

## MONITORING METAL POLLUTION LEVELS IN MINE WASTES AROUND A COAL MINE SITE USING GIS

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### ABSTRACT:

In this case study, metal pollution levels in mine wastes at a coal mine site in Etili coal mine (Can coal basin, NW Turkey) are evaluated using geographical information system (GIS) tools. Etili coal mine was operated since the 1980s as an open pit. Acid mine drainage is the main environmental problem around the coal mine. The main environmental contamination source is mine wastes stored around the mine site. Mine wastes were dumped over an extensive area along the riverbeds, and are now abandoned. Mine waste samples were homogeneously taken at 10 locations within the sampling area of 102.33 ha. The paste pH and electrical conductivity values of mine wastes ranged from 2.87 to 4.17 and 432 to 2430  $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$ , respectively. Maximum Al, Fe, Mn, Pb, Zn and Ni concentrations of wastes were measured as 109300, 70600, 309.86, 115.2, 38 and 5.3 mg/kg, respectively. The Al, Fe and Pb concentrations of mine wastes are higher than world surface rock average values. The geochemical analysis results from the study area were presented in the form of maps. The GIS based environmental database will serve as a reference study for our future work.

### 1. INTRODUCTION

Operation of mines resulting in mine wastes poses a significant risk to the surrounding environment (Rashed, 2010). Acid mine drainage (AMD) forms a very important concern where mine waste containing metal-rich sulphides from mining activity are stored and/or abandoned (Concas et al., 2006). Improper management of mine wastes results in the migration of heavy metals to the surrounding environment, contributing to the contamination of soil substrates, destruction of soil texture, shortage of nutrients, destruction of ecological landscape, groundwater pollution and decreases in biological diversity (Rashed, 2010). The Can coal basin (NW Turkey) is rich in lignite (100 Mt), though these reserves, known as Can coals, cannot be described as quality coals due to low calorific value and high sulphur content (max: 14.36 wt.%) (Gurdal and Bozcu, 2011). Etili coal mine located in Can coal basin has been operated as an open pit mine (Figure 1). The Etili coal mine wastes have been left without any management. Mine pits fill with surface and groundwater over time and transform into acid mine lakes (Figure 2). Acid mine lakes are located upstream of Kocabas stream, and several residential areas along this stream supply their drinking water from boreholes (Yucel and Turan, 2016). Acid mine lakes with the low pH (2.59) and high electrical conductivity (6.43 mS/cm) values, in addition to high sulphate (5370 mg/L) and high metal concentrations (Al, Fe, Mn, etc.) create environmental problems (Sanliyüksel Yucel et al., 2016). The creeks surrounding the mine lakes in Etili coal mine have low pH values varying from 2.85 to 5.75 and their waters are red-brown in colour (Sanliyüksel Yucel and Baba, 2013). The mine wastes cover a large area and cause environmental risks as the reduction in grain size increases surface area and accelerate the process of AMD generation. The purpose of this study was to evaluate metal pollution levels in

mine wastes at Etili coal mine using geographical information system (GIS) tools.

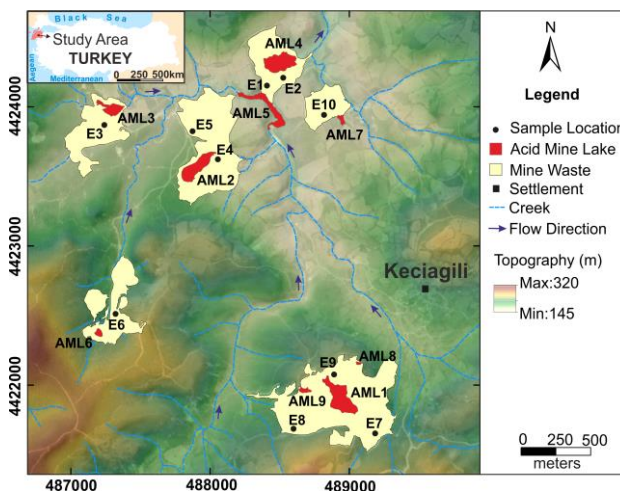


Figure 1. Location map of the study area and sampling locations

### 2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

pH and electrical conductivity (EC,  $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$ ) values of 9 acid mine lakes were measured in situ using WTW 340i multiparameter. Ten mine waste samples (E1 to E10) were collected from Etili coal mine site at depths from 0 to 15 cm (see Figure 1). Paste pH values of mine wastes were measured in the laboratory using the Sobek et al. (1978) method. Metal contents of mine wastes were determined by means of inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry (SCIEX-ELAN 9000; PerkinElmer) at AcmeLabs (Canada). The satellite images (CNES/Airbus) of the study area from July 2016 were

uploaded to ArcGIS 10.3v software. Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) projection Zone 35 with World Geodetic System of 1984 (WGS84) datum coordinates was used. The boundaries of acid mine lakes and mine wastes were digitized on the satellite images. Using digital elevation model (DEM) data from the field, a three-dimensional (3D) digital land model was created for the study area. Sample locations were geometrically located on the map using its coordinates. Attribute data of the sample points were obtained from analysis results. The pH, EC values and metal concentration analysis results of mine waste samples were visualized on the map to create thematic maps for each type of data.

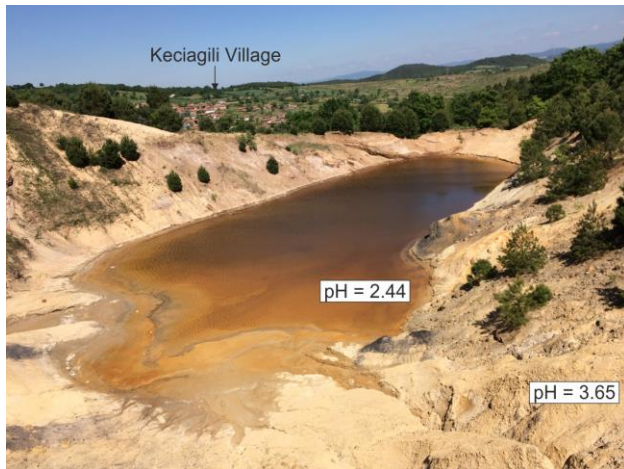


Figure 2. Snapshot from acid mine lake and mine wastes

### 3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Dogru and Yucel (2017) calculated the mine waste area using RGB 6/7 5/4 7/5 band combination on 2013 Landsat 8 satellite image for the Etili mine site and stated the area of the mine wastes was 103.75 ha. Using Pleiades satellite images from July 2016, the total area of acid mine lakes and mine waste in Etili coal mine was calculated to be 10.95 and 102.33 ha, respectively. pH and EC value of acid mine lakes ranged from 2.34 to 6.0 and 2800 to 6640  $\mu\text{S/cm}$ , respectively (Table 1). Sanliyukse Yucel and Yucel (2017) reported that maximum Al, Fe, and Mn concentrations of acid mine lakes were measured as 445.62, 389.56, and 165.52 mg/l, respectively.

The paste pH and EC values of mine wastes ranged from 2.87 to 4.17 and 432 to 2430  $\mu\text{S/cm}$ , respectively (Figure 3 and 4). The low pH dissolves the metals and increases remobilization and spatial distribution. The mine wastes are mineralogically composed of quartz, cristobalite, pyrite, opal-CT, gypsum, and illite/mica-, kaolinite-, chlorite-, and feldspar-group minerals, in addition to jarosite and alunite (Sanliyukse Yucel and Baba, 2016). Carbonate-group minerals were not determined in the research area. Only silicate minerals, which are harder to dissolve and act as a buffer when dissolved, were determined (Sanliyukse Yucel and Baba, 2016). Lack of carbonate minerals in mine wastes also increases the occurrence of AMD.

Sample name	pH	EC $\mu\text{S/cm}$	Mine lakes	pH	EC $\mu\text{S/cm}$
E1	2.87	2350	AML1	2.75	4220
E2	3.66	514	AML2	2.55	6640
E3	3.13	2430	AML3	2.92	2800
E4	3.56	784	AML4	2.91	3360
E5	4.17	432	AML5	2.58	3320
E6	3.5	972	AML6	6.0	2950
E7	3.66	506	AML7	2.78	3120
E8	3.91	637	AML8	2.44	6290
E9	3.65	525	AML9	2.34	5860
E10	3.96	683			
<b>Minimum</b>	2.87	432		2.34	2800
<b>Mean</b>	3.60	983.3		3.03	4284
<b>Median</b>	3.65	660		2.75	3360
<b>Maximum</b>	4.17	2430		6.0	6640

Table 1. pH and EC values of mine wastes and acid mine lakes

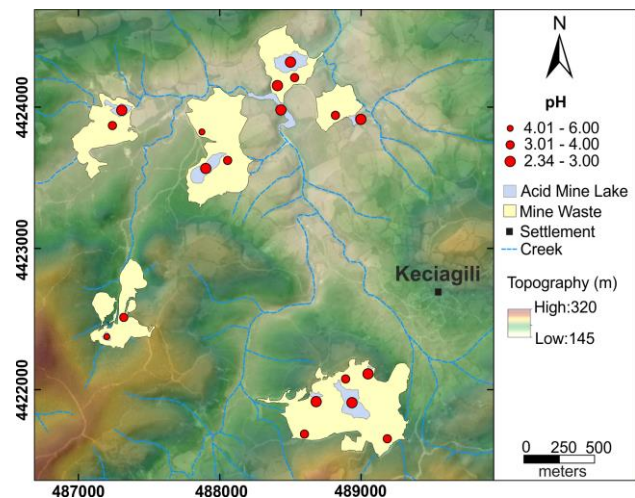


Figure 3. pH distribution of mine wastes and acid mine lakes

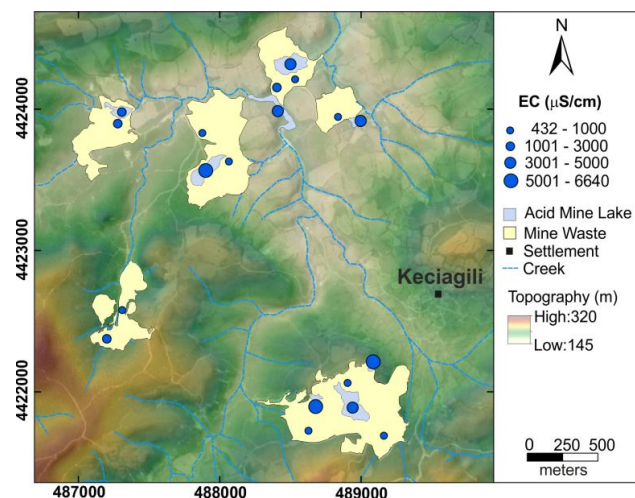


Figure 4. EC distribution of mine wastes and acid mine lakes



The sequences of metal concentration in mine wastes generally are as follows: Al> Fe> Mn> Pb> Zn> Ni, respectively (Table 2). The maximum Al, Fe, Mn, Ni, Pb and Zn concentration of mine wastes reach 109300, 70600, 309.86, 5.3, 115.2, and 38 mg/kg, respectively. Figure 5 displays the thematic map in the GIS environment based on maximum and minimum metal concentration interval of the mine wastes. The thematic maps allow better comprehension and perception of the location and spatial aspects of the obtained analysis results. The Al, Fe and Pb concentration of mine wastes are higher than world surface rock average values calculated by Martin and Meybeck (1979). Gurdal (2011) reported that the average concentration of Pb in coal (24 mg/kg) in the Etili coal mine is higher than the world average value (7.8 mg/kg) determined by Ketris and Yudovich (2009). Finkelman (1994) stated that lead occurs in coal predominantly as sulphides or associated with sulphide minerals. The high Al concentration is related to weathering of aluminosilicate minerals from the regional rocks (Sanliyuksel Yucel et al., 2014). Pyrite is common sulphur mineral in all of the volcanic and sedimentary rocks and mine wastes and is the main cause of high Fe concentration and acidity in the Etili coal mine (Sanliyuksel Yucel et al., 2016).

Sample name	Al	Fe	Mn	Ni	Pb	Zn
	mg/kg					
E1	88800	59600	77.46	2.1	115.2	15
E2	91100	66700	154.93	3.7	94.7	38
E3	83700	49200	77.46	2.5	41.3	24
E4	102800	43600	77.46	4.1	53.7	30
E5	79400	33300	154.93	4.8	39.1	27
E6	91800	47700	77.46	1.6	26	22
E7	86900	70600	232.39	5.3	24.7	17
E8	92700	40800	154.93	2.7	38.5	24
E9	109300	52000	77.46	1	36	18
E10	101000	38400	309.86	1.8	28.2	35
<b>Minimum</b>	79400	33300	77.46	1	24.7	15
<b>Mean</b>	92750	50190	139.43	2.96	49.74	25
<b>Median</b>	91450	48450	116.19	2.6	38.8	24
<b>Maximum</b>	109300	70600	309.86	5.3	115.2	38
<b>WSRA*</b>	69000	35900	750	49	16	127

WSRA: World surface rock average value,

\*Martin and Meybeck (1979)

Table 2. Some metal concentrations of mine wastes

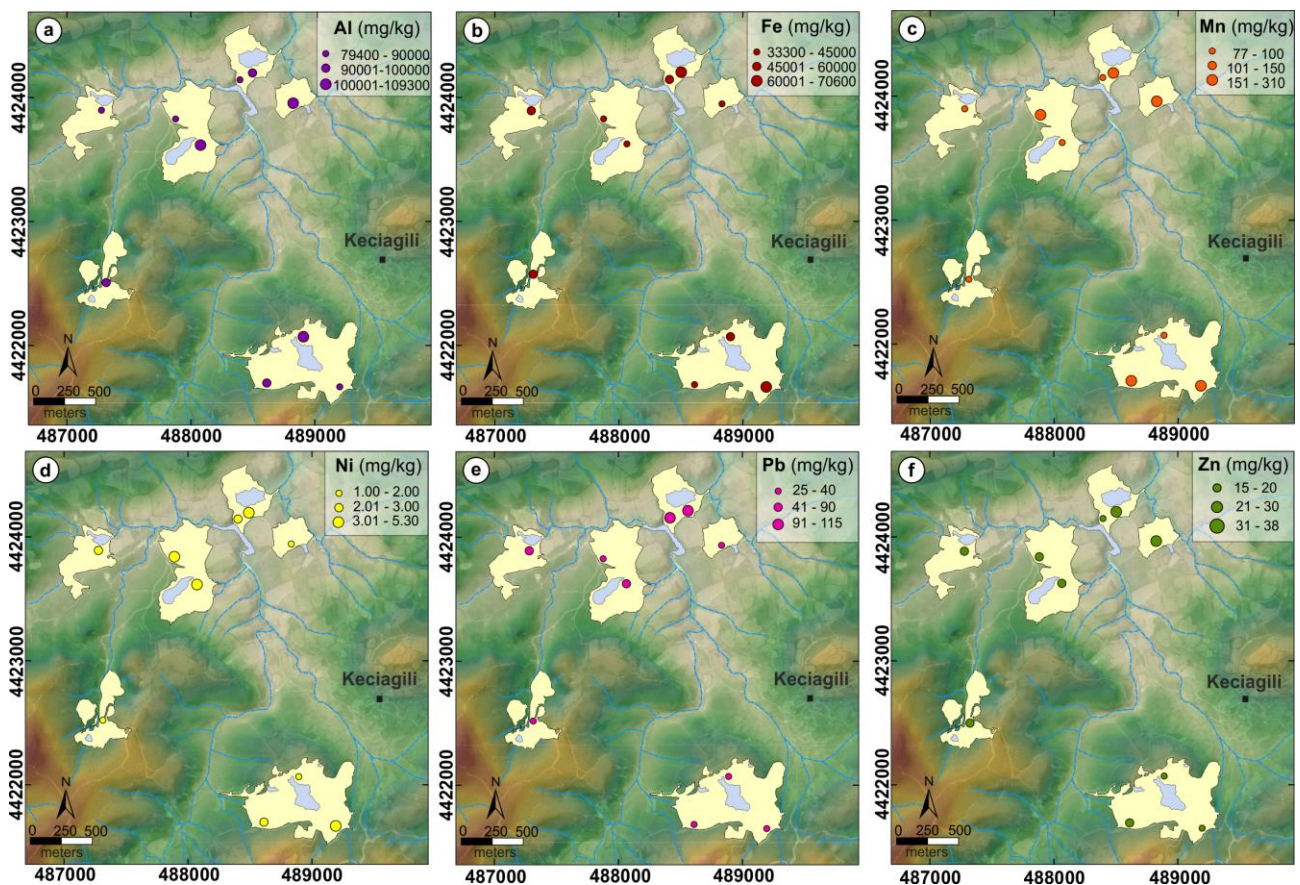


Figure 5. Metal concentration of mine wastes a. Al b. Fe c. Mn d. Ni e. Pb f. Zn

#### 4. CONCLUSION

For the determination of metal pollution levels of mine wastes caused by mining activities, ten waste samples were taken and geochemically analyzed from Etili coal mine. The Al, Fe and Pb concentrations of mine wastes are higher than world surface

rock average values. The geochemical analysis results were presented in the form of maps. This study demonstrated the efficiency of integrating geochemical data and using GIS technologies when assessing the environmental impact of mine sites. The results of this case study may be used in further

studies for environmental risk assessment of mining waste facilities.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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