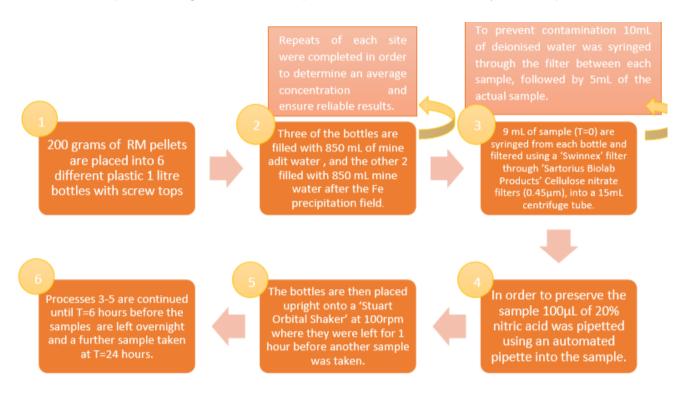
Assessing options for remediation of contaminated mine site drainage entering the River Teign, Southwest England

Abigail Jordan¹, Rachel Hill¹, Adrienne Turner¹, Tyrone Roberts¹, Sean Comber^{1*}

S1 Steps outlining the kinetics experiment to determine analyte adsorption rates



^{*} Corresponding author: sean.comber@plymouth.ac.uk

¹ School of Geography, Earth and Environmental Sciences, University of Plymouth, Drakes Circus, Plymouth, PL4 8AA.

S2 Steps outlining column experiment.

The plunger from a plastic 60 mL syringe was removed and the syringe inverted and a rubber bung with a plastic tube inserted. This was done as the 1 litre plastic columns used by Hill (2016) were too large for the time constraints presented in determining capacity

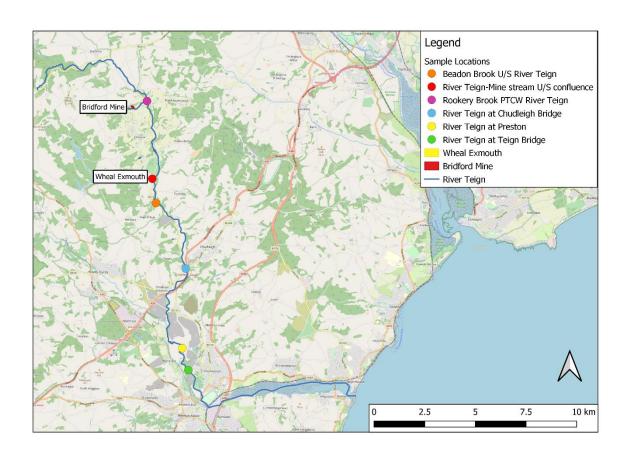


Mine adit water was used as the high concentration of Zn previously measured suggested the pellets could be exhausted in a relatively short time but still enough time to identify the "break-through" point. Using adit water from Bridford maintained a realistic context for this project.

Tubing and a pump (Miniplus 3 Gilson)
(figure 18) were set up to a speed of 1 mL
per minute, the flow rate of each
individual column was determined (table
14), by measuring the volume of water in a
100 mL measuring cylinder within a given
time.



Three repeats were completed for the mean to be calculated ensuring reliable results. Each of the columns were filled in small batches of FP and shaken, ensuring the maximum dry weight of pellets, this was done up to the 50 mL line. The volume of the pellets in each column was variable (table 14) due to their rigid shape, with the average volume being 45.5 g.



S4: Zinc concentration after 24 hours with the different pellets from Turner (2017) and Hill (2016)

24 hours	Turner (2017)			Hill (2016	6)						
	New	Fired	FAE	Fired	Compressed						
Hours passed	Zinc concentration μg/l										
0	11600	10400	11300	9643	9643						
1	9800	8720	9880	1582	1636						
2	8900	8120	8410	1388	575						
3	5600	7180	7470		366						
4	4460	2640	6150		243						
5	3400		5400		175						
6	2250		4880		153						
24	616	909	311	68.9	43.8						
removal efficiency after 24 hrs	94.7	91.3	97.2	99.3	99.5						

S5 Removal efficiencies for Zn, Cd and Pb at 2, 24 and 53 hours (*Turner 2017; Hill 2016*).

Duration		Zinc r	emoval %	
	Compressed	Fired	FAE	New
2 hours	73.7	22	25.6	23.3
24 hours	99.5	99.3	97.2	94.7
53 hours	99.8	99.9	-	-

Duration		Cadmium	removal %	
	Compressed	Fired	FAE	New
2 hours	94.4	25.3	28.2	27.6
24 hours				
53 hours	99.5	99.9		
Duration		Lead rei	moval %	
	Compressed	Fired	FAE	New
2 hours	99.2	92.7	64	96.3
24 hours				
53 hours	99.9	99.8		

S6 Field scale trial at Bridford mine. Percentage removal of Zn, Cd and Pb over a 3-month period (Comber 2015)

Day	% remova	al Zn	% remo	oval Cd	% remo	oval Pb
	filtered	unfiltered	filtered	unfiltered	filtered	unfiltered
3	91	84	94	94	99	99
9	81	80	91	91	99	99
20	77	78	87	86	99	98
26	63	62	75	74	97	95
33	45	39	56	48	85	51
38	36	31	45	43	74	68
44	28	28	44	42	66	58
51	24	24	39	36	68	53
58	27	22	41	37	66	60
67	31	24	40	35	46	36
72	37	34	51	42	43	39
79	28	31	45	48	73	51
89	26	23	38	39	73	43
104	36	19	57	36	79	58

S7 Biochar removal efficiency results for Zn, Cd and Pb at 550°C and 700°C (Roberts 2018)

	Remov	al efficiency ((%) 2 h	rs				
Biochar	550°C			700°C	700°C			
	zinc	cadmium	lead	zinc	cadmium	lead		
Forestry waste	5	-1	18	8	0	62		
Municipal waste	9	0.023	60	17	19	76		
Rice husk	28	43	100	9	20	98		
Miscanthus straw pellet	21	35	97	50	62	100		
Wheat straw pellet	80	86	94					
Oil seed rape	80	88	91	81	90	100		

S8 Environment Agency monitoring data from 2000-2020 available at

https://environment.data.gov.uk/water-quality/view/landing

All units μg/l

Beadon brook								
	Zn EQS	Dissolve d zn	bio zn	Cd EQS	mean Cd	Pb EQS	mean Pb	bio Pb
2012	13.8	145		0.08	1.99	7.2	2.15	
2013	13.8	203		0.08	2.47	7.2	2.28	
2014	13.8	61		0.08	0.98	7.2	2	
2015	13.8	176	120	0.08	2.02	7.2	1.15	0.72
2016	13.8	358	325	0.08	3.69	7.2	2.80	2.28
2017	13.8	249	211	0.08	2.76	7.2	1.95	1.34
2018	13.8	200	168	0.08	1.92	7.2	1.42	0.84
2019	13.8	138	107	0.08	1.64	7.2	1.72	0.74

RT at Preston	Zn EQS	Dissolved Zn	bio zn	Cd EQS	mean Cd	Pb EQS	mean Pb
2000	13.8	21.5		0.08	0.11	7.2	1.06
2001	13.8	30.9		0.08	0.08	7.2	1.25
2002	13.8	19.4		0.08	0.01	7.2	1.0
2003	13.8	20.3		0.08	0.09	7.2	2.09
2004	13.8	19.0		0.08	0.09	7.2	2.57
2005	13.8	21.1		0.08	0.09	7.2	2
2006	13.8	16.4		0.08	0.08	7.2	2.02
2007	13.8	16.1		0.08	0.10	7.2	2
2008	13.8	15.9		0.08	0.10	7.2	2

2009	13.8	15.8		0.08	0.105	7.2	2
2010	13.8	18.5		0.08	0.107	7.2	2
2011	13.8	15.0		0.08	0.100	7.2	2
2012	13.8	16.8		0.08	0.103	7.2	2
2013	13.8	15.9		0.08	0.107	7.2	2
2014	13.8	17.2		0.08	0.101	7.2	2
2015	13.8	13.8	9.19	0.08	0.0763	7.2	2
2016	13.8	16.9	8.90	0.08	0.0763	7.2	0.535
2017	13.8	16.7	10.90	0.08	0.0684	7.2	1.05
2018	13.8	18.4	9.74	0.08	0.0847	7.2	1.12
2019	13.8	16.3	10.13	0.08	0.0823	7.2	1.12

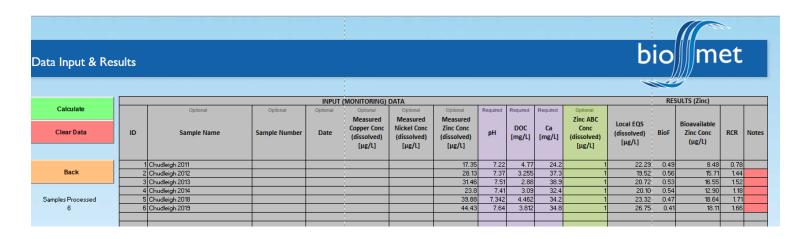
RT at Chudeigh bridge	Zn EQS	Dissolved zn	bio zn	Cd EQS	mean Cd	Pb EQS	mean Pb
2011	13.8	17.4		0.08	0.1	7.2	2
2012	13.8	28.		0.08	0.103	7.2	2
2013	13.8	31.5		0.08	0.175	7.2	2.83
2014	13.8	23.8		0.08	0.19	7.2	2
2018	13.8	39.9	9.74	0.08	0.219	7.2	2.00
2019	13.8	42	10.1	0.08	0.191	7.2	2.65

Rookery Brook PTCW RT	Zn EQS	Dissolved zn	bio zn	Cd EQS	mean Cd	Pb EQS	mean Pb
2011	13.8	551		0.08	1.85	7.2	19
2012	13.8	453		0.08	1.98	7.2	21.6
2013	13.8	368		0.08	1.7	7.2	27.3
2016	13.8	407		0.08	1.36	7.2	20

Bioavailable data at Chudleigh bridge (Environment Agency water quality archive):

RT at Chudleigh brid	dge		
Year	рН	DOC (mg/l)	Hardness (Total a CaCO3) mg/l
2019	7.57	3.81	34.8
2018	7.33	4.46	34.1
2014	7.41	3.09	32.4
2013	7.49	2.88	36.8
2012	7.33	3.2	37.3
2011	7.17	4.775	24.2

S9 Screenshot of Biomet tool, used to calculate the bioavailable concentrations of Zn at Chudleigh bridge, using pH, hardness and DOC.



S10 Screenshot of Real World Application model, used to calculate the amount of pellets/biochar needed to reduce Zn levels below the EQS at Chudleigh

A	В	С	D	E	F	G	Н	1	J	K	L	M	N	0	Р	Q	R	S	T
Metal	EQS	Metal Conc. In water body (µg/l)	Metal Conc. In water body (mg/l)	Amount above EQS (ug/l)	Amount above EQS (mg/l)	Flow (m3/s) (annual avg.)	Flow m3/s into l/s	Flow (I/s) × 60 = I/min	Flow (I/min) x 60 = I/hour	Flow (I/hr) x 24 = I/day	Flow I/day x 365 = I/yr	Exceedance (mg/l) x flow (l/yr) = (load) mg/yr	Load into kg/year	Capacity of pellets" (mg/kg)	g/kg	kg/kg	Load (kg/yr) / adsorption capacity (kg/kg) = kg of pellets for 1year to reach EQS in water body	required to	So, kg/yr of pellets / 586" = m3 required for amount of pellets
Zinc	10.9	18.1	0.01811	7.2	0.007	5.3200	5320	319200		459648000	1.678E+11	1209632659	1210	395.8	0.40			3056	
Cadmium	0.08	0.2	0.00019	0.1	0.000	5.3200	5320	319200		459648000	1.678E+11	18454867.2	18	1.56		0.0000		11830	20188
Lead	7.2	2.7	0.00265	-4.6	-0.005	5.3200	5320	319200	19152000	459648000	1.678E+11	-763360416	-763	2089	2.09	0.002	1 -365419	-365	-624
																			*From laboratory, 586kg in 1m3
Instruc	tions:													*Compres	sed pellet	capacities:			
Column	s coloure	ed orange	require inpu	it, the rem	aining colur	nns popula	te automa	ically						Cadmium:	35.40	mg/kg			
1. Input ti	he EQS of t	the metal in	to column B											Copper:	3.65	mg/kg			
2. Input m	netal cond	entration (ıg/I) of the wat	er body into	column C									Iron	42464	mg/kg			
3. Input a	innual flov	v of water b	ody in column	G										Lead:	2089	mg/kg			
4. Input p	ellet capa	city in colu	mn O											Zinc:	8743	mg/kg			
5. Column	n S shows	the amount	of tonnes of p	ellets requir	ed per a year	to reach the	EQS												
									Agricultural I	oiochar capa	wood biocha	ar capcity		Manure bio	char capaci	ty	Fired pellets capacity		
		is this a re	ealistic - you	ı should ha	ve better n	umbers no			Zinc	11000mg/kg	Zinc	395.8mg/kg		Zinc	4250mg/kg	1	Zinc	>150mg/kg	
														Cadmium	16600mg/k	9	Cd	>1.56	
		if Bridford up	p to 2000 kg/yr	then Bridford	d could go with	hin 50% of ex	ceedance							Lead	19850mg/k	g	РЬ	>3.89	