



Microbial synthesis of Schwertmannite from lignite mine water and its utilization for removal of arsenic from mine waters


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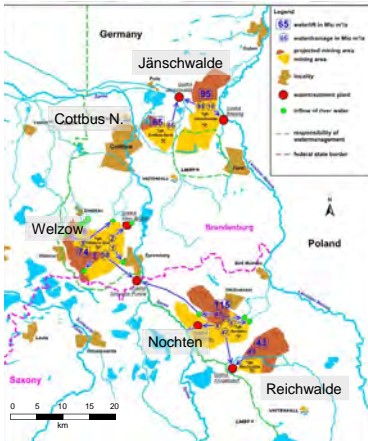


Outline

- Lignite mining in the Lusatian mining area
- Water quality in the open cast mine Nochten
- Microbial ferrous iron oxidation and Schwertmannite synthesis
- Design and function of the pilot plant
- Use of Schwertmannite for removal of arsenic from mine water
- Conclusions









Open cast mines: 5
 Coal production: 60 Mio. t/a
 Water lift: 400 Mio. m³/a
 Coal/Water: 4.4-11 m³/t
 Water treatment: 300 Mio. m³/a
 Treatment plants: 6

Technology of water treatment:
 Lime neutralization and chemical ferrous iron oxidation



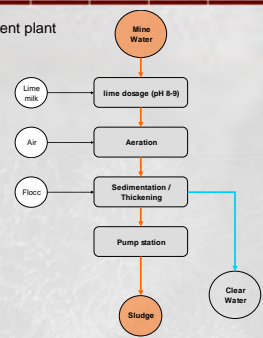



Water quality


Open cast mine Nochten - Tzschelln treatment plant

Parameter	Value
pH-value	5.3
dissolved oxygen	< 0.5 mg/L
electr.	2,930 µS/cm
Conductivity (25°C)	2,930 µS/cm
TIC	65 mg/L
Chloride	34 mg/L
Sulfate	1,970 mg/L
Iron, total	382 mg/L
Iron, dissolved	324 mg/L
Iron(II), dissolved	324 mg/L
Manganese	4 mg/L
Acidity	14 mmol/L

This water can be used for microbial iron oxidation and synthesis of Schwertmannite !







Microbial iron oxidation & Schwertmannite formation

Reaction equation


$$Fe^{2+} + MO + O_2 + CO_2 \xrightarrow{pH\ 2,5 \dots 3,5} Fe^{3+} + biomass$$


$$Fe^{3+} + SO_4^{2-} + H_2O \longrightarrow Fe_{16}O_{16}(OH)_x(SO_4)_y \times n\ H_2O + H^+$$

$y = 2,0 - 3,5$
 $x = 16 - 2y$
 Schwertmannite (SHM)

Reasons for saving lime

- Stripping of physically dissolved CO₂
- Incomplete iron hydrolysis





Microbial iron oxidation & Schwertmannite formation


Advantages

- Savings potential for lime
- Separation of sulphate from water to some extent
- Precipitation of pure SHM
- Easy dewatering of SHM
- Useful applications of SHM

Open cast mine Nochten: high iron load in the water 8,850 t/a possible production of SHM: 12,000 t/a

Unanswered questions

- Controllability of the process at pilot and full scale
- Stability of used microbes community
- Maintenance requirements for removing crusts of SHM
- Reaction rates under technical conditions



Design of the pilot plant

Hybride type of bioreactor
characteristics of a fixed-bed reactor and in parallel with a circulation reactor

Technical data
 Oxidation basin: 8,1 m³
 Flow: 0 - 5 m³/h
 Fe(II)-In: 300-400 mg/L
 Fe(II)-Out: 100-200 mg/L
 Ox-Rate (av.): 25 mg/(L·h)
 Ox-Rate (max): 55 mg/(L·h)

Schematic drawing of the pilot plant

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Results of the pilot treatment

$v_{ox} = 4.34(A_0/V_0) + 4.83$

$v_{ox} = \frac{Fe(III)_{out}}{\tau} = \frac{Fe(III)_{out}}{V_R} \cdot Q_{in} = v_{Ox-f} \cdot \frac{A_0}{V_R} + v_{Ox-l,0}$ [g/(m³·h)]

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Use of SHM for arsenic removal

Water quality in Schlema treatment plant

Parameter	Unit	Inflow	Outflow Limit
pH-value		6.95	
electr. Conductivity (25°C)	µS/cm	2,260	
TIC	mg/L	120	
Chloride	mg/L	57	
Sulphate	mg/L	780	
Iron, total	mg/L	5.7	< 2.0
Manganese	mg/L	4.0	< 3.0
Arsenic	mg/L	1.0	< 0.1
Uranium	mg/L	2.0	< 0.5
Radium	mBq/L	1,580	< 400

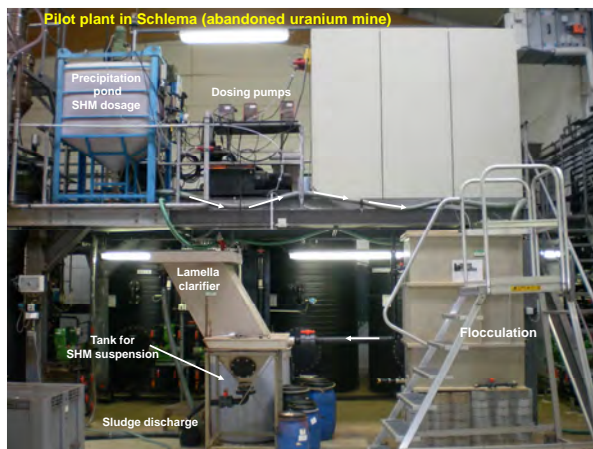
$$2 Fe_{16}O_{16}(OH)_{11}(SO_4)_{2.5} + 10 H_2O \xrightarrow{\text{Hydrolysis of SHM}} 32 Fe(OH)_3 + 10 H^+ + 5 SO_4^{2-}$$

$$[> FeOH]^{2+} + HAsO_4^{2-} \rightarrow FeAsO_4 + H_2O \quad \text{Adsorption of As}$$

Advantages vs. FeCl₃ dosing:
 Lower salinity in the treated water
 Lower acid formation (Lime savings)


Task formulation:
 Can SHM from Tzschellin pilot plant be used for enhancement of arsenic removal in Schlema?

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Results of arsenic removal


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Conclusions

- Microbial iron oxidation can be used as a pre-treatment stage for mine water treatment
- Microbial processes are stable and don't break down
- Microbial iron oxidation takes place in bulk volume and in biofilms on the carrier surface as well
- Oxidation rate can be increased by sludge recycling and enlargement of the carrier surface area
- Biosynthesized SHM is suitable for arsenic removal from mine water, but the dosage is higher in comparison to $FeCl_3$

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Thank you for your attention !

Acknowledgements

