Les Mines Selbaie Zinc Removal from Pit Lake

> Laboratory Limnocorrals Batch Pit Treatment Bernie Aubé





# Selbaie Problem (2005)

- 22 Mm<sup>3</sup> of water contained in a pit lake (closed in 2004)
- Due to deposition of contaminated wastes in the pit, 10 mg/L Zn were contained in the pit lake water
- Eventual plan is to overflow clean water from the lake when full (38 Mm<sup>3</sup>)
- Must meet 0.5 mg/L Zn and non-toxic







- Designed to simulate scenarios:
  - Simple lime addition
  - Ferric sulphate addition
  - Mixing with other sources prior to liming
  - Red Mud addition (aluminium refinery waste)
- Only lime addition discussed in detail as it was the chosen method













### Lime Addition Tests







### Lime Addition Tests







## Straight Lime Addition

#### **Results from Bench Tests**







Straight Lime Addition

#### **Lime Consumption Results from Bench Tests**







# Straight Lime Addition

### • pH 10.0

- Total Zn about 0.17 mg/L, lime consumption
  0.06 mg/L (use 0.08 g/L to be conservative)
- Chosen as Benchmark test for straight lime addition













## Limnocorrals



- 1. pH 10.7 at surface
- 2. Recirc. suction at 7.5 m depth
- 3. Recirc. injection at 9 m depth
- 4. Control
- 5. pH 9.5 at surface Red Mud addition
- 6. pH 9.5 at surface biological test





## Limnocorrals



## **Recirculation Test**







### Initial Treatment Results Limno 1







# Limnocorral Results

- Treatment to pH 10 or more works as evidenced by 2 limnocorrals
- Treatment to pH 9.5 is insufficient
- Thermocline presents a barrier to treatment
- Injection at depth does not work in a limnocorral with an open bottom – this is not a treatment conclusion, it is a test design flaw





# Limnocorral Conclusions

- You cannot treat and release only one layer of the pit as the thermocline presents a barrier to mixing
- Setpoint pH of 10 confirmed





### Pit Treatment

- Started September 14<sup>th</sup>, ended November 5<sup>th</sup> 2005
- 2000 tonnes of quicklime injected
- pH increased to near 10 (likely higher post treatment profiling completed late)
- Zn concentrations taken from ~10 mg/L to less than 0.2 mg/L





### Pit Treatment Cross-section







Pit Treatment Plan View







# Portable Slaker & Storage Tank







# Pump barge & HDPE Pipes







# Steel Pipes Installation







Diffuser Raft Location







Pit Profile Locations



**⊗** – Sampling locations





# Main Pit Profiles 2005



### **Pit Profiles**

- Last profile 10 days before end of treatment
- Last measured temperature without significant gradient (7.25 to 7.19 deg. C)





# Pit Zn Profiles 2005



### Limno Zn Profiles

 Zn Concentrations below
 0.2 mg/L target at all depths before end of treatment





# Pit pH Profiles After Treatment



#### **Post-Treatment**

- Pit lake pH slowly decreasing despite significant added alkalinity
- Variability at surface due to liming runoff
- Thermal stratification in summer, mixing in fall





### Average pH after Treatment 2005-2006



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#### **Post-Treatment**

- Average pH decreasing steadily
- Greater decrease between July and October could be due to 3-week plant
  - shutdown
- Equilibrium pH expected to be 7.5



# Pit Zn Profiles after Treatment 2006



### Pit Zn Profiles

- Even though pH is decreasing, Zn load still low
- Over-liming runoff helping to maintain low Zn at surface





### Average Zn Concentrations after Treatment



#### Pit Zn Concentrations

- Recent results show increasing trend
- New surface liming system may compensate particularly in spring 2007





### Pit Treatment

- pH increased in line with predictions
- Zn and Cd treatment met predictions
- 2000 t CaO was a good target
- Lake water passed toxicity testing
- Pit Treatment System a Success!!
- Maintaining high pH and low Zn concentrations remaining challenge



