



When is water treatment not forever?

Exploring the actual availability of
sulphide and carbonate mineral
contents in acid generating rock

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4 December 2019



Roadmap

- Water Treatment?
- Study Objectives
- Conceptual Model
- Application (Low-S & High-S)
- Results & Sensitivities
- Conclusion



Water Treatment?

- A frequent requirement at ongoing operations and during closure and beyond
- Water quality modelling
 - Needed to understand short- and long-term water quality and potential management risks
- Waste rock is a dominant source of loadings to water

Waste Rock

- Is the site waste rock classified as PAG or non-PAG?
- Is the stockpile segregated or mixed?
- What impact will the acid producing proportions of the waste rock pile have on drainage quality?

Waste Rock

- Waste rock piles are not geochemically homogenous
- Some acid generating rock (PAG) and some with excess neutralization potential (non-PAG)
- Interactions within the waste rock pile and mixing of contact water will determine overall water quality

Waste Rock Acidity Production

- Net acidity reporting to water is directly related to the quantity of lime required for treatment
- Acidity production estimates are key to understanding long-term water treatment requirements

Acidity

Useful Surrogate
for Metals Releases

- Acidity (CaCO_3) = Sum of Metals plus H^+ (Cadmium + Cobalt + Copper + Iron + Lead + Manganese + Nickel + Zinc + H^+)
- Alkalinity = Sum of carbonate species plus OH^- (CO_3^{2-} + HCO_3^- + OH^-)
- Acidity can be consumed/neutralized by NP and dissolved alkalinity
- Acidity in drainage is manifested by low pH and/or elevated metals concentrations

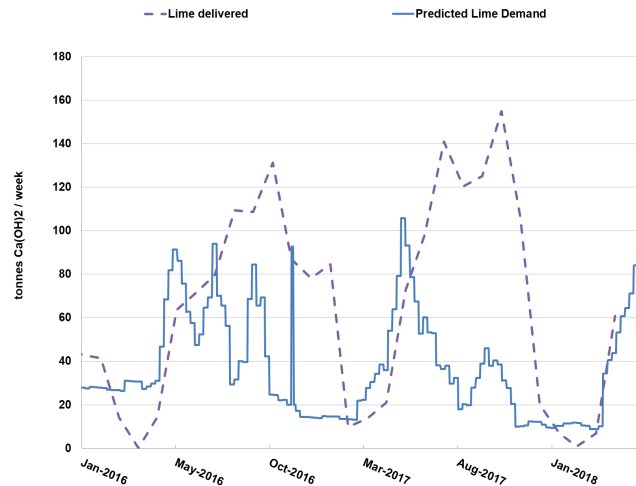
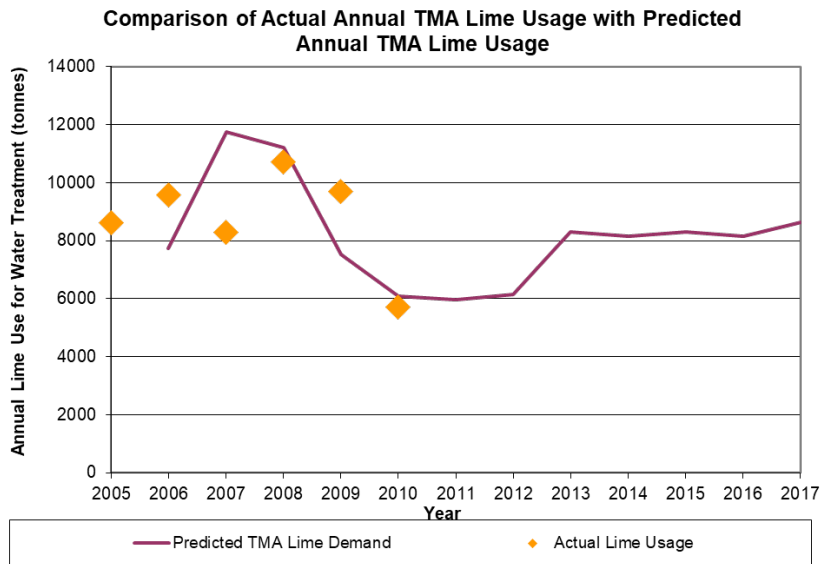
Acidity Production

Developing a Model

- Continue to build upon our experience with modelling acidity
- Prediction of lime use for treatment plants
 - Forecasted, hindcasted, revisited predictions
- Acidity used as a surrogate for many metals
 - Reduce uncertainty
- Acidity-Alkalinity module developed for integration into MineMod™
 - Applying statistics
 - Inventories
 - More realistic scenarios
 - Predicted water quality

Acidity

Modelling Example – Predicting Lime Demand



Acidity Production

Developing a Model

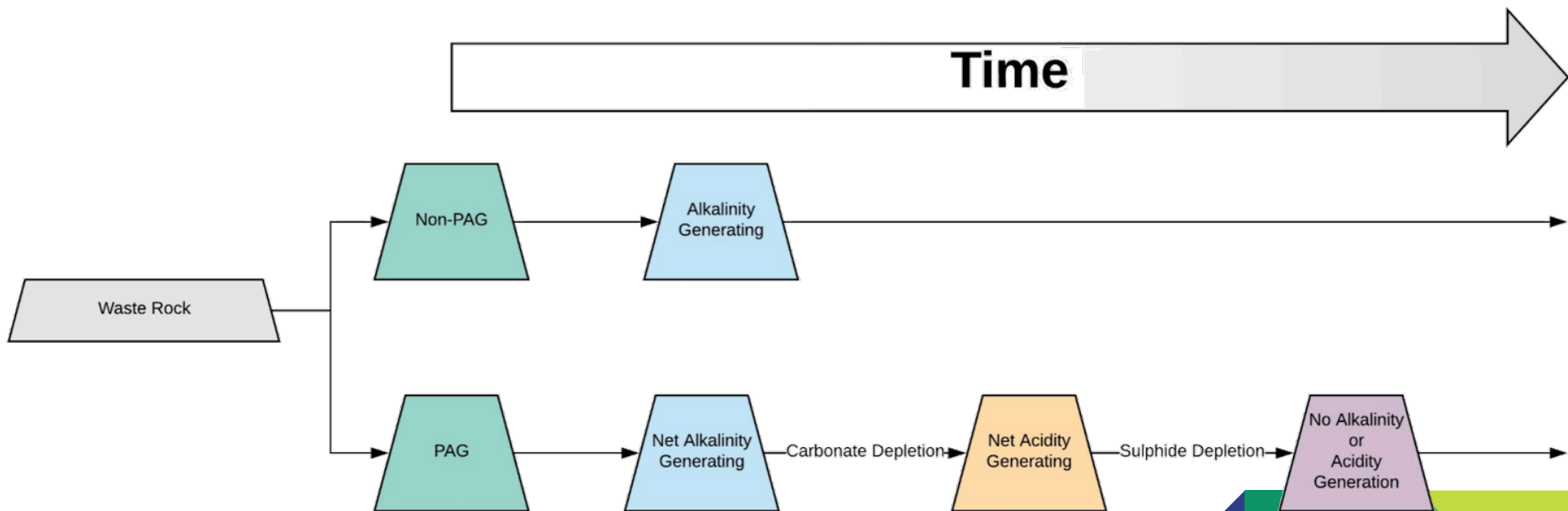
- Quantify acid generation beyond PAG and non-PAG proportions
 - **Onset** of net acid generation
 - **Intensity** of acid production
 - **Duration** of acidity production

Model Objectives

- Predict the net alkalinity or acidity over time
- Account for the statistical distribution of acid-base-accounting characteristics per lithology to reflect the distribution of mine materials
- Quantify the proportions of acid generating and non-acid generating waste rock over time
 - Different rates of net alkalinity or acidity production per lithology

Conceptual Model

Acidity-Alkalinity Generation

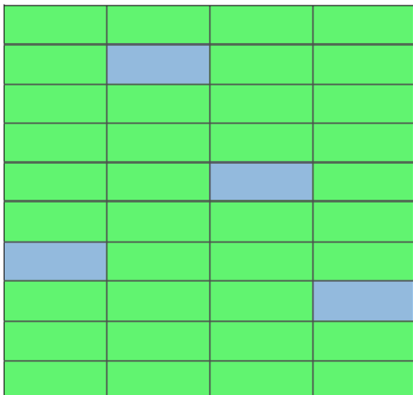


Conceptual Model

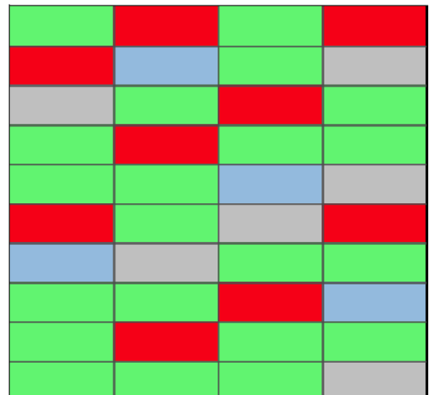
Acidity-Alkalinity Generation

- Waste Rock Pile evaluated as 'Cells' and acid generation category tracked, per cell, through time

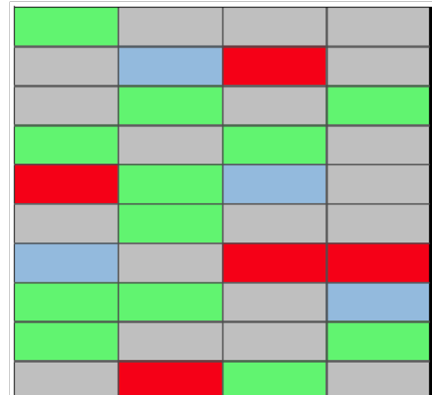
0% Generating Net Acidity




22% Generating Net Acidity



13% Generating Net Acidity



 **PAG: Acid Producing, Carb-NP depleted, Sulphide Available**

 **PAG: Neutral, Carb-NP and sulphide depleted**

 **Non-PAG: Neutral**

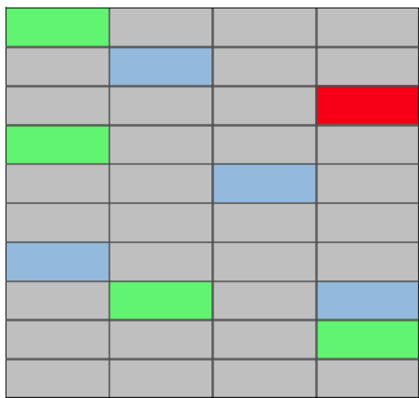
 **PAG: Neutral, Carb-NP Available**

Conceptual Model

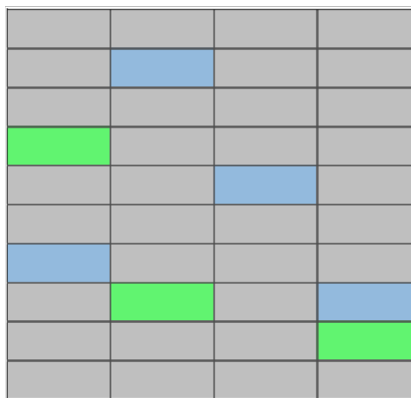
Acidity-Alkalinity Generation

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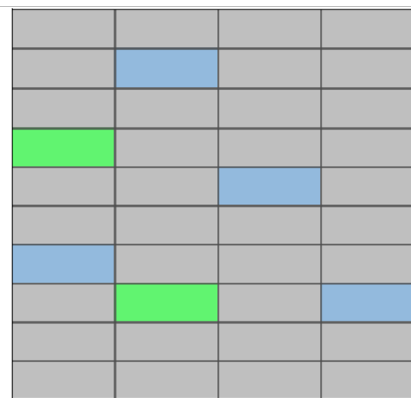
2% Generating Net Acidity




0% Generating Net Acidity



0% Generating Net Acidity



 **PAG:** Acid Producing, Carb-NP depleted, Sulphide Available

 **PAG:** Neutral, Carb-NP and sulphide depleted

 **Non-PAG:** Neutral

 **PAG:** Neutral, Carb-NP Available

Approach Data Collection

- Characterize waste rock deposit - lithology based
 - Lithological distributions
 - Distributions of carbonate-neutralization potential (Carb-NP) content
 - Distribution of sulphide content
 - Distribution of waste rock age
 - Availability of carbonates and sulphide minerals
 - Grain size distributions

Approach

Data Collection

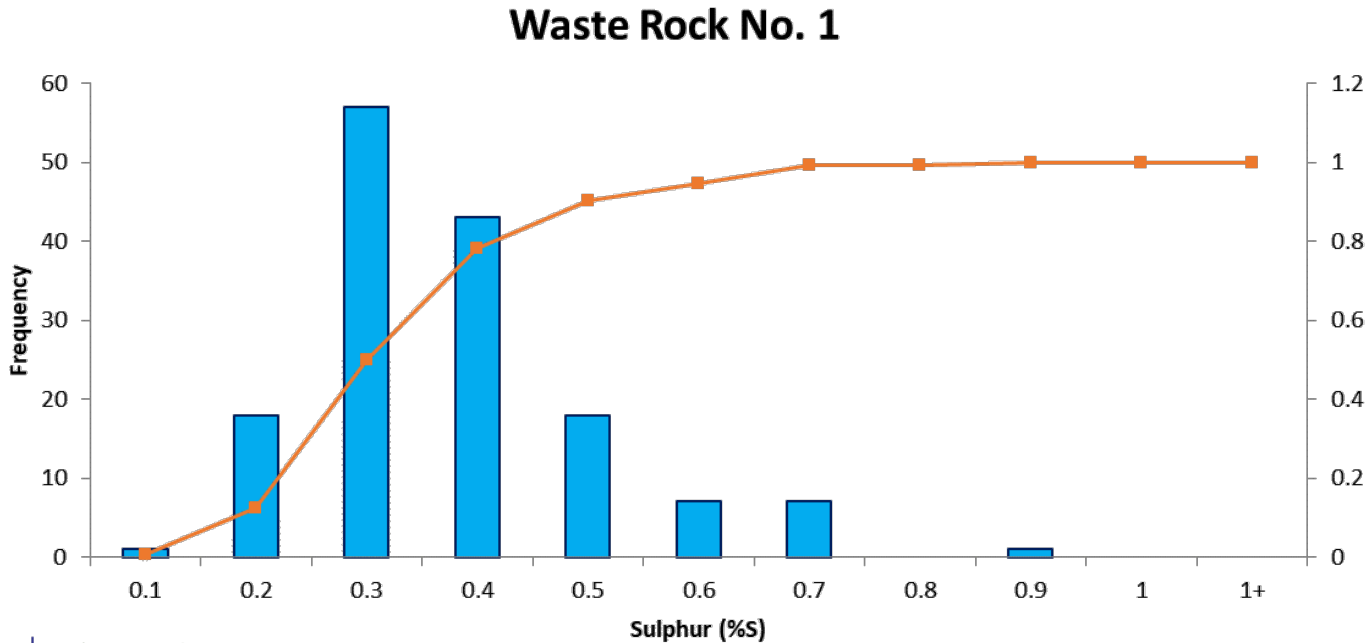
Utilize available kinetic test results:

- Humidity cells
- Barrel tests or field cells/piles
- Quantify sulfide oxidation and neutralization potential depletion rates
- Scaling considerations from lab to field

Hydrological and transport aspects – matrix vs. preferential flow

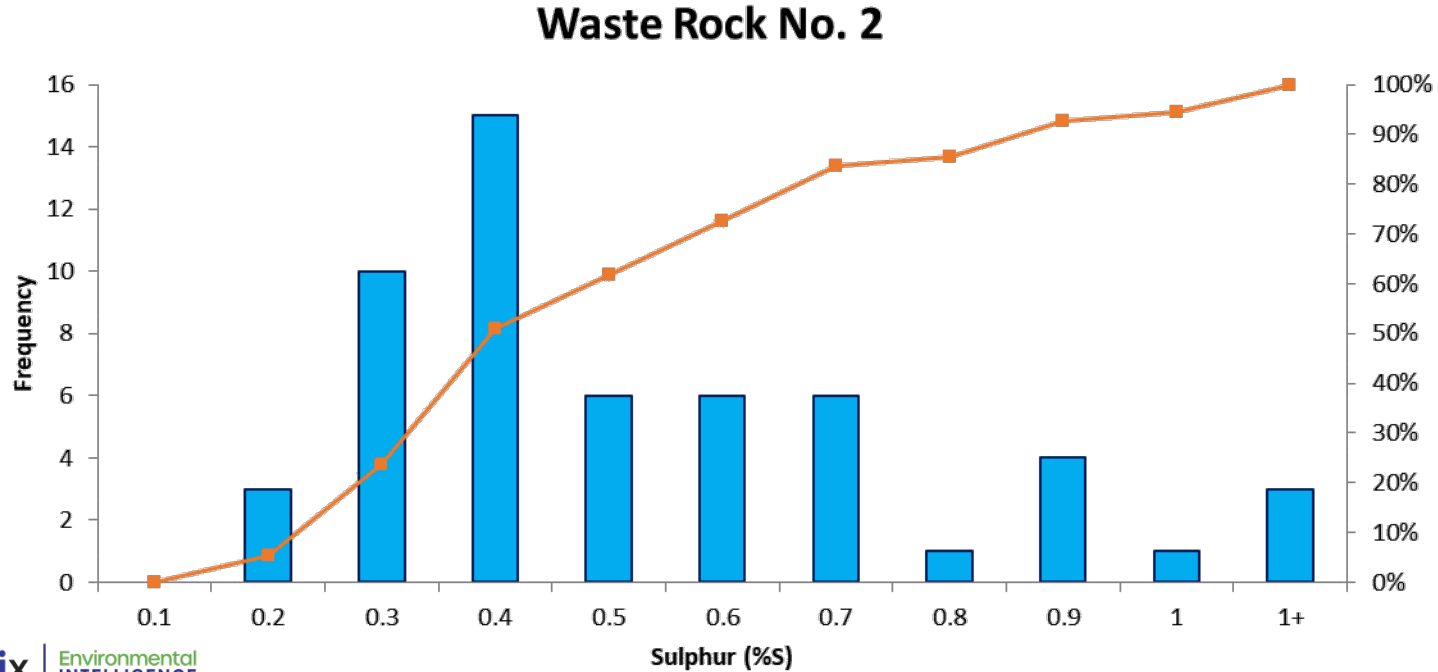
'Low' Sulphur Waste Rock Pile

Sulphur Distribution



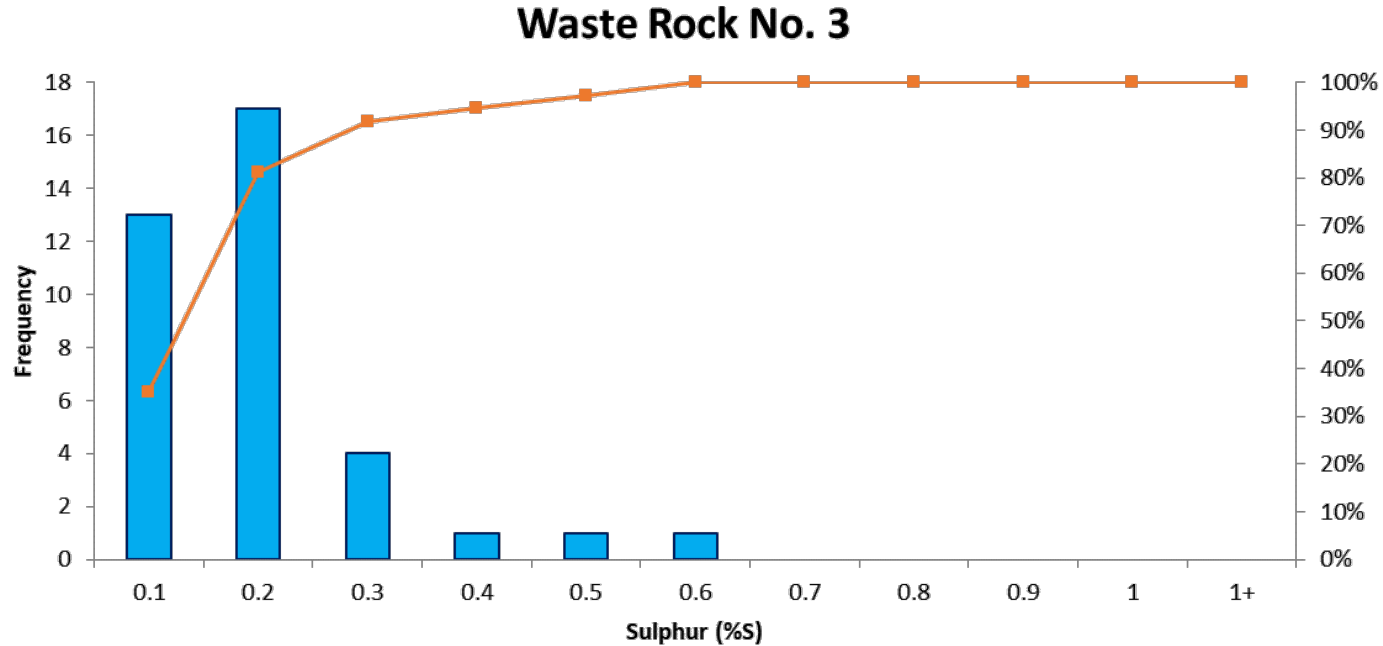
'Low' Sulphur Waste Rock Pile

Sulphur Distribution



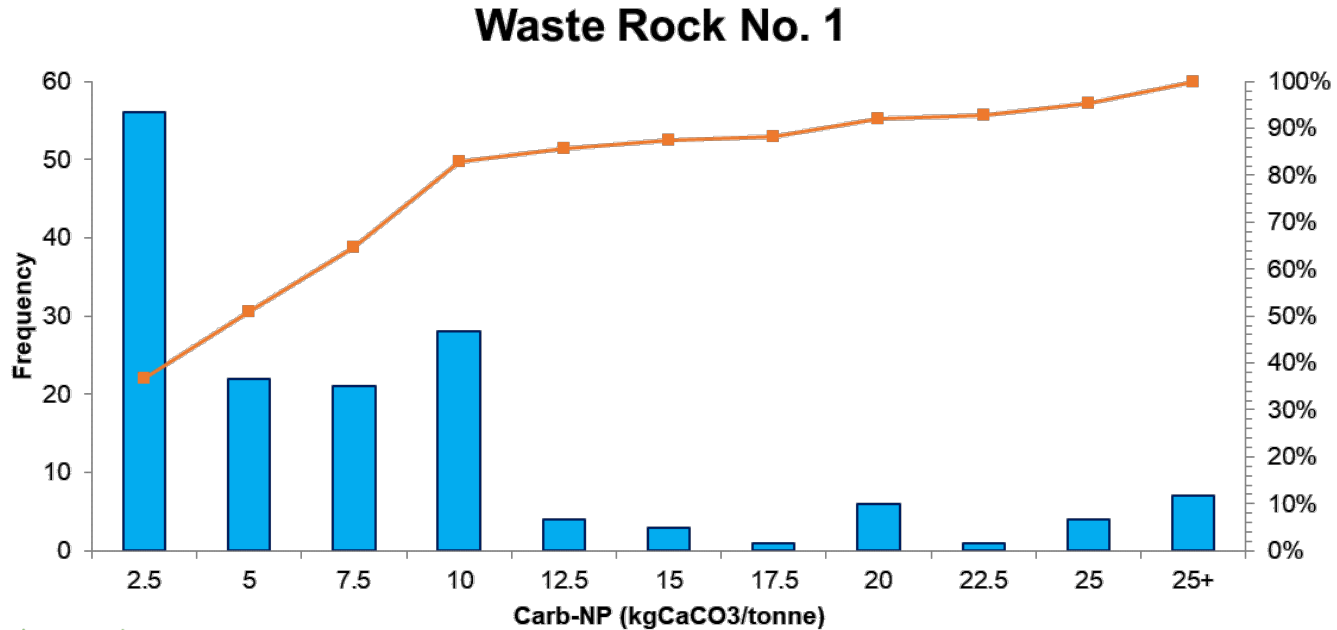
'Low' Sulphur Waste Rock Pile

Sulphur Distribution



'Low' Sulphur Waste Rock Pile

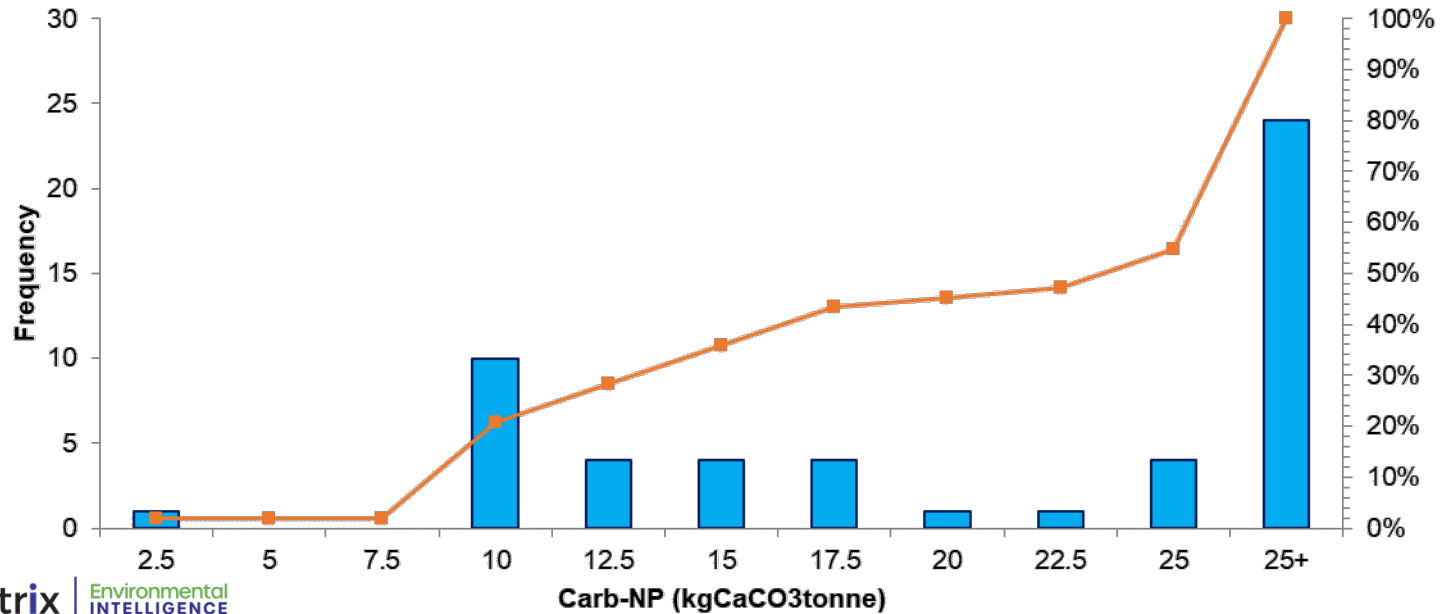
Carb-NP Distribution



'Low' Sulphur Waste Rock Pile

Carb-NP Distribution

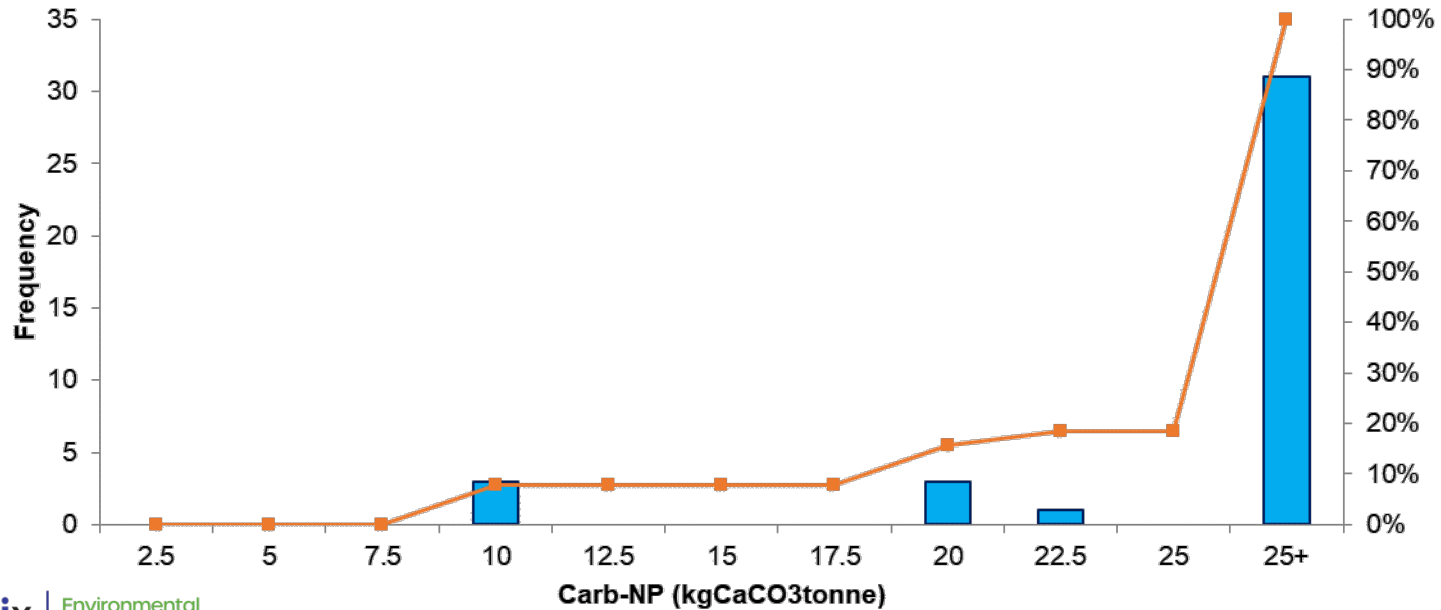
Waste Rock No. 2



'Low' Sulphur Waste Rock Pile

Carb-NP Distribution

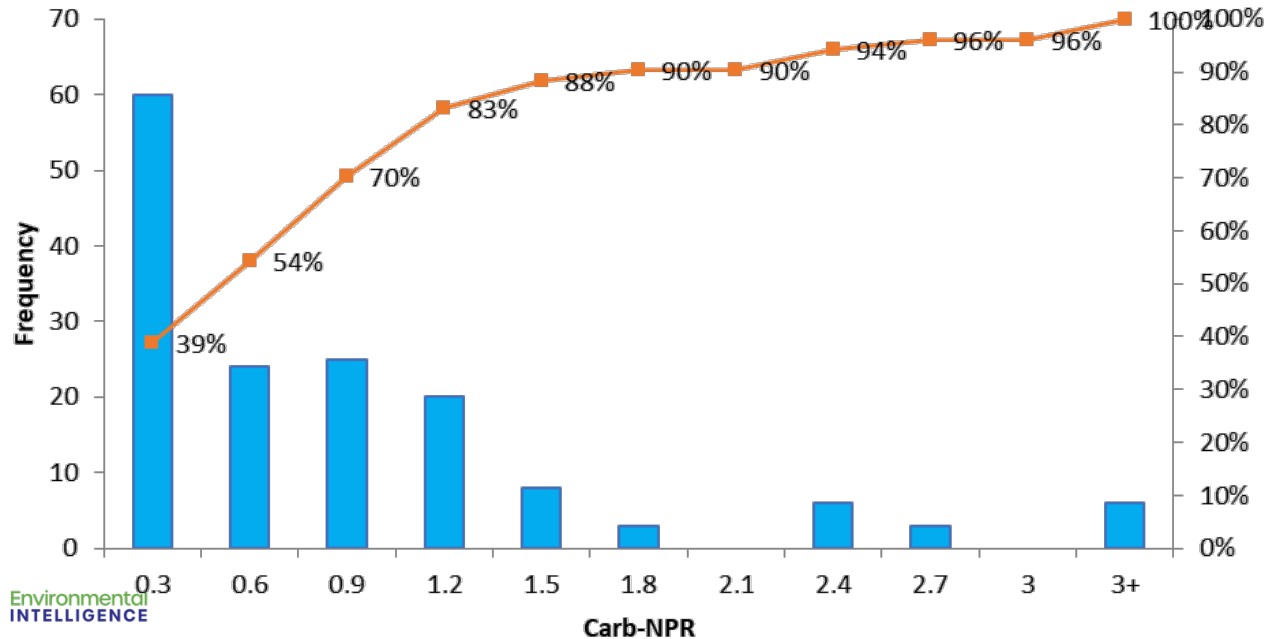
Waste Rock No. 3



'Low' Sulphur Waste Rock Pile

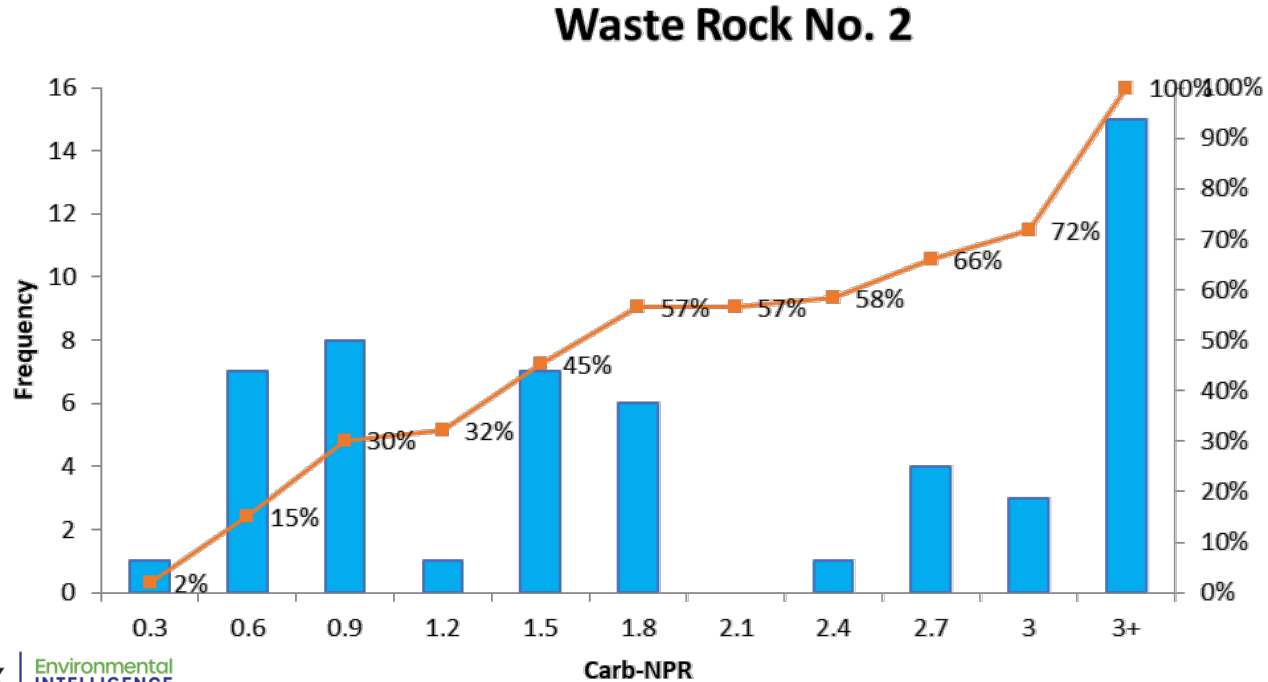
Carb-NPR Distributions

Waste Rock No. 1



'Low' Sulphur Waste Rock Pile

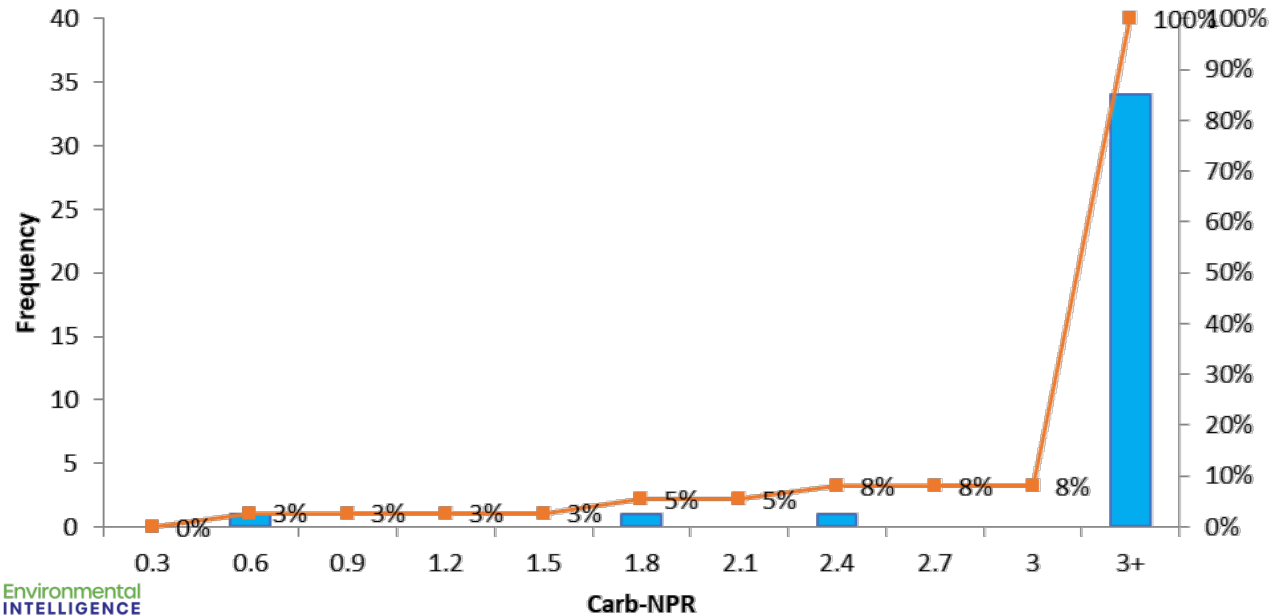
Carb-NPR Distributions



'Low' Sulphur Waste Rock Pile

Carb-NPR Distributions

Waste Rock No. 3



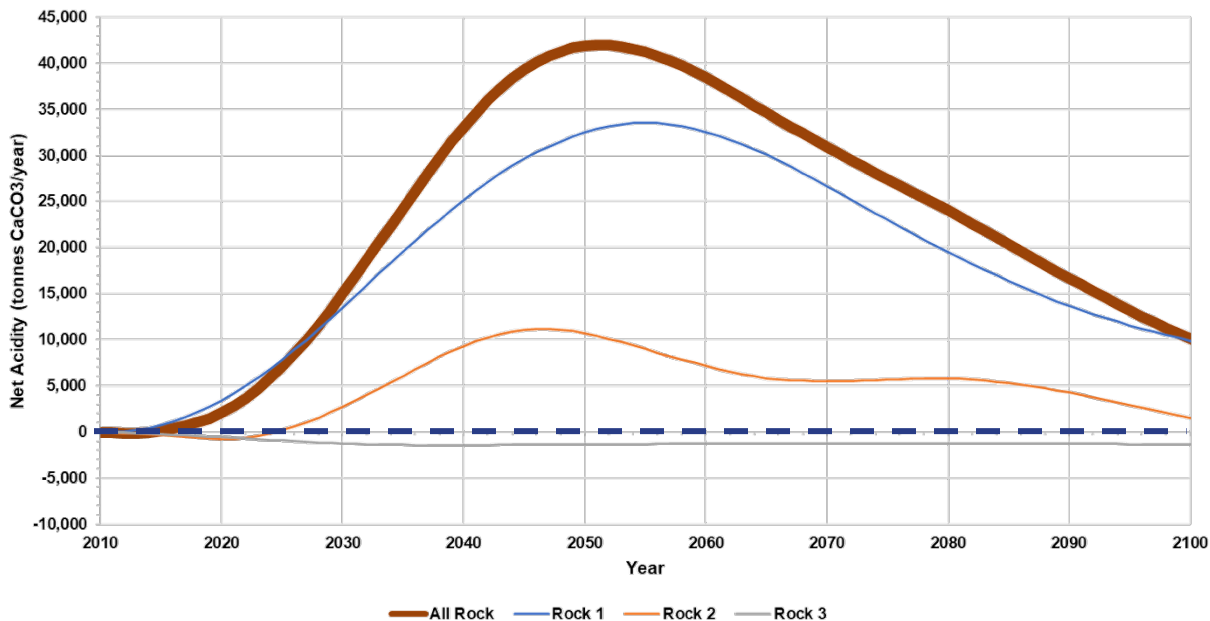
'Low' Sulphur Waste Rock Pile

Results?

A mixed PAG and non-PAG waste rock pile

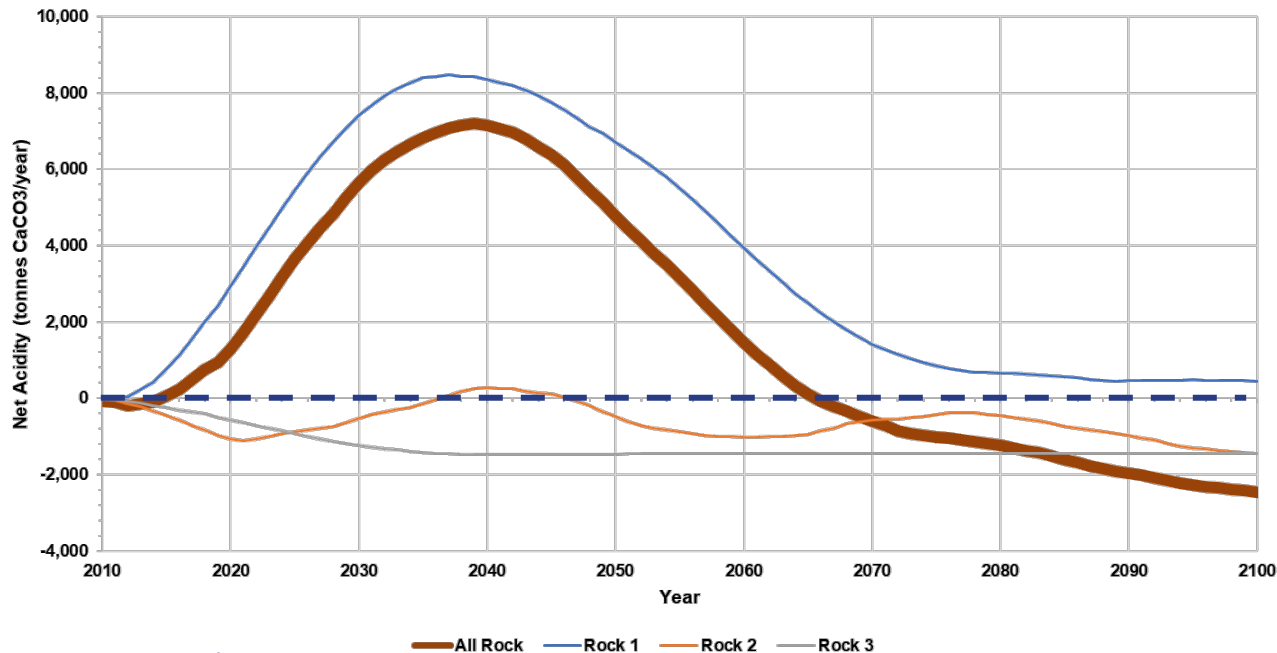
Most common rock type is 90%+ PAG

More than half of site waste rock is classified as potentially acid generating



'Low' Sulphur Waste Rock Pile

Results



Quantified the risk associated with mixed waste rock

- Rapid-onset acidity <10 years
- 50-year duration
- Intensity of 7000 tonnes CaCO_3/yr
- Cumulative acidity of 200,000 tonnes CaCO_3

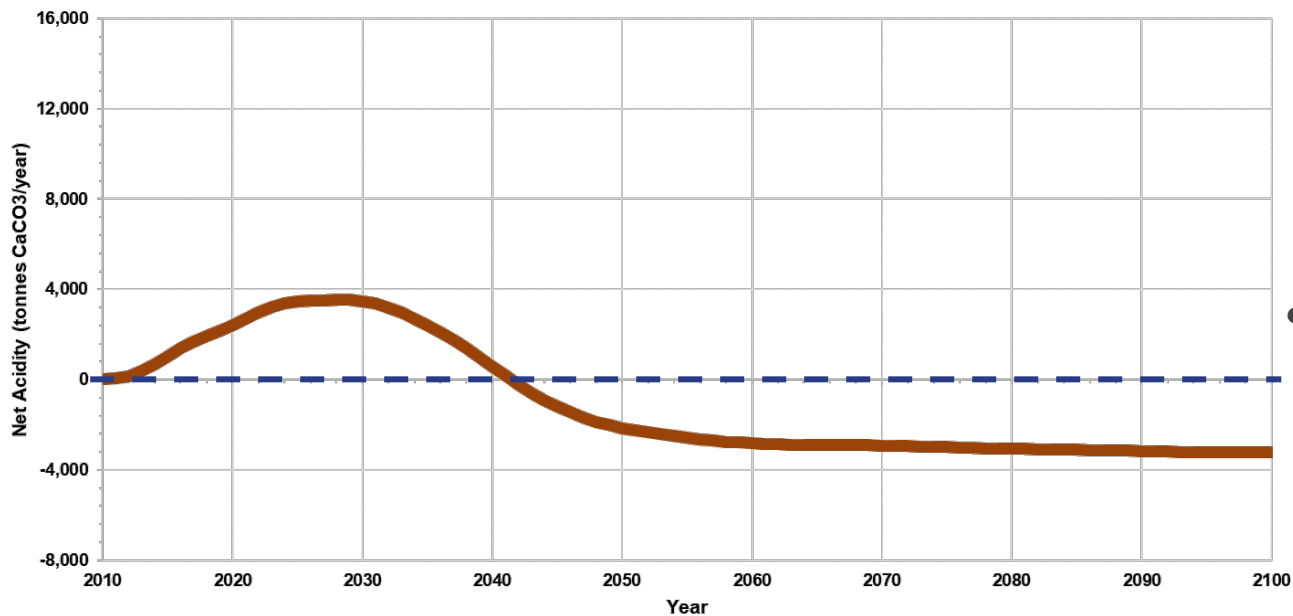
Scenario 1

Sensitivities

- Need to know the bounds for management and decision-making
- Sensitivity analysis
 - 1 – Availability factors
 - 2 – Oxidation rate and scaling under acidic conditions
 - 3 – AP and NP distribution in the rock pile

'Low' Sulphur Waste Rock Pile

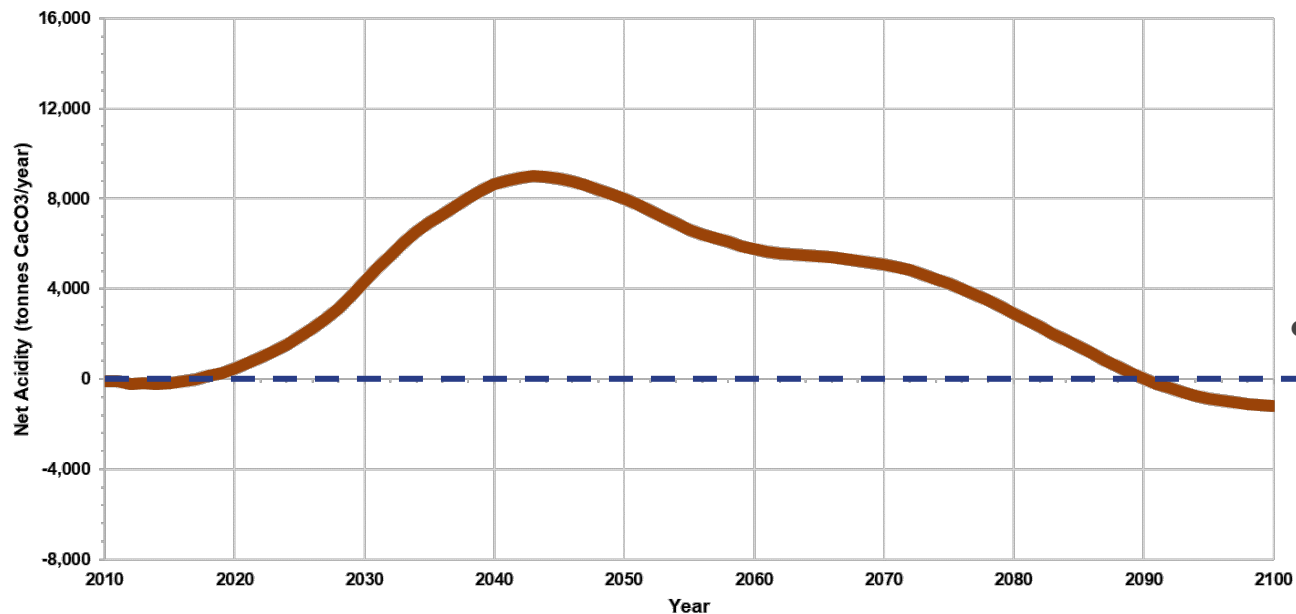
Sensitivity – Particle Size/Geochemical Availability



● 5% availability

'Low' Sulphur Waste Rock Pile

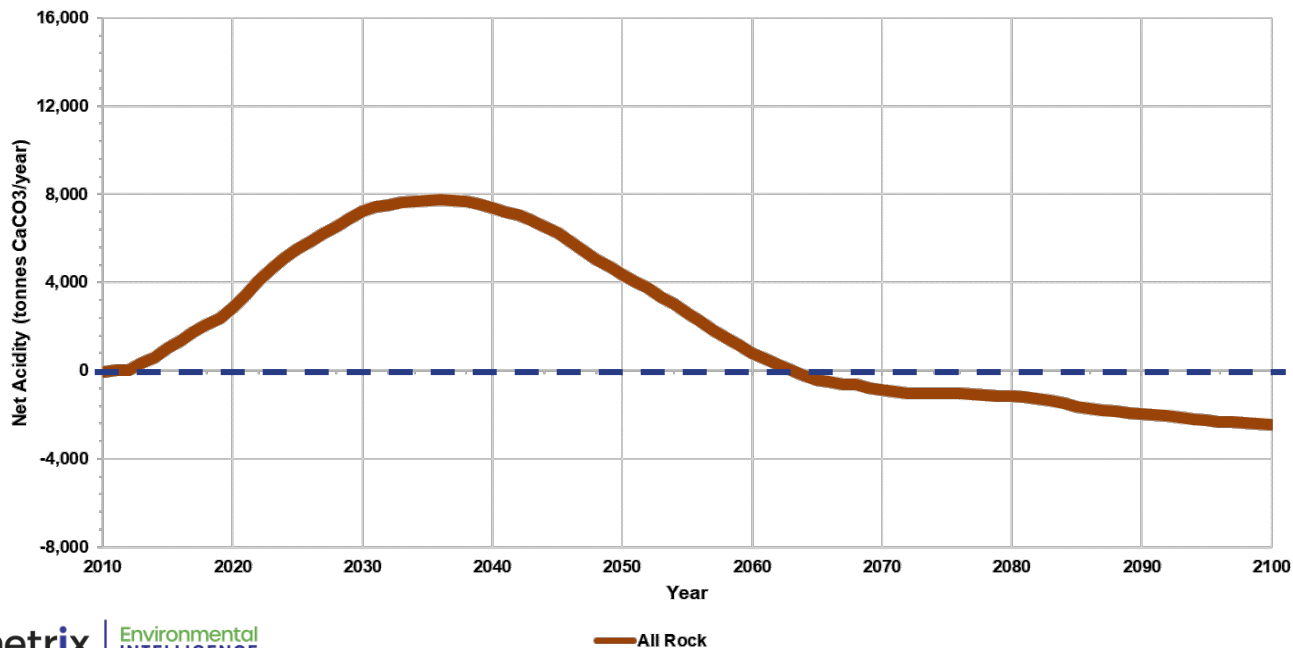
Sensitivity – Particle Size/Geochemical Availability



● 25% availability

'Low' Sulphur Waste Rock Pile

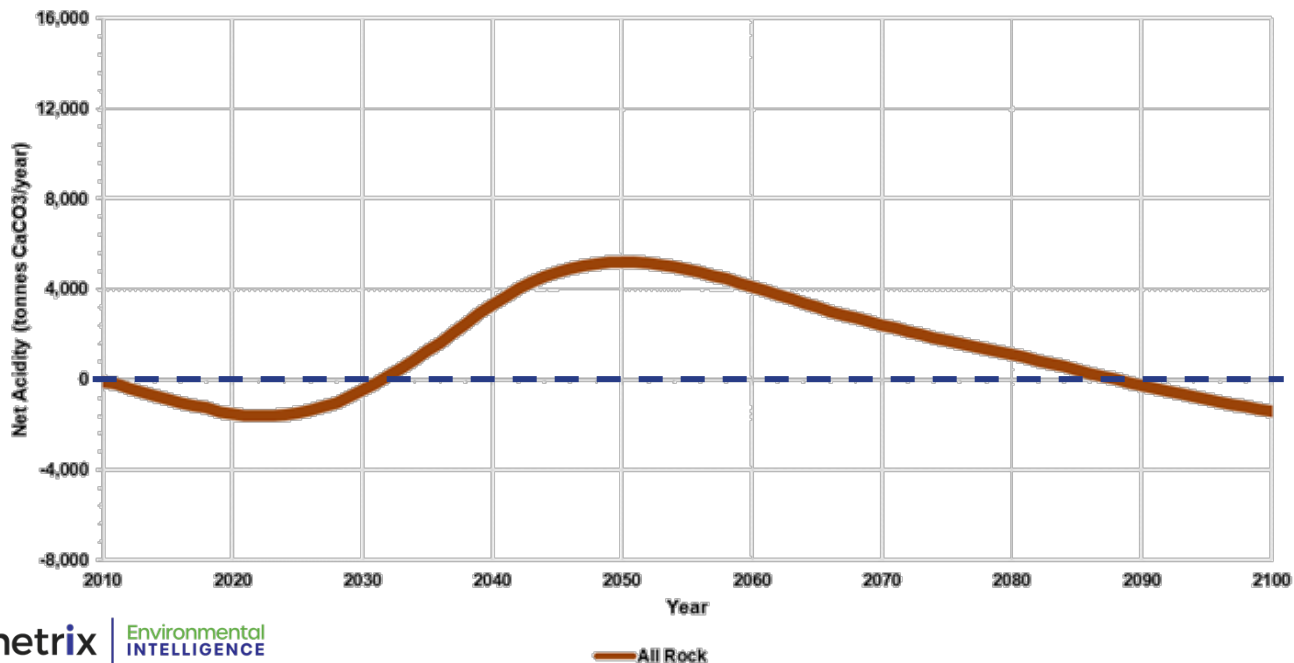
Sensitivity – Oxidation Rates, Scaling for Acidic Conditions



- 20x increase under acidic conditions

'Low' Sulphur Waste Rock Pile

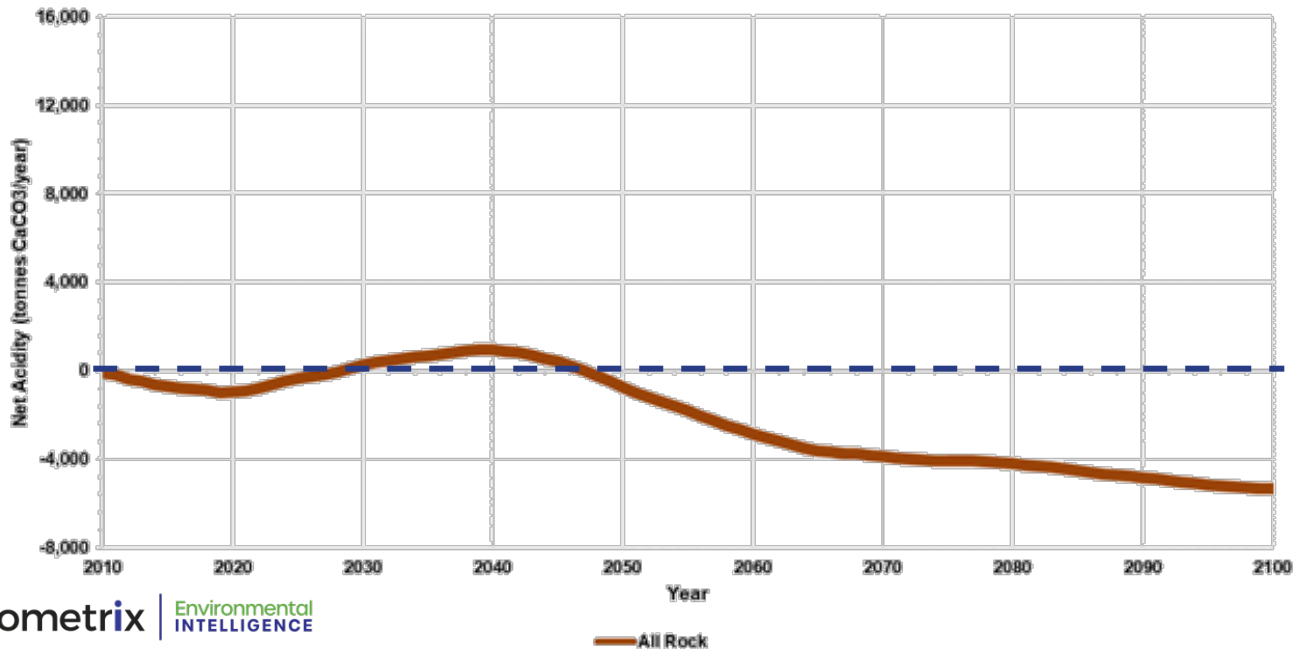
Sensitivity – Oxidation Rates, Scaling for Acidic Conditions



- 2x increase under acidic conditions

'Low' Sulphur Waste Rock Pile

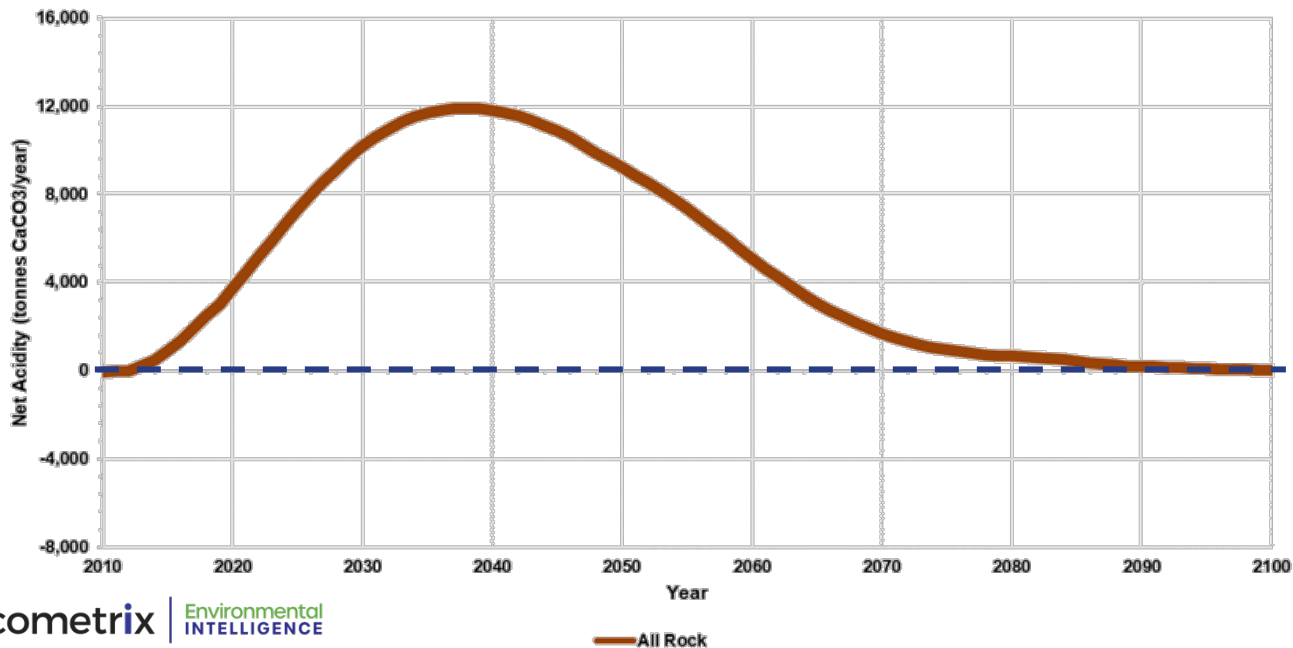
Sensitivity – NPR Distribution through Pile



- Less PAG rock collected during operations
 - Segregation

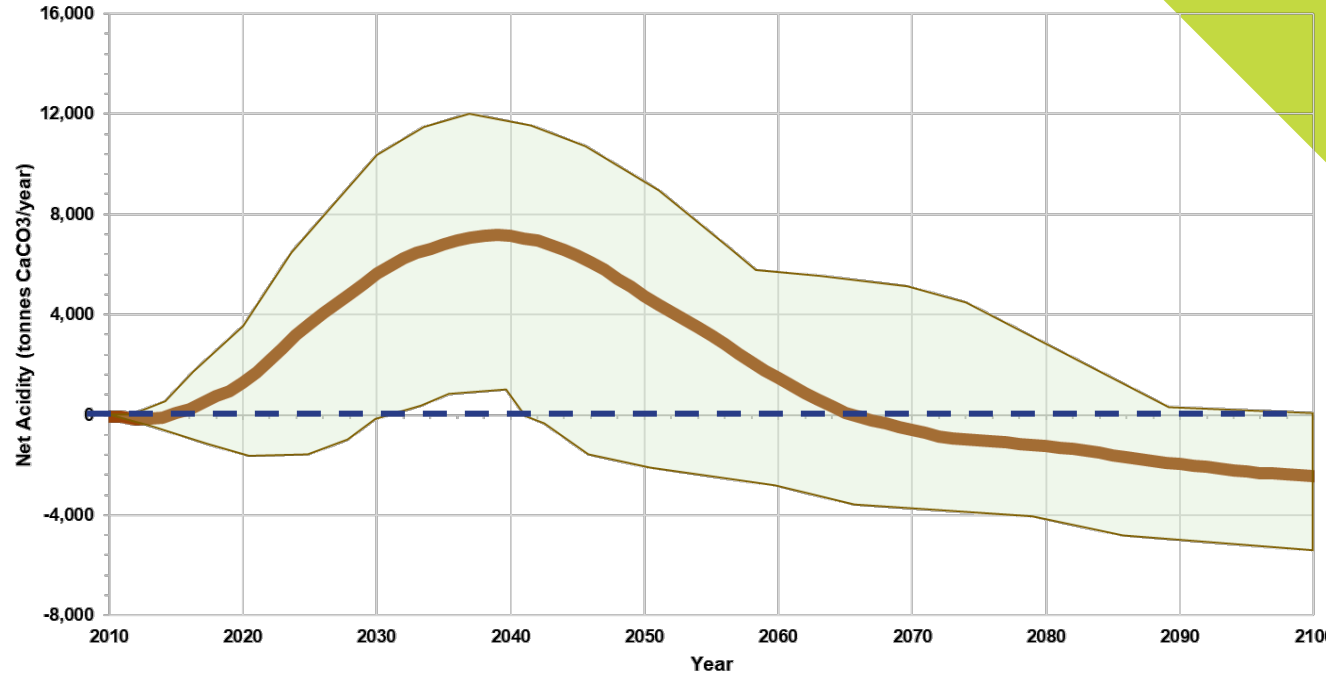
'Low' Sulphur Waste Rock Pile

Sensitivity – NPR Distribution through Pile



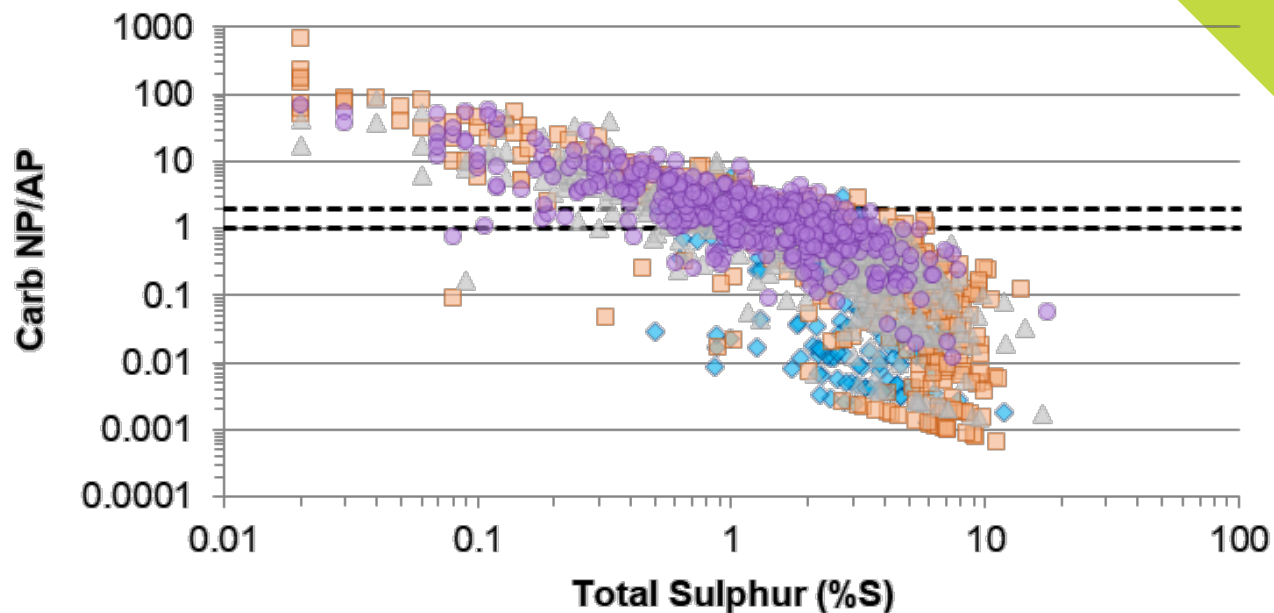
- More PAG rock collected during operations

Scenario 1 Sensitivities



High Sulfur Waste Rock Pile

ABA Distribution

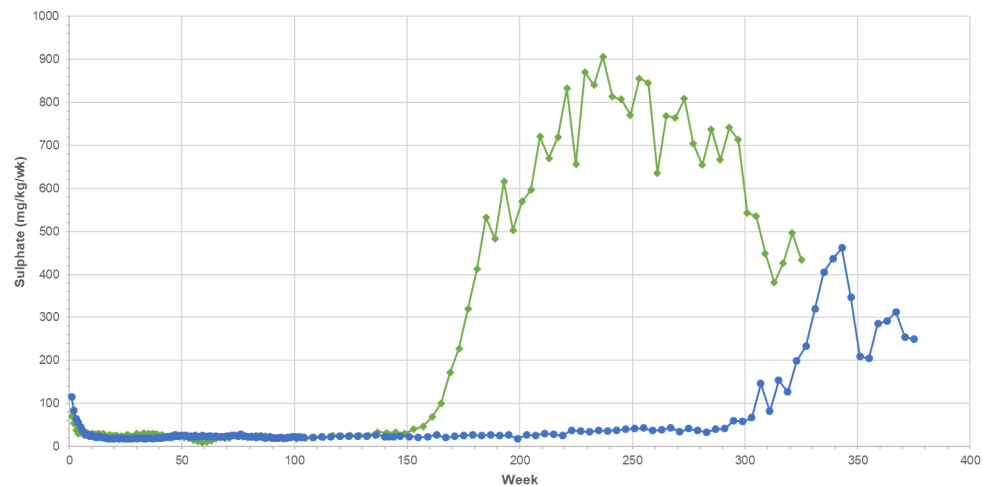
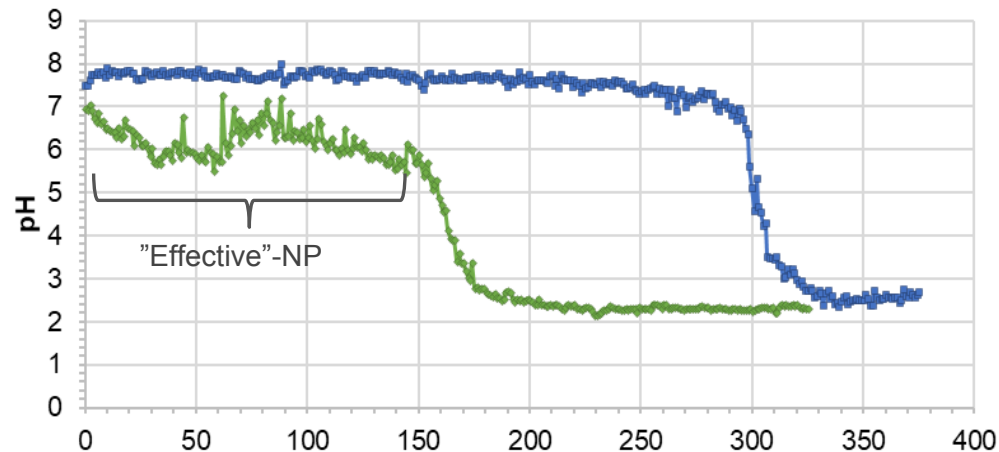


High Sulphur Waste Rock Pile

Effectiveness of the NP

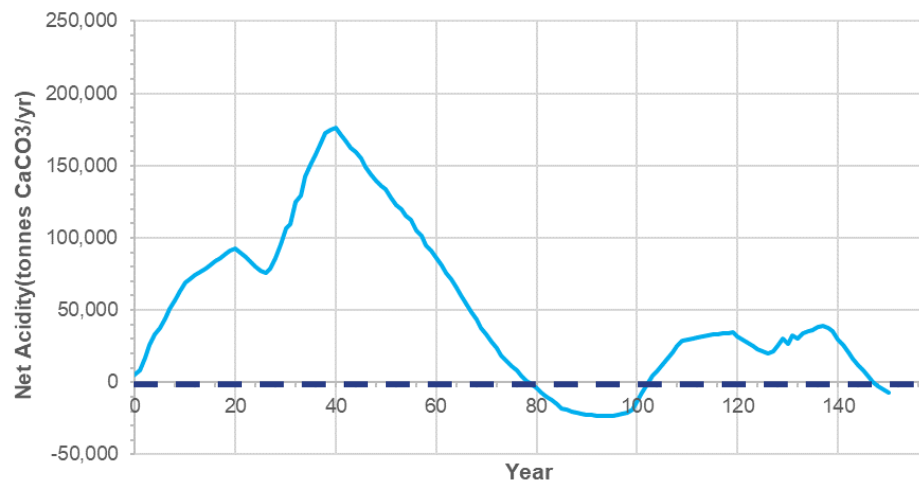
Humidity Cell	Sobek-NP	Carb-NP	Ca-NP	"Effective"-NP
Rock 1	35	32	37	11

High S Example "Effective"-NP

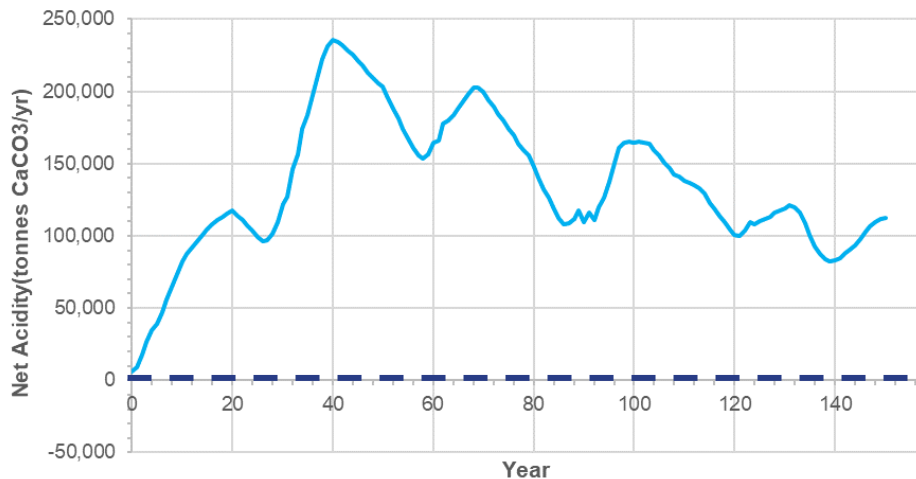


High Sulphur Waste Rock Pile

Sensitivity – NP Effectiveness



100% Effective NP



30% Effective NP

Recap

- Model developed to predict timing, intensity, and duration of acid production in waste rock

Low Sulfur Rock Pile

- Net acidity onset could be observed within years - based on the range of uncertainties
- Net acidity predicted to occur over decades – not centuries
- Acidity tolerance for current water management system can be addressed

Recap

High Sulfur Rock Pile

- Near immediate acidity
- Sustained periods of very intense acid production
- Effectiveness of the waste rock's NP a critical factor in intensity and duration of acid production

Summary

- A model to predict the *timing*, *intensity*, and *duration* of net acidity in waste rock pile drainage
 - A realistic, but still quantifiable, look at potential for acidification
 - Validation ongoing with clients to review and hindcast for historical acid-producing sites

Summary

- Timing, intensity, and duration all critical factors long-term water treatment requirements and decision-making
 - Is capital needed up front?
 - Opportunity for long-term deferral?
 - Provides an opportunity to evaluate and ‘game’ management scenarios
- Approach requires higher-resolution data
 - Shift away from singular global averages



Thank You

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