## SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

## Methods

The $\delta^{13} \mathrm{C}$ and $\delta^{18} \mathrm{O}$ values were measured relative to the V-PDB standard using a VG PRISM II stable isotope mass spectrometer equipped with a common acid bath acidification system.
A calcite standard (ULTISS) was used to monitor precision (mean $=1.73 \%$, standard deviation $=0.24 \%$ ). For [CAS] measurements, approximately 1.5 mg of micro-drilled powdered sample was acidified with 1 ml of $10 \%$ nitric acid and analyzed with a JY UltimaC ICP-AES with Polychronometer. A repeat measurement of a standard solution gave an error of $0.6 \%$.

Table DR1. Measured Values

| Sample | $\boldsymbol{\delta}^{\mathbf{1 3}} \mathbf{C}$ | $\boldsymbol{\delta}^{\mathbf{1 8}} \mathbf{O}$ | $\mathbf{S}(\mathbf{p p m})$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| BBR-B8 (top) | -7.597 | -6.329 | 1059.71 |
| BBR-B7 | -7.131 | -6.339 | 1356.98 |
| BBR-B6 | -6.762 | -6.277 | 1469.36 |
| BBR-B5 | -6.372 | -6.466 | 1561.84 |
| BBR-B4 | -5.955 | -6.704 | 782.54 |
| BBR-B3 | -5.195 | -6.553 | 997.40 |
| BBR-B2 | -4.352 | -6.357 | 2045.21 |
| BBR-B1 (base) | -3.664 | -5.936 | 2203.72 |



Figure DR1. Field photograph of formerly-aragonite fan layers from Williston Lake; one thick fan bed (black bar) and a fan bed-bearing interval (white bar). Chisel for scale.


Figure DR2. pH space as a function of alkalinity and $\mathrm{TCO}_{2}$ demonstrating the effect of sulfate reduction on pH . Radiating lines are lines of equal pH . Although sulfate reduction in a closed system will always increase the overall alkalinity of the system, it is not always beneficial for carbonate production. Sulfate reduction yields bicarbonate $\left(\mathrm{HCO}_{3}{ }^{-}\right)$as a byproduct: $\mathrm{SO}_{4}{ }^{2-}+2 \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{O} \rightarrow 2 \mathrm{HCO}_{3}{ }^{-}+\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{~S}$. Bicarbonate is a component of both alkalinity and $\mathrm{TCO}_{2}$, thus sulfate reduction changes porewater pH along a $1: 1$ slope in the fan diagram (see arrows). Adding bicarbonate into a pore space will raise the pH (promote precipitation of calcium carbonate) if the initial pH is low (black arrow). When initial pH is high, sulfate reduction in a pore space will actually decrease pH (inhibit precipitation of calcium carbonate) (white arrow).


Figure DR3. Enlarged version of Figure 1E in text; scale 5 mm .

