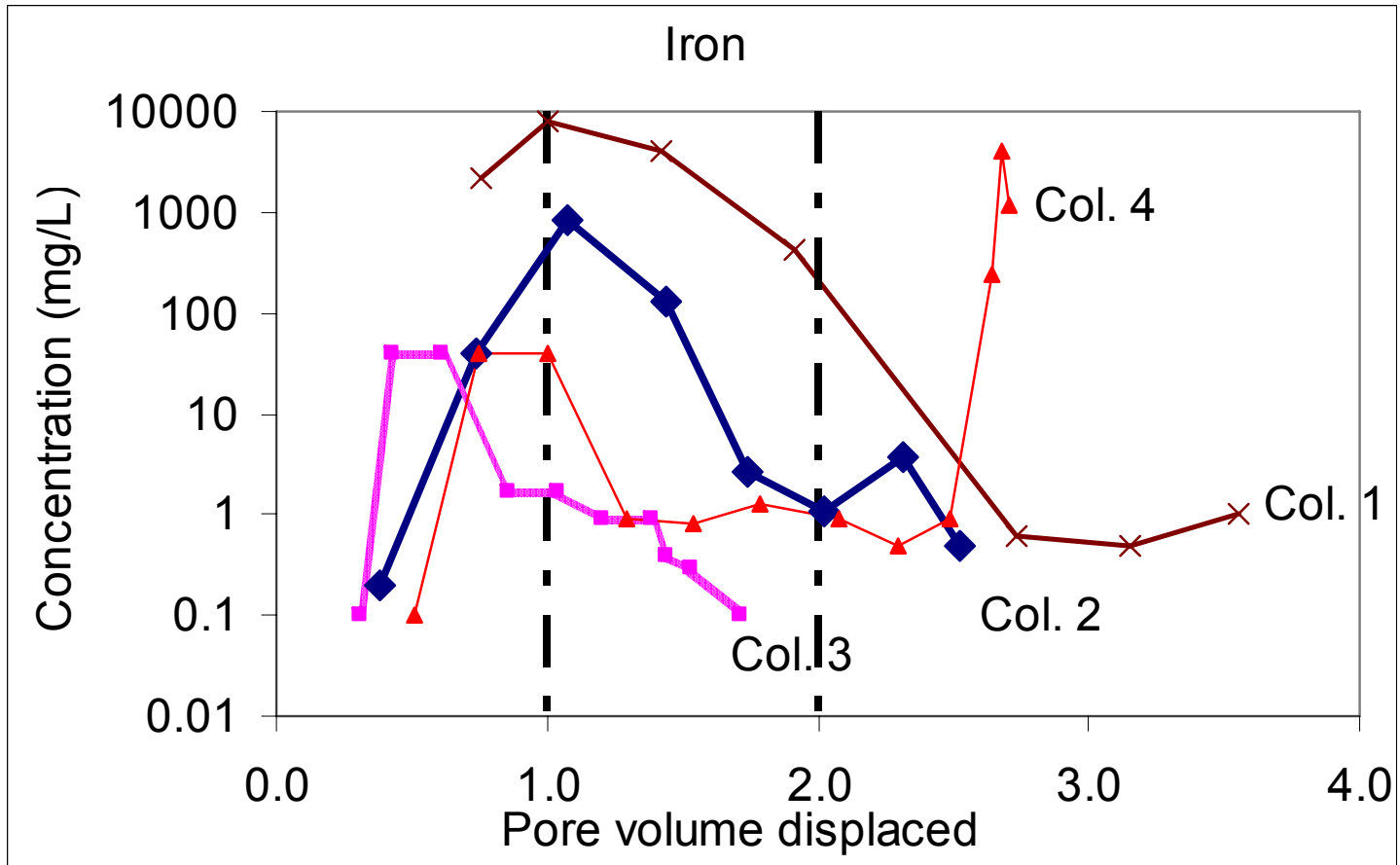
T1L

T2F

4

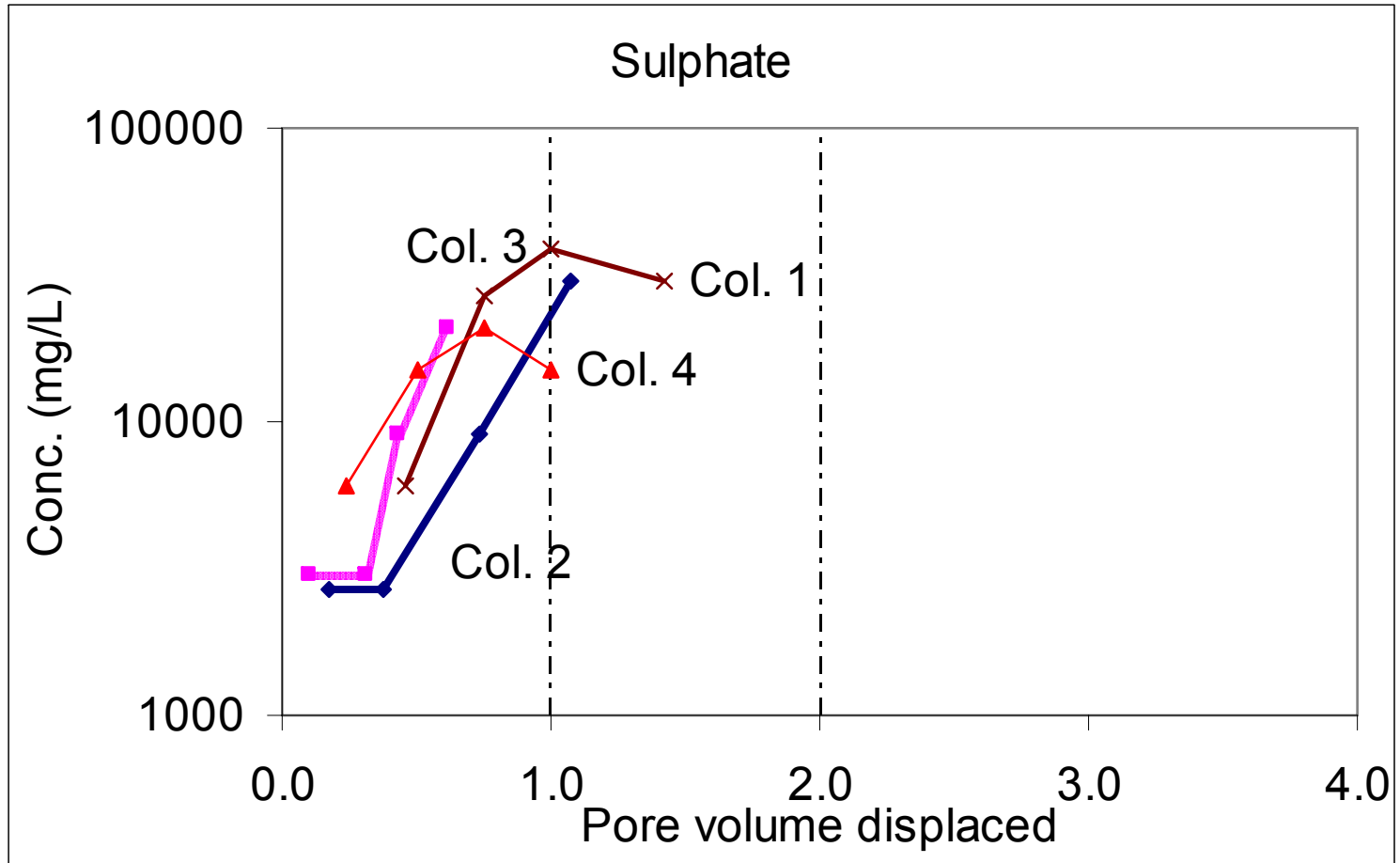
T1L

T2F



# Sulphate Concentrations in Effluent

1  
T1F  
T1L  
T1F  
3  
T1F  
T1L  
T2F



2  
T1F  
T1L  
T2F  
4  
T1L  
T2F

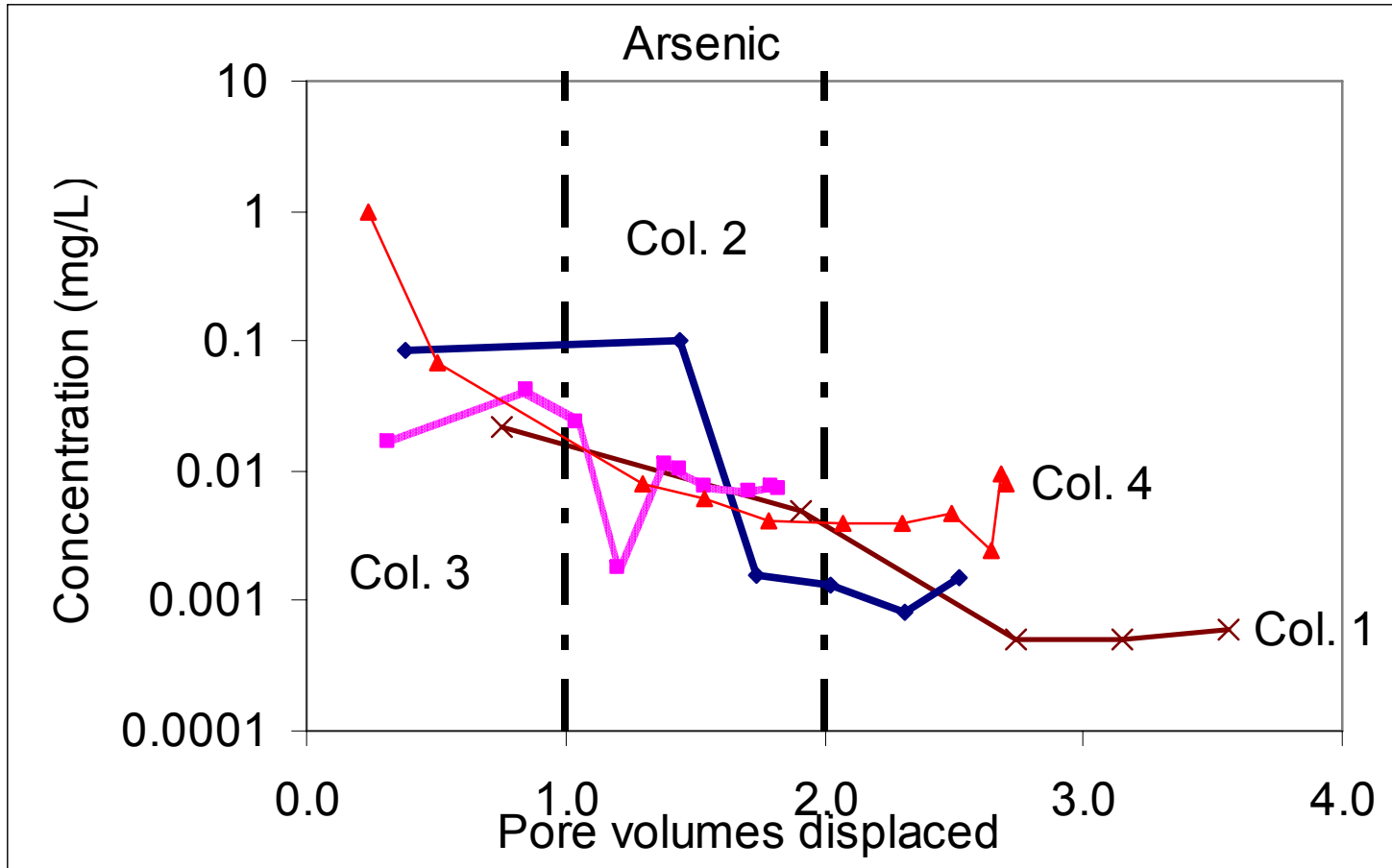
# Arsenic Concentrations in Effluent

1

T1F  
T1L  
T1F

3

T1F  
T1L  
T2F



2

T1F  
T1L  
T2F

4

T1L  
T2F

# Zinc Concentrations in Effluent

1

T1F  
T1L  
T1F

3

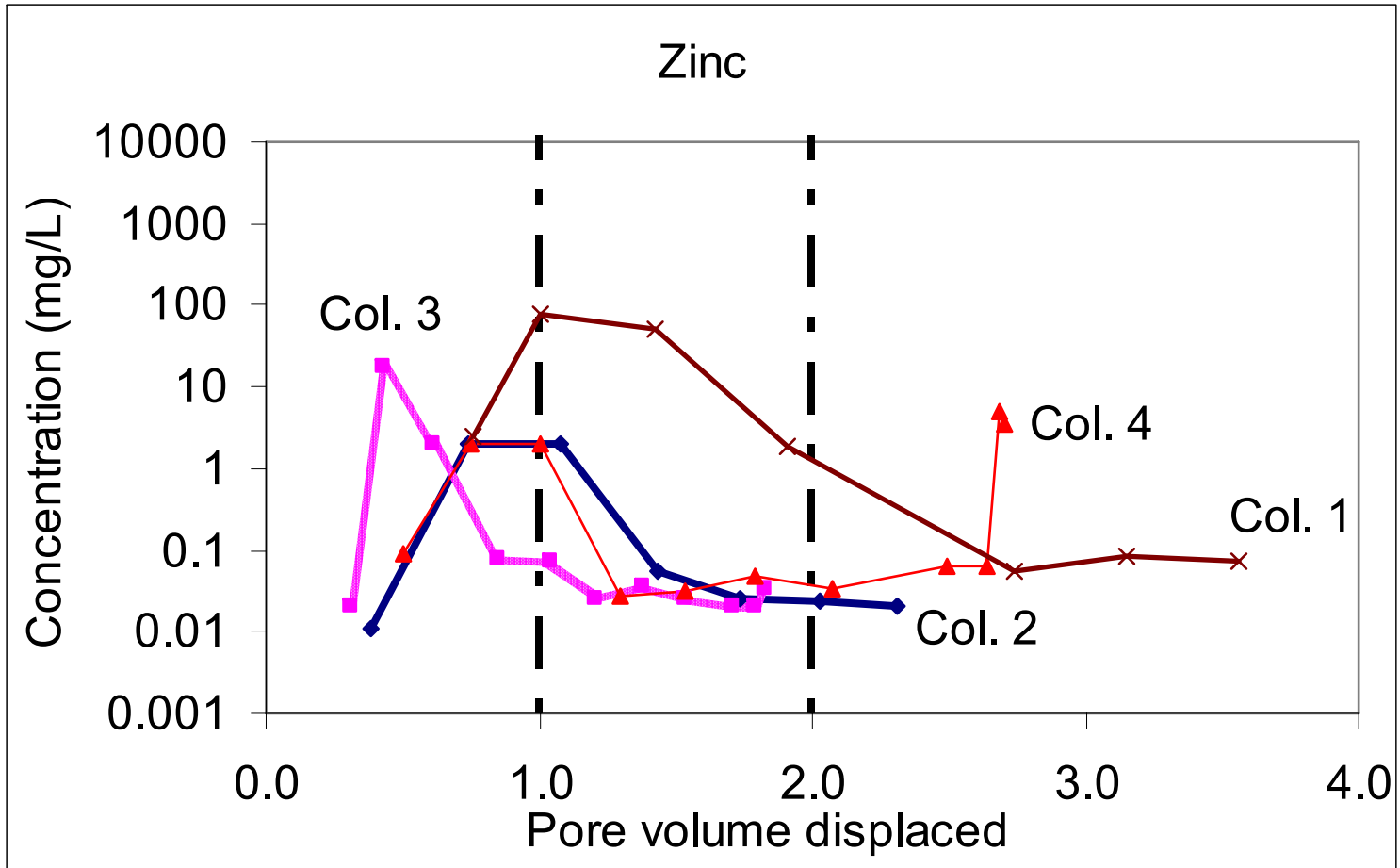
T1F  
T1L  
T2F

2

T1F  
T1L  
T2F

4

T1L  
T2F



# Nickel Concentrations in Effluent

1

T1F  
T1L  
T1F

3

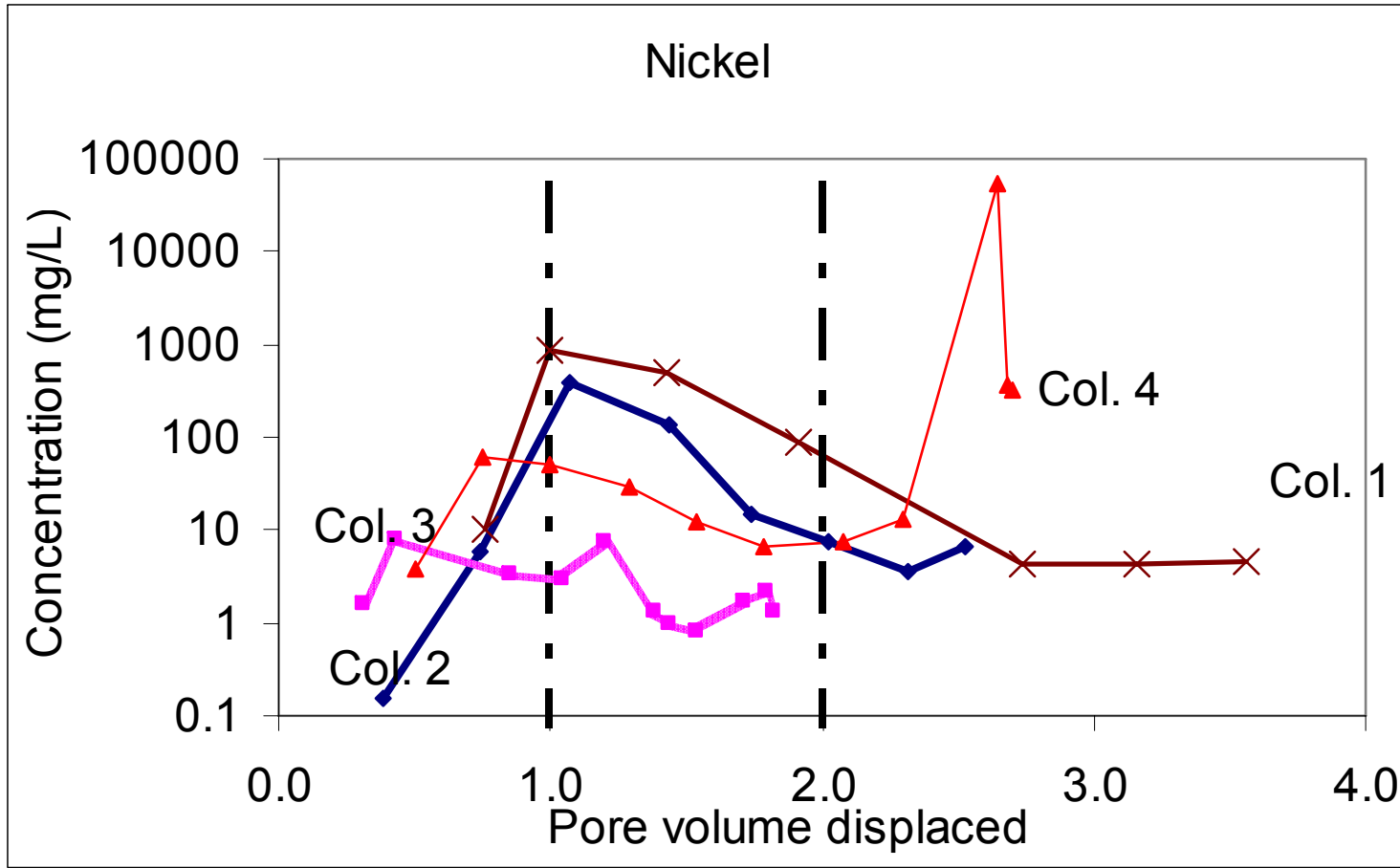
T1F  
T1L  
T2F

2

T1F  
T1L  
T2F

4

T1L  
T2F



# Magnesium Concentrations in Effluent

1

T1F  
T1L  
T1F

3

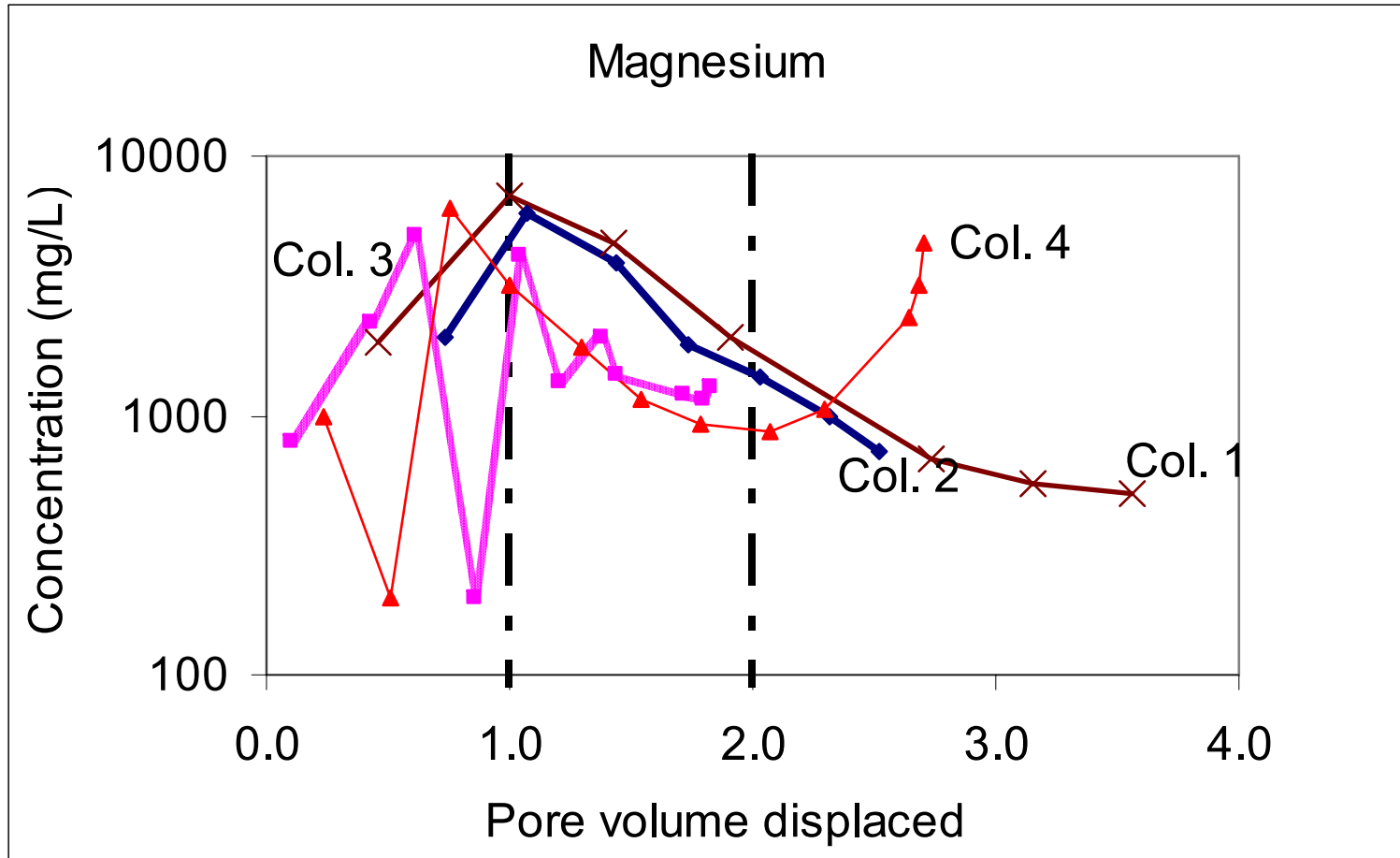
T1F  
T1L  
T2F

2

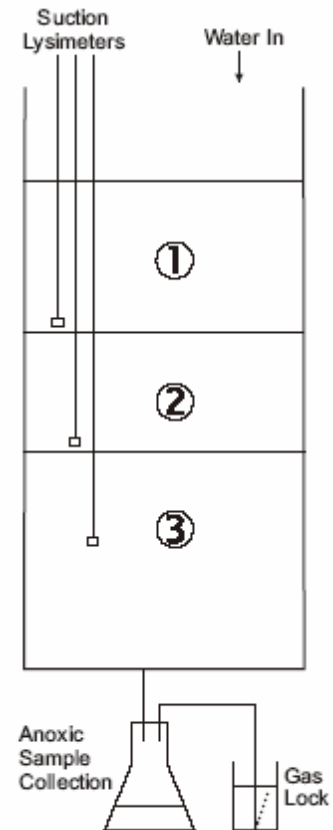
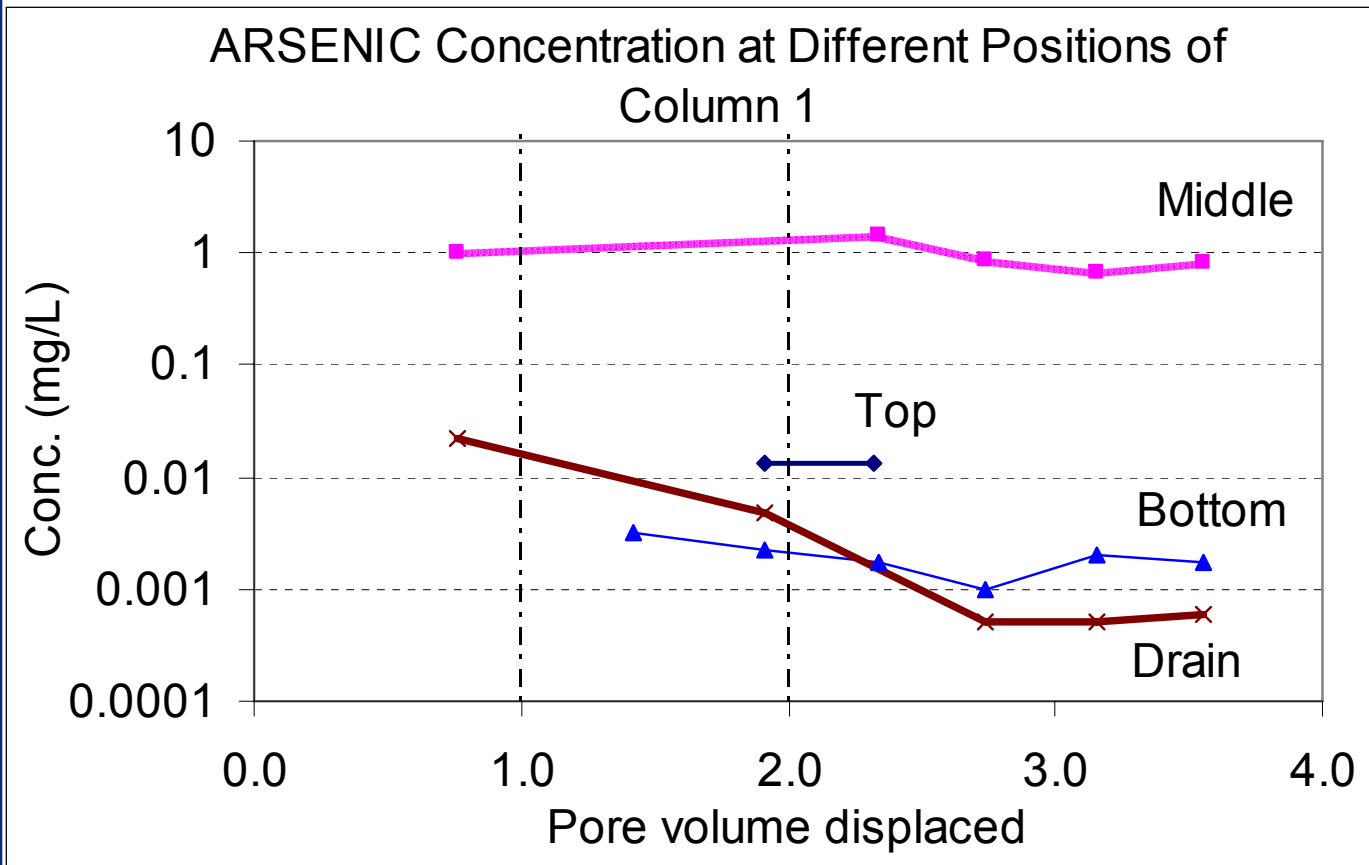
T1F  
T1L  
T2F

4

T1L  
T2F

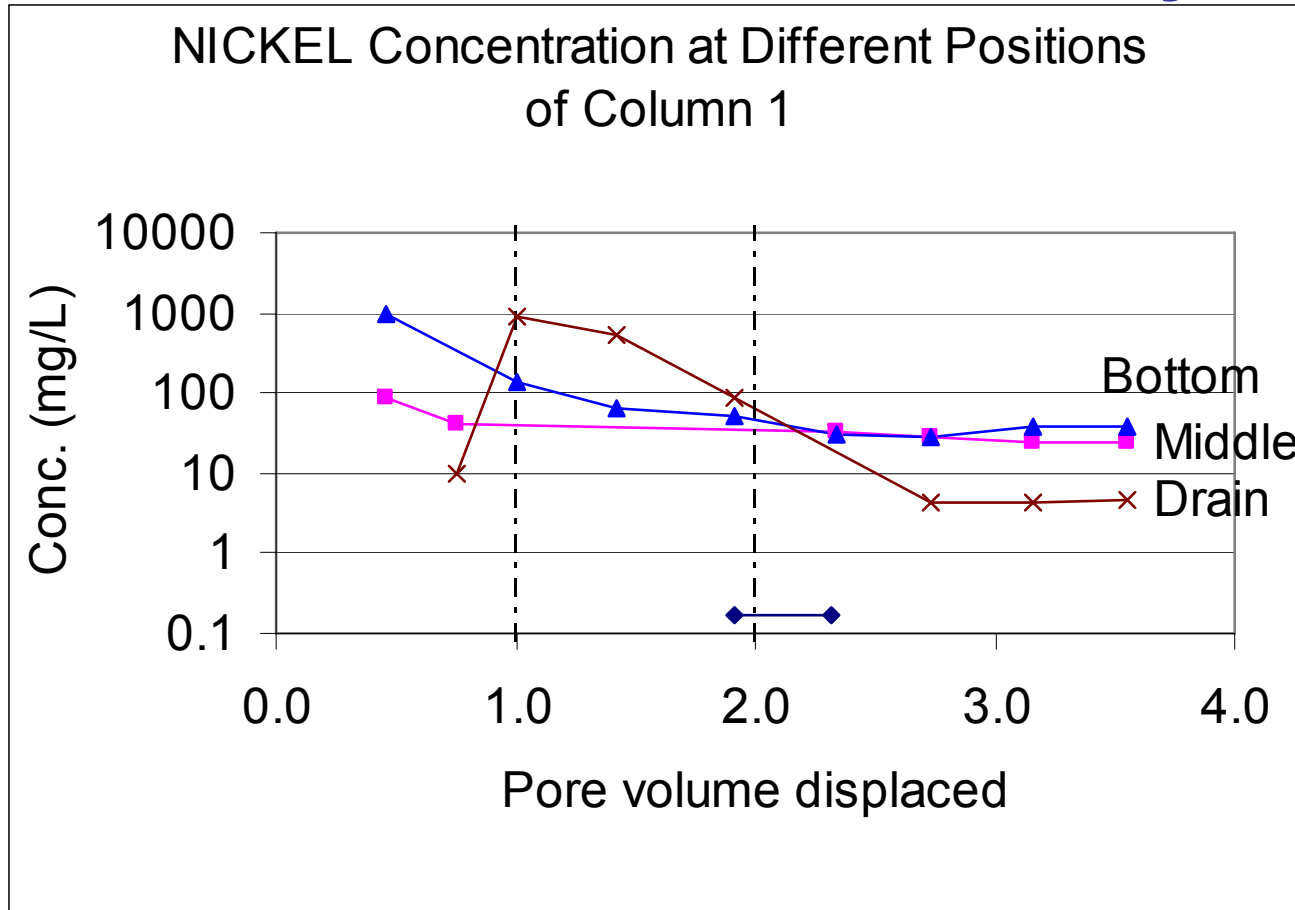


# Arsenic Concentrations in Lysimeters



**Demonstrates ongoing elevated arsenic in pore water in middle layer and attenuation in bottom layer**

# Nickel Concentrations in Lysimeters



**Demonstrates release of nickel  
in pore water in lower layer as acid front moves  
down from upper layer**



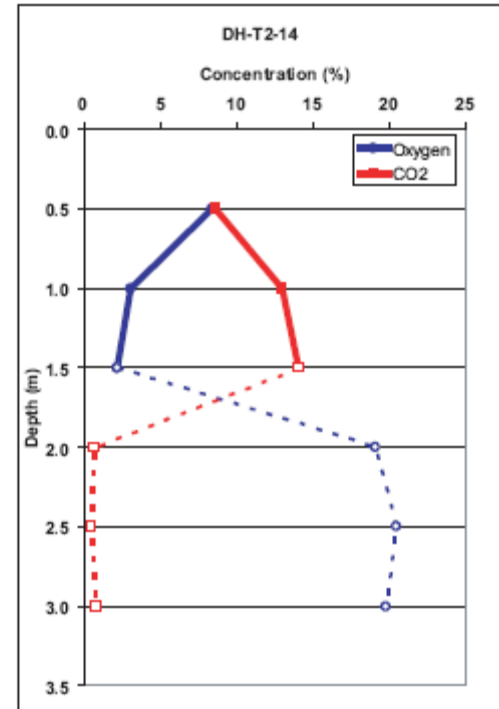
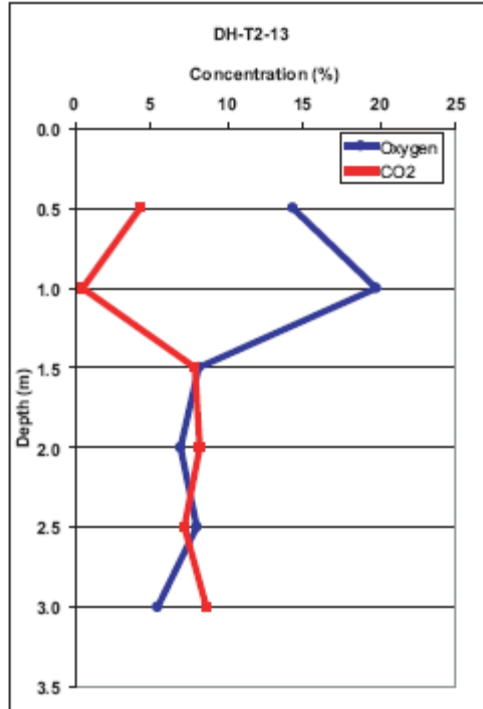
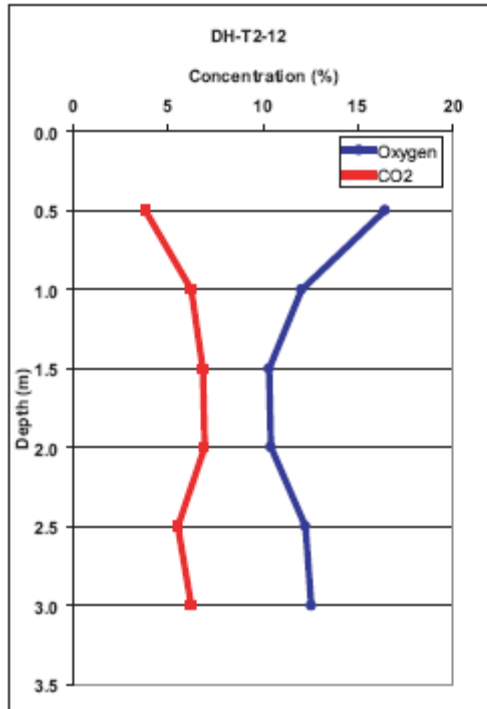




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# Field Follow-up – O<sub>2</sub> and CO<sub>2</sub> Profiles



# Conclusions

- Consumption of existing acid occurred and pH remained neutral in the effluent
- Arsenic and other constituents are highly attenuated by neutral tailings layer
- Residence time (and thickness of bottom neutral tailings layer) is important – more attenuation with longer residence time
- Nickel may be less attenuated than other constituents and need further investigation related to residence time
- Need for management of iron in final seepage (wetlands, polishing ponds, etc.)



# Conclusions

- Upper cover layer acts as an oxygen barrier
- Ongoing field verification required

**Thank You**

