

Managing groundwater contaminants in the resource development industry

Global Water Institute: Water Conversations

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A satellite map of North America showing a yellow line representing a research route. The route starts in the Pacific Northwest, goes south through the Rocky Mountains, then east through the Great Lakes region, and finally into the Atlantic. There are five yellow pushpin markers along this route: one in the Pacific Northwest, one in the northern Rockies, one in the central Rockies, one in the Great Lakes region, and a cluster of three in the Northeast near Carleton Place. The text "Research Overview" is centered over the map in a large, white, serif font.

Research Overview

Carleton

Image Landsat / Copernicus
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Data SIO, NOAA, U.S. Navy, NGA, GEBCO
US Dept of State/Geographer

Google Earth

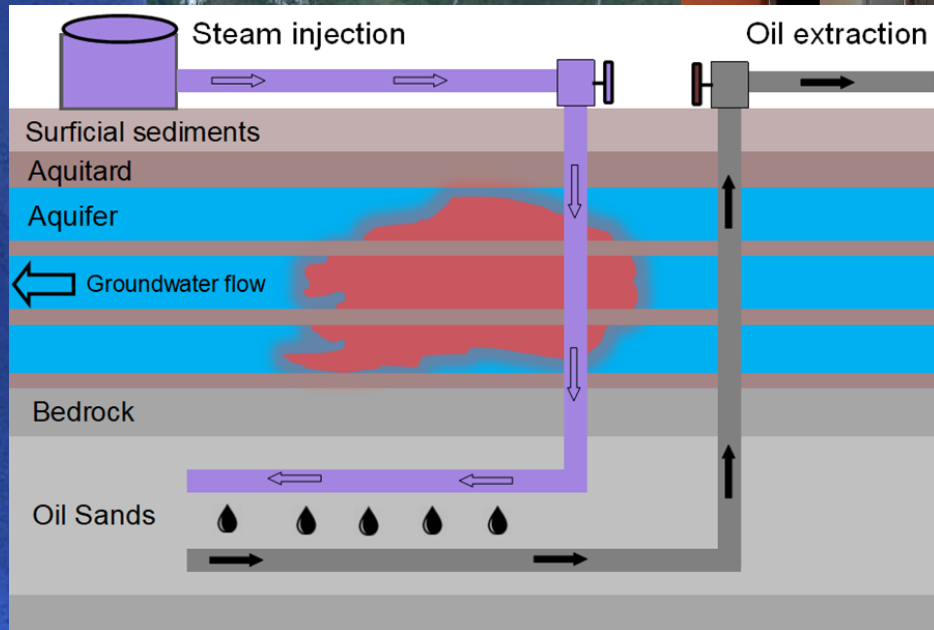
Oil Sands



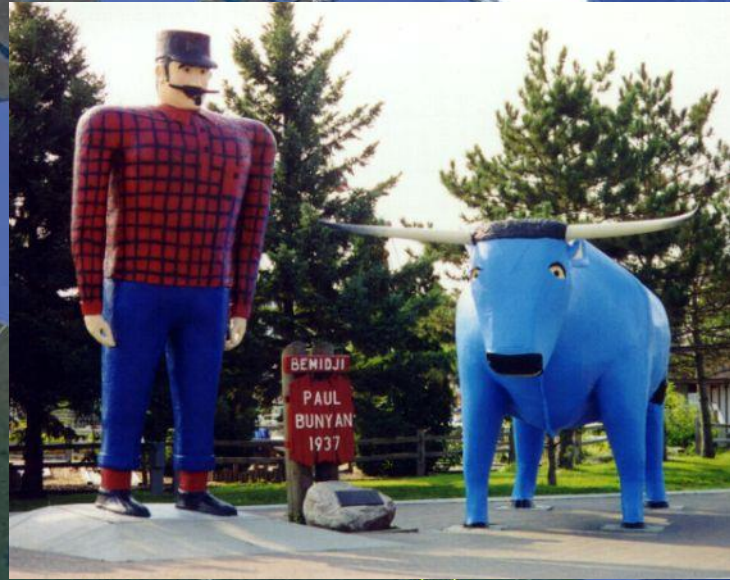
Google Earth



Oil Sands



Google Earth



Bemidji Mn.

Carleton

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Diavik Diamond Mine

Waste Rock Research



Detour Gold Mine

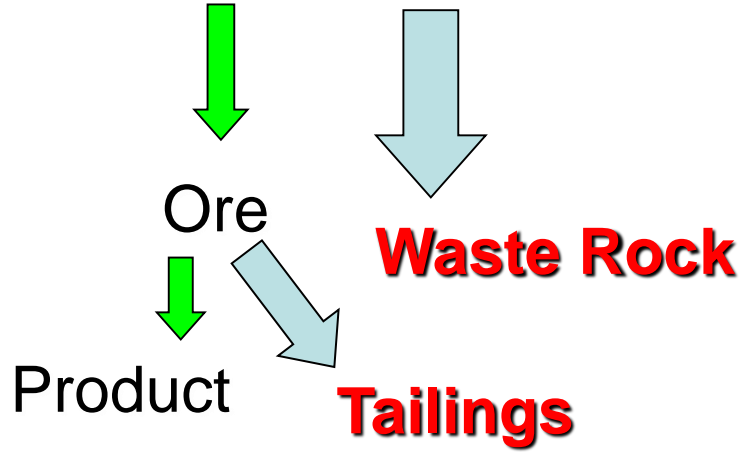
Carleton

Ore Chimney Gold Mine

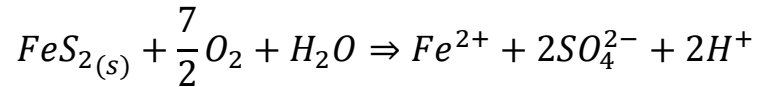
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Google Earth

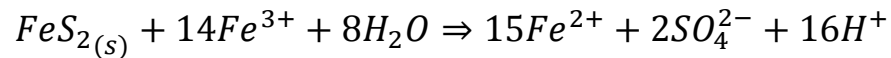
Mining



Oxidation of sulfide minerals

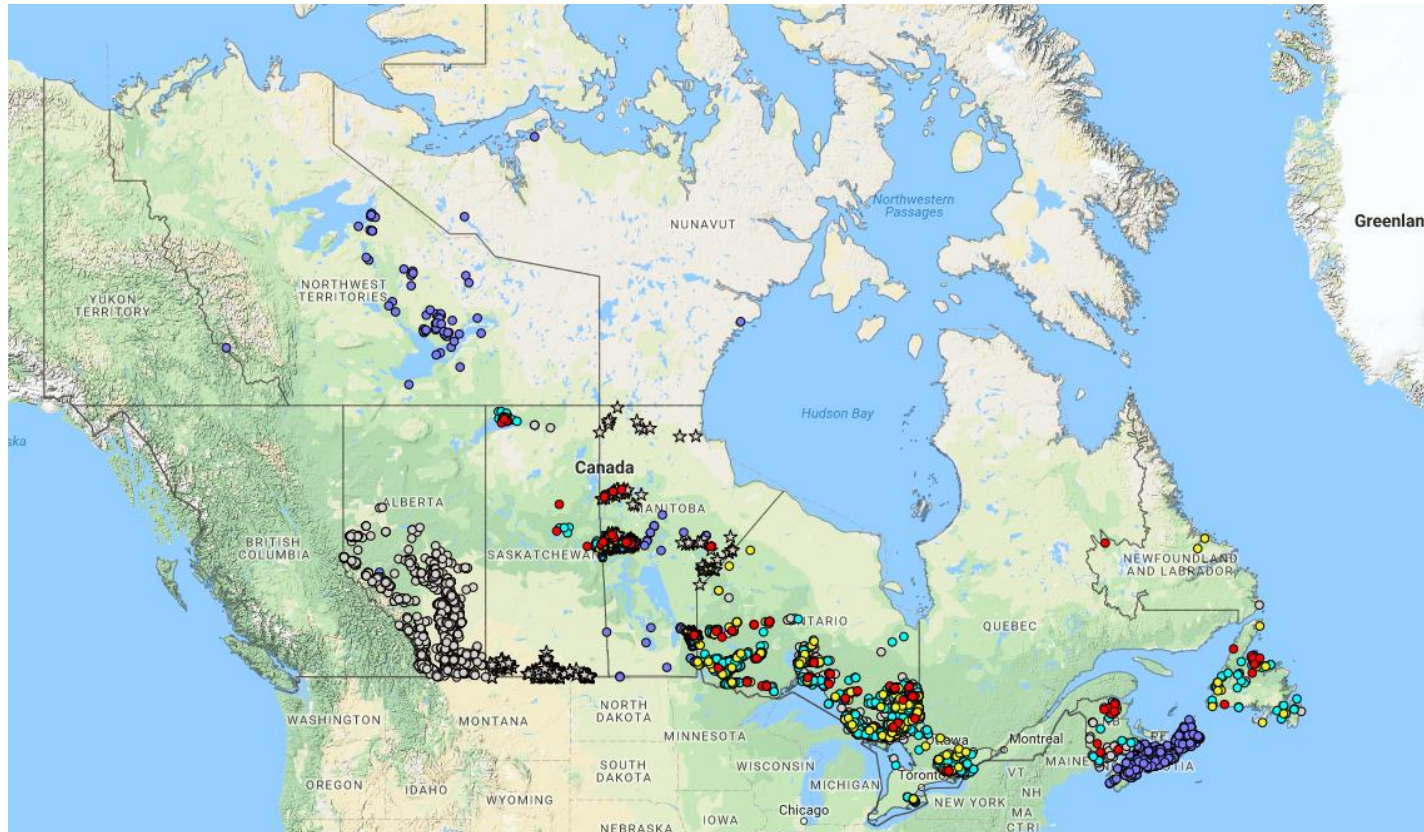


acidic conditions



M. Moncur

National Orphaned and Abandoned Mine Initiative (NOAMI)



Producing Mines in Canada



- Base metals
- Precious metals
- Base metals, Precious metals
- Iron ore
- Uranium
- Other metals

- Industrial minerals
- Diamonds

- Coal

- Bitumen
- Gas
- Oil
- Oil/Gas

<http://atlas.gc.ca/>

Closure Planning



- Humidity Cell Tests
 - Scale leaching rates from small 1 kg samples to large Mt waste-rock piles

Scale!

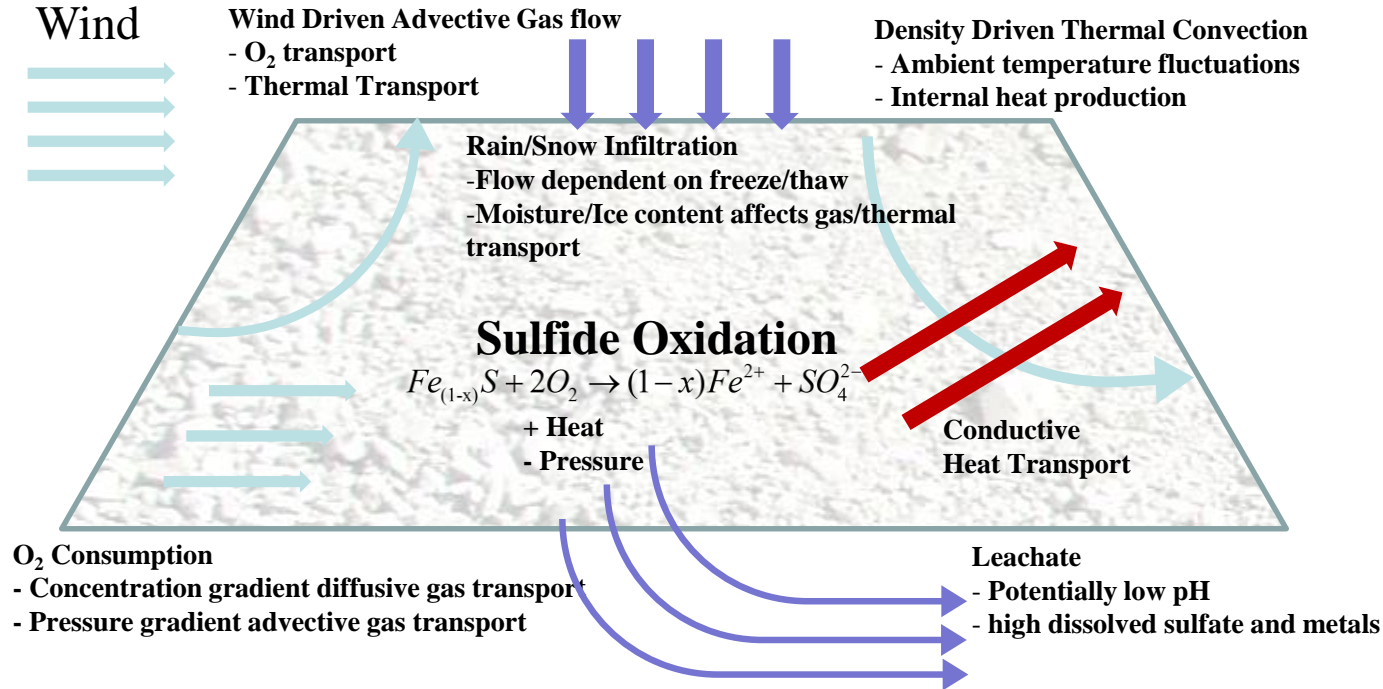


Waste Rock Characteristics

- Large volume
- Trace sulfide content
- Very heterogeneous
- Unsaturated



Coupled Processes



Diavik Waste-Rock Research Project

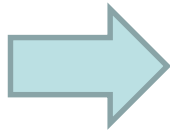


Diavik Waste-Rock Research Project



Diavik Waste-Rock Research Project

- Research Goal: Micro- to Macro-Scale
 - Scaling the temporal evolution of sulfide mineral weathering from laboratory to field systems



Diavik Waste-Rock Research Project

- Research Goal – Sulfide Oxidation in a Permafrost Region
 - Understand the geochemical, hydrological, and thermal conditions controlling the generation of acidic leachate from waste rock stockpiles in a permafrost environment



Diavik Waste-Rock Research Project

- Humidity Cell Experiments
 - Static tests
 - Paste pH, total S, sulfate S, sulfide S, NP, total C, NAG, ABA, particle size, mean surface area
 - Kinetic tests: 36 humidity cells initiated in 2005
 - 18 cells at 22 °C
 - 18 cells at 4 °C
 - Effluent analysed for pH, Eh, EC, alkalinity, anions, cations, nutrients



| | 2004 | 2005 | 2005i |
|----------|------|------|-------|
| Type I | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Type II | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Type III | 2 | 2 | 2 |

Diavik Waste-Rock Research Project

- Active Zone Lysimeter Experiments
 - 2-m scale field experiments
 - Characterize leaching in the active freeze-thaw zone



Diavik Waste-Rock Research Project



- Test Piles Experiments
 - 15-m scale field experiments
 - approaching a realistic size



Operational-Scale Instrumentation

- Instrumented full-scale waste rock dump
- The real deal, but instrumentation is limited



Scale-up at Diavik

Full Scale Pile

Test Piles

Active Zone Lysimeters

Humidity Cells



0.1 m (1 kg)



2 m (9,300 kg)



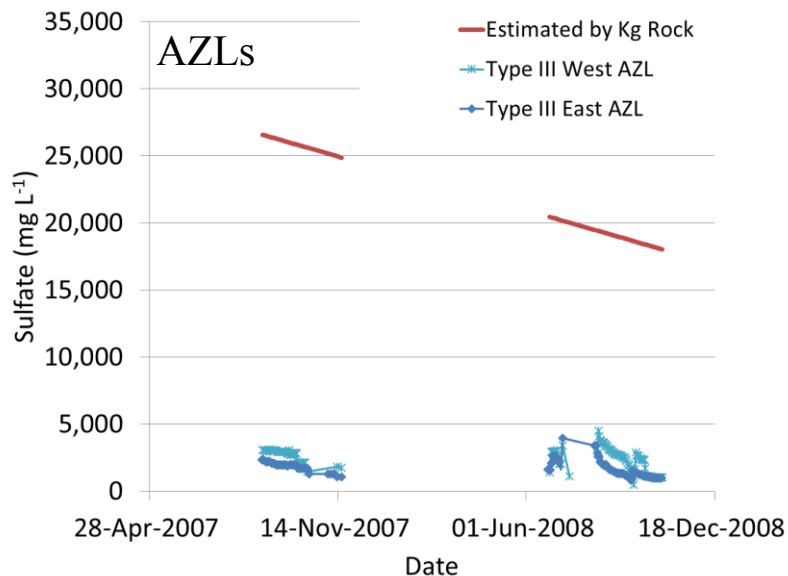
15 m (8.2×10^7 kg)



80 m (1.2×10^{11} kg)

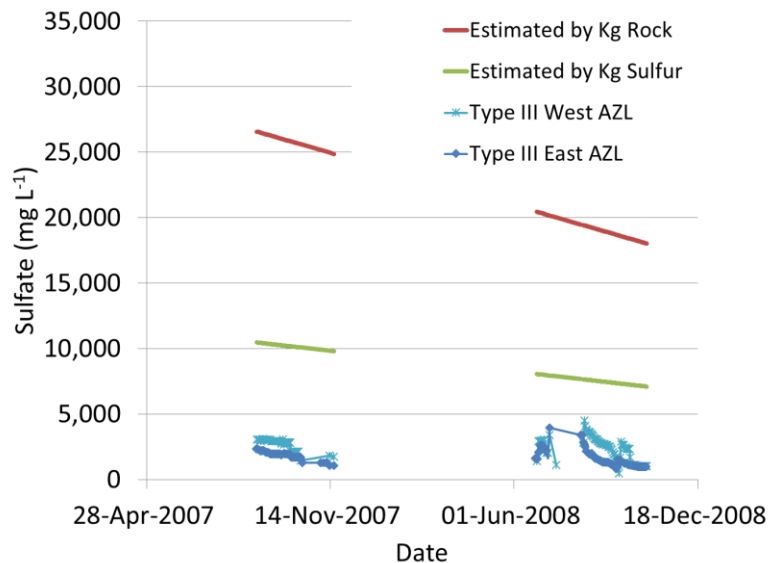
Scale-up Estimates – Back of Envelope Approach

- Concentration calculations based on;
 - Reaction rates from humidity cell experiments
 - Rates scaled to weathering age of rock
 - Estimated residence time
- First (and simplest) estimate;
 - Scale to Mass of rock
 - 1 kg to 9,300 kg



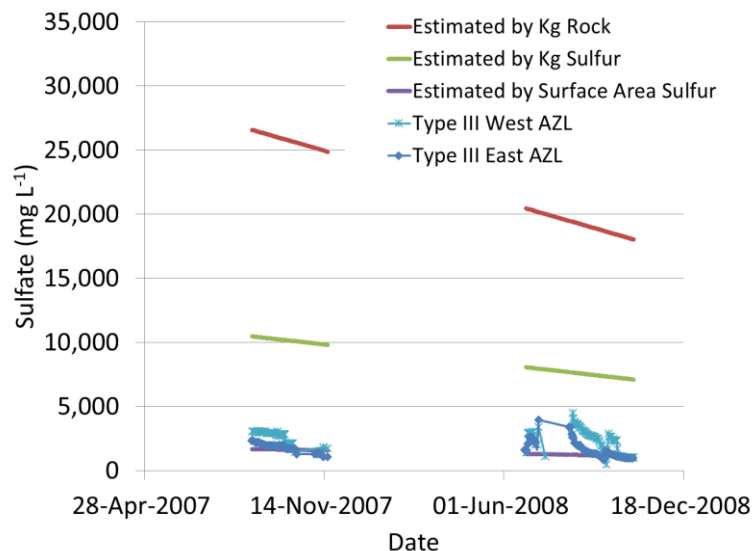
Scale-up Estimates – Back of Envelope Approach

- Concentration calculations based on;
 - Reaction rates from humidity cell experiments
 - Rates scaled to weathering age of rock
 - Estimated residence time
- Second estimate;
 - Scale to mass of sulphide minerals



Scale-up Estimates – Back of Envelope Approach

- Concentration calculations based on;
 - Reaction rates from humidity cell experiments
 - Rates scaled to weathering age of rock
 - Estimated residence time
- Try again;
 - Scale to estimated surface area of sulphide minerals

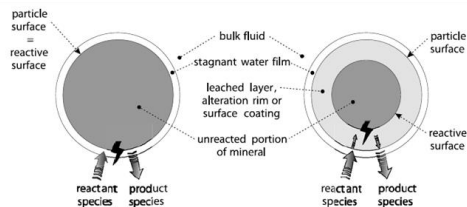


Scale-up Estimates – Back of Envelope Approach

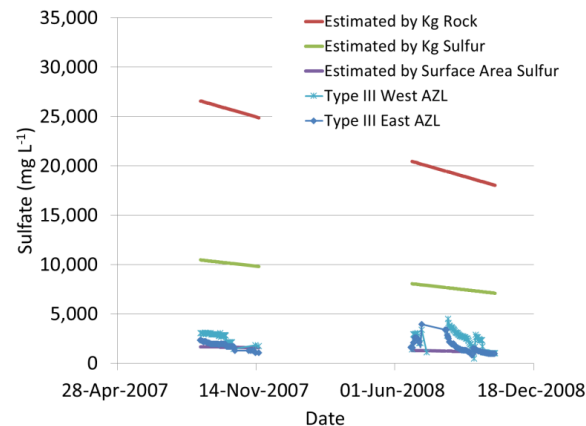
- Scale to estimated surface area of sulphide minerals

- **Sulphide oxidation is a surface controlled reaction**

Shrinking Core Model

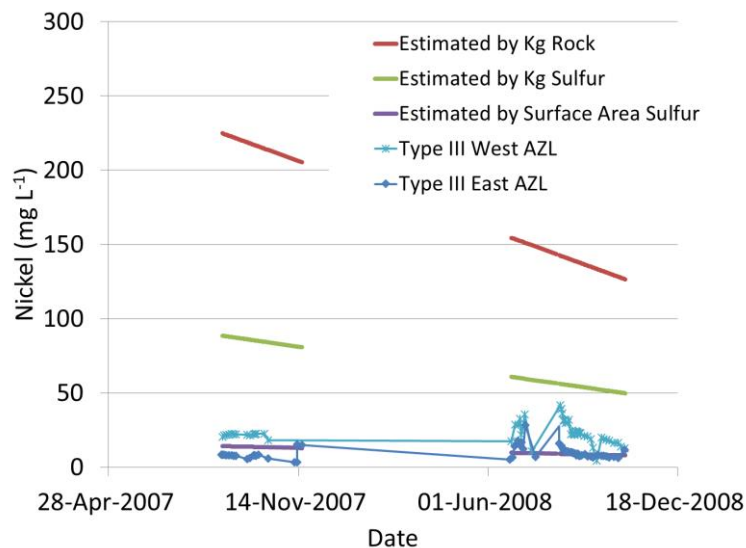


- **Surface area per kg of rock decreases at larger scales**



Scale-up Estimates – Back of Envelope Approach

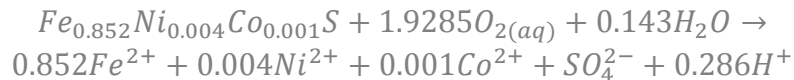
- Simple approach
 - No temperature correction
 - No secondary mineral precipitation/sorption
 - No pH/redox controls
 - Simple accounting of precipitation/infiltration
- Works for conservative solutes



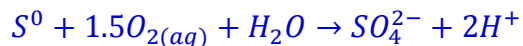
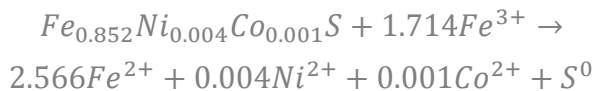
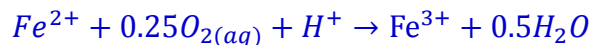
Reactive Transport Modelling

Conceptual model

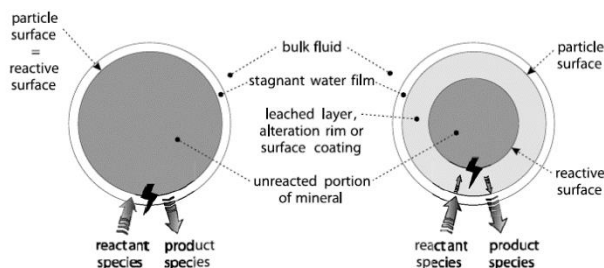
Oxidation by $O_{2(aq)}$:



Oxidation by Fe^{3+} :



Sulfide oxidation simulated using shrinking core model.



Mayer et al., 2002

■ Hydrology

- FAO P-M calculated infiltration
- n , $vG \alpha$, $vG n$, K_{sat} from site characterization

■ Geochemistry

- pO_2 : 0.21; pCO_2 : 0.000317
- Sulfides: pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite, pentlandite
- Host: calcite, dolomite, biotite, muscovite, albite
- Secondary: jarosite, ferrihydrite, gibbsite, amorphous silica, gypsum, siderite

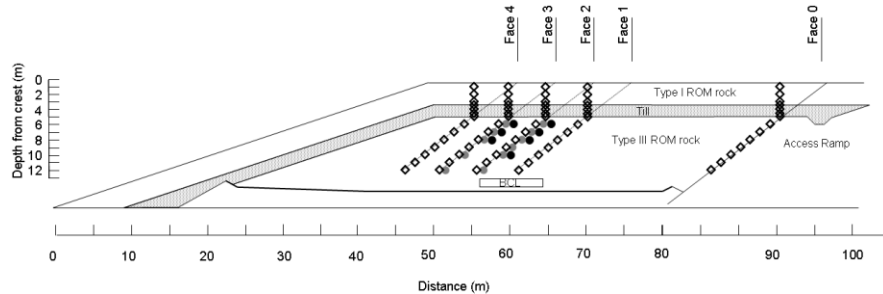
■ Temperature

- Average daily temperature 2007-2015

Scaling

■ Future Work

- Heterogeneity
- Operational Scale
- Covers



■ Conclusions and Implications

- Humidity cell tests can be used to reasonably predict solute concentrations/loadings at the field-scale
 - Mechanistic
 - Model calibrated for humidity cells
 - Scaled with only measurable parameters
 - Complex geochemistry
 - Complex hydrology
 - Complex temperature
- Critical for long-term planning of mine closure
 - Allows appropriate plan to be developed at early in mine life
 - Cheaper and more effective
 - Regulatory and Social Licence

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Good Bye!

