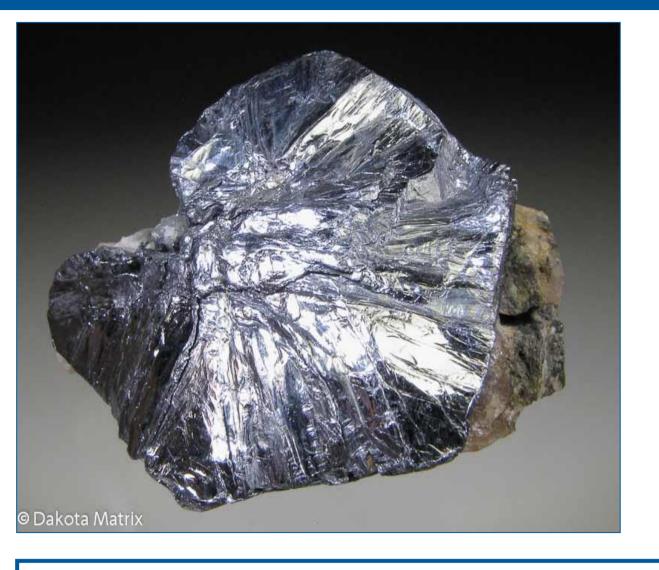
Screening halophilic bacteria metabolites for their Helmholtz Institute Freiberg for Resource Technology potential as pyrite bio-depressants in Cu-Mo bioflotation

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¹ HZDR, HIF,



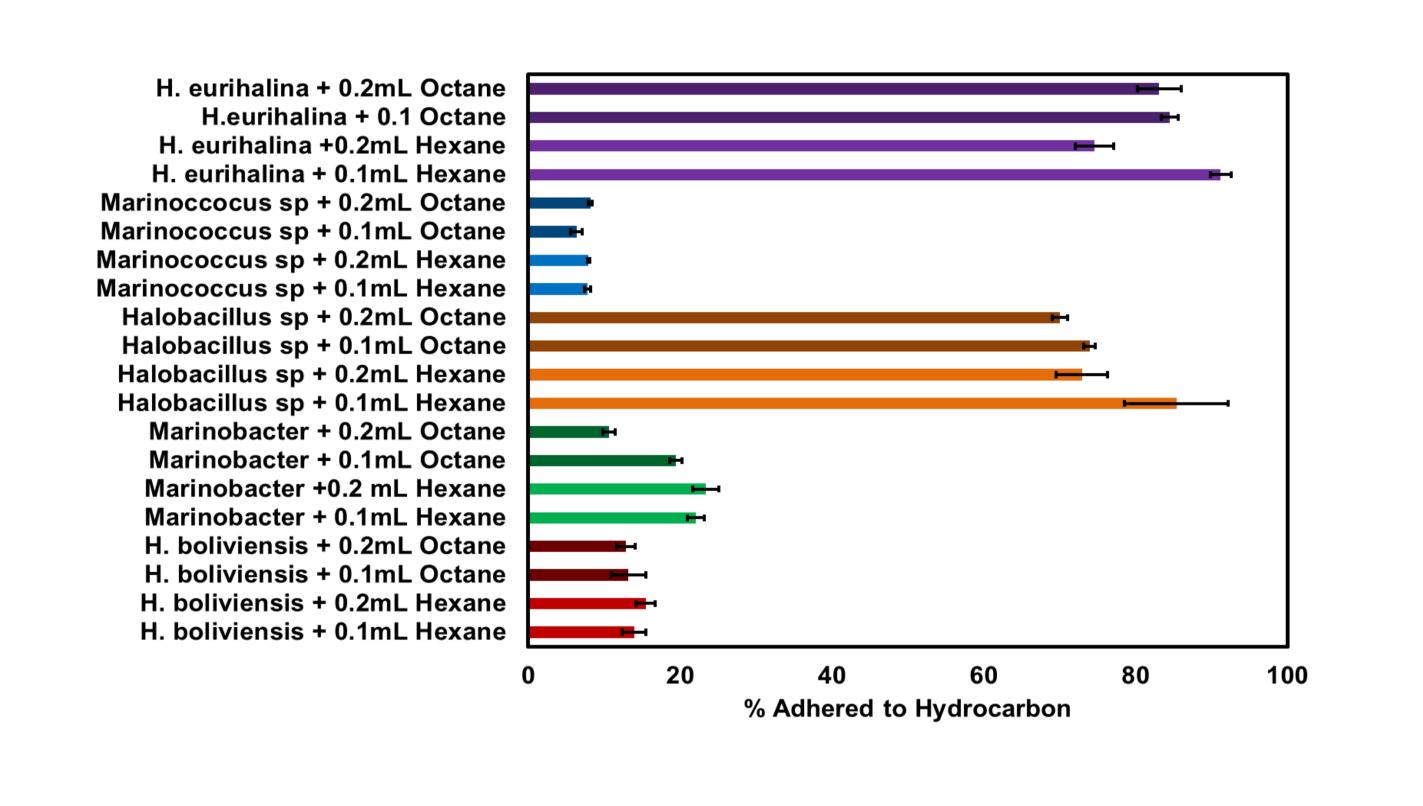
Aim:

To assess the potential of halophilic bacteria metabolites as pyrite biodepressants in flotation using sea water as medium. Namely Halomonas boliviensis, Marinobacter spp, Halobacillus sp, Marinococcus sp and Halomonas eurihalina.



Bacterial adhesion to alkanes: (Hydrophobicity test)

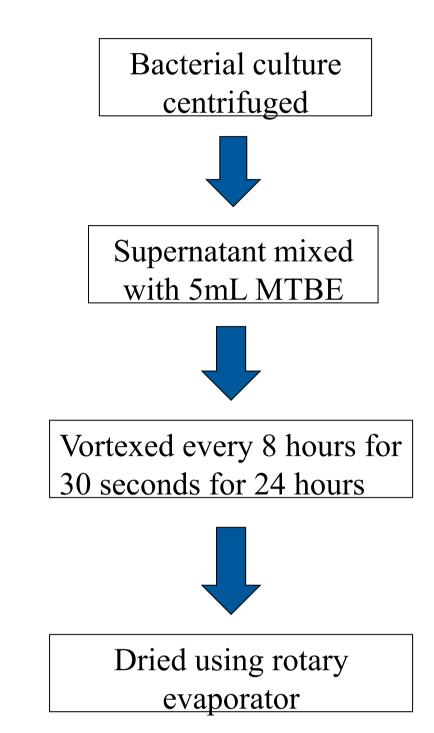
Method developed by Rosenberg¹ to determine hydrophobicity of bacteria.



Extraction of metabolites using methyl tert-butyl ether² (MTBE) Bacterial culture

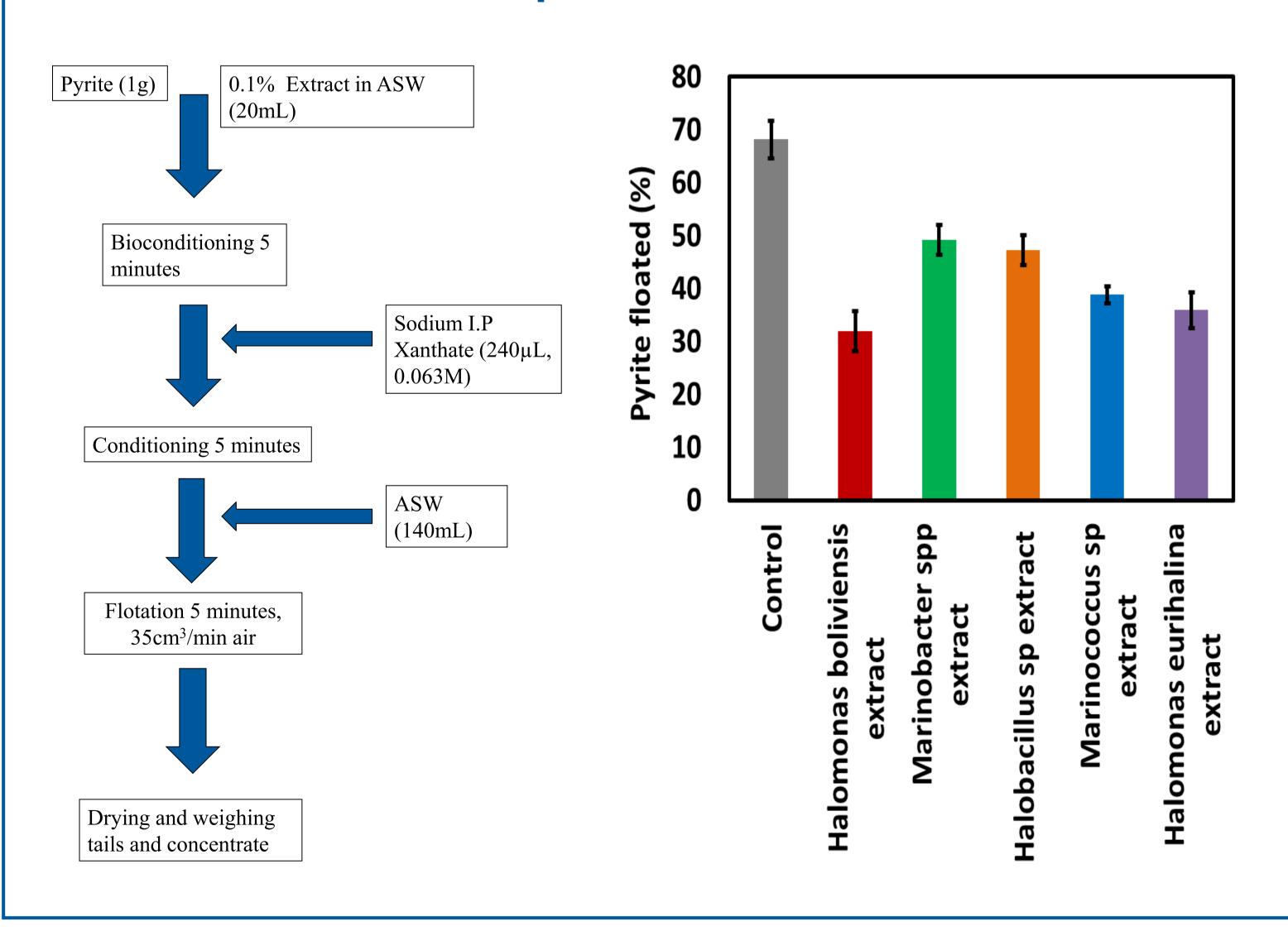
- Extraction method for slightly hydrophobic compounds (e.g. biosurfactants)
- Yield of extracted compounds from hydrophobic strains higher

Bacterial extract from High salts medium	Mass (after drying)
Halomonas boliviensis	0.125
Marinobacter spp	0.061
Halobacillus sp	0.315
Marinococcus sp	0.029
Halomonas eurihalina	0.304



Bacterial extract from artificial sea water	Mass (after drying)
Halomonas boliviensis	0.020
Marinobacter spp	0.017
Halobacillus sp	0.070
Marinococcus sp	0.017
Halomonas eurihalina	0.048

Microflotation experiments:



Conclusions:

- Depression also occurs although in a much lesser extent than when using bacteria as bioreagents
- Flotation of pyrite most reduced under presence of Halomonas boliviensis extract
- Yield of hydrophobic metabolites decreases in artificial sea water
- Bacterial metabolites contribute to the observed biodepression activity of the bacterial cells although not the mayor contributors.

References

1. Rosenberg, M., Gutnick, D. and Rosenberg, E. (1980). Adherence of bacteria to hydrocarbons: A simple method for measuring cell-surface hydrophobicity. FEMS Microbiology Letters, 9(1), pp.29-33. 2. Kuyukina, M., Ivshina, I., Philp, J., Christofi, N., Dunbar, S. and Ritchkova, M. (2001). Recovery of Rhodococcus biosurfactants using methyl tertiary-butyl ether extraction. Journal of Microbiological Methods, 46(2), pp.149-156.

