

#### Cost-Effective Mass Balance Approach to Monitor Reactive Sulfur Risks for the Mining Industry

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Baie Verte, Newfoundland

**4 Sites** Tailings Reservoir Settling Pond Receiving Environment Input (Natural Tributaries)





2 Sites Tailings Reservoir Receiving Environment

Flin Flon, Manitoba **11 Sites** 5 Input waters Primary Tailings Reservoir Secondary Tailings Reservoir Polishing Pond Receiving Environment MWS Sampling Began In 2014.... To date 423 sites/times

GLENCORE

INO, Sudbury, Ontario **11 Sites** Tailings Reservoir Polishing Pond Receiving Environment 3 Input Waters Background Lake













#### ANALYTICAL DEFINITIONS AND TENTING DEFINITIONS AND toxicity/regulatory failures

MDMER regulations **don't currently regulate SO<sub>4</sub><sup>2-</sup> or reactive S compounds** in Canadian discharged mine waters...but the term "thiosalts" is an industry-

adopted term







## ANALYTICAL DEFINITIONS AND TERMINOLOGY MATTER!

**Chemical Definition:** Sulfur oxyanions formed during milling (grinding, aeration and flotation circuits)

 $S_2O_3^{2-}$   $S_3O_6^{2-}$   $S_4O_6^{2-}$ 

Thiosalts

**Analytical Definitions:** Serious ambiguity/variation on around how "thiosalts" are measured from mine to mine and/or between commercial laboratories

->leading to "Apples" and "Oranges" data comparisons







(Thiosalt Consortium/CANMET)







Acidimetric Titration (Bulk Thiosalts)

Ion Chromatography (Thiosulfate) 🦚



Acidimetric Titration (Bulk Thiosalts) Ion Chromatography (Thiosulfate) 🦚 450 Ni/Cu Mine Tailing Reservoir 400 Thiosalt Internal Monitoring 350 Program in Ontario (1996-2017) 300 250 "Thiosalts" 200 mg/L 150 or 100 50 0 Sept. Se AUQ. Gert 13 Septia Kes. Wer. Wes. Hos. Oc. Kes. Wer. Ins. Ins. Ces. Mes. Oc. Hos. Inc. Inc. Hos. Ce. Kes. Inc. Hos. Ces. Ver. Inc. Hos. Ces. Ver. Oc. Vo. Ces. Oc. Vo. Ces. Oc. Vo. Ces. Oc. Oc. Ces. Oc. Vo.

The commercial laboratory was asked.... they stated "to the best of their knowledge there had been no change in thiosalt methodology over time" -Subsequently, when an overview of the analytical method used was asked for, **two SOPs were sent for both Acidimetric Titration and Ion Chromatography** 

Acidimetric Titration (Bulk Thiosalts) Ion Chromatography (Thiosulfate) 🦚 450 Ni/Cu Mine Tailing Reservoir 400 Thiosalt Internal Monitoring 350 Program in Ontario (1996-2017) 300 250 "Thiosalts" 200 mg/L 150 or 100 50 0 AUQ. 

Ambiguity on analytical definitions, unknown changes to methodologies and lack of information sharing can lead to

#### →Incomparable data sets

 $\rightarrow$ Misinterpretation of "thiosalt" concentrations over time/space

#### ANALYTICAL DEFINITIONS AND TERMINIC POCESS A preminting tely connected with toxicity/regulatory failures

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### ANALYTICAL DEFINITIONS AND TERMINOLOGY MATTER



Aqueous sulfur pools can be comprised of many different inorganic and organic sulfur compounds





MINING, WATER, AND ENVIRONMENT GROUP







Mining, Water, and Environment Group







MINING, WATER, AND ENVIRONMENT GROUP Cost-Effective Mass Balance Approach to Monitor Thiosalt Risks for the Mining Industry







### S<sub>react</sub> speciation across 4 mines (i.e. How much of S<sub>react</sub> = sulfur oxyanions?)





 $S-S_4O_6^{2-}(IC)$ 

 $S-S_{3}O_{6}^{2-}(IC)$ 

 $S-S_2O_3^{2-}(IC)$ 

thiosalts





Undetected S is making it's way through different treatment systems





## UTILIZING THE SCIENCE TO LEAD ADOPTION OF BEST-PRACTICE IN THE INDUSTRY

**HDBAY** • Electively adopting this methodology to improve their sulfur monitoring capabilities throughout treatment systems

Cost Analysis

Acidimetric Titration ~\$160 vs Reactive S ~\$13

 Hudbay (Flin Flon) currently attaining provincial approval to use this approach at the regulatory level to replace the traditional acidimetric titration





SO<sup>42-</sup>

Reactive Sulfur

Sreact

**Bulk thiosalts** 

Thiosulfate

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Comparing methods over time S<sub>react</sub> vs. Bulk Thiosalts (Acidimetric Titration)



Results provided by Shirley Neault and Landice Yestrau

SO42

Reactive Sulfu

Bulk thiosalts

Thiosulfate

Results provided by Shirley Neault and Landice Yestrau (Hudbay minerals)



Results provided by Shirley Neault and Landice Yestrau (Hudbay minerals)

#### **H** DBAY SO4<sup>2</sup> Comparing methods over time Reactive Sulfu S<sub>react</sub> vs. Bulk Thiosalts (Acidimetric Titration) Bulk thiosalts Thiosulfate 200 150 Monitoring Station 2 100 S<sub>react</sub> = TotS – S-SO<sub>4</sub><sup>2-</sup> 50 0 **Bulk Thiosalts** 200 [S] mg/L SO<sub>4</sub><sup>2-</sup> is a common monitoring analyte Total S<sub>(aq)</sub> was run in tandem with metals<sub>(aq)</sub> $t_{rt} = TotS - S - SO_4^{2}$ 0 **Bulk Thiosalts** 200 Monitoring Station 4 150 100 $S_{react} = TotS - S - SO_4^{2}$ 50 υ 2018-05-16 2018-01-16 2019/03-16 2019.05-16 201209-16 2019-11-16 202003-16 202001-26 202009-16 2018-01-16 2018:03-16 2018-09-16 2019-01-16 2019:01-16 2020-01-16 202005-26 2020-21-26 2021-01-16 2021-03-26 **Bulk Thiosalts** 2018-11-16





# CALL TO ACTION

Dissolved reactive sulfur compounds in mining impacted waters are a global challenge

Current language around "thiosalts" is problematic: ambiguity around its definition analytically

Mass-Balance Approach



-**Cost-effective** : reduced cost/more time points/replicates

-Part of many monitoring programs (also allows for historical delineation)

-More conservative of risk: able to capture any inorganic or organic sulfur compounds that are "in play" for downstream microbial or abiotic oxidation

-Easy to calculate







#### Questions/Insights?

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