

Wetland Design for the Prospector Outfall

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Agenda

- Credentials
- Problem
- Wetlands
- Design
- Review and questions



Credentials

Fitch

- PhD, University of Texas, 1996
- University professor 9 years
- Senior Environmental Engineer TI with Burns & McDonnell, but not a P.E.

Wetlands research

- Supported initially by Doe Run
- 4 years support from USEPA
- Collaboration also with Teck Cominco



Credentials

Nature Works Remediation Corp.

- Designed & operate Teck Cominco wetland
 - 10 years, phased approach
 - 550 mg/L Zn, 100 mg/L As, 5 mg/L Cd,
 - ~98% removal



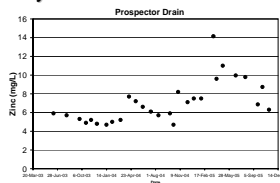
Problem

Prospector Drain Outfall

- ~ 119,000 gallons per day
- 5 – 15 mg/L Zinc

Utah DEQ (DWQ)

- TMDL
- Silver Creek health advisory
- Decrease the heavy metals load to Silver Creek



Alternatives

- Policy change
- Ignore the problem
- Change discharge to not Silver Creek
- Engineering solution
 - Intercept the water source
 - Constructed wetland
 - Ion exchange
 - Chemical precipitation
 - RO
 - Electrodialysis



Proposed Solution

- Phased wetlands
 - Wetland 1 at pipe (manhole intercept), full-scale demonstration
 - Wetland 2 (potential) across rail trail (take existing outlet across creek and under rail trail), open water pond at end?
 - Wetland 3 (potential) farther along creek



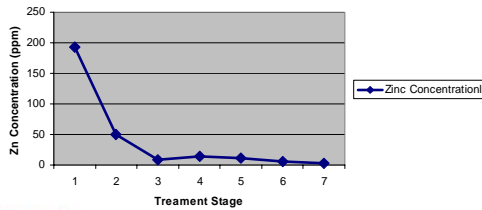
Wetlands

- Water-logged sediment
- Used for decades (1965) for wastewater treatment and AMD detoxification
- Only recent (~10 yrs) use for neutral metals
 - United Keno Hill Mines
 - 3 other mining ops
 - Upstate NY facility
 - Savannah River Labs



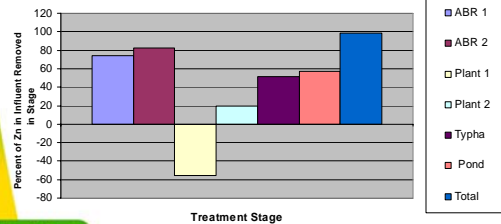
Teck Cominco results

Zinc Removal 2004 - in Multi-stage Biological Treatment System



Teck Cominco results

Dynamics of Zn Removal in Multi-stage Biological Treatment System



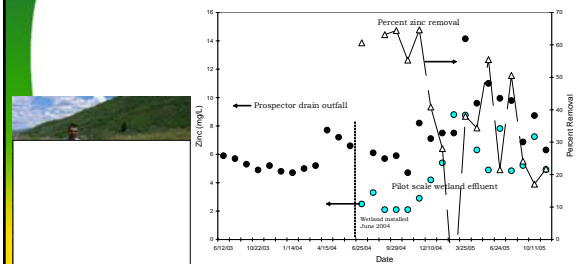
UMR lab-scale results

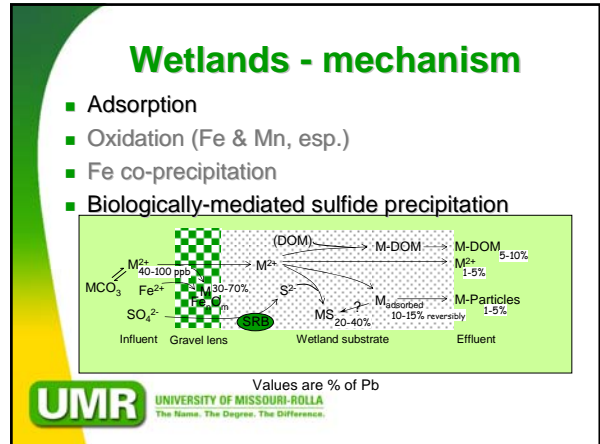
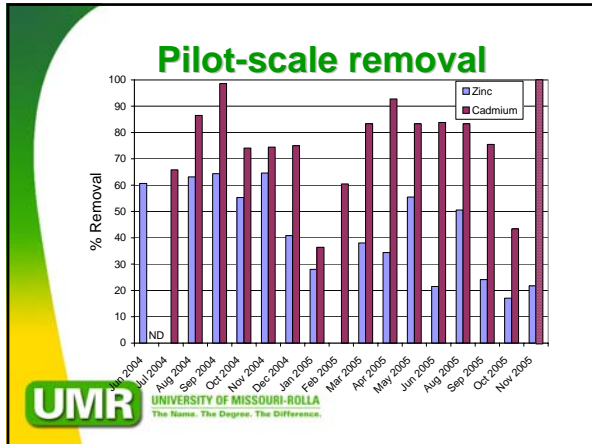
- 6 years, Pb mine effluent, 70-90% Pb, 48-70% Zn
- Push to failure:
 - Adsorptive (high flow)
 - Hydraulic
- Drying/disturbance
 - Brief pulse
 - Redistribution

Iron deposited in channel; ~50% flow through channel



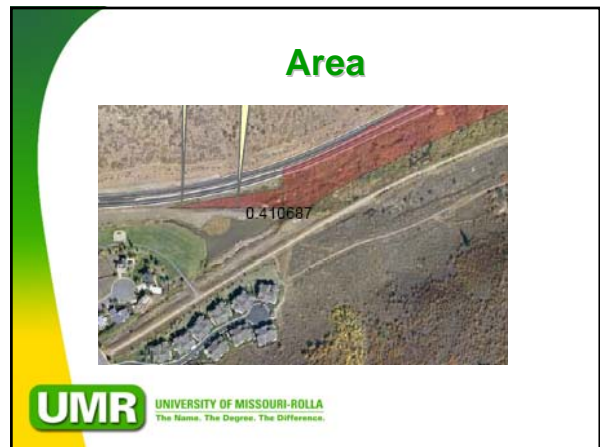
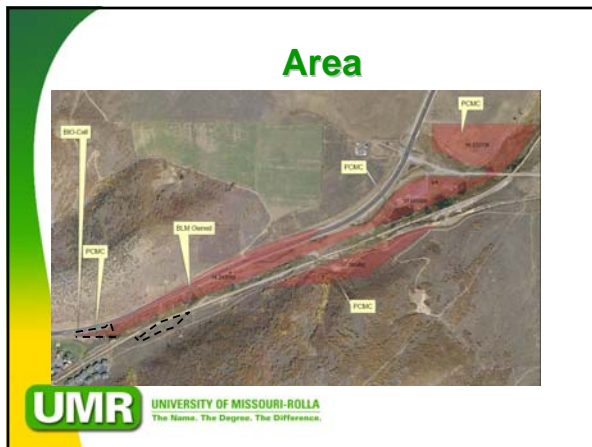
Prospector pilot-scale wetland

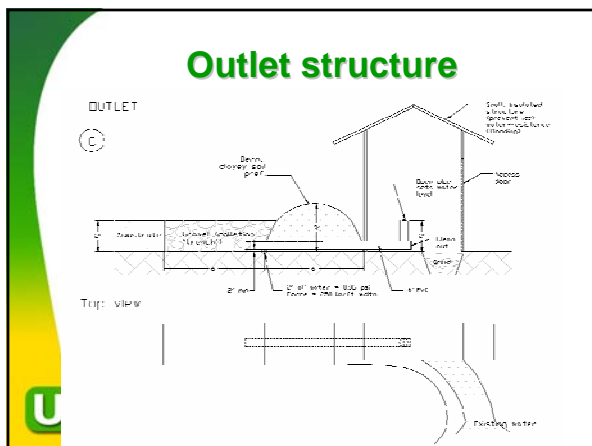
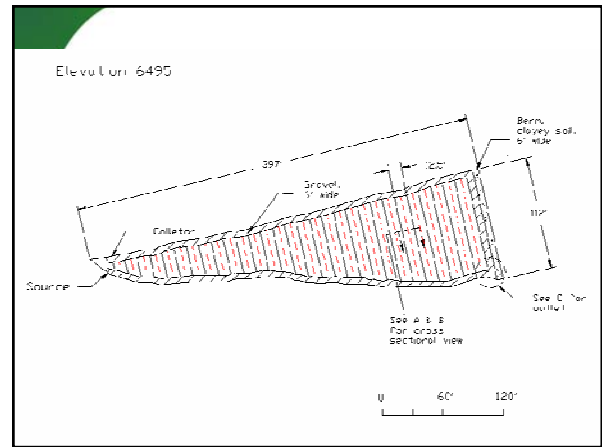
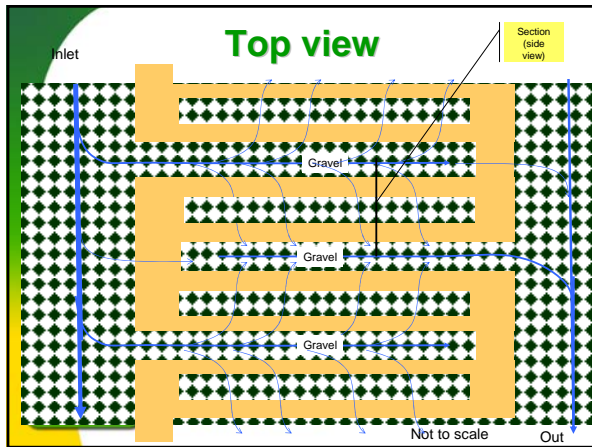
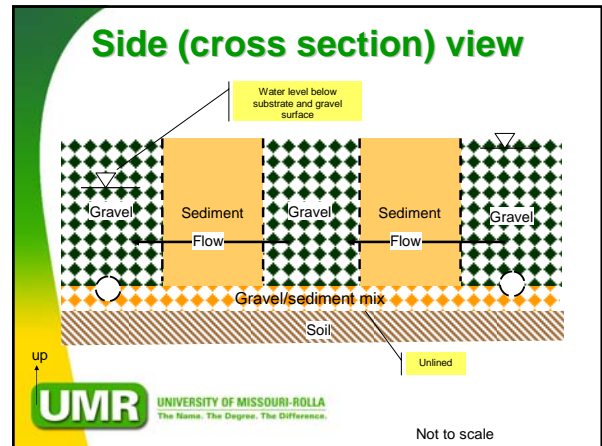
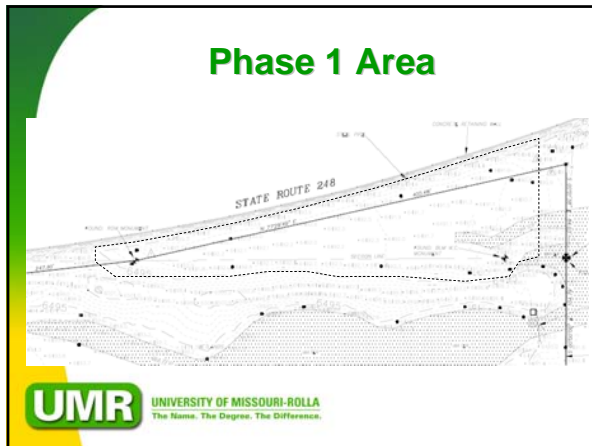




- ### Wetland design
- Flow
 - Vertical – requires pipes
 - Horizontal – slower, thus larger
 - Substrate (Sediment)
 - Inexpensive organic = wood chips
 - Inoculum = sewage sludge, manure
 - Hydraulic flow = sand, gravel
- UMR UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI-ROLLA
The Name. The Degree. The Difference.

- ### Design
- Horizontal flow
 - Phase 1 wetland at manhole
 - Considerations
 - Substrate volume
 - Substrate composition
 - Hydraulic distribution
 - Winter
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Flow Rate

- Sufficient substrate for full flow
- Head loss issues
 - Flow path = 400 ft large channel, 60 ft distribution & collection arms, 3 ft substrate
 - 12" pipe in channel and 4" pipe in arms, head loss (ft of water):

	Flow (gal/day)		
	170,000	150,000	100,000
Channel	0.006	0.005	0.002
Arm	0.003	0.002	0.001
Substrate	0.85	0.75	0.49

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Phase 1 Construction

- Construction, \$99,300 estimate
 - 1020 yds gravel
 - 680 yds substrate (mixed)
 - Awkward placement: skid steer loader with manual dress up suggested, silt fence alternate
 - Berm at end (112 foot, 3 foot high)
 - Outlet structure
 - Plant (cattails...)



Operation

- Monitor flow, flow patterns (tracer tests), and treatment efficacy
- Fix any short circuiting spots by adding substrate and compressing
- Allow plants to grow
- Replace degraded substrate (decade or two, likely)



Next Step

1. Final design proposal with 3rd-party comments Wednesday
2. Stakeholder input and review, 1 Feb.
3. Construct, operate & monitor 1-2 years
4. Review concepts and costs for phase 2, phase 3



Questions

