



Wismut's Mine Water Management and Treatment Approaches

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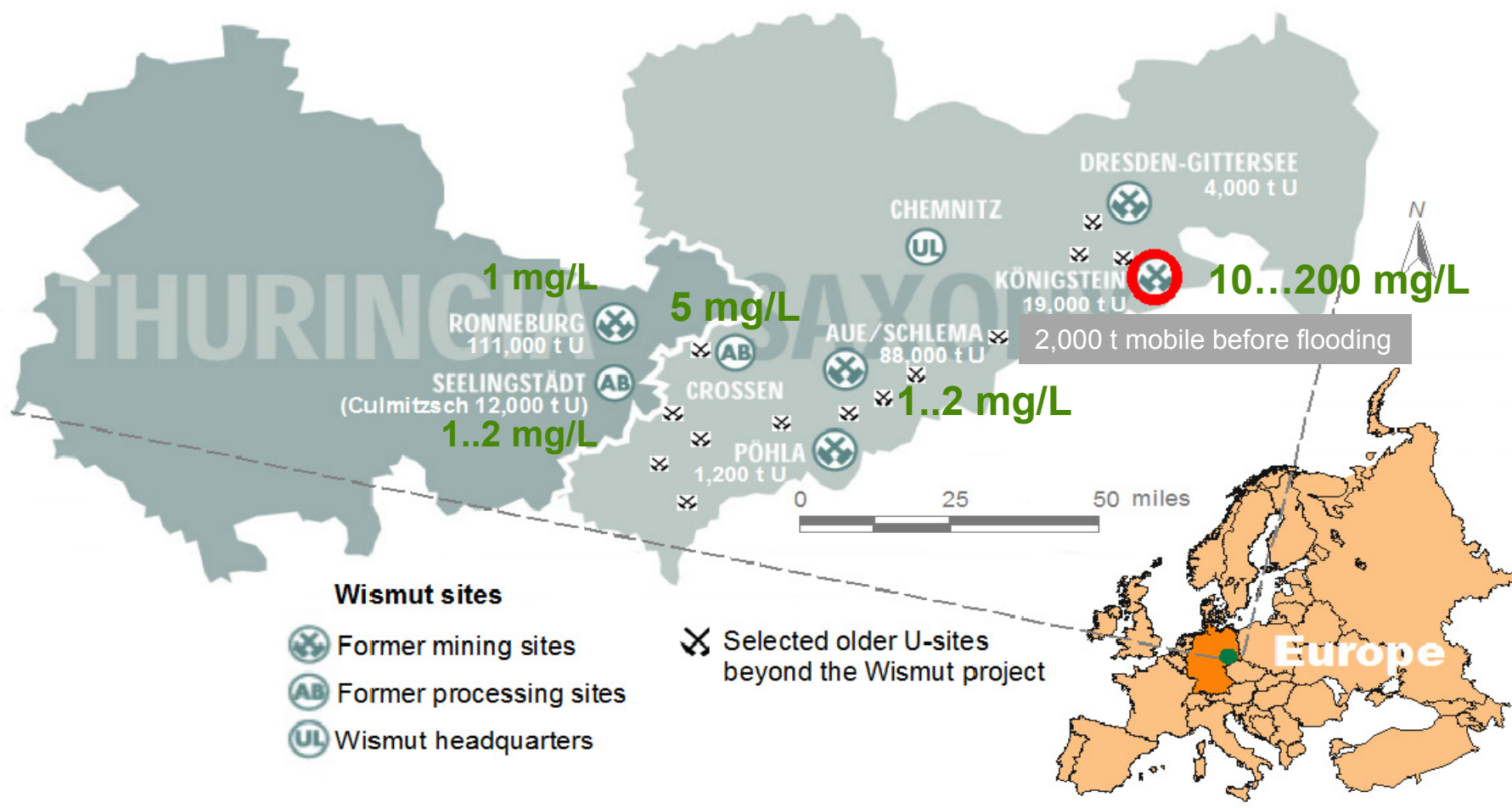
Gefördert durch:



Challenges and Best Practices in Metal Leaching and Acid Rock Drainage
BC MEND 2013, Vancouver, December 4 - 5, 2013

aufgrund eines Beschlusses
des Deutschen Bundestages

Contaminant Removal in Water Treatment Plants



total yearly Uranium removal in 2012: ~ 50 tonnes

maximum yearly Uranium removal: 200 tonnes (in 2002, Königstein site)

Water Treatment Technology 1: Pretreatment

Ion exchange for uranium removal:

- low pH
- high U conc.
- Königstein site
- anion exchange resin
- retention of uranysulphato-complexes



CO₂ – stripping for TIC removal:

- high pH / high TIC (~100 mg/L)
- low U conc.
- destruction of uranylcarbonato-complexes by lowering TIC (<4 mg/L)
- HCl-addition (pH<4; ~1 kg/m³) prior to stripping
- ~ 5 m³ air / m³ water

Water Treatment Technology 2: Precipitation

- aeration ($\sim 5 \text{ m}^3/\text{m}^3$)
 - KMnO_4 ($\sim 1 \text{ g}/\text{m}^3$)
 - limewater ($\sim 0.05..0.9 \text{ kg}/\text{m}^3$; stepwise, pH ~ 9 -10)
 - BaCl_2 ($\sim 0.1 \text{ kg}/\text{m}^3$)
 - FeCl_3 ($\sim 0.1 \text{ kg}/\text{m}^3$)
 - flocculation aid
 - HDS
- gas exchange, mixing
 - oxidation of As, Fe, Mn
 - precipitation of ironhydroxide sludges containing U, Ra, heavy metals



Water Treatment Technology 3: Sludge handling

Sludge separation and dewatering:

- sedimentation tanks
 - sludge collectors
 - decanter / chamber filter press
- (30 – 50 % dry matter)



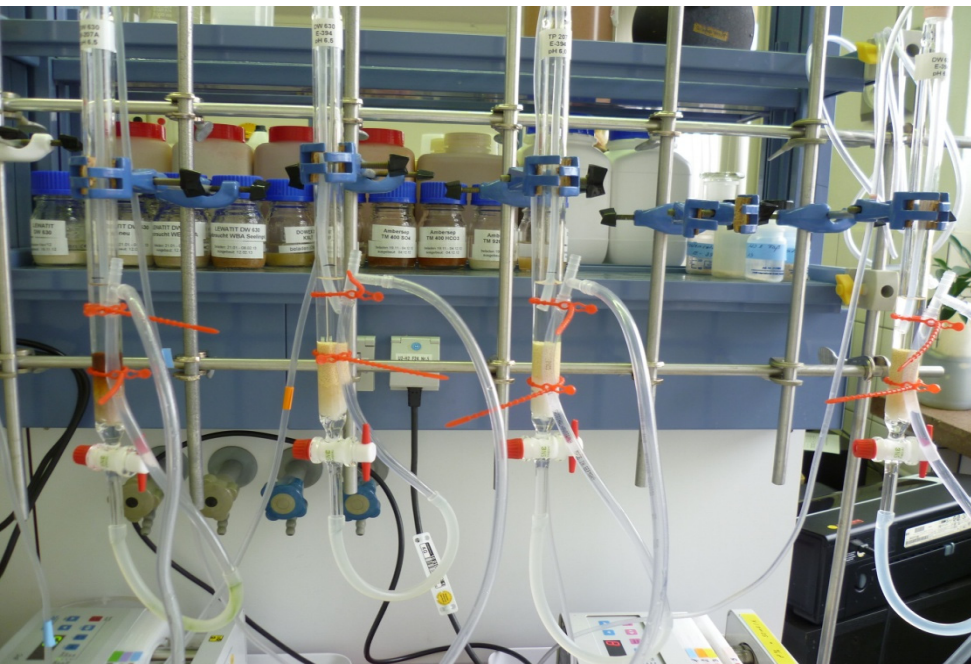
Sludge stabilization:

- cement / ash addition
 - disposal in special storage sites
- (total ~ 25,000 m³ / a;
thereof U less than a thousandth)

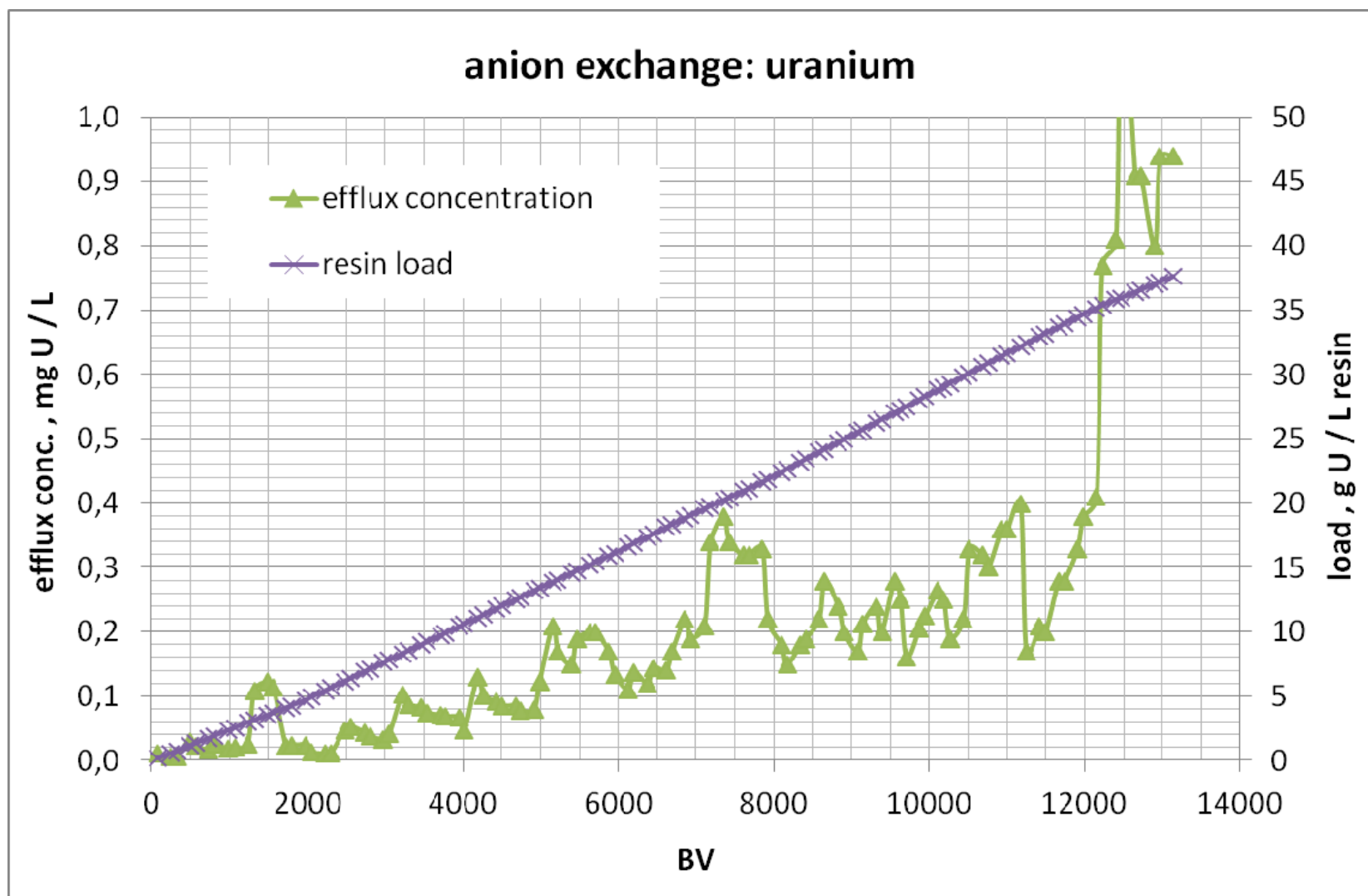


Water Treatment Optimization: Ion exchange

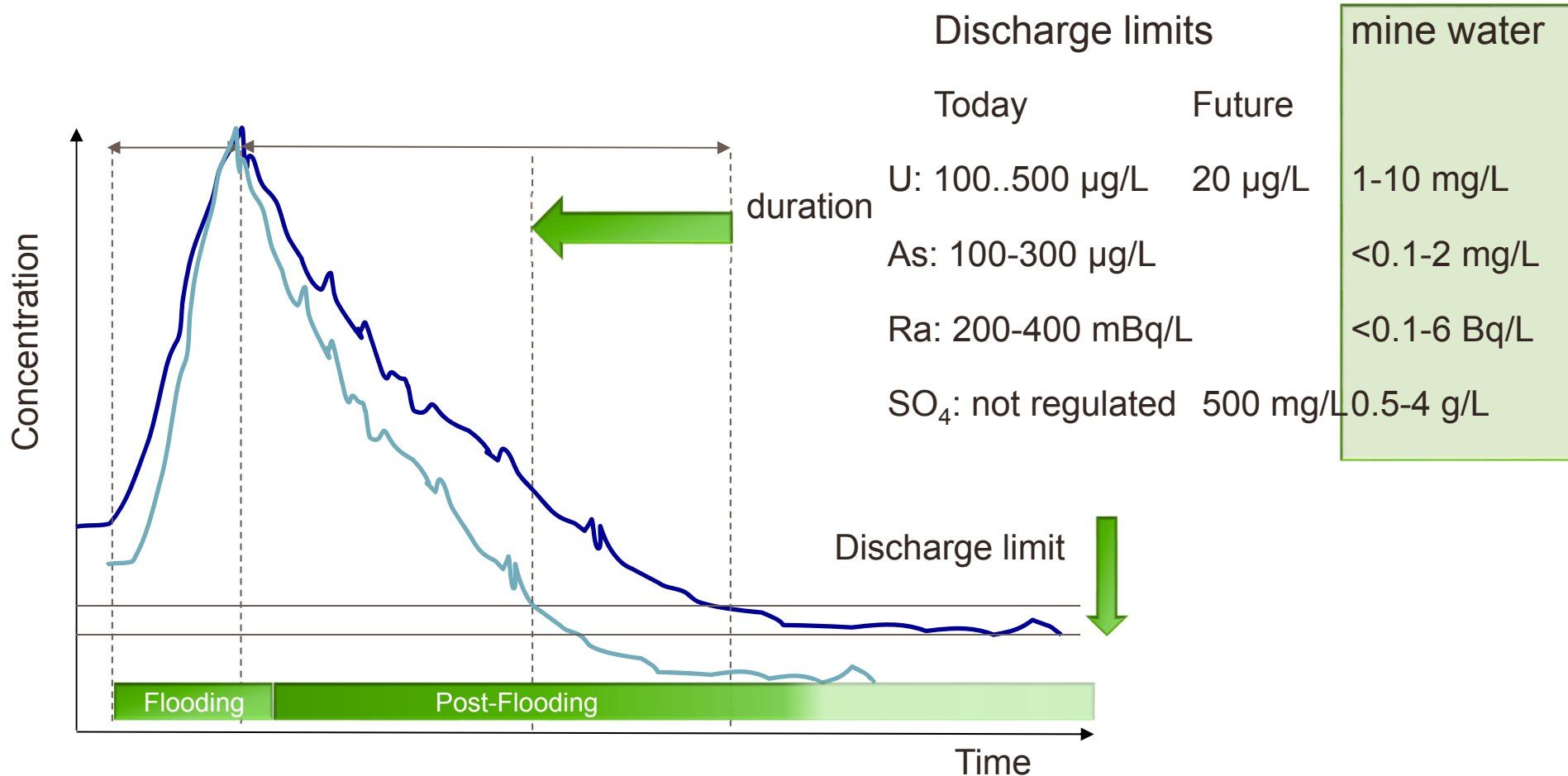
- Single contaminant (uranium) removal
- Seepage water from TMF:
 - pH=7,5 TIC ~ 10 mg/L
 - U ~ 3 mg/L Ca, Mg ~ 250 mg/L
 - SO₄ ~ 3.5 g/L
- Retention of $\text{UO}_2(\text{CO}_3)_2^{2-}$, $(\text{UO}_2)_2\text{CO}_3\text{OH}_3^-$, $\text{UO}_2(\text{CO}_3)_3^{4-}$
- Anion exchange resin
- pH-adjustment
- Prevention of CO₂ - degassing



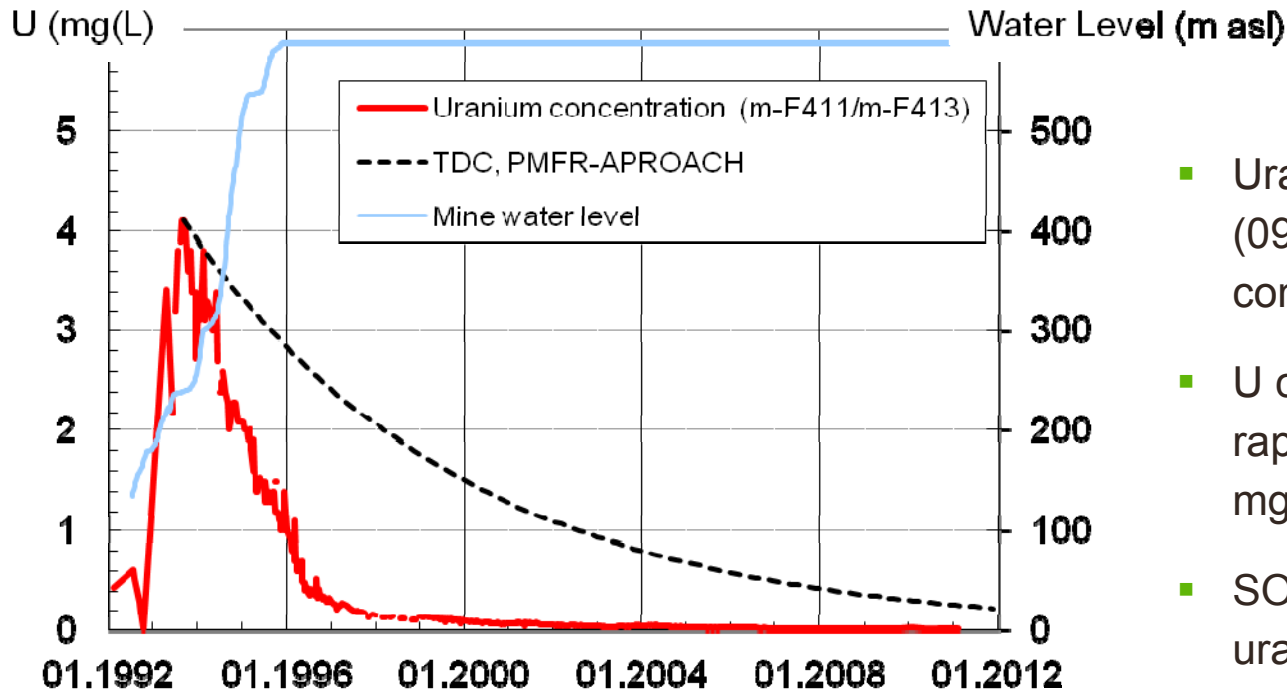
Water Treatment Technology: Ion exchange



Water Treatment necessity

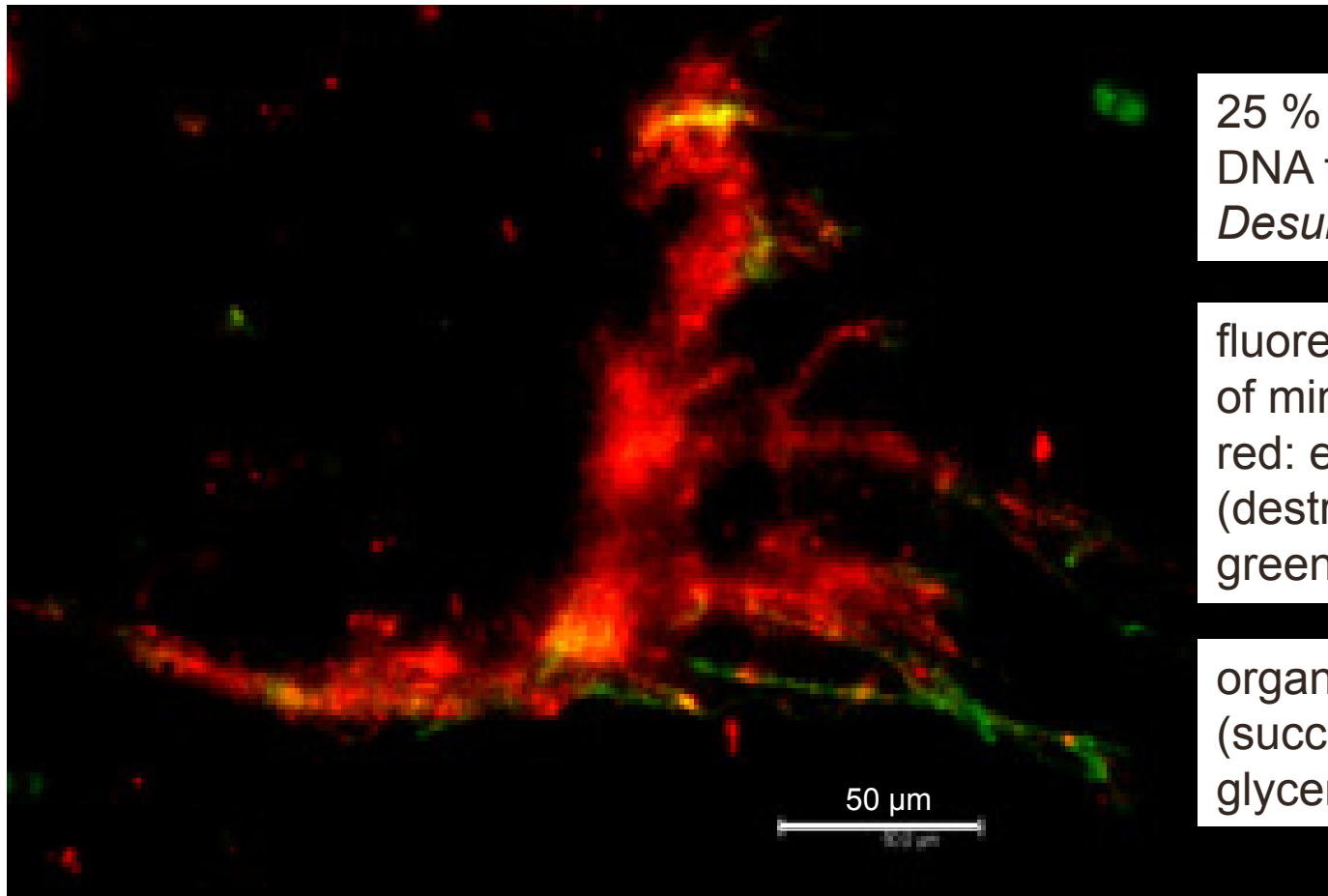


Observed In-Situ immobilization of Uranium: Pöhla



- Uranium peak 4 mg/l (09/1993), steady state conditions since 1995
- $U_{calc} \gg U_{measured}$, rapid decrease < 0.02 mg/L
- SO_4 decrease before uranium decrease
- pe 0.17 – 1.7
- Microbial induced reductive U precipitation

In-Situ immobilization of Uranium: Pöhla site



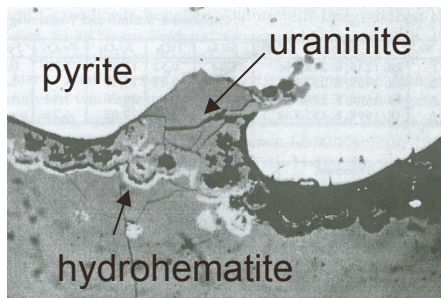
25 % of identified
DNA from mine water:
Desulfobacterium sp.

fluorescence microscopy
of mine water foam:
red: extracellular DNA
(destroyed cell walls)
green: proteins (cell walls)

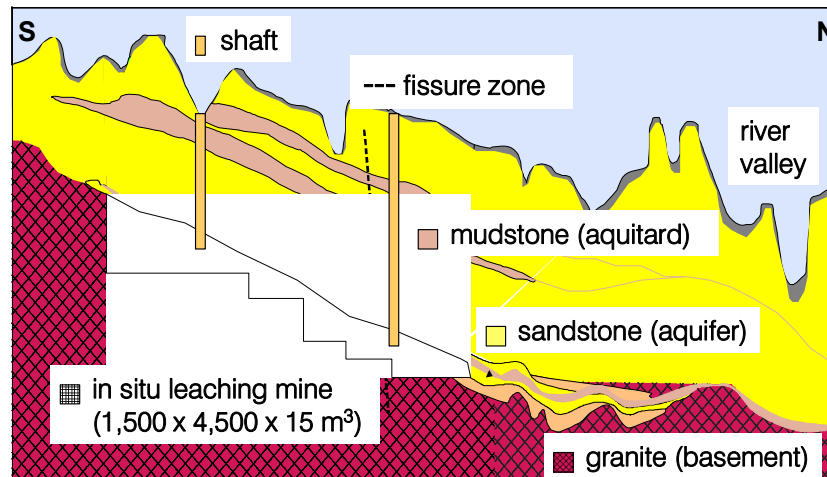
organic acids in mine water
(succinic, malic, benzoic,
glyceric acid)

Activation of In-Situ immobilization: Königstein site

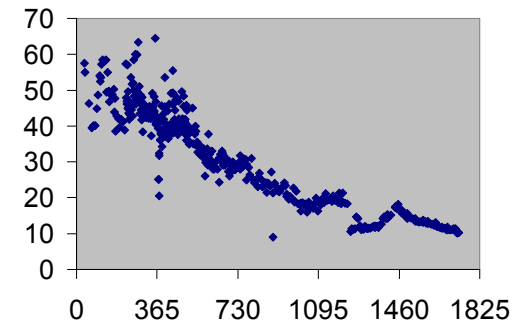
sedimentary uranium deposit



acidic in-situ leaching



acid mine drainage

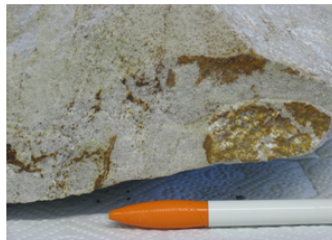


[U] ~ 5..50 mg/L
pH<3, pe~10
Zn, Pb, Cd, As

Activation of secondary ore formation for pollutant immobilization within the flooded mine:

- establishment of a reactive, reducing zone for sulphide formation
- stimulation of autochthonous sulphate reducing bacteria
- precipitation of sulphidic minerals and uraninite
- encapsulation of reduced mineral phases by ironoxyhydroxide coatings

SRB's in former acidic ISL mine Königstein



sandstone

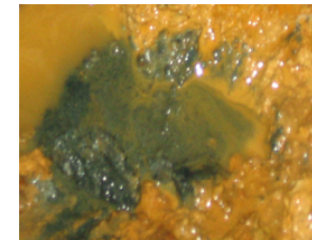


interbedded strata
(organic rich)

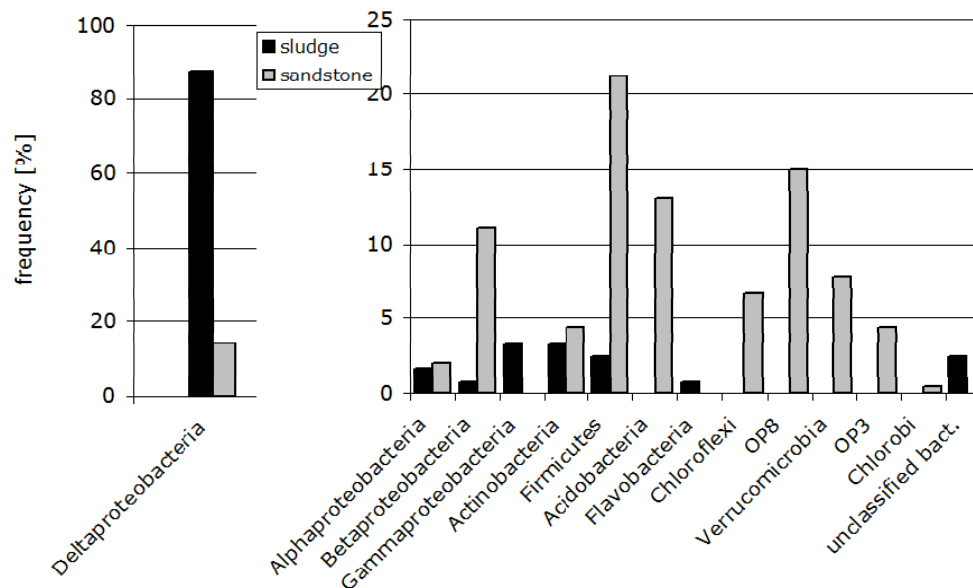
pH=2.6, pe=14.5



pH=6, pe=4



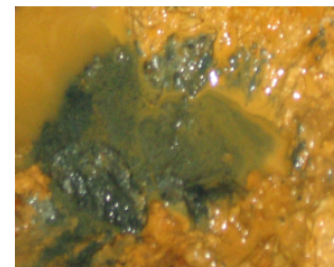
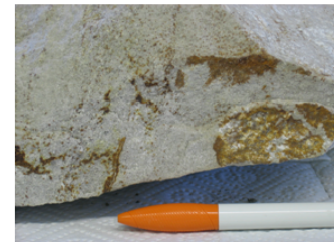
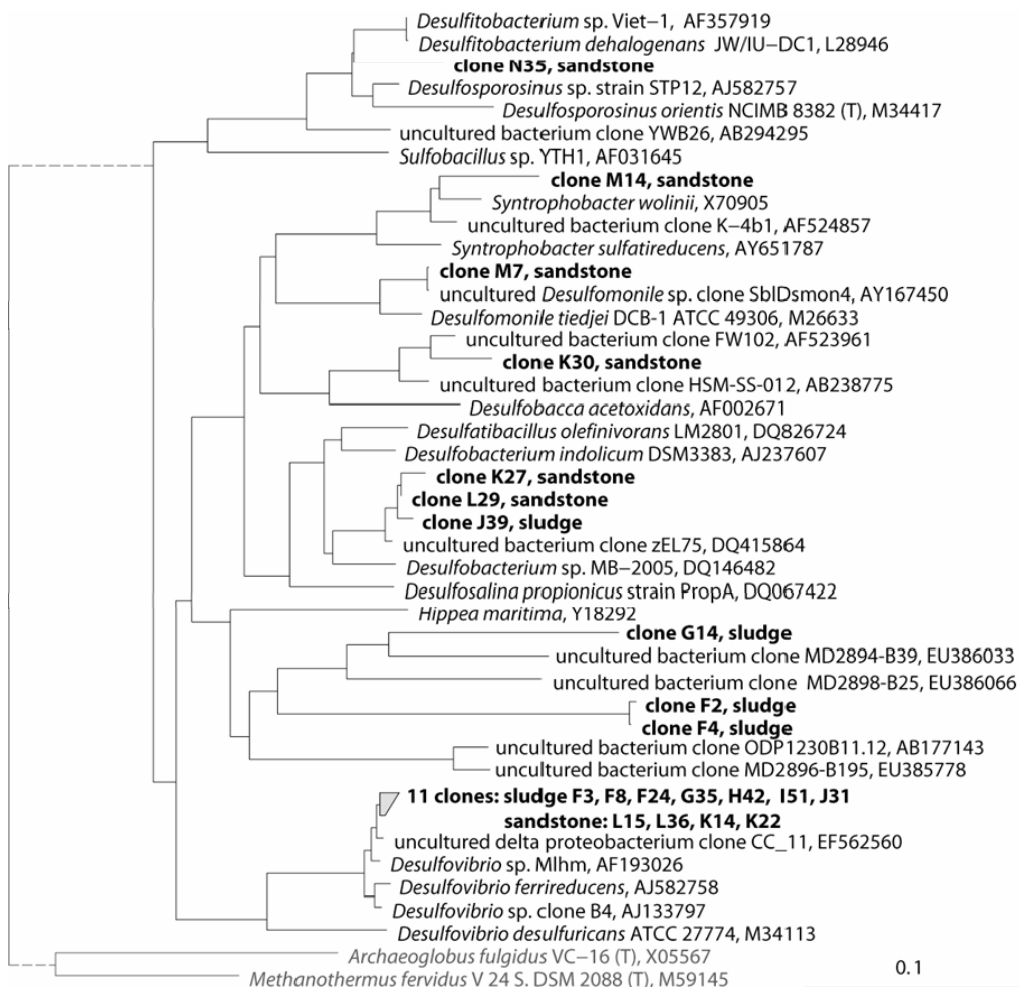
Fe-hydroxide sludges



oxidized sludges:
Ferribacter polymyxa
Acidothiobacillus ferrooxidans

reduced sludges:
Desulfovibrio sp.
(~70% of Deltaproteobacteria)

Deltaproteobacteria Königstein

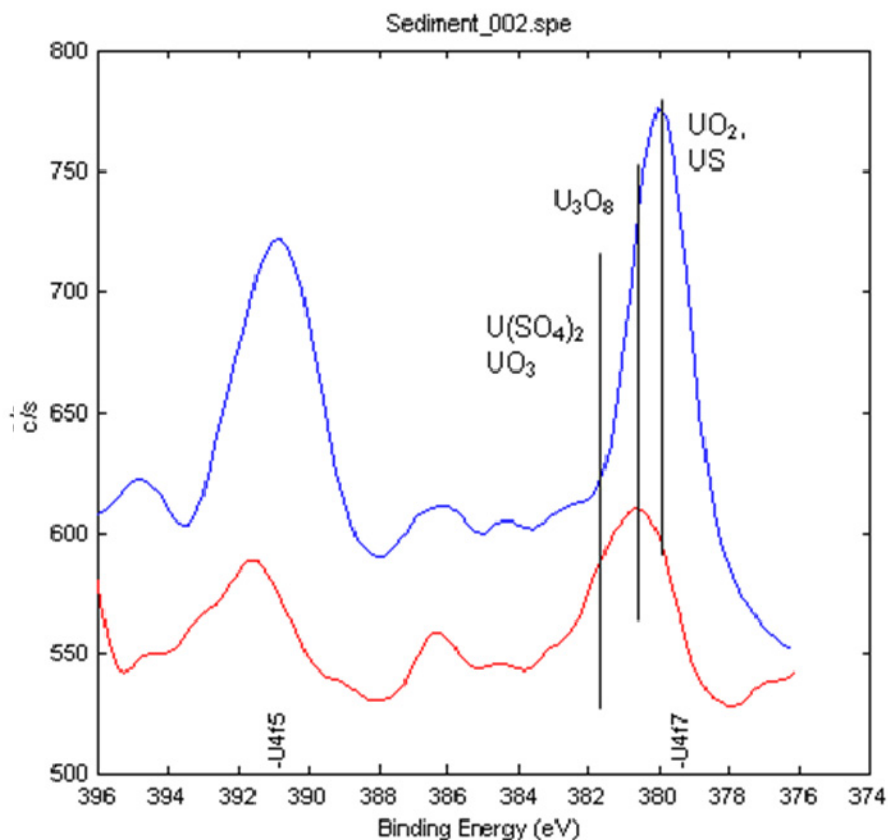
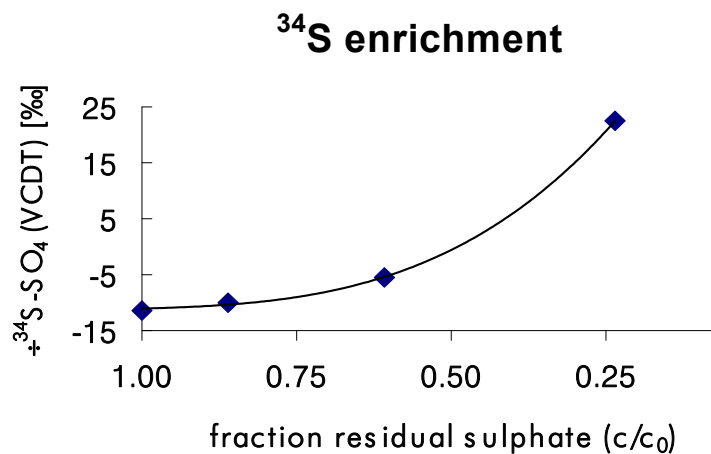


cultivation
autotrophes
 •medium 63 DSMZ
 •H₂ / CO₂
 •sulphide formation
 •0.2 mg/L S²⁻_{aq.}
 •0.008 wt% S²⁻_{solid}

Batch experiments SRB stimulation



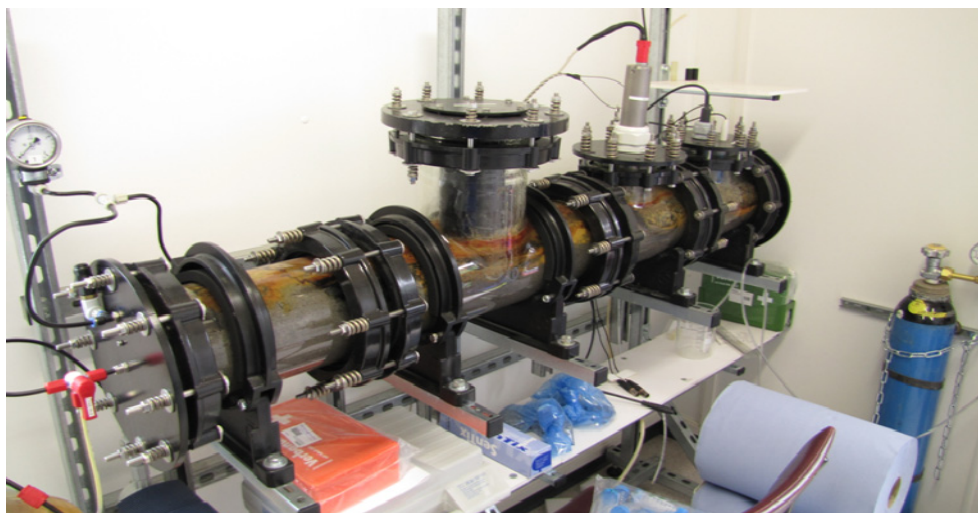
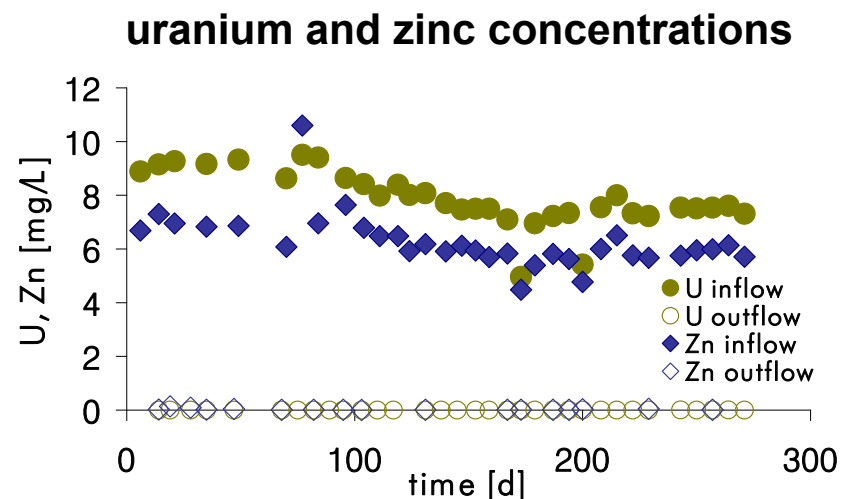
- cultured sulphate reducers from lignite mine dump site
- H_2 from anaerobic cast iron oxidation
- milled rock and sludge material
- mine water. pH=3..6



Bench scale experiments SRB stimulation



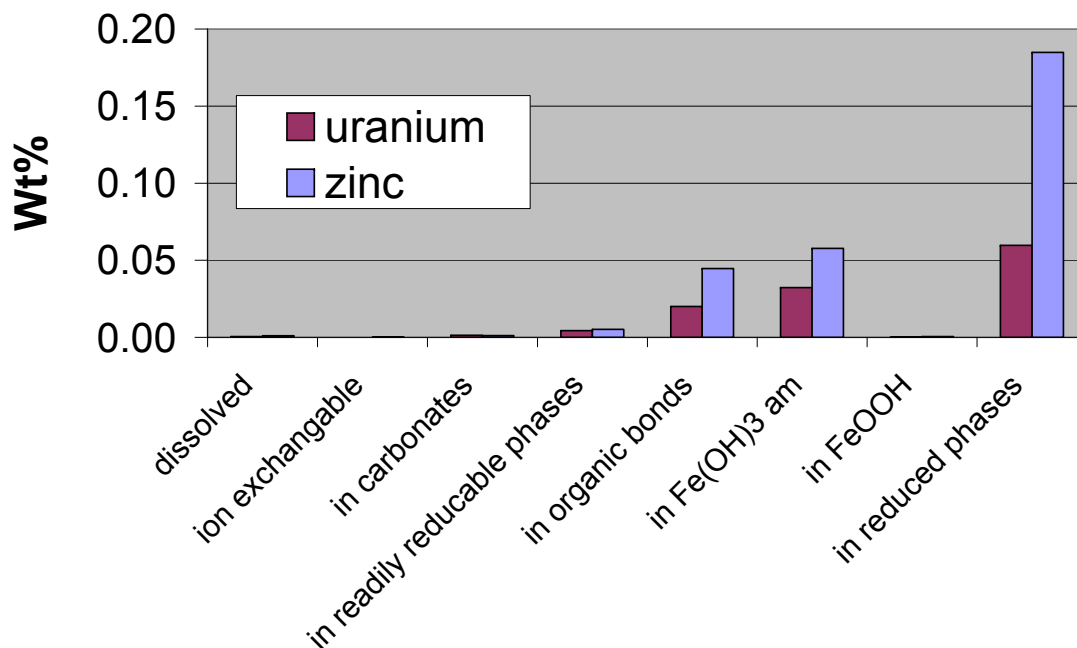
- 25 kg sandstone
- 2.5 kg foam glass (floating Fe^0)
- 4.5 kg iron-hydroxide sludge
- 8 L mine water
- $Q=0.5$ L/d
- 1 year flow through
- 1 year stand-by
- regularly gas and water monitoring



Bench scale experiments SRB stimulation

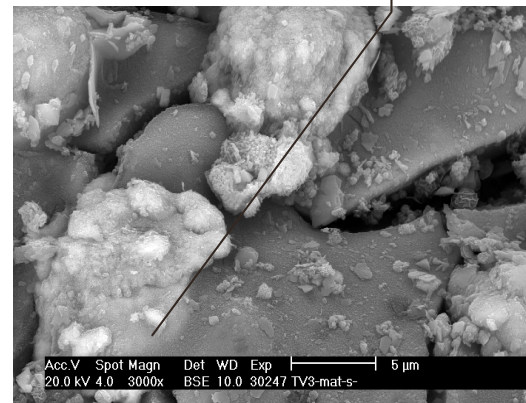


U and Zn bonds in mineral coatings



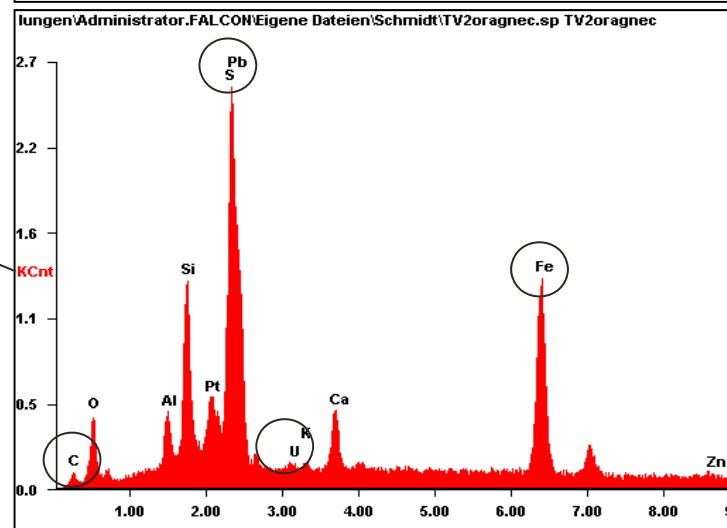
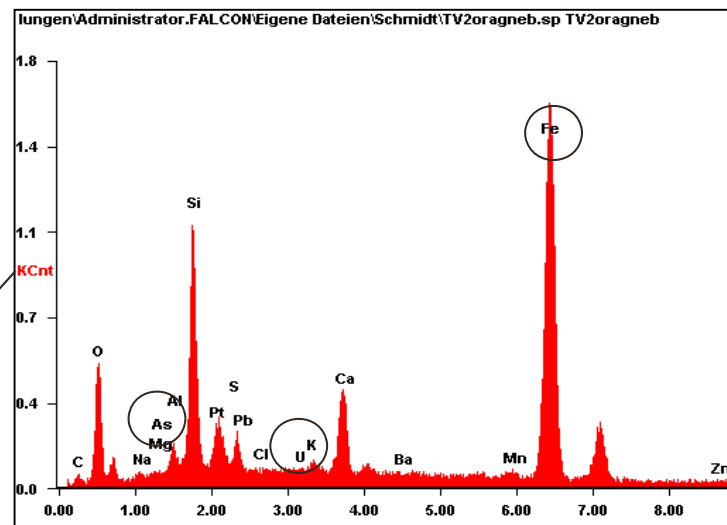
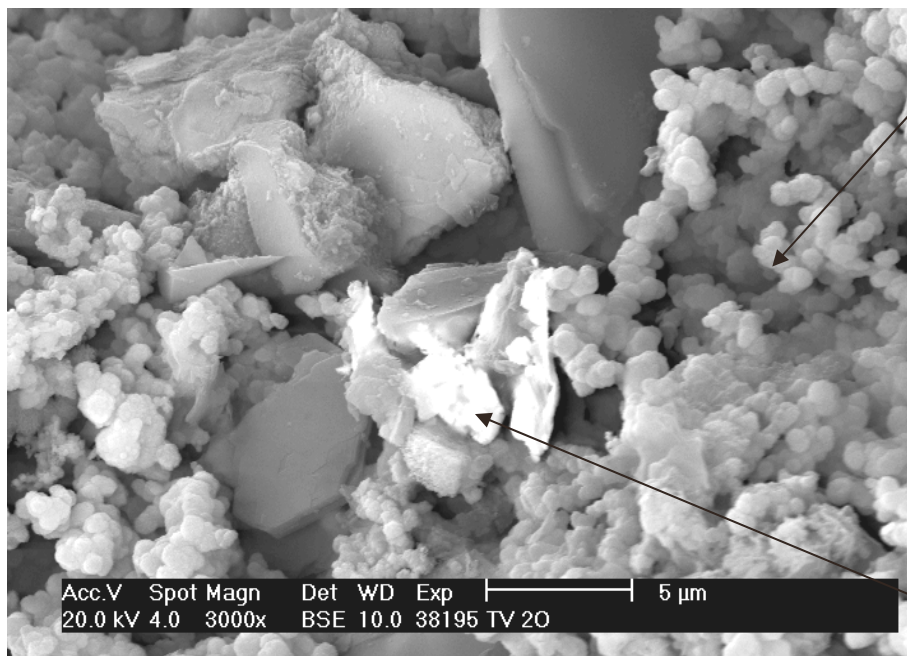
Total solid content:

-3.0 wt% U
-1.5 wt% As
-1.0 wt% Zn
-0.5 wt% Cd
-0.1 wt% Ni



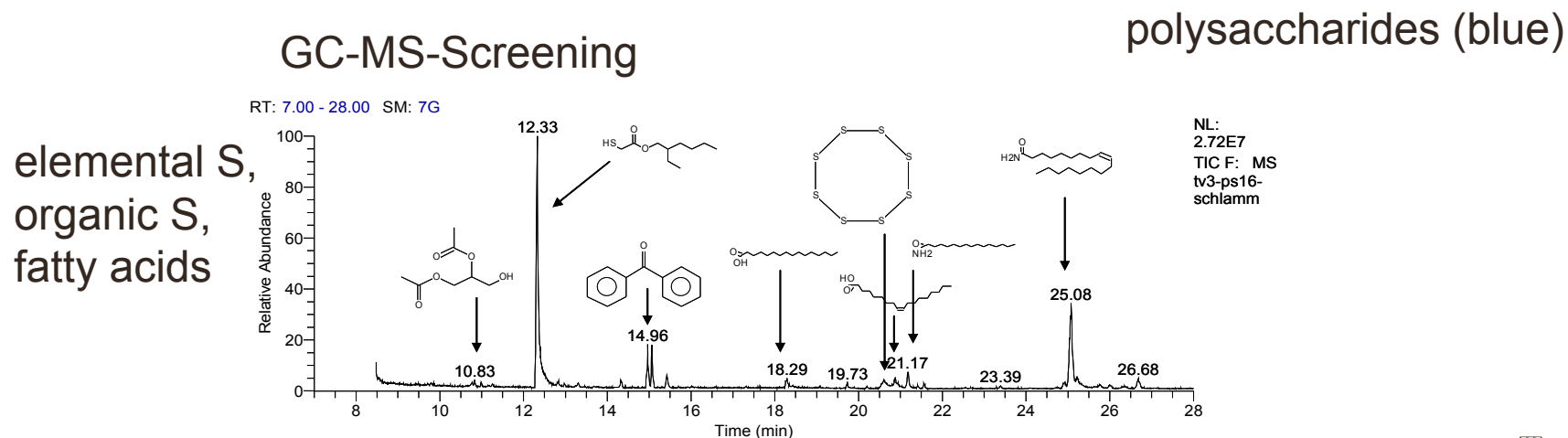
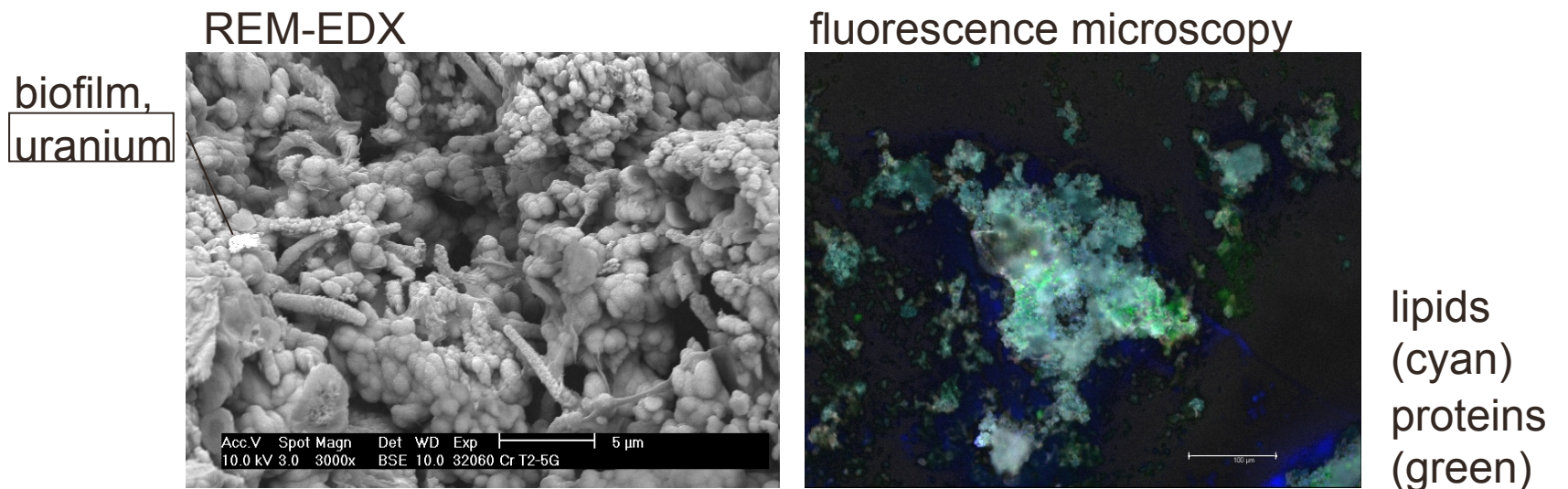
Bench scale experiments SRB stimulation

U, As, Fe, O



U, Pb, S, Fe, C

Bench scale experiments SRB stimulation



Summary

- 7 WTP clean up ~ 20 million m³ / a
- U removal ~ 50 tonnes / a, simultaneous removal of Ra, As, heavy metals
- Water treatment technology: modified / HDS lime precipitation
- Ion exchange at Königstein site for U recovery (~ 30 tonnes / a) prior to precipitation
- Ion exchange for single contaminant removal from TMF drainage
- Ongoing work on microbial induced mineral formation for in-situ immobilization



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