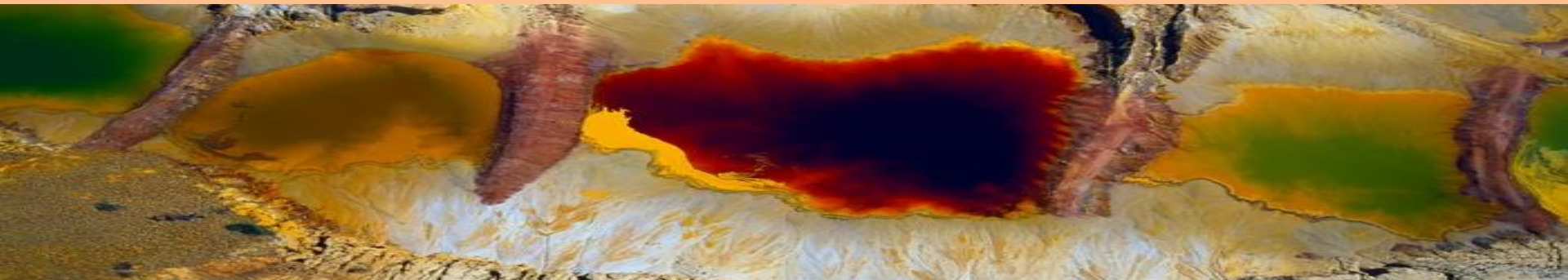


Artisanal Mining in South Africa

Sources & Impacts on the Environment

Dr Shaeen Chetty



|140 YEARS OF CONFLICT

Gold was discovered in Johannesburg over a century ago, shaping the city's identity. However, as the urban landscape expanded, the legacy of mining became more complex.



Historical Discovery: 1886

Witwatersrand Gold Rush.



Urban Evolution: Cities grew over abandoned mine networks.



Systemic Change: Transition from individual seekers to organized syndicates.



SOURCES OF GOLD

Artisanal miners in Johannesburg do not usually dig new mines. Instead, they exploit the residual gold left in "waste" materials from industrial operations.



Abandoned Shafts: Re-entering deep underground tunnels.



Tailings Dams: Processing the yellow mine dumps that dot the skyline.



Residual Extraction: Using primitive methods to catch fine gold particles.



CHEMISTRY OF CONTAMINATION

CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF ACID MINE DRAINAGE (AMD)

MINING SITE: PYRITE EXPOSURE

AMD

"YELLOW BOY"

"YELLOW BOY" with heavy iron oxide pro precipitate

Pyrite + $7/2 \text{O}_2$ + H_2O → Fe^{3+} + H^+ + SO_4^{2-}

Acidity **Sulfate**

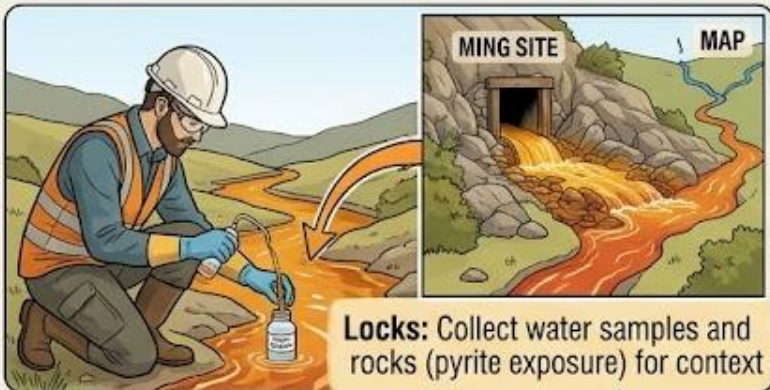
GENERATION PROCESS:
Oxidation of Sulfide Minerals (e.g., FeS_2)

- 1 LOW pH (ACIDIC)**
AMD (2.0-4.0) vs Normal River Water (6.5-8.0)
pH 2.0-4.0 vs 6.5-8.0
High Concentration of H^+ Ions (Acidity)
- 2 HIGH METAL CONCENTRATIONS**
Iron (Fe^{2+}), Manganese (Mn), Aluminum (Al), Sulfate (SO_4^{2-}), Heavy metals (Cu, Zn, Cd)
Mobilization and Dissolution of Toxic Metals in low pH
- 3 IRON PRECIPITATION**
Formation of "Yellow Boy" (Goethite, Ferrihydrite, $\text{Fe}(\text{OH})_3$) as pH rises downstream
- 4 ELEVATED CONDUCTIVITY**
High Dissolved Solids (TDS) and high salinity due to dissolved metals and sulfates



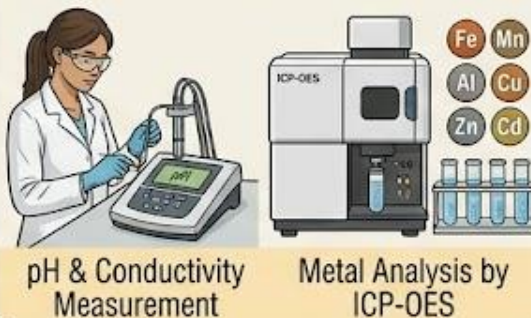
COMPLETE PROCESS FOR ACID MINE DRAINAGE ANALYSIS: FROM FIELD SAMPLING TO INTERPRETATION.

1 STEP 1: FIELD SAMPLING AND COLLECTION (THE SOURCE)

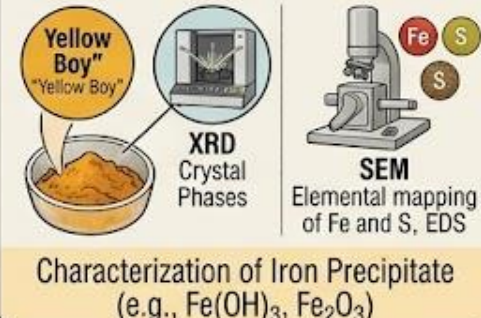


2 STEP 2: CHEMICAL ANALYSIS IN THE CHEMISTRY LAB

2A LAB ANALYSIS: LIQUID SAMPLES



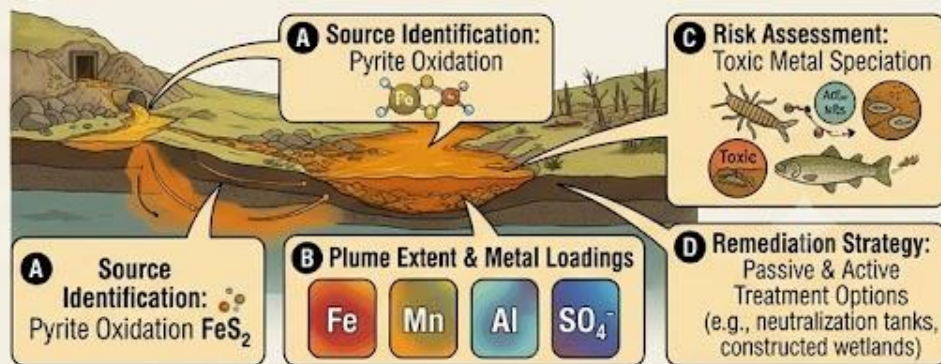
2B LAB ANALYSIS: SOLID PRECIPITATES



3 STEP 3: DATA PROCESSING & GEOCHEMICAL MODELING



4 STEP 4: DATA INTERPRETATION & ACTIONABLE INSIGHTS



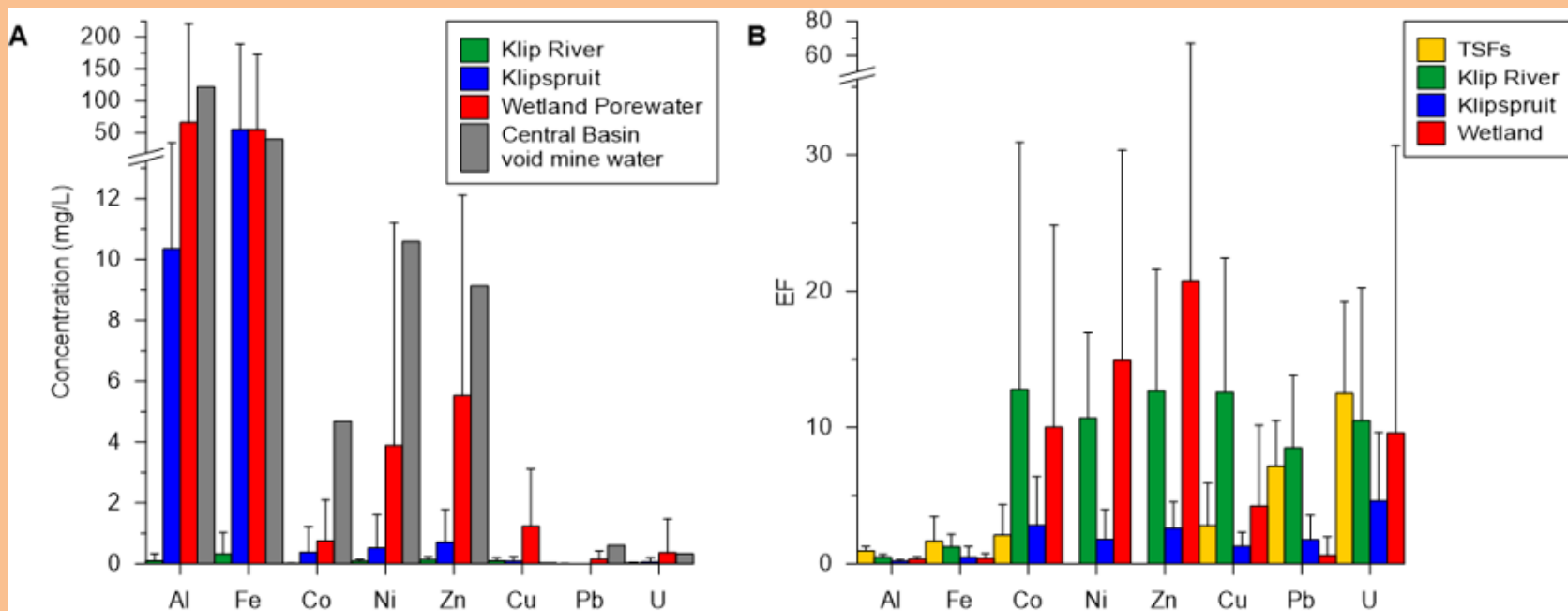
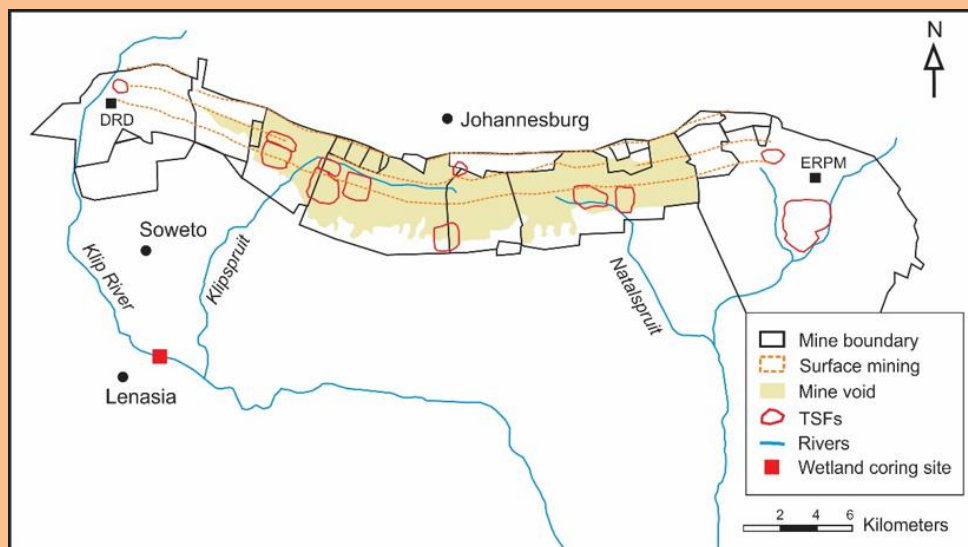
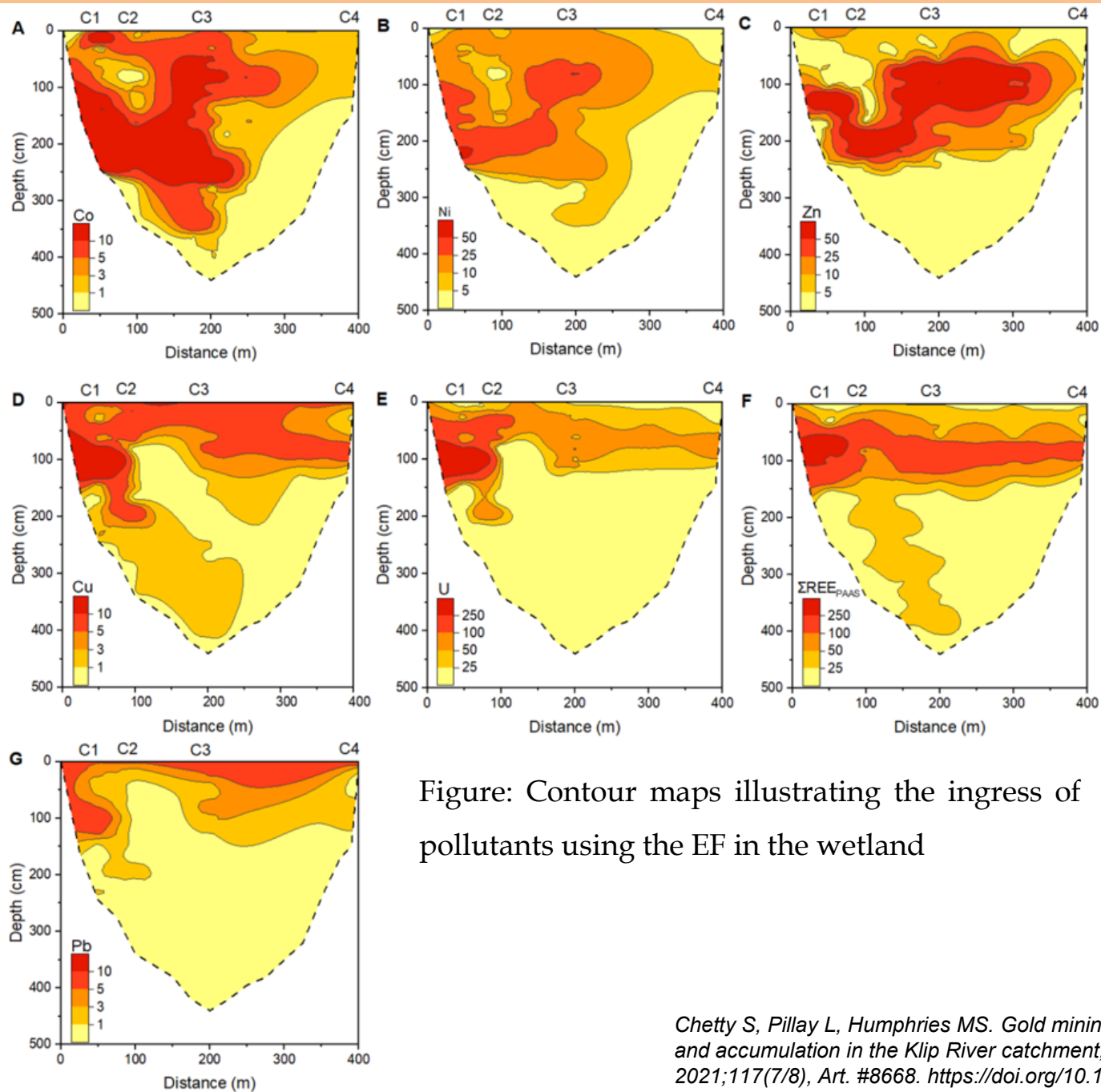


Figure: A) Comparison between average metal concentrations measured in water from the Klip River, Klipspruit, Klip River wetland (this study) and the Central Basin mine void (DWA, 2013), and B) average metal enrichment factors (EF) measured in material collected from TSFs, Klip River, Klipspruit and wetland.





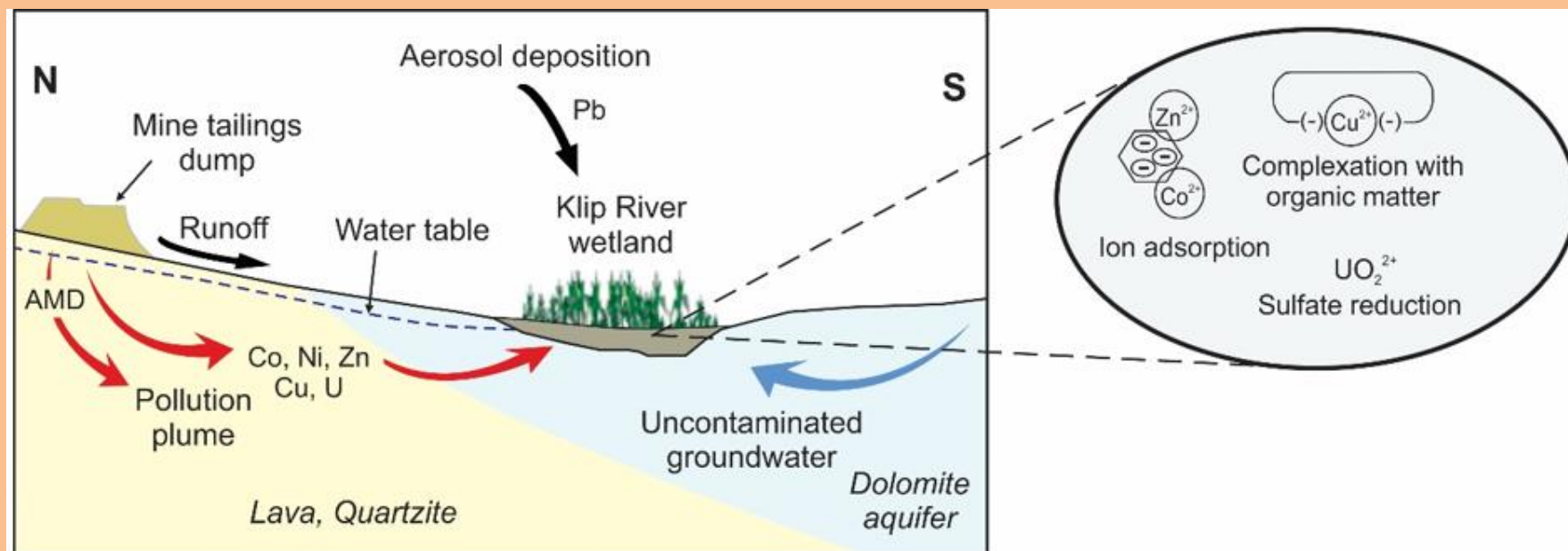


Figure: Conceptual hydrogeological model showing the main transport pathways of metal contaminants to the Klip River wetland (diagram not to scale).

Chetty S, Pillay L, Humphries MS. Gold mining's toxic legacy: Pollutant transport and accumulation in the Klip River catchment, Johannesburg. *S Afr J Sci.* 2021;117(7/8), Art. #8668. <https://doi.org/10.17159/sajs.2021/8668>

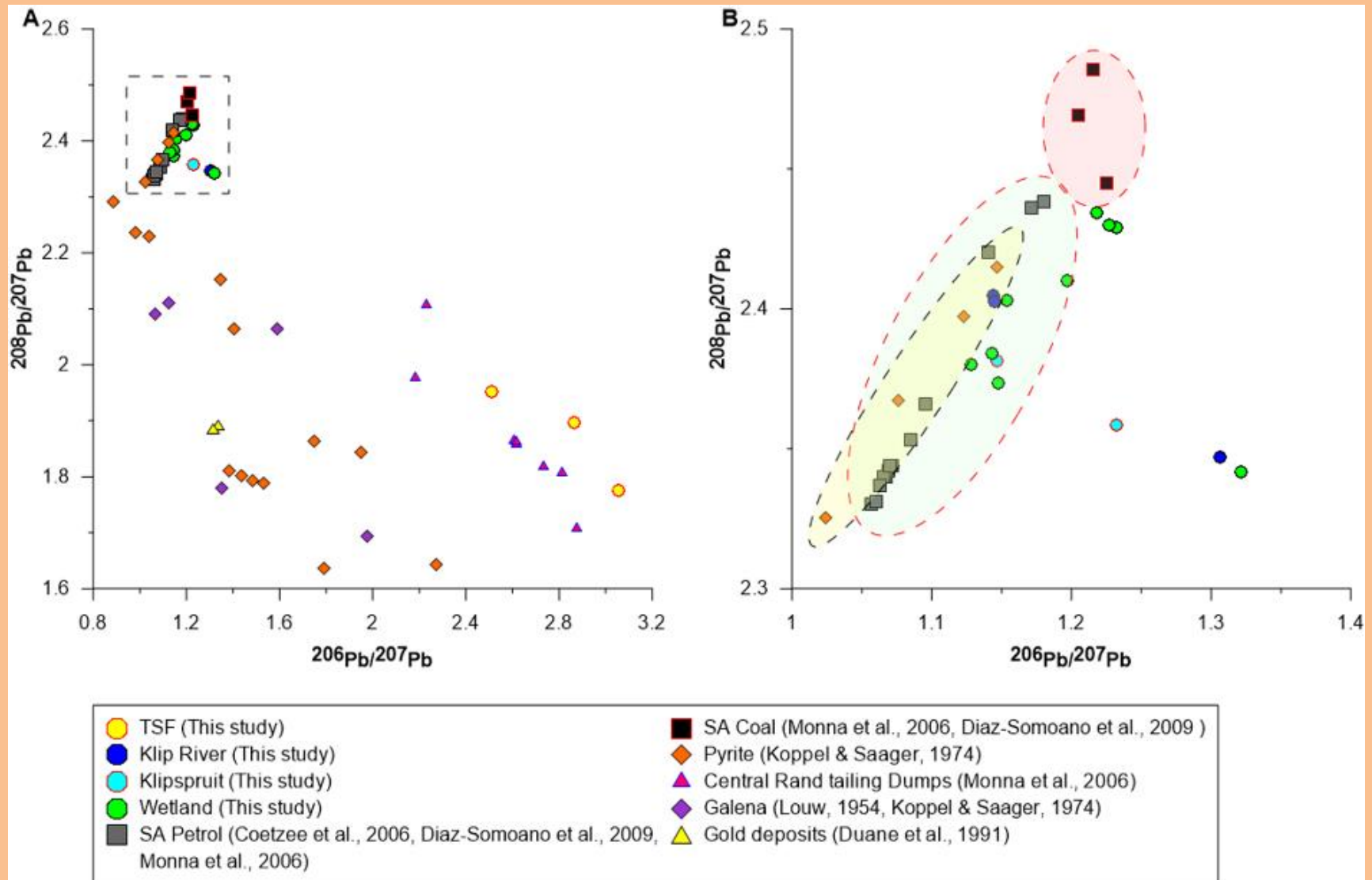


|TOXIC ELEMENTS & IMPACTS

Element	Source	Environmental Impact	Health Risk
Mercury (Hg)	Amalgamation process	Water & soil poisoning	Neurological damage
Arsenic (As)	Pyrite association	Groundwater toxicity	Carcinogenic effects
Lead (Pb)	Mineral deposits	Bioaccumulation in plants	Developmental issues
Uranium (U)	Witwatersrand reefs	Radioactive tailings	Kidney damage

Chetty, Shaeen, Humphries, Marc S., Blümlein, Katharina, & Pillay, Letitia. (2023). An investigation into arsenic speciation in a wetland impacted by acid mine drainage. *South African Journal of Chemistry*, 77, 126-132. <https://doi.org/10.17159/0379-4350/2023/v77a15>

LEAD CONTAMINATION

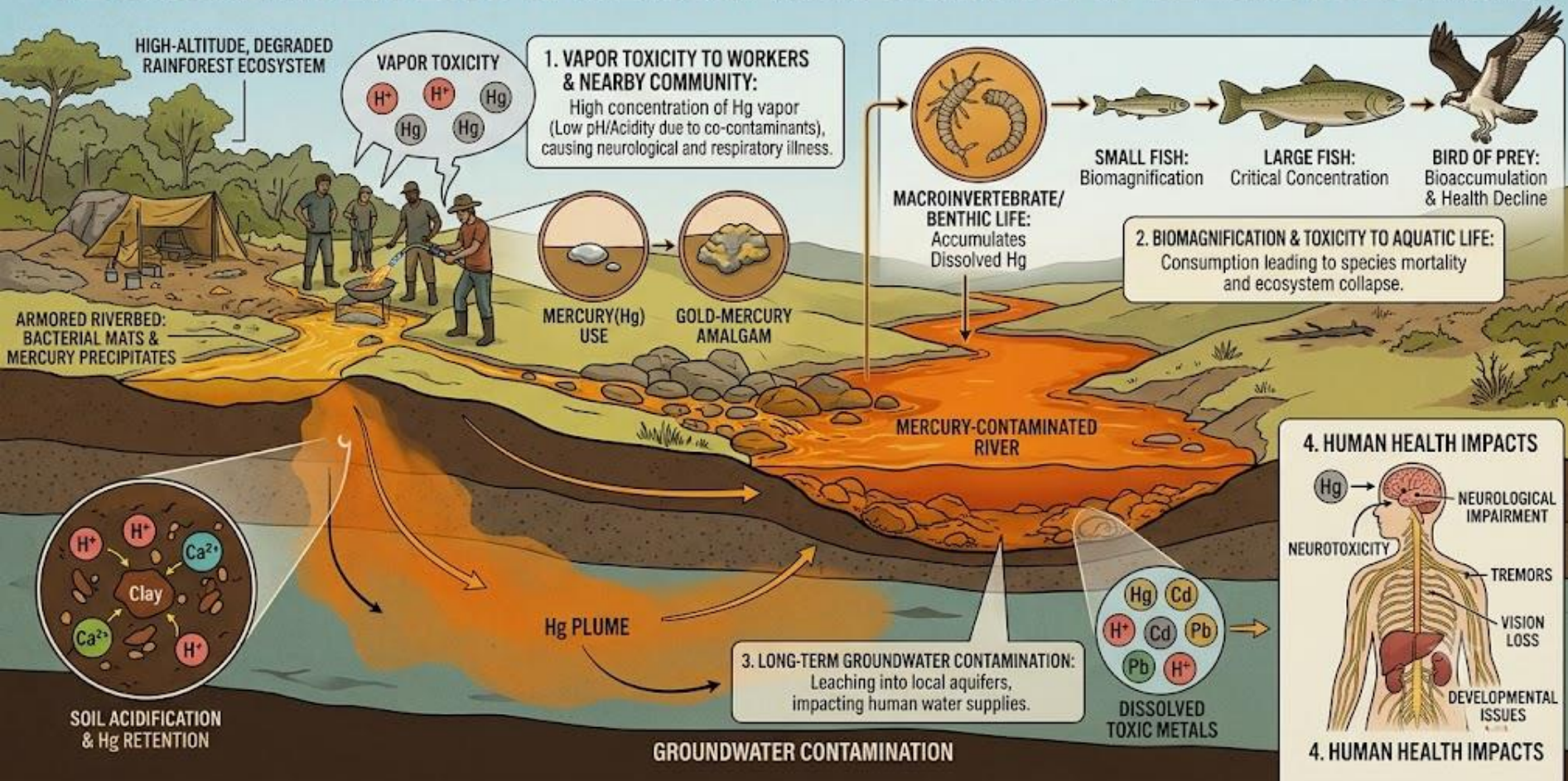


Understanding the Speciation and Migration of Metal Pollutants in the Mining-Impacted Klip River Wetland, Johannesburg
Chetty, Shaeen. University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg (South Africa) ProQuest Dissertations & Theses, 2021. 31800548.

<https://www.proquest.com/dissertations-theses/understanding-speciation-migration-metal/docview/3161869914/se-2?accountid=15083>

MERCURY AMALGAMATION

THE CASCADING EFFECTS OF MERCURY AMALGAMATION IN ILLEGAL GOLD MINING



IMPACT ON COMMUNITY HEALTH



Dust & Air Quality

Fine silica dust from mine dumps leads to Silicosis and TB.



Radiation Exposure

Uranium-rich waste creates long-term radioactive hazards.

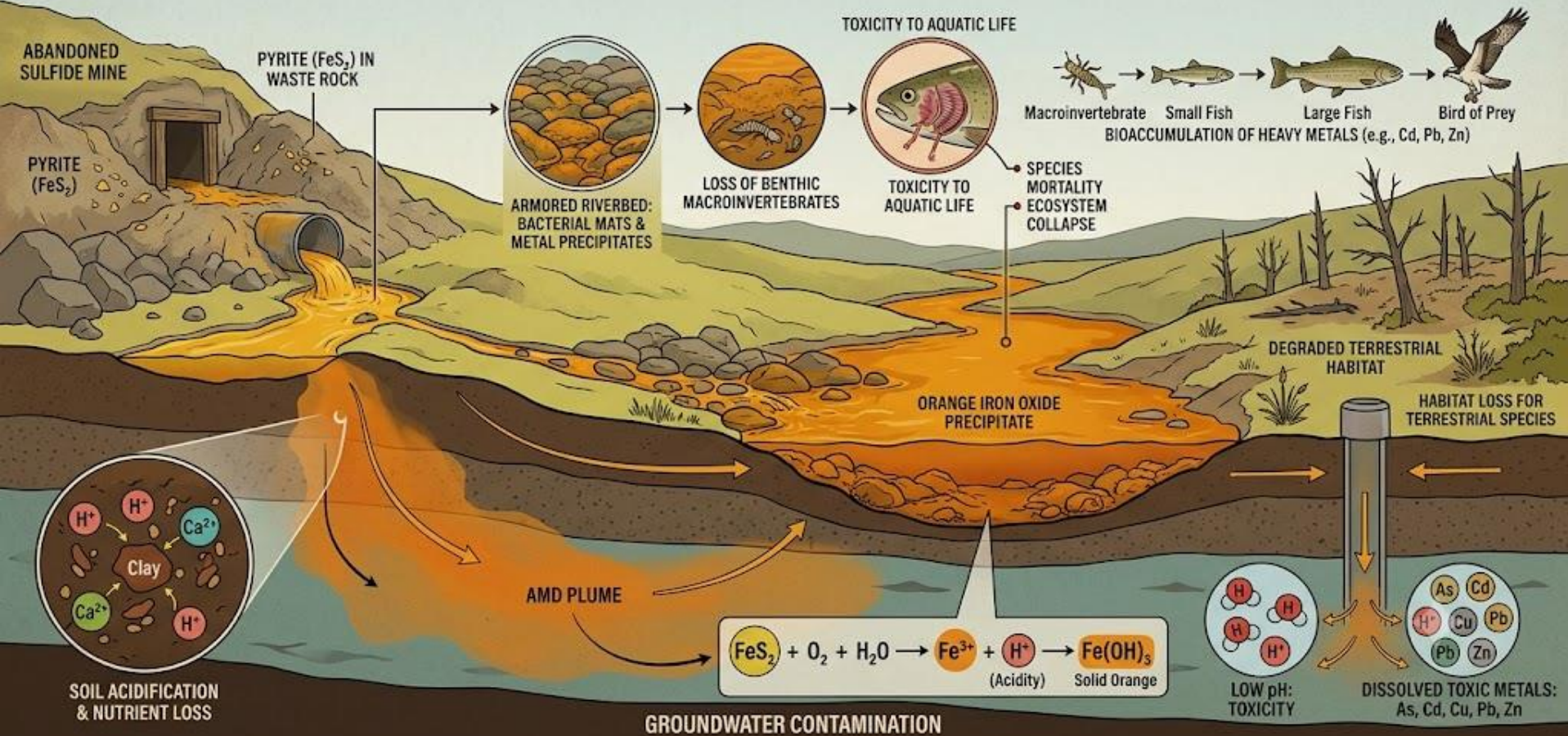


Water Contamination

Toxic AMD prevents safe access to local water for communities.



ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES OF ACID MINE DRAINAGE (AMD).

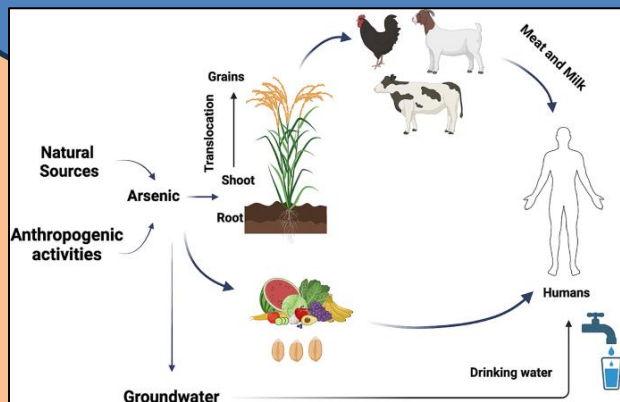


RESEARCH AT WITS CHEMISTRY



Environmental Speciation

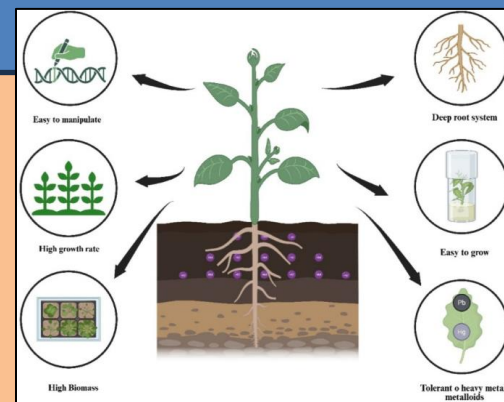
The Wits team analyzes how metals like Lead and Arsenic change form (speciation) in the soil, which determines how toxic they are to humans and plants.



Remediation Strategies

Researching

"Phytoremediation" – using specific plants to absorb heavy metals from contaminated mining soil as a green solution.



Acid Mine Drainage: An Unwanted Inheritance

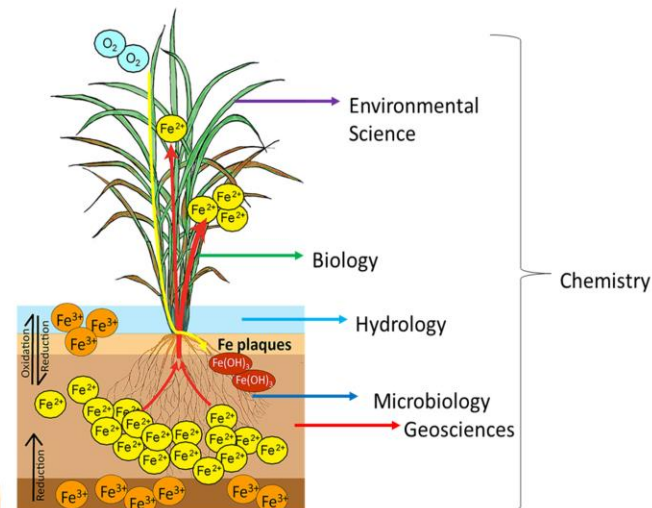


The Gold Rush!!!

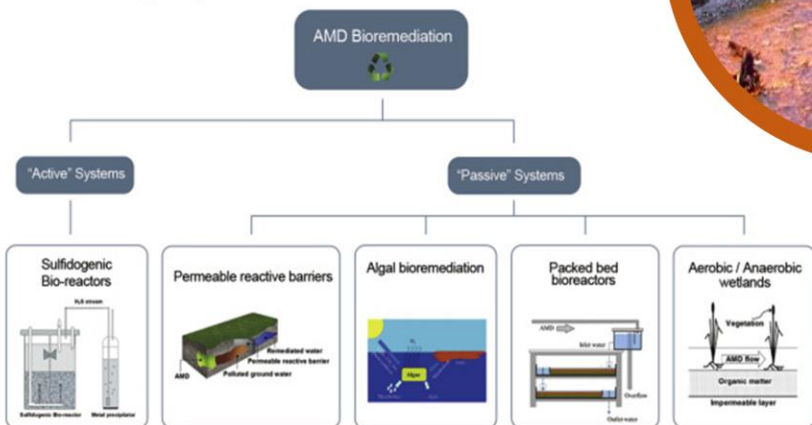
- South Africa is the primary producer of gold in the world since 1886, with the Witwatersrand producing 23 of the World's gold.
- Acid Mine Drainage (AMD) is a by-product of the mining sector.



Why is AMD chemistry important?

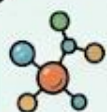


Cleaning up AMD



Research @ Wits

- Geochemical analysis of polluted ecosystems.
- Environmental remediation using membranes technology.
- Application of novel synthesised nanocomposite and biocatalytic materials for the remediation of various organic pollutants and pesticides in water.



EXPLORING ENVIRONMENTAL GEOCHEMISTRY AT WITS UNIVERSITY



UNDERSTANDING THE EARTH'S CHEMISTRY & OUR IMPACT

WHAT IS ENVIRONMENTAL GEOCHEMISTRY?

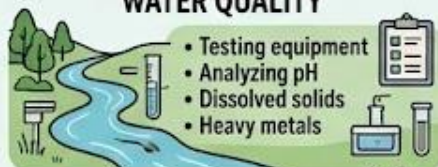


Studying the chemical processes that shape the Earth's surface and the impact of human activities



INVESTIGATING THE ENVIRONMENT

WATER QUALITY



- Testing equipment
- Analyzing pH
- Dissolved solids
- Heavy metals

SOIL HEALTH



- Layers
- Plant roots
- Nutrient cycling
- Degradation

ATMOSPHERIC PROCESSES



- Emissions
- Dust particles
- Air sampling

TRACKING CONTAMINANTS

HUMAN IMPACT & POLLUTION

MINING IMPACTS

- Acid mine drainage
- Tailings dams
- Heavy metal transport



INDUSTRIAL & URBAN WASTE

- Landfills
- Factory emissions
- Urban runoff



AGRICULTURAL RUNOFF

- Fertilizers
- Pesticides



RESEARCH SITES ACROSS SOUTH AFRICA

APPLYING KNOWLEDGE

FINDING SOLUTIONS

REMEDIATION STRATEGIES

- Cleaning up polluted sites
- Phytoremediation with plants



SUSTAINABLE PRACTICES

- Safe mining
- Waste management



INFORMING POLICY

- Environmental regulations
- Data-driven decisions



WHY IT MATTERS?

CLEAN WATER & SANITATION

HEALTHY ECOSYSTEMS

FUTURE SUSTAINABILITY



LEARN MORE: [WITS.AC.ZA/CHEMISTRY/RESEARCH/ENVIRONMENTAL-GEOCHEMISTRY/](https://wits.ac.za/chemistry/research/environmental-geochemistry/)

EXPLORING ENVIRONMENTAL & ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY

UNDERSTANDING OUR PLANET, ONE CHEMICAL AT A TIME

AIR QUALITY

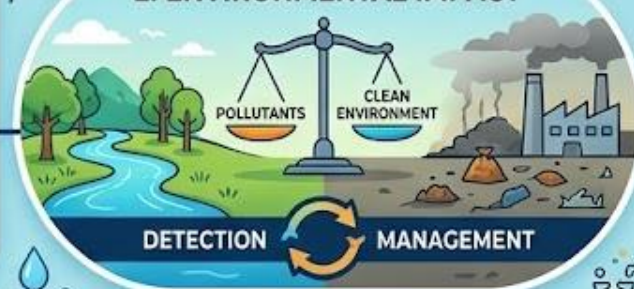


CORE FOCUS AREAS

1. ANALYTICAL TECHNIQUES



2. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT



WATER RESOURCES



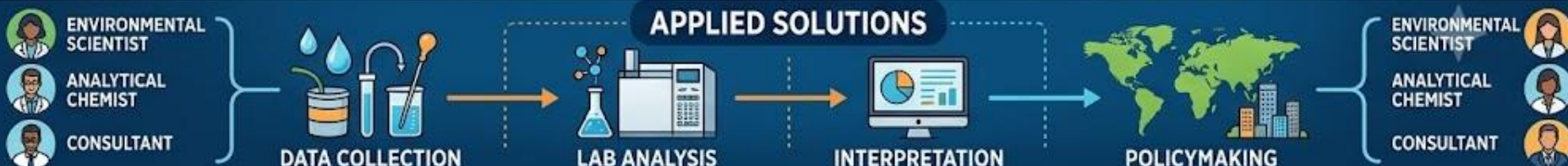
SOIL HEALTH



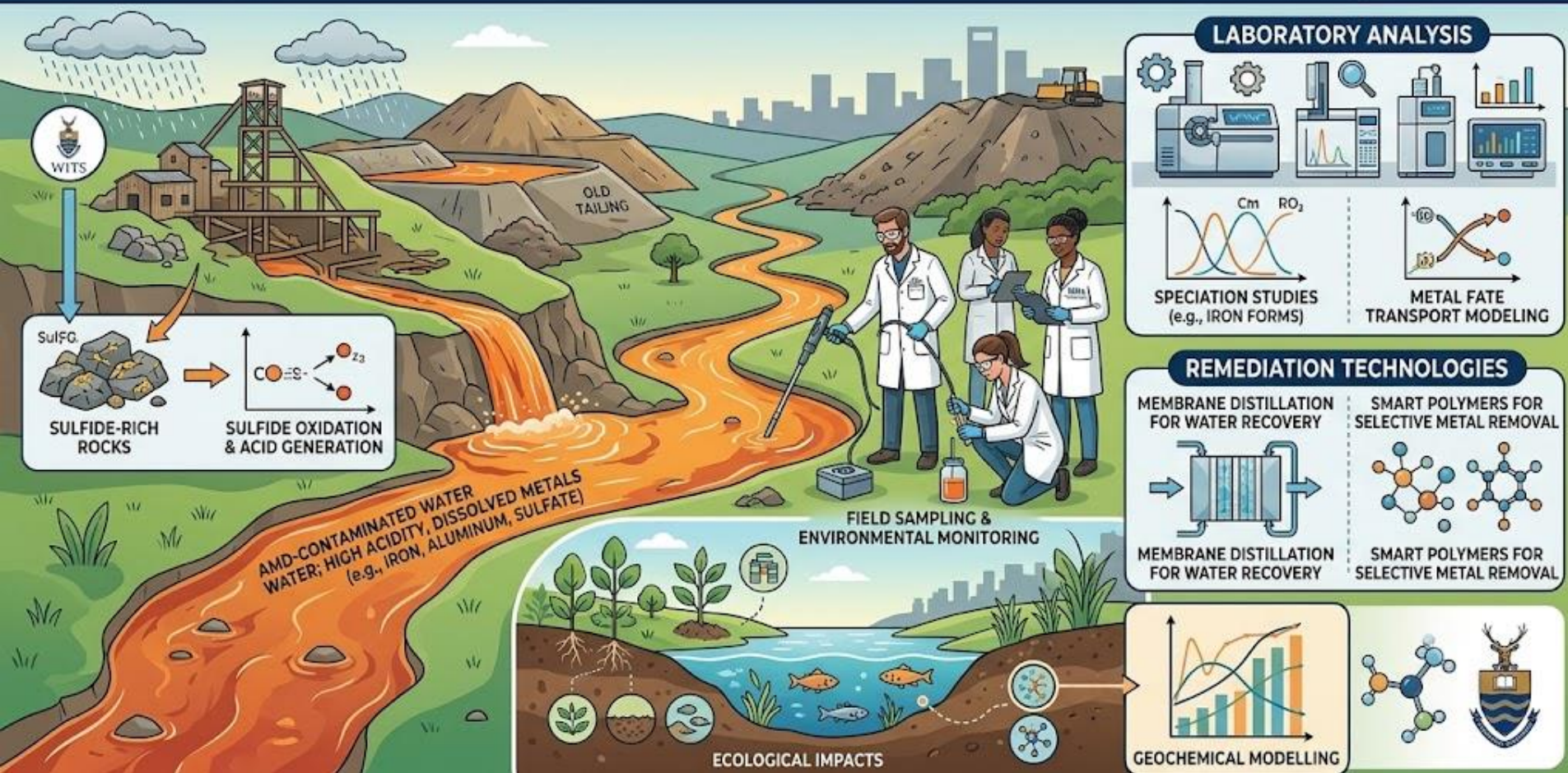
WASTE & REMEDIATION



APPLIED SOLUTIONS



ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY RESEARCH AT WITS: ADDRESSING ACID MINE DRAINAGE (AMD) IN JOHANNESBURG





Questions?

