### 3.2. OPERATIONAL USE OF MATHEMATICAL MODELLING

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# Operational Use of Mathematical Modelling

**Prediction of Acid Mine Drainage** 

Douglas B. Chambers
Carol M. Pettit

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#### **Outline**

- Site Assessment and Data Review
- ◆ Data Collection, Sampling, Testwork
- Model Selection or Model Development
- Model Application
- ◆ Interpretation

### Site Assessment and Data Review

- ◆ Site Visit, Photographs
- ◆ Site Plans, maps, ....etc.
- ◆ Monitoring Data (exploration, development and operation)
- ◆ Laboratory Analyses, Testwork, Field Studies
- Mine Plan (development, operation, decomissioning)

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### Data Collection, Sampling and Testwork

- ◆ Design Site-Specific Program
- ◆ Select Protocols for Sampling and Testwork
- ◆ Apply Reference Handbooks such as:
  - Waste rock sampling manual (MEND 4.5.1)
  - Environmental monitoring handbook (MEND)

# Why Model Tailings and Waste Rock Heaps?

- ◆ To Examine Current State Of Acid Generation
- ◆ To Predict <u>Future</u> Contaminant Loads and Concentration Profiles
- ◆ To Assess Future Treatment Requirements
- ◆ To Compare Management and Decommissioning Options

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### **Mathematical Approach**

- ◆ Empirical or Statistically-Based
  - Site water-quality database
  - Laboratory testwork
- Mechanistic or Based on Theoretical Equations
  - Kinetics of sulphide oxidation
  - Oxygen transport
  - Thermodynamic equilibrium
  - Mass transport

### Data Requirements for Geochemical Modelling (1)

#### Climatic:

- Monthly mean surface temperature
- Monthly precipitation / evaporation/ evapotranspiration

#### ◆ Physical:

- Surface area, depth
- Bulk density, porosity / void volume
- Moisture content / saturation level (% void volume)
- Particle size distribution

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# Data Requirements for Geochemical Modelling (2)

#### ◆ Hydrogeological:

- Hydraulic conductivity (vertical & horizontal)
- Infiltration flow
- Seepage flow

#### ◆ Water Quality:

- Infiltration waters
- Background water quality (surface, groundwater)
- Porewater quality (with depth)
- Seepage Quality

## Data Requirements for Geochemical Modelling (3)

#### Mineralogical:

- Mineralogical composition
- Estimate of percent leachable pyrite (sulphide minerals)
- Chemical and elemental analyses of solids
- Chemical formulae of minerals
- Proportion pre-oxidized (easily soluble) metals and radionuclides

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# Data Requirements for Geochemical Modelling (4)

#### Kinetic:

- Biological and chemical oxidation rates for sulphide minerals
- Weathering rates for silicates and carbonates

#### Miscellaneous Data:

- Description of historic as well as current activities
- Visual observations reported during field visits

# Data Requirements for Geochemical Modelling (5)

- ◆ Transport Related Properties:
  - Diffusion coefficients
  - Convective air flow
  - Thermal conductivity
  - Temperature measurements with depth
  - Solid-liquid distribution coefficients (KD) for metals and radionuclides

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# Some Of The Major Uncertainties (1)

- ◆ Mineralogy:
  - Sulphide minerals (% fines)
  - Buffering minerals (carbonates and alumino silicates)
  - Secondary minerals (stored acidity, sorption)
- Proportion of Easily Leachable (pre-oxidized) Metals and Radionuclides

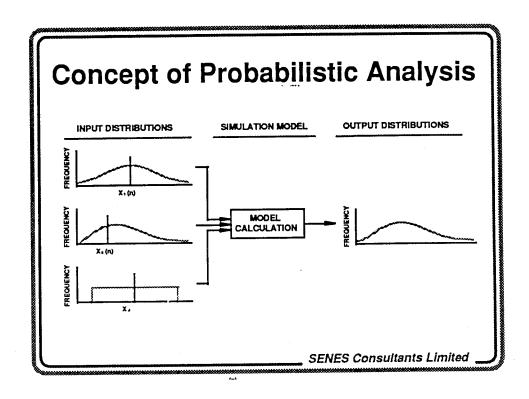
## Some Of The Major Uncertainties (2)

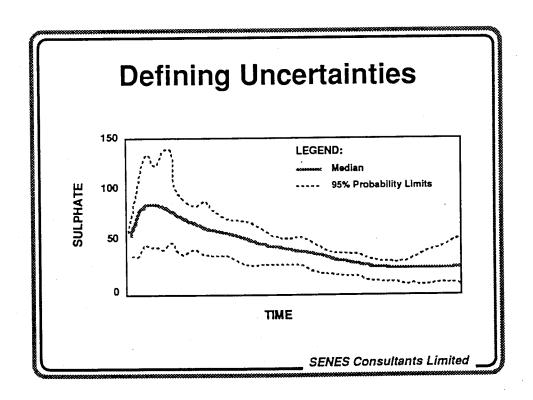
- Flows and Quality (infiltration, porewater, seepage)
- Porosity and Moisture Content
- Oxygen Transport (convection, diffusion)

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### How to Deal with Uncertainty ?

- Perform Deterministic Sensitivity Analyses to Examine Influence of Particular Parameters or Assumptions
- Employ Distributed (probabilistic)
   Parameter Values
- Perform Preliminary Investigative Modelling (eg. empirical or physical modelling followed by geochemical)





### **Empirical Prediction (1)**

- Examine Water Chemistry Database
  - Adequate data
  - Detection limits
  - Remove outliers
- Compile Summary Statistics (aqueous, solids)
- Uni or Bivariate Techniques
  - Time plots
  - Correlation analyses
  - Regression analyses

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#### **Empirical Prediction (2)**

- Multivariate Techniques
  - Principle component analyses
  - Cluster, factor, discriminant, etc.
- Assess Cyclical or Repeating Trends
  - Time series modelling
- Develop a Model
  - Cross-validation
  - Assess confidence or reliability

### Parameters and Elements Correlation Matrix for Aqueous Species

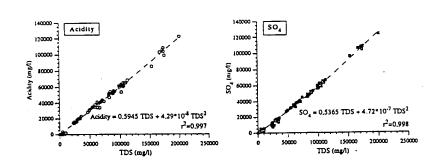
	Fejnt	Acidity	TDS	so,	Conduc	pН	Ca	^1	sc-	Мg	Fe2+	Fe3+	E <sub>tt</sub>
Fetol	1										$\Box$		
Acidity	.971								_				
тов	.978	.997	1										
so.	.973	.994	.991	1								Ш.	
Conduct	.951	.958	.964	.959	1								
pH	-,409	-,402	.,377	354	-,380	ı							
Ca	.734	.700	.723	.725	.804	257	,						
Al	.923	.979	.977	.977	.929	328	.665			!			
sc•	.971	.988	.998	,997	.949	-,855	.956	.977	1				
Мg	.931	.964	.970	.973	.937	233	.697	.965	.991	1			
Fe2+	.800	:799	.819	.828	,#19	029	.655	.022	.636	.876			
Fe)-	.683	.636	.624	.604	.579	642	.419	.530	.936	.476	.108		
EH	-,182	-,191	220	227	266	-,546	-,402	239	-,578	. 324	-,440	-,235	1
log(Fe2/Fe3)	.345		382	.392	.437	.429	.553	.404	637	,477	,465	213	.917

<sup>\*</sup>Specific Gravity: only 15/93 samples.

MEND Report 1.14.2, Monitoring of Acid Mine Drainage: Chemical Data from Mine Doyon South Waste Rock Dump Committee of Albertacké Landia

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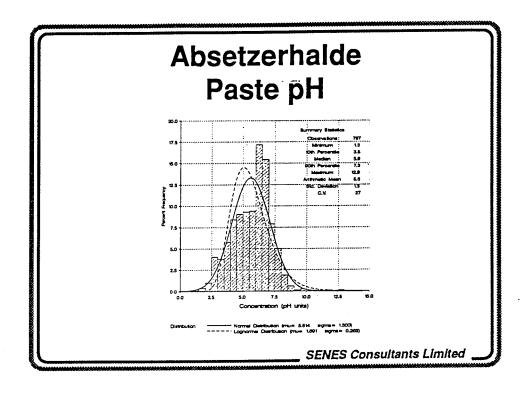
### Relationships Between TDS and Major Elements (TDS >25,000 mg/L)

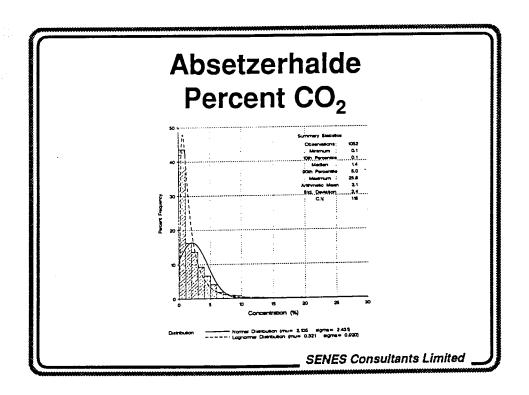


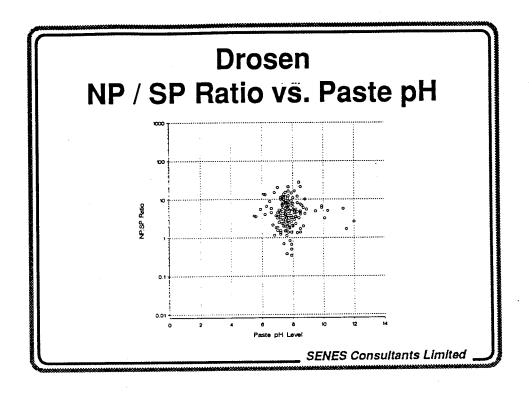
#### Note:

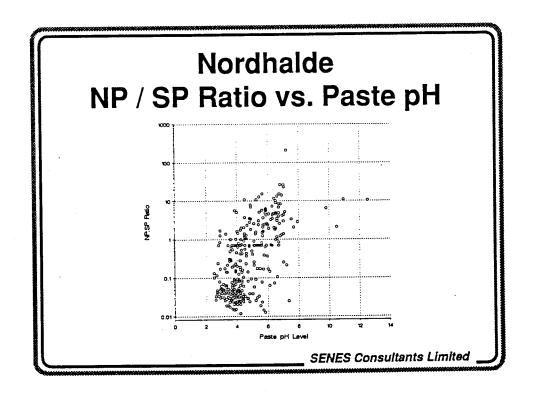
Used to reduce sampling frequency (costs)

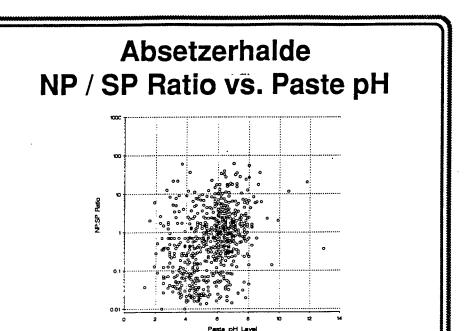
MEND Report 1.14.2, Menitoring of Acid Mine Drainage: Chemical Data from Mins Doyon South Waste Rock Dump (GREGI 53-04, Université Lavei)











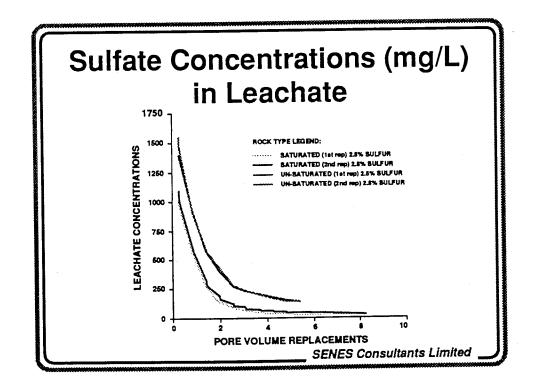
# Cross Tabulation of NP:SP vs. NNP (Absetzerhalde)

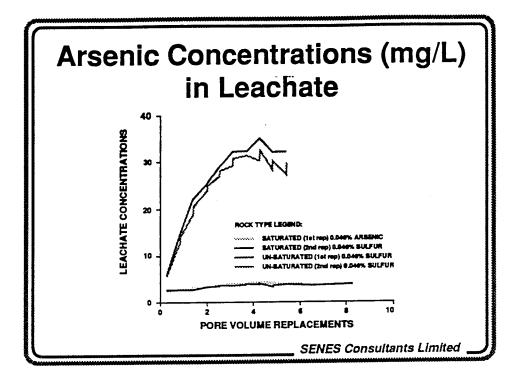
Frequency Row Percent	NNP Subset					
Column Percent						
NP:SP Subset	NNP < -20	-20 ≤ NNP < 20	NNP ≥ 20			
	(Acid Generating)	(Uncertain) (Non-acid Generating)		Total		
NP:SP < 1	434	202	0	636		
(Acid Generating)	68.24	31.76	0.00			
	100.00	88.99	0.00			
1 ≤ NP:SP < 3	0	25	225	250		
(Uncertain)	0.00	10.00	90.00			
	0.00	11.01	57.54			
NP:SP ≥ 3	0	0	166	166		
(Non-acid Generating)	0.00	. 0.00	100.00			
	0.00	0.00	42.46			
Total	434	227	391	1052		

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# **Empirical Prediction of Future**Water Quality, SENES

- Analyse Results Obtained from Kinetic Testwork (e.g. humidity cell, columns)
- ◆ Develop an Empirical Expression Relating Constituent Concentration to Porewater Replacement Volume
- ◆ Apply this Expression Within a Mechanistic Framework (e.g. flow and mass transfer model)
- Perform an Environmental Pathways Assessment





#### **Empirical Prediction**

- ◆ Preliminary or "Order of Magnitude" Estimates of Annual Acid Generation Based on One Primary Factor:
  - Oxygen transport (diffusion)
  - Infiltration flow
  - Example → Equity Silver

### Estimates of Peak ARD Rates (t/a) for Main Dump and Bessemer Dump

	PEAK MEASURED (1990)	OXYGEN DIFFUSION	INFILTRATION	TECHNICAL COMMITTEE	MODEL RESULTS
No Cover	-	30,000	16,500	-	-
Loose Till Cover (1.4m)	a,900	12,500	11,000	17,100	7,800
Non-Compacted Clay (0.7m)	-	14,575	6,125	-	*
Semi-Compacted Clay (0.7m)	-	7,600	3,750	12,100	*
Compacted Clay (0.7m)	•	430	280	-	. *
NOTE: Peak Occurs Before Placement (	of Cover <sup>®</sup>				

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## Important Processes in Geochemical Modelling (1)

- ◆ Acid Generation Due to Biological and Chemical Oxidation of Sulphide Minerals
- ◆ Diffusion of Oxygen into Heaps and Tailings, and also into Tailings Rock Particles
- ◆ Convective Transport of Oxygen into Waste Rock Heaps

### Important Processes in Geochemical Modelling (2)

- ◆Production and Transport of Heat (conduction and advection)
- ◆Temperature With Depth and Effect of Temperature on Oxidation Rates
- ◆Release (Leaching) of Metals and Radionuclides

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## Important Processes in Geochemical Modelling (3)

- Transport of Dissolved Chemical Species (eg. sulphate, aluminium, calcium, magnesium, iron, metals, radionuclides)
- Dissolution of Solid Buffering Minerals (eg. calcite, dolomite, sericite)
- Formation (precipitation) of Secondary
   Minerals (eg .ferric hydroxide, jarosite)

## Important Processes in Geochemical Modelling (4)

- Solubility of Solid Phases (eg. precipitates, minerals)
- Speciation of Dissolved Constituents
- ◆ Estimation of the pH

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# Order of Selection for Buffering Minerals

рН	Minerals			
> 6.2	Calcite			
> 5.4	Siderite			
> 4.8	Aluminium Hydroxide			
	Magnesium Oxide			
> 3.1	Ferric Hydroxide			
< 3.1	None or Jarosite			

## Important Processes in Geochemical Modelling (5)

- Solids Solution Equilibria for Metals and Radionuclides
- Adsorption of Metals and Radionuclides onto Aluminium and Ferric Hydroxides, Jarosite and Organic (Carbon) Surface
- Co-precipitation (e.g., radium with gypsum, lead-210 with lead sulphate, lead carbonate ... etc.)

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### General Approach to Mathematical Predictions (1)

- Identify Objectives
- ◆ Collect and Review Site Data
- ◆ Select, Adapt or Develop Model(s)
- ◆ Prepare Model Inputs and Parameter Estimates
- Calibrate Model to Field Data

## General Approach to Mathematical Predictions (2)

- ◆ Perform Simulations
- ◆ Interpret the Results
  - Identify controlling processes
  - Compare to concentrations at other sites
  - Compare to estimates obtained using alternate approach

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#### Overview of Models (1)

Types of Models	Typical Examples	SENES Modeis	Applications of SENES Models
Thermodynamic Equilibrium Models	MINTEQ PHREEQE	PHCALC GOLDTAIL	<ul> <li>water quality analyses / addition of alkaline amendments</li> <li>treatment ponds</li> </ul>
Mass Transfer Models	EQ6 PATHARC		- see below
Coupled Mass Transfer Models	MINTRAN PHREEQM	PITMOD UTAP	<ul> <li>mine wastes placed in flooded pits</li> <li>source term module within environ mental pathways models</li> </ul>
		Site-specific empirical models	- kinetric experiments (eg columns, humldity cells)

### Overview of Models (2)

Types of Models	Typical Examples	SENES Models	Applications of SENES Models
Support or Physical Models (eg air/heat transport)	FIDHELM TOUGH AMD	CONVECT MINEVENT ROCKPIT	- waste rock heaps - underground mines - backfilled pit mines
Engineering Models	Q-ROCK MINEWALL WATAIL MINTOX RATAP	ACIDROCK ROCKSTAR URANTAIL	- Equity Silver heaps, Gessenhalde In-situ heap leach, coal spoil piles - Ronneburg heaps, Ronneburg mining region - gold, nickel, zinc and uranium tallinas sites

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### **CONVECT and ROCKPIT (1)**

- ◆ Steady State Physical (computer) Models
- Transport of Oxygen and Heat
- ◆ Waste Rock or Tailings
- **◆ CONVECT** 
  - Pyramidal Coordinates
- **+ ROCKPIT** 
  - Cylindrical Coordinates

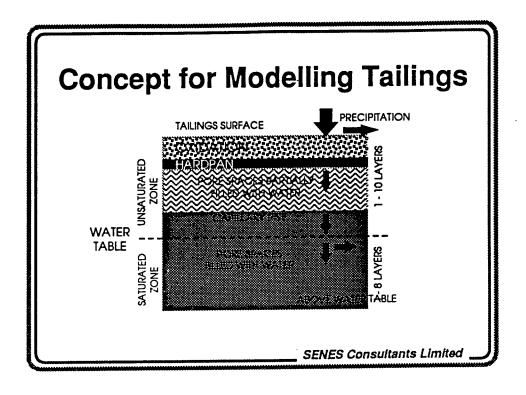
### **CONVECT and ROCKPIT (2)**

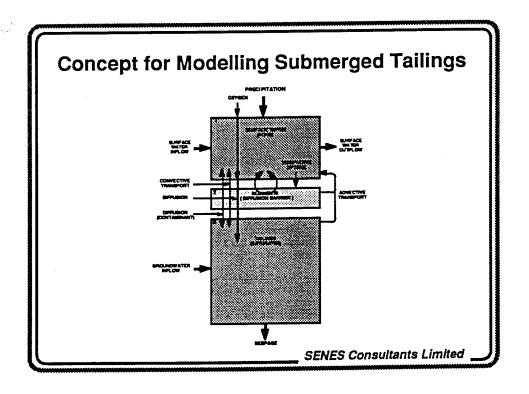
- ◆ Depth Profiles for Oxygen, Temperature and Pyrite
- ◆ Diffusion or Convection?
- **◆ Estimates of Convective Airflow Rates**

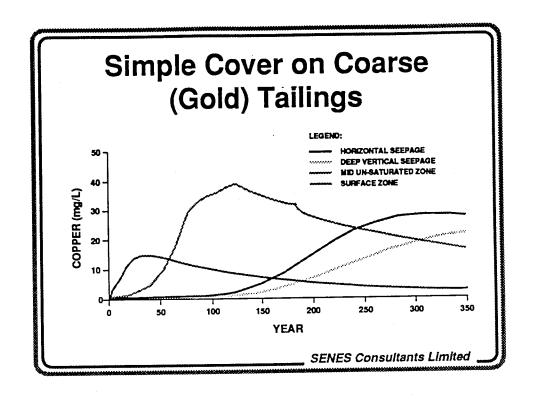
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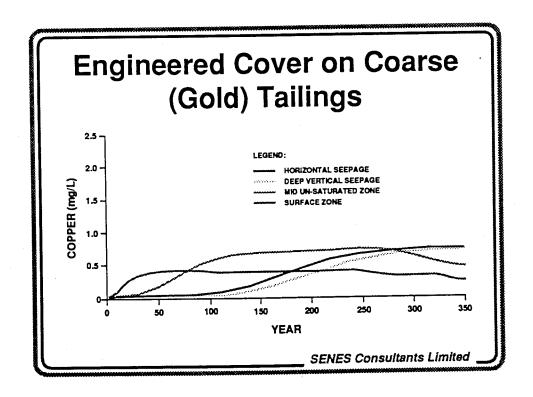
#### **URANTAIL**

- ◆ Dynamic Geochemical (computer) Model
- ◆ Acid Generating or Alkaline Tailings
- ◆ Gold, Base Metal, Uranium Tailings
- ♦ Wet or Dry Closure Alternatives
- ◆ Flooded (pond) With/Without Overflow or Recycle
- ◆ Simple to Complex Engineered Covers
- ◆ Predictions of Long-Term Water Quality









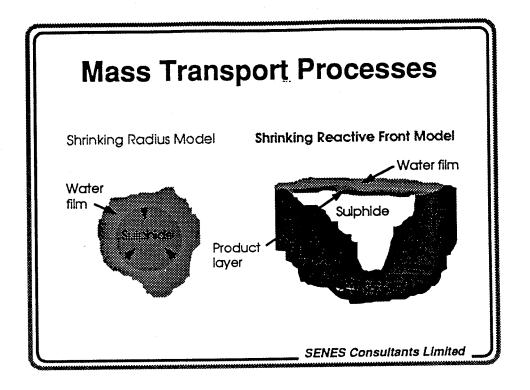
#### ACIDROCK (1)

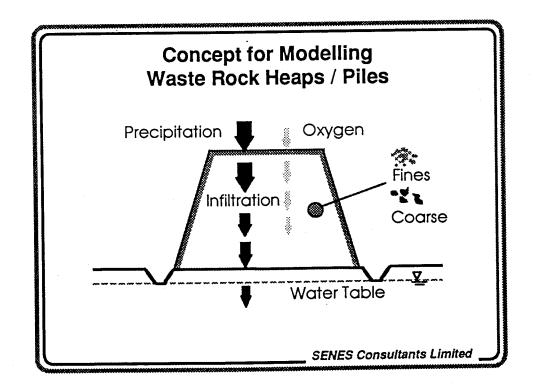
- ◆ Dynamic Geochemical (computer) Model
- ♦ Waste Rock Heap to Fines and Rock Particles
- Acid Generation and Neutralization Reactions

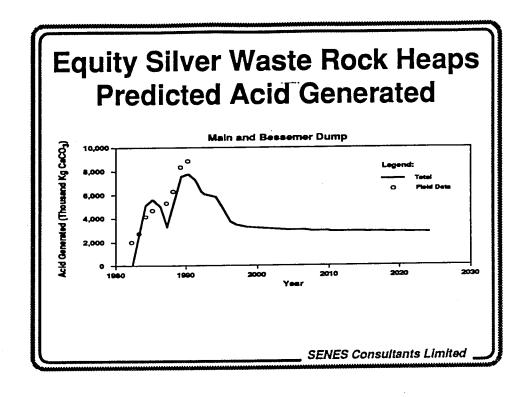
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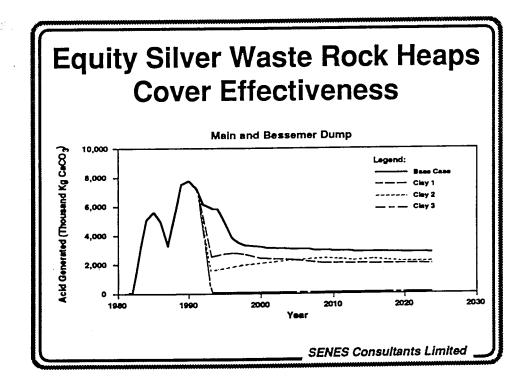
#### ACIDROCK (2)

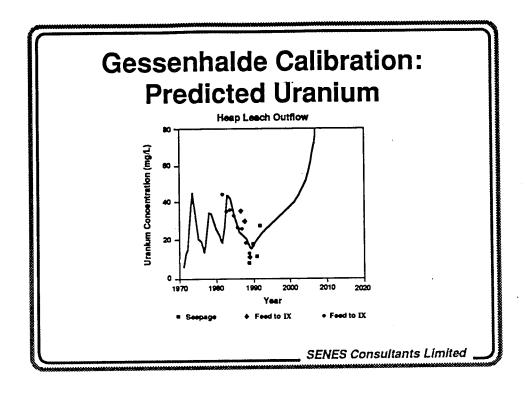
- ◆ Timed Events or Site Specific Activities
  - Placement / removal of lifts
  - In-situ leaching
  - Recontouring, cover placement
- Equity Silver Waste Rock, In-Situ Uranium Leach Pile, Coal Refuse Piles

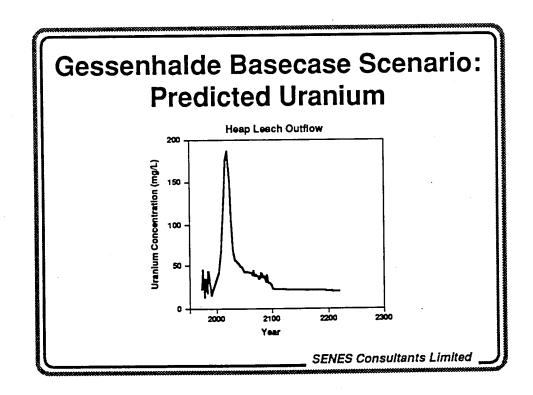




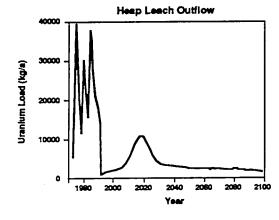












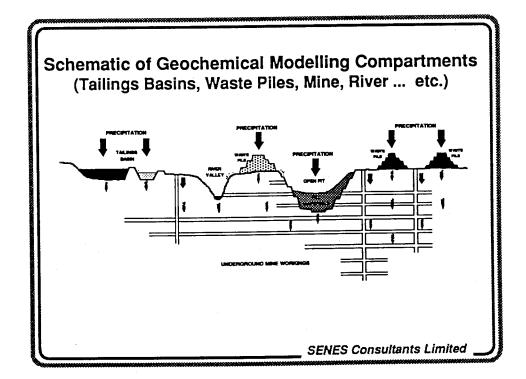
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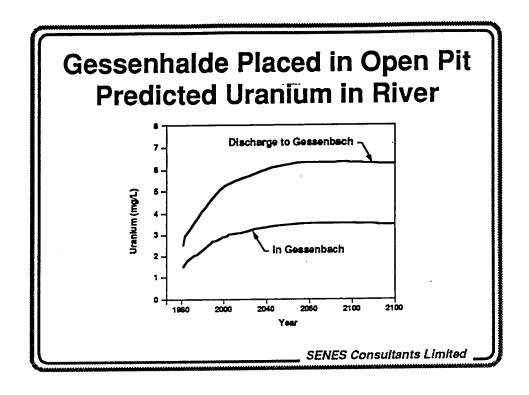
#### **ROCKSTAR (1)**

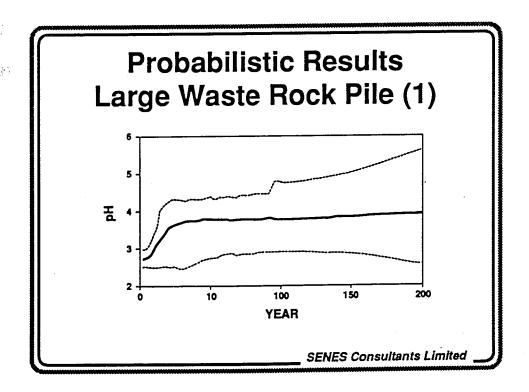
- ◆ Dynamic Geochemical (computer) Model
- ◆ Multi-Nodal Interconnected Compartments (20)
  - Waste rock piles, tailings, open pit, underground mines, surface water)
  - Each node has up to 20 layers
- Acid Generation / Neutralization and Release of Contaminants (aqueous species, metals, radionuclides)

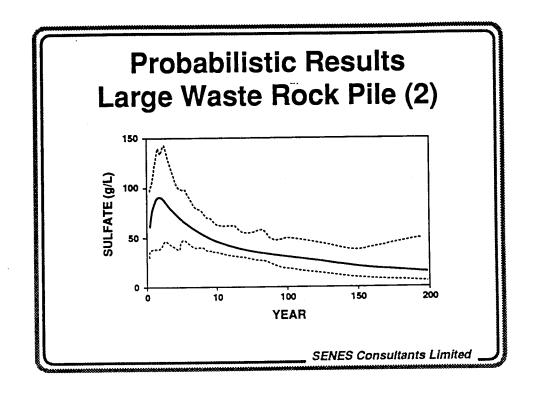
#### **ROCKSTAR (2)**

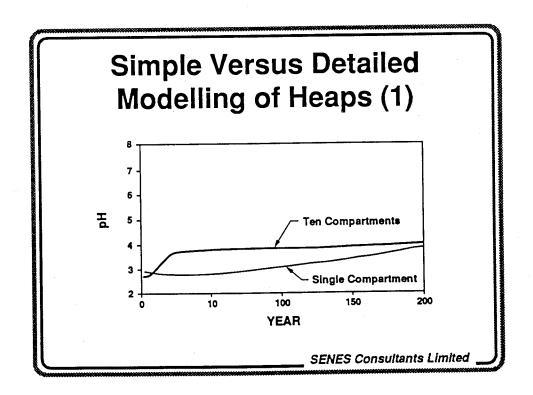
- ◆ Simultaneous simulation of 16 Waste Rock Heaps
- Detailed Simulation of Single Large Heap (10 nodes)
- ◆ Screening Simulation of Flooding of Mining Region (20 nodes)
- ◆ Detailed simulation of Flooding of Mining Region (60 nodes)



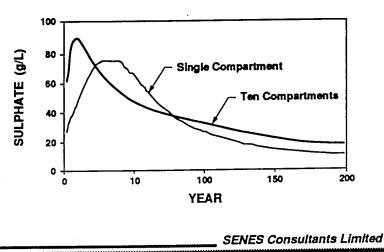












### Conclusions (1)

- ◆ The Usefulness of Mathematical Prediction Models Has Been Demonstrated
  - Better understanding of mechanisms of AMD
  - Comparison of management options

### Conclusions (2)

- Areas for Improvement
  - Expansion of geochemical capabilities
  - Collection of mine site databases
  - Improved database of thermodynamic equilibrium constants, sorption coefficients, ....etc.
  - Consider kinetic rates for precipitation / dissolution, and surface-controlled reactions
  - Apply and develop empirical models

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#### Conclusions (3)

- Associated Assessments
  - Management options for mine water
  - Evaluation / comparison of treatment alternatives
  - Environmental pathways
  - Screening level and detailed risk assessments (human, ecological)
  - Monitoring program(s)
  - Decommissioning plan(s)

#### 3.3. REVIEW OF GEOCHEMICAL MODELS

Luc St-Arnaud Noranda Technology Centre

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