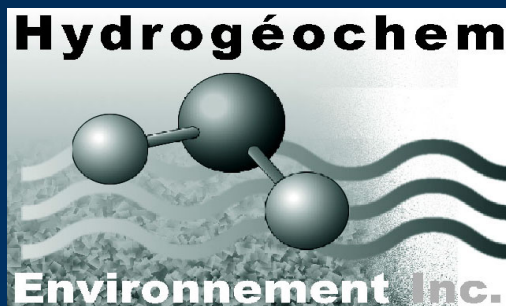


The East-Sullivan Mine Site : Merging Prevention and Treatment of Acid Mine Drainage

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Germain



Normand
Tassé



Johanne
Cyr



The East-Sullivan Mine Site

Val d'Or
North-Western
Québec



Impoundment Characteristics

Cu, Zn (Au, Ag) Mining from 1949 to 1966



total area: 136 ha
(+ 68 ha spilled tailings)

total mass of tailings: 15 Mt

S_{sulphide} : 3,5% (mainly pyrite)

total acid potential:
400 350 t. CaCO_3

total neutralizing potential:
50 280 t. CaCO_3

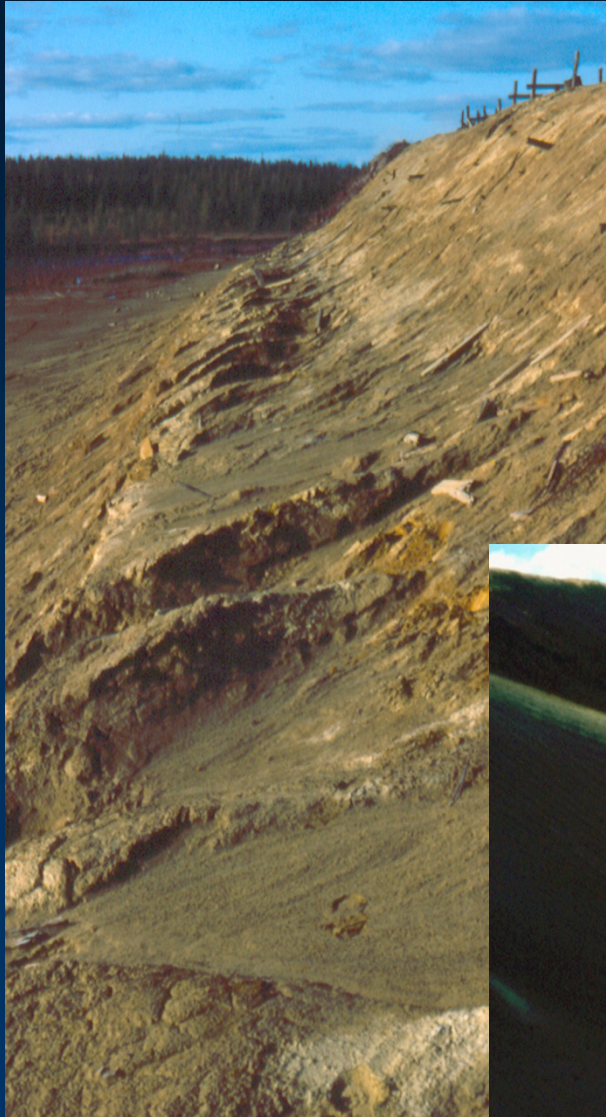
Abandonment : 1966 to 1984



Bourlamaque
River

Pond

Water and Wind Erosions



Requirements for Mine Final Effluent

Acceptable pH : 6.0 - 9.5

Acceptable concentrations (mg/l) :

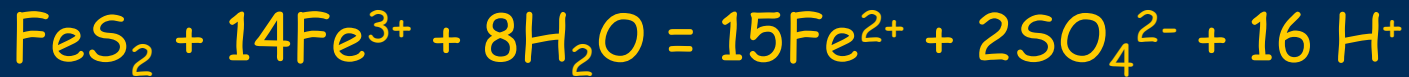
	monthly average	maximum in a single sample	
Fe:	3,0	6,0	
Cu:	0,3	0,6	
Zn:	0,5	1,0	
Pb, As, Ni, etc.:	(Québec MDDEP)

To achieve these criteria, the mining industry needs tools to stop metal-rich acid drainage or to treat unacceptable effluents.

Acid Mine Drainage : Reactions



(*Acidiniobacillus ferrooxidans* : $\times 10^3$ to 10^6)



To stop AMD production :
limit oxygen and/or water
access to sulphides



Objectives

To demonstrate that:

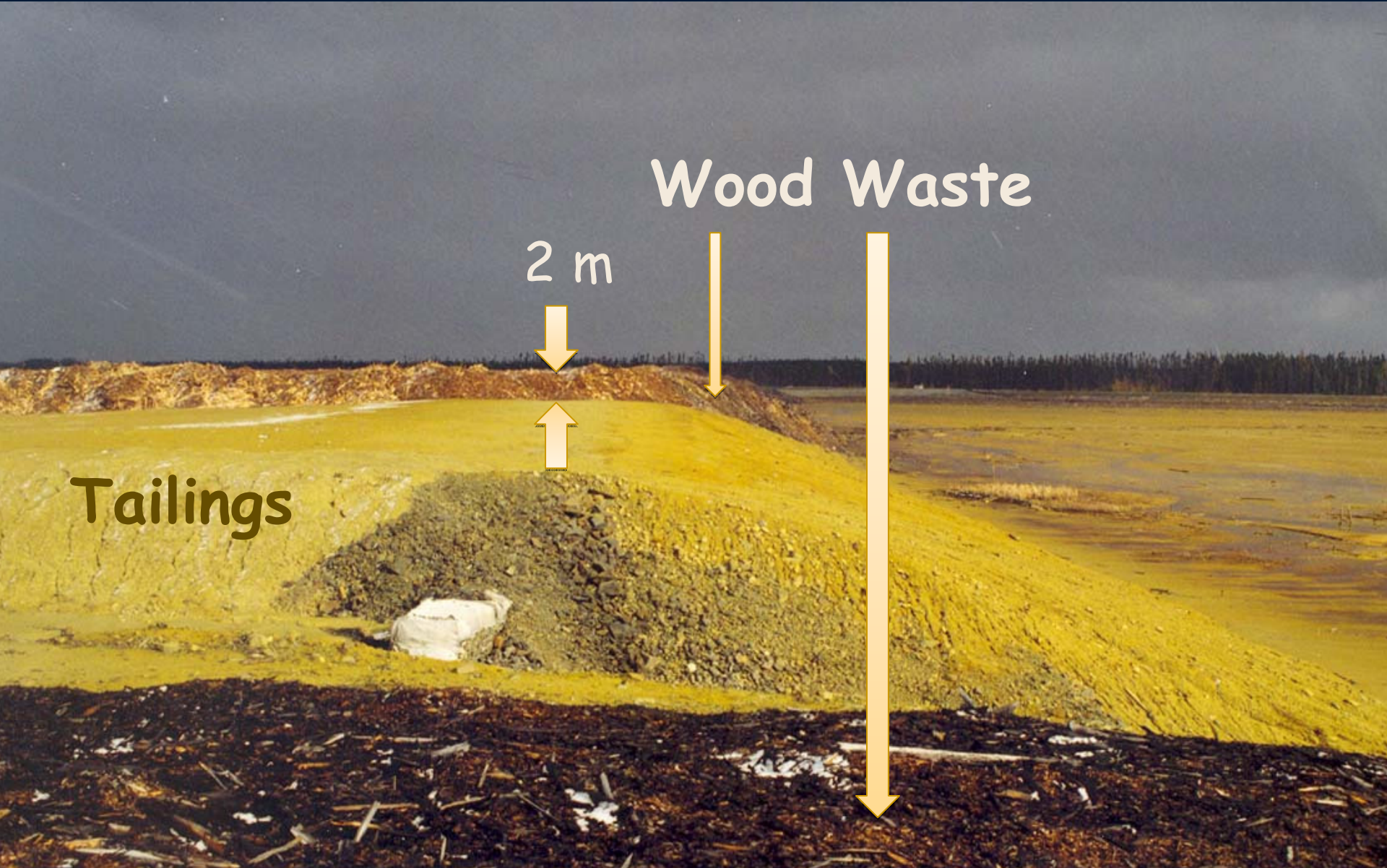
1. **Organic cover** does limit ...

i- atmospheric oxygen migration

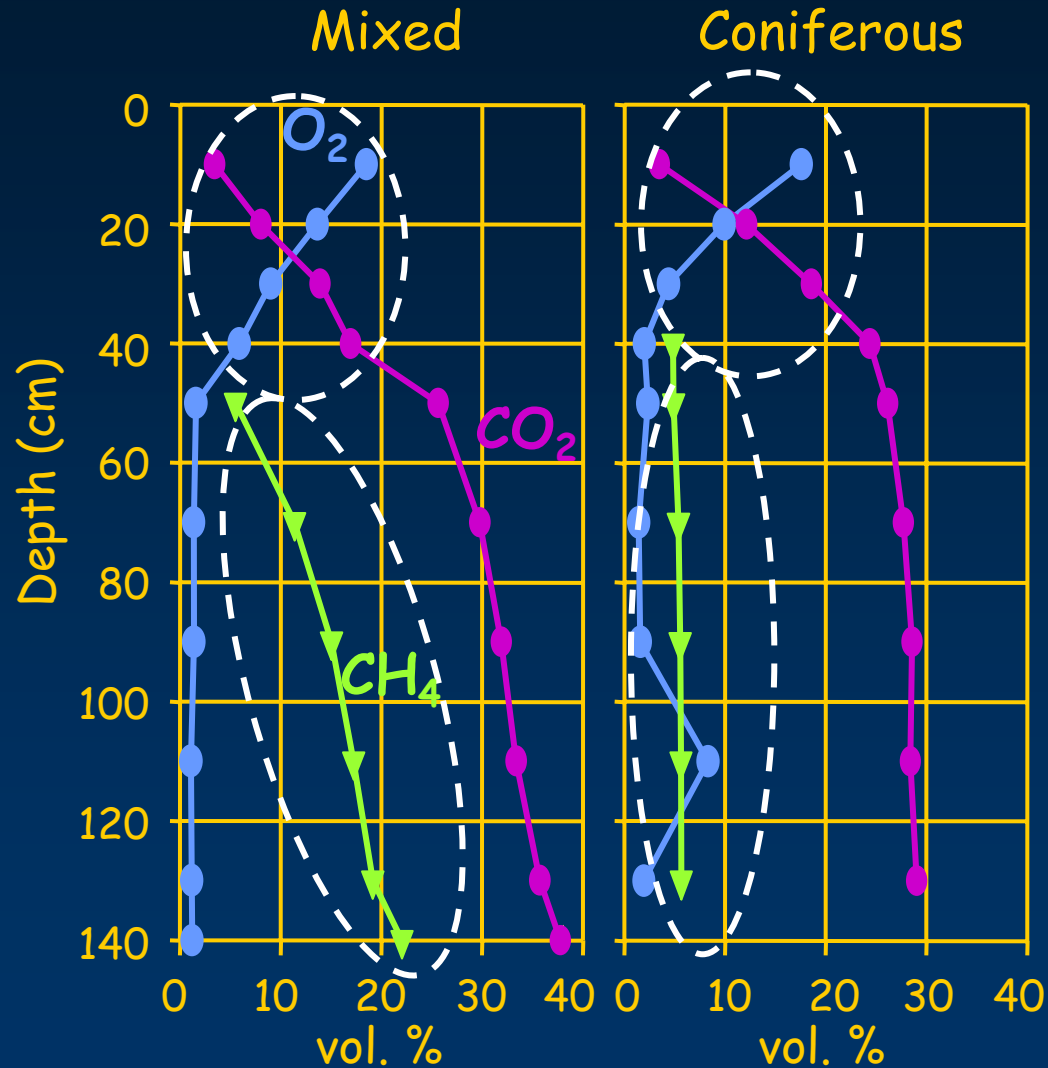
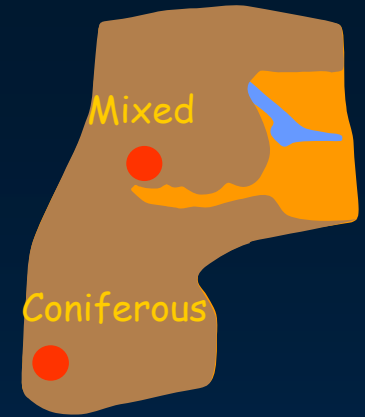
ii- Acid Mine Drainage production

2. **Recirculation** through the organic cover allows AMD treatment via sulphate reduction processes

New Approach to Restoration : Organic Cover



Pore Gases in Organic Cover



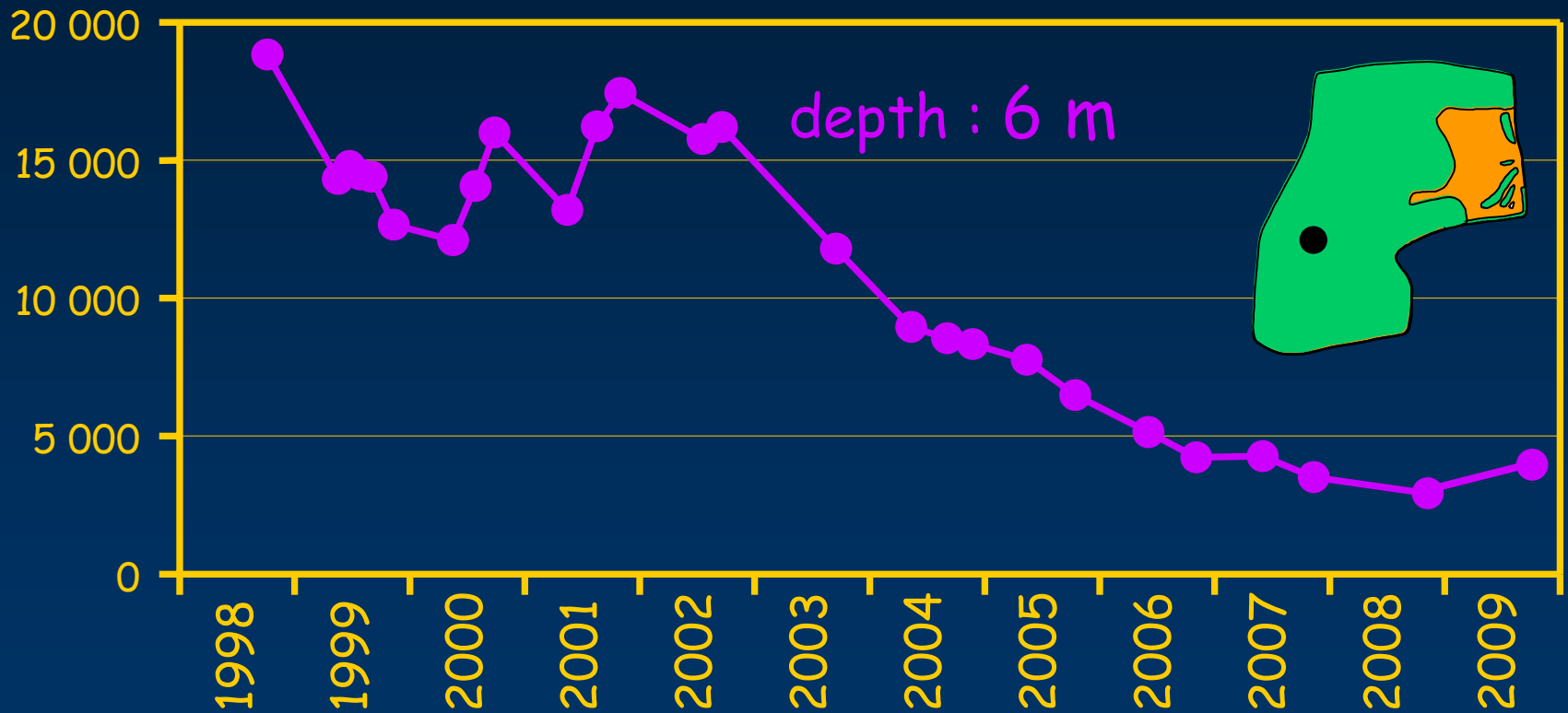
- 1) Oxidation of organic matter : mirror image of O_2 and CO_2
- 2) Methanogenesis : confirmation of anoxic milieu



O_2 consumed :
**PYRITE OXIDATION
IS HALTED**

Groundwater Quality : Core of Plume

Fe^{2+} (mg/l)



Treatment of AMD by Sulphate Reduction

➤ The problem :

low water quality

Acid H^+

Mine Me^{2+} and Me^{3+}

Drainage

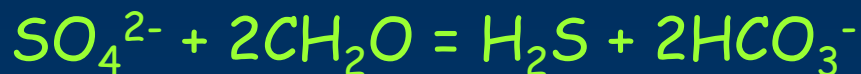
➤ A solution :

reduction of sulphates

- production of alkalinity
- sulphides rather than hydroxides precipitation

➤ Driving principle :

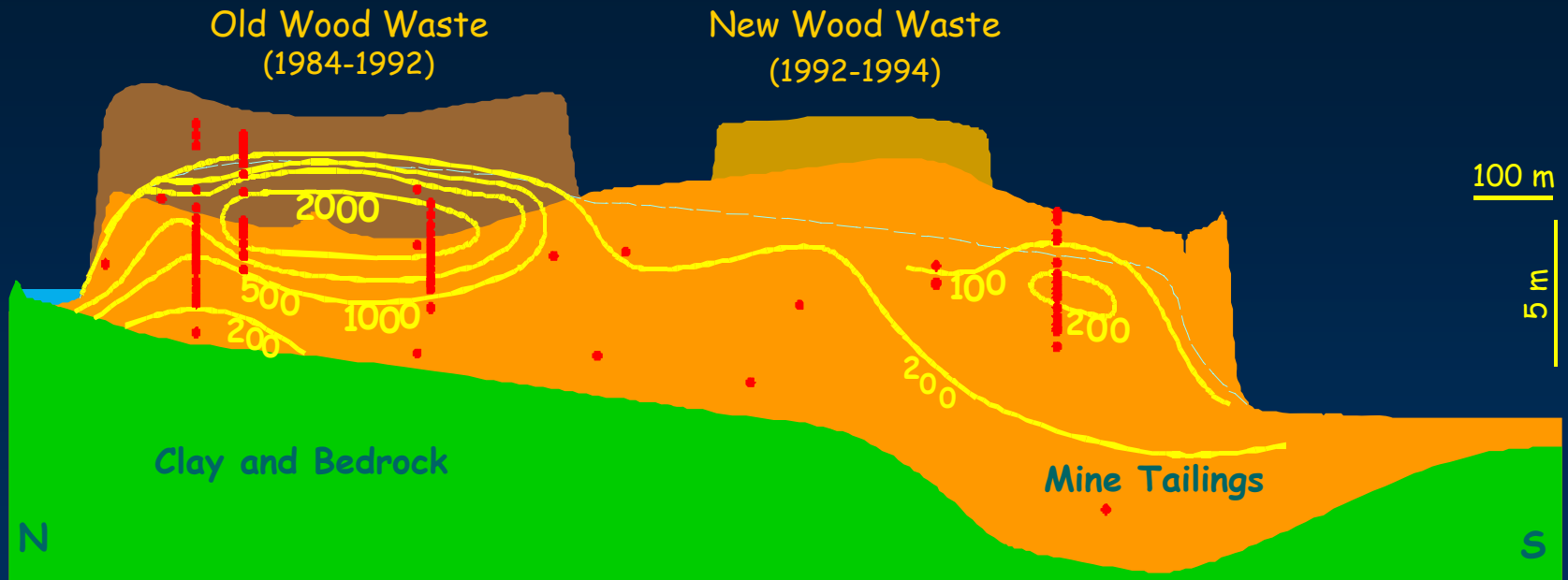
redox reaction (*Desulfovibrio sp.*)



sulphate reduction : precipitation of metal sulphides



Alkalinity Distribution (1994)



200

alkalinity, mg-CaCO₃/l

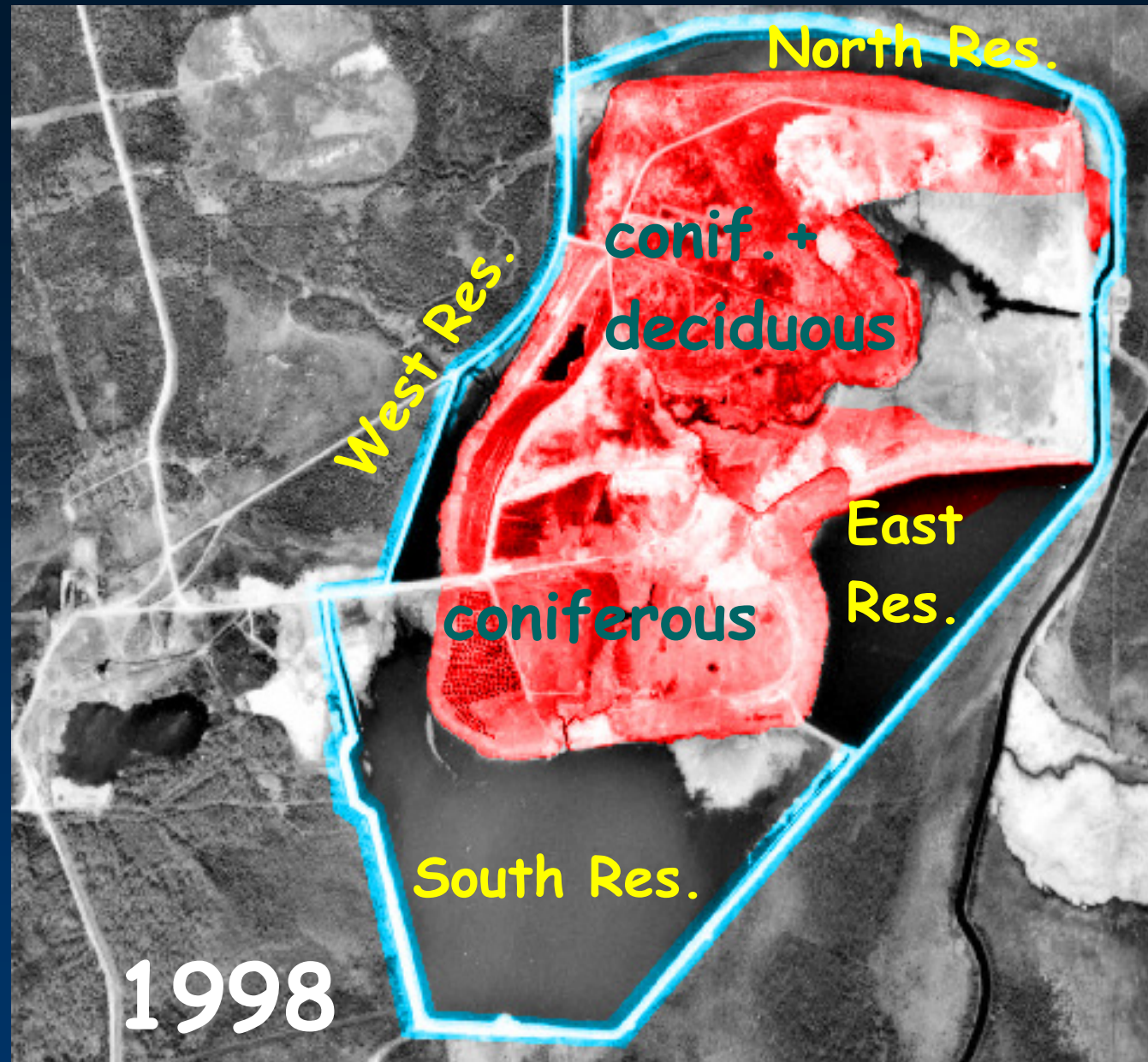
watertable

•

control (piezometers and boreholes)

From Prevention To Treatment

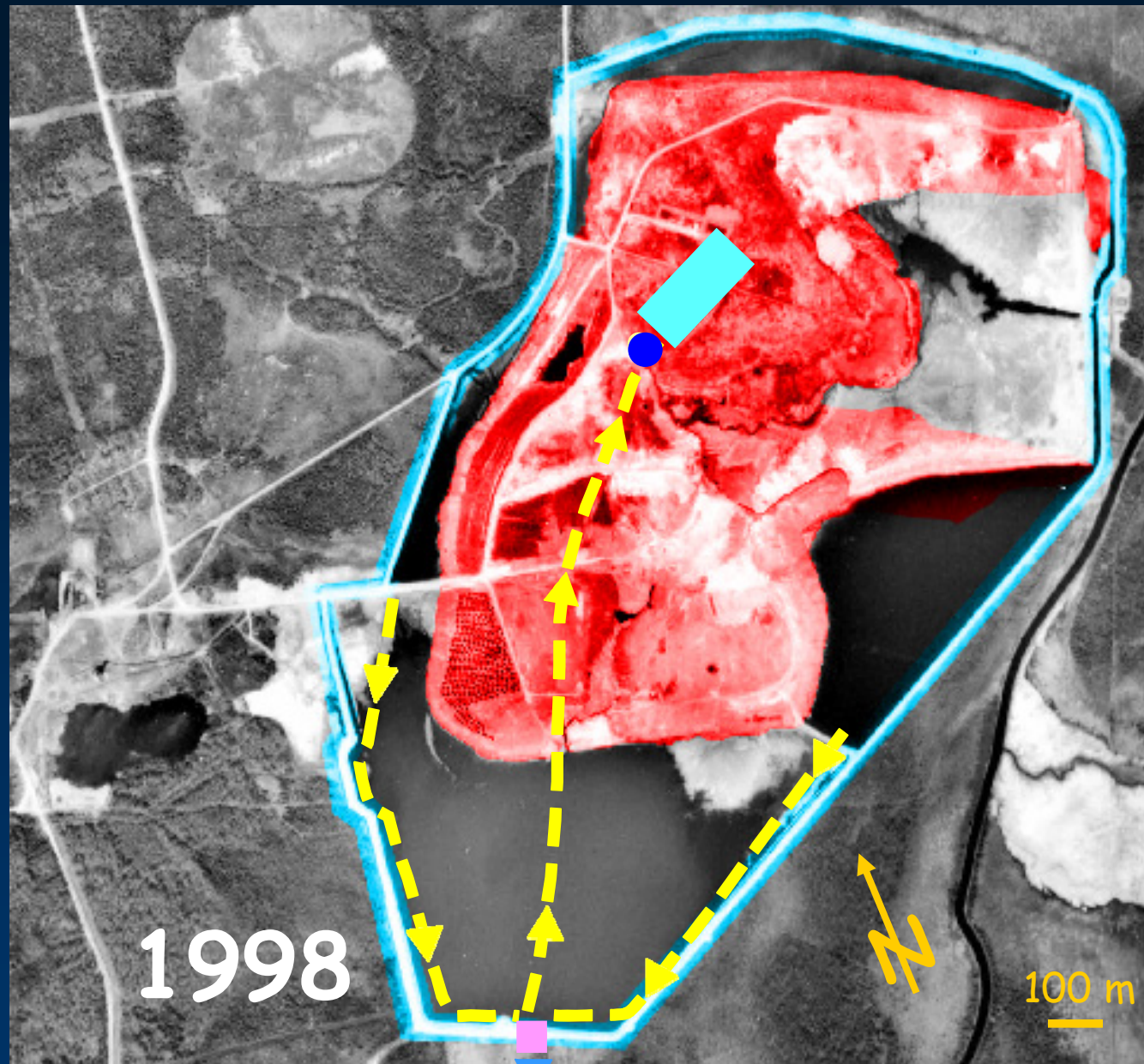
1- AMD
Collection



From Prevention To Treatment

2- Re-circulation System

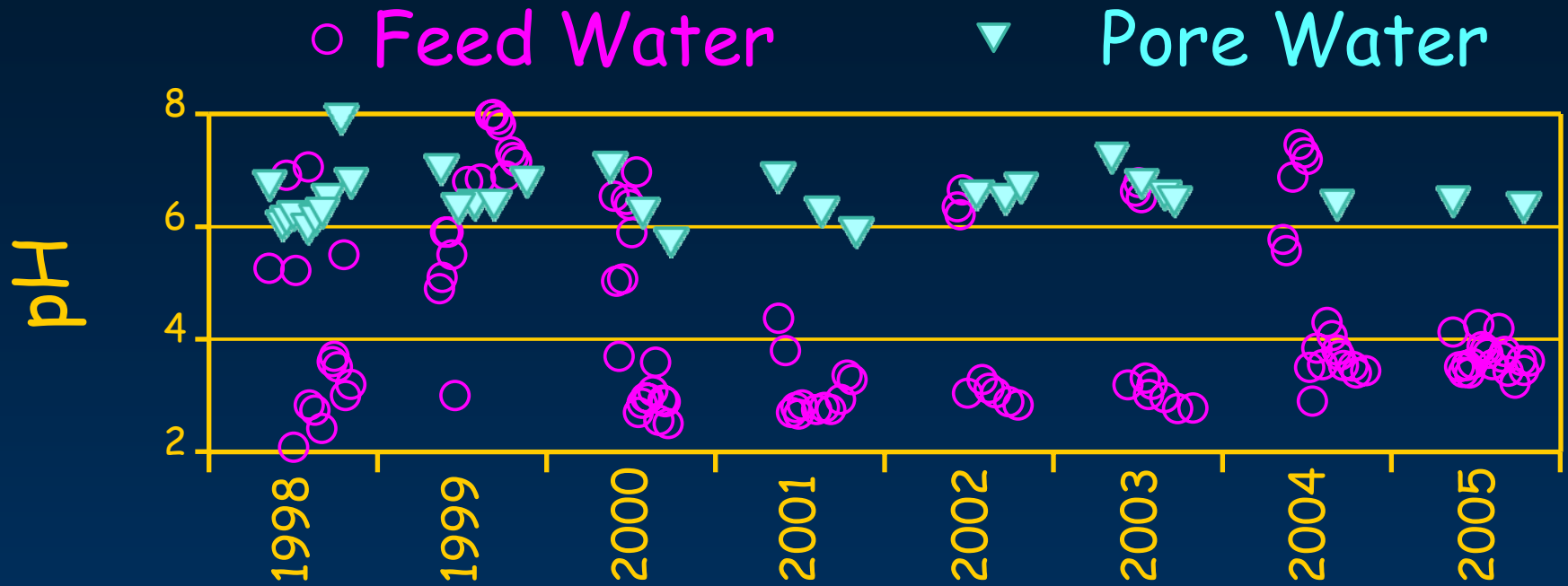
-  dykes
-  pipes
-  sampling station
-  sprinkling zone



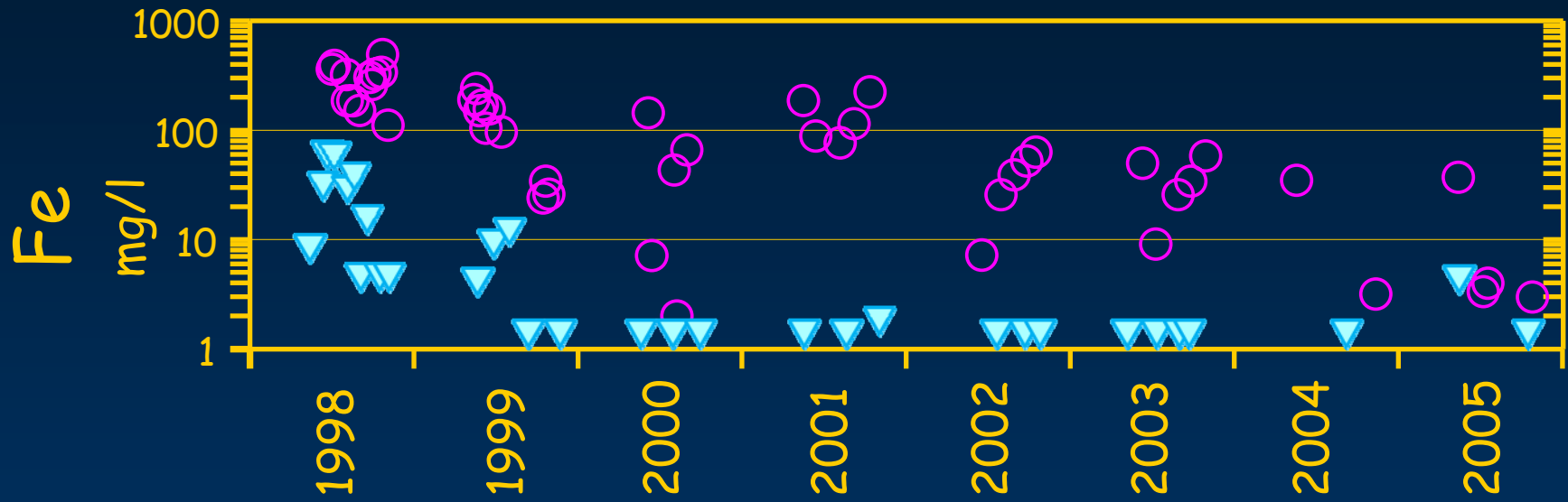
outlet

pumping station

Feed vs Pore Waters : pH



Feed vs Pore Waters : Fe



○ Feed Water (Fe_Σ)

▼ Pore Water (Fe²⁺)

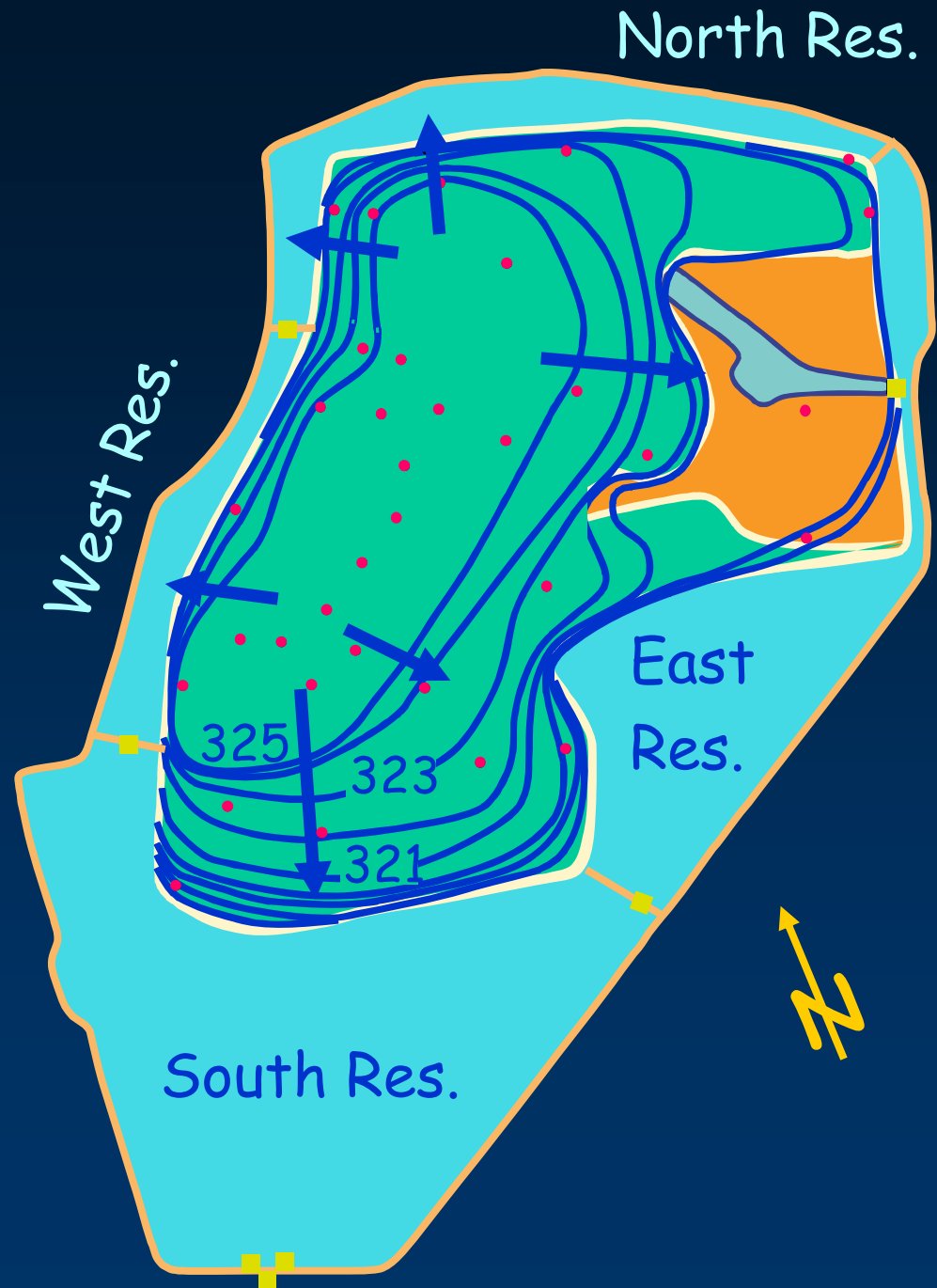
Watertable

(2003)

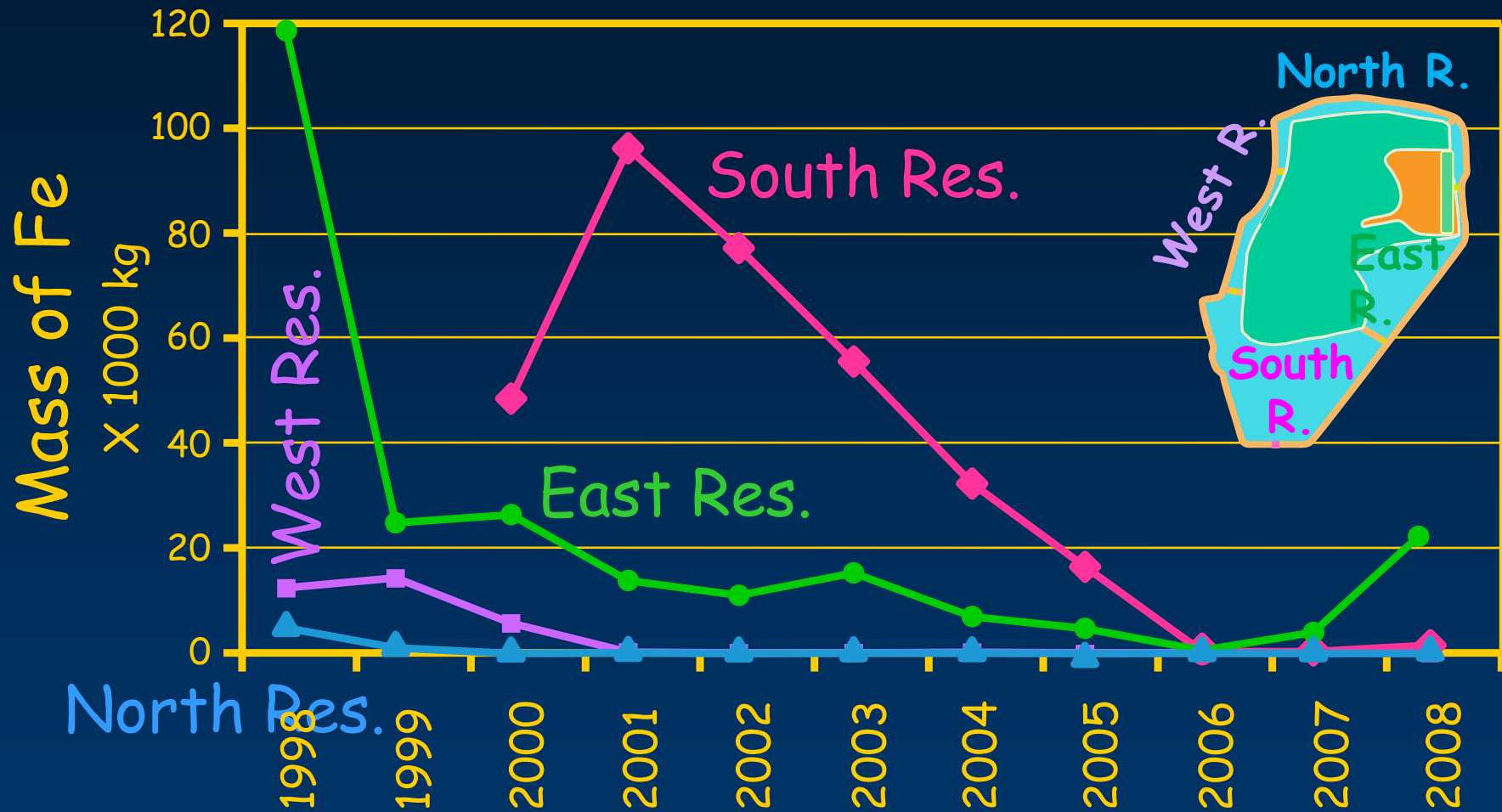
-  Mine Tailings
-  Wood Waste

 Control

 100 m



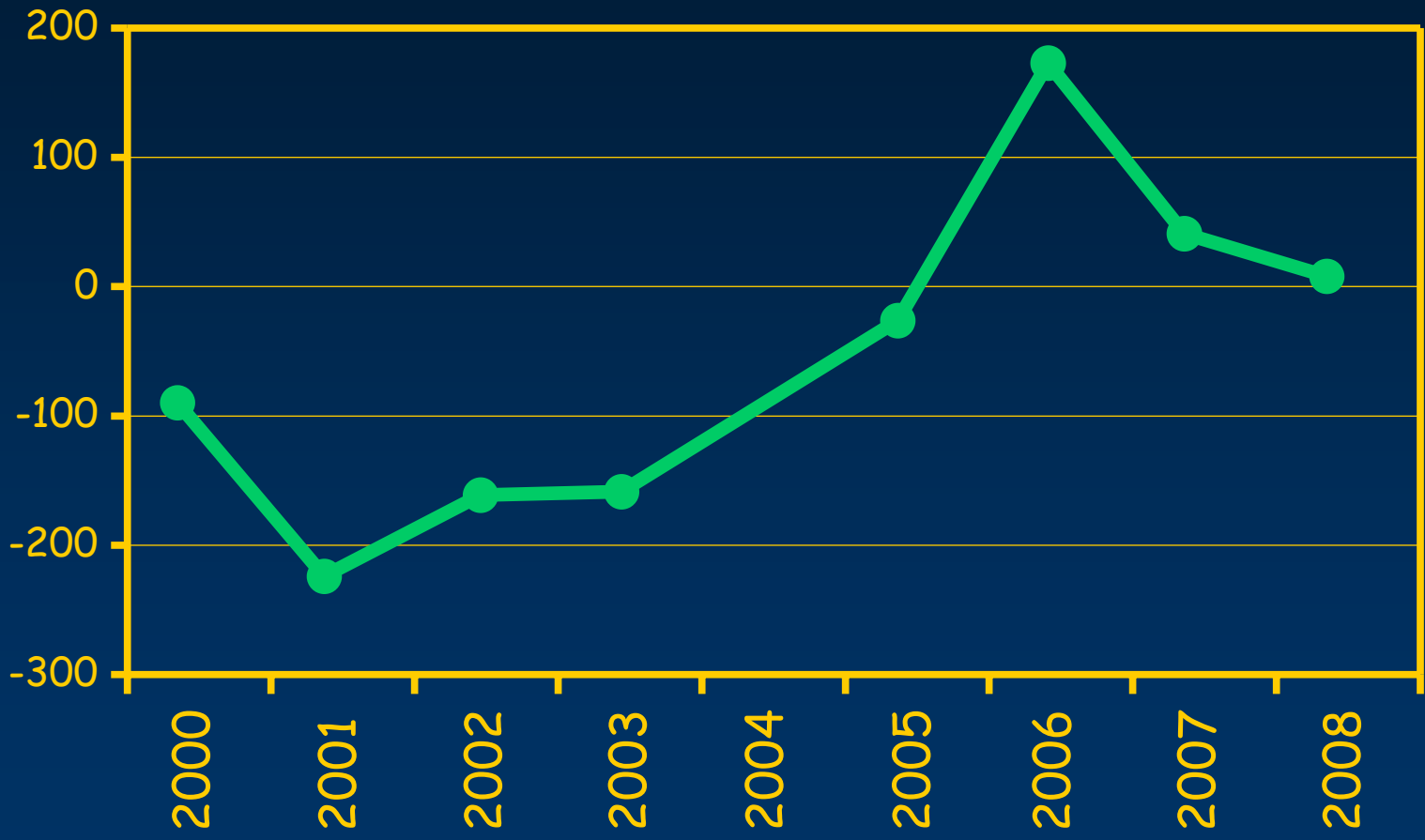
Surface Water : Mass of Fe



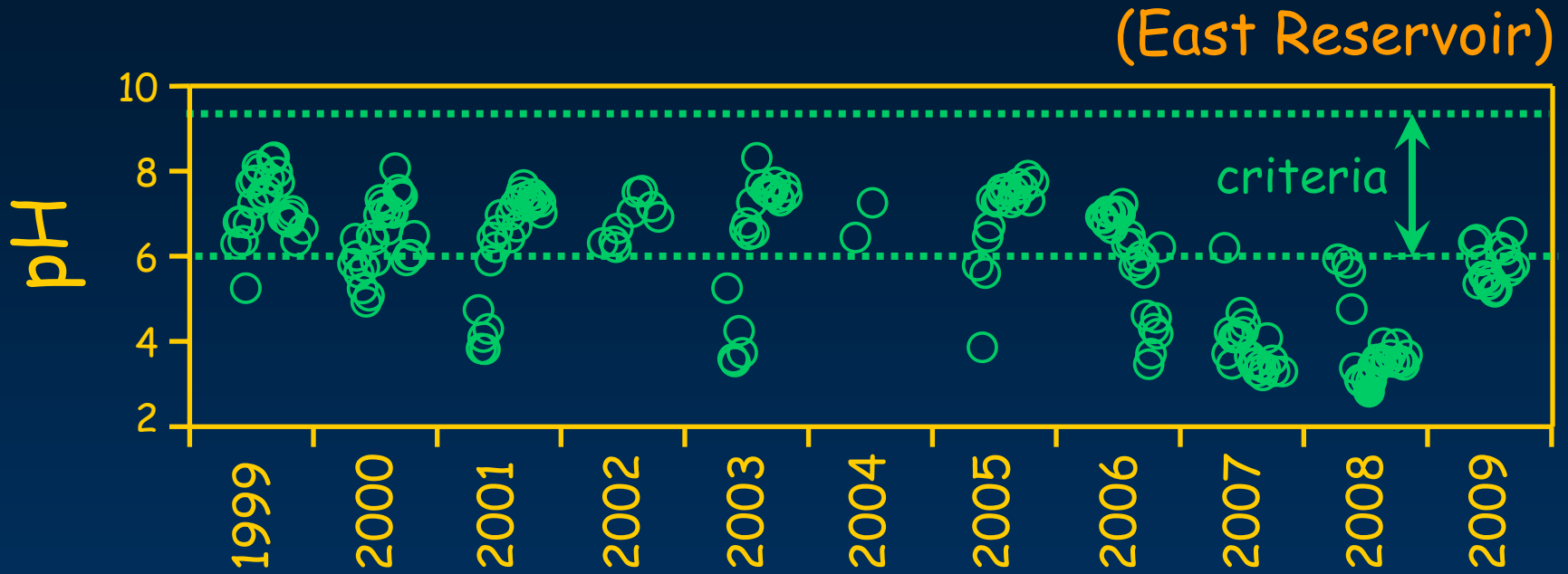
Surface Water : Balance of Alkalinity

Alkalinity minus Acidity
X 1000 kg-CaCO₃

(all reservoirs)



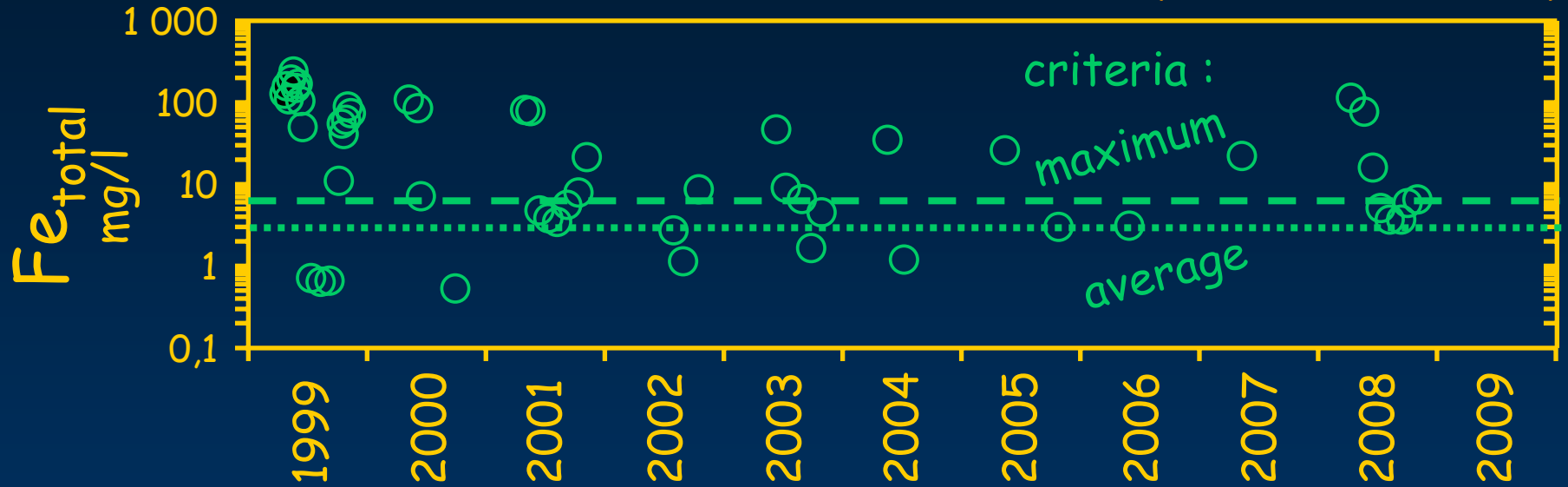
Surface Water : pH



Note : Criteria are shown on the results slides of the East reservoir only as REFERENCE; the final effluent of the East Sullivan site is located south of the pumping station.

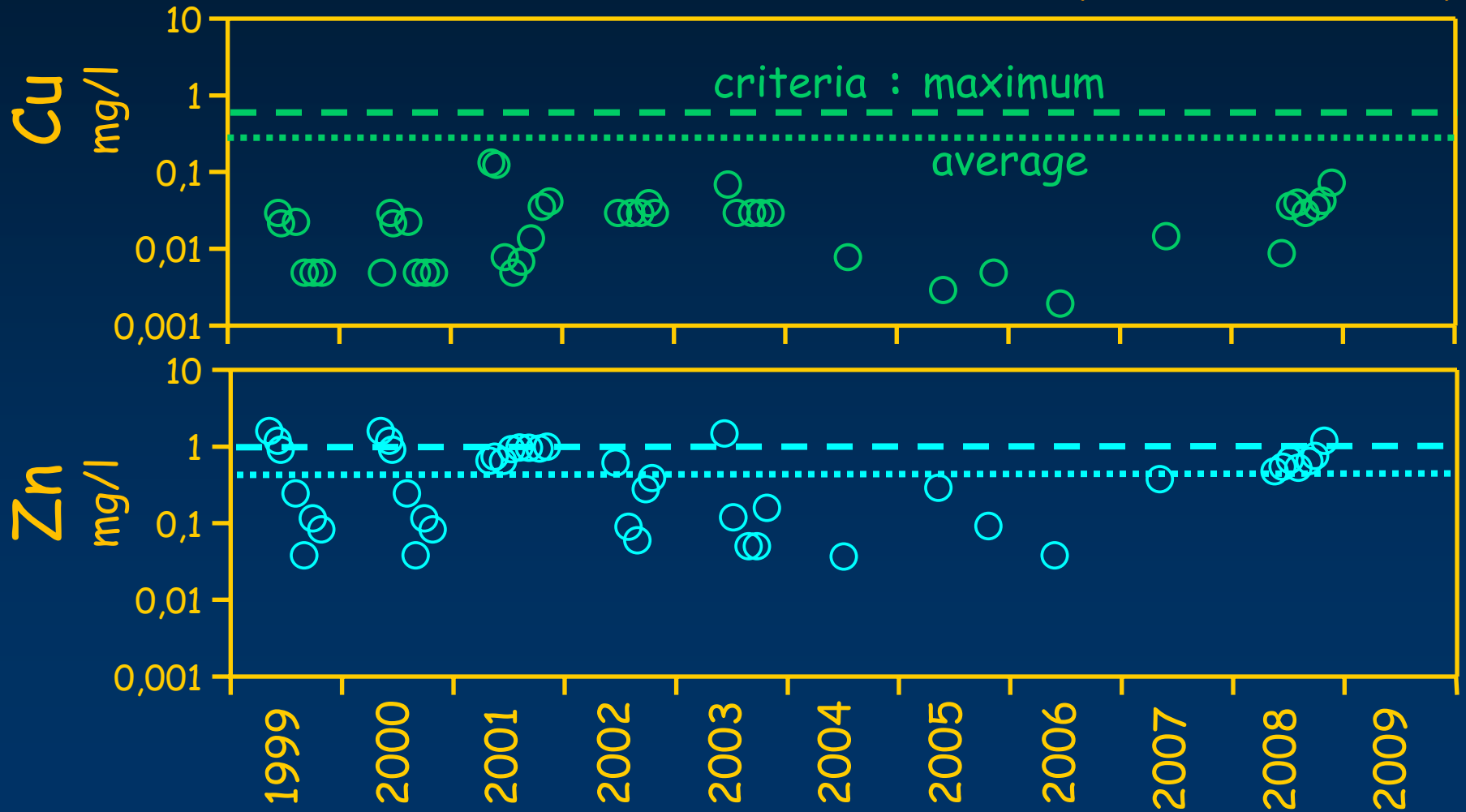
Surface Water : Fe

(East Reservoir)

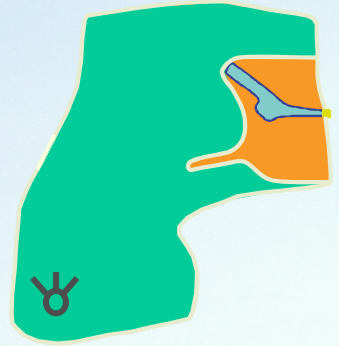


Surface Water : Cu & Zn

(East Reservoir)



How is Nature Responding?



Conclusions

Organic Cover

- stops efficiently atmospheric oxygen migration
- allows higher infiltration of water that rises the watertable, implementing a 'wet cover' condition, which acts as a back up

Conclusions

Recirculation of AMD

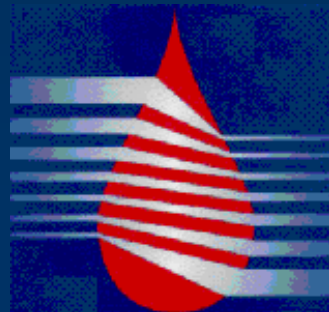
- allows a more rapid flushing of pore water within the impoundment
- improves the quality of the effluents via sulphate reduction reactions; in fact, since 1999 the water quality of the final effluent meets the requirements of the Ministry du Développement durable, de l'Environnement et des Parcs du Québec.

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NEDEM

Thank you for your attention!

