Golden Sunlight Mine Bio-Treatment of Acid Producing Waste

> By Rory Tibbals Operations Superintendent



Golden Sunlight Mine

- Gold Producing Mine
- 2.5 Million Ounces Produced
- 20 Year Operation
- Ore and All Waste High In Sulfides Acid Producing
- Mitigating Factors
 - Semi Arid Environment
 - Summer Precipitation
 - Good Soil Characteristics
 - Little Arsenic, Mercury, Selenium etc.

Site Status

Mine Nearing Closure

- Sixteen Research and Technology Demonstration Projects
 - Two-thirds of Disturbed Area Reclaimed Over 1000 acres Restored to Wildlife Habitat
 - Perpetual Water Treatment Planned and Bonded

Reclaimed West Dump



Reclaimed Acreage



Deer on Reclamation



Some Problem Areas

• Stepan and Midas Springs – Acid Drainage

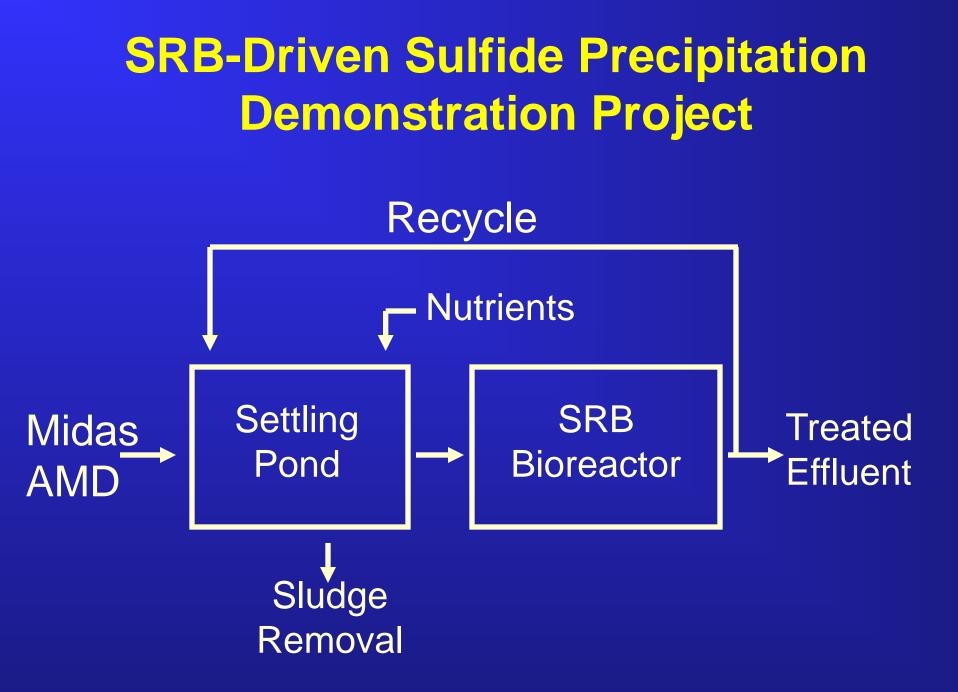
Pit Water Quality

- Potential For Waste Rock Acid Drainage
 - Potential For Tailings Acid Drainage
 - Cyanide Contaminated Groundwater

Project 16A SRB-Driven Sulfide Precipitation Demonstration

Project Management Dianna Bless - EPA Garth James – MSE Rory Tibbals – Golden Sunlight Mine

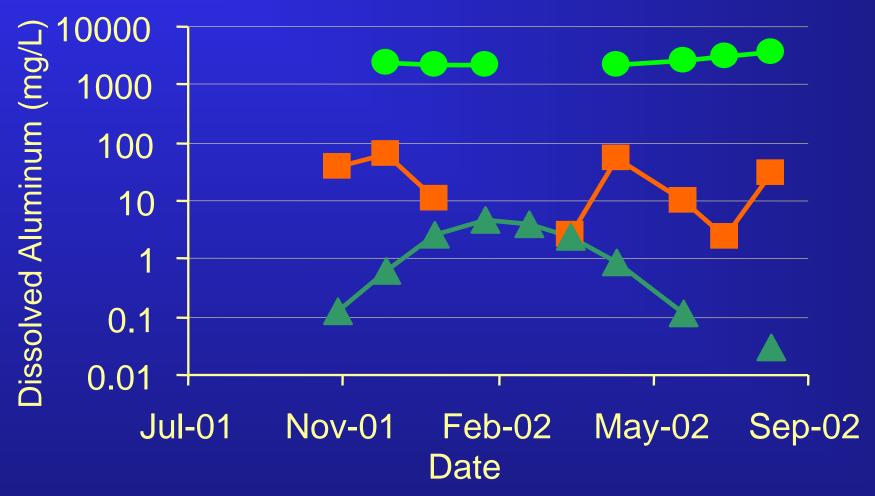
- Innovative design involves a two-step system
- Biological products (H₂S and HCO₃) generated in bioreactor by SRB
- Biological products in the bioreactor effluent are mixed with AMD
- Bench-scale testing completed at MSE
- Field-scale testing at Golden Sunlight Mines

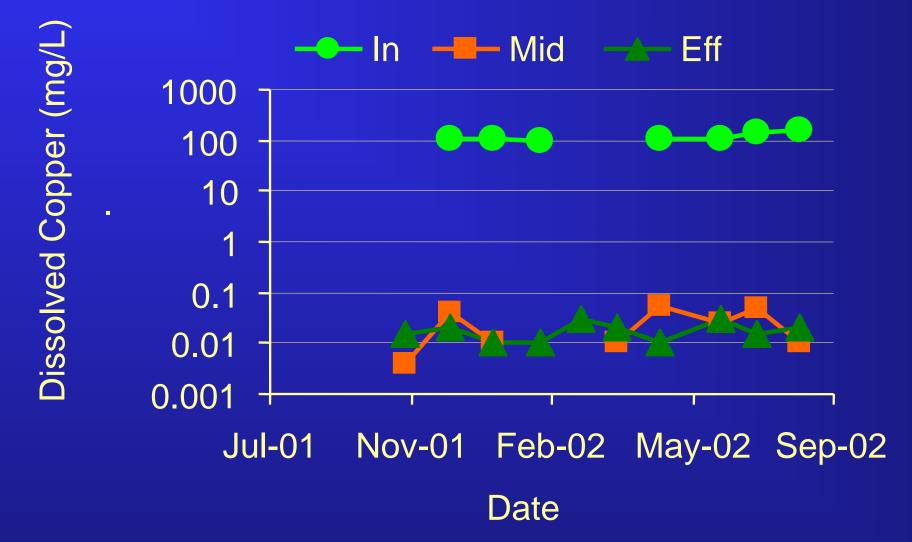


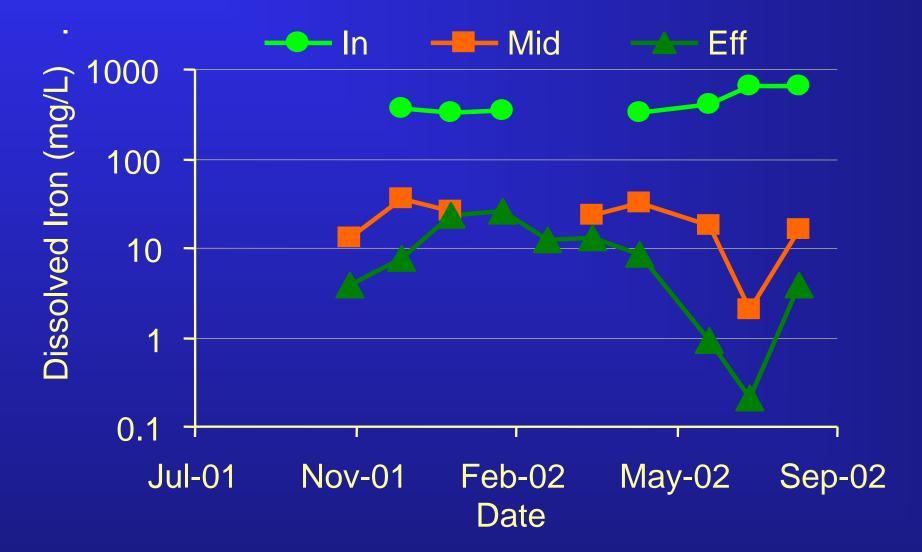


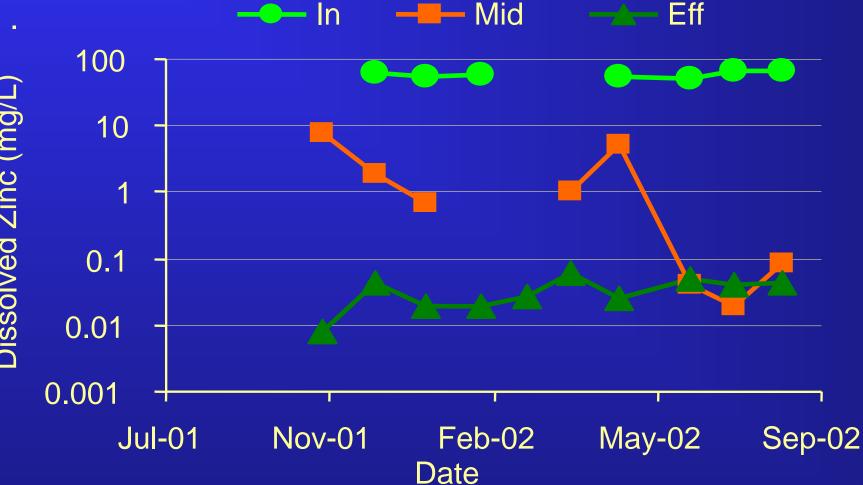












Dissolved Zinc (mg/L)

Alkalinty and sulfide generation
pH increase
Removal of AI, Cu, Fe, Zn

SRB-Driven Sulfide Precipitation

Bioreactor Sludge Analyses	
Water	50%
Sulfur	13.7%
Sulfide	n.d.
Sulfate	n.d.
Carbonate	13.0%
Aluminum	6.1%
Arsenic	n.d.
Calcium	9.4%
Copper	0.4%
Iron	1.1%
Magnesium	2.1%
Manganese	0.2%
Potassium	0.4%
Silicon	2.2%
Sodium	0.3%
Zinc	0.2%

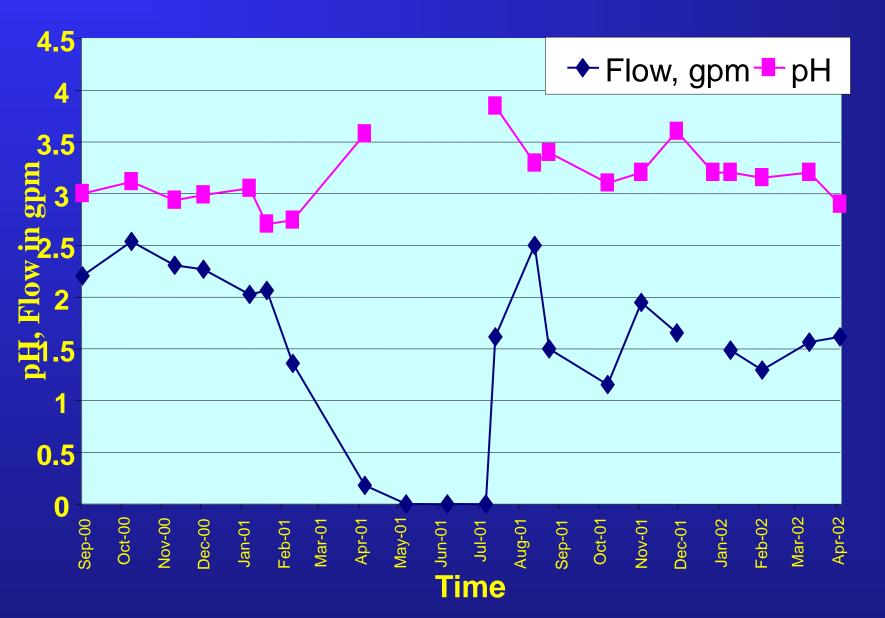
CONCLUSIONS

- The bioreactor worked very effectively at producing alkalinity sufficient to neutralize acid constituents.
- The bioreactor did not experience plugging.
- All lost sulfate was turned into sulfur via oxidation.
- Sulfate reduction was limited by the oxidation potential of the contained metals.
- Manganese, and to some extent iron reduction, was limited by oxidation state, reduced forms being more soluble.
- Ca, Mg reduction was limited by carbonate production and carbonate solubility.

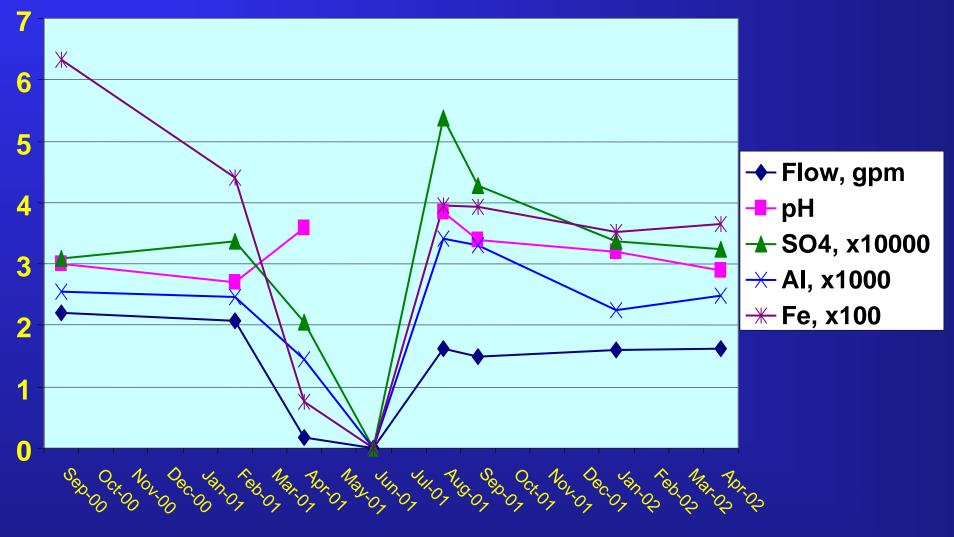
Midas Dump

- Midas Dump Built Over Spring
- Source of ARD
- Total Flow About 3 gpm
- Very Poor Quality Water
- Test Consisted of Adding Sugar/Alcohol To Well Placed Into Dump Above Spring
- Water Quality of ARD and Soil Gas Composition
 Was Monitored
- Question: Can Carbon Utilizing Bacteria Thrive in Acidic Environment and Affect Water Quality?

Midas Spring pH vs. Flow

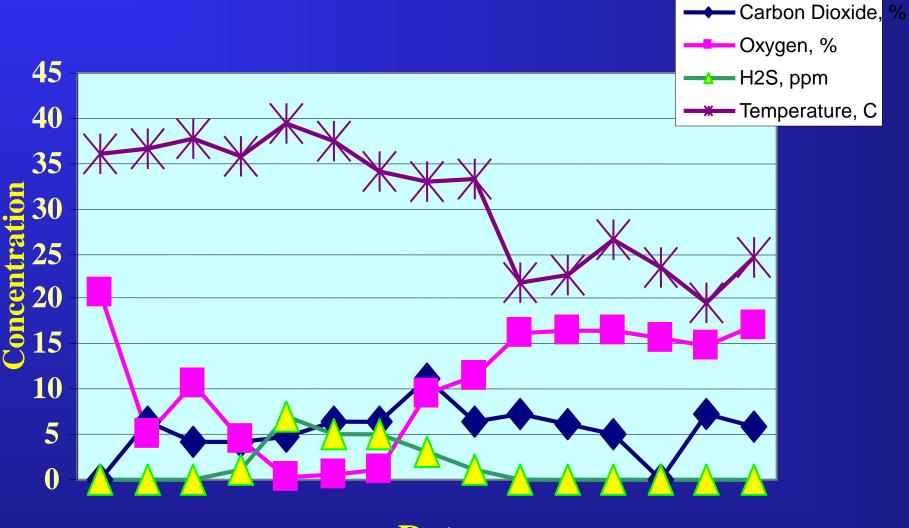


Midas Spring - Water Quality



Time

Soil Gas Monitoring Results



Date

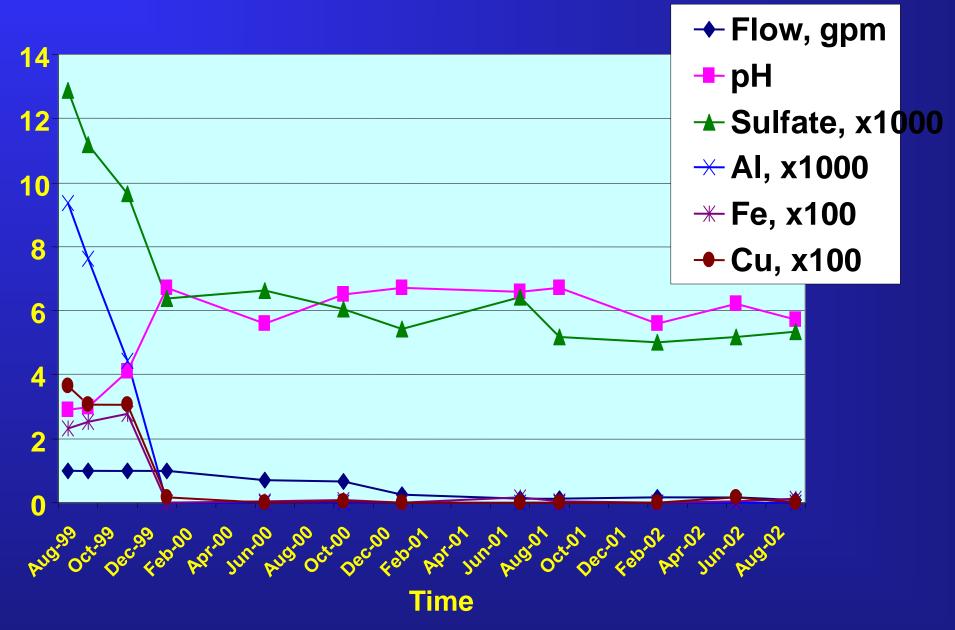
Stepan Spring Anoxic Drain

- Low Flow ARD Contained Within Ferrocrete Canyon
- Canyon Filled with Manure/Limestone
- Anoxic Drain Planted with Vegetation
- Effective for pH control and Metal Removal for Three years
- Flow Diminishing
- No signs of Failure





Stepan Spring Water Quality



Tailing Dam Under Drain

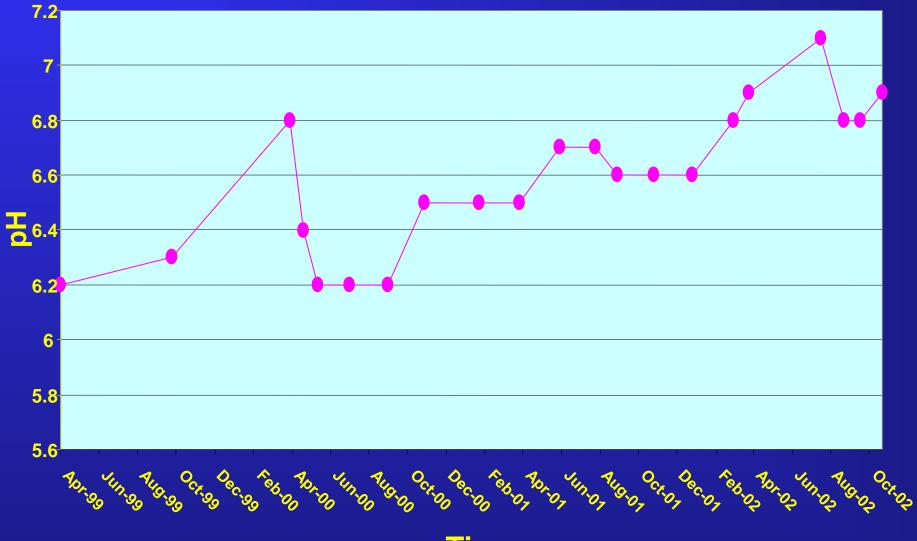
Problem:

• Apparent Acid Generation In Tailings

Water Draining From Tailings Becoming More Acidic

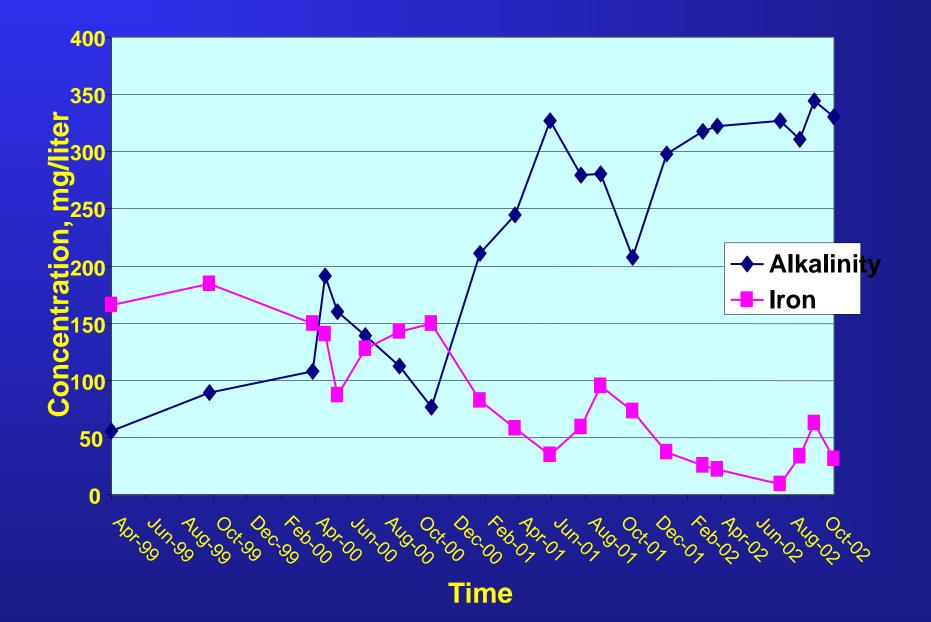
Metals Becoming Soluble

Tailings Dam Underdrain pH



Time

Water Quality Changes - Tailings Underdrain



Problem Solver – Water Trap



Water Trap

 Trap Prevents Oxygen Excursion Into Under-Drain System

Acid Generation Was Caused By Air

 When Air Was Excluded, Acid Generation Ended and The Water Quality Improved