

Thank you to organizers for including us in the program



My first encounter with an Iron Terrace was in 1988 when I entered the Argo Tunnel in Idaho Springs, CO as part of a rehabilitation project for the EPA and I was able to walk on top of 2 foot layer of iron oxyhydroxide for about 300 ft before it started to give way under my feet. We eventually cleaned it out along with some old mine cars with a tracked loader. I thought the accumulated iron was interesting but didn't give it much thought.

Site	Date	pН	Cal. Acidity	% Acidity Reduction	Fe	% Fe Reduction
Ten of Flume	2/27/04	2.70	(07		162.00	
Bottom of Flume	2/27/04	2.70	375	46%	103.00 60.50	63%
bottom of Fidnle	2/2//04	2.70	515	10/0	00.00	0570
Top of Flume	6/4/04	2.70	626	260/	116.00	= 10/
Bottom of Flume	6/4/04	2.80	400	30%	53.00	54%
Top of Flume	9/16/04	2.60	1,467		404.00	
Bottom of Flume	9/16/04	2.70	944	36%	172.00	57%

I encountered clues to this phenomenon at conferences. Early work at understanding the mechanisms in iron terraces **(aka terraced iron formations -TIFs)** in Eastern US coal mine ARD originated in West Virginia (appropriately by Tif Hilton) and at Penn State Bill Burgos

This site was more a flume than a terrace...



But the terrace structure is readily apparent in Tiff's photo of "Bug Central"



My "Aha!" moment was at the Tiger Tunnel in about 2010. I think Jason Willis of TU was there.

I spotted some iron precip coating some pine needles, whipped out my rock hammer to give them a poke.

Hard as a rock!

"How old is this channel?" (Less than a year...) Hmmm



These four conditions seem to be a common denominator for iron terraces -



Here's another example at the Elizabeth Mine Superfund Site in Vermont – in my first visit there in about 15 years, I found a "volunteer" TIF at the toe of a capped TSF and evidence that the process wasn't new at this site (ancient ferricrete)



Three things visually stood out: **high flow, leaf litter, and biofilms** seemed to correlate with iron deposition. There was no ferrous iron.



So how does this process fit in the periodic table of passive treatment which has processes characterized by relative oxidation reduction potential. Blue elements are removed anaerobically and orange cells aerobically

Information in the published literature suggests that all these metals will adsorb to iron oxide coatings. My personal observation at a biochemical reactor site suggests that beryllium might also adsorb to iron oxyhydroxide but I have no proof.

This facet of passive treatment has been around for quite some time – I first observed this with an arsenic bearing MIW being treated in an aerobic cell at the Wheal Jane Mine in Cornwall passive treatment system in 1995. If you can get iron oxyhydroxide to form, common sense suggests that you can pull these other parameters with it. What's uncertain is the ratio of iron to the other parameters.

When COVID restrictions descended, Linkan redeveloped an old screening tool – Proof of Concept or "Proof Passive" static testing. We're kind of scratching our heads as to how we can test the iron terrace process statically or with as little effort as possible. Leaf litter? Turbulence? Algae? Iron Oxyhydroxide "seed" material? It can get tricky. Any audience input?