

# Advances in Anaerobic Bioremediation of Benzene

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Presented by:  
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## SiREM Core Service Areas

### Remediation Testing



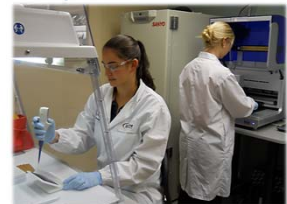
treatability studies

SiREMNA™

### Characterization/Monitoring

- Molecular Testing

gene & trac



### Bioaugmentation Cultures

KB-1



- Passive Samplers for Vapour and Pore Water

WATERLOO  
MEMBRANE  
SAMPLER



SP3



## Acknowledgements

- Fei Luo, University of Toronto
- Funding Partners:

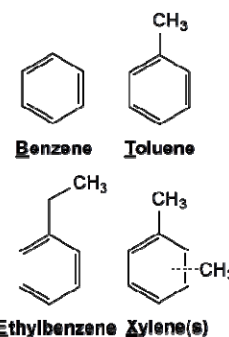


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## BTEX/Benzene Challenges

- 12,000 gas stations in Canada among potential sources
- BTEX comprises ~18% of gasoline
  - Benzene is typically around 1%



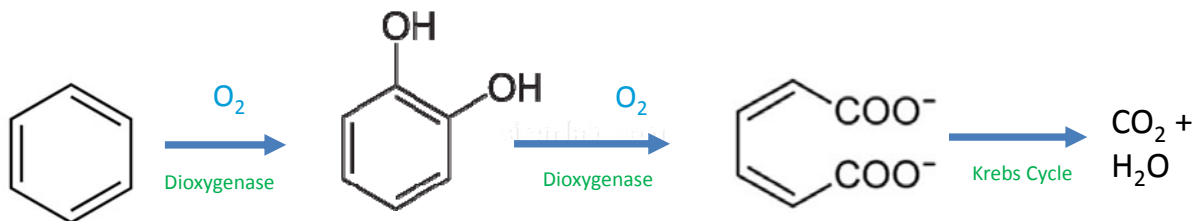
### Benzene:

- Potent carcinogen
- Particularly mobile in groundwater due to low sorption & high water solubility
- Most difficult BTEX compound to degrade anaerobically (unsubstituted ring structure)
- Under anaerobic conditions, bottleneck to site remediation





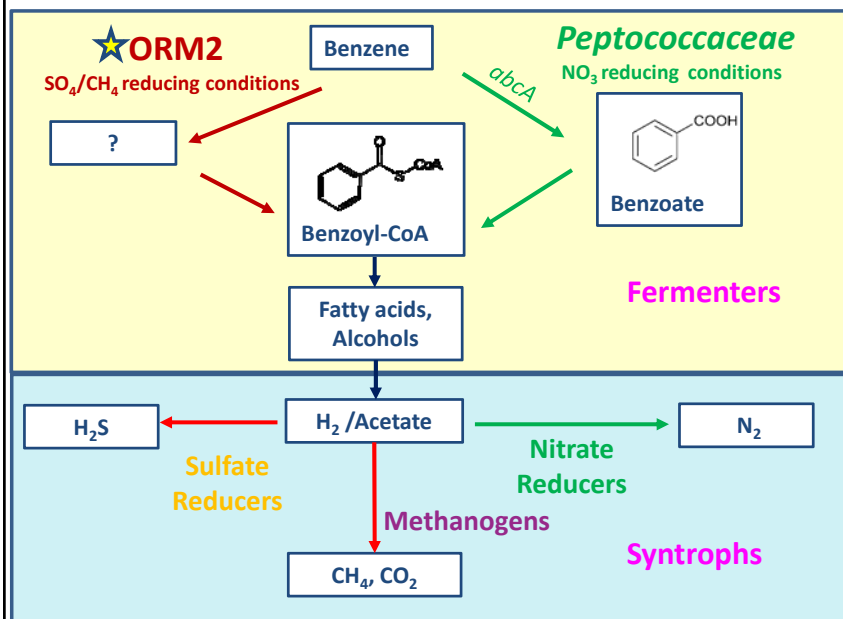
## Aerobic Benzene Degradation



Aerobic Benzene Degradation – Energy Yield High



## Anaerobic BTEX Degradation - a Team Effort



Benzene fermentation is energetically viable only when metabolites (e.g., H<sub>2</sub> and acetate) removed by:

- Methanogens
- Sulfate reducers
- Nitrate reducers

Energy yield lower than aerobic pathways



## Why Go Anaerobic for BTEX?

- Hydrocarbon sites can go anaerobic - high organic loading consumes O<sub>2</sub>
- Electron acceptors (NO<sub>3</sub>/SO<sub>4</sub>/CO<sub>2</sub>) often already present in subsurface
- Anaerobic electron acceptors soluble, easier to apply/distribute compared to O<sub>2</sub> (e.g., epsom salts (sulfate))
- Anaerobic processes less likely to cause biofouling
- May be viable *in situ* remediation option for deep contamination



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## Genomic Applications Partnership Program Project

### Overview of Project



**1**  
BTEX Culture  
Scale Up



**2**  
Treatability  
Testing



**3**  
Genomics/  
Development of  
Molecular Tools



**4**  
Federal NSN  
Approval  
*\*underway*



**5**  
Field Pilot  
Application  
*\*planning stages*



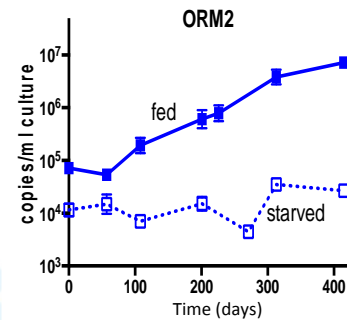
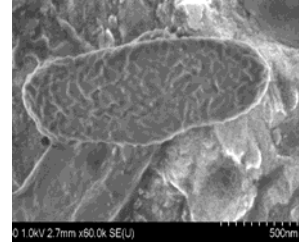
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## ORM2 Anaerobic Benzene Degradator

- Benzene specialist derived from an oil refinery site in 2003
- ORM2 is a *Deltaproteobacterium*
- Produces enzymes that ferment benzene
- Slow growing ~ 30 day doubling time

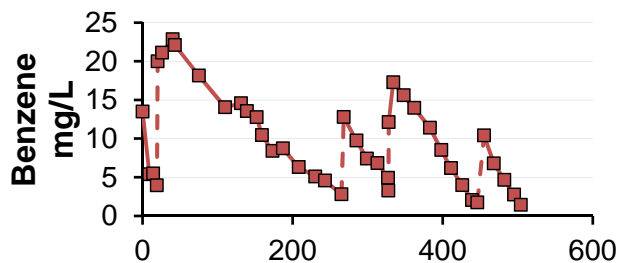


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## DGG-B Culture – ORM2's Home

- DGG-B successfully scaled up to commercial volumes
  - Benzene degradation rate = 0.3 mg /L/ day
  - 10<sup>10</sup> ORM2/L



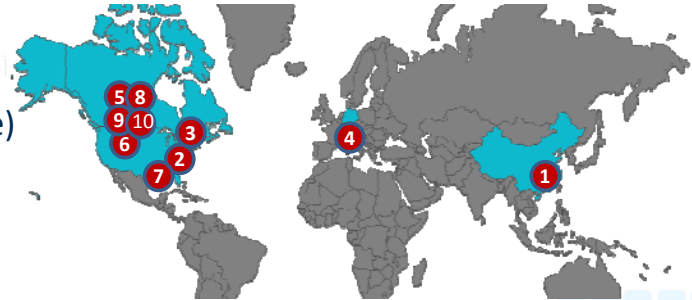


## Treatability Testing Scope

BTEX-contaminated materials from 10 sites were assessed for their anaerobic benzene bioremediation potential

### Tested:

- Intrinsic bioremediation
- Biostimulation (nitrate or sulfate)
- DGG-B bioaugmentation



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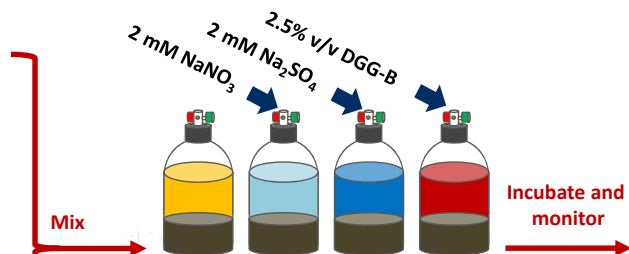
## Treatability Testing



Crushed core sample  
(60 g)



Groundwater sample



200 mL groundwater slurries  
50 mL headspace (10% CO<sub>2</sub> / 90% N<sub>2</sub>)



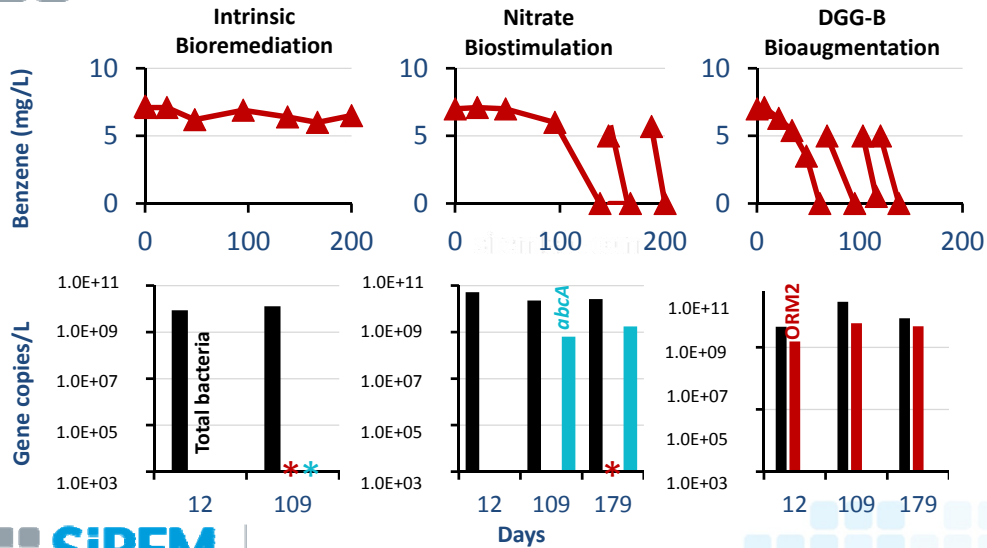
\*Aqueous BTEX concentrations ranged between 0.1 – 20 mg/L, depending on site



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## Treatability Test Results (Site #3, ON)



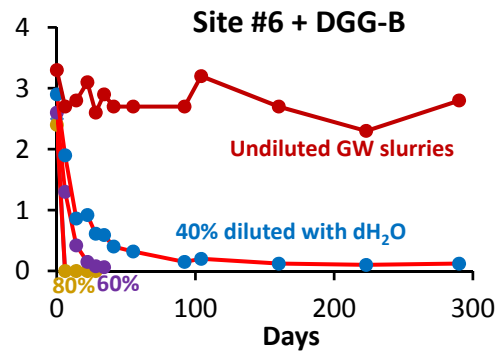
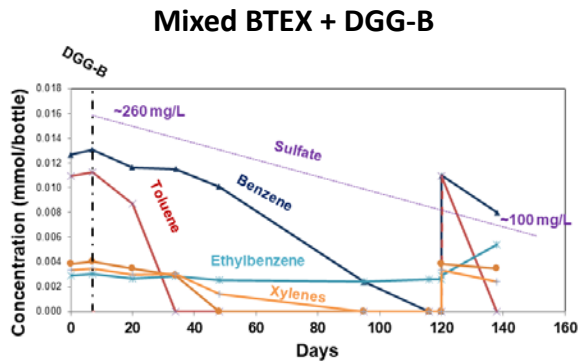
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\* = below quantifiable limits



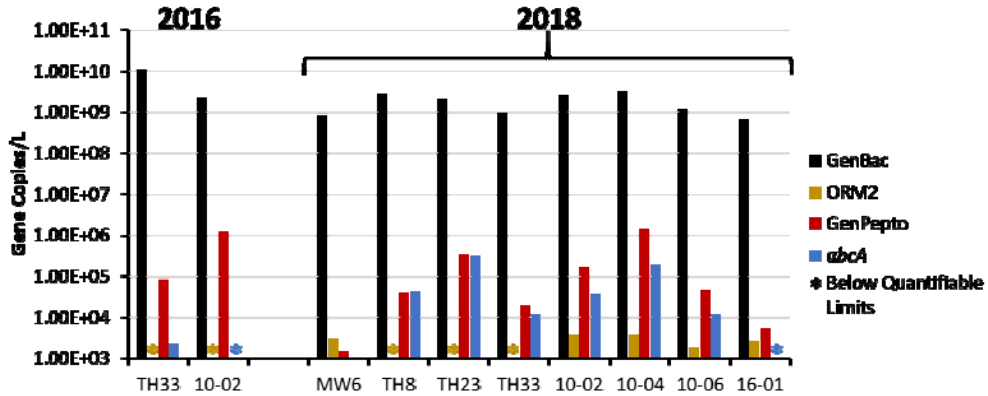
## Lessons Learned

- Effective benzene degradation may require pre-treatment of TEX
- Other (unknown) factors can decrease degradation efficiency of DGG-B
  - e.g., Other petroleum hydrocarbons, salinity, metals





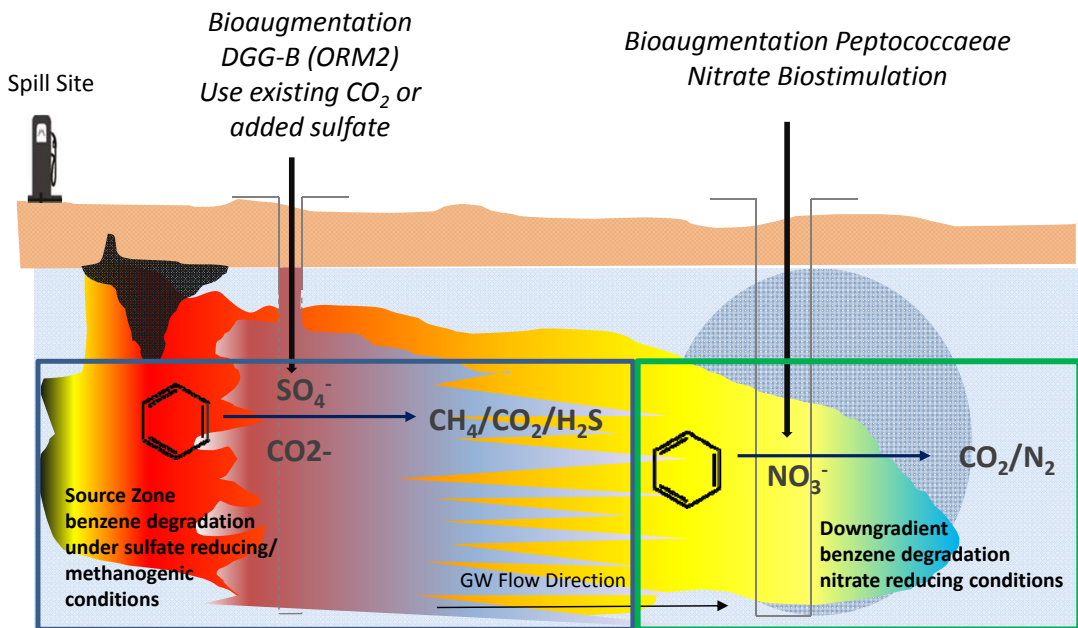
## Indigenous Benzene Degraders Gas Station Site, SK



- Anaerobic benzene degraders (**ORM2, GenPepto**) and functional genes (**abcA**) detected in all wells
- Intrinsic benzene degraders comprise < 0.01% of total bacterial populations (**GenBac**).



## Potential Anaerobic Field Approach for Benzene







## Some Lessons Learned Anaerobic BTEX

- Treatability testing indicates  $\text{NO}_3/\text{SO}_4/\text{CO}_2$  are suitable electron acceptors
- Indigenous benzene degraders widely detected but at low proportions (<0.01%) and much lower than optimal abundance ( $10^7$ - $10^8/\text{L}$ )
- Bioaugmentation possibly required even where indigenous benzene degraders present (slow growth rates) -Application volumes may be higher than other cultures
- Benzene degradation in the presence of TEX compounds slower than benzene alone-may need to treat TEX first



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## Upcoming Work...

- Identification of enzymatic pathways for benzene fermentation in ORM2 => improved molecular tools for monitoring anaerobic benzene
- Environment Canada Regulatory Approval
- Field applications of ORM2 benzene culture (2019) NJ, NC, SK
- Scale-up of existing TEX cultures to commercial volumes + development of associated molecular tests



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Thank you for your Attention!

Further Information

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