

SMART *Remediation*

Unlocking Environmental Insights: Next Generation Sequencing Applications in Groundwater Remediation, Bioaugmentation, and eDNA Analysis



Ximena Druar
SiREM
SMART Ottawa

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Unlocking Environmental Insights: Next Generation Sequencing Applications in Groundwater Remediation, Bioaugmentation, and eDNA Analysis

Ximena Druar (SiREM), Ron Gestler (Geosyntec Consultants),
Melody Vachon (SiREM), Jennifer Wilkinson (SiREM),
Courtney Toth (University of Toronto), and Phil Dennis
(SiREM)



Presented by: Ximena Druar
SMART Remediation
Ottawa, ON
8-Feb-2024



SiREM's Products and Services

Remediation Testing
treatability
studies



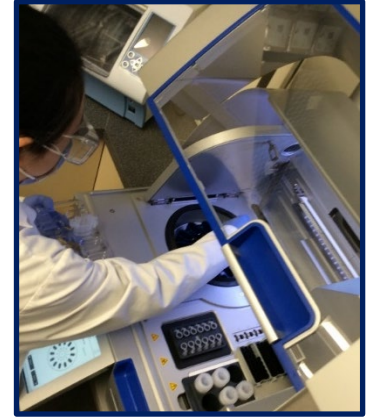
Passive Sampling



Bioaugmentation



Molecular Testing
gene & trac®



CSIA  Isodetect
Environmental Monitoring

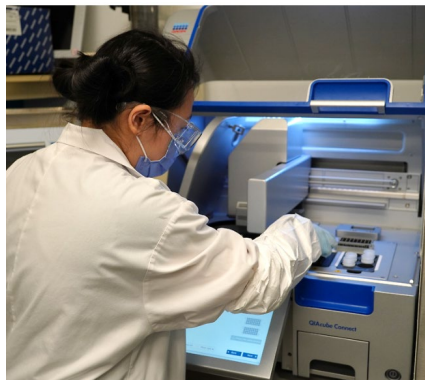




Molecular Biological Testing

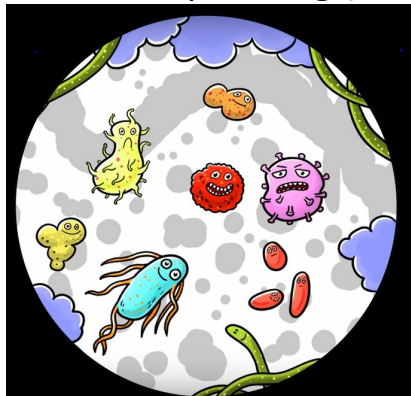


DNA
Extraction →



qPCR →

Next Generation
Sequencing (NGS)



Microbial Community Profiles



Certificate of Analysis: Gene-Trac® NitroGen™
Ammonia Monooxygenase A Assay

Custom 184 SIREM Reference: S-8258
Report Date: 4-Oct-21
Data Files: QS3A-amoa-QPCR-0102

Table 1d: Test Results

Sample ID	Ammonia Monooxygenase A amoA (archaeal)		Ammonia Monooxygenase A amoA (bacterial)	
	Percent (%)	Gene Copies/Liter	Percent (%)	Gene Copies/Liter
MW-2-20210803	0.01 - 0.03 %	3 x 10 ⁵	NA	1 x 10 ⁴ U
MW-1-20210803	0.006 - 0.02 %	5 x 10 ⁴	NA	1 x 10 ⁴ U
INJ1-20210803	0.002 - 0.007 %	1 x 10 ⁵	NA	1 x 10 ⁴ U

See final page for notes.

Quantify Specific Gene targets





A Few Ways to Look at Your Bugs



Quantitative PCR

Quantify specific pre-selected targets:

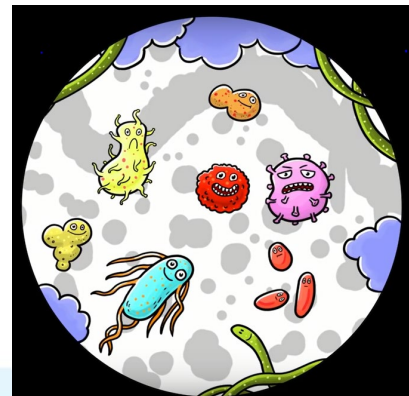
- Microbial, e.g., *Dhc*, *Dhb*, *Dhg*
- Functional genes e.g., *tceA*, *bvcA*, *vcrA*

Next Generation Sequencing

Characterize the entire microbial community



Digital PCR





If Microbes Were Cars in a Lot...

Quantitative PCR Tests



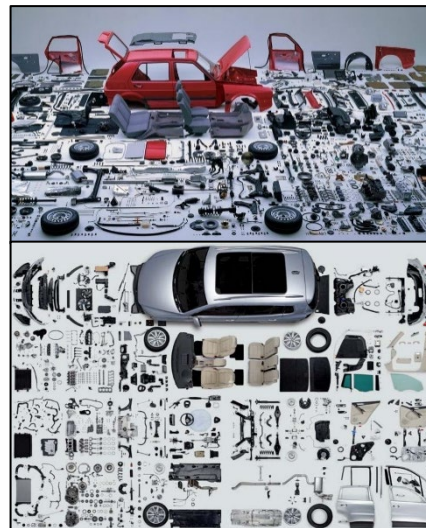
“There are 27 VWs”

Next Generation Sequencing (16S rRNA Amplicons)



“There are 27 VW, 14 Honda, 30 Toyota, 2 Ford, 6 Chevrolet...”

Metagenome Sequencing



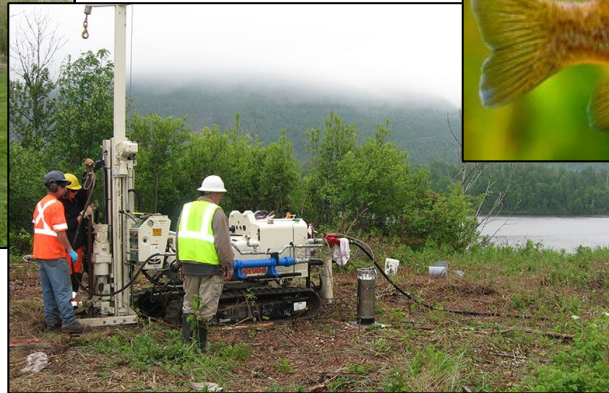
Learn every car make (microbe) and
all the individual parts of the cars
(genes)



Some uses of NGS

Characterization of:

- Microbial communities in bioremediation
- Microbial cultures used in bioaugmentation
- Plant associated bacteria in phytoremediation
- Water associated biota using eDNA

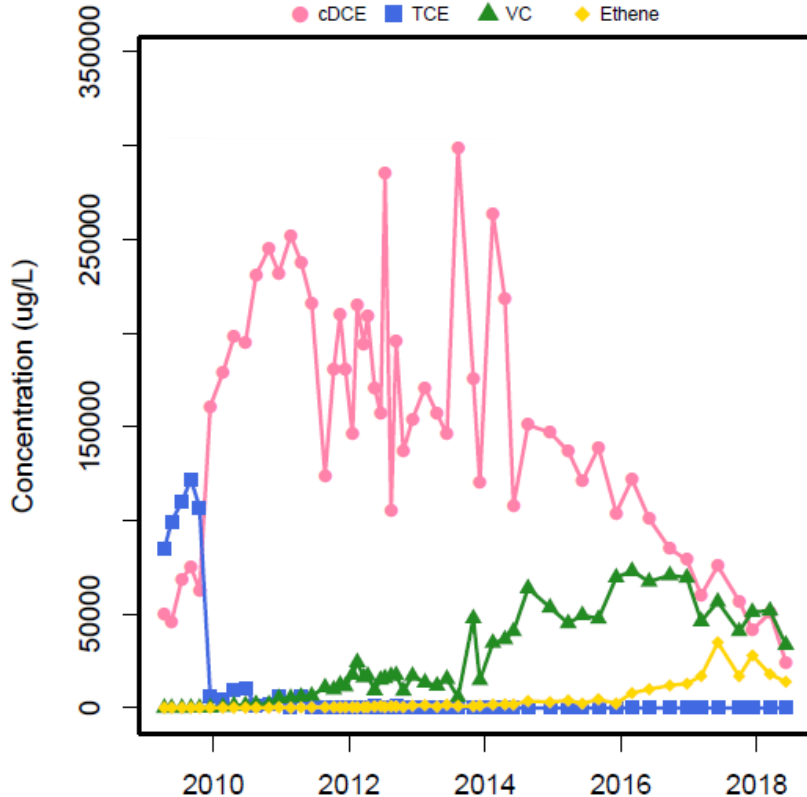




Using NGS Over Time in Remediation Projects



Oregon Site Dechlorination



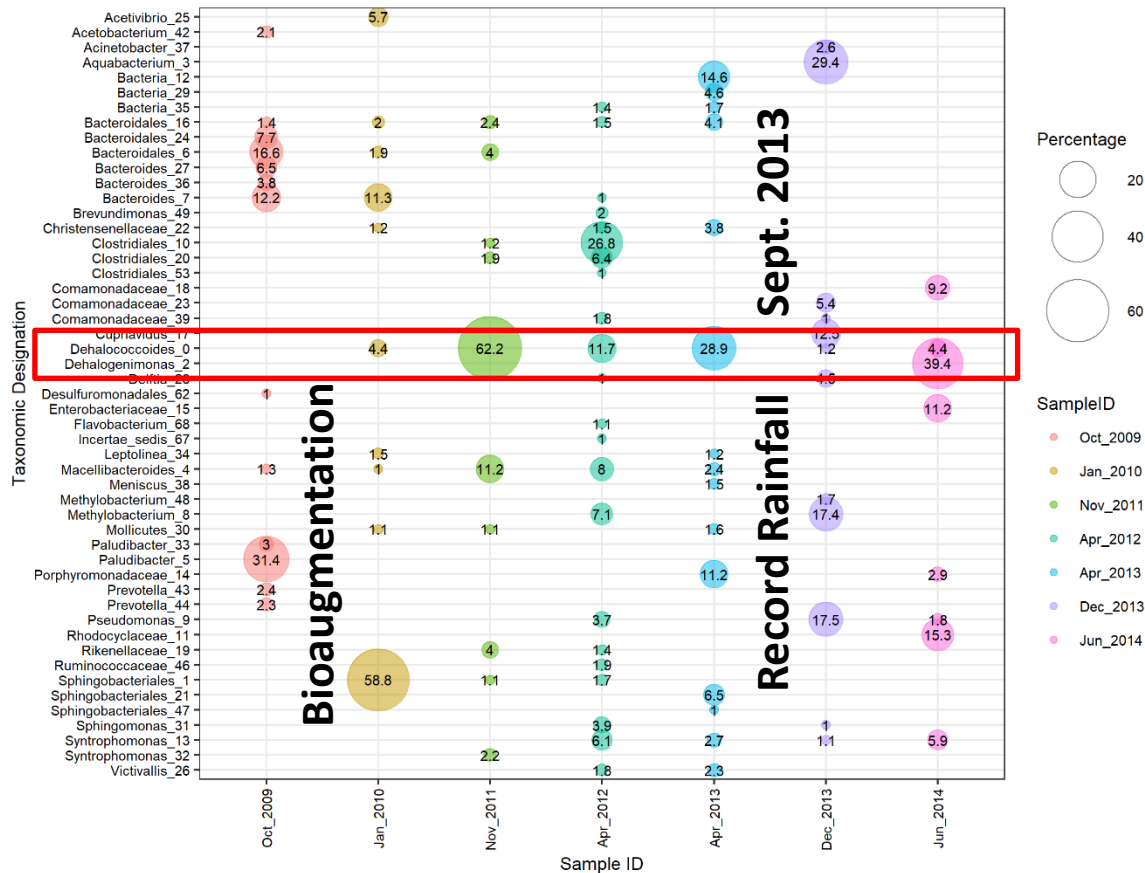
- Bioaugmentation site KB-1 (Dhc)
- >99% TCE mass removal after one year
- Residual cDCE and VC are declining
- Long term Dhc monitoring and NGS study





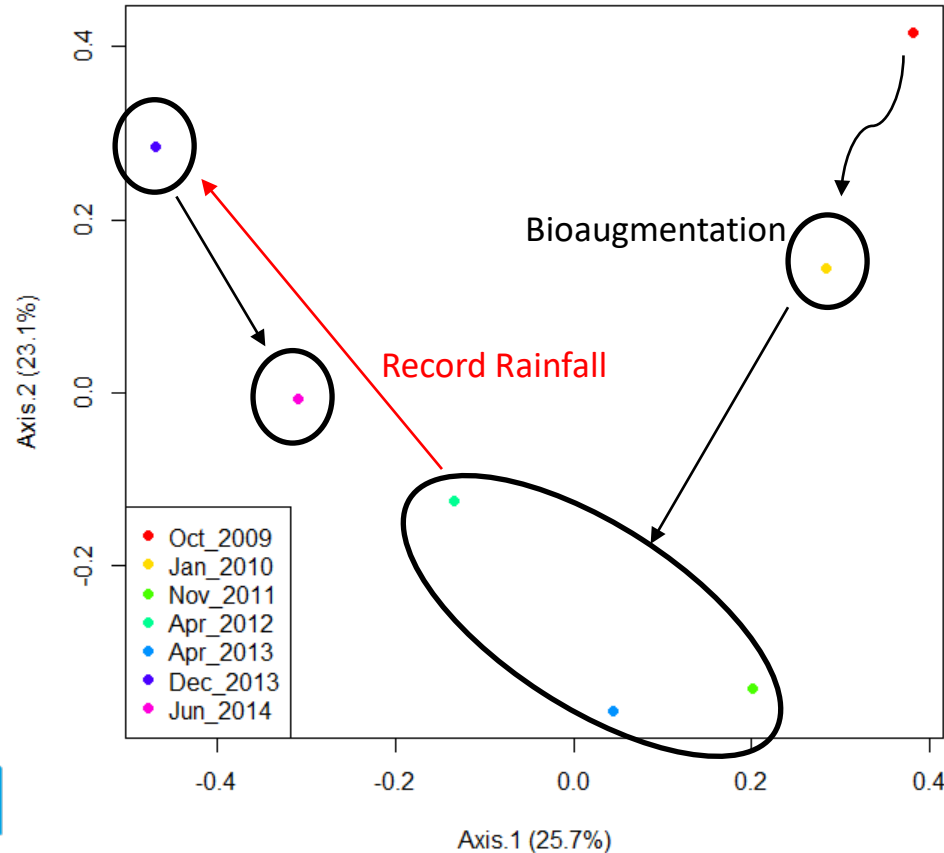
Oregon Site NGS

- *Dehalococcoides* (Dhc) increases after bioaugmentation
- *Dehalococcoides* (Dhc) decline after April 2013 Why?
- September 2013 was the wettest on record in Oregon, 17 cm rain = surface water infiltration
- After 2014 *Dehalogenimonas* dominated





Oregon Site NGS



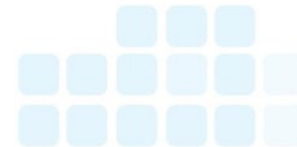
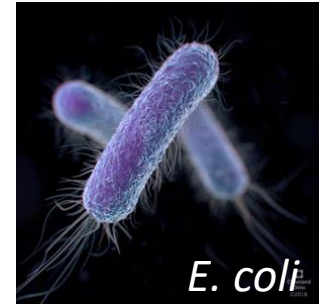
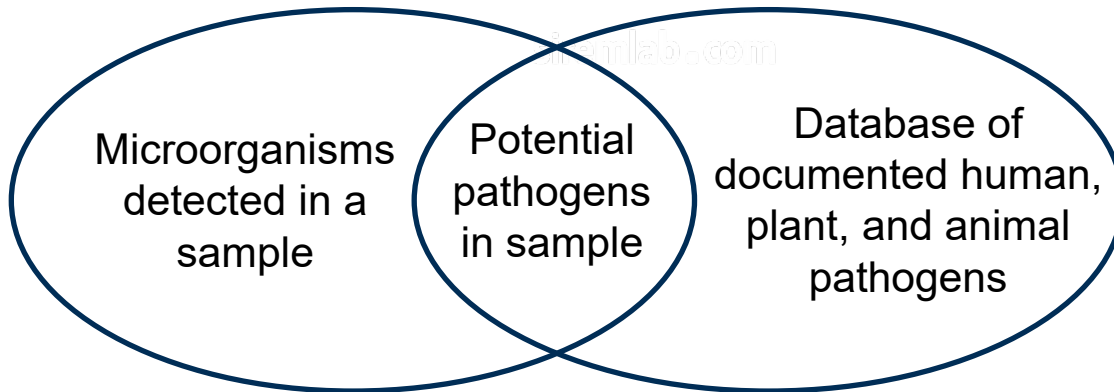


Bioaugmentation Culture Characterization



Are pathogens present?

- Pathogens are microorganisms that can cause disease
- NGS can be used to detect the DNA signature of pathogens in a sample





Using NGS to Characterize Cultures

- NGS data is used to ensure our bioaugmentation cultures meet Canada's New Substances Notification (NSN) Regulations
- KB-1, DGG-Plus in 2022, KB-1 Plus
- We confirmed that there was no significant evidence of pathogens

Canada 

KB-1[®]
KB-1^{plus}[®]
DGG[™] PLUS



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Looking for Plant Associated Microbes



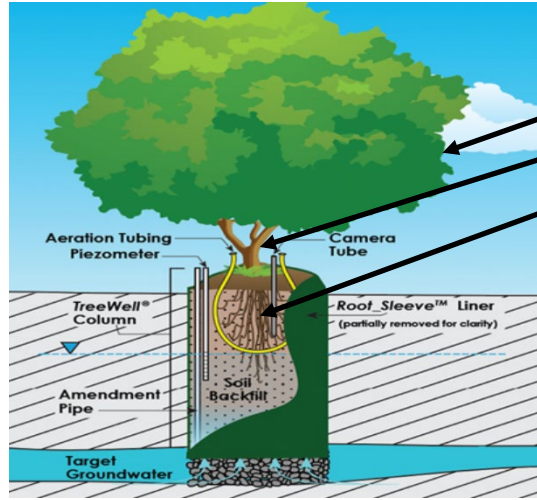
Using NGS with Phytoremediation

- In general, plant-associated microbes aid in plant growth, help acquire nutrients and moisture from soil, confer resistance to stresses, and some fix N_2
- **Phytoremediation Sites**
 - Petroleum Hydrocarbon/BTEX Site in Oklahoma
 - TCE/TCA Site in Pennsylvania
- **Study Goal** - Characterize plant-associated microbes that may play a major role in contaminant degradation in phyto systems e.g., PHCs and TCE





Tree Samples

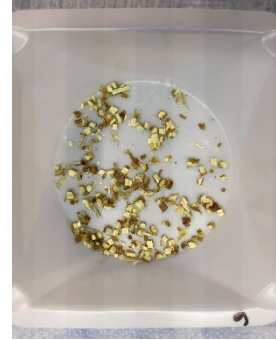


Collect samples at three key locations:

Stems

Tree Cores

Roots





Are contaminant degraders present in tree tissue?

Common Endophyte Genera Detected:

- *Burkholderia*, *Azoarcus*, *Rahnella*, *Pseudomonas*, *Pantoea*, *Enterobacter*, *Arthrobacter*, *Streptomyces*, *Bradyrhizobium*

Other Specific Genera or Species Detected with Biodegradation potential:

- *Dehalococcoides* spp., - known CVOC degraders
- *Pseudonocardia* spp., - include 1,4-Dioxane degraders
- *Polaromonas* spp., – aerobic degraders of Naphthalene & DCE
- *Phenylobacterium* – include obligate herbicide degraders
- *Methylibium* spp., - known MTBE degraders
- *Variovorax paradoxus* – known benzene degrader
- *Enterobacteracea* spp. – wide range of biodegradation activities
- *Pseudomonas* – wide range of biodegradation activities





Detecting Flora and Fauna with Environmental DNA



What is eDNA?

- Environmental DNA is expelled and accumulates when an organism interacts with an environment
- Analysis is cheaper & easier to perform than physical bioassessment surveys
- eDNA can be used to:
 - Determine ecological health of water bodies
 - Assess changes to ecosystems over time
 - Detect presence of endangered species
 - Track invasive species

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Sequencing Gene Targets

- Gene-Trac NGS (Bacteria and Archaea 16S rRNA)
 - Fish
 - Macroinvertebrates
 - Amphibians
- eDNA Targets
12S rRNA (fish only)
Cytochrome C Oxidase I

DNA was extracted from water and sediment



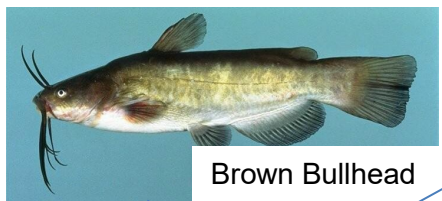
One sample, multiple organisms



Spottail Shiner



Alewife



Brown Bullhead



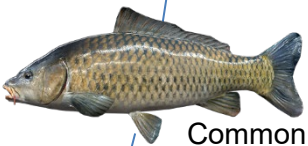
Green Sunfish



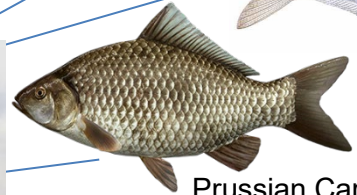
Brook Stickleback



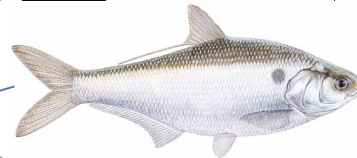
Flathead Minnow



Common Carp



Prussian Carp



Gizzard Shad



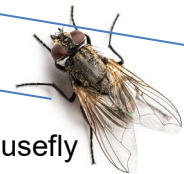
Pumpkinseed



Frog



Salamander



Housefly



Canada Goose



House Mouse



Human



Cattle



Conclusions

Some of many applications of NGS:

- Track entire microbial communities during bioremediation
- Predict functions of microbial communities
- Determine whether pathogenic microorganisms are present
- Look for contaminant degrading bacteria in plants, soil, and groundwater
- Ecological surveys for organisms including fish, macroinvertebrates, and amphibians
- And many more uses are out there!



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Questions

Thank you for your attention!



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**Ximena Druar B.Sc.
Molecular Biologist**

SiREM

xdruar@siremlab.com

519-515-0838



siremlab.com

