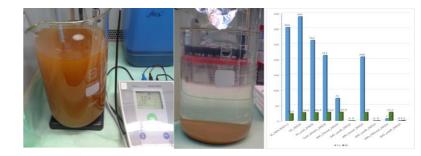
Recovery of metals from a seepage water of a mine (AMD)

Joined workshop of EIT RM Morecovery project

27 September 2019 Juha-Matti Aalto University of Eastern Finland









Acid Rock Drainage/Acid Mine Drainage (ARD/AMD):

• pH below 6

Neutral Mine Drainage (NMD):

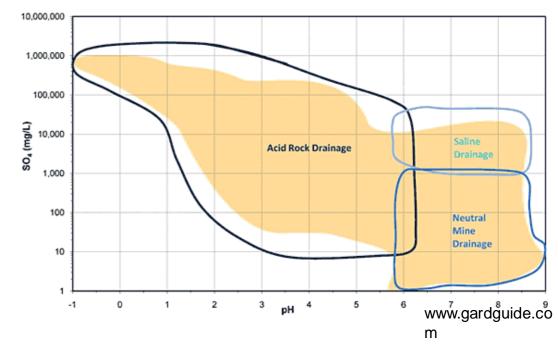
• pH above 6

Saline Drainage (SD):

• pH above 6

The International Network fur Acid Prevention (INAP), 2009. Global Acid Rock Drainage Guide (GARD Guide).http://www.gardguide.com'.







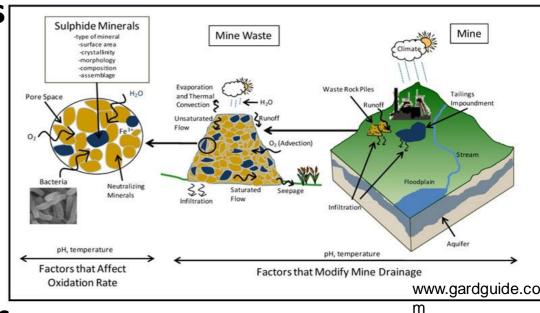


ARD/AMD-like seepage waters (e.g. from waste rock piles):

- Pyrite/sulfide minerals
- Water
- Oxygen
- Microbes
- \rightarrow Formation of sulphuric acid
- \rightarrow Leaching of metals from minerals
- **Global problem**

Bioleaching process will continue as long as the drivers exist.









Composition of ARD/AMD-like seepage waters:

- Metal composition is site specific
- pH: < 2 to 6
- Base metals: Fe, Al (pH<5), Mn...
- Precious metals: Co, Cu, Zn, Ni...
- Toxic metals: Pb, U, As...
- REEs (pH<3 & low P?)
- Sulphate

Concentration of iron and sulphate is typically grams/liter.



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Seepage waters from tailing ponds, waste piles etc.

- Stability of tailings/ waste materials –pH, climate conditions...
- Elemental composition of tailings/ waste materials – S & Fe
- Soluble/sparingly soluble salts e.g gypsum
- Bioleaching ongoing?
- Water recycling?

Most of precious and toxic metals are much <u>less soluble</u> in neutral and alkaline conditions than in acidic conditions.





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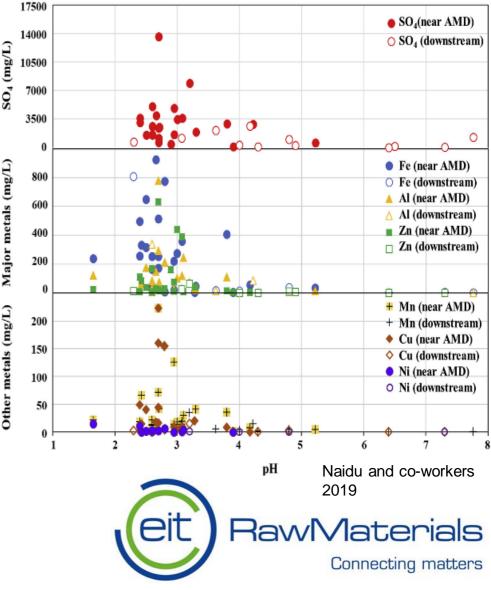




Recovery of metals from mine seepage /drainage waters

A lot of R&D not yet implemented in full scale:

- Valuable elements exist in significantly lower concentration compared to major metals.
- It is hard to selectively separate valuable elements from dominant metals.
- <u>How to recover valuable elements</u>
 <u>efficiently and economically?</u>







Recovery of metals from mine seepage /drainage waters

Things to consider when trying element recovery from waters:

- The lower the water pH the higher levels of dissolved elements will be in most cases.
- E.g. some of the REEs remain precipitated at pH 1!
- Levels of dissolved elements are highest at the formation site – seepage water may be chemically unstable – Iron!
- Seasonal variation









Recovery of metals from mine seepage /drainage waters

Two scenarios:

- 1) Specific recovery from seepage/drainage water
- 2) Recovery from water treatment sludge









Hitura drainage water

Seepage/infiltration water from tailings pond

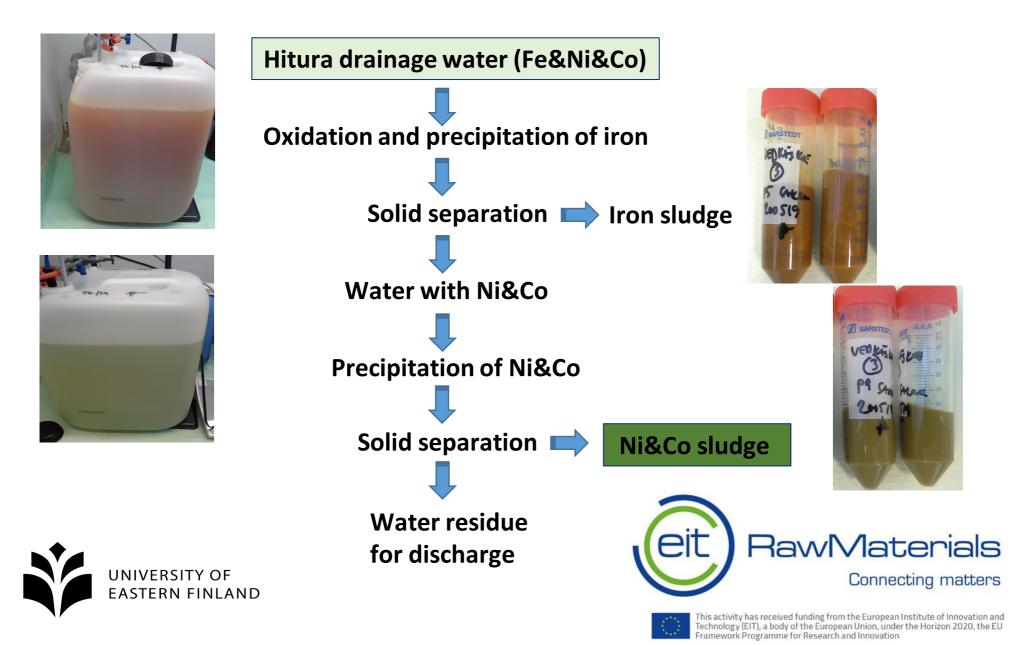
- pH: about 5,9-6
- Sulphate: 6300-7500 mg/l
- Magnesium: 1700-2000 mg/l
- Chloride: 1400-1550 mg/l
- Calcium: 410-470 mg/l
- Iron: 220-300 mg/l
- Nickel: 20-23 mg/l
- Cobalt: 10-11,7 mg/l
- Water unstable Iron oxidation
- Features of AMD and SD

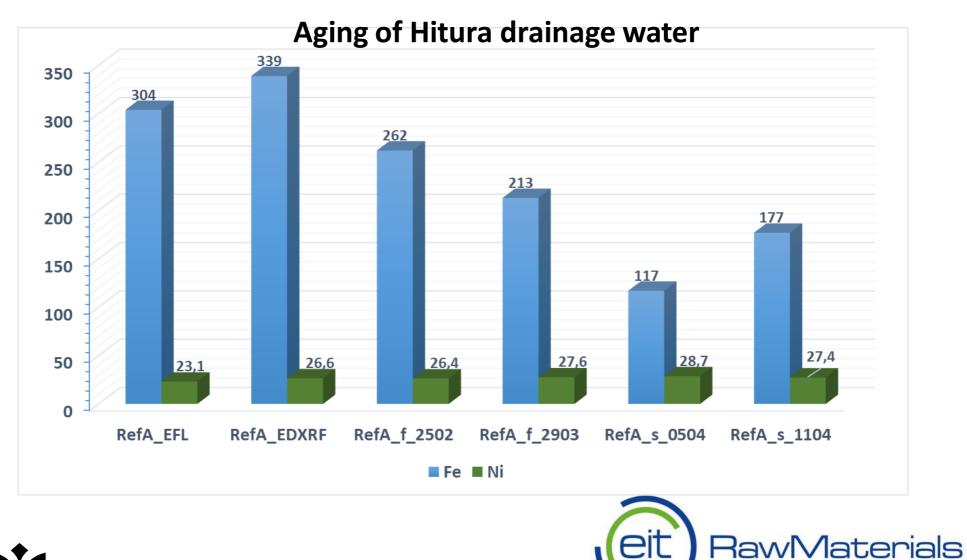




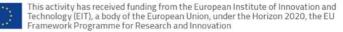












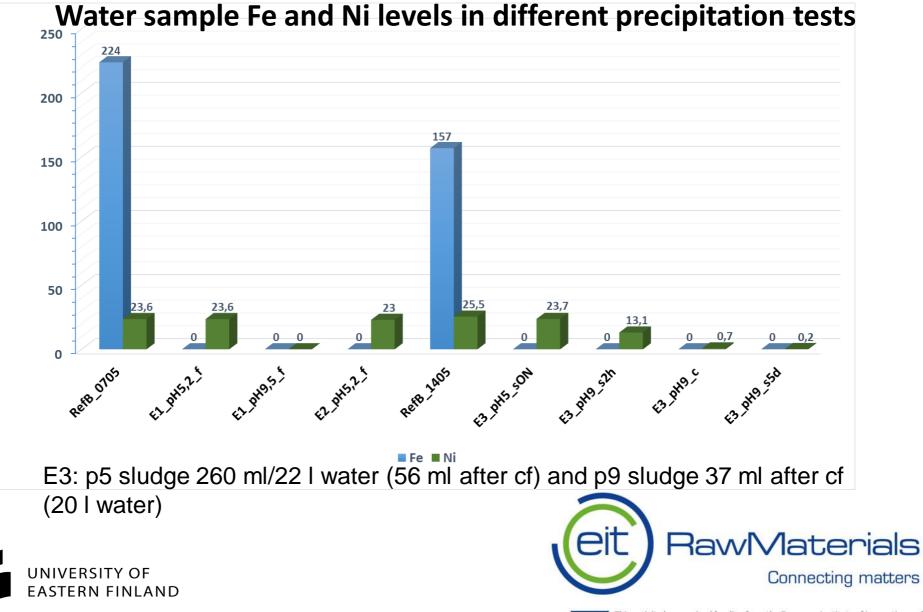
Connecting matters

Water sample Fe and Ni levels in different precipitation tests









Laboratory method has been tested with two water samples (Feb 2019 and May 2019), batch tests.

Optimization to be done for Ni & Co precipitation at temperature close to 5 °C (precipitation efficiency & sludge separation) – laboratory tests planned for late Autumn 2019.

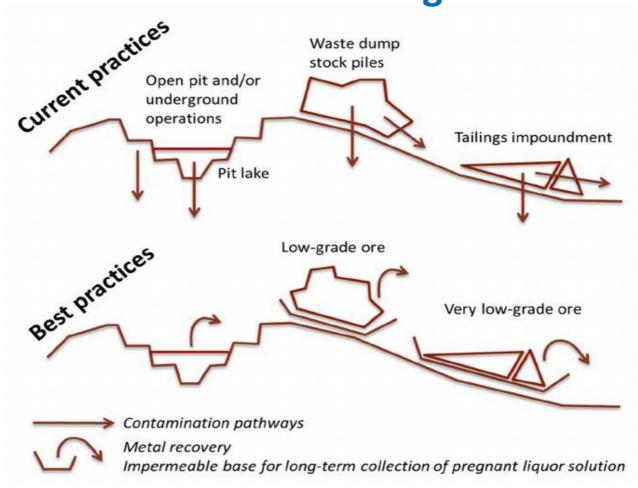
→ Ni & Co recovery will be piloted from Hitura seepage water in 2020.







Future of mining?



Modified from Lèbre and Corder 2015, Resources 2015, 4, 765-786







Thank You!

Questions?





