# Field Indicators for TDS Prediction from Appalachian Mine Spoils

Daniel Johnson, W. Lee Daniels & Carl Zipper

Dept. of Crop & Soil Environmental Sciences
Virginia Polytechnic Institute & State University









# **Objectives:**

Measure the net TDS elution potential of a range of materials originating from surface coal mines in Central Appalachia and analyze the following geochemical properties:

- Saturated paste SC, pH, and ionic composition
- Microwave assisted acid digestion and total sulfur (total-S)
- Citrate-dithionite (CD) extractable Al, Fe, and Mn
- Hydrogen peroxide (H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>) pH and SC

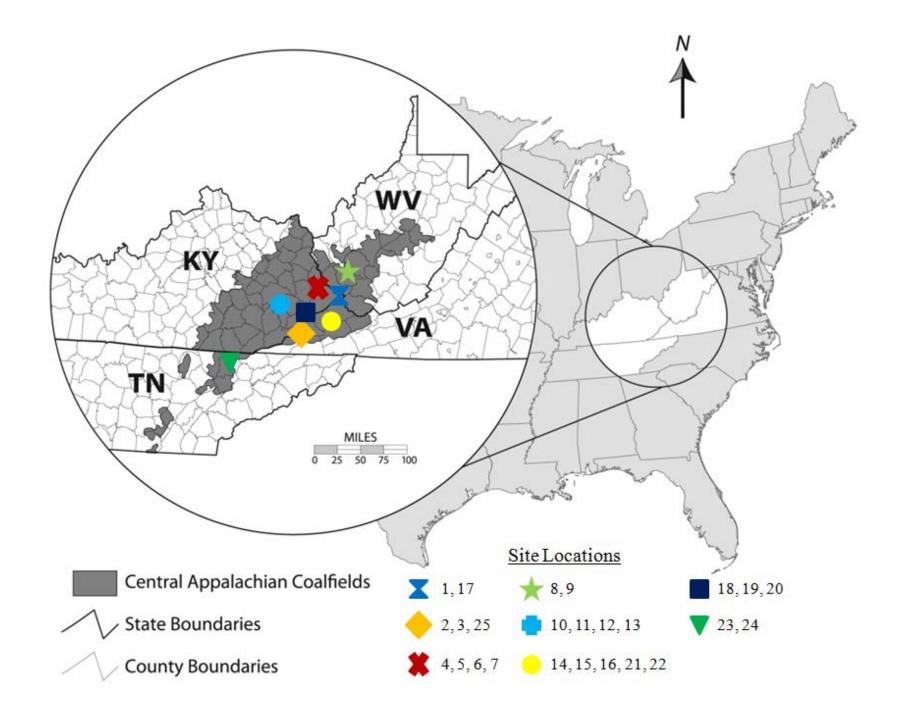
Investigate the nature of the boundary between weathered and unweathered strata to determine if:

- An abrupt boundary exists at some confining layer, such as a shale or mudstone layer; or
- The boundary is more diffuse, being more related to the distance from the earth's surface.

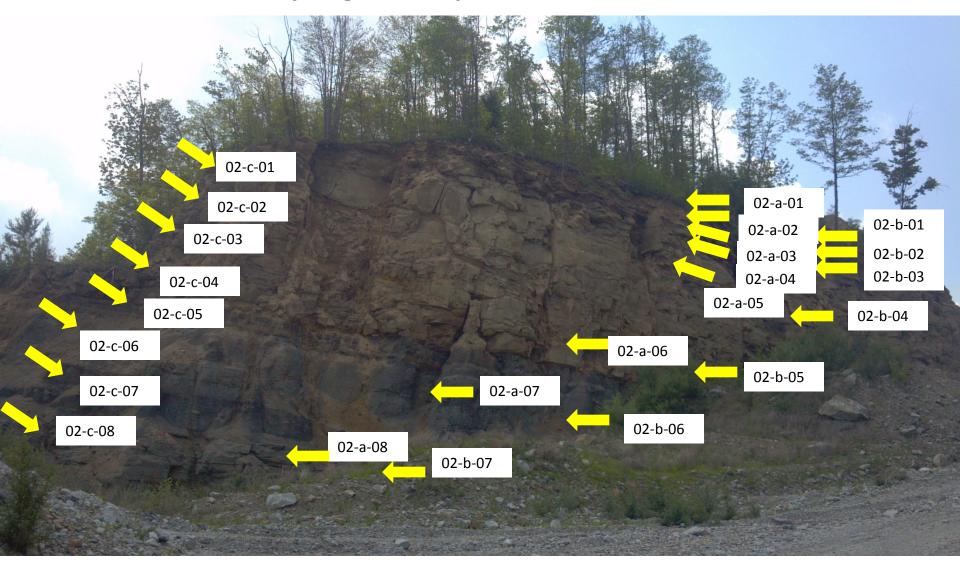
## **Objectives:**

Develop a set of simple field indicators for predicting TDS elution potential by statistically relating the geochemical properties described above to the following properties:

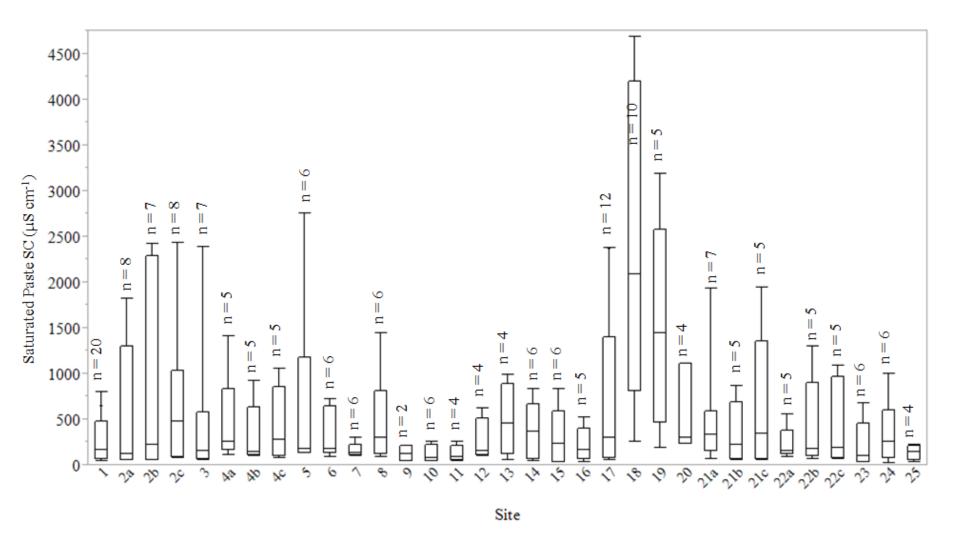
- Munsell color, hue, value, and chroma
- Rock type
- Horizon Type
- Degree of preweathering
- Hydrochloric (HCl) acid fizz test
- H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> reaction



## **Sampling and Replication Scheme:**

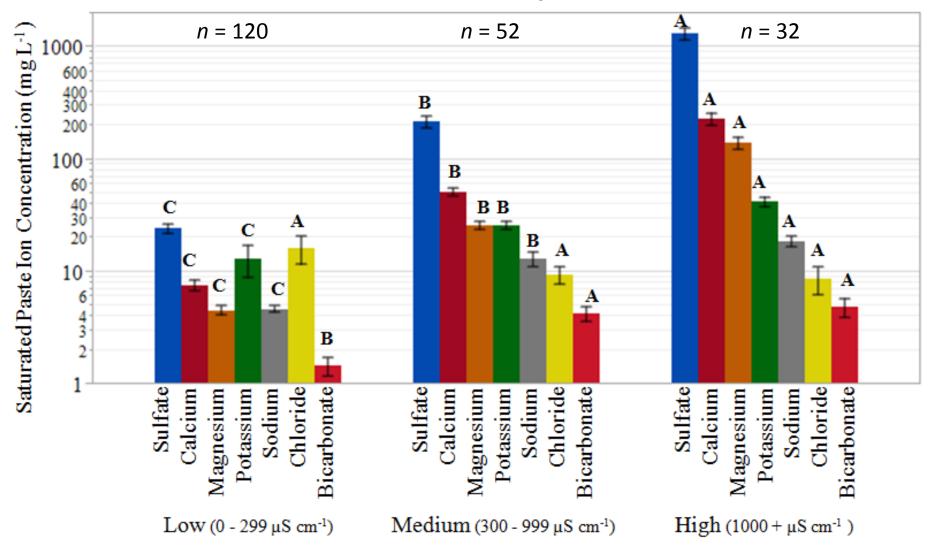


Each distinct layer was sampled and described according to the NRCS Field Book for Describing and Sampling Soils, version 3.0



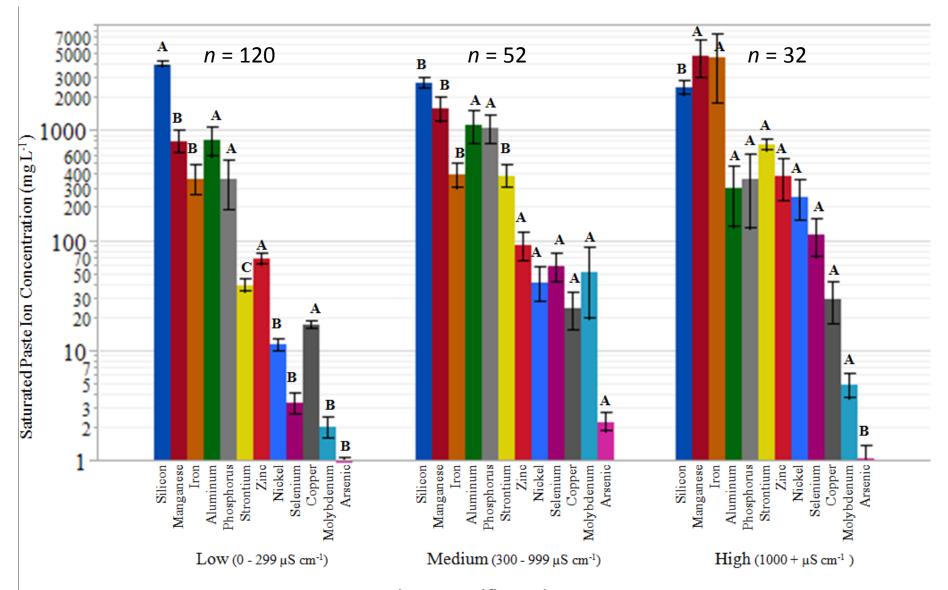
**Saturated Paste Specific Conductance Across all Sites** 

## **Saturated Paste Major Ions**

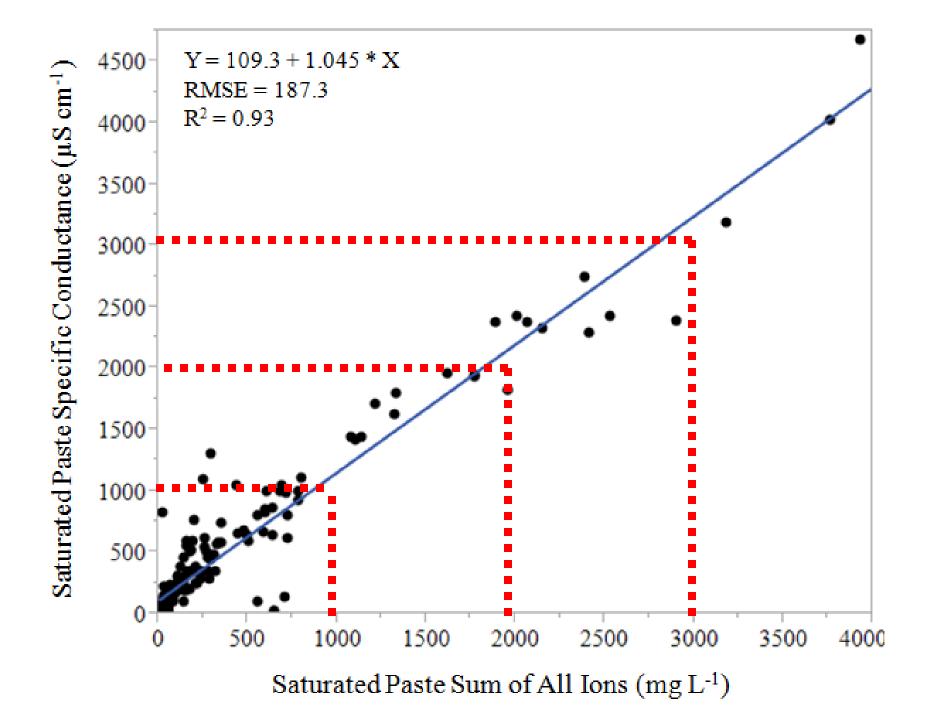


Saturated Paste Specific Conductance

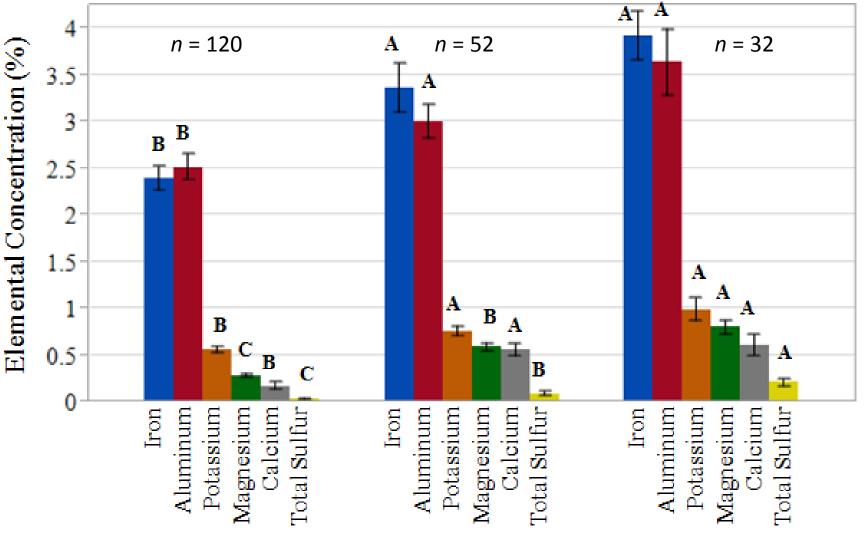
## **Saturated Paste Minor Ions**



Saturated Paste Specific Conductance

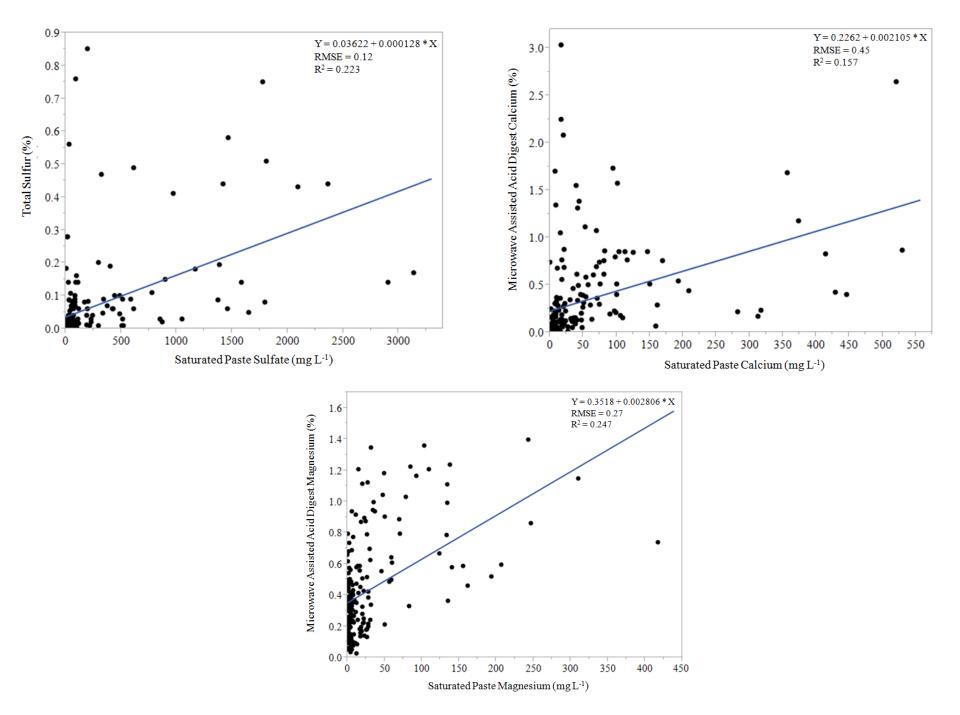


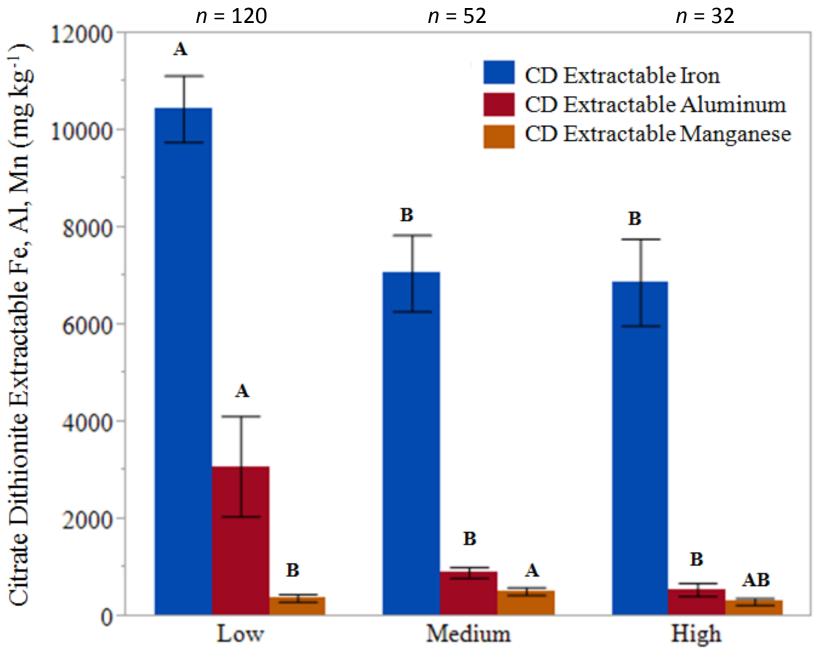
## Microwave Assisted Acid Digest Major Ions



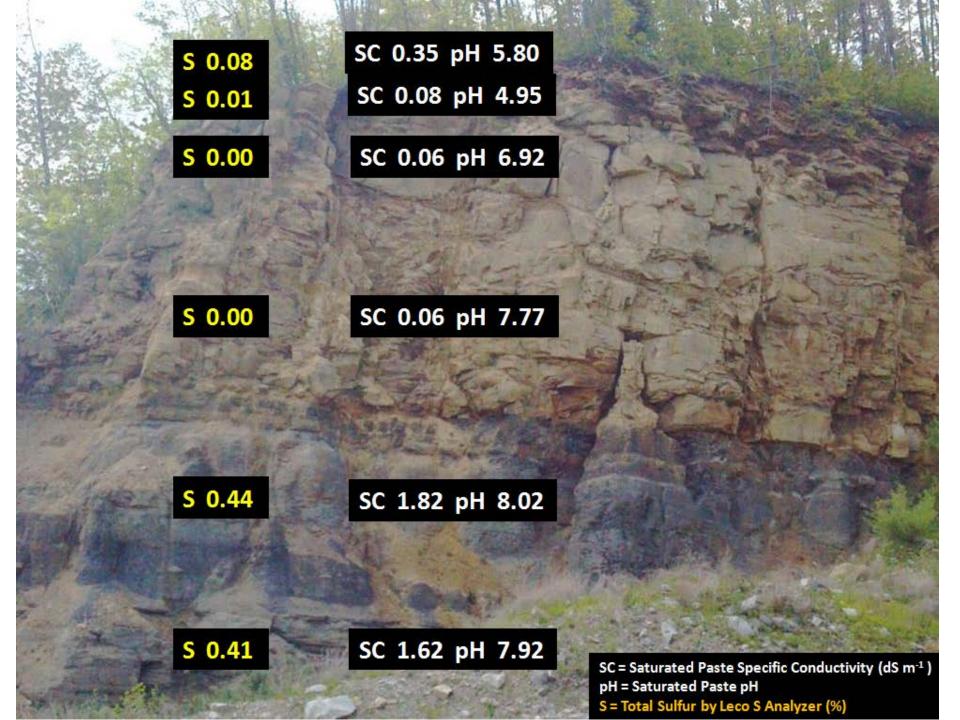
Low (0 - 299  $\mu$ S cm<sup>-1</sup>) Med (300 - 999  $\mu$ S cm<sup>-1</sup>) High (1000 +  $\mu$ S cm<sup>-1</sup>)

Saturated Paste Specific Conductance





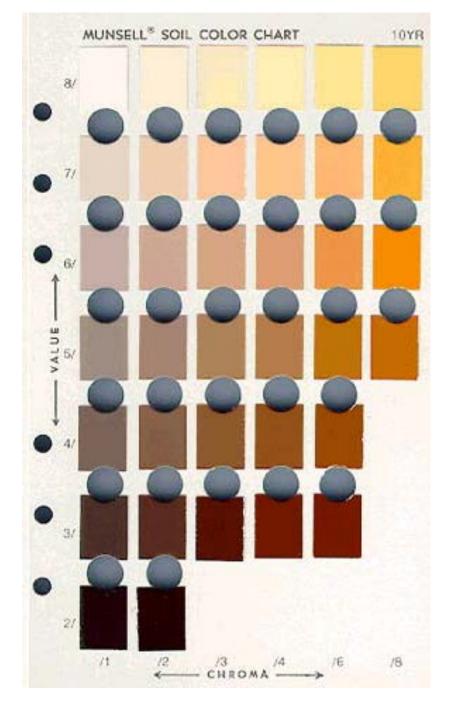
Saturated Paste Specific Conductance

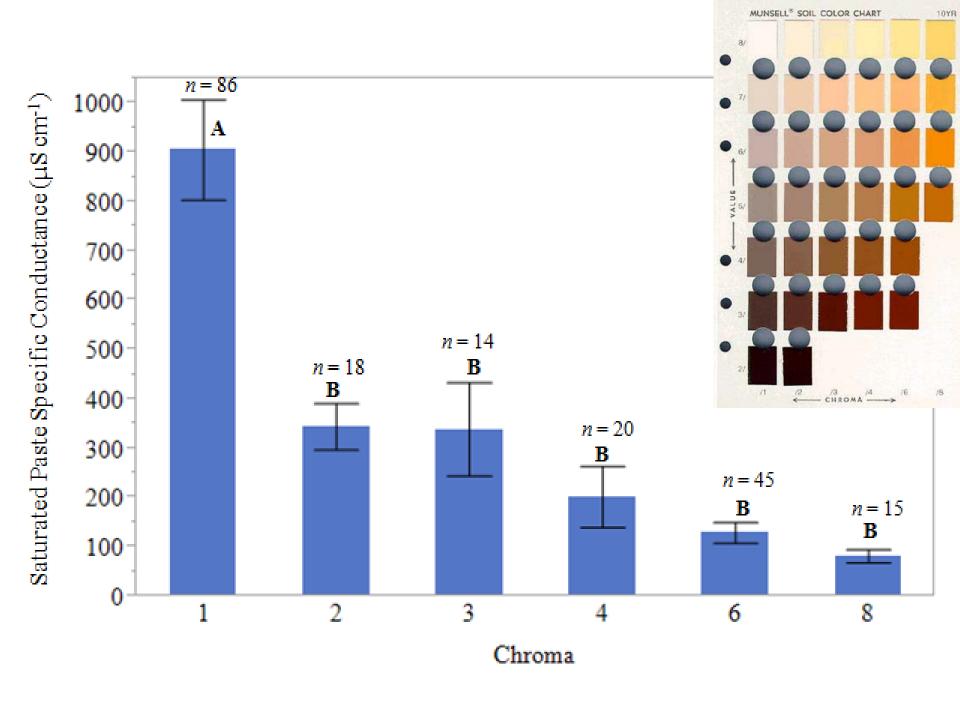


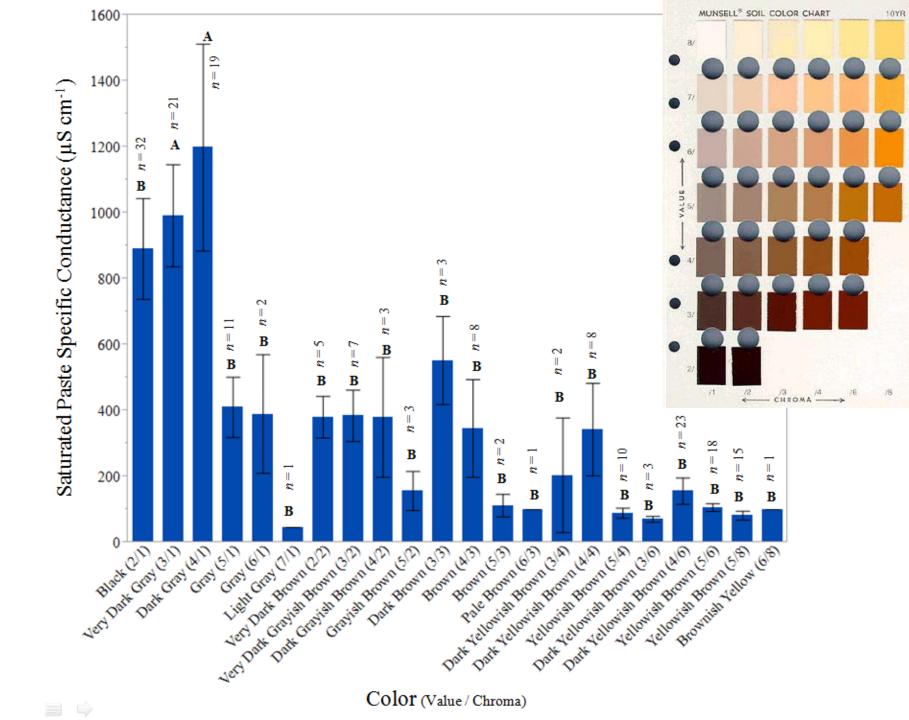
# **Sandstones – Thin Section Analysis**

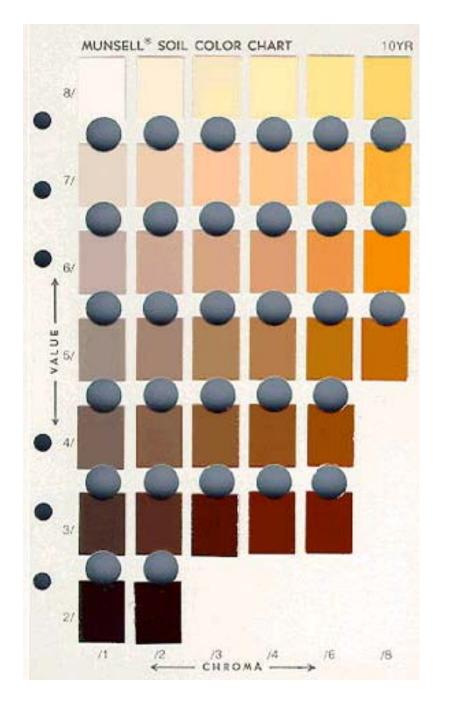
generally quartz rich subarkoses or sublitharenites

high in weatherable feldspars																						
Sample ID	Monocrystaline Quartz	Polycrystaline Quartz	K-spar	Altered K-spar	K-spar to Kaolinite	Plagioclase	Altered Plagioclase	Plagioclase to Kaolinite	Metamorphic Lithics	Sedimentary Lithics	Muscovite	Biotite	Chlorite	Chert	Limonite/Goethite	Pyrite	Heavies	Porosity	Sillimanite cement	Siderite	Carbonate cement/replacement	Kaolinite cement
1-10	191	25	21	4	1	5	14		23		9	1	7	3	4			3	1	5		3
1-11	183	20	21	1	3	10	34		19		7		9		7		1	8	2	7	2	2
1-12	204	12	11	2		13	34	1	17	2	12		3	6	3	1	_	1		4		6
1-13												_		_	-	-	-		-		_	_
1-13	174	18	9	1	1	8	21	-	25	1	14	3	12	2	2	-	_	17	_	6	4	1
	159	4	6	3		11	41		48	_	12	-	4	2	6	-	1	16	1	2	1	_
1-16	198	26	9		1	8	16		41	2	19	1	10		7	2		23		3	1	1
2 <b>a</b> -5	166	14	11	2	-	7	17	_	65	1	20		9	5	9	-	1	13	-	6	3	-
	181	7	7	4	-	17	30	1	51	-	23	1	5	6	9	1	1	17	- 4	8	1	2
24-0	In ,	<u> </u>	<del></del>	<del>-</del>	<del>                                     </del>		30	olei	1 60	1.	1	-	-	Ť	1	1	-	-	è	Sec. 1	-	
4c-3	167	41	9		4	7	37	1	33	3	7		4	1	15			32	5	1	1	12
4c-5	159	43	10	2	6	3	31	4	39	1	9	1	5	2	11	1	1.3	19	2	4	1	19
6-2	171	55	11	1	11	5	49	- 67	20		11	1	7	2	16	-	1	40	7	7	1	22
6-3	157	52	8		12	1	31		40		21	2	5		10			32	3	7		13
9-2	189	31	9	41	30	3	4	,,,	50	1	10	2	8	2	2			30	1	2	85 S	19
9-3	199	23	13	34	27	5	1	1	44	1	17		4		5		1	41	3	8	4	14





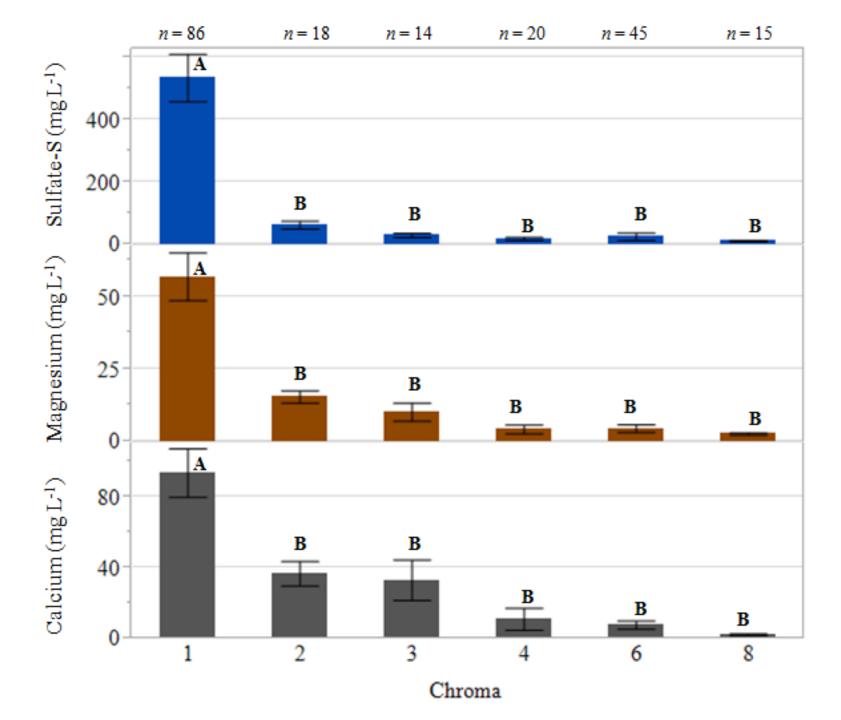


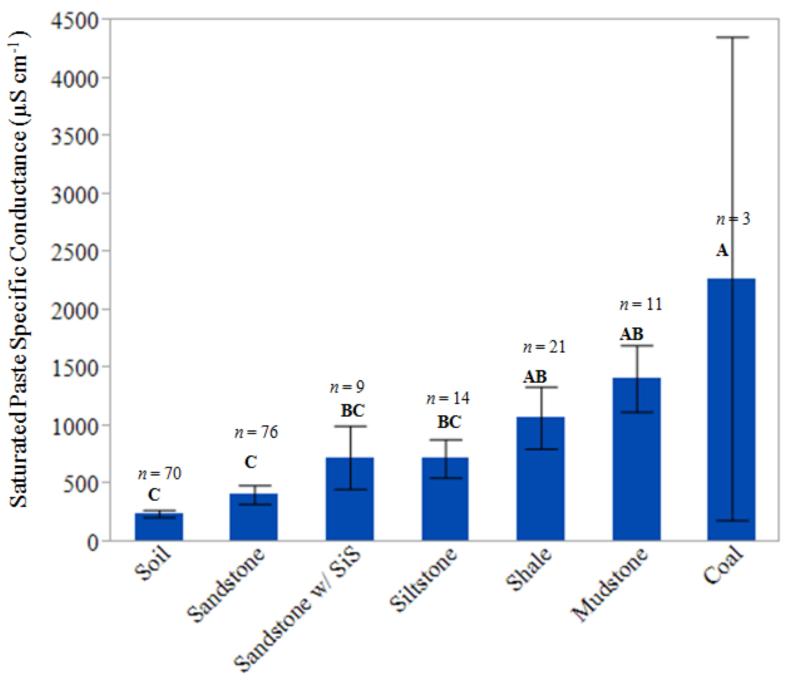


#### **TDS Production Risk**

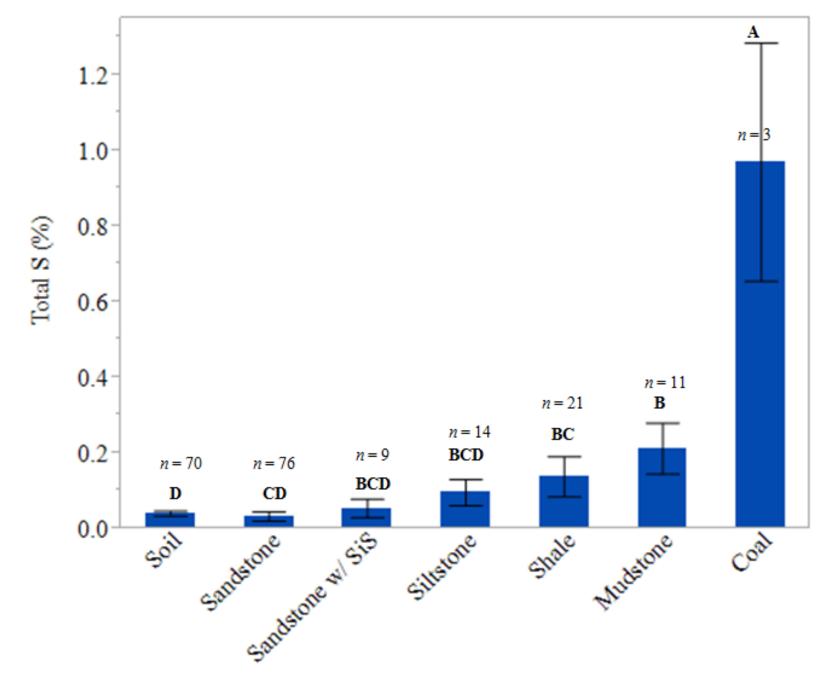
	8/	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	7 /	45 μS cm <sup>-1</sup> n = 1	-	-	-	-	-		
	6 /	390 μS cm <sup>-1</sup> n = 2	-	100 μS cm <sup>-1</sup> n = 1	-	-	100 μS cm <sup>-1</sup> n = 1		
V a 1 u e	5 /	410 μS cm <sup>-1</sup> n = 11	157 μS cm <sup>-1</sup> n = 3	113 µS cm <sup>-1</sup> n = 2	90 μS cm <sup>-1</sup> n = 10	107 μS cm <sup>-1</sup> n = 18	82 μS cm <sup>-1</sup> n = 15		
	4 /	1199 μS cm <sup>-1</sup> n = 19	380 μS cm <sup>-1</sup> n = 3	346 μS cm <sup>-1</sup> n = 8	343 μS cm <sup>-1</sup> n = 8	156 μS cm <sup>-1</sup> n = 23			
	3 /	992 μS cm <sup>-1</sup> n = 21	385 μS cm <sup>-1</sup> n = 7	553 μS cm <sup>-1</sup> n = 3	204 μS cm <sup>-1</sup> n = 2	71 μS cm <sup>-1</sup> n = 3			
	2 /	891 µS cm <sup>-1</sup> n = 32	380 μS cm <sup>-1</sup> n = 5						
		/ 1	/ 2	/ 3	/ 4	/ 6	/ 8		

Chroma

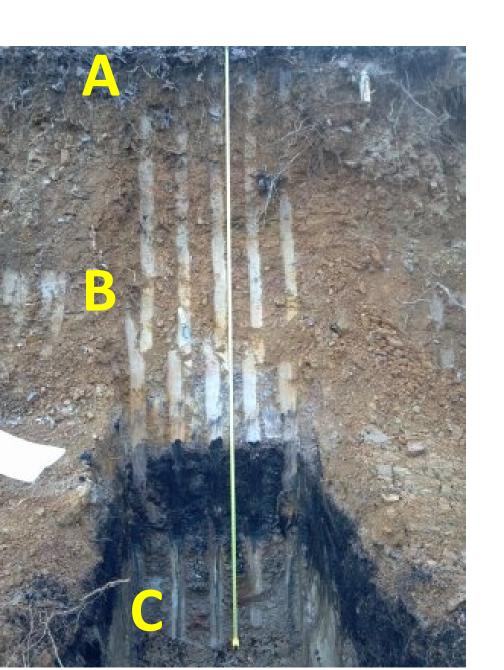


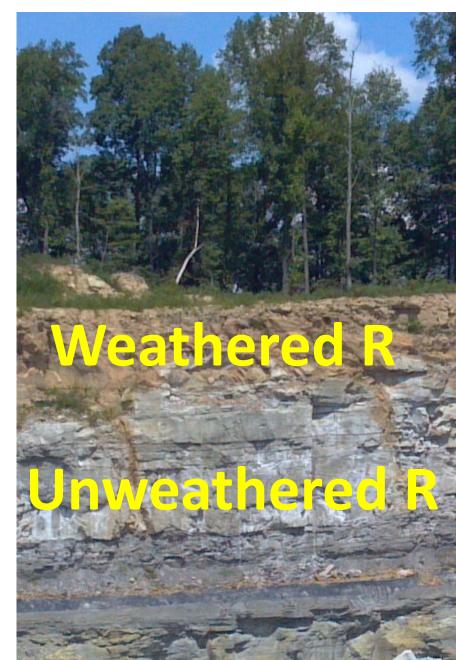


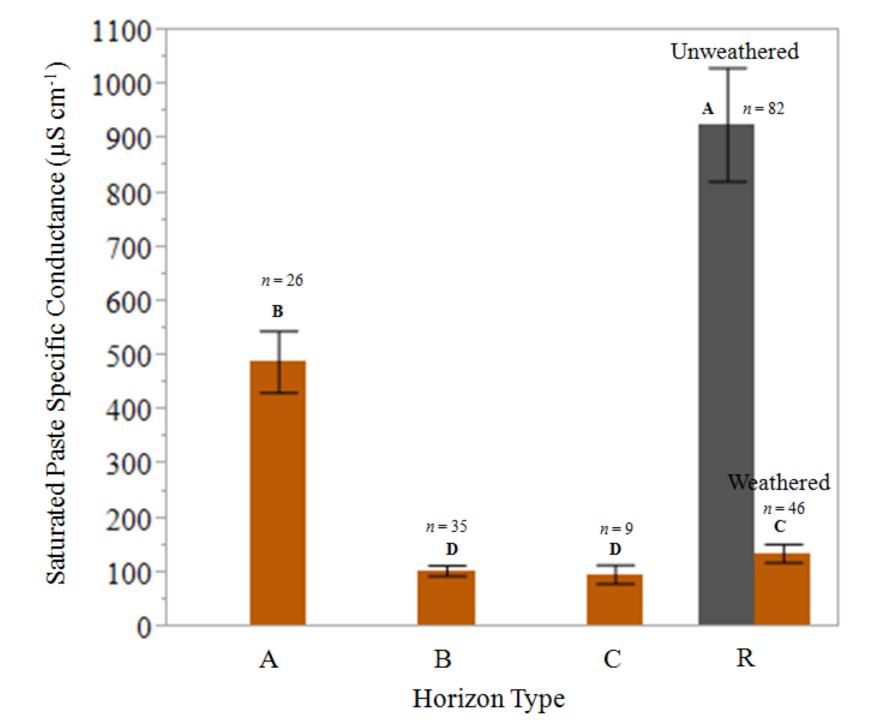
Rock Type

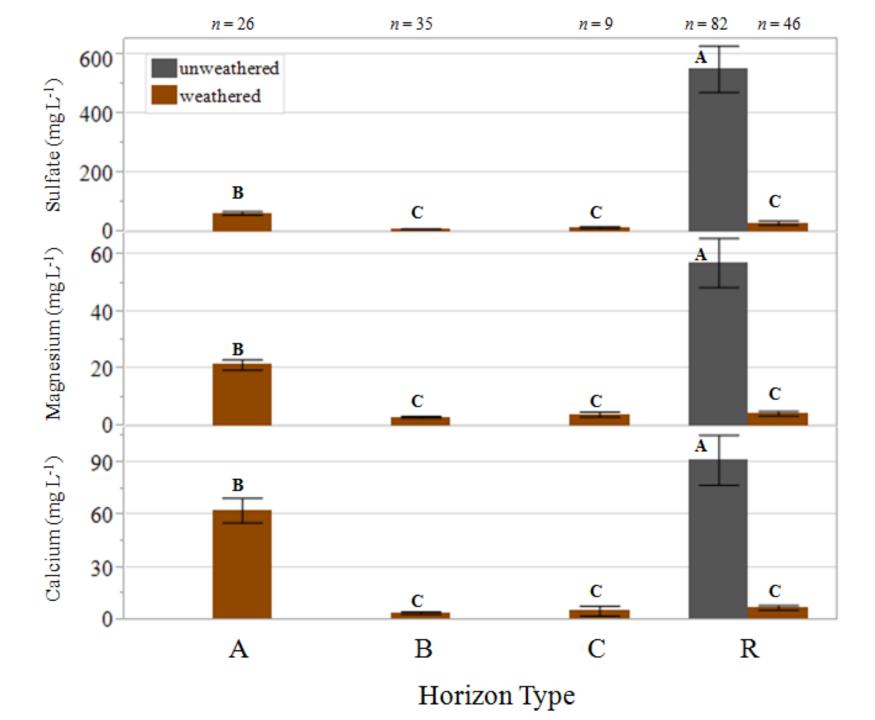


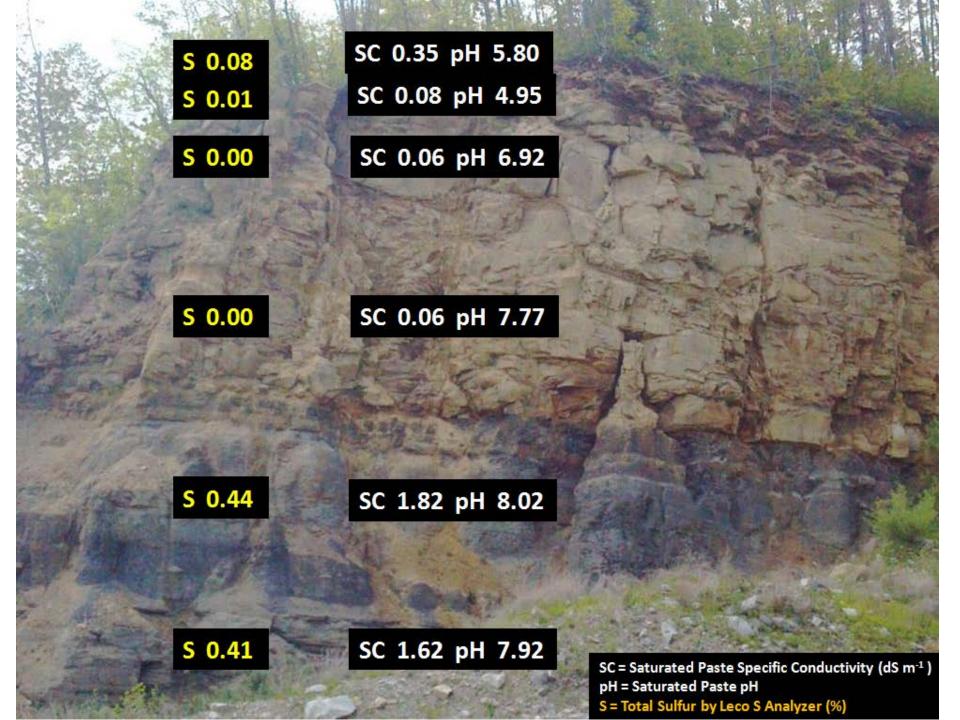
Rock Type

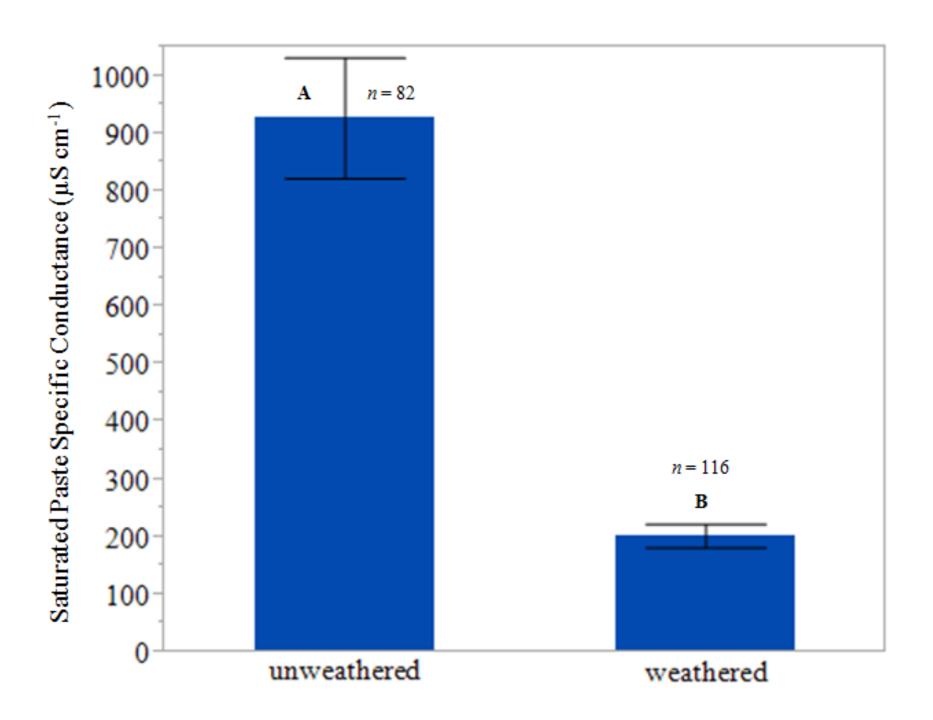




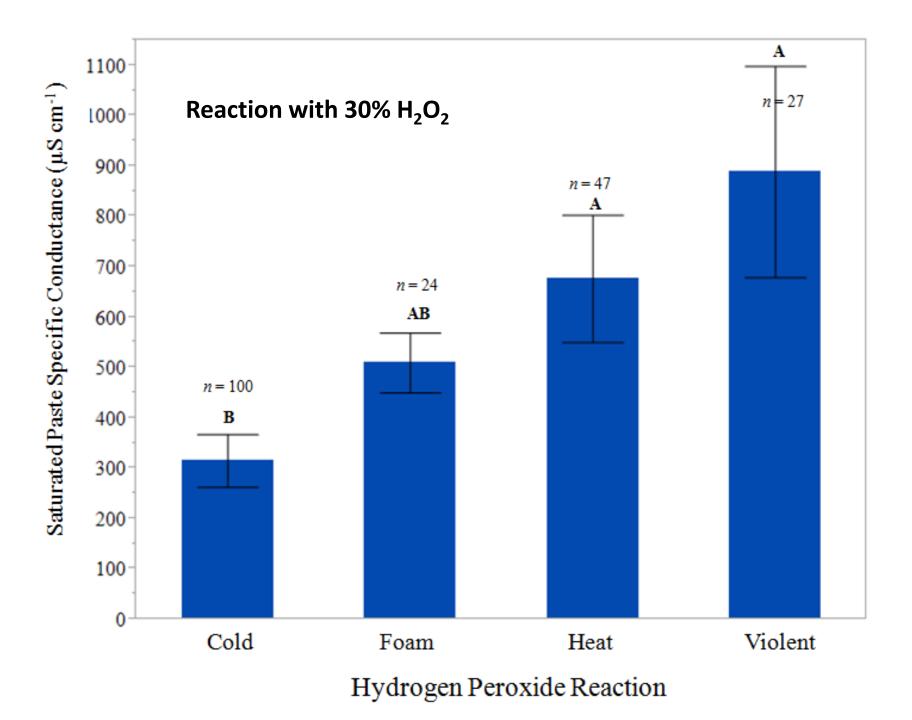


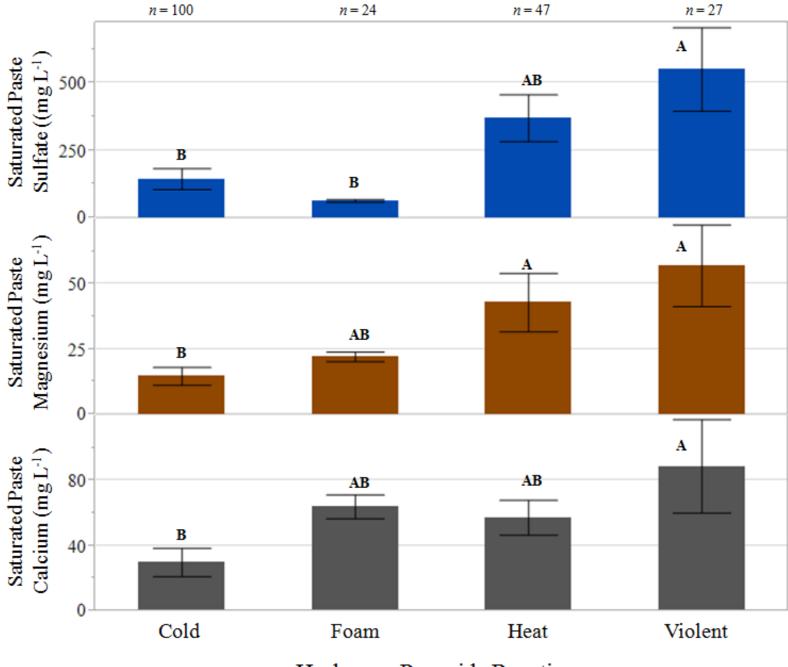




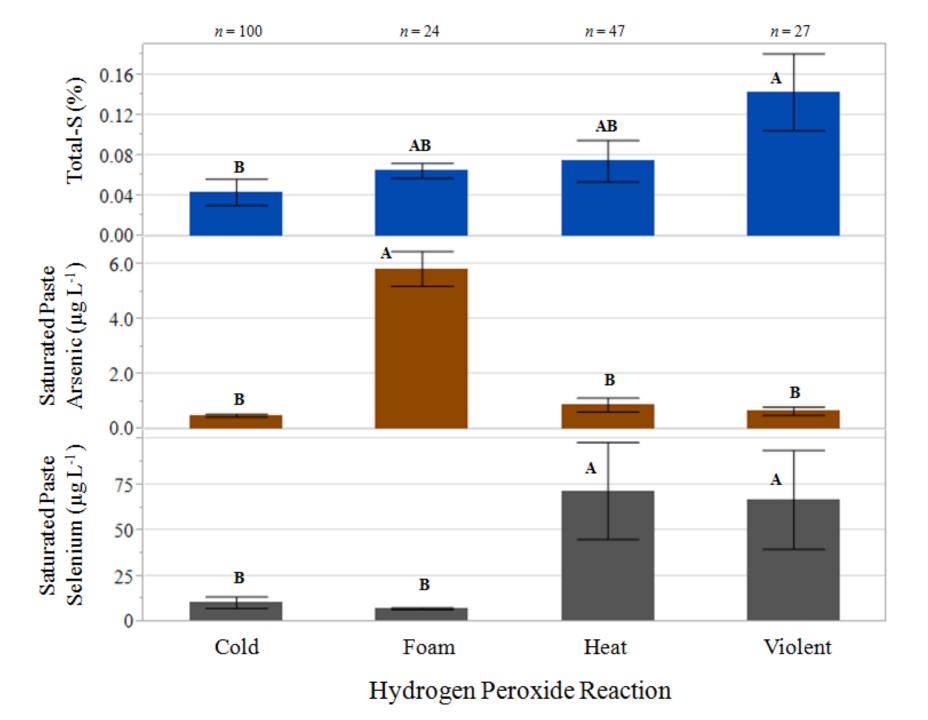








Hydrogen Peroxide Reaction



## **Summary**

- SC had a very strong direct and linear relationship with the sum of all of the ions study... ~1:1 ratio
- ☐ Sulfate-S, Ca, and Mg dominated saturated paste SC for the samples studied
- ☐ Many other ions present in lower concentrations did not increase from low to high TDS samples (Se DID increase from low to high TDS)significantly
- ☐ Shallowest shale/mudstone layer forms boundary between weathered/unweathered spoils
- Unweathered samples lower in SC, Ca, Mg, and sulfate-S
- ☐ SC, sulfate-S, Ca, Mg, Se all higher in heat/violent H2O2 reaction samples

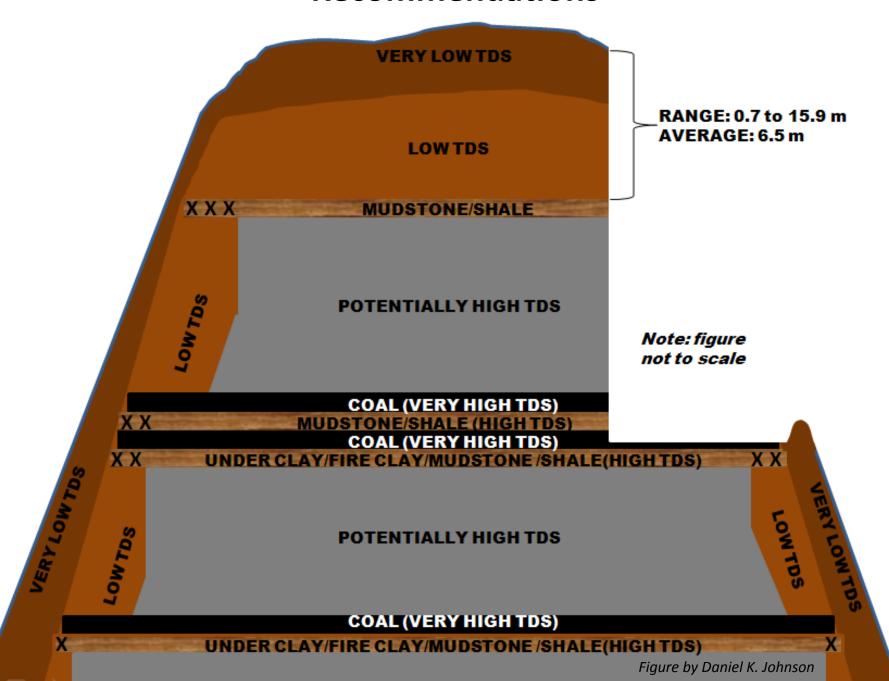
#### **Low TDS Risk**

Yellowish-brown
Soil, sandstone
Cold  $H_2O_2$  reaction
Low Se
Weathered – above SH/MS layer

#### High TDS Risk

Dark gray, very dark gray, black Shale, mudstone, coal Heat or violent H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> reaction High Se Unweathered – below SH/MS layer

### Recommendations



## Recommendations

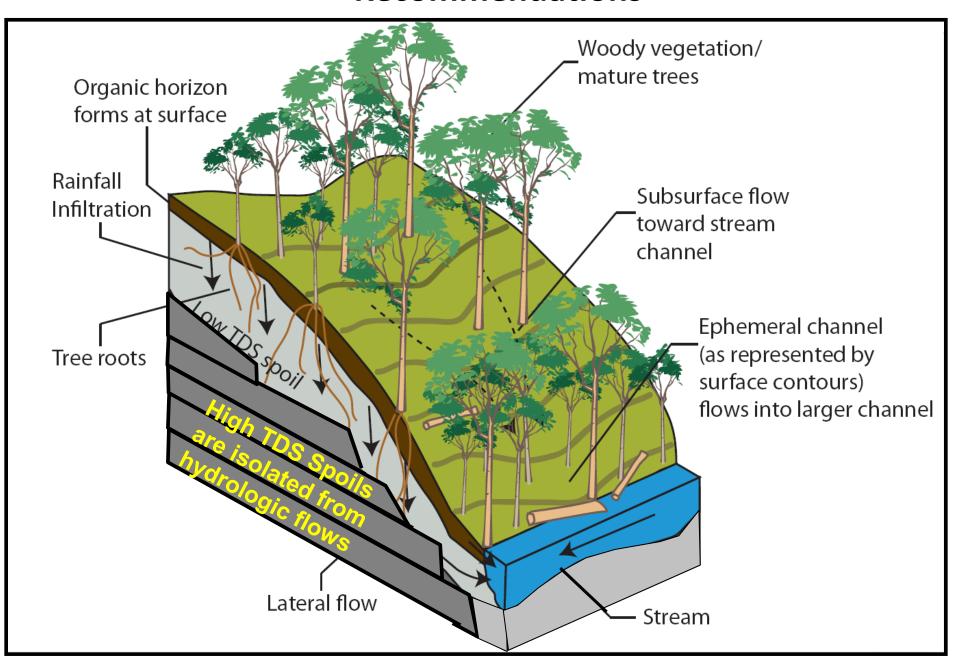


Figure and concept by Dr. Carl Zipper

# **Acknowledgements**

Funding: Powell River Project



**Site Access:** Teco Coal, Red River Coal Company, Apogee Coal Company, Alpha Natural Resources, and others

**Field and lab assistance:** Staff and students of the Virginia Tech marginal soils research group

**Special Thanks:** Dr. Lee Daniels, Dr. John Galbraith, Dr. Carl Zipper, Dr. Ken Eriksson, and Dr. Stephen Schoenholtz

