

GEOCHEMICAL TEMPERATURE ANALYSIS OF SALINE LAKES OF THE NORTHERN GREAT PLAINS

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Geology 428-Geochemistry

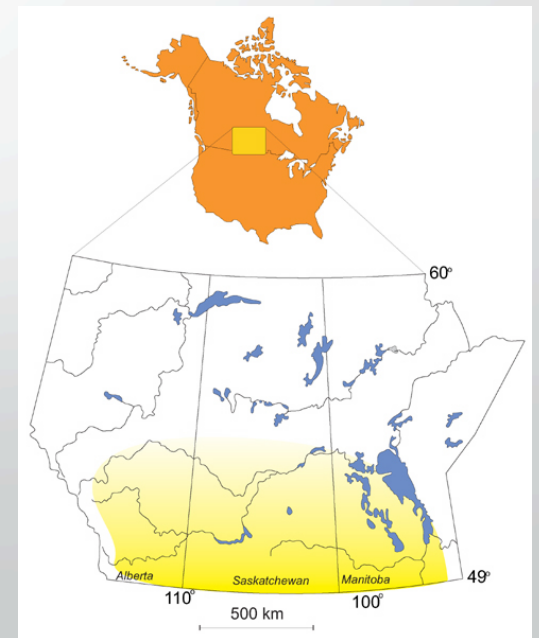
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Overview

- Introduction of study area
- Hypothesis/Guiding Question
- Study overview
- Phreeqc results
- Conclusion

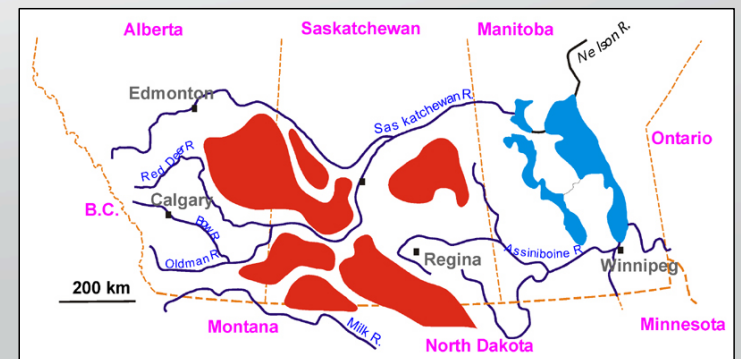
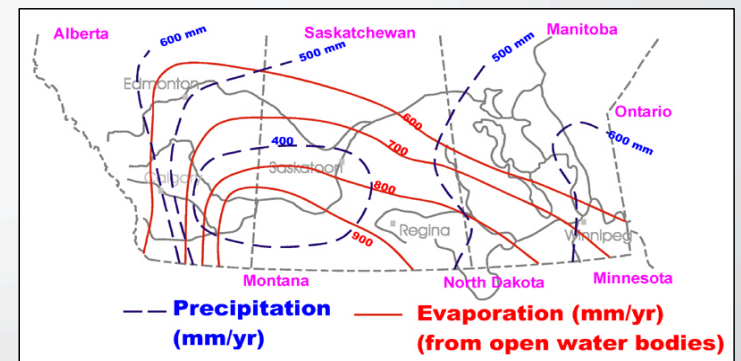
Northern Great Plains

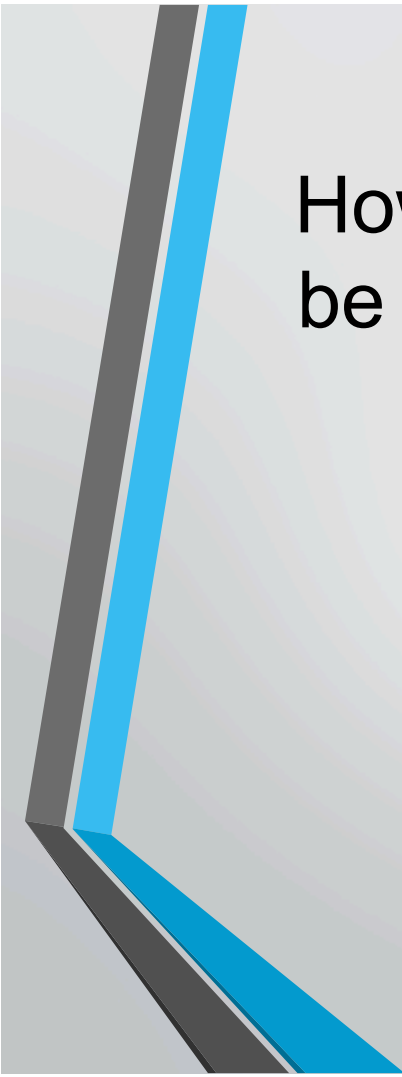
- Approximately 3.5 million saline lakes
- Breeding ground for 80% of North America ducks
- “Glauber’s Salt” (mirabilite: $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$)
 - \$50,000,000 to area economy



Northern Great Plains

- High evaporation to precipitation ratios
- Endorheic drainage: No outflow to external bodies of water
- Salinity varies greatly amongst saline lakes.





How will the geochemistry of saline lakes be affected by increases in temperature?

Table 1. Average brine compositions of lakes in the northern Great Plains (ion concentrations in mmol L⁻¹).

Area	TDS (<u>ppt</u>)	Ca	Mg	Na	K	HCO ₃	CO ₃	<u>Cl</u>	SO ₄
Eastern Prairies	3	3	23	4	1	6	1	2	24
Central Saskatchewan	24	15	156	192	5	9	2	50	251
SW Sask. & SE Alberta	81	18	98	1094	4	98	36	29	1070
West-central <u>Sask</u> & East- central Alta	103	4	141	1369	10	287	44	107	1215

The Study

- With increases in Earth temperatures and CO₂, a series of phreeqc analyses were conducted
- Increase in temp = 25°C + 5°C
- pCO₂ Equilibrium phase doubled

Eastern Prairies

Low T

```
TITLE Run 1
SOLUTION 1
  temp 25
  pe
  units mmol/L
  Ca 3
  C 1 as CO3-2
  Cl 2
  Mg 23
  K 1
  Na 4
  S 24 as SO4-2
EQUILIBRIUM_PHASES 1
  CO2(g) 0.00039
END
```

High T

```
TITLE Run 2
SOLUTION 1
  temp 30
  pe
  units mmol/L
  Ca 3
  C 1 as CO3-2
  Cl 2
  Mg 23
  K 1
  Na 4
  S 24 as SO4-2
EQUILIBRIUM_PHASES 1
  CO2(g) 0.00078
END
```

West-Central
Sask & East-
Central Alberta

```
TITLE Run 3
SOLUTION 1
  temp 25
  pe
  units mmol/L
  Ca 4
  C 44 as CO3-2
  Cl 107
  Mg 141
  K 10
  Na 1369
  S 1215 as SO4-2
EQUILIBRIUM_PHASES 1
  CO2(g) 0.00039
END
```

```
TITLE Run 4
SOLUTION 1
  temp 30
  pe
  units mmol/L
  Ca 4
  C 44 as CO3-2
  Cl 107
  Mg 141
  K 10
  Na 1369
  S 1215 as SO4-2
EQUILIBRIUM_PHASES 1
  CO2(g) 0.00078
END
```

Low T

-----Description of solution-----		
pH	= 4.652	Charge balance
pe	= 13.246	Adjusted to redox equilibrium
Activity of water	= 0.999	
Ionic strength	= 6.405e-02	
Mass of water (kg)	= 1.000e+00	
Total alkalinity (eq/kg)	= 8.641e-04	
Total CO2 (mol/kg)	= 3.448e-02	
Temperature (deg C)	= 25.000	
Electrical balance (eq)	= 6.159e-03	
Percent error, 100*(Cat- An)/(Cat+ An)	= 9.05	
Iterations	= 16	
Total H	= 1.110133e+02	
Total O	= 5.567236e+01	

-----Description of solution-----		
pH	= 6.217	Charge balance
pe	= -1.068	Adjusted to redox equilibrium
Activity of water	= 0.950	
Ionic strength	= 2.800e+00	
Mass of water (kg)	= 1.000e+00	
Total alkalinity (eq/kg)	= 4.971e-02	
Total CO2 (mol/kg)	= 6.754e-02	
Temperature (deg C)	= 25.000	
Electrical balance (eq)	= -1.081e+00	
Percent error, 100*(Cat- An)/(Cat+ An)	= -29.22	
Iterations	= 9	
Total H	= 1.110615e+02	
Total O	= 6.146679e+01	

High T

-----Description of solution-----		
pH	= 4.687	Charge balance
pe	= 12.578	Adjusted to redox equilibrium
Specific Conductance (uS/cm, 30 oC)	= 3490	
Density (g/cm3)	= 0.99896 (Millero)	
Activity of water	= 0.999	
Ionic strength	= 6.194e-02	
Mass of water (kg)	= 1.000e+00	
Total alkalinity (eq/kg)	= 8.712e-04	
Total CO2 (mol/kg)	= 3.044e-02	
Temperature (deg C)	= 30.000	
Electrical balance (eq)	= 6.152e-03	
Percent error, 100*(Cat- An)/(Cat+ An)	= 9.33	
Iterations	= 12	
Total H	= 1.110133e+02	
Total O	= 5.566427e+01	

-----Description of solution-----		
pH	= 6.252	Charge balance
pe	= -1.025	Adjusted to redox equilibrium
Activity of water	= 0.950	
Ionic strength	= 2.787e+00	
Mass of water (kg)	= 1.000e+00	
Total alkalinity (eq/kg)	= 4.993e-02	
Total CO2 (mol/kg)	= 6.563e-02	
Temperature (deg C)	= 30.000	
Electrical balance (eq)	= -1.082e+00	
Percent error, 100*(Cat- An)/(Cat+ An)	= -29.34	
Iterations	= 7	
Total H	= 1.110615e+02	
Total O	= 6.146310e+01	

Eastern Prairies

West-Central
Sask & East-
Central Alberta

Low T

-----Saturation indices-----				
Phase	SI	log IAP	log KT	
Anhydrite	-0.92	-5.28	-4.36	CaSO ₄
Aragonite	-3.57	-11.90	-8.34	CaCO ₃
Calcite	-3.42	-11.90	-8.48	CaCO ₃
CH ₄ (g)	-119.00	-121.86	-2.86	CH ₄
CO ₂ (g)	0.00	-1.47	-1.47	CO ₂
Dolomite	-5.85	-22.94	-17.09	CaMg (CO ₃) ₂
Gypsum	-0.70	-5.28	-4.58	CaSO ₄ :2H ₂ O
H ₂ (g)	-36.19	-39.34	-3.15	H ₂
H ₂ O (g)	-1.51	-0.00	1.51	H ₂ O
H ₂ S (g)	-114.71	-115.71	-1.00	H ₂ S
Halite	-6.88	-5.30	1.58	NaCl
O ₂ (g)	-10.80	-13.69	-2.89	O ₂
Sulfur	-84.40	-79.52	4.88	S

-----Saturation indices-----				
Phase	SI	log IAP	log KT	
Anhydrite	-0.12	-4.48	-4.36	CaSO ₄
Aragonite	-0.82	-9.16	-8.34	CaCO ₃
Calcite	-0.68	-9.16	-8.48	CaCO ₃
CH ₄ (g)	-13.99	-16.85	-2.86	CH ₄
CO ₂ (g)	0.00	-1.47	-1.47	CO ₂
Dolomite	0.31	-16.78	-17.09	CaMg (CO ₃) ₂
Gypsum	0.06	-4.52	-4.58	CaSO ₄ :2H ₂ O
H ₂ (g)	-9.95	-13.10	-3.15	H ₂
H ₂ O (g)	-1.53	-0.02	1.51	H ₂ O
H ₂ S (g)	-11.63	-12.63	-1.00	H ₂ S
Halite	-2.69	-1.11	1.58	NaCl
O ₂ (g)	-63.32	-66.22	-2.89	O ₂
Sulfur	-7.55	-2.67	4.88	S

High T

-----Saturation indices-----				
Phase	SI	log IAP	log KT	
Anhydrite	-0.91	-5.30	-4.39	CaSO ₄
Aragonite	-3.46	-11.83	-8.37	CaCO ₃
Calcite	-3.32	-11.83	-8.51	CaCO ₃
CH ₄ (g)	-113.03	-115.93	-2.90	CH ₄
CO ₂ (g)	0.00	-1.52	-1.52	CO ₂
Dolomite	-5.60	-22.80	-17.20	CaMg (CO ₃) ₂
Gypsum	-0.71	-5.30	-4.58	CaSO ₄ :2H ₂ O
H ₂ (g)	-34.51	-37.69	-3.17	H ₂
H ₂ O (g)	-1.38	-0.00	1.38	H ₂ O
H ₂ S (g)	-108.88	-109.93	-1.05	H ₂ S
Halite	-6.89	-5.30	1.59	NaCl
O ₂ (g)	-12.46	-15.39	-2.93	O ₂
Sulfur	-80.16	-75.40	4.77	S

-----Saturation indices-----				
Phase	SI	log IAP	log KT	
Anhydrite	-0.11	-4.50	-4.39	CaSO ₄
Aragonite	-0.72	-9.09	-8.37	CaCO ₃
Calcite	-0.58	-9.09	-8.51	CaCO ₃
CH ₄ (g)	-16.67	-19.57	-2.90	CH ₄
CO ₂ (g)	0.00	-1.52	-1.52	CO ₂
Dolomite	0.52	-16.68	-17.20	CaMg (CO ₃) ₂
Gypsum	0.04	-4.54	-4.58	CaSO ₄ :2H ₂ O
H ₂ (g)	-10.44	-13.61	-3.17	H ₂
H ₂ O (g)	-1.40	-0.02	1.38	H ₂ O
H ₂ S (g)	-14.44	-15.49	-1.05	H ₂ S
Halite	-2.71	-1.11	1.59	NaCl
O ₂ (g)	-60.66	-63.59	-2.93	O ₂
Sulfur	-9.80	-5.04	4.77	S

Discussion

- Subtle pH increases with temperature and CO₂.
- Slight change in SI values
- Samples with different TDS notice similar changes

Conclusion

- Results vary subtly with Temperature and CO₂ increase in saline lakes
- pH increase in both Eastern Prairies and West-Central Saskatchewan
- More accurate predictions for temp and CO₂ can be analyzed, as well as other variables that may cause differences in SI and pH.

Last, W.M., Ginn, F.M. The chemical composition of saline lakes of the Northern Great Plains, Western Canada. Geochemical News 141, October 2009.