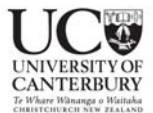


Arsenic removal using AMD sludge coated sand

Mine drainage framework



- AMD sludge

- Blackball sludge: Fe rich (>90%)
- Solid Energy sludge: Ca (18%), Al (36%) and Fe (21%)



- Arsenic water

- Waiuta historic gold mine
- 52-99 mg/L
- pH 4.47

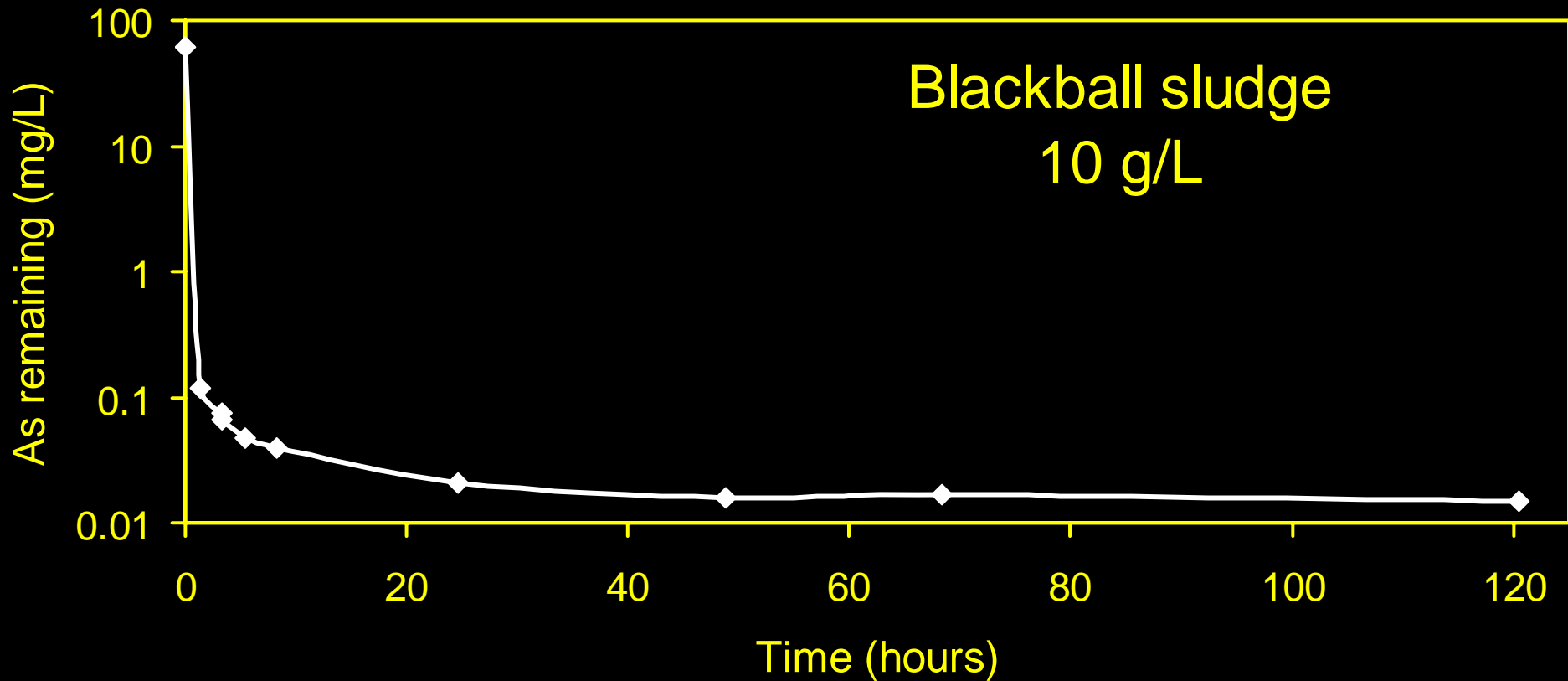


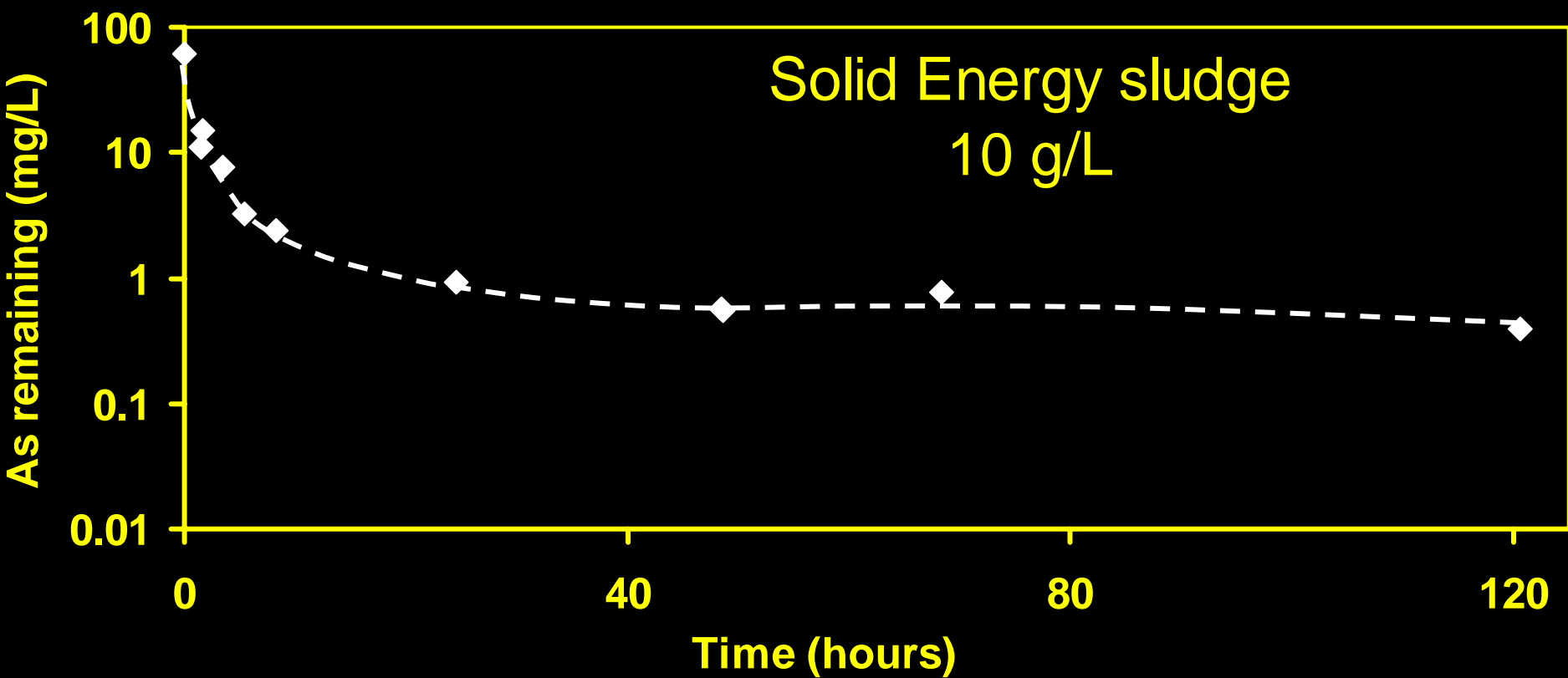
Batch experiments I

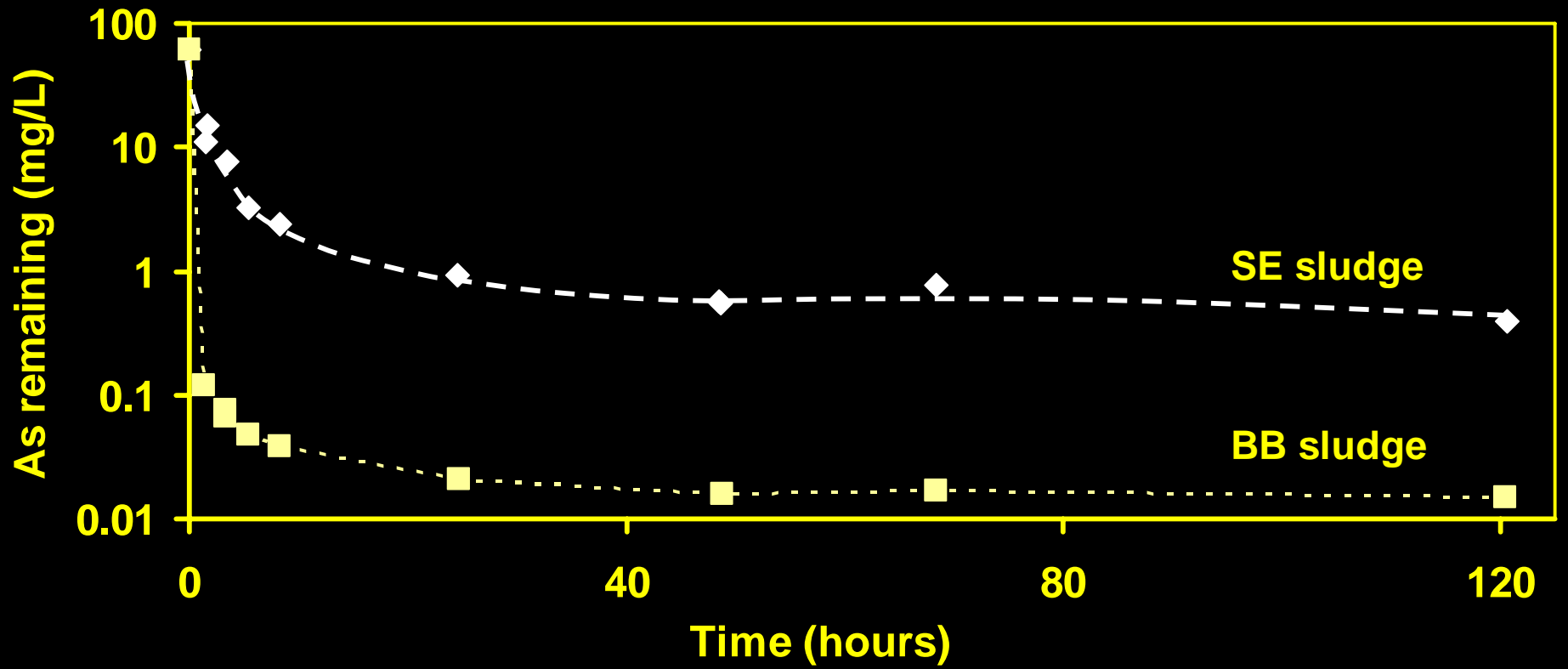
Constant sludge/As water ratio

- 40mL arsenic water
- 0.4 g sludge
- 2 types of AMD sludge
- Shaken continuously
- 1 hr to 120 hrs









Batch results II

48 hours, variable ratio

Solid Energy Sludge		Blackball Sludge	
AMD sludge to arsenic water (g/L)	Arsenic remaining (mg/L)	AMD sludge to arsenic water (g/L)	Arsenic remaining (mg/L)
1	67	1	25
5	39	2.5	0.21
10	0.57	5	0.07
25	0.087	10	0.016
50	0.008	25	0.0051
100	0.0096	50	0.0017
		100	0.0023

Column experiments

- PVC columns
- Graded sand mixed with powdered AMD sludge
- Average 2 L/day water flow
- 10 day experiments
- Sampling once a day, effluent and source
- 40 mg/L As

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
SE sludge ≈50 g sludge/L As water	BB sludge ≈10 g sludge/L As water	BB sludge ≈50 g sludge/L As water	No Sludge



**Blackball
Sludge**

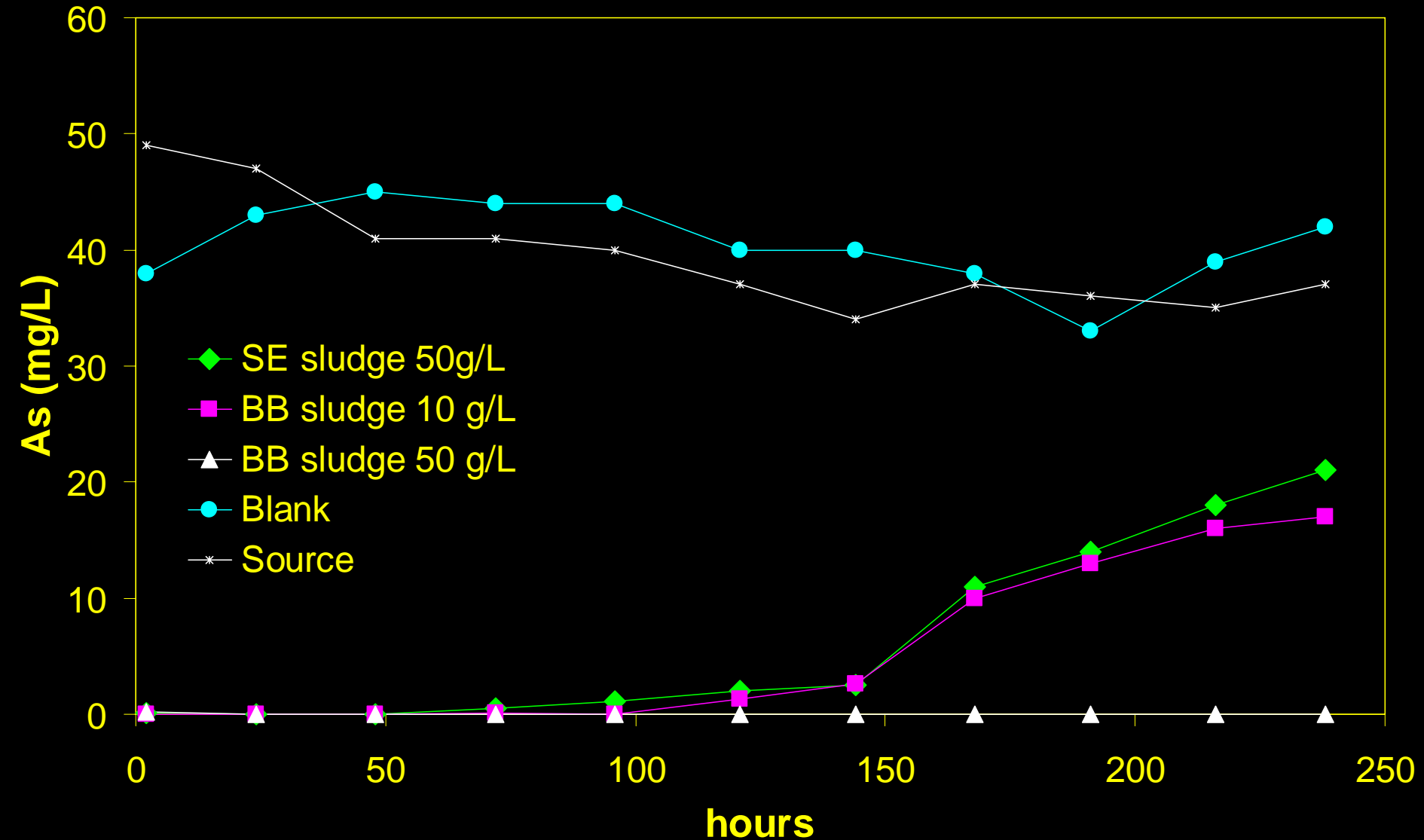


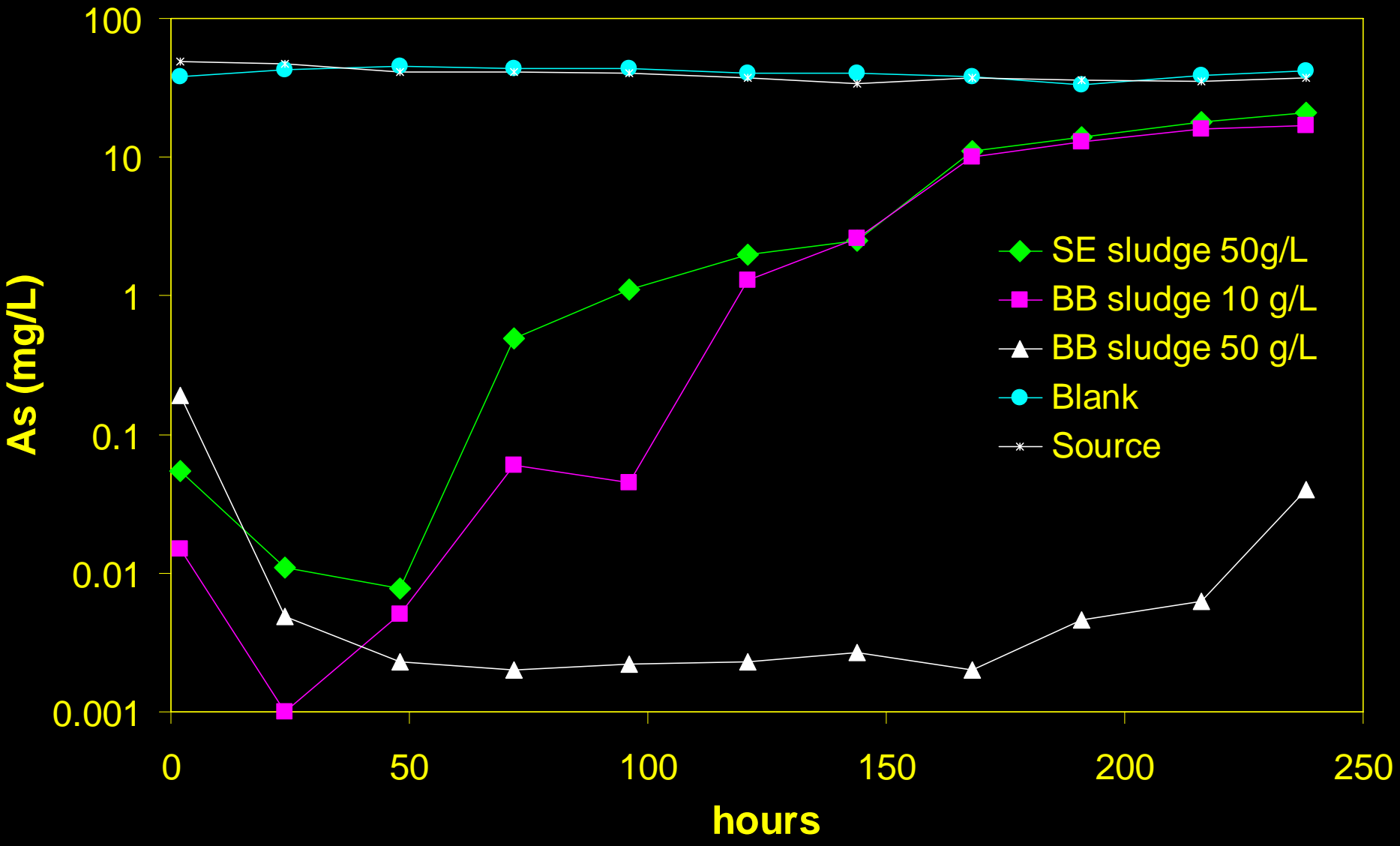
**Solid Energy
Sludge**

Experimental setup



Results





Conclusion

- Removal of arsenic to levels < 0.01 mg/L
- Adsorption sites for both AMD sludges filled at low ratios of sludge to water
- Viable technique if at optimal sludge to As ratio

Implications

- AMD sludge high in Fe can remove As
- Fine powdered sludge can be mobile
- Adsorption sites have a limit

Where to from here?

- Analyse gravel/AMD
- Calculate kinetics
- Larger scale, longer time frame experiments