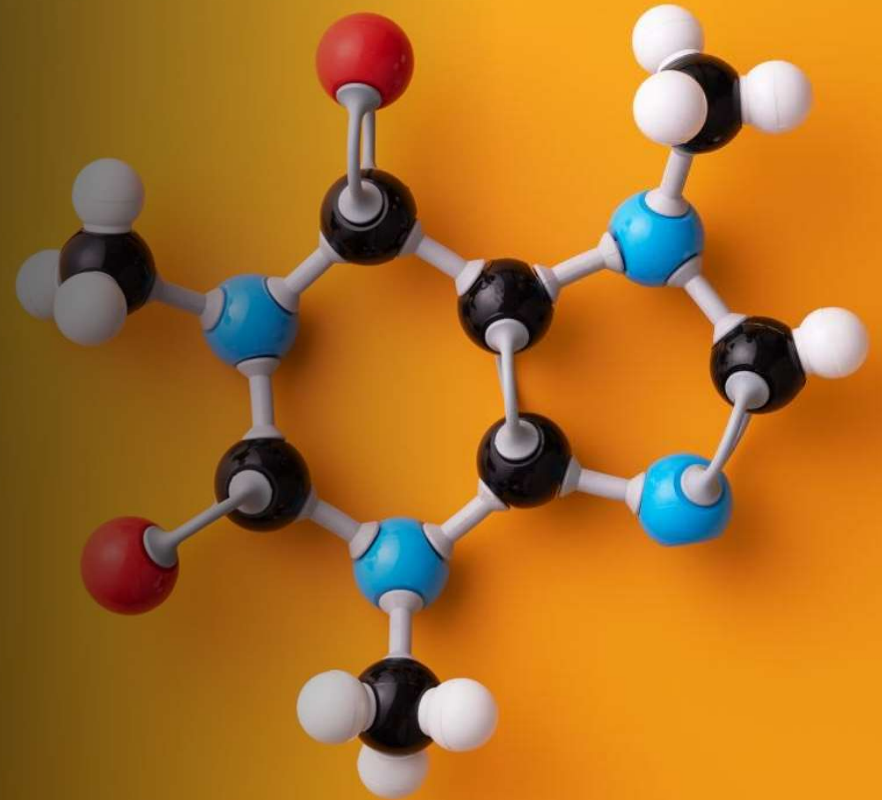


In-situ Remediation
of Sulfate
Contamination
Using Low
Molecular Weight
Organic
Compounds

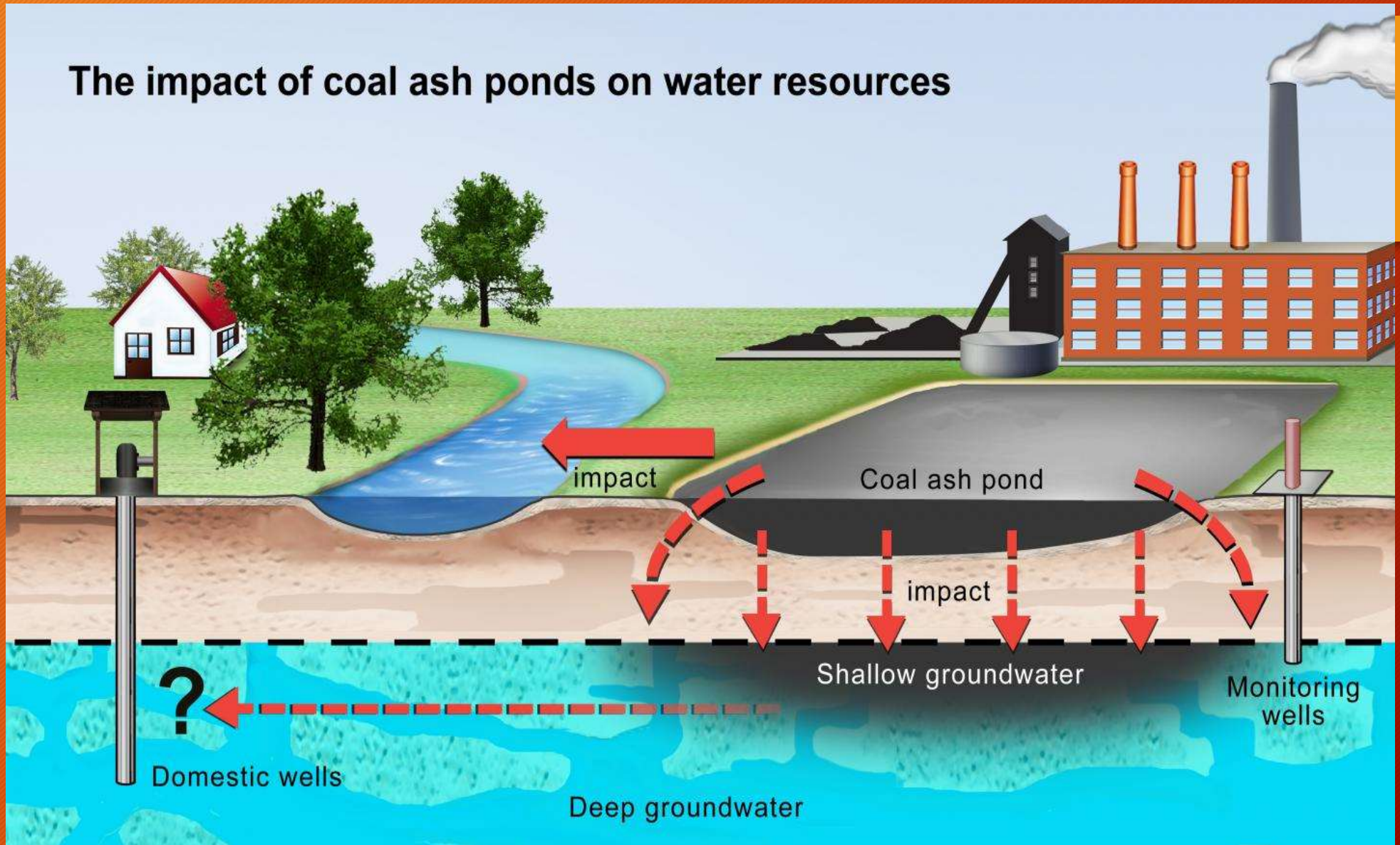
*Phoenix Environmental
Research in collaboration with
Key Environmental*

By Dr. Alex Krichevsky

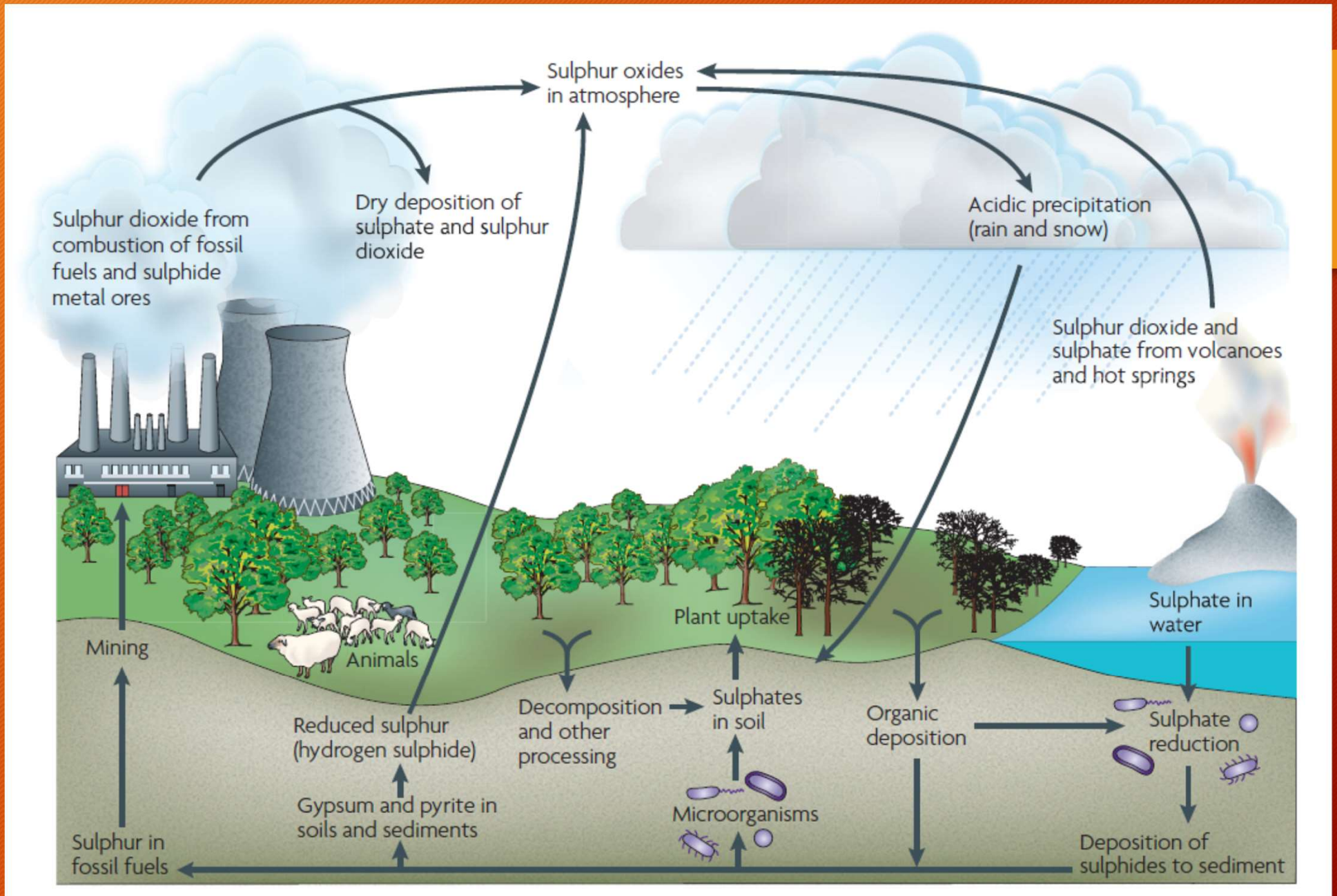
May 2022



The impact of coal ash ponds on water resources



Harkness et al (2016) Evidence for Coal Ash Ponds Leaking in the Southeastern United States Environ. Sci. Technol. 50 (12) 6583-6592



The Sulfur Cycle, Muyzer, G., Stams, A. The ecology and biotechnology of sulphate-reducing bacteria. Nat Rev Microbiol 6, 441-454 (2008).

Contemporary Solutions for Sulfate Remediation

Chemical treatment

Reverse osmosis

Ion exchange

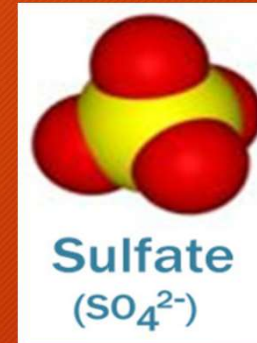
Bioreactors

Limited attempts at *in-situ*
treatment

Electron donor
(organics, hydrogen)

Sulfates

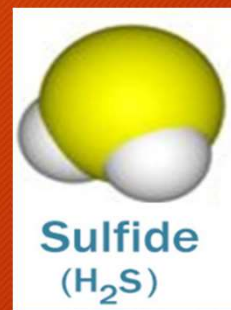
Sulfate Reducing
Bacteria (SRB)



Hydrogen sulfide (H_2S)

pH Increase

Precipitation of
metals as metal
sulfides

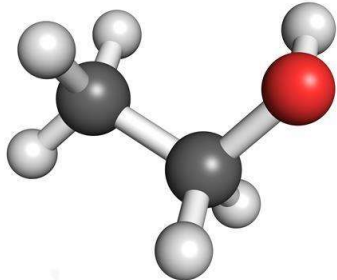


Precipitation of
metals as metal
hydroxides

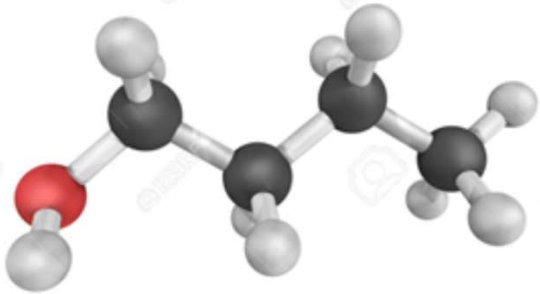
Types of Electron Donors (“food”)

- **SRB lithotrophs** – utilize molecular hydrogen
- **SRB organotrophs** – utilize organic low molecular weight substrates, such as salts of organic acids or alcohols.
- **Low molecular weight compounds used in our bench scale study:**

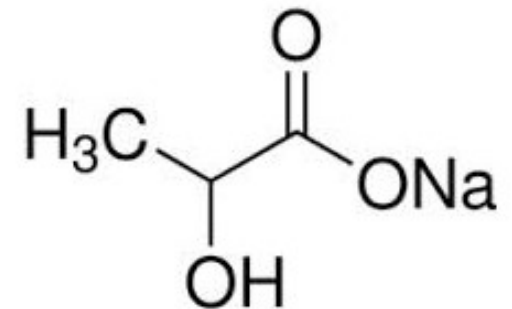
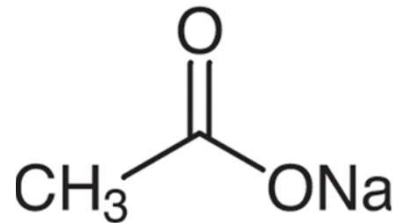
Butanol



Ethanol



Sodium Acetate



Sodium Lactate

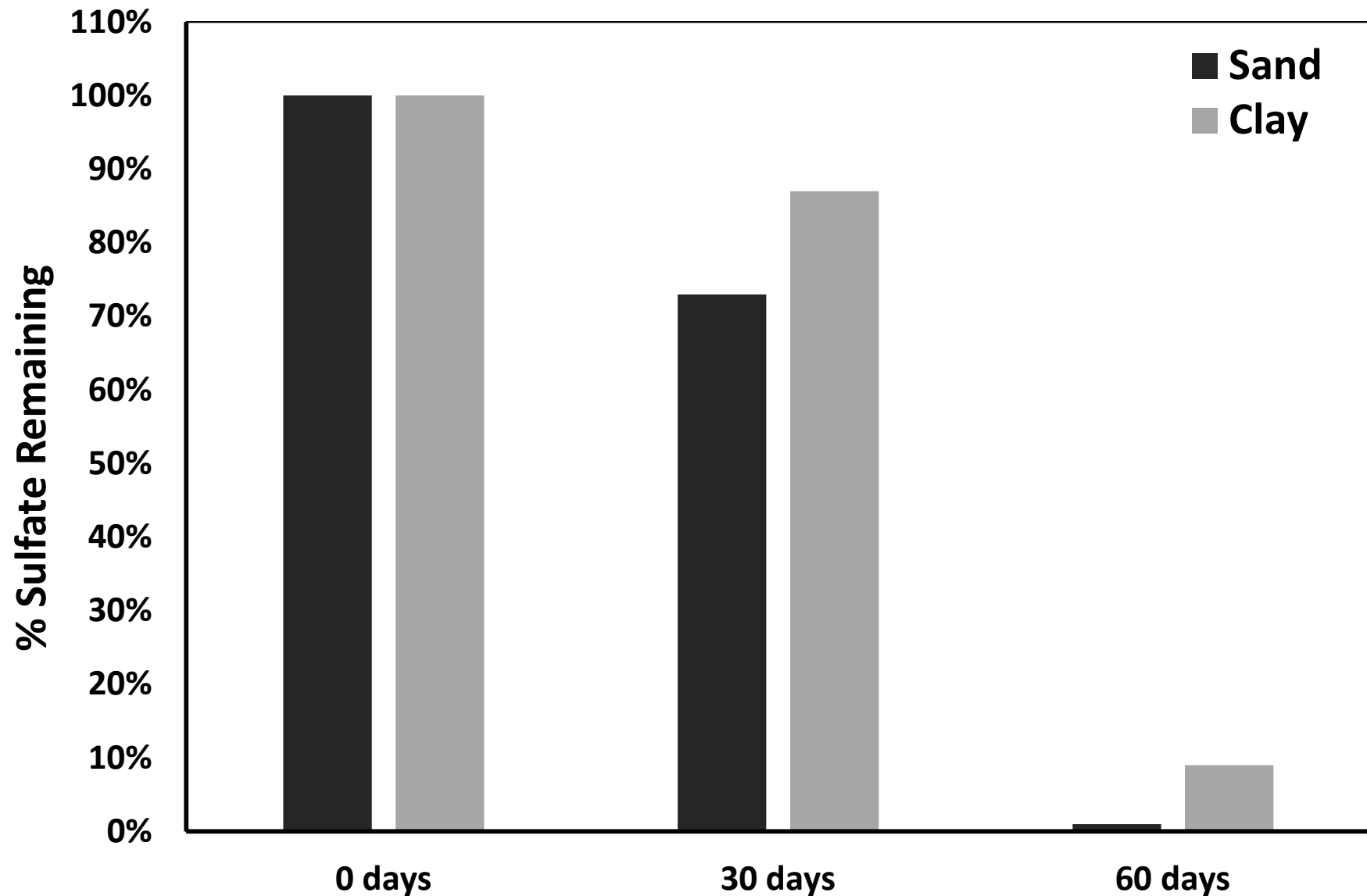
Experimental Setup

- Soil samples (sand and clay) from the test site were collected into laboratory flasks.
- A combination of lactate/acetate was added to some of the samples, and ethanol/butanol to others.
- Samples were for 60 days, with sampling and testing at 30 and 60 days.
- Testing was done for sulfates and metals.

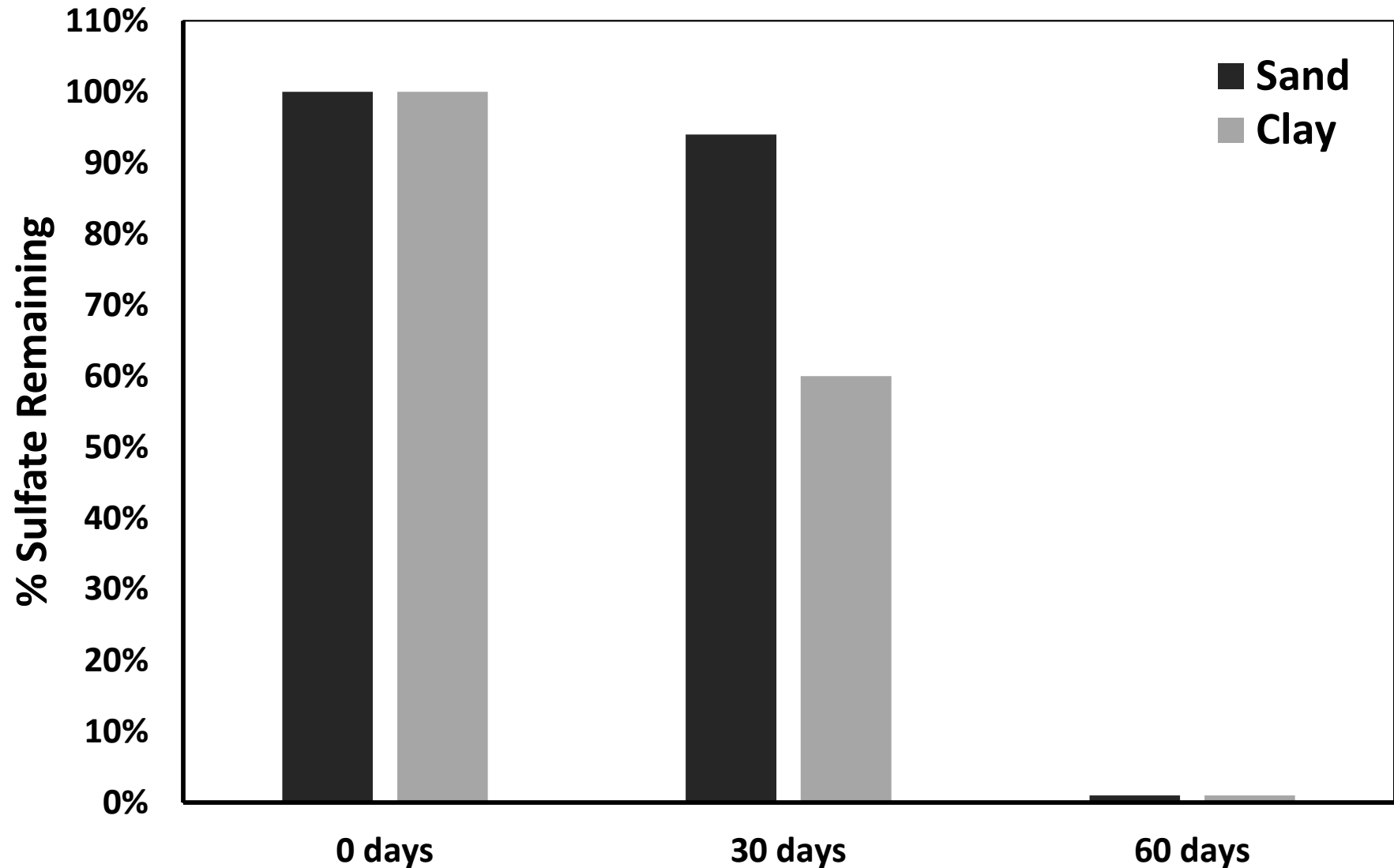


Sulfate Reduction Results

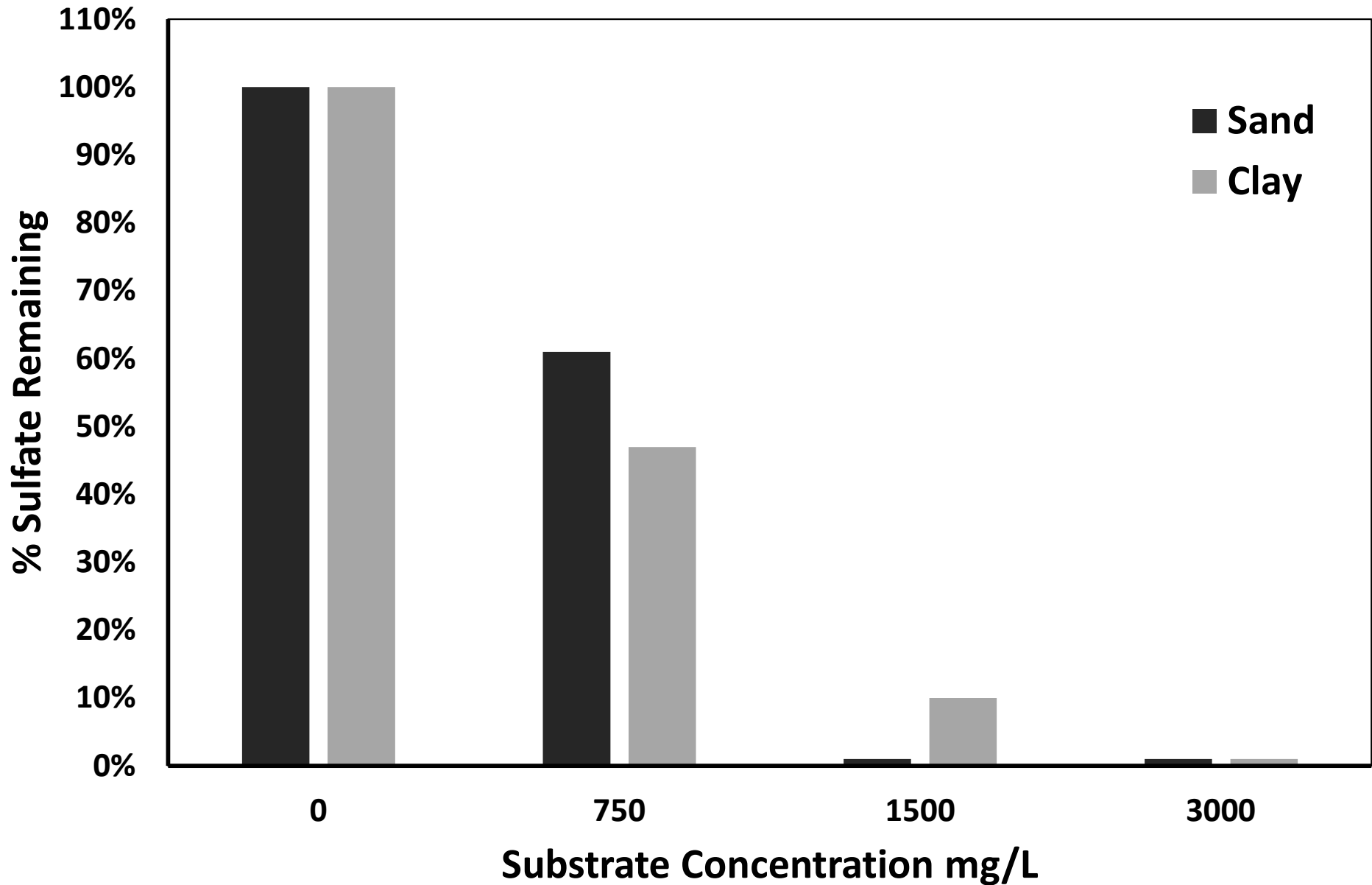
Sulfate Reduction Over 60 Day Period Using Lactate/Acetate as a Substrate for SRB



Sulfate Reduction Over 60 Days Period Using Ethanol/Butanol as Substrate for SRB



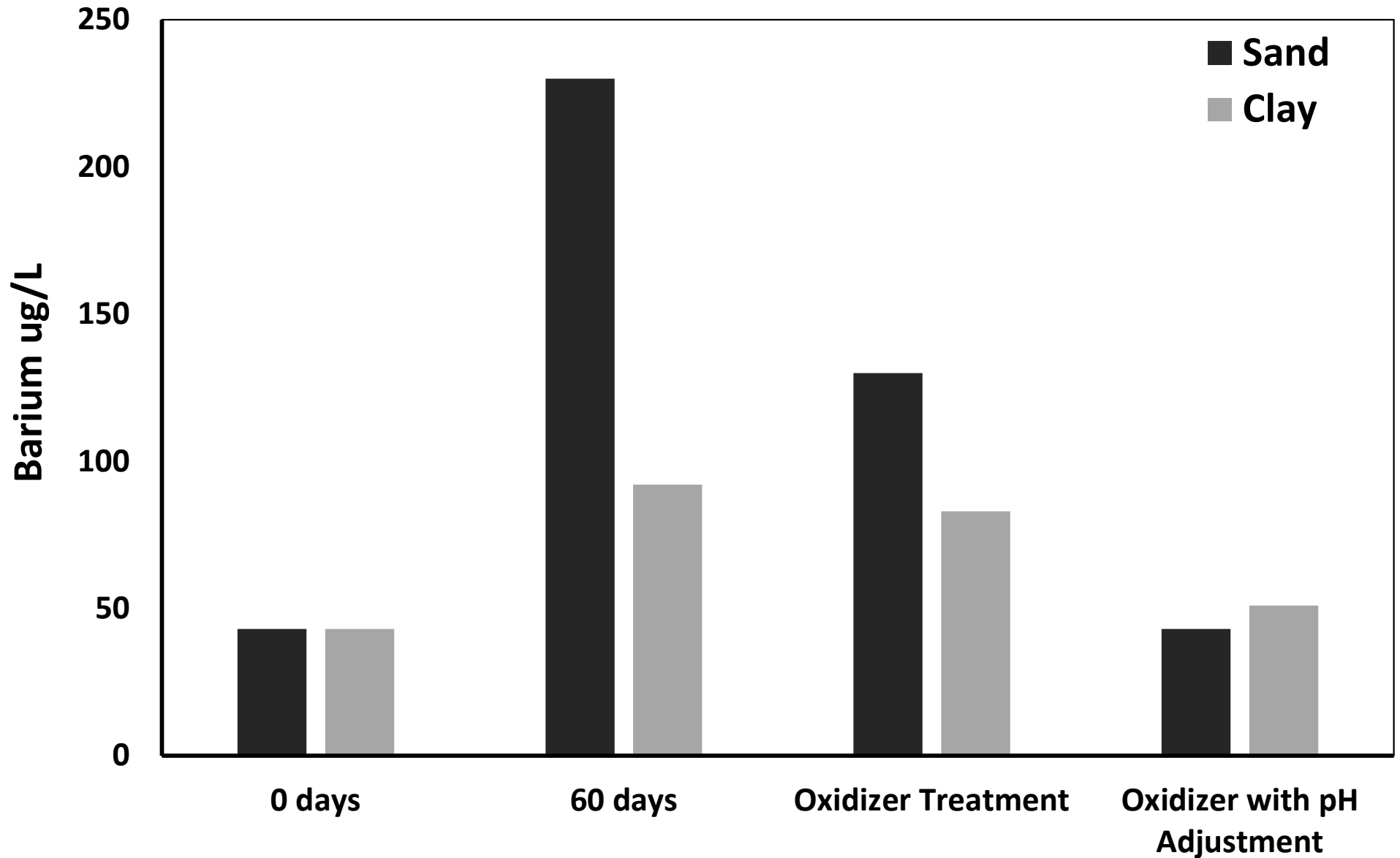
Optimizing Substrate Concentration



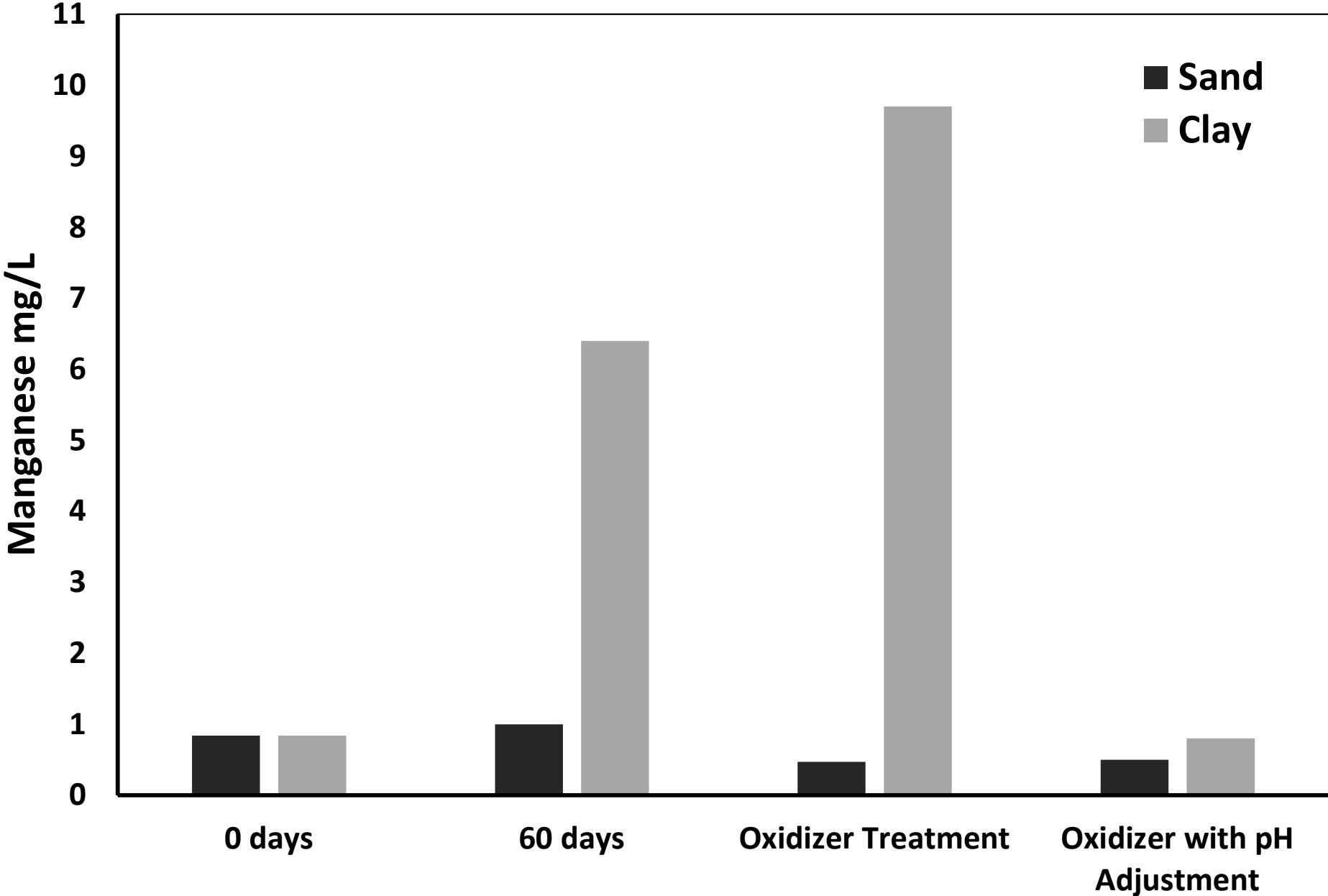


Unexpected Effects
of Sulfate Reduction
on Metals

Effects on Barium



Effect on Manganese



A photograph of laboratory glassware, including an Erlenmeyer flask and a graduated cylinder, both containing a bright green liquid. The glassware is on a reflective surface, and the background is blurred. The image is partially obscured by a white curved shape on the right side of the slide.

Summary

- Highly effective technology capable to remove over 90-100% of sulfates within 60 day *in-situ*
- Simple, cost effective and environmentally friendly.
- Working substate concentrations for the remediation applications were established.
- Successful resolution of increased metal concentrations.
- Patent application and article publication are pending