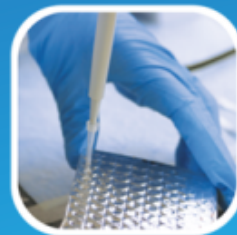




Leading Science · Lasting Solutions

# Nitrogen Compound Metabolism Insights Gained by a Holistic Testing Regime

Presented by: Phil Dennis



**Phil Dennis, Jeff Roberts,  
Savannah Volkoff and Eric Nesbit**

**Battelle Bioremediation and Sustainable  
Environmental Technologies 10-May-23**

siremlab.com

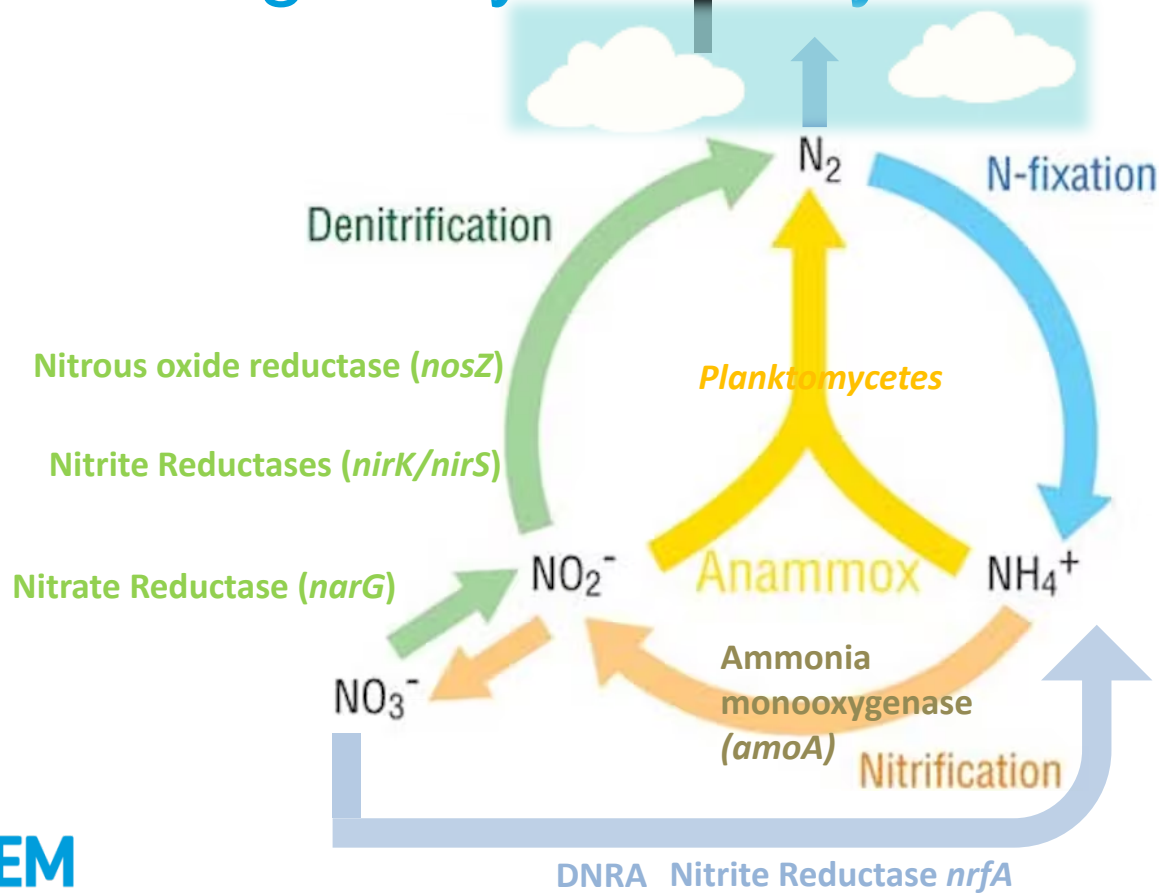
An aerial photograph of a river system. A large, irregularly shaped area of the river is covered in a thick, bright green algal bloom. The surrounding water is a darker, deep blue-green color. The banks of the river are visible, showing some vegetation and rocky areas.

## **Nitrogen Compounds are a Major Problem**

- Toxic to humans and regulated in drinking water
- Cause eutrophication of natural waters
- Nitrous oxide is a potent greenhouse gas
- Have complex biotransformation pathways



# Nitrogen Cycle & Key Functional Genes





# Understanding Nitrogen Metabolism

- What form are nitrogen compounds in?
- Do you have suitable geochemistry to transform?
- Are sufficient nutrients available (electron donors)?
- Are nitrogen metabolizing microbes present?
- What are the likely end products  $N_2$ ?  $NH_4$ ?  $NO_3$ ?  $N_2O$ ?
- Are concentrations declining over time?



A combination of analytical, molecular biological and isotopic tests can answer the above questions



# Molecular Biological Tools (MBTs)

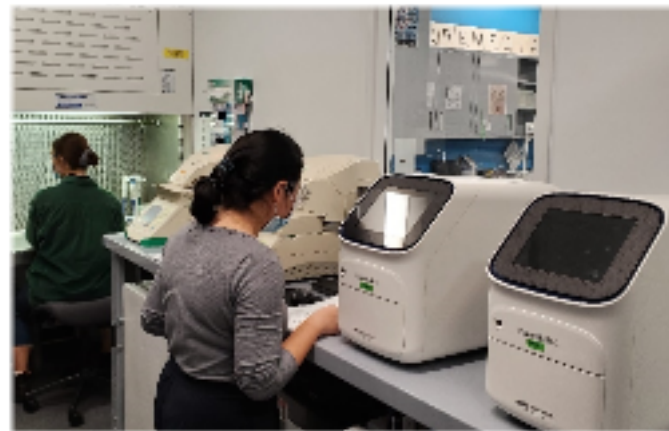


Samples

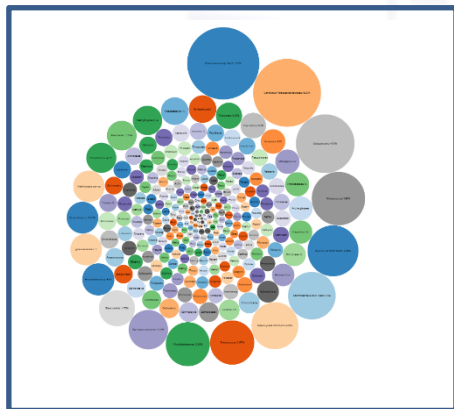
DNA  
Extraction



qPCR



Next Gen Sequencing



Microbial Community Profiles



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

Customer: Savannah Volkoff, Geosyntec Consultants

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 <sup>(2)</sup>	Gene Copies/Liter	Percent <sup>(2)</sup>	Gene Copies/Liter
MW-2-20210803	0.01 - 0.03 %	3 x 10 <sup>6</sup>	NA	1 x 10 <sup>4</sup> U
MW-1-20210803	0.006 - 0.02 %	5 x 10 <sup>6</sup>	NA	1 x 10 <sup>4</sup> U
INJ1-20210803	0.002 - 0.007 %	1 x 10 <sup>6</sup>	NA	1 x 10 <sup>4</sup> U

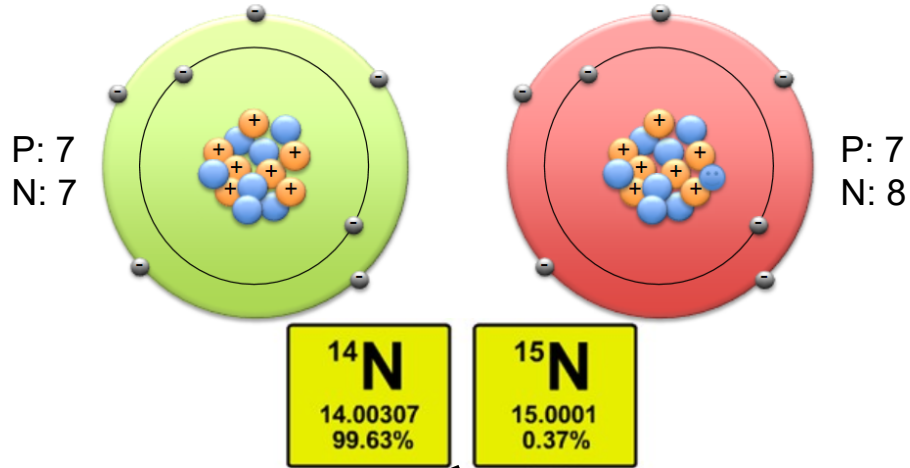
See final page for notes.



Quantify Specific Gene targets

# $\delta^{15}\text{N}$ Isotopes

Stable Nitrogen Isotopes



Delta-Notation for  $^{15}\text{N}/^{14}\text{N}$

$$\delta^{15}\text{N} = \left[ \frac{\left( \frac{^{15}\text{N}}{^{14}\text{N}} \right)_{\text{sample}}}{\left( \frac{^{15}\text{N}}{^{14}\text{N}} \right)_{\text{AIR}}} - 1 \right]$$

Increasing  $\delta^{15}\text{N}$  = greater biotransformation e.g., nitrification



# Advantages of MBTs & Isotopes to Assess N-Transformation

- **Determining soil and water N-flux is challenging**

- Flux events highly variable
- End products ( $\text{N}_2\text{O}/\text{N}_2$ ) gaseous and ubiquitous ( $\text{N}_2$ )

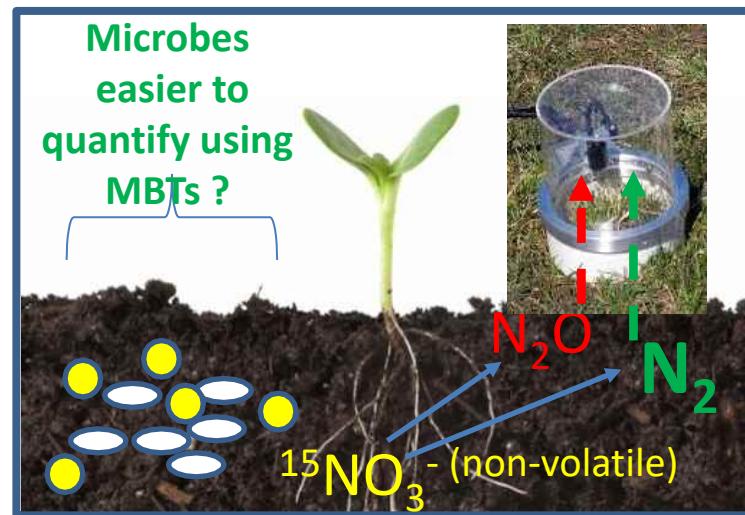
- **Advantages of Isotopic methods**

- Integrate long term transformation via enriched  $\delta^{15}\text{N}$   $^{18}\text{O}$
- $\delta^{15}\text{N}$   $^{18}\text{O}$  quantified in non-volatile  $\text{NO}_3$  and  $\text{NH}_3$

- **Advantages of MBTs**

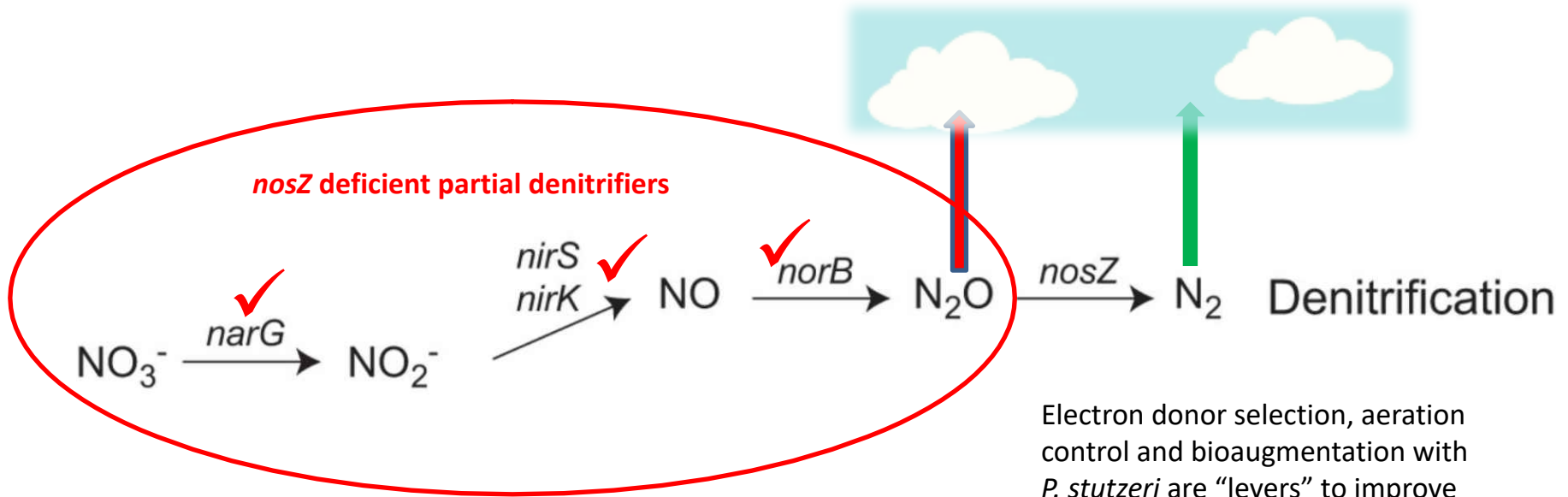
- Microbes are non-volatile, don't dissipate like gases
- MBTs are very sensitive
- MBTs detect potential functions, even if not active
- Tracking populations over time is informative

Gas flux  
difficult to  
quantify





# Incomplete Denitrification—Greenhouse Gas Impacts



Electron donor selection, aeration control and bioaugmentation with *P. stutzeri* are “levers” to improve complete denitrification

In denitrification want full gene set, particularly *nosZ*, to prevent  $\text{N}_2\text{O}$  emissions





# Former Fertilizer Plant (Wilmington, NC)



- Fertilizer plant 1930s-1982
- Fertilizer & petroleum contamination of Groundwater (GW)
- 2018 GW ammonium ~ 83 mg/L  
NC  $\text{NH}_4^+$  GW standard 1.5 mg/L
- 2021 ammonium Results:
  - Max 31 mg/L
  - Min 9 mg/L
- No active remediation MNA





# Data Summary

## NC Site

NitroGen <sup>™</sup> ANALYTICAL SUITE Results Summary			
Parameter	Sample		
Analytical	MW-2-20210803	MW-1-20210803	INJ1-20210803
Nitrate mg/L	<0.09	<0.09	<0.09
Nitrite mg/L	14	9.7	9.7
Ammonia mg/L	24	30.2	10.4
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN)	22.4	27.2	9.85
Sum N-Compounds mg/L	38	39.9	20.1
Phosphate	7.5	1.9	ND
Sulfate	1.8	ND	ND
<b>Isotopes</b>			
$\delta^{15}\text{N}$ Ammonia	15.33	13.905	3.81
$\delta^{15}\text{N}$ $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ Nitrate	ND	ND	ND
<b>qPCR</b>			
<b>Anammox</b>			
Anammox Bacteria	1.00E+04	1.E+06	2.00E+03
<b>Denitrification</b>			
<i>narG</i>	1.E+08	3.E+07	8.E+07
<i>nirS</i>	2.E+08	4.E+06	2.E+07
<b>Nitrification</b>			
amoA (Archaea)	3.00E+05	5.00E+04	1.00E+05
amoA (Bacterial)	ND	ND	ND
<i>Nitrobacter</i>	2.00E+04	1.00E+04	3.00E+04
<b>Electron Donors</b>			
TOC mg/L	27.5	18.4	17.6
Total VFA mg/L	91.8	83.75	79.62
<b>Field Parameters</b>			
ORP mV	-125	-26.1	-126.4
DO mg/L	0.05	0.52	0.1
pH	6.41	6.25	6.69
Groundwater Temperature °C	21.5	24.8	24.4
<b>Summary</b>			
Comments	Denitrification predominant/ ammonium most biodegraded in this sample	Mixture of denitrification and anammox at this location /ammonium degradation intermediate in this location and may be driven by anammox	Denitrification predominant/least evidence of ammonium degradation in this sample

Forms of N

Isotopes

Microbes

Electron Donors

Field Parameters



# NC Site Nitrogen Pathways Molecular Biological Tools Summary

Gene copies/L

1E+01

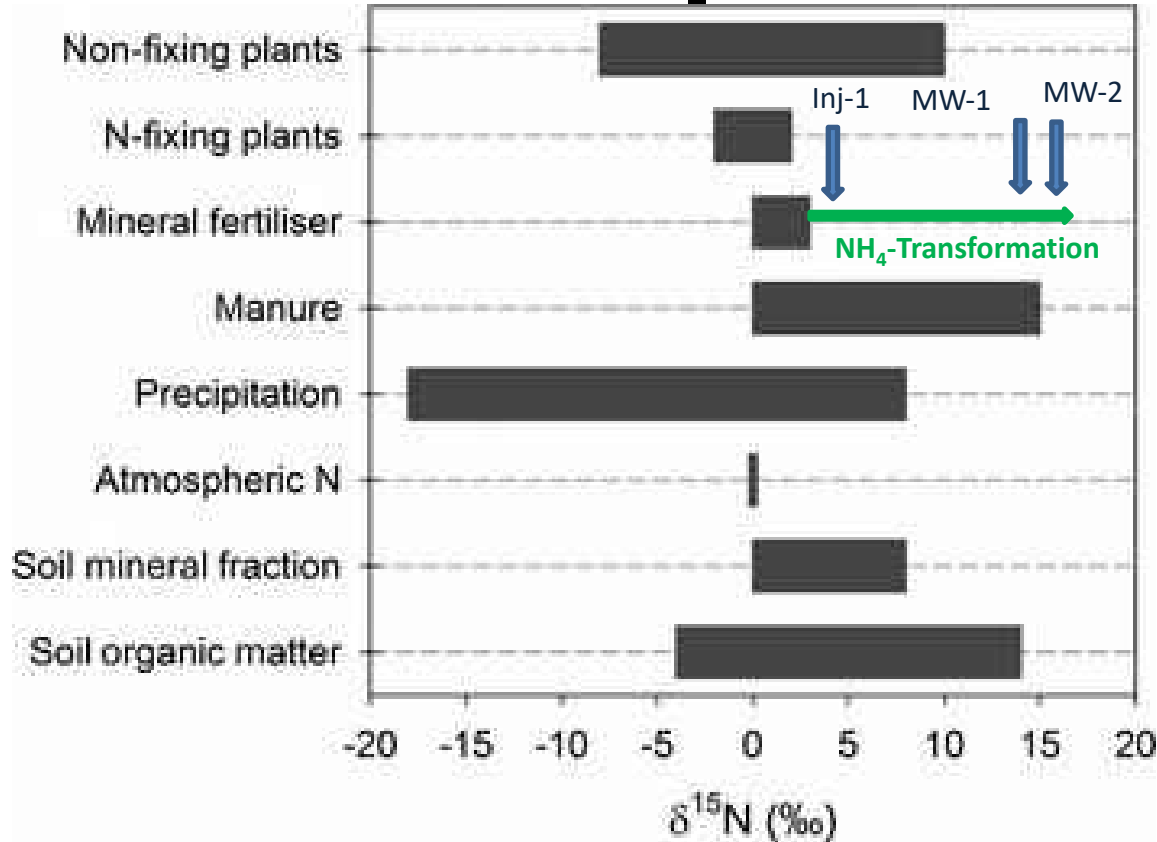
1E+00

MW-2 Anammox MW-1 Denitrification MW-1 Nitrification

## MBTs Indicated

- 3 potential modes of N-metabolism
- Denitrification gene copies highest
- Anammox highest at MW-1
- Nitrification highest at MW-2

# $\delta^{15}\text{N}$ Isotopes NC Site

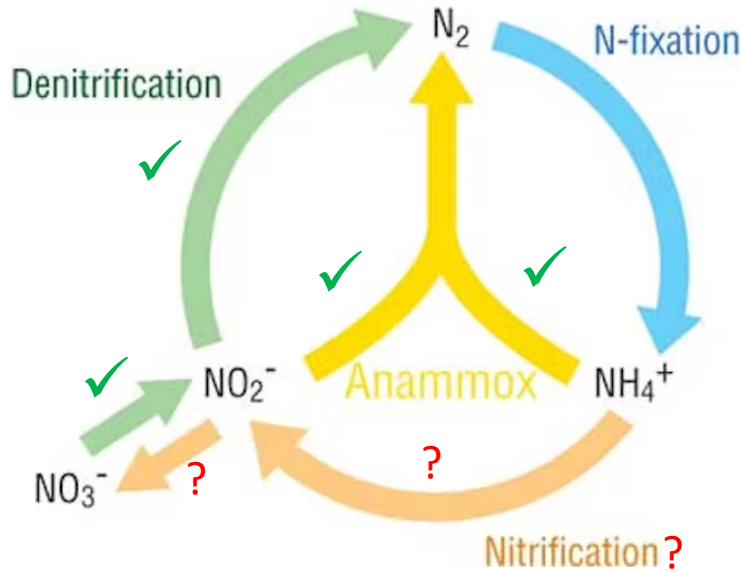


**Isotopes Indicate**  
Ammonium  
transformation  
highest in  
downgradient  
monitoring wells



# Conclusions Former Fertilizer Plant NC

Ammonium declining 2018-2021. Dilution? Biotransformation? What pathways?



- Strong isotopic evidence for  $NH_4$  transformation in downgradient MW wells
- **Three potential N-metabolism pathways**
  - **Denitrification** using VFAs as electron donors -likely
  - **Anammox** Co-transformation ammonium and nitrite-likely
  - **Nitrification** potential source of nitrate/nitrite site -redox not supportive?



# Conclusions

- Nitrogen compounds are widespread and have significant human health and environmental impacts.
- Holistic approach to N-compound analytical including MBTs and isotopes leads to a better understanding of whether N-transformation is occurring and how.
- Better knowledge can lead to increased ability to manage and optimize N-compound remediation outcomes.





# Acknowledgements

Anko Fisher



[www.isodetect.de](http://www.isodetect.de)

Kevin Kuntz



Melody Vachon

Taylor Aris

Kela Ashworth

Rachel Hallman

KJ-Elipse-Cruz

Jen Wilkinson

Ximena Druar

Michael Healey



Questions?  
Comments!  
[siremlab.com](http://siremlab.com)

**Phil Dennis**  
Principal Scientist  
[pdennis@siremlab.com](mailto:pdennis@siremlab.com)  
519-515-0836