

C.4. Pyrite Reactivity Study and Geochemical Stability of
Paste Backfill

by
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Pyrite Reactivity Study

Inconclusive ARD Predictions

- ABA tests:
 - procedure dependent
 - NPR values in "uncertain" range
- Humidity cell tests:
 - ill-defined oxidation rates (gypsum)
 - rate changes with time



Objectives - Pyrite Study

- Usefulness of Cyclic Voltamperometry
 - characterisation of pyrite reactivity
 - effect of leaching on reactivity
 - refinement of prediction data



Cyclic Voltamperometry (CV)

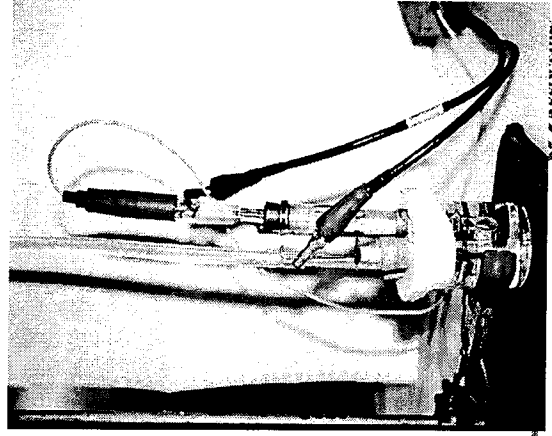
- Electro-chemical Cell:
 - Pyrite-graphite "paste" anode
 - Graphite rod cathode
 - Hg/HgSO₄ reference electrode
- Process:
 - Voltage applied to C-Py electrode
 - Average Py surface response



Pyrite-Graphite "paste" Electrode



Cell Set up:

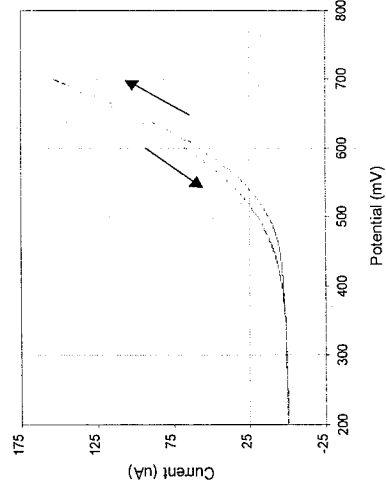


Methodology

- Comparative study: 6 pyrite samples
- Pyrite Characterization:
 - leachate chemistry, stoichiometry, XRD, mineralogy, cv
- Leaching: 40 cycles, water pH 5.5
- Evolution of reactivity of pyrite surface
 - leachate chemistry, XRD, mineralogy, cv



Typical CV Output



Results: Effect of Mineral Inclusions

- Lowest impurities - Highest reactivity
 - Zn, Pb, Cu: 0.01% range
- Highest impurities - Lowest reactivity
 - Zn, Pb, Cu: 1-10% range

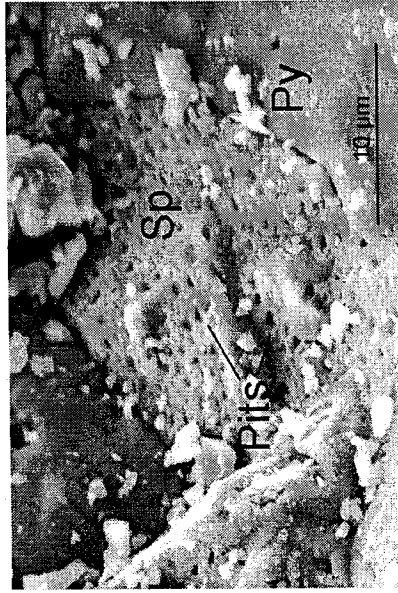


Galvanic Effect of Sphalerite

- Initial relative "passivation" of pyrite
- High leachate $Zn = ZnS$ oxidation
- Increased pyrite reactivity with time



Preferential Oxidation of Sphalerite



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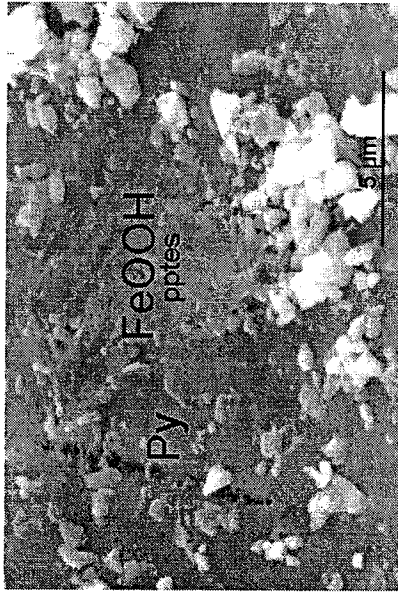
Secondary Precipitate Coatings

Overall decreased reactivity
with time

- “pure” pyrite sample:
 - early, continued passivation
- pyrite sample with sphalerite:
 - Passivation initiated after sphalerite oxidation

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Secondary Precipitate Coatings



Conclusion - Pyrite Reactivity

- Important Factors in py reactivity:
 - 1° Mineral Impurities (type, occurrence)
 - 2° Precipitate coatings
- Cyclic voltamperometry useful for reactivity characterization

Use of Cyclic Voltamperometry

- Identification of factors affecting reactivity of pyrite -
or other S-minerals
- ARD Prediction
 - Field scale: megascopic influences on reactivity of waste, effluent quality



Geochemical Stability of Paste Backfill



Cemented Paste Backfill

- Waste management of reactive wastes
 - Added buffering capacity to waste
- Potential Stability Problems:
- Sulfate attack
 - Water dissolution of binder



Objectives - CPB Leach Study

- Verify geochemical stability
- Document chemical, mineralogical changes
- Identify possible impacts on:
 - oxidation of pyritic tailings
 - physical strength of CPB

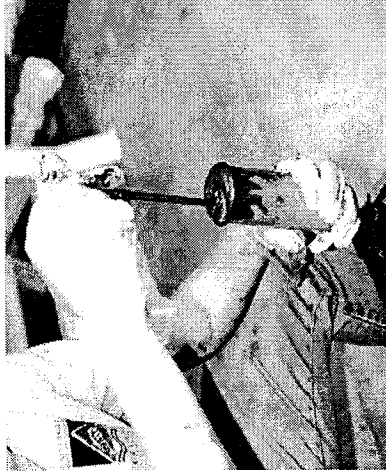


Study Methodology

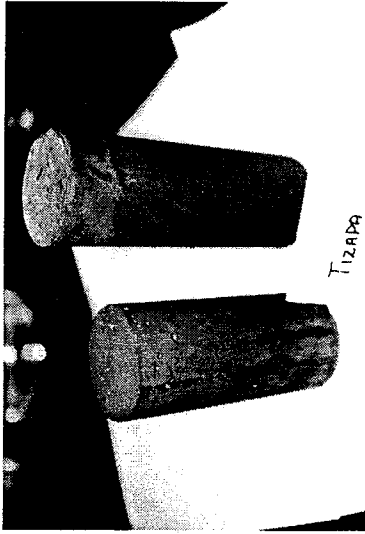
- CPB samples: 4 formulations
- Humid curing period: 14-days
- Leaching of CPB samples:
 - 20 weeks, 3 leaching conditions (water, ARD)
- Analyses:
 - Leachate/solid phase chemistry, mineralogy, ABA, UCS



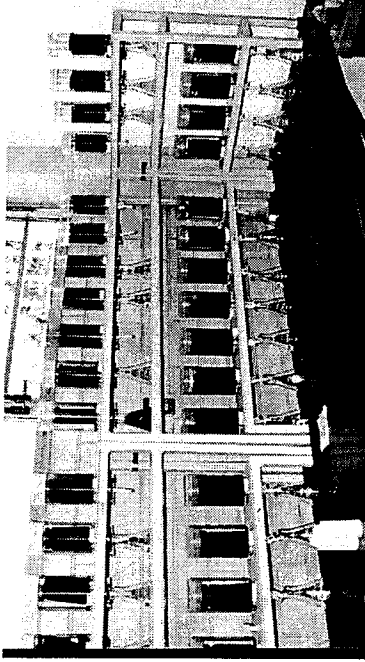
Moulding of CPB



CPB After 14-day Cure



CPB Leaching Cells



Results

- Leachate chemistry
- Solid phase chemistry of altered layers
- Acid-base accounting (ABA)
- Scanning Electron Microscopy (SEM)
- Unconfined compressive strength (ucs)



Leachate Chemistry

- High, early buffering capacity of CPB
- Mineral coating in ARD environments
- Low metals in leachate
- Ca, K, Mg (cement components) depletion in all environments (ARD and water)



Solid Phase Chemistry

- ☐ Little or no oxidation of sulfide minerals
- ☐ Depletion of Ca on outer edges
- ☐ Alteration layer thickness:
 - ∞ Portland cement content, solution pH

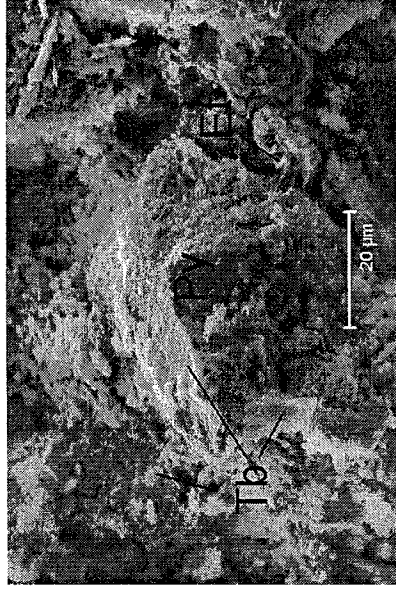


Solid Phase Chemistry					
Paste X-section	Water - flooded	Water - cycled	Fe ₂ (SO ₄) ₃ (flooded)		
Scales Flooded: 1:2 Cycled: 3:2 Fe-sol.: 3:2					
Layers	Core (of cylinder)				
Thickness	0.75 mm	4 mm	2 mm	4 mm	2 mm
S _{total}					
S as S ²⁻					
Mg					
Al					
Zn		n.a.			
Cu					
Pb					
% concentration difference from core					
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Acid-Base Accounting

Sample	NP kg CaCO ₃ ton	AP kg CaCO ₃ ton	NP/AP
Tailings	42	278.1	0.15
Paste	73	265.9	0.27
Paste, 20 wk Leached:			
Flooded Layer 1	60	271	0.22
Cycled Layer 1	45	268	0.17
Fe ₂ (SO ₄) ₃ Layer 1	-14	insuf.	--
Layer 2	-2	299	-0.01
Layer 3	-1	insuf.	--

Well-developed tobermorite in core

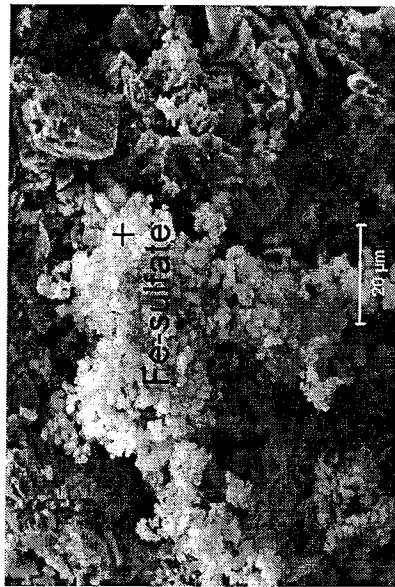


Degraded tobermorite, ARD-leached



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ARD - 2^y precipitates



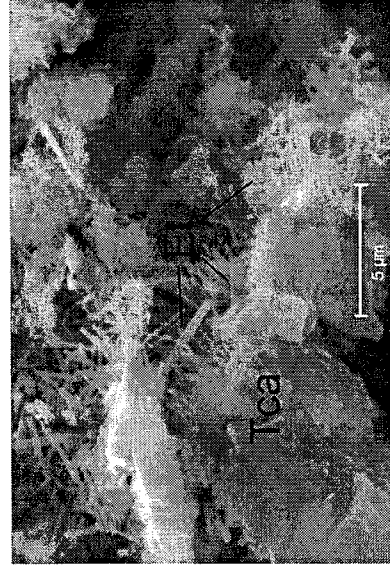
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Loss of binder strength



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Incomplete Binder Development



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Conclusion - CPB Study

- ☐ Binder phases dissolve in aqueous solutions
- ☐ Alteration occurs as a penetrating front
- ☐ Depth of penetration front:
 - $\propto$ water regime, binder content / type
- ☐ No apparent UCS change (20 weeks)



CPB and Acidic Drainage

- ☐ Binder addition may not continually buffer existing ARD
- ☐ Highly reactive pyritic tailings in CPB oxidize in moist air
- ☐ Low metal in leachate in 20 weeks
- ☐ No immediate effect of external SO_4 aggressivity



Implications

- Loss of cement material will occur unless in dry mine
- But:
- Impact of binder loss depends on planned use of CPB



Recommendations

- Perform leaching tests in expected conditions for sensitive uses
- Longer-term CPB leaching study
 - Rate of CPB alteration
 - Oxidation of sulfides - time frame?
 - 2nd mineral growths



Acknowledgement

UBC - MMPE

UASLP - Met. Inst.

UAM-I Electrochem.

Noranda Inc.

Peñoles

N.S.E.R.C.

Golder Associates

R. Lawrence, M. Monroy,
I. Gonzalez, G. Poling,
M. Raudsepp, L. St-Arnaud,
M. Li, B. Ruiz, R. Espinoza
R. Cruz, I. Chavira,
R. Verbarg



