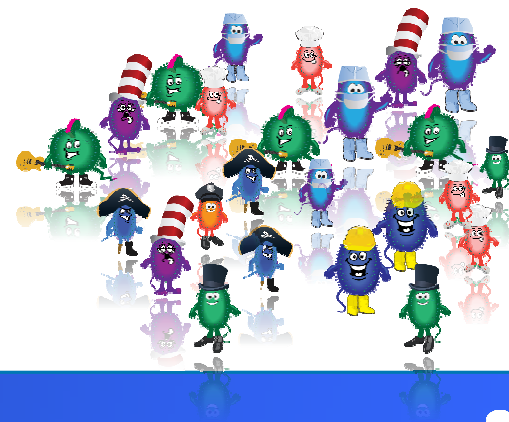
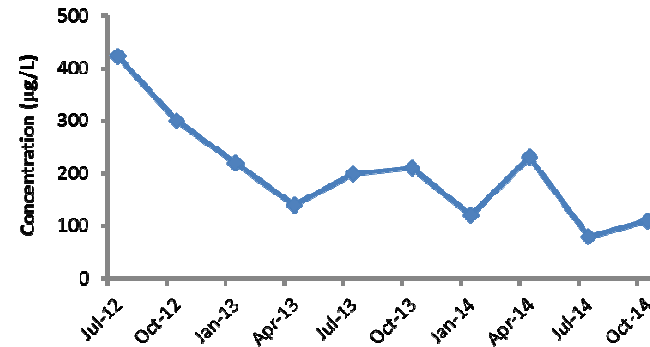


**Stable Isotope Probing and QuantArray:  
Evaluate MNA of Petroleum Hydrocarbons &  
Emerging Contaminants**

# MNA Assessment

- Chemistry
- Geochemistry
- Microbiology



# Microbiology

Is biodegradation occurring?

Stable Isotope Probing

What is the concentration of contaminant degraders?

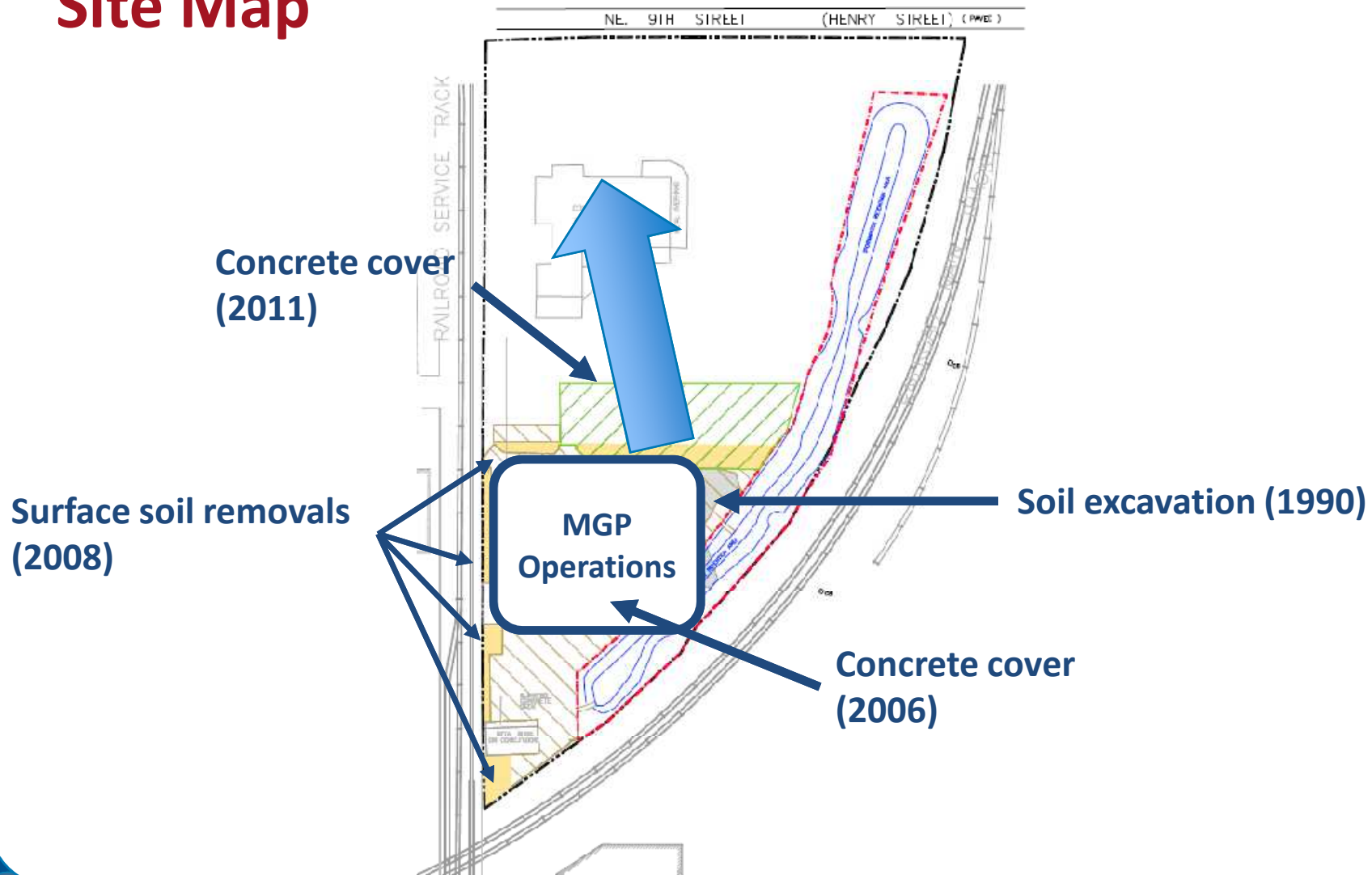
qPCR

QuantArray

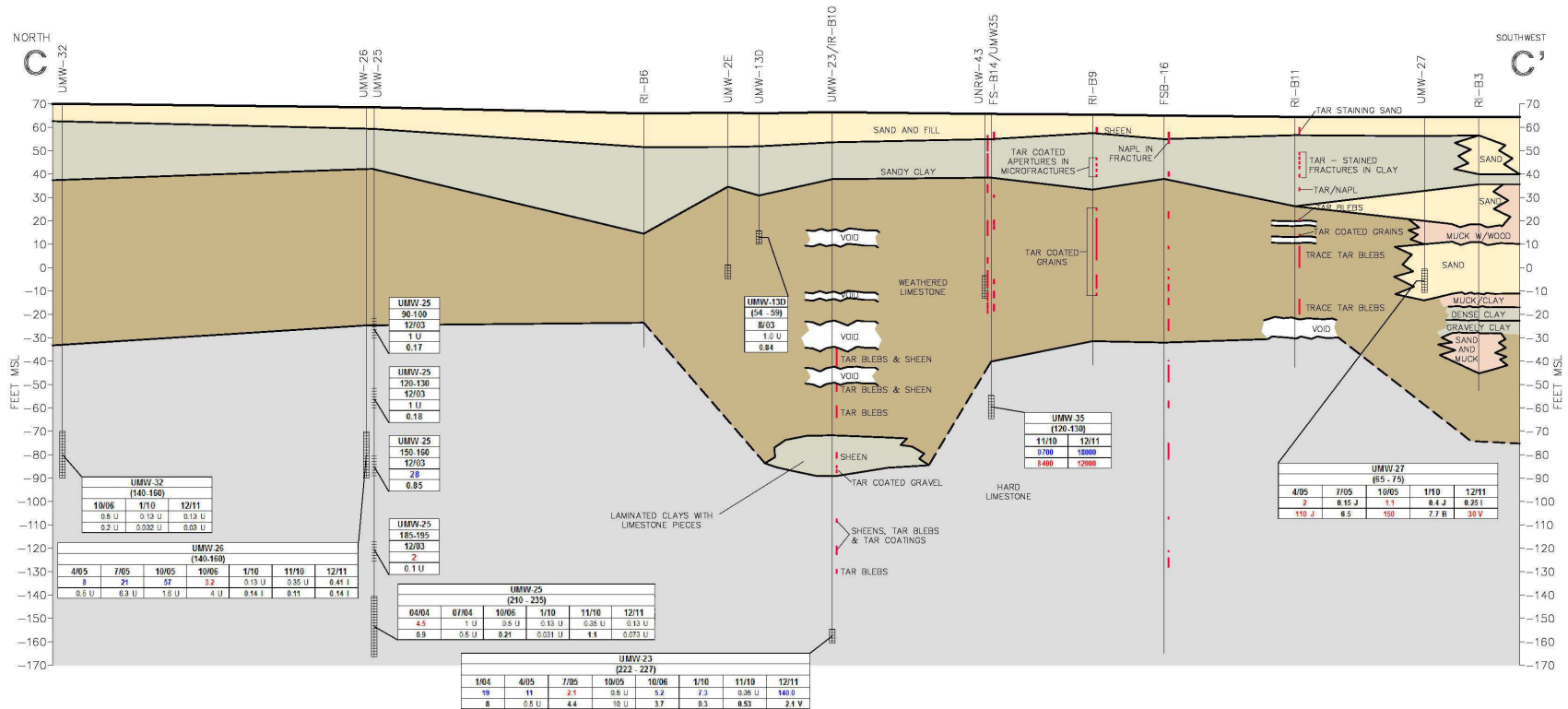
## Site Background

- Former manufactured gas plant (MGP)
- Operated from 1890s until 1953
- NAPL present
- Benzene, ethylbenzene
- Naphthalene, methylnaphthalenes, and other PAHs

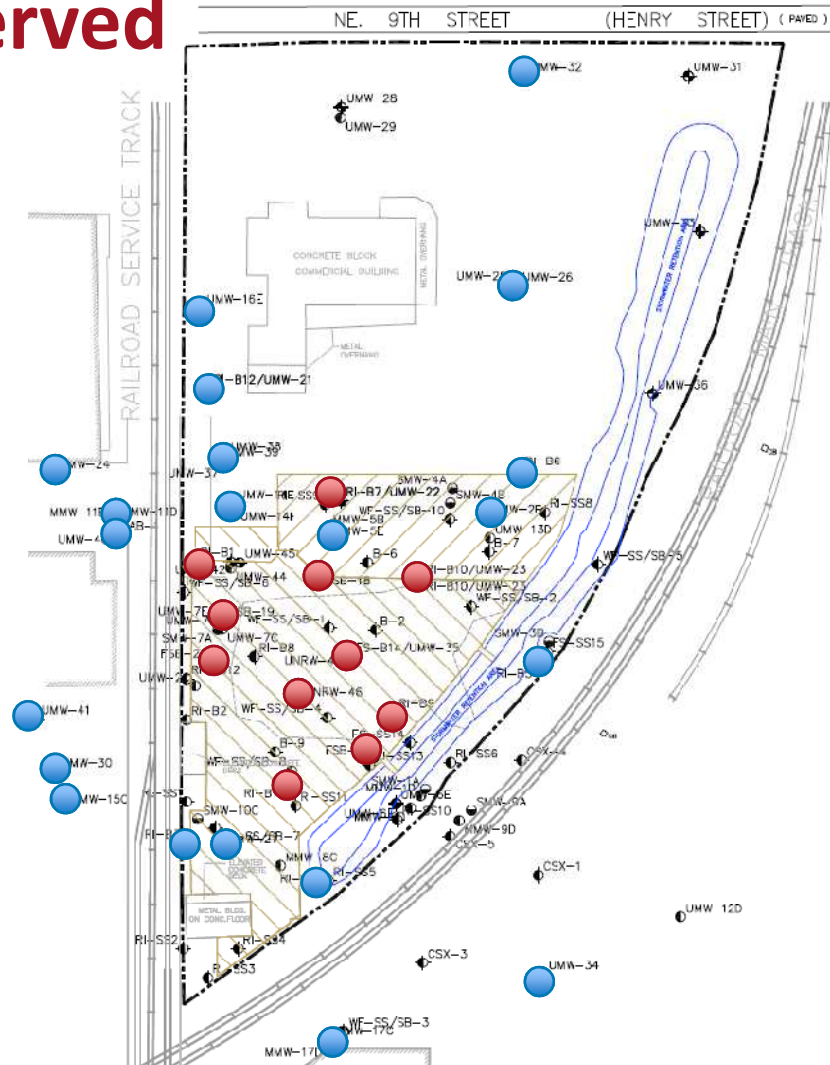
# Site Map



# Geology and NAPL staining, sheens, blebs



# LNAPL Observed



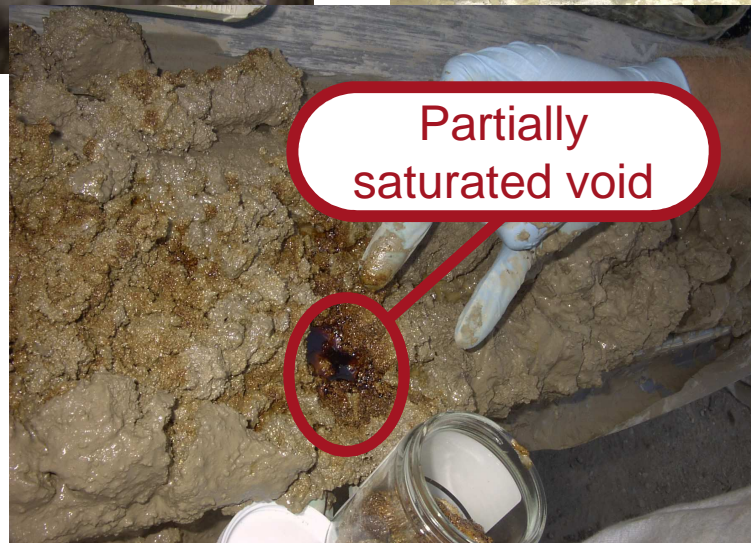
## Sandy clay unit - NAPL

- Tar staining at discrete intervals in aperature
- Vertical migration



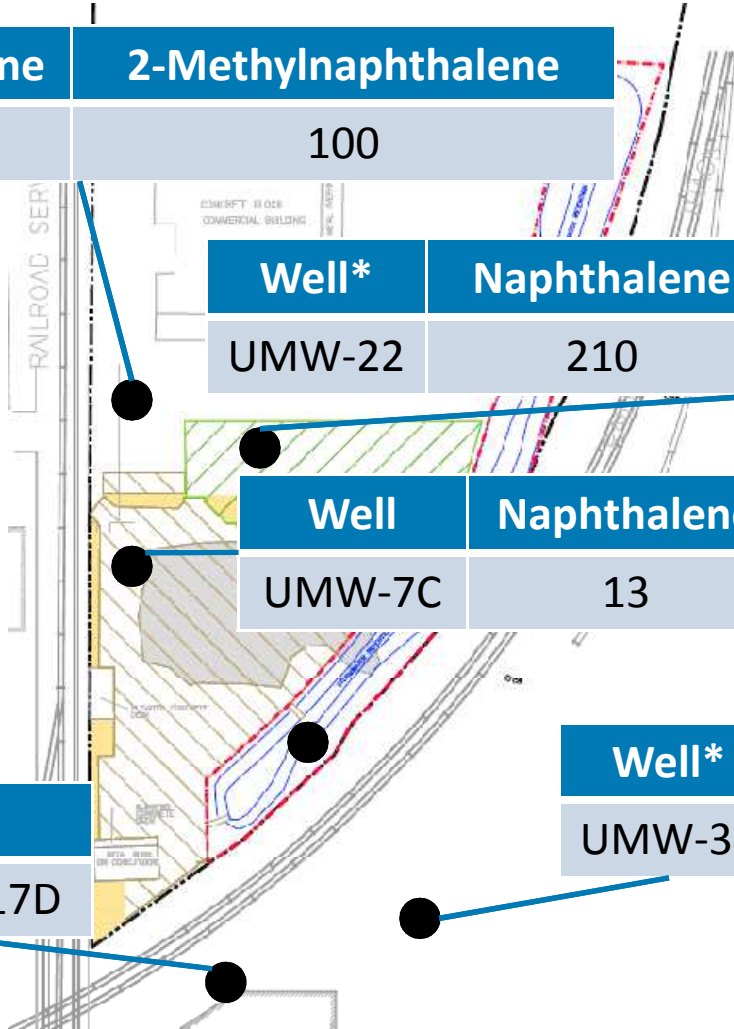


# Weathered limestone unit - NAPL



# Groundwater Impacts - PAHs

| Well   | Naphthalene | 2-Methylnaphthalene |
|--------|-------------|---------------------|
| UMW-44 | 15          | 100                 |



| Well*  | Naphthalene | 2-Methylnaphthalene |
|--------|-------------|---------------------|
| UMW-22 | 210         | 1,700               |

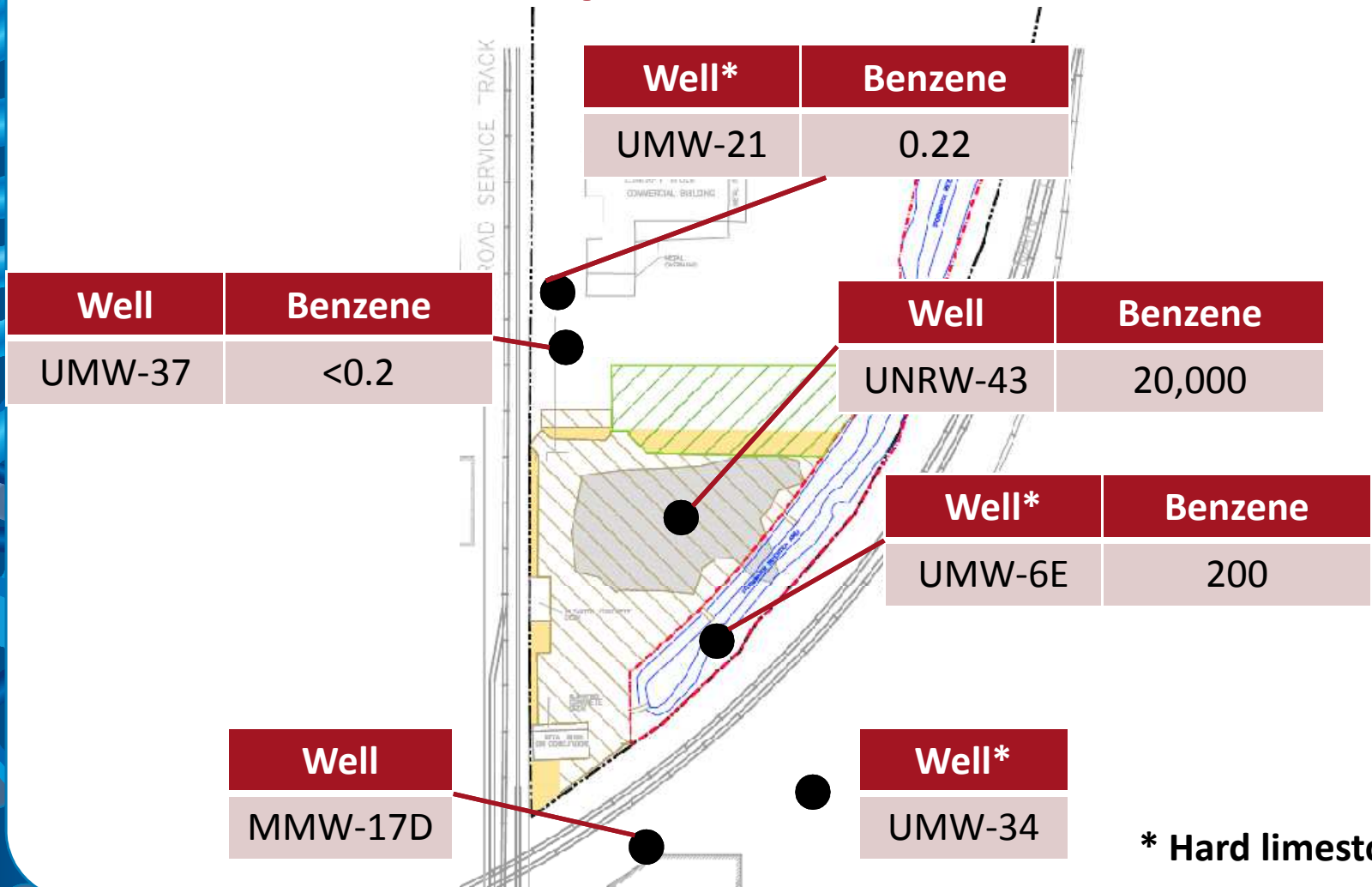
| Well   | Naphthalene | 2-Methylnaphthalene |
|--------|-------------|---------------------|
| UMW-7C | 13          | 1,000               |

| Well    |
|---------|
| MMW-17D |

| Well*  |
|--------|
| UMW-34 |

\* Hard limestone wells

# Groundwater Impacts – Benzene



\* Hard limestone wells

# Contaminant Concentrations

| Monitoring Well | Benzene Trend | Naphthalene Trend |
|-----------------|---------------|-------------------|
| UMW-7C          | No Trend      | Decreasing        |
| UMW-44          | No Trend      | No Trend          |
| UMW-37          | No Trend      | Near DL           |
|                 |               |                   |
| UMW-6E          | Decreasing    | Decreasing        |
| UMW-21          | Decreasing    | No Trend          |
| UMW-22          | No Trend      | Decreasing        |

## MNA Assessment

- ✓ Contaminant concentrations
- ✓ Geochemistry
- Molecular Biological Tools

Is biodegradation occurring?



Stable Isotope Probing (SIP)

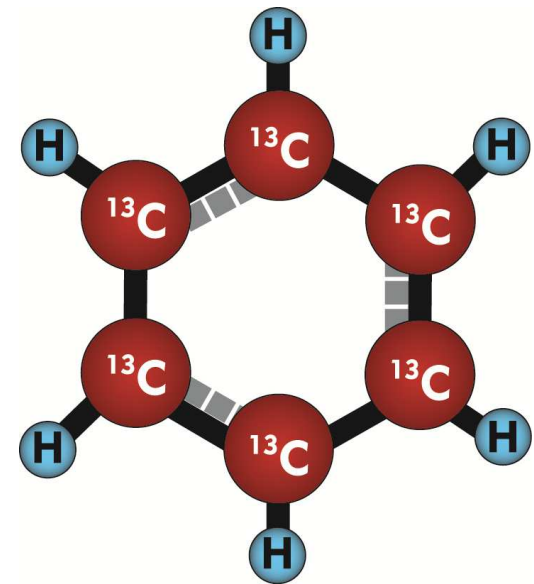
Concentrations of contaminant degrading microorganisms?



QuantArray & qPCR

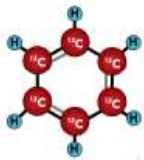
# Stable Isotope Compounds

- Specially produced “heavy” compounds which are composed of 99+%  $^{13}\text{C}$ 
  - Natural compounds are 99%  $^{12}\text{C}$
  - Same characteristics & behavior as original compound
- $^{13}\text{C}$  label used as a “tracer” to determine if biodegradation of the compound occurred
- Incorporation of the  $^{13}\text{C}$  label into biomass and  $\text{CO}_2$  demonstrates biodegradation



# Overview of Bio-Trap SIP Approach

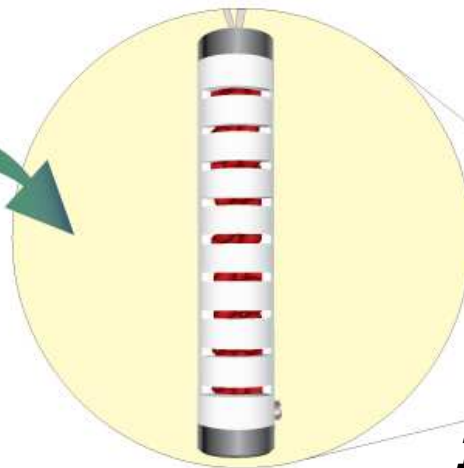
**$^{13}\text{C}$  labeled Benzene**



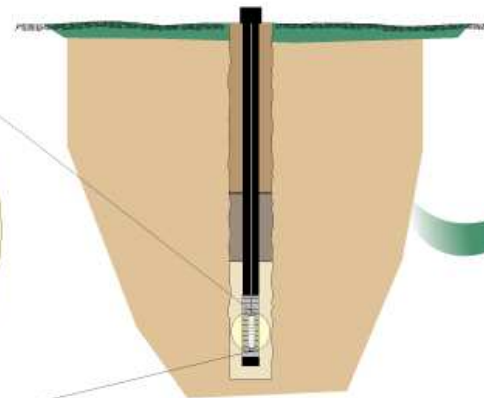
**Beads loaded with  $^{13}\text{C}$  compound**



**Bio-Trap with  $^{13}\text{C}$ -benzene loaded beads**



***In-Situ* deployment in monitoring well**



**Beads analyzed following deployment**



## What Are Bio-Trap<sup>®</sup> Samplers?

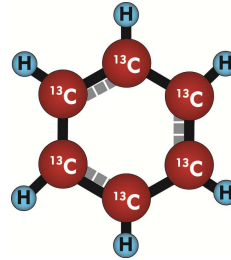
- Passive microbial sampling tool
- Colonized by active microbes
- 25% Nomex and 75% PAC
- Used in conjunction with
  - Stable isotope probing
  - qPCR and QuantArray
  - Other MBTs





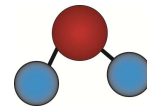
# Bio-Trap SIP Analysis

Residual  $^{13}\text{C}$ -Compound



Contaminant Loss

$^{13}\text{C}/^{12}\text{C}$  Dissolved Inorganic Carbon



Mineralization  
(C for energy)

$^{13}\text{C}/^{12}\text{C}$  of Biomarkers



PLFA  
DNA  
RNA

Metabolism  
(C for growth)

## MNA Assessment

- ✓ Contaminant concentrations
- ✓ Geochemistry
- Molecular Biological Tools

Is biodegradation occurring?



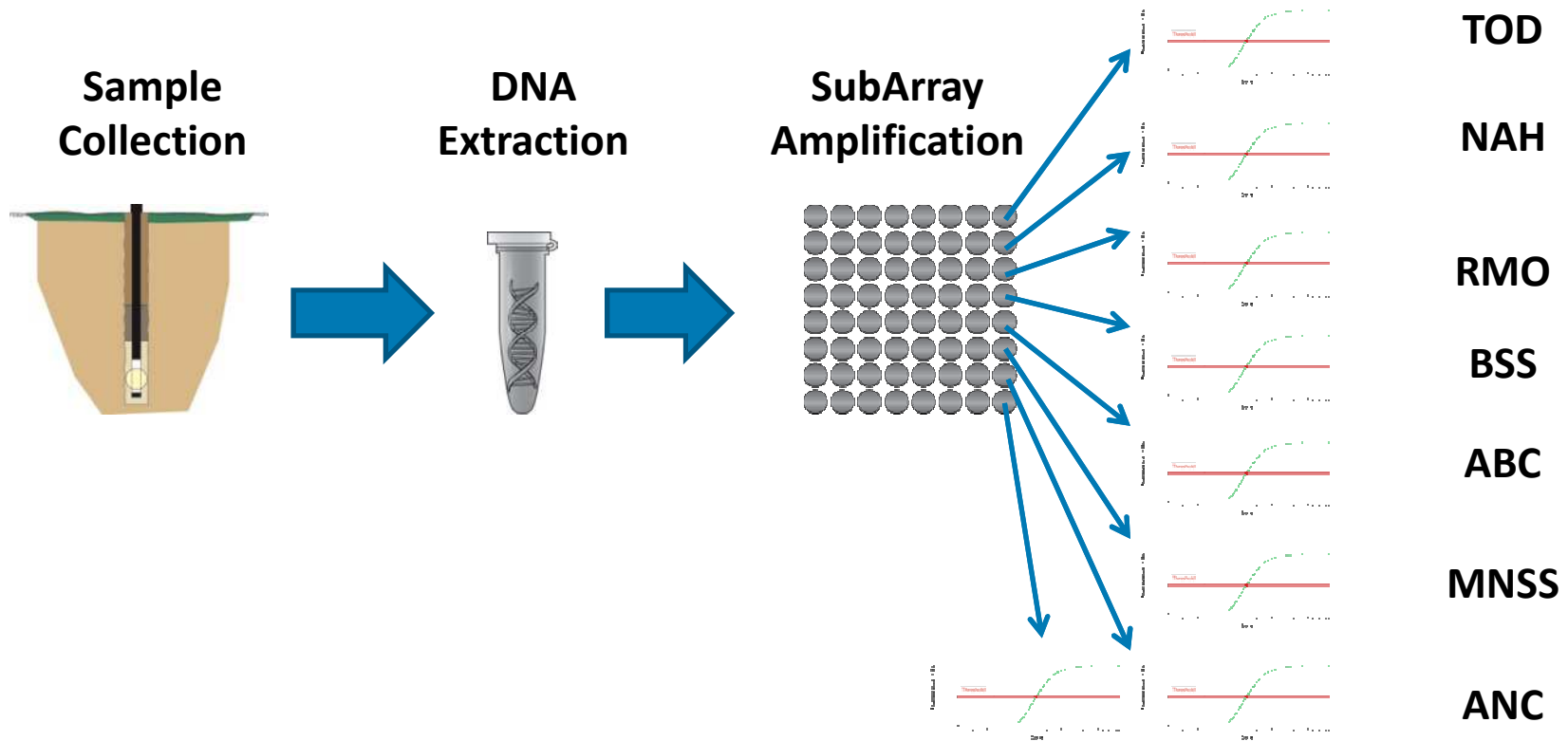
Stable Isotope Probing  
(SIP)

Concentrations of  
contaminant degrading  
microorganisms?

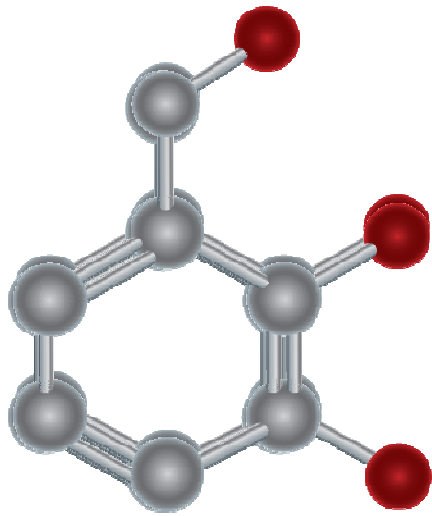


QuantArray & qPCR

# QuantArray



# QuantArray-Petro



## Aerobic BTEX and MTBE (cells/mL)

Toluene 3- and 4-Monooxygenases (RMO)

Toluene 2 Monooxygenase (RDEG)

Phenol Hydroxylase (PHE)

Toluene/Benzene Dioxygenase (TOD)

Xylene/Toluene Monooxygenase (TOL)

Ethylbenzene/Isopropylbenzene Dioxygenase (EDO)

Biphenyl/Isopropylbenzene Dioxygenase (BPH4)

*Methylibium petroliphilum* PM1 (PM1)

TBA Monooxygenase (TBA)

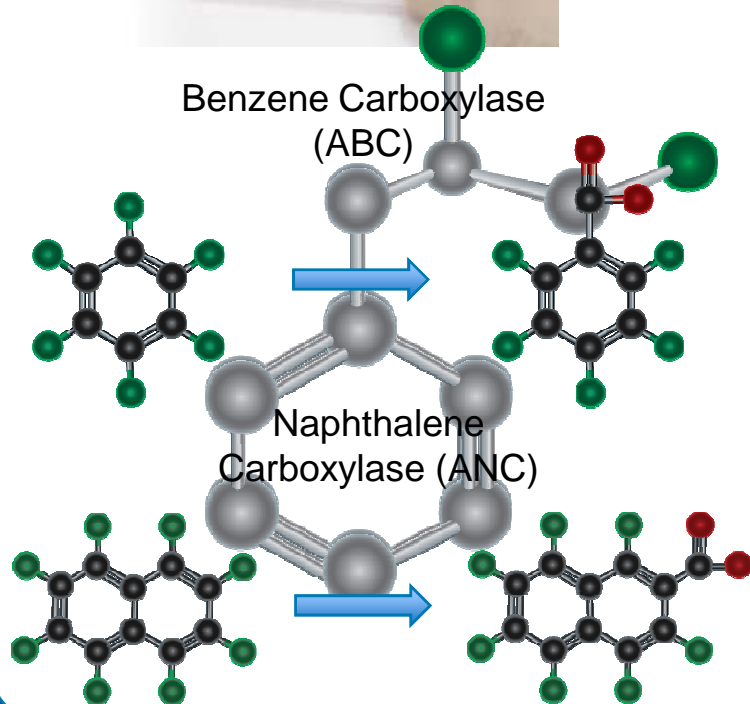
## Aerobic PAHs and Alkanes (cells/mL)

Naphthalene Dioxygenase (NAH)

Phenanthrene Dioxygenase (PHN)

Alkane Monooxygenase (ALK)

# QuantArray-Petro



## Anaerobic BTEX (cells/mL)

Benzoyl Coenzyme A Reductase (BCR)  
Benzylsuccinate synthase (BSS)  
Benzene Carboxylase (ABC)

## Anaerobic PAHs and Alkanes (cells/mL)

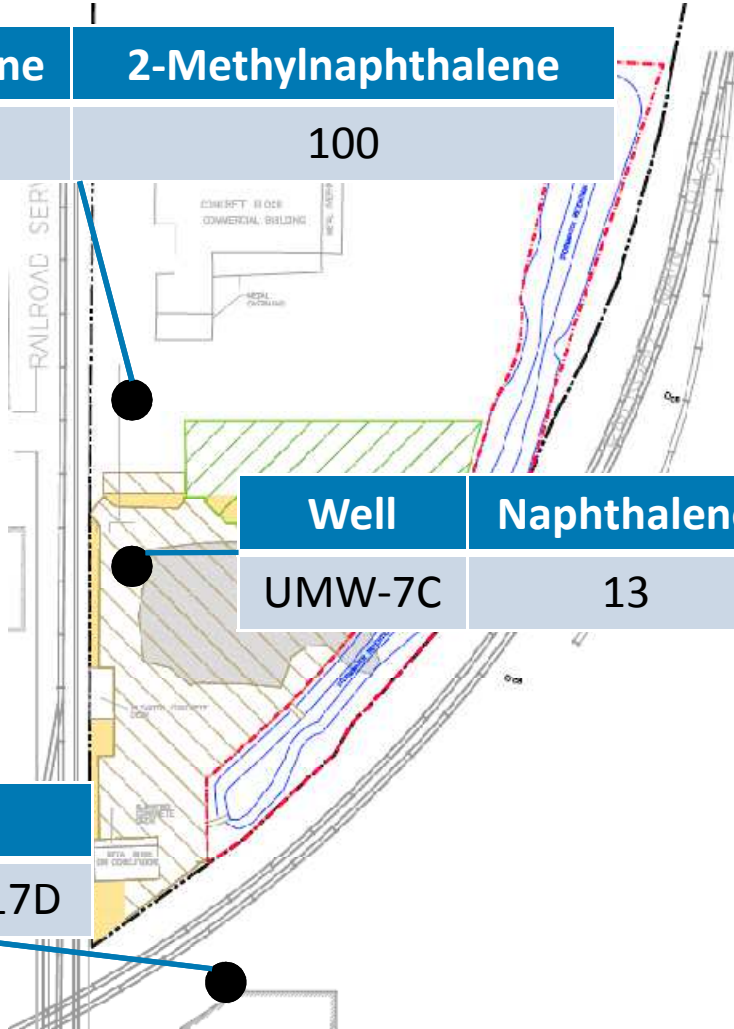
Benzoyl Coenzyme A Reductase (BCR)  
Naphthylmethylsuccinate Synthase (NMS)  
Naphthalene Carboxylase (ANC)  
Alkylsuccinate Synthase (ASSA)

## Other (cells/bead)

Total Eubacteria (EBAC)  
Sulfate Reducing Bacteria (APS)

# Study Wells – Weathered Limestone

| Well   | Naphthalene | 2-Methylnaphthalene |
|--------|-------------|---------------------|
| UMW-44 | 15          | 100                 |

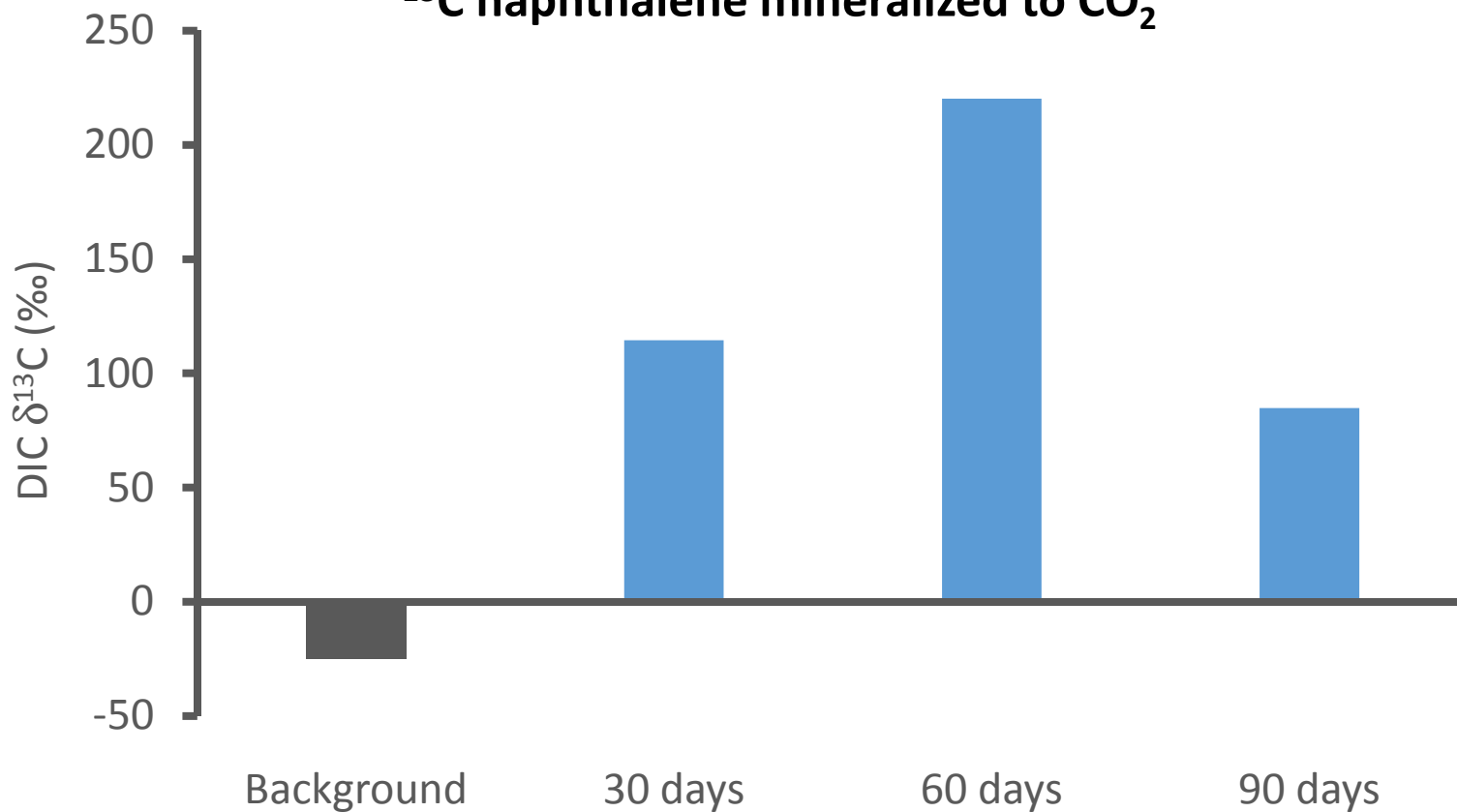


| Well   | Naphthalene | 2-Methylnaphthalene |
|--------|-------------|---------------------|
| UMW-7C | 13          | 1,000               |

| Well    |
|---------|
| MMW-17D |

# Is naphthalene biodegradation occurring?

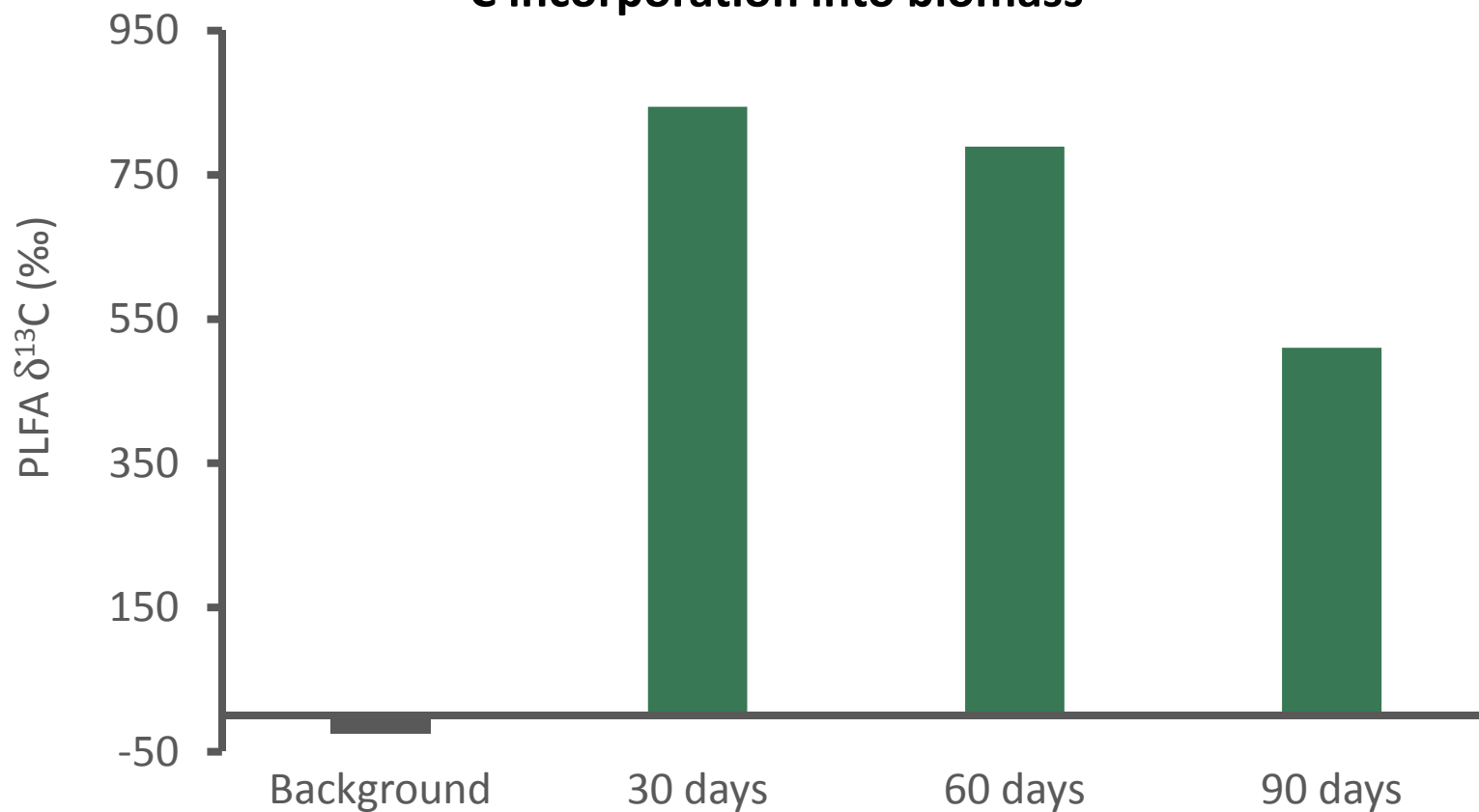
$^{13}\text{C}$  naphthalene mineralized to  $\text{CO}_2$



UMW-7C

# Is naphthalene biodegradation occurring?

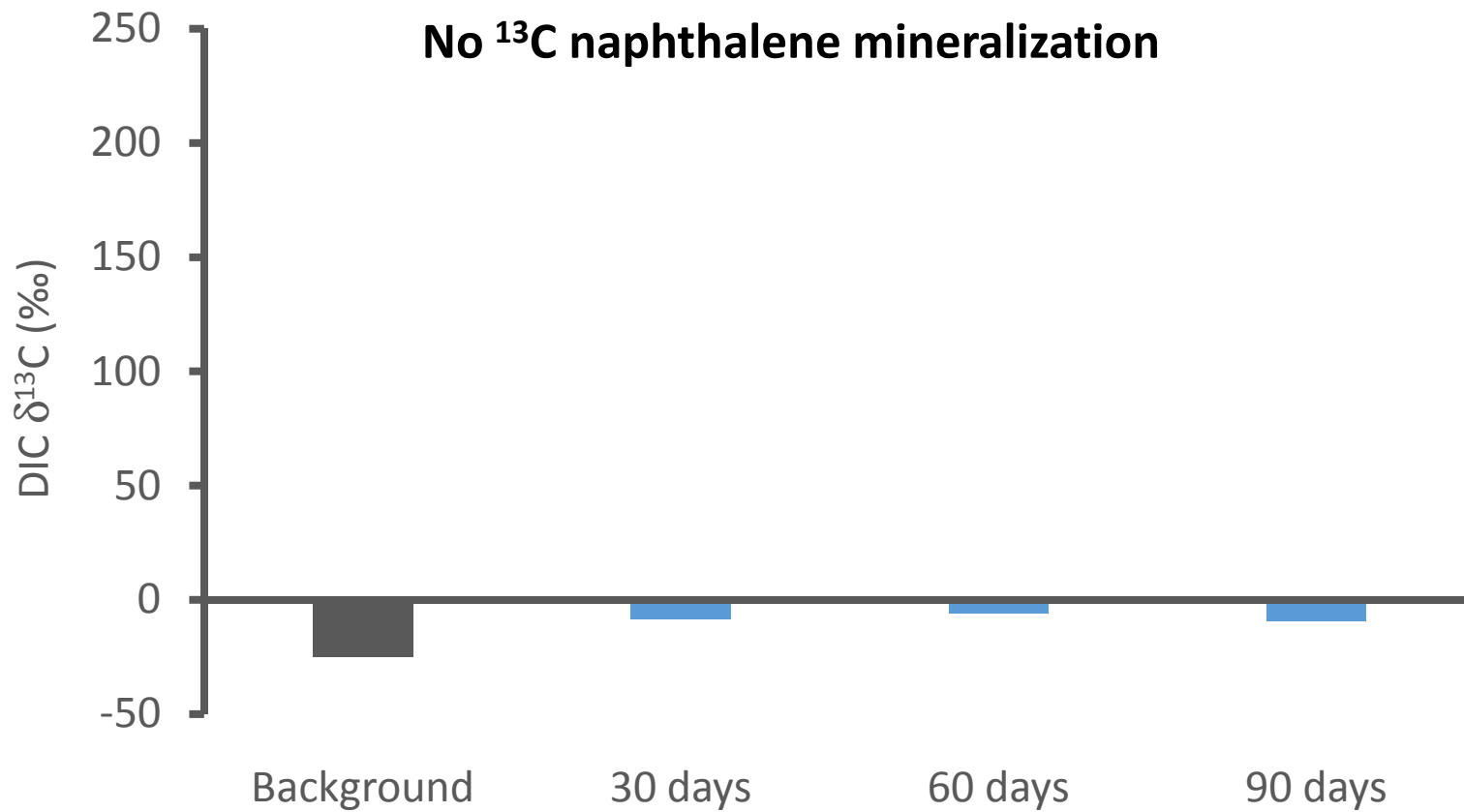
<sup>13</sup>C incorporation into biomass



UMW-7C



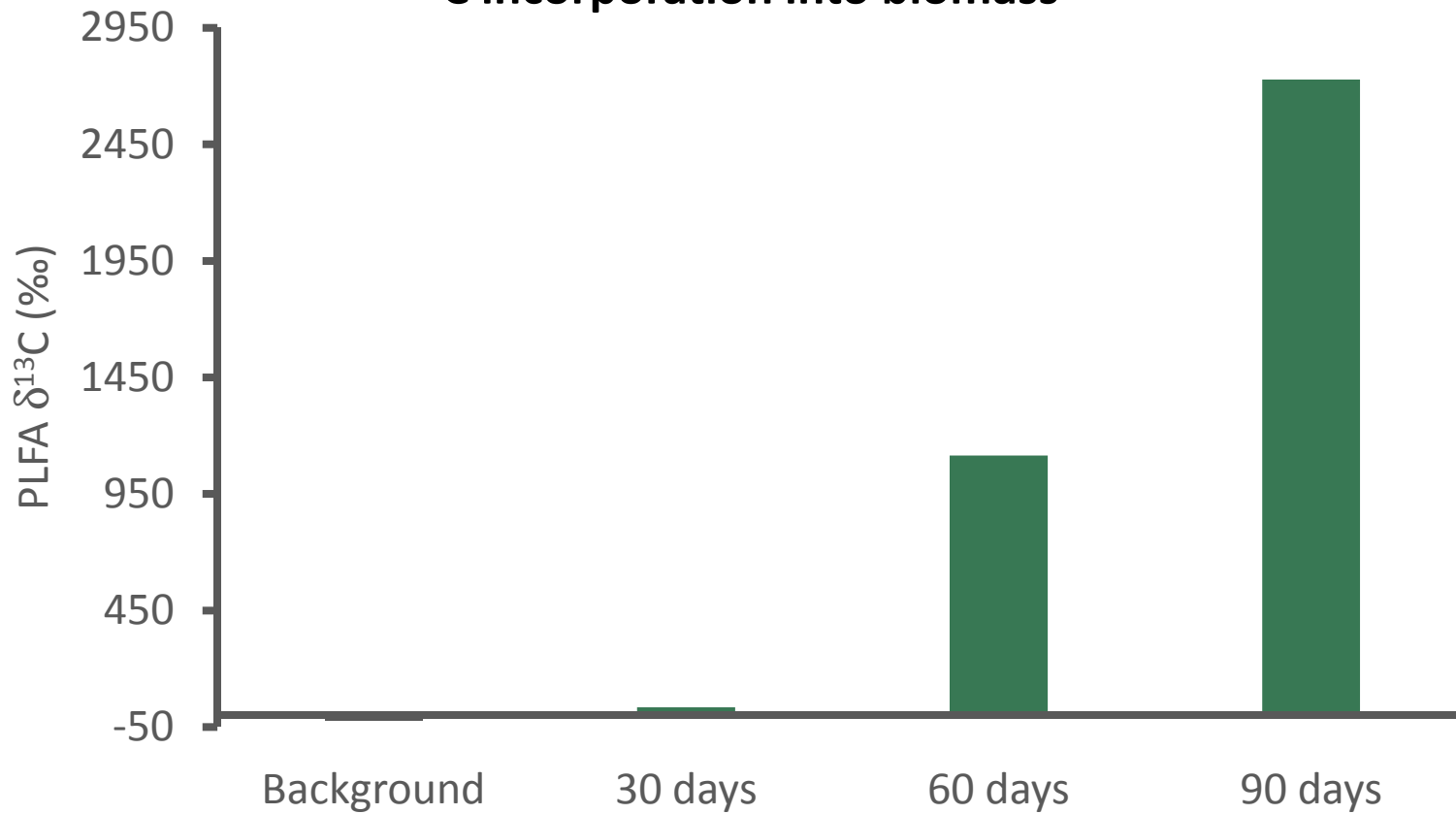
# Naphthalene biodegradation downgradient?



UMW-44

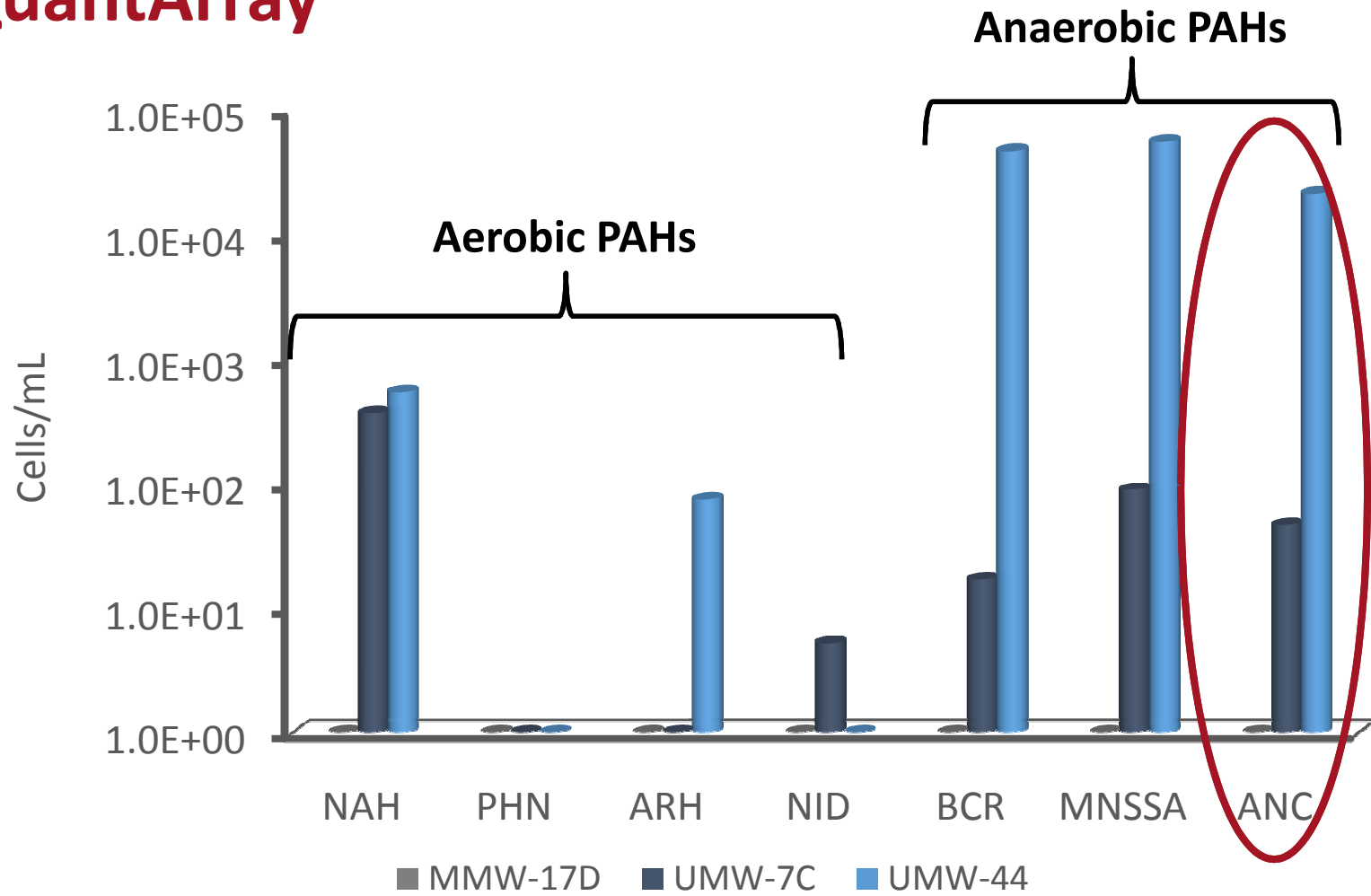
# Naphthalene biodegradation downgradient?

<sup>13</sup>C incorporation into biomass






UMW-44

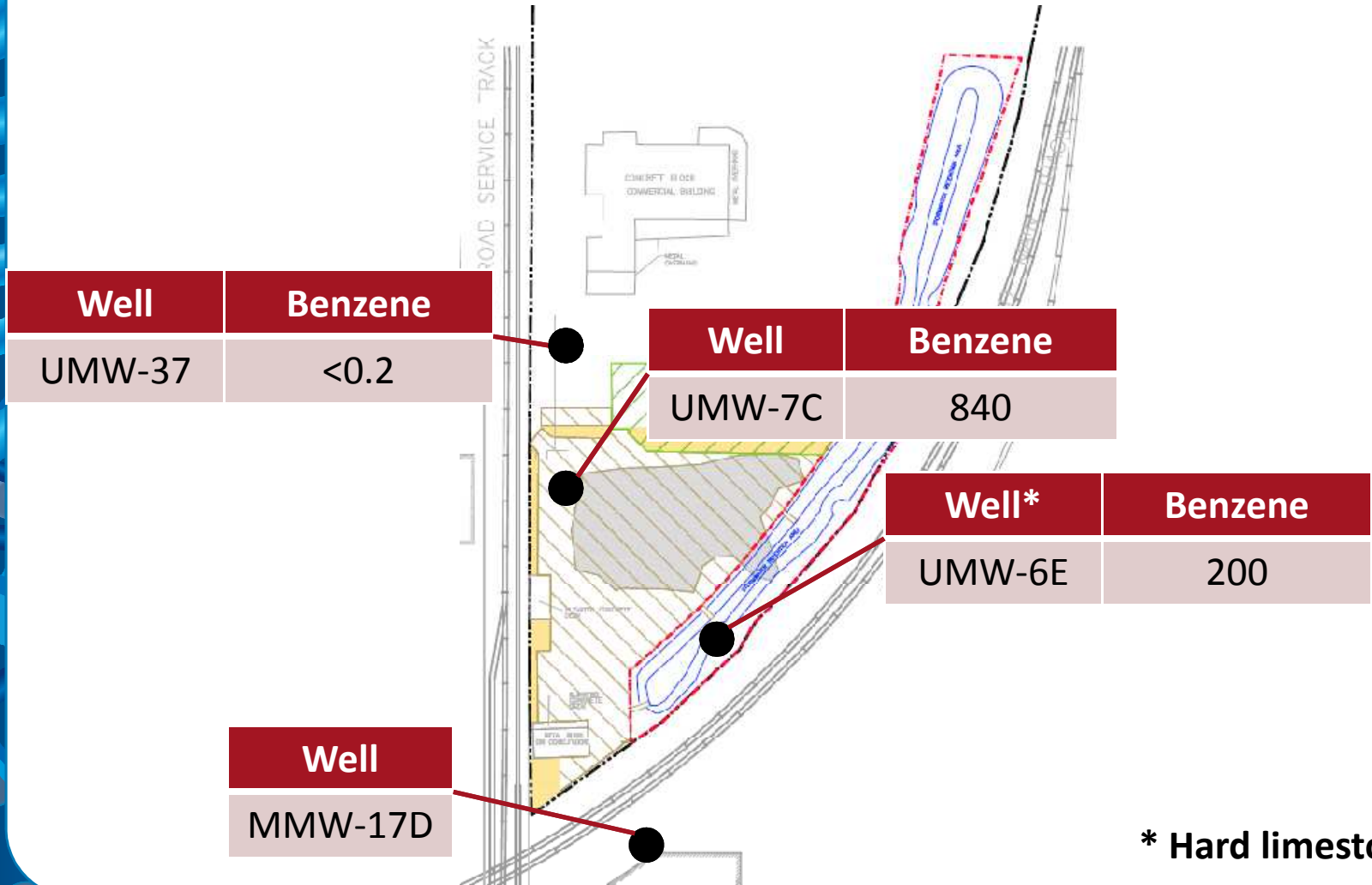
# QuantArray



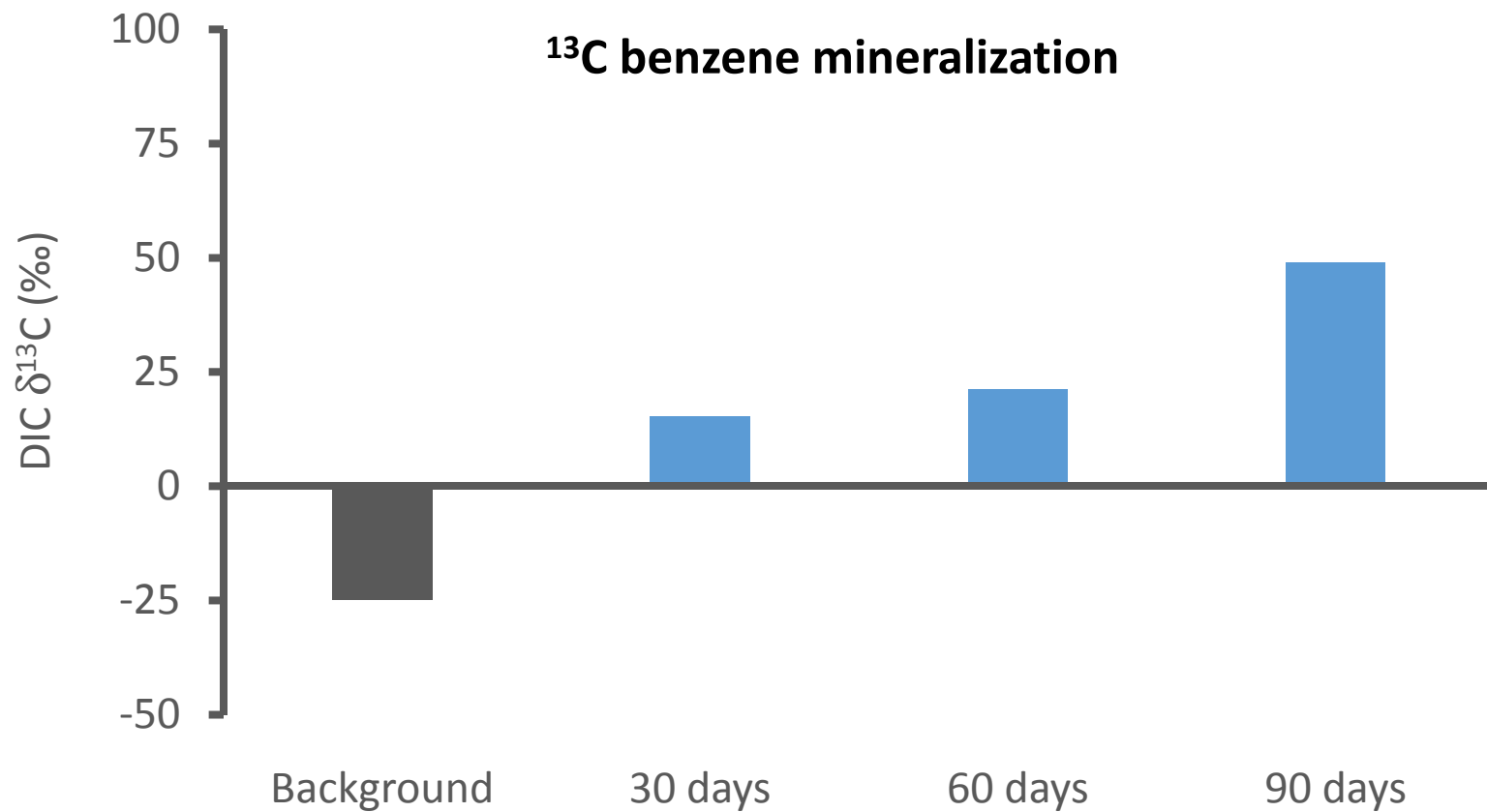
# MNA Assessment

|             | Chemical  | Microbiological   |   |
|-------------|---|---|---|
|             | Decreasing contaminant concentration?   | <u>Stable Isotope Probing</u><br>Did biodegradation occur?                          | <u>QuantArray</u><br>Concentrations of contaminant degraders?                       |
| Naphthalene |  |  |  |
| Benzene     |   |   |   |

# Groundwater Impacts – Benzene



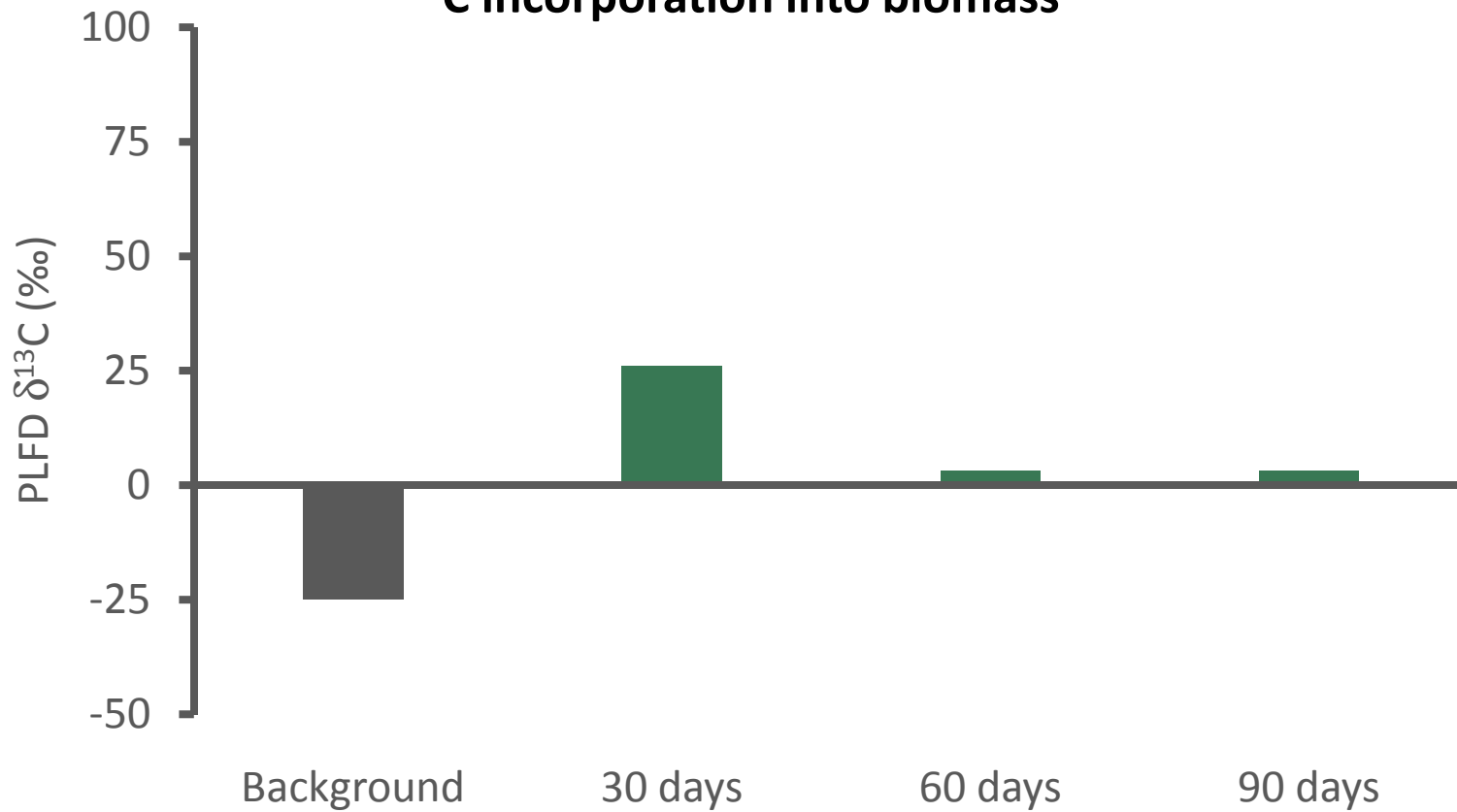
# Is benzene biodegradation occurring?



UMW-6E\*

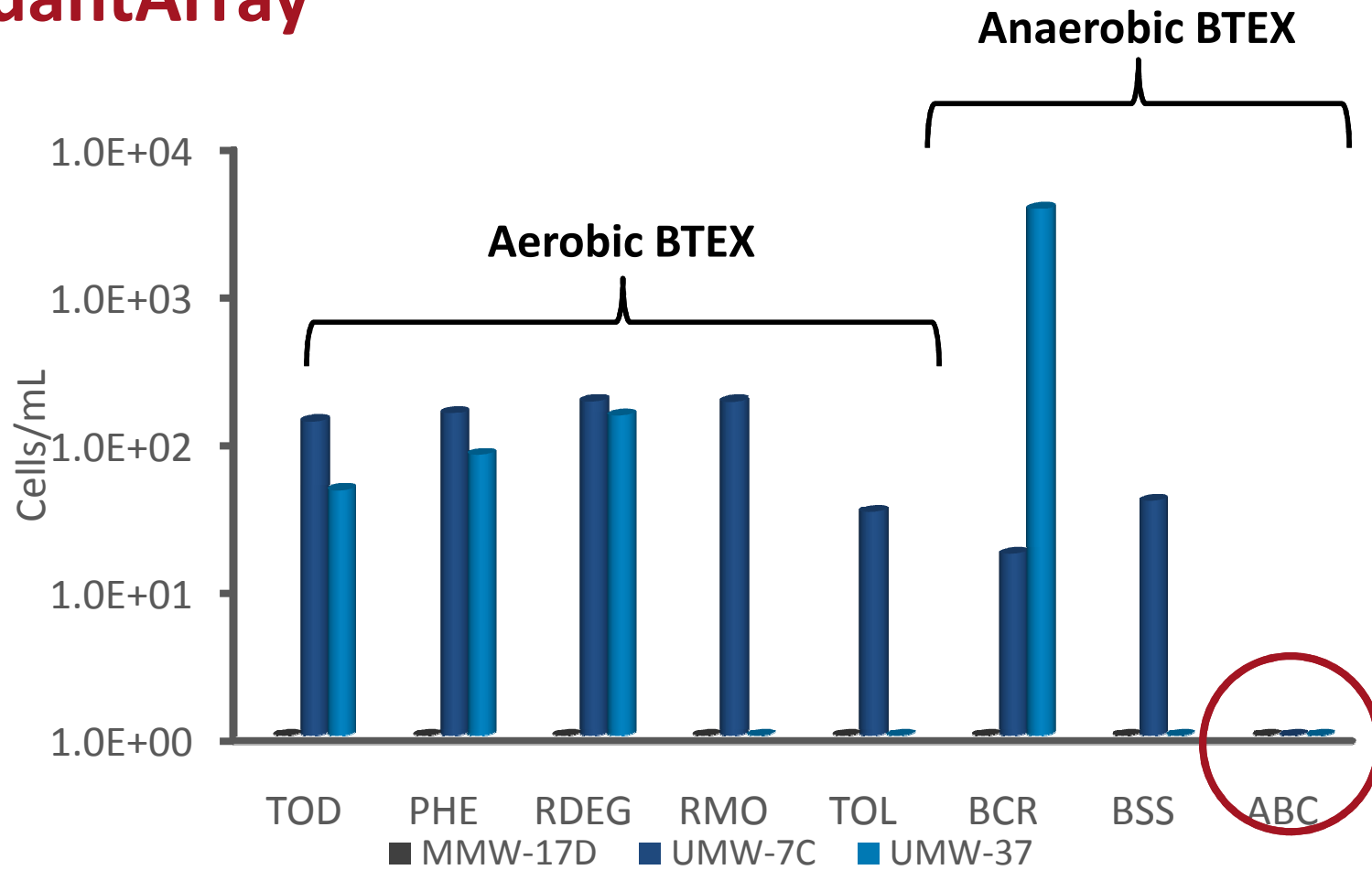
# Is benzene biodegradation occurring?

<sup>13</sup>C incorporation into biomass








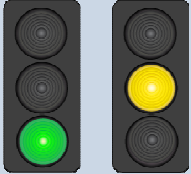
UMW-6E\*

# QuantArray





# MNA Assessment

|             | Chemical   | Microbiological  |  |
|-------------|--|--|--|
|             | Decreasing contaminant concentration?  | <u>Stable Isotope Probing</u><br>Did biodegradation occur?                           | <u>QuantArray</u><br>Concentrations of contaminant degraders?                        |
| Naphthalene |   |   |   |
| Benzene     |  |  |  |

## Applicability and Advantages of SIP

- Conclusive evidence of biodegradation
- Contaminants used as carbon and energy sources
  - Naphthalene and PAHs
  - BTEX, chlorobenzene
  - MTBE, TBA
- Independent of pathway or conditions
  - Aerobic or anaerobic
  - Pathway unknown
  - Emerging contaminants

# 1,4-Dioxane

- Emerging contaminant
  - Stabilizer for chlorinated solvents (1,1,1-TCA)
  - Solvent for paper, cotton, and textile processing
- Physical properties of dioxane often make traditional treatment technologies impractical
  - Miscible in water
  - Low sorption
  - Relatively low volatility

## Biodegradation of 1,4-Dioxane

- Aerobic metabolism (carbon and energy source)
  - *Pseudonocardia dioxanivorans* CB1190 and others
  - Dioxane monooxygenase and aldehyde dehydrogenase
- Aerobic co-oxidation
  - Ring hydroxylating toluene monooxygenases
  - Soluble methane monooxygenase
  - Alkane monooxygenases

# Biodegradation of 1,4-Dioxane

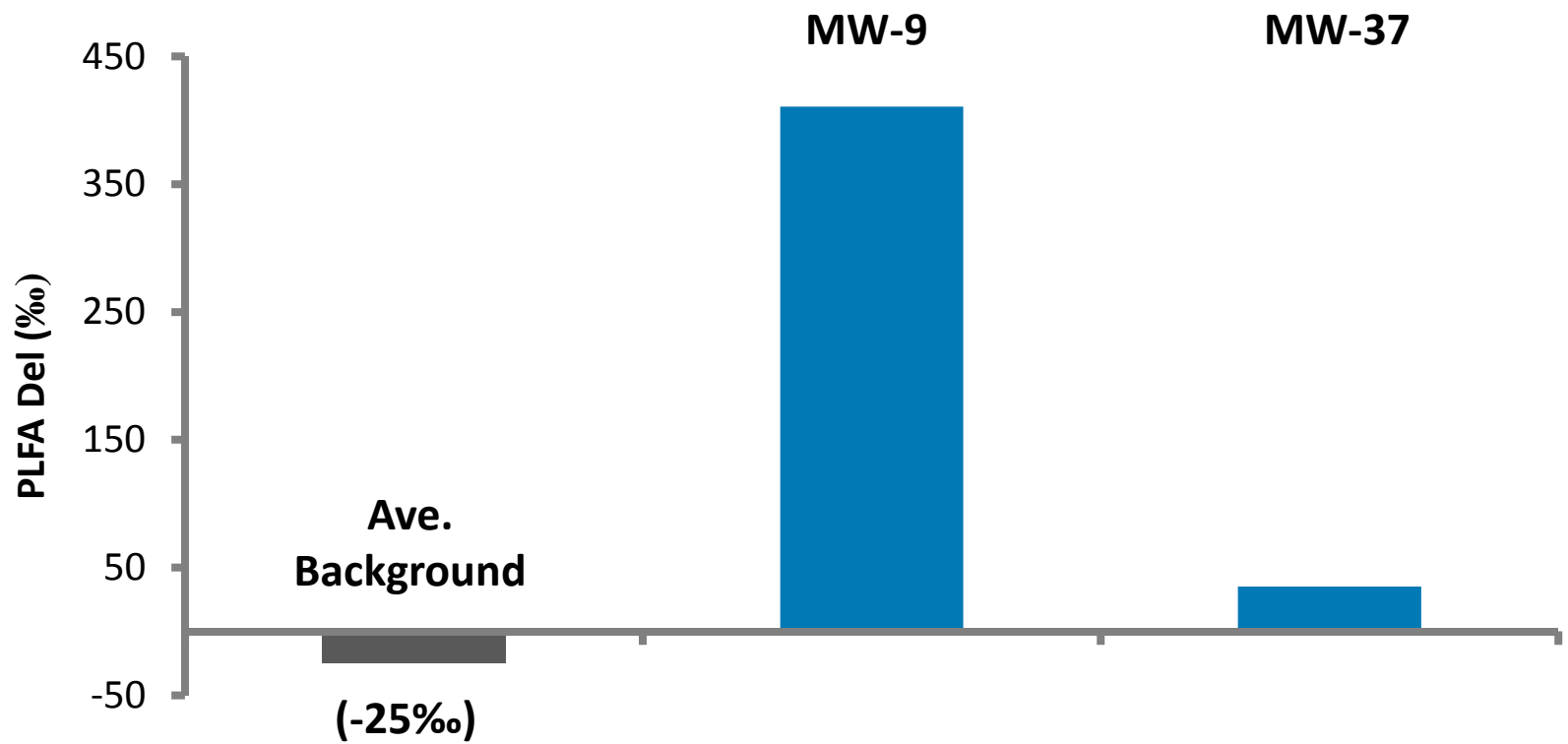
- Metabolism (carbon and energy source)

Stable Isotope  
Probing

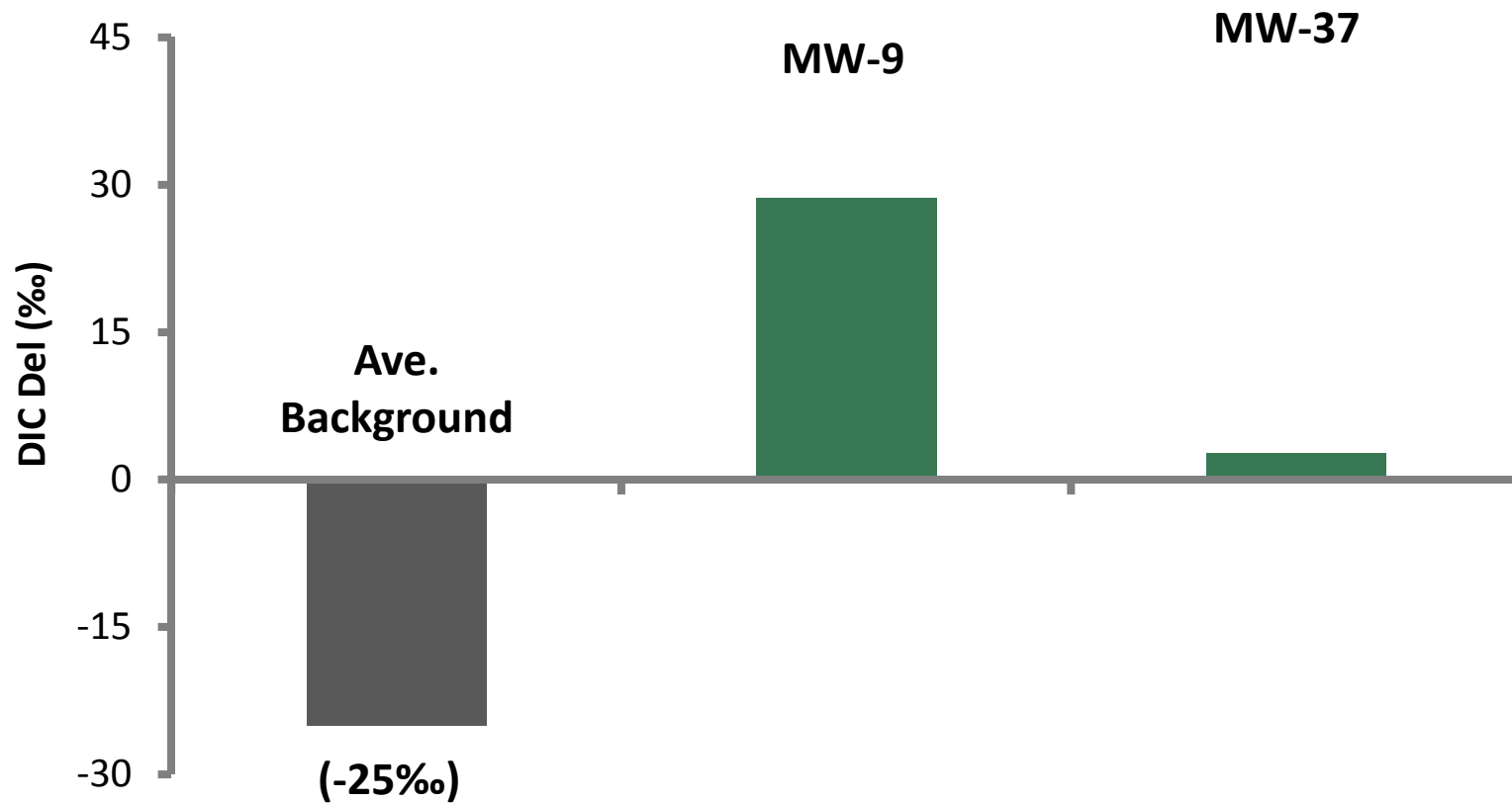
- Aerobic co-oxidation

qPCR  
(RMO, RDEG, PHE, sMMO)

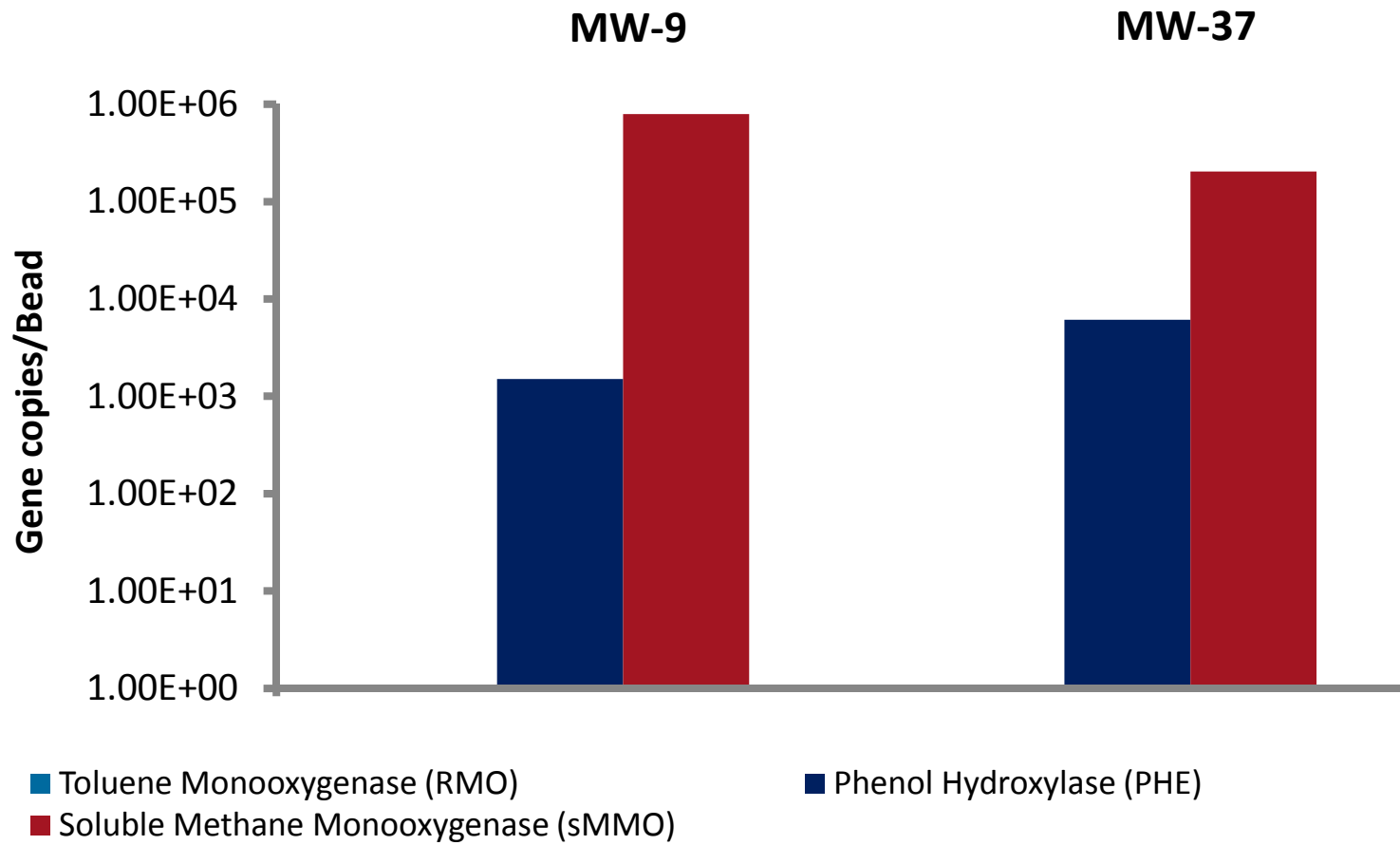
# <sup>13</sup>C Incorporation into Biomass



# <sup>13</sup>C Incorporation into DIC



# Co-oxidation Potential





# Did Dioxane Biodegradation Occur?

## Incorporation into Biomass

Detection of  $^{13}\text{C}$  enriched PLFA demonstrated that dioxane biodegradation occurred within the passive microbial sampler



## Incorporation into DIC

Although low,  $^{13}\text{C}$  enriched DIC was detected indicating dioxane mineralization had occurred

# Assessing Biodegradation of 1,4-Dioxane

- Aerobic metabolism (carbon and energy source)

Stable Isotope  
Probing

qPCR  
(DMXO & ALDH)

New

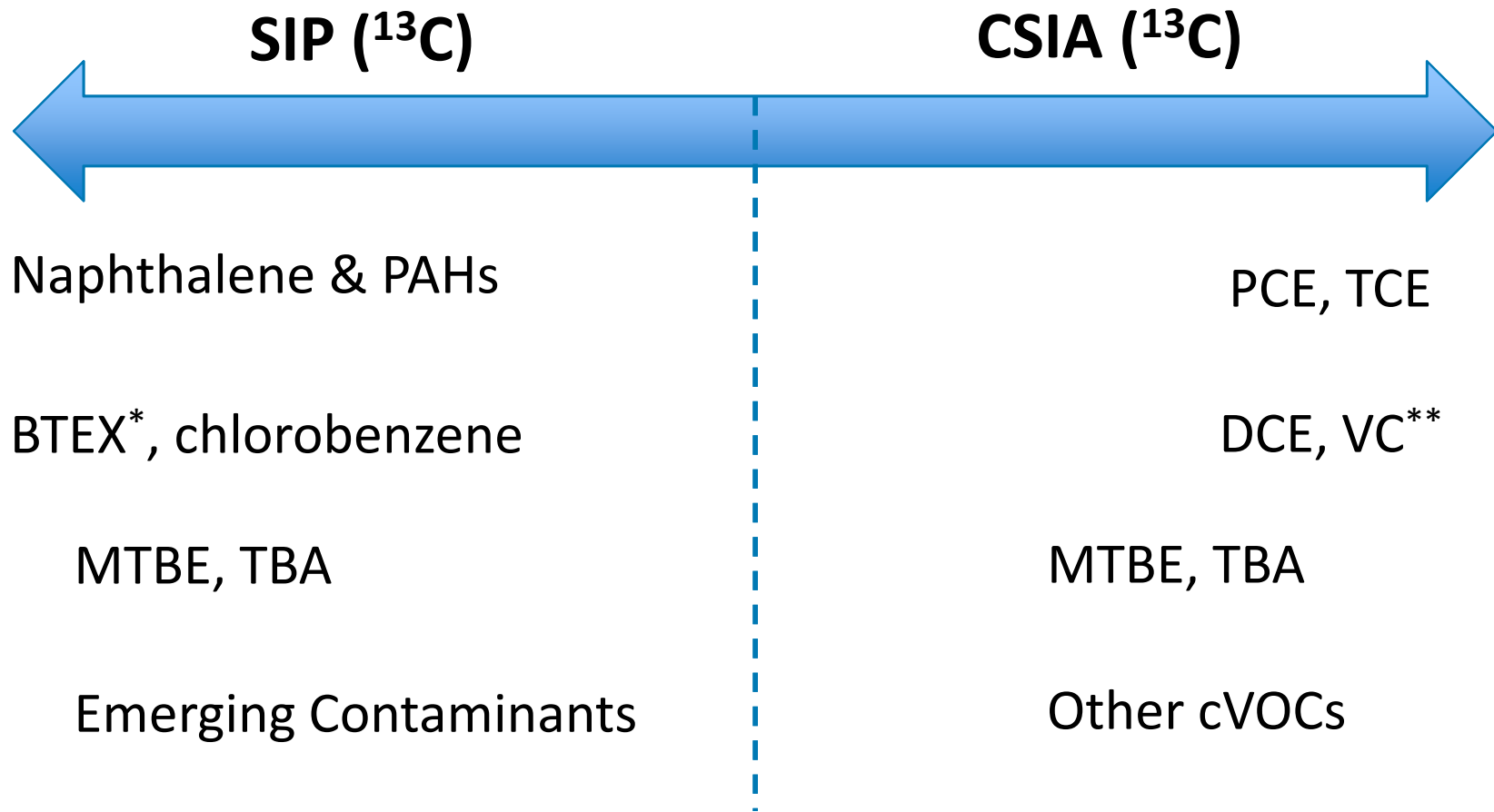
- Aerobic co-oxidation

qPCR  
(RMO, RDEG, PHE, sMMO)

Questions???

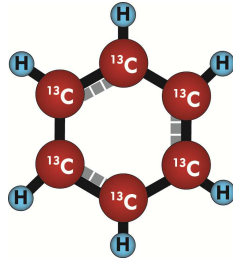


# Applicability of SIP vs CSIA



# Differences between SIP and CSIA

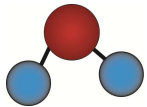
Stable Isotope Probing



Compound Specific Isotope Analysis

Dissolved contaminant

$^{13}\text{C}$  Enriched  $\text{CO}_2$



Mineralization

$^{13}\text{C}/^{12}\text{C}$  of Contaminant

Compare over time or space

$^{13}\text{C}$  Enriched of Biomass

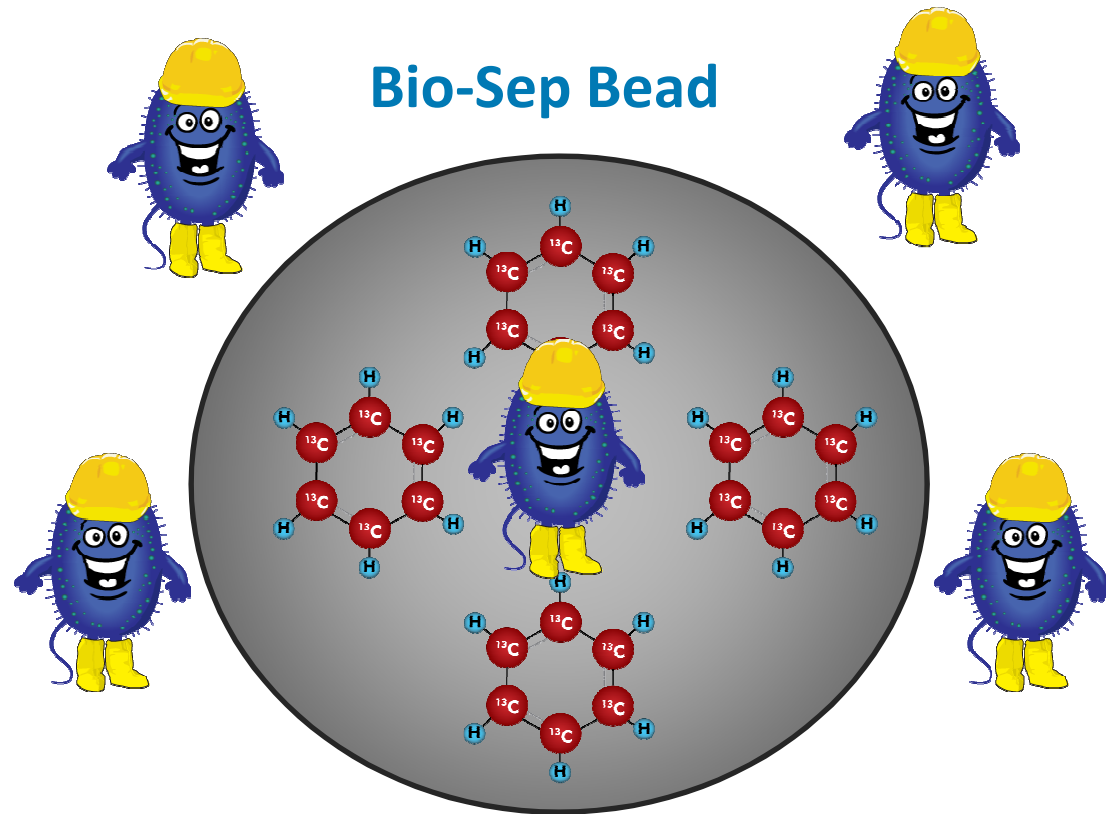
PLFA  
DNA  
RNA

Biomass  
Growth

$^{13}\text{C}/^{12}\text{C}$  of Daughters

Compare over time or space

# Microbes colonize beads

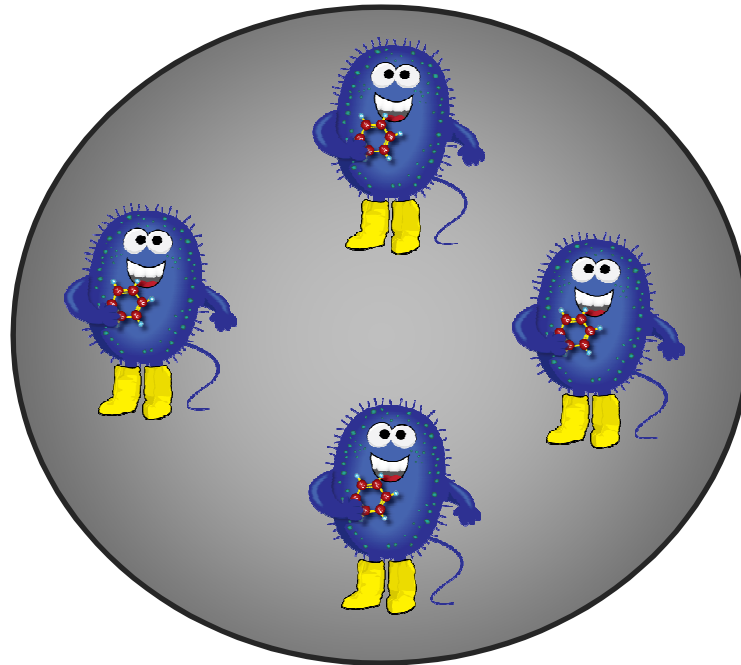


$^{13}\text{C}$ -labeled compounds sorbed to Bio-Sep<sup>®</sup> beads

Bio-Trap colonized by indigenous microorganisms

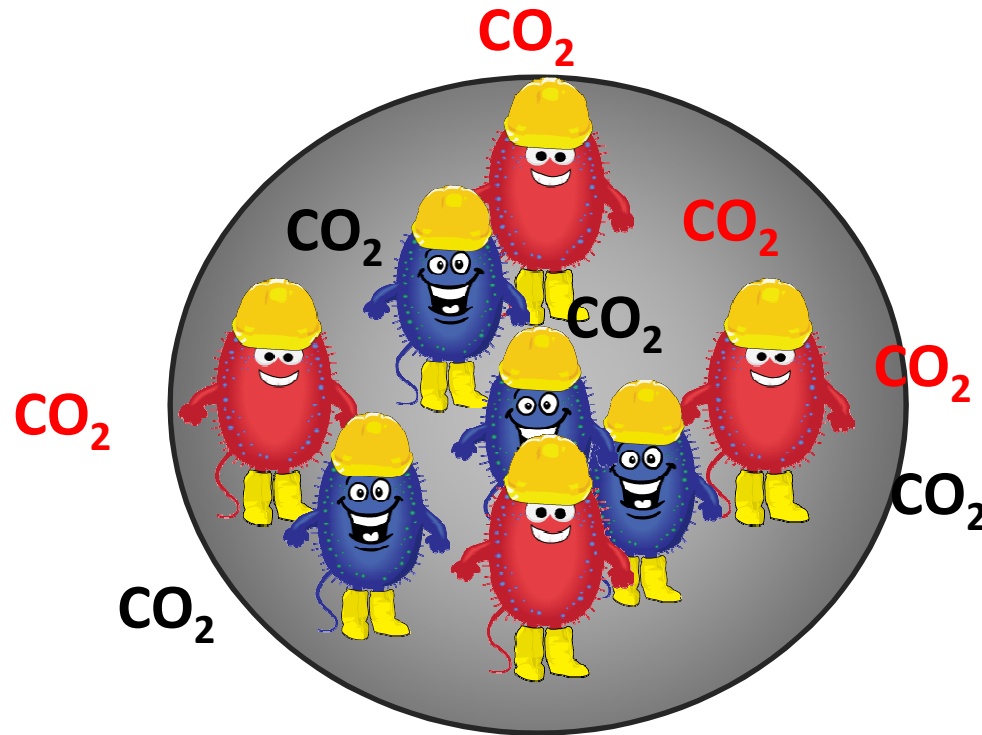
# Microbes utilize target compound

## Bio-Sep Bead



Some microbes that colonized the Bio-Sep<sup>®</sup> bead can utilize  $^{13}\text{C}$  labeled target compound.

# $^{13}\text{C}$ Incorporation into biomass and $\text{CO}_2$



$^{13}\text{C}$  is incorporated into new cells growing in the beads and in  $\text{CO}_2$



## Unit of measure

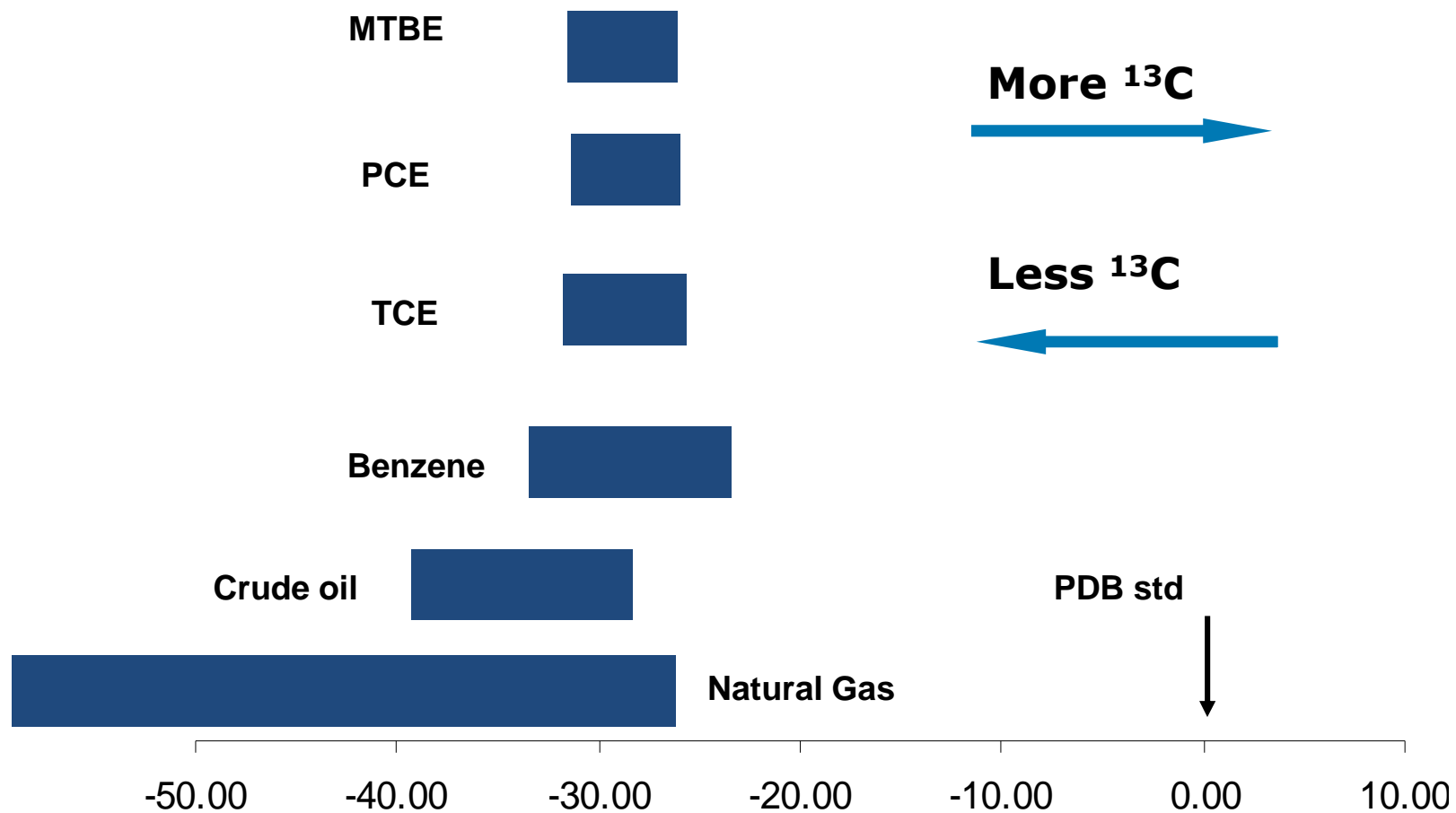
Amount of  $^{13}\text{C}$  relative to  $^{12}\text{C}$  is expressed by the  $\delta^{13}\text{C}$  notation

$$\delta^{13}\text{C} \text{ [‰]} = \left( \frac{(^{13}\text{C}/^{12}\text{C})_{\text{Sample}}}{(^{13}\text{C}/^{12}\text{C})_{\text{Standard}}} - 1 \right) \cdot 1000$$

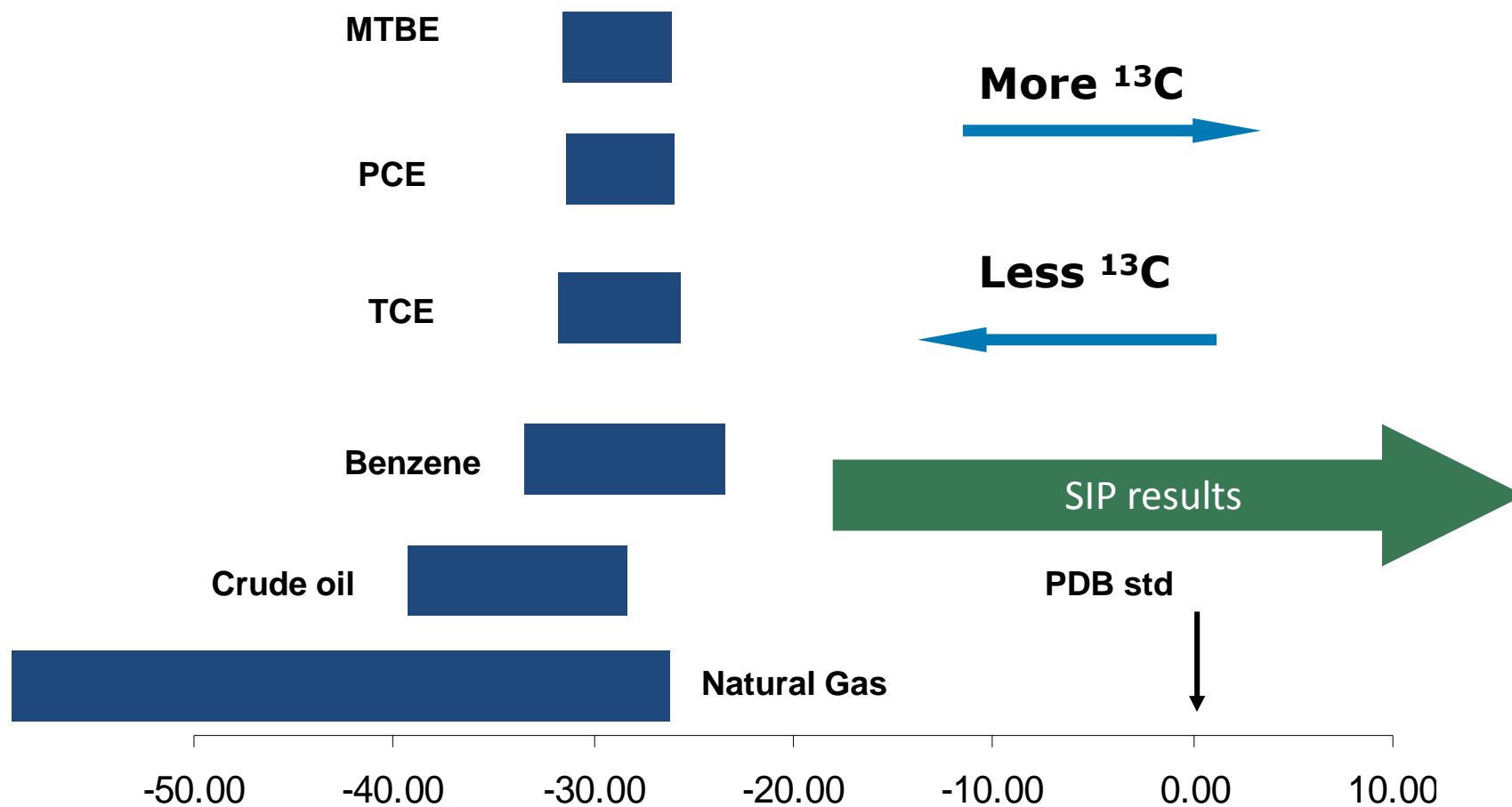
The standard is a specific carbon-containing mineral from a specific location: Pee Dee Belimnite (PDB)

**Units of  $\delta^{13}\text{C}$  are ‰ or “per mill”**

# $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ of COCs



# $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ of COCs



## For more information

- [www.microbe.com](http://www.microbe.com)
- Contacts
  - Kate Clark ([kclark@microbe.com](mailto:kclark@microbe.com))
  - Casey Brown ([cbrown@microbe.com](mailto:cbrown@microbe.com))
- Telephone (865) 573-8188