



OCCURRENCE OF BACTERIAL LEACHING IN URANIUM MINE EFFLUENTS, ORE TREATMENT UNIT, CALDAS, MG, BRAZIL

Heliana. A. F. Nascimento^{a*}, M. B. Campos^a, S. Rodgher^b, C. V. Roque^a, A. L. Bruschi^a and M. R. L. Nascimento^c

^a Radioecology Laboratory/Poços de Caldas Laboratory, Brazilian Nuclear Energy Commission, Poços de Caldas, Brazil

^b Universidade Estadual Paulista “Júlio de Mesquita Filho”, São José dos Campos, SP, Brazil

^c Chemical Analyzes Laboratory/Poços de Caldas Laboratory, Brazilian Nuclear Energy Commission, Poços de Caldas, Brazil

Introduction and Objectives

- The sulfated minerals present in mining areas may cause serious environmental problems due to leaching bacteria action.
- Leaching *bacteria*, such as *Acidithiobacillus ferrooxidans* and *A. thiooxidans* are able to oxidize sulfated minerals and mobilize metals such as uranium for the environment.
- The condition for bioleaching in uranium ores is the presence of metallic sulfides such as pyrite (FeS_2) associated with the ore, which occurs in the ore and waste rock of the uranium Ore Treatment Unit (UTM), Brazil.

Then, the goals of this study were:

- To evaluate bioleaching potential by carrying out a seasonal and spatial characterization of the *A. ferrooxidans* and *A. thiooxidans* in the effluents coming from Ore Treatment Unit;
- To perform chemical and radiological analyses to assess the influence of the uranium mining effluents on surface water quality.

Main Remarks

- *A. ferrooxidans* and *A. thiooxidans* presented remarkable seasonal and spatial variation in the 8 different evaluated sampling sites.
- Water from sampling site 76 located at the interface UTM-environment was considered susceptible to mine acid drainage and the activity of bioleaching bacteria.

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Heliana A. F. Nascimento
hazevedo@cnen.gov.br