

# SELENIUM MANAGEMENT IN MINING AND METALLURGICAL PROCESSING USING ELECTRO-REDUCTION

*COM 2024, Halifax*

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**BQE Water**





Why is Selenium an Issue?

# Why is Selenium an Issue?

- Selenium is a ubiquitous trace element present in many mineral deposits across the commodity spectrum

Chalcopyrite-CuFeS<sub>2</sub> ➤ Eskebornite – CuFeSe<sub>2</sub>

Pyrite – FeS<sub>2</sub> ➤ Dzharkenite - FeSe<sub>2</sub>

Thiosulphate ➤ Selenosulphate

Thiocyanate ➤ Selenocyanate

Cysteine ➤ Selenocysteine

Methionine ➤ Selenomethionine

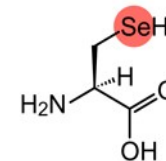
*Eskebornite – CuFeSe<sub>2</sub> mineral*



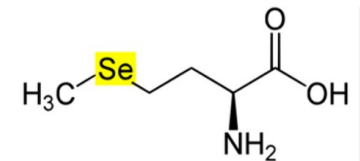
*Dzharkenite –FeSe<sub>2</sub> mineral*



*Selenocysteine*



*Selenomethionine*

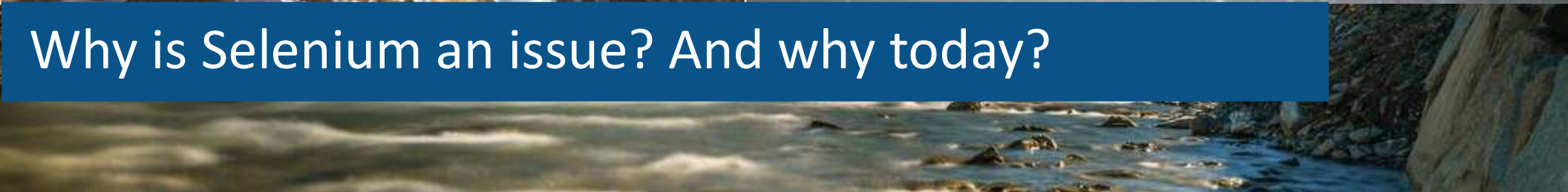


|     |           |                                     |
|-----|-----------|-------------------------------------|
| 16  | VIA       | 6A                                  |
| 8   | 15.999    | O                                   |
|     |           | Oxygen<br>Nonmetal                  |
| 16  | 32.07     | S                                   |
|     |           | Sulfur<br>Nonmetal                  |
| 34  | 78.97     | Se                                  |
|     |           | Selenium<br>Nonmetal                |
| 52  | 127.6     | Te                                  |
|     |           | Tellurium<br>Metalloid              |
| 84  | 208.98... | Po                                  |
|     |           | Polonium<br>Metalloid               |
| 116 | 293.2...  | Lv                                  |
|     |           | Livermorium<br>Post-Transition M... |





Why is Selenium an issue? And why today?



# Selenium Regulation – Aquatic Life



- Selenium regulations have recently advanced to understand the actual toxicology of selenium and its true environmental impact or chronic effect.

**2014: BC WQG**  
**2018: Alberta**

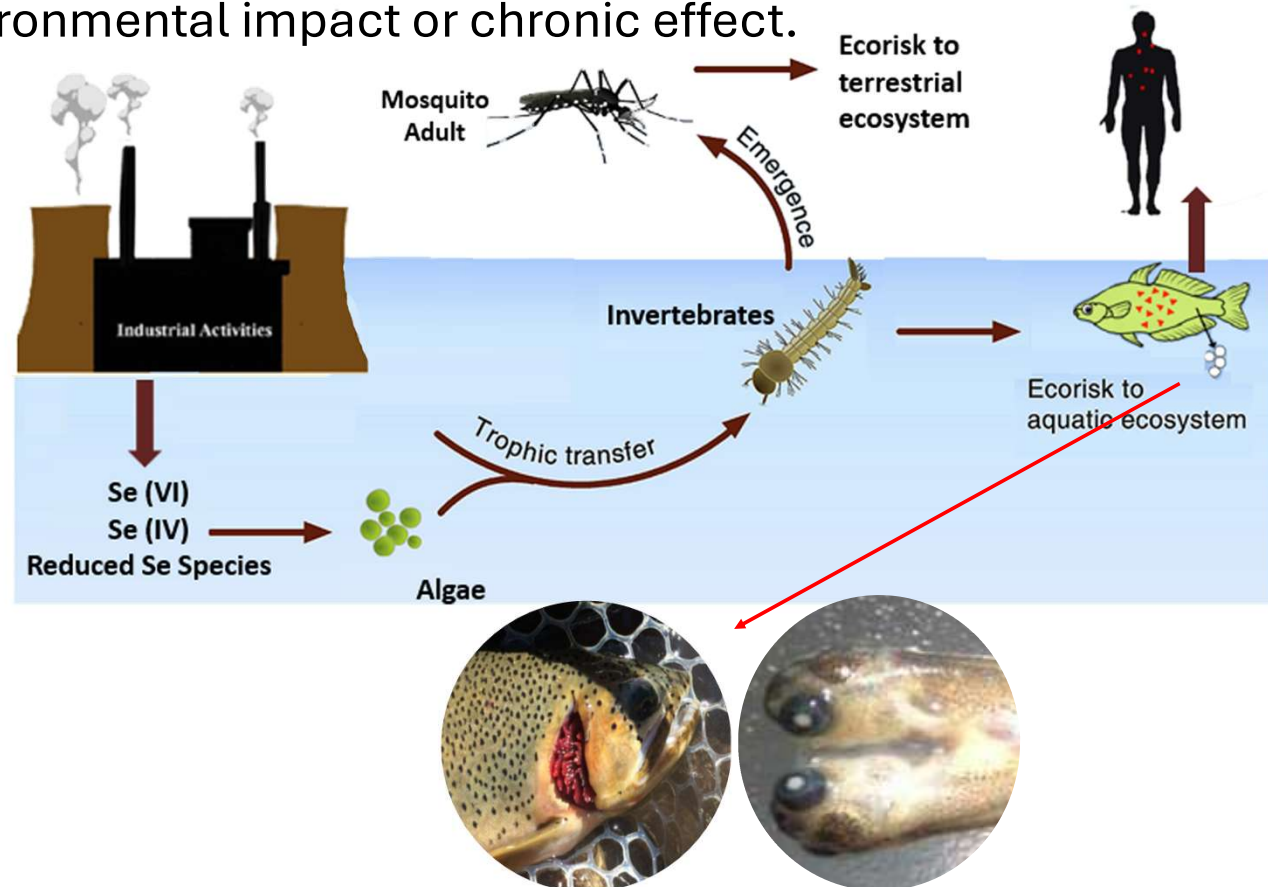
Water Quality < 2 ppb  
Alert Conc. < 1 ppb

eggs/ovary < 11 µg/g  
whole-body < 4 µg/g  
Muscle < 4 µg/g

**2016: US EPA**

Water Quality (Lentic)  
< 1.5 ppb  
Water Quality (Lotic) <  
3.1 ppb

eggs/ovary < 15.1 µg/g  
whole-body < 8.5 µg/g  
Muscle < 4 µg/g dwb



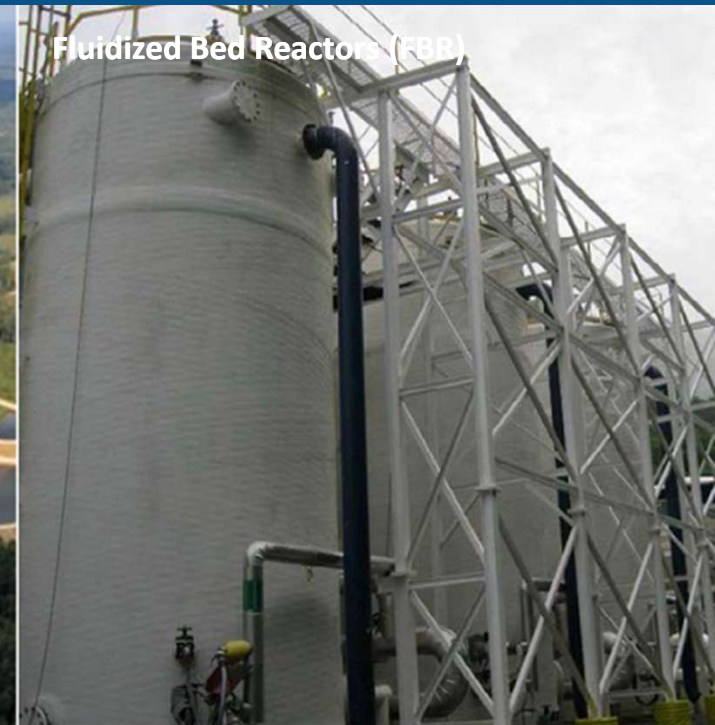
- People are a lot less sensitive to Se than fish and the regulation for drinking water is orders of magnitude higher for the fish.

**Health Canada Drinking Water  
and US US National Primary  
Drinking Regulations (NPDWR)**

Drinking Water < 50 ppb

- Se can also substitute S in organic compounds like amino acids and can cause chronic effect and genetic mutation through DNA and proteins.





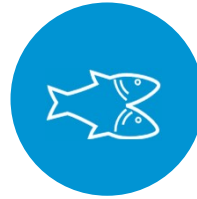
**When regulations were implemented the only BAT for Se removal was Biological Treatment.**

# Challenges with Biological Treatment



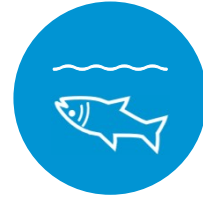
## **Reliance on Dilution**

Hard to reach  $< 5$  ppb



## **Risk of Bioaccumulation**

Generation organo-selenium species



## **Acute Toxicity in Effluent**

Adding BOD, COD ( $\text{H}_2\text{S}$ ,  $\text{NO}_x$ ,  $\text{NH}_4$ ) to treated water



## **Stability of Residue**

No evidence on long term stability



## **Lack of Adoptability**

Flow and mass loading -  
Temperature



# Successful Selenium Treatment Approach



1

Reach end-of-pipe target  
of  $< 2 \mu\text{g/L}$

4

Low volume residue with a  
proven long-term stability

2

Avoid organo-selenium issues &  
chronic effects

5

Handle large fluctuations in  
flow and mass loading

3

Avoid introducing unintended  
consequences: nutrients,  $\text{H}_2\text{S}$ ,  
COD/BOD,  $\text{H}_2\text{Se}$

6

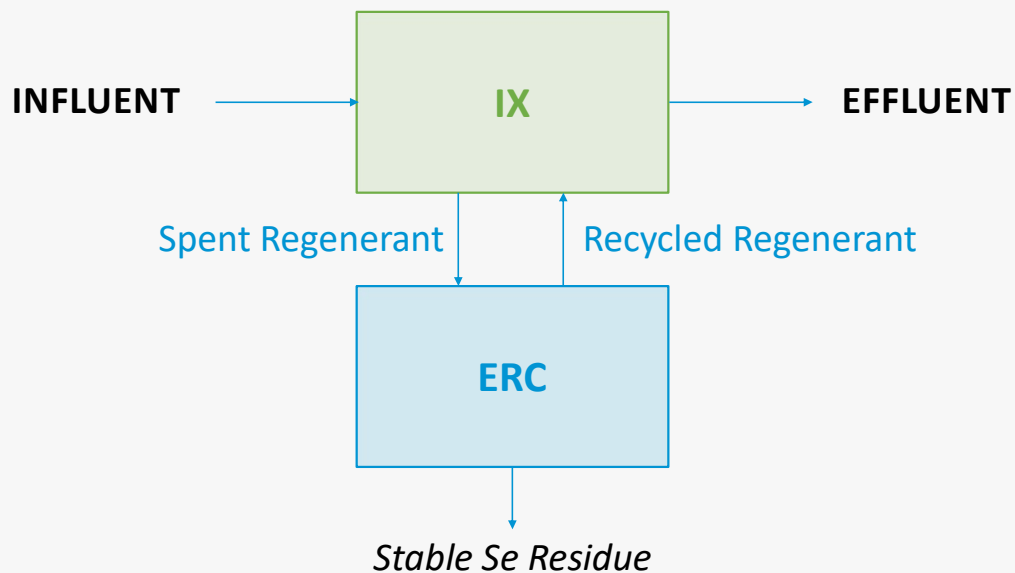
Provide seasonal or  
intermittent treatment

- These criteria couldn't be achieved by sustaining innovation and a disruptive innovation was needed

A scenic landscape photograph showing a river flowing through a valley. The river is in the foreground, with water splashing over rocks. The middle ground is filled with lush green trees and vegetation. In the background, there are mountains under a blue sky with scattered white clouds. A large pile of grey rocks or gravel is visible on the left side of the river.

## Selen-IX™ Development Approach and Chronology

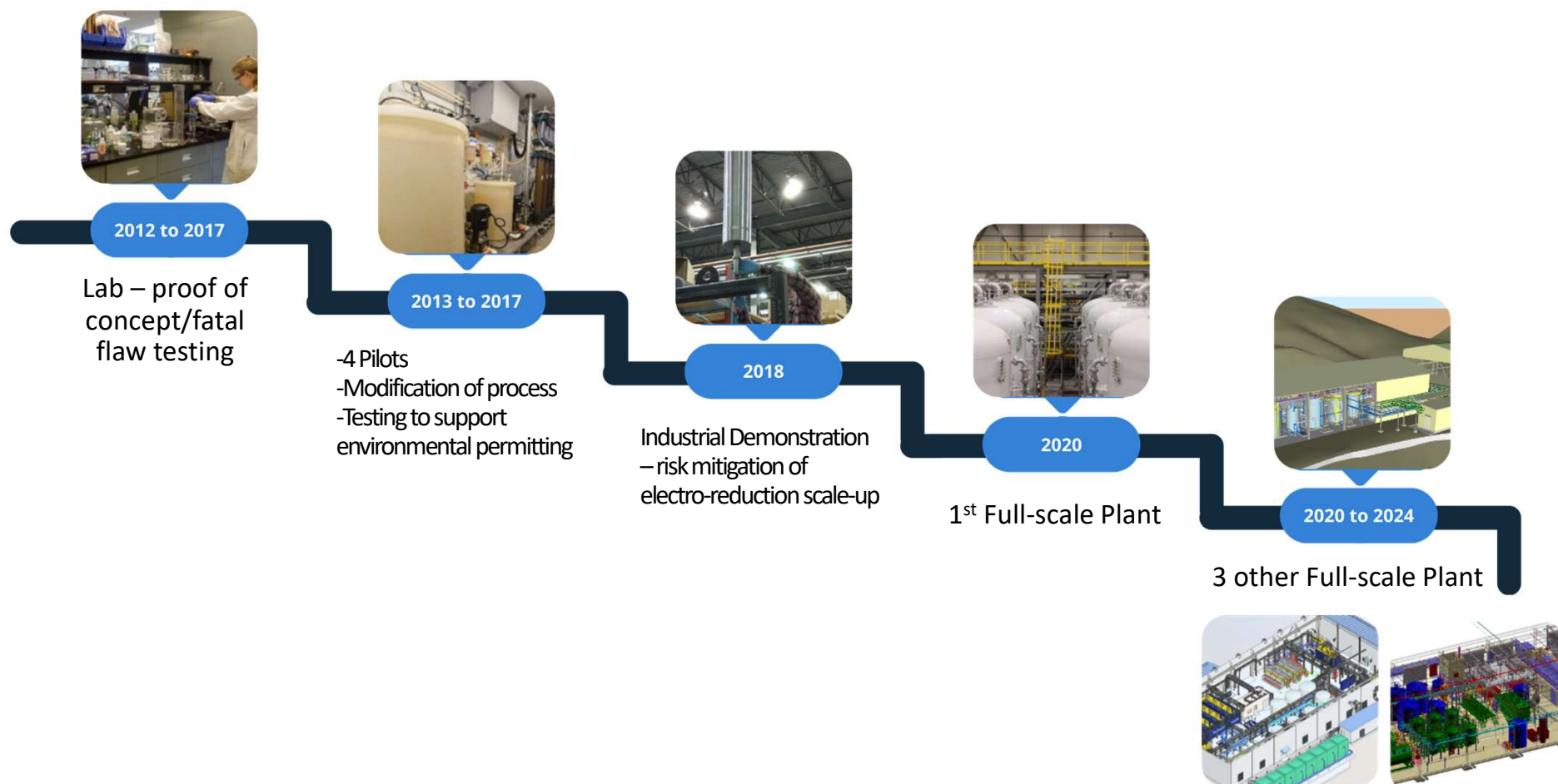
Selen-IX™ = Ion Exchange Combined with Electro-reduction



- Selective sequestration of Se from impacted mine water
- Produce treated water with Se < 1 ppb – end of pipe
- Pre-concentrate Se in the brine by factor of 20 to 2000x
- Remove Se from pre-concentrated brine solution
- Produce brine free of Se and re-use in resin regeneration in IX and eliminated the brine management issue
- Stabilize Se into small quantity of non-toxic inorganic residue



# Selen-IX™ Commercialization Timeline





## Challenges

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- Funding
- ERC performance and design
- Molybdenum release of from anodes
- Why should we be better than BAT



## Successes

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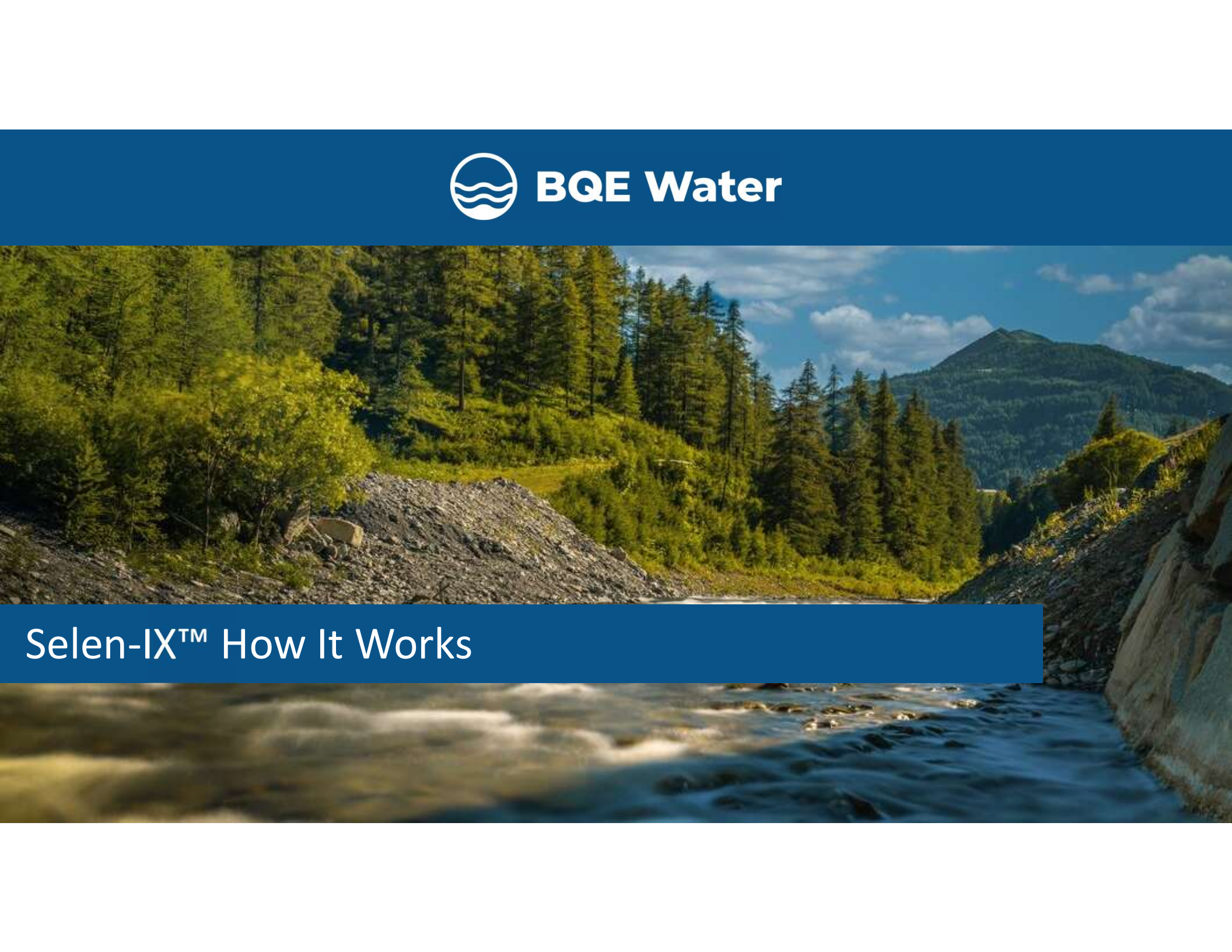
- Environmental approvals for multiple projects
- Characterization and demonstration of long-term stability of residue
- Early adaptors and implementation of the technology

| Source of Wastewater                                          | TDS , mg/L          | Se in feed, µg/L |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| Refineries (base and precious metals)<br>Brines/RO retentates | High >3000          | 5 - 500          |
| Uranium deposits<br>Mine process waters                       | Medium - 1000 -3000 |                  |
| Waste rock runoff<br>Surface water<br>Ground water            | Low - 30 - 500      |                  |

Over the course of 8 years development:

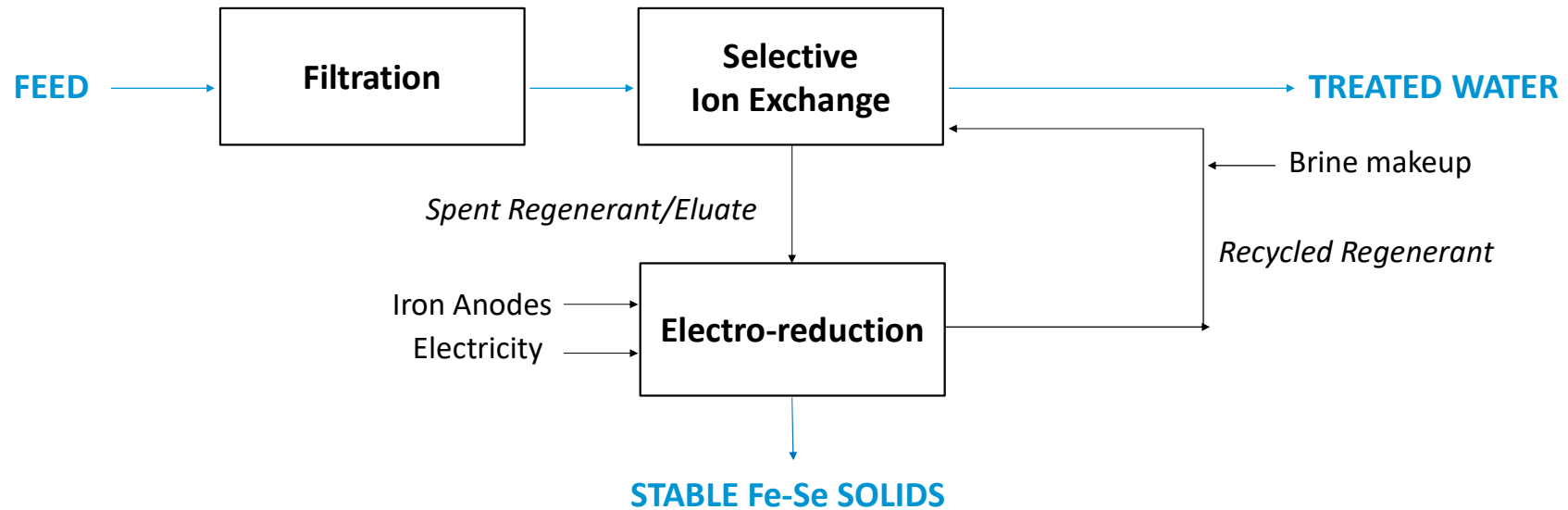
- 20,000 numbers of assays was performed.
- Over the course of eight years of development, ~ \$6 M was spent.



A scenic landscape photograph showing a river flowing through a valley. The river is in the foreground, with water splashing over rocks. The banks are covered in lush green trees and vegetation. In the background, there are steep, forested mountains under a blue sky with scattered white clouds.

## Selen-IX™ How It Works

# BQE's Selen-IX Technology



**Ion Exchange**



+

**Electro-reduction**



→

**Final De-watered Residue**





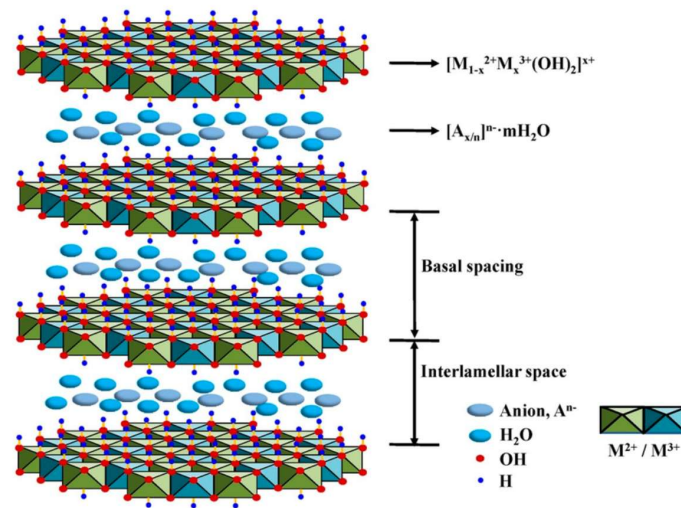
# Selenium Electro-Reduction

- The ERC circuit is generating a ferrous-ferric Double Layer Hydroxide (DLH) solids with a high reductive capacity that capture selenate and reduce it to elemental selenium.

*Fe-Se solids generated in ERC*



*FeII/FeIII double layer hydroxide structure*



- Compared to the ZVI, ERC offers constantly fresh anodes surface with no passivation

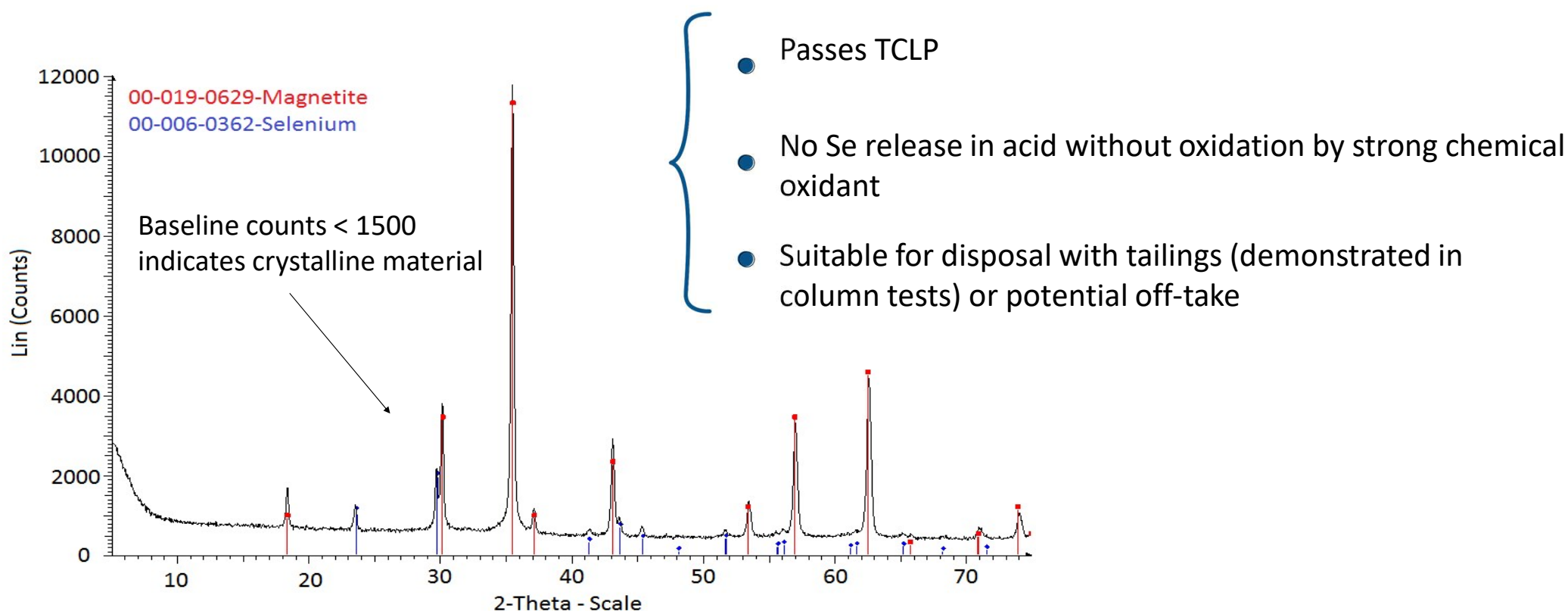




# Compact Stable Residue



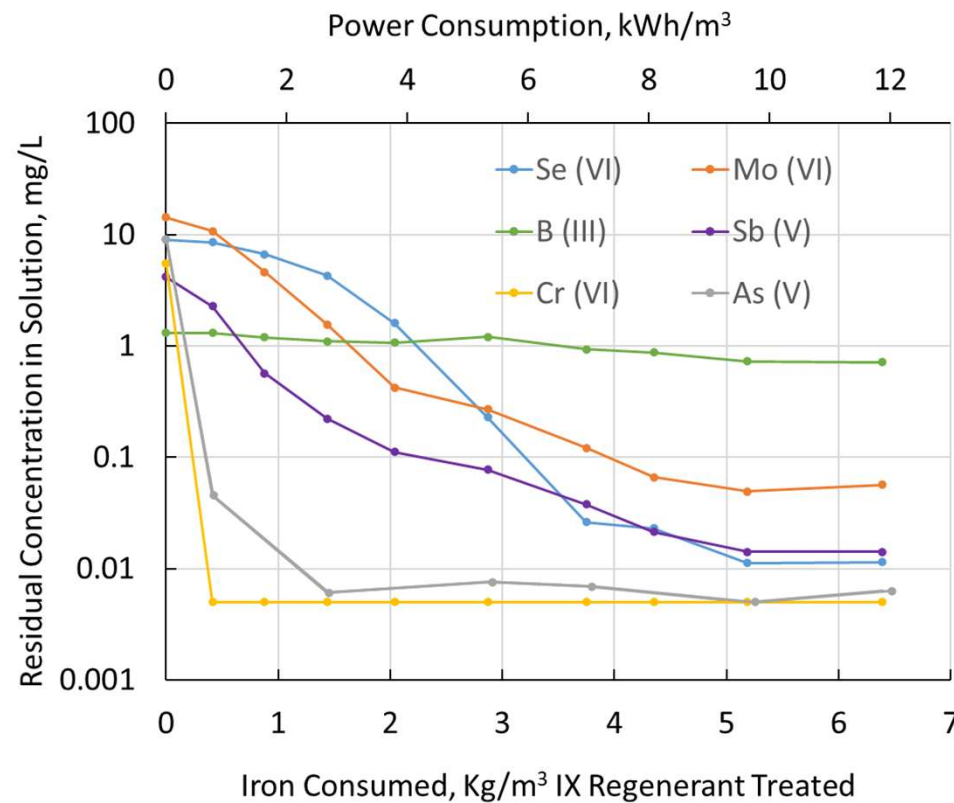
- Depending on the TDS level in the water the solid generation rate is 0.2 - 4 mg solids/ $\mu$ g Se in water.



# Metalloid Oxyanion Removal by ERC



- Selen-IX™ is broadly applicable to removing metalloid oxyanions to ultralow levels through IX and ERC without waste brine generation



A scenic landscape photograph showing a river flowing through a valley. The river is in the foreground, with water splashing over rocks. The middle ground is filled with lush green trees and vegetation. In the background, there are mountains under a blue sky with scattered white clouds. A dark blue horizontal bar is overlaid on the image, containing the text "Selen-IX™ Full-Scale Industrial Plants".

## Selen-IX™ Full-Scale Industrial Plants



# Kemess Selen-IX™ Plant



*Plant effluent discharged directly to environment*



## Background

- Selenium present in legacy wasterock seepage
- Development of new gold copper deposit estimated to be \$1B, predicated on successes of demonstrating ability to manage Se (\$30M).
- Local communities on-board subject to discharge into creek with minimal dilution

## Objectives:

- Meet Se limit of 2 ppb at the end-off-pipe
- Manage residues within legacy site
- Seasonal operation from April to November

# Kemess Selen-IX™ Plant Design Criteria



## Sizing Capacity

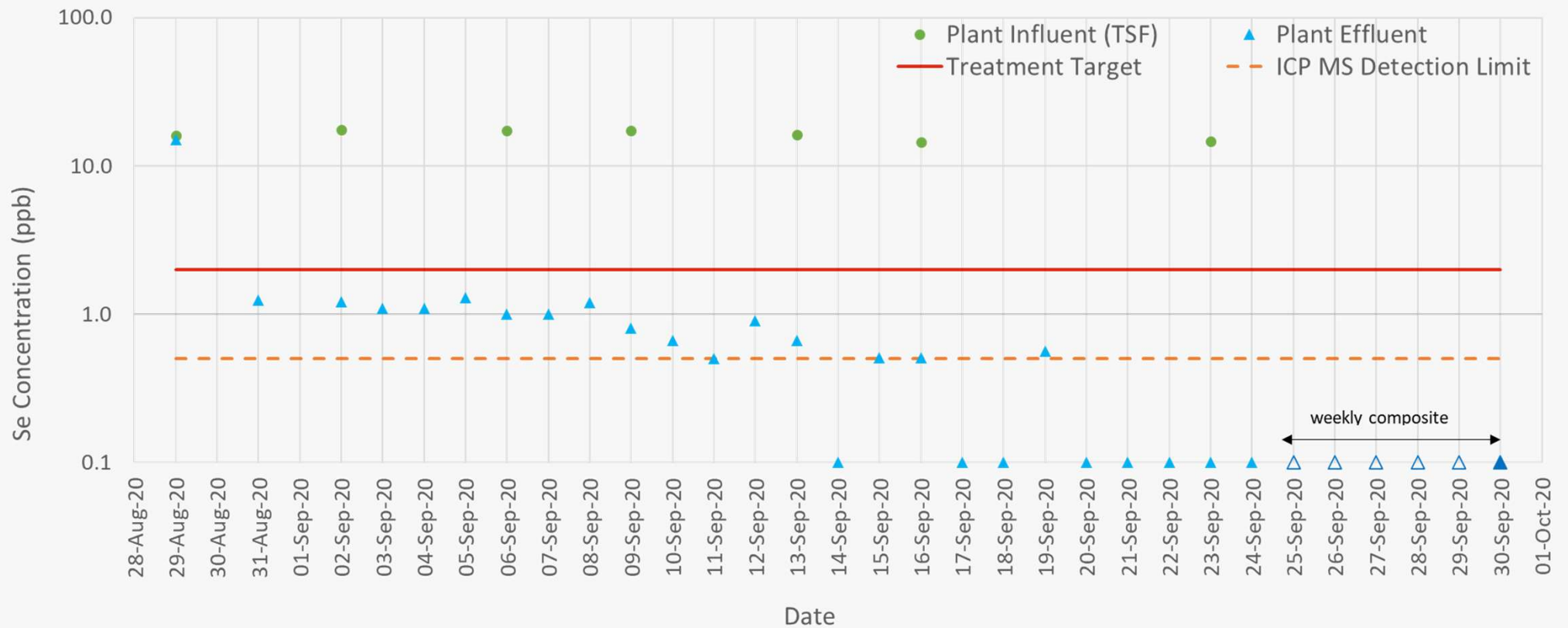
**Flow rate: 1,200 GPM (6,500 m<sup>3</sup>/d)**  
**Se in feed: ~ 50 ppb**

**IX Columns Residence time: 5 mins**  
**Residue: Max ~ 4 t/d filter cake**



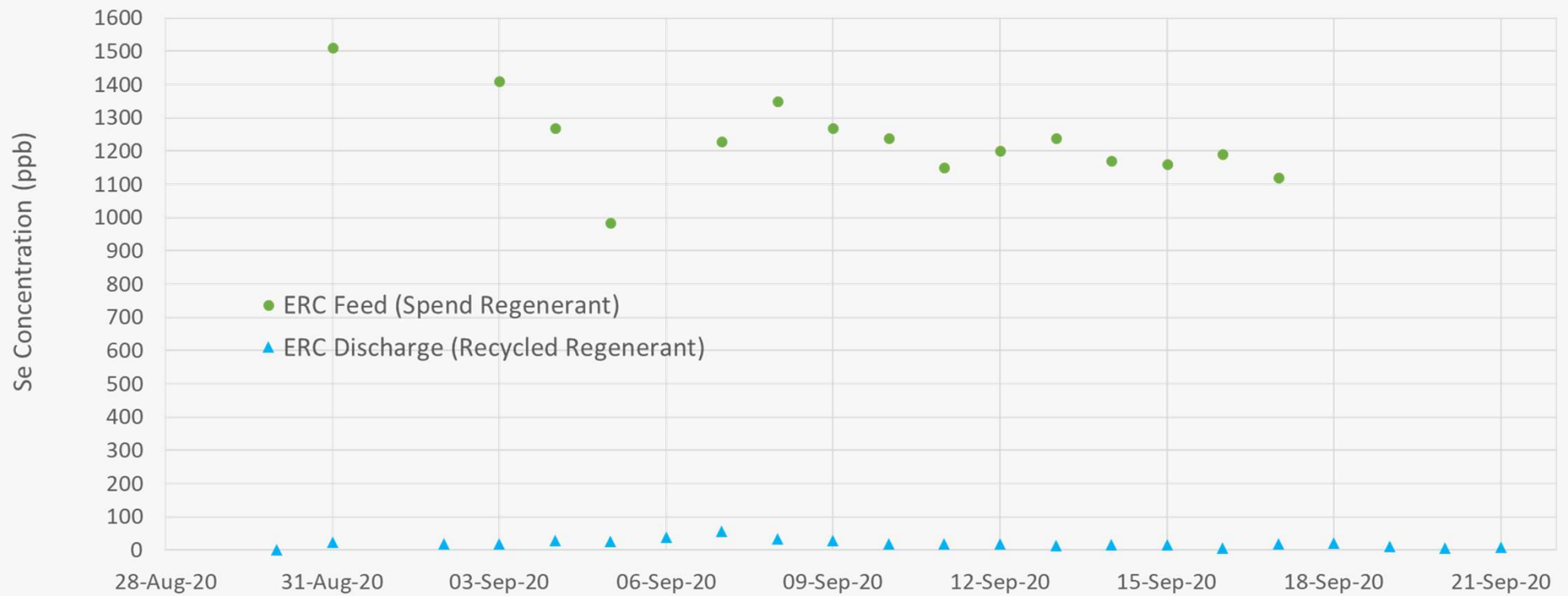
*Interior of first full-scale Selen-IX™ plant, Northern BC*

# Se Removal from Plant Feed





## ERC Performance – Se Removal into Solid Residue



# Coal Ash Pond Remediation with Selen-IX™



## Background

- Old coal combustion residue pond
- Risks and impacts for surface and ground water

## Objectives

- Intermittent operation with fast ramp up/ramp down with Work schedule: 5 d/wk day shifts only
- Dewater pond and discharge treated water into environment
- Remove selenate to  $< 5 \mu\text{g/L}$  and fix into stable residue for tailings disposal

# Selen-IX™ Plant Design Criteria



## Sizing Capacity

**Flow rate: 0-750 GPM (up to 4000 m<sup>3</sup>/d)**

**Se In Feed: 5 – 150 ppb**

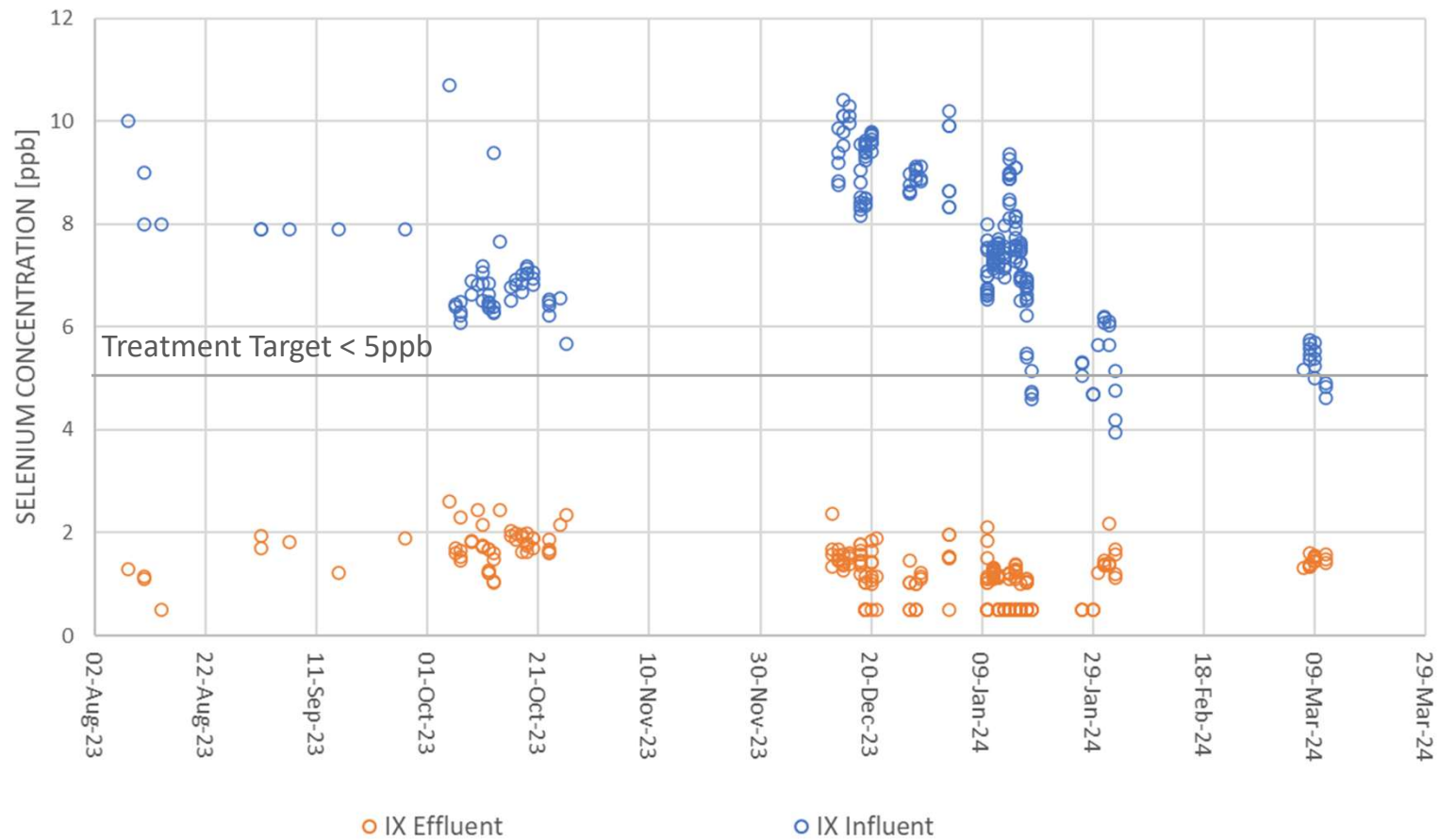
**IX Columns Residence time: 6 mins**

**Residue: Max ~ 0.5 t/d filter cake**

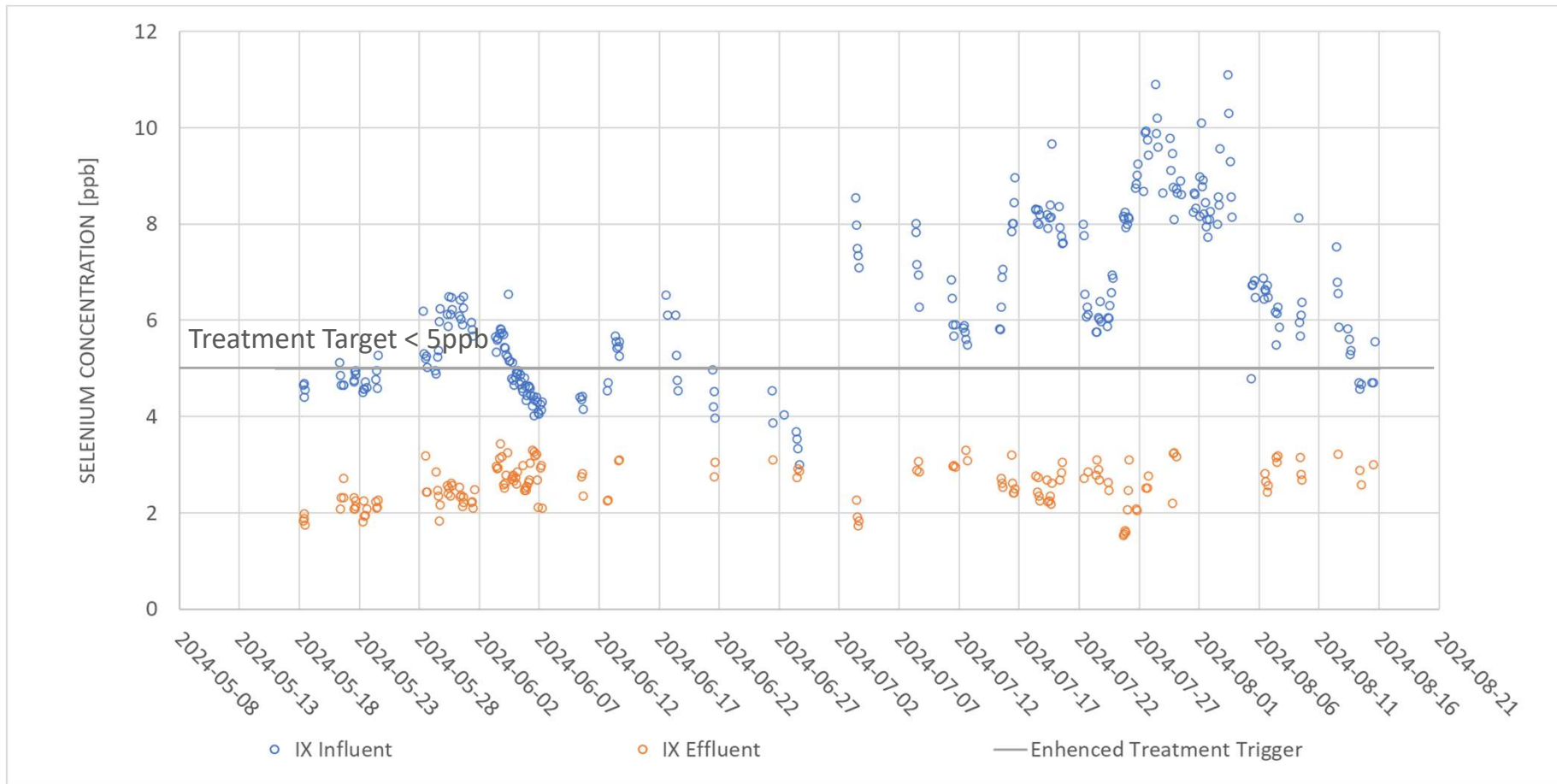




# Se Removal from Plant Feed



# Se Removal from Plant Feed





*"The electric light did not come from the continuous improvement of the candle"*  
*Oren Harari*

- A disruptive innovation was needed to address emerging regulations for Se
- Motivated early adaptors shorten the development
- Danger of BAT
- BQE continues to innovate. BQE is positioned as a leading source of innovation in water space.





## CONTACT US

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**BQE Water**