

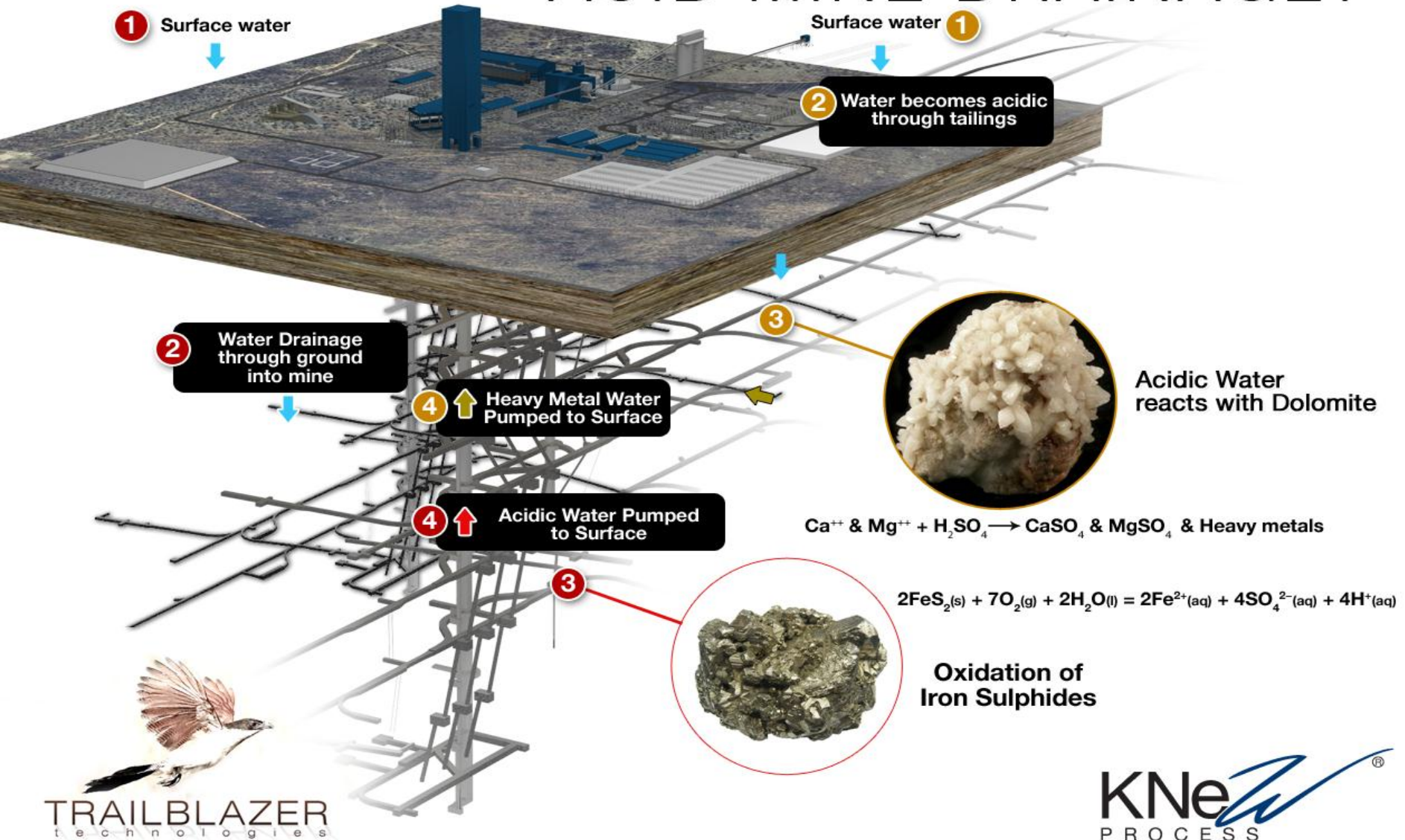
# ACID MINE DRAINAGE

CRISIS? OR PART OF AN EVEN BIGGER ISSUE?

presented by  
**John Bewsey**  
Pr Eng, Pr Sci Nat, CE, CSci.



# what is ACID MINE DRAINAGE?





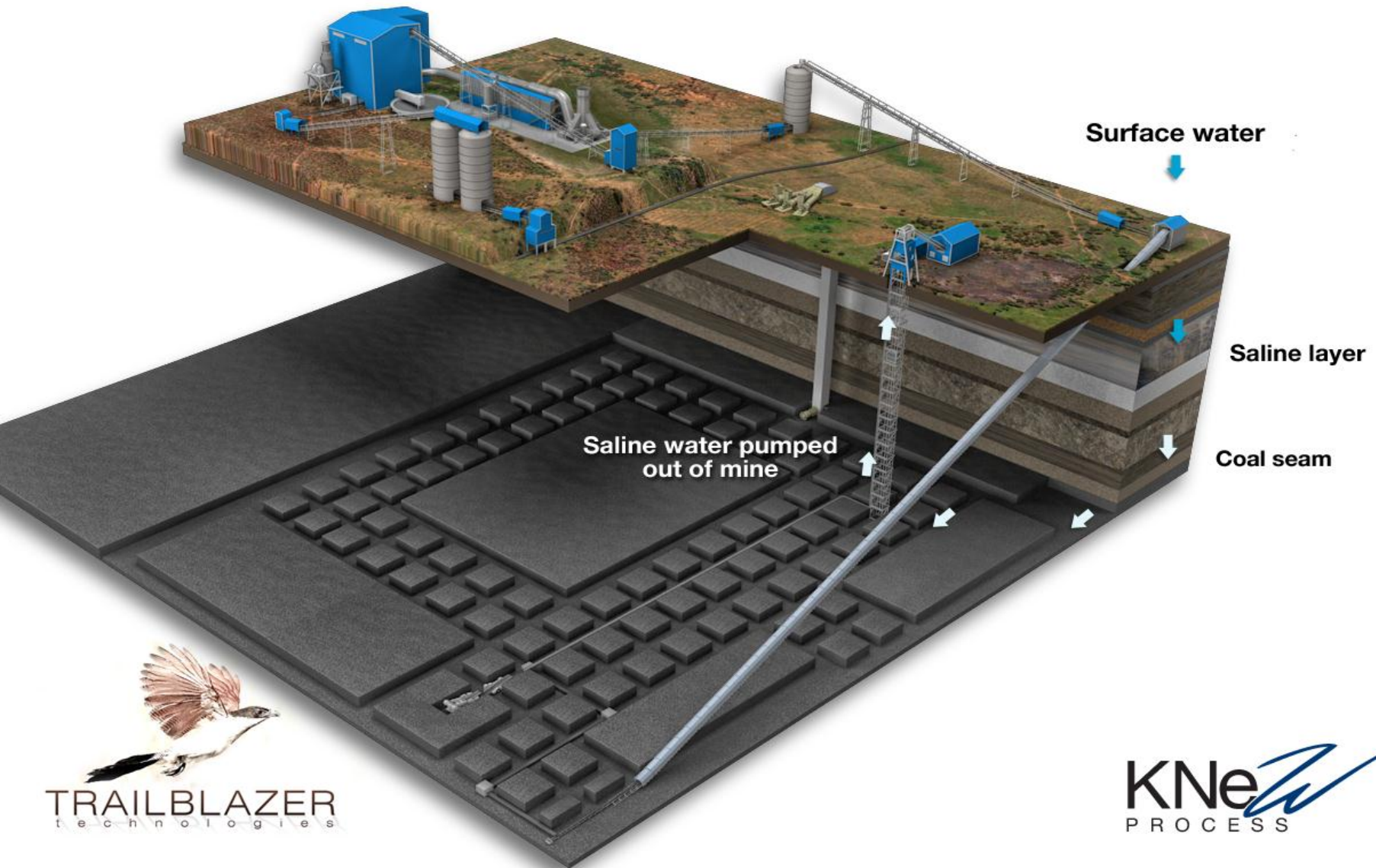




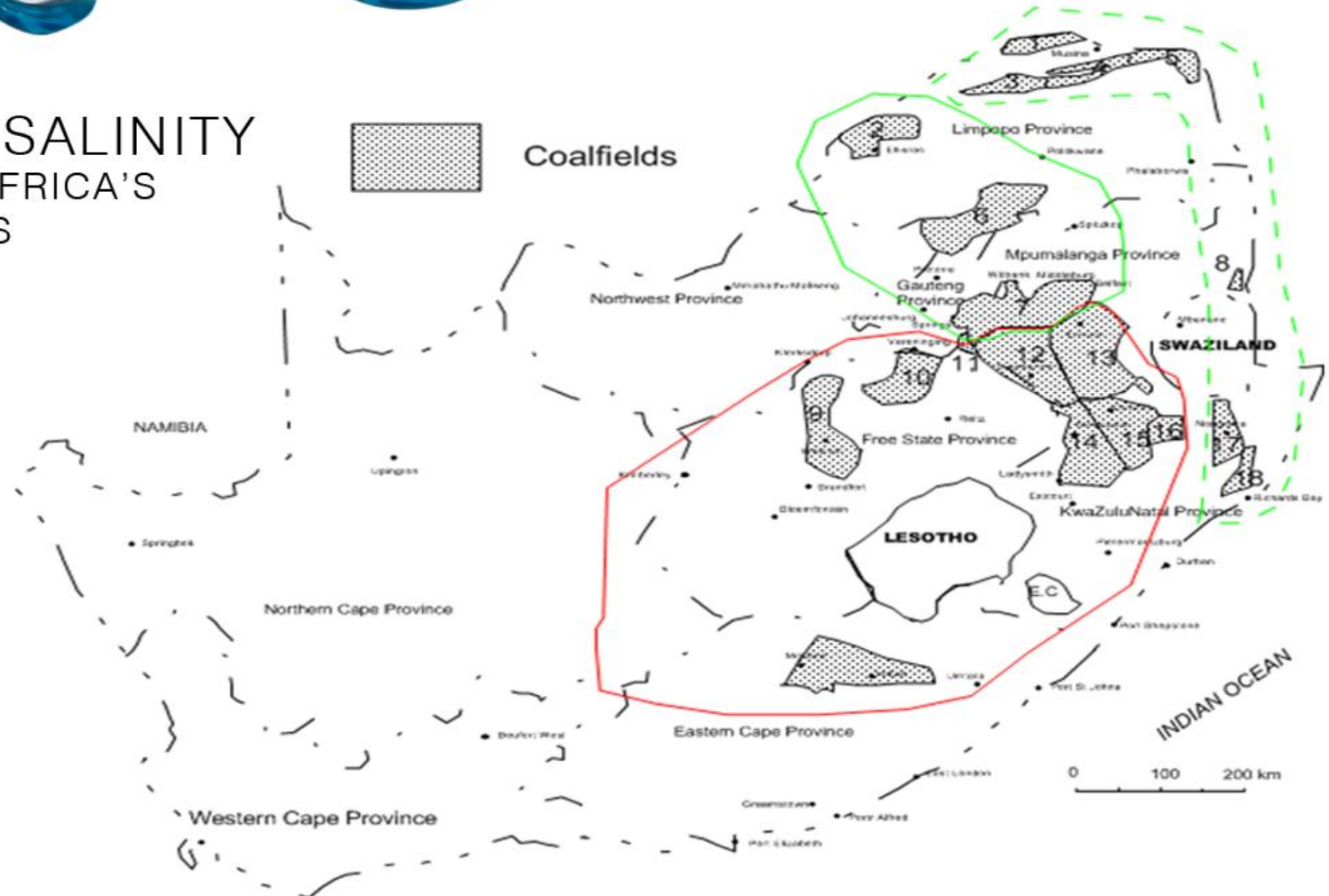




# ~~ACID~~ SALINE MINE DRAINAGE?



## MAP OF SALINITY IN SOUTH AFRICA'S COALFIELDS



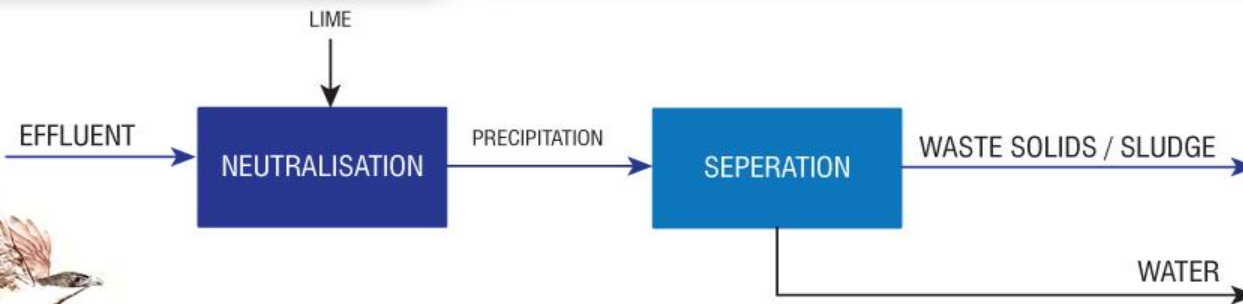
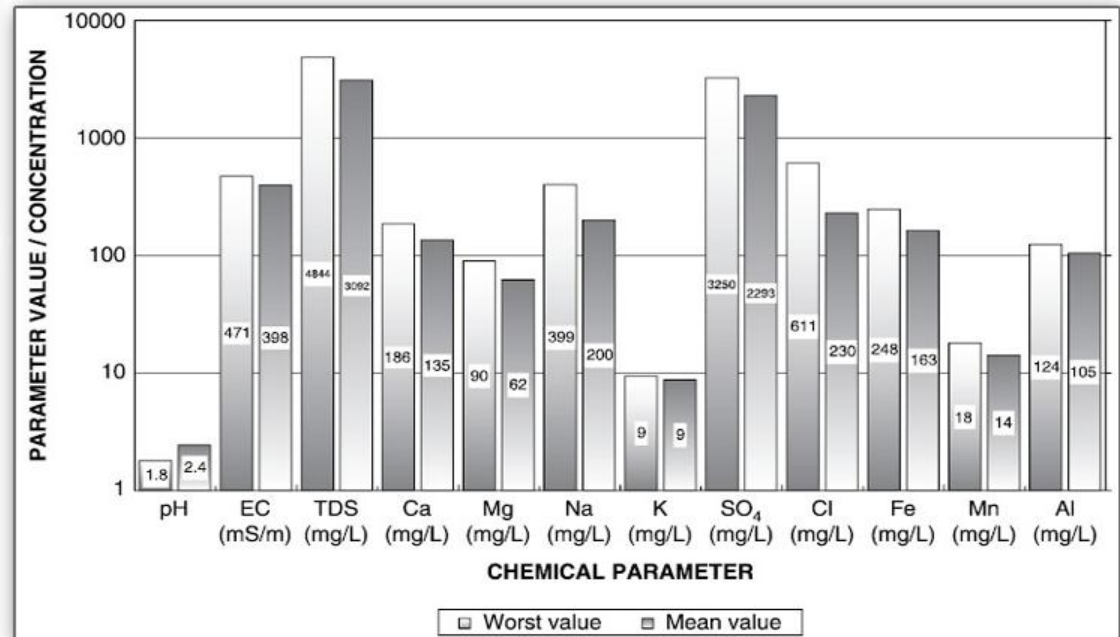
1. Tuli; 2. Ellisras, 3. Mopane, 4. Tshipise, 5. Pafuri, 6. Springbok Flats,
7. Witbank, 8. Kangwane, 9. Free State, 10 Vereeniging-Sasoburg
11. South Rand, 12. Highveld, 13. Ermelo (Formerly Eastern Transvaal)
14. Klip River, 15. Utrecht, 16. Vryheid, 17. Nongoma, 18 Somkele, 19 Molteno-Indwe

Source: Professor B. Zhao



# Available Solutions

## STEP 1 - Neutralisation



## Putting AMD in PERSPECTIVE



RAND WATER BOARD  
**4100 ML/day**

**8.5%**

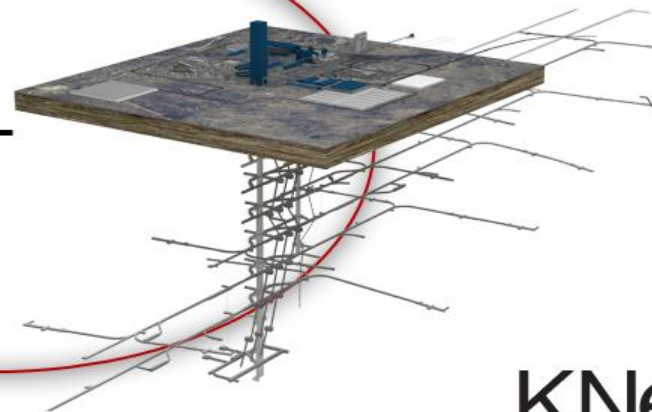
**350 ML/day**

**SALINE MINE RUNOFF**



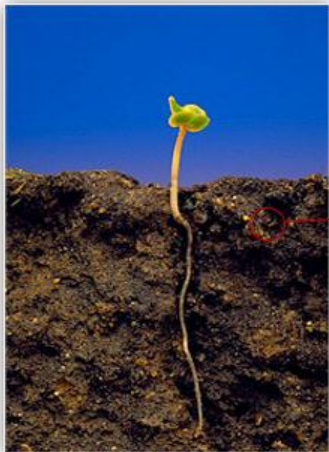
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**ACID MINE DRAINAGE**

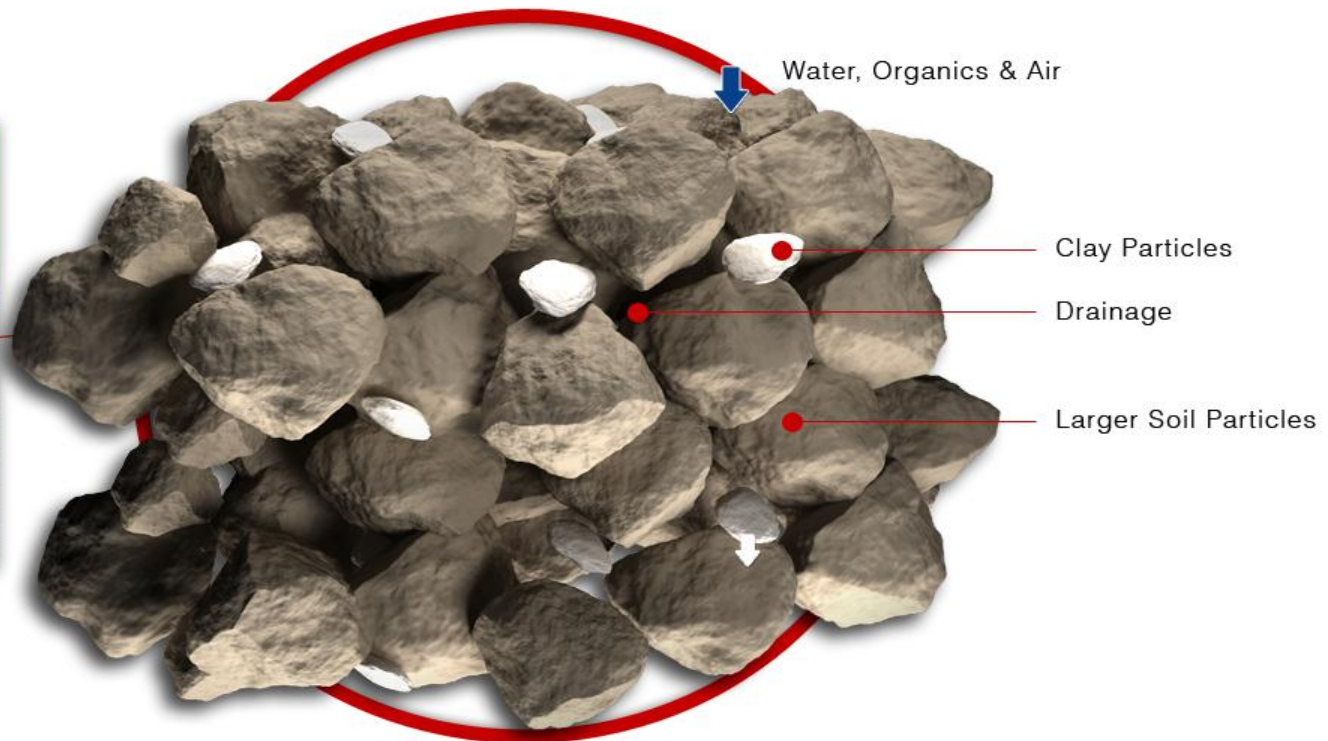




## POTABLE WATER or AGRICULTURAL WATER?



Organics, Clay Particles and Minerals move through the Soil to feed & Maintain the Roots



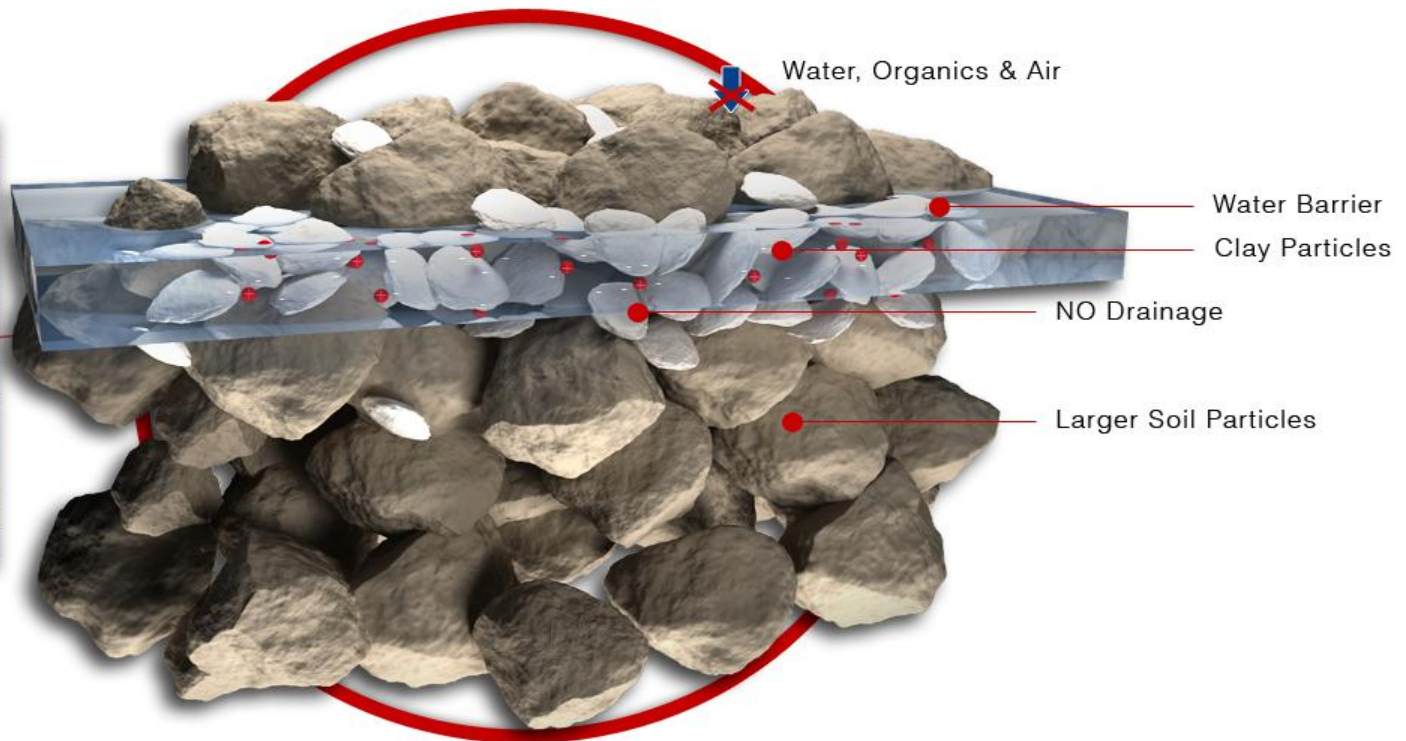
### The Physical Structure of Soil

As long as good drainage occurs, the plants are able to handle most water issues

## POTABLE WATER or AGRICULTURAL WATER?



Organics, Clay Particles and Minerals cannot penetrate the Soil.



### The Physical Structure of Soil

Sodium modifies the Soil structure by acting as a flocculant for Clay Particles which becomes an **impermeable layer** stopping water, air and nutrient flow to the root zone



## CASE STUDY

### AGRICULTURAL LOSS THROUGH SODIUM

ADDO

Sundays River



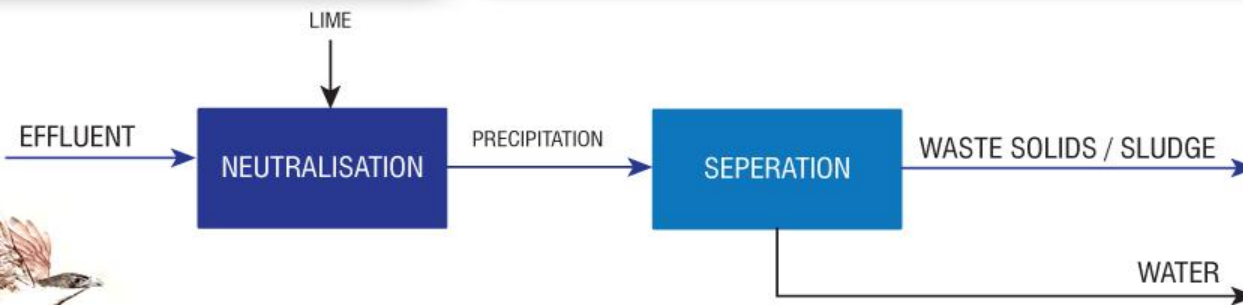
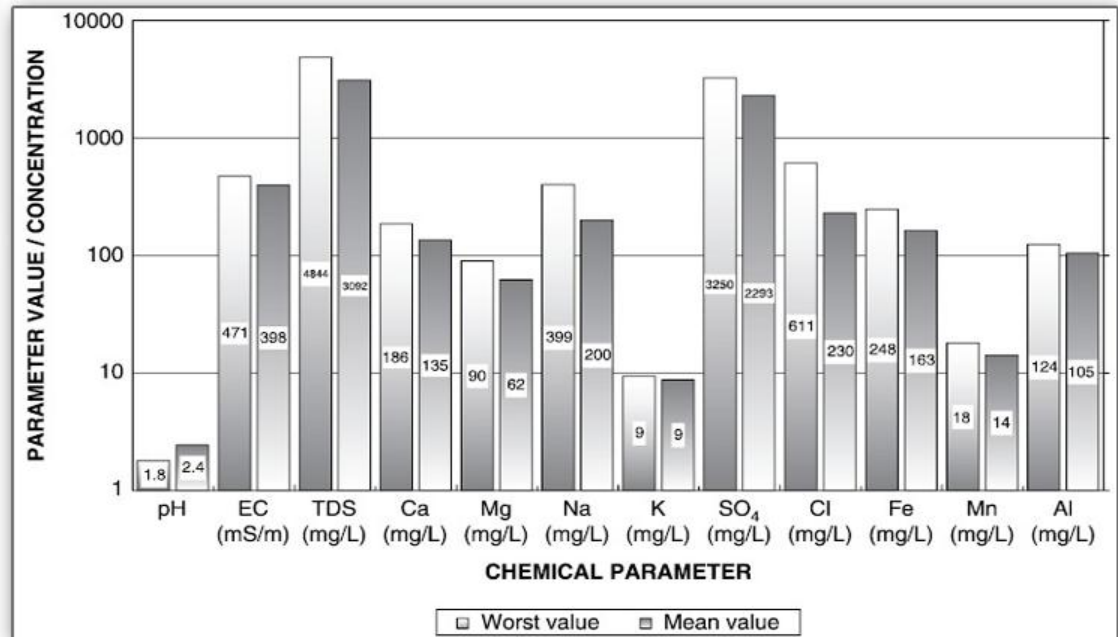
#### Sundays River Sodium Levels are not caused by AMD

1. 17000 ha of citrus **exporting R1 billion/year**
2. Irrigation averages 100ML/day
3. Sodium levels of **Sundays River average 140ppm**
4. Sodium levels of **soil have risen to over 2000ppm** in many areas due to irrigation with 140ppm Na water for 30 years
5. Recognised loss of yield at least 15% = **R150million /year** and will get bigger with time if not treated now
6. Average Na Level of most AMD is about 1000ppm = 350 t/day of Na, most of which will end up on our top soils and destroy about 70ha/day of good arable land



# Available Solutions

## STEP 1 - Neutralisation





# Available Solutions

## STEP 1 - Neutralisation



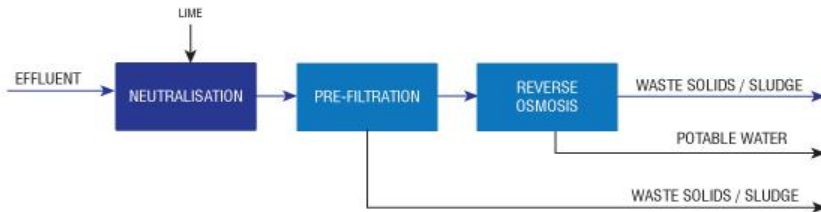
LIME	SODA ASH
Specifications	
Calcium Hydroxide	Sodium Carbonate
R1300 / Ton	R2700 / Ton
By Products	
Calcium Sulphate Dihydrate (Gypsum)	Sodium Sulfate
R55/Ton	R700 - R900 / Ton
Insoluble	Soluble - not recoverable
Issues	
High Solids to WASTE	High Cost
	Higher Sodium in product water
Economically Poor	Economically Poor



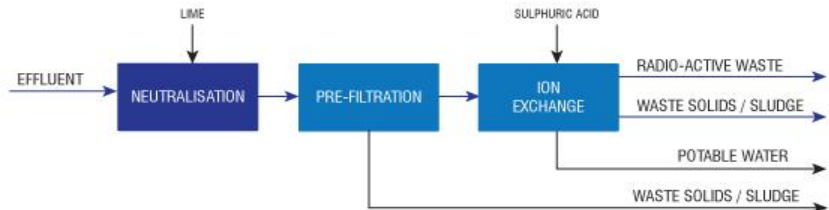
# Available Solutions

## STEP 2 - Cleanup Process

### REVERSE OSMOSIS



### CONVENTIONAL ION EXCHANGE



### Specifications

Can produce Potable Water

Can produce Potable Water

### Overview

Creates concentrated BRINE to dispose of

High WASTE for disposal

Cannot address SODIUM CHLORIDE issue

Can partially address SODIUM issue

Cannot separate RADIO-ACTIVITY usefully

Separates RADIO-ACTIVITY usefully

High COST to operate

Lower COST to operate

Energy Intensive

Lower Energy

CaSO<sub>4</sub> Scaling

Resins Foul with Gypsum



# Summary of treatments to date

## All previous AMD treatments

- are expensive to operate
- require the product water to be sold as potable water to try to offset the cost of operation
- mostly require large expensive slimes dams in which to store the waste sludge.
- None of them address the “silent killer” – the sodium levels



# A Simple Solution

**KNe<sup>®</sup>**  
**P R O C E S S**  
Potasium Nitrate ex-Waste  
**International Patent (WO 2012-042483)**

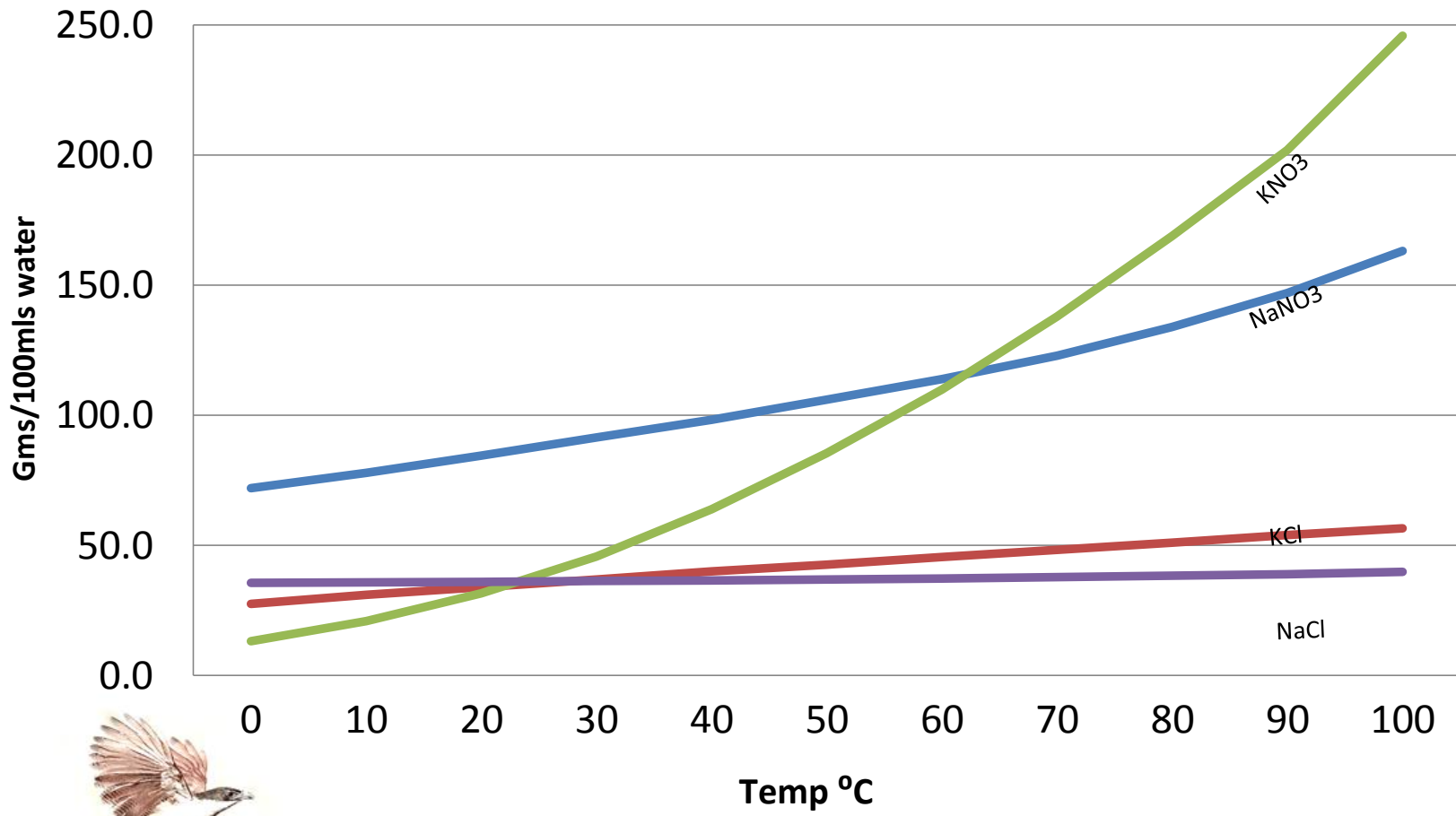
Solves SODIUM, SULPHATE & CHLORIDE issues  
Removes RADIO-ACTIVITY usefully.  
Low Energy Requirement  
Low Heavy Metal / Waste Dumping

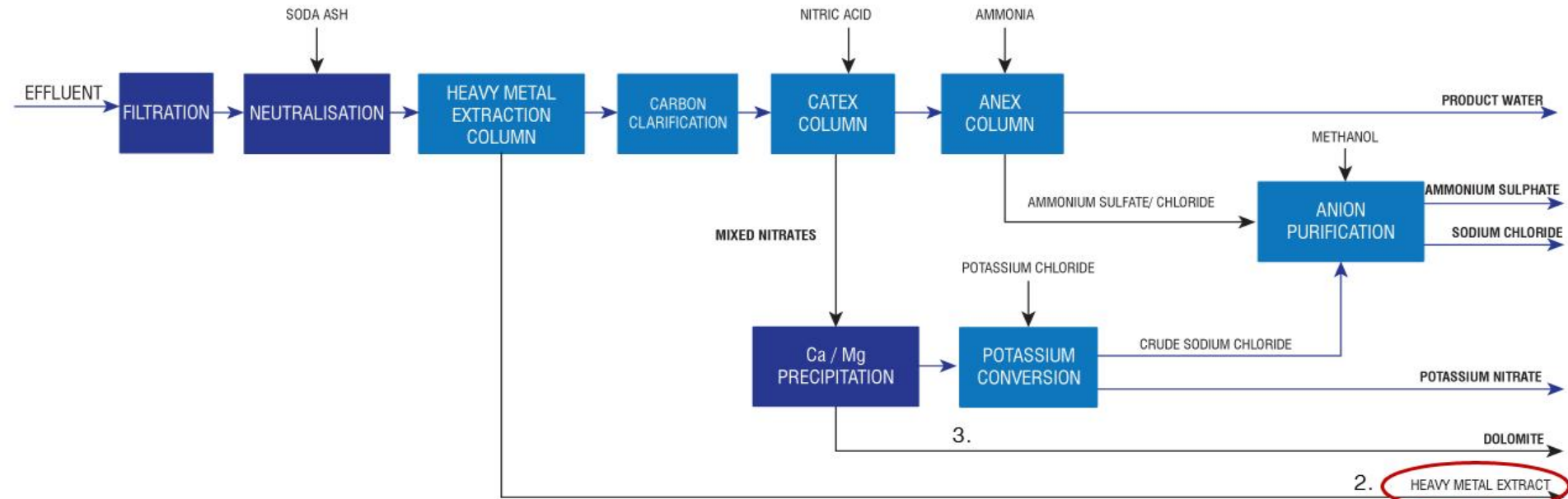
Produces Valuable & Commercially Pure Products  
**POTASSIUM NITRATE, AMMONIUM SULPHATE, DOLOMITE, SODIUM CHLORIDE.**





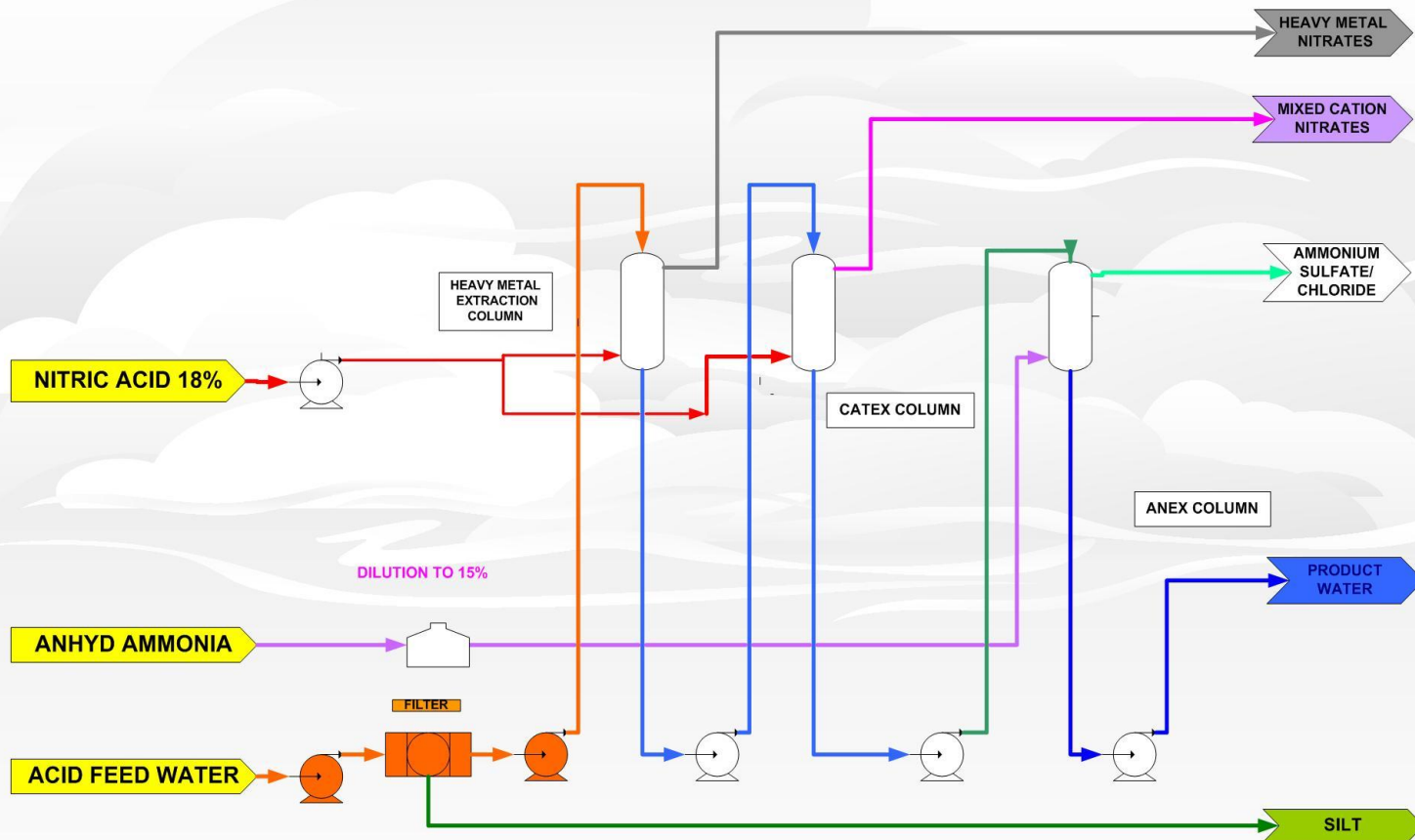
## Solubilities





1. The KNEW process extracts all ions by ion exchange and converts the Na to useable pure Sodium Chloride
2. The KNEW process uses Soda Ash making the heavy metal content the only sludge for disposal and easy to safely delist
3. Calcium and Magnesium is converted to a pure Dolomite for soil amelioration
4. All acidity is converted to Sodium and extracted as Sodium Nitrate from the cation exchange process
5. The inherent Sodium Nitrate is converted to  $\text{KNO}_3$  and salt by the addition of an equimolal amount of KCl
6. All anions are removed and present as Ammonium salts of Sulfate and Chloride which are separated in the Somet process to pure AS and salt



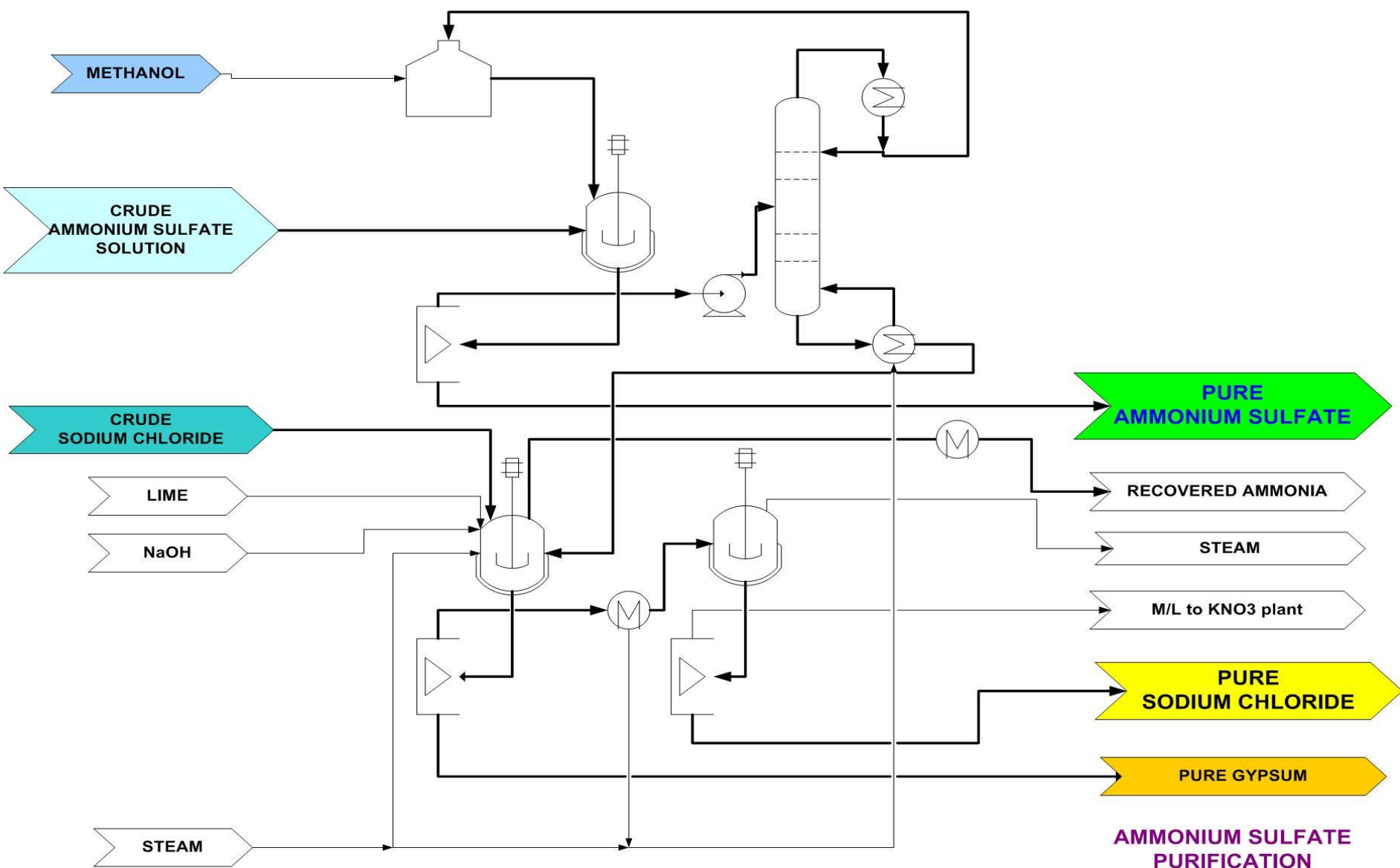


**AMD IONEX FLOW DIAGRAM**

05-11







## POSITIVE ECONOMICS

The viability of the

**KNe**<sup>®</sup>  
PROCESS

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The process converts **costly effluent into profitable end products**

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**Potassium Nitrate** and **Ammonium Sulfate** are both  
Highly valued Agricultural Chemicals

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Greatly **reduced SLUDGE DUMPING**  
(minimising the risk of a return cycle to water basins)

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**Ticks all the boxes** in Enviromental Rehabilitation of Water

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