

# Application of Passive Sampling to Predict PCB Microbial Dechlorination Kinetics in Sediment

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# Background

## Polychlorinated Biphenyl Dechlorination in Aquatic Sediments

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JOHN F. BROWN, JR., DONNA L. BEDARD, MICHAEL J. BRENNAN,  
JAMES C. CARNAHAN, HELEN FENG, ROBERT E. WAGNER

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*Science, New Series*, Vol. 236, No. 4802 (May 8, 1987),

## Reductive Dechlorination of Polychlorinated Biphenyls: Threshold Concentration and Dechlorination Kinetics of Individual Congeners in Aroclor 1248

YOUNG-CHEOL CHO,<sup>†</sup>  
ROGER C. SOKOL,<sup>‡,§</sup>  
ROBERT C. FROHNHOEFER,<sup>†</sup> AND  
G-YULL RHEE<sup>\*,†,§</sup>

*Environ. Sci. Technol.* **2003**, *37*, 5651–5656

## ***In situ* treatment of PCBs by anaerobic microbial dechlorination in aquatic sediment: are we there yet?**

Kevin R Sowers<sup>1</sup> and Harold D May<sup>2</sup>

*Current Opinion in Biotechnology* 2013, **24**:482–488

## In Situ Stimulation of Aerobic PCB Biodegradation in Hudson River Sediments

M. R. Harkness, J. B. McDermott, D. A. Abramowicz,\* J. J. Salvo,  
W. P. Flanagan, M. L. Stephens, F. J. Mondello, R. J. May,  
J. H. Lobos, K. M. Carroll, M. J. Brennan, A. A. Bracco,  
K. M. Fish, G. L. Warner, P. R. Wilson, D. K. Dietrich, D. T. Lin,  
C. B. Morgan, W. L. Gately

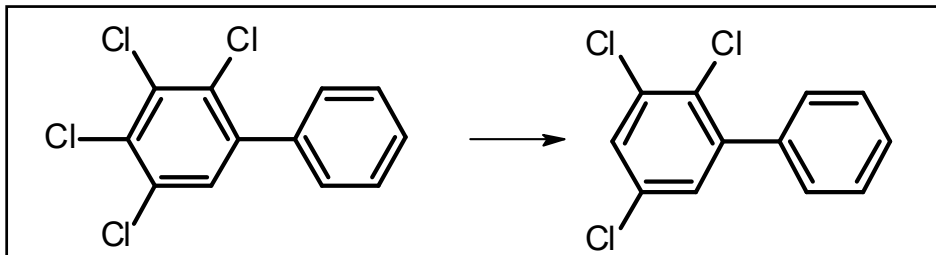
SCIENCE • VOL. 259 • 22 JANUARY 1993

## Long-Term Recovery of PCB-Contaminated Sediments at the Lake Hartwell Superfund Site: PCB Dechlorination. 1. End-Member Characterization

VICTOR S. MAGAR,<sup>\*,†</sup>  
GLENN W. JOHNSON,<sup>‡</sup>  
RICHARD C. BRENNER,<sup>§</sup>  
JOHN F. QUENSEN, III,<sup>||</sup> ERIC A. FOOTE,<sup>†</sup>  
GREG DURELL,<sup>‡</sup>  
JENNIFER A. ICKES,<sup>†,#</sup> AND  
CAROL E. PEVEN-MCCARTHY<sup>‡</sup>  
- *Environ. Sci. Technol.* **2005**, *39*, 3538–3547 -

# *Dehalobium chlorocoeria*

- Sediment free co-culture containing *Desulovibrio*
- Capable of halorespiration of chlorinated organics: PCB, PCP, PCE, and Dioxin
- Can be grown to high cell densities ( $\sim 1 \times 10^8$  cells/mL) on PCE
- Dechlorinate double flanked meta and para chlorines



# Passive Sampling

- Low Density Polyethylene (PE) sheets
- Well established partitioning coefficients for a range of hydrophobic contaminants

$$K_{PE} = \frac{C_{PE}}{C_{water}}$$

- $K_{PE}$  ranges from  $10^4$ - $10^8$  for PCBs based on hydrophobicity
- PE sampling enables accurate measurements of the freely dissolved PCB concentration at  $< 1$  nM concentrations

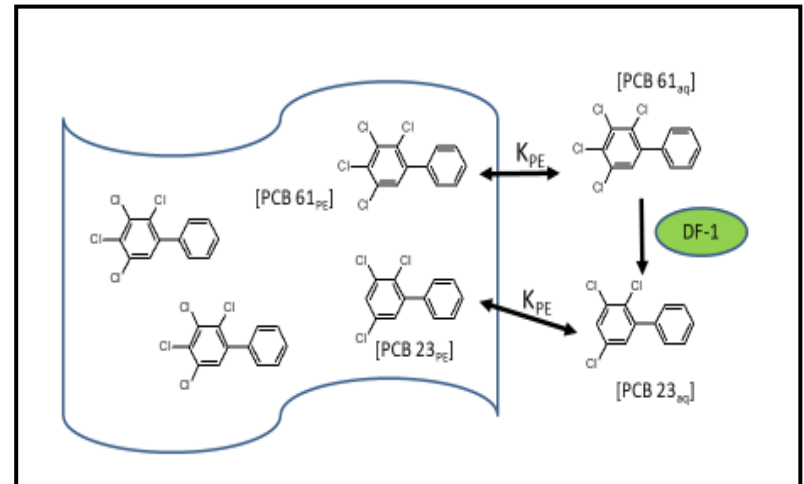
# Validating work by Lombard et al. (2014)

Defining Buffering Capacity:

$$\frac{dC_w}{dt} * \left( \frac{V_w * + m_{PE} * K_{PE}}{V_w} \right) = C_w * k_b$$

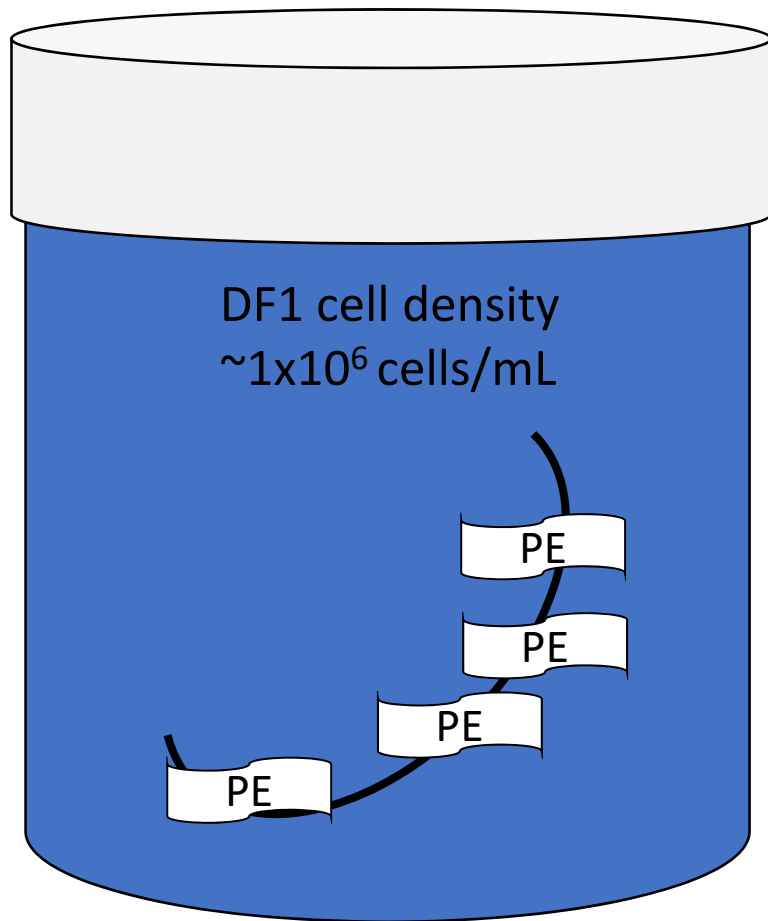
$$k'_b = k_b * \left( \frac{V_w}{V_w * + m_{PE} * K_{PE}} \right)$$

$$\frac{C_w}{C_{w0}} = e^{-k'_b t}$$



- Assume all phases are at equilibrium
- Assume that mass transfer is faster than the microbial rate

# Experimental Design



## Materials:

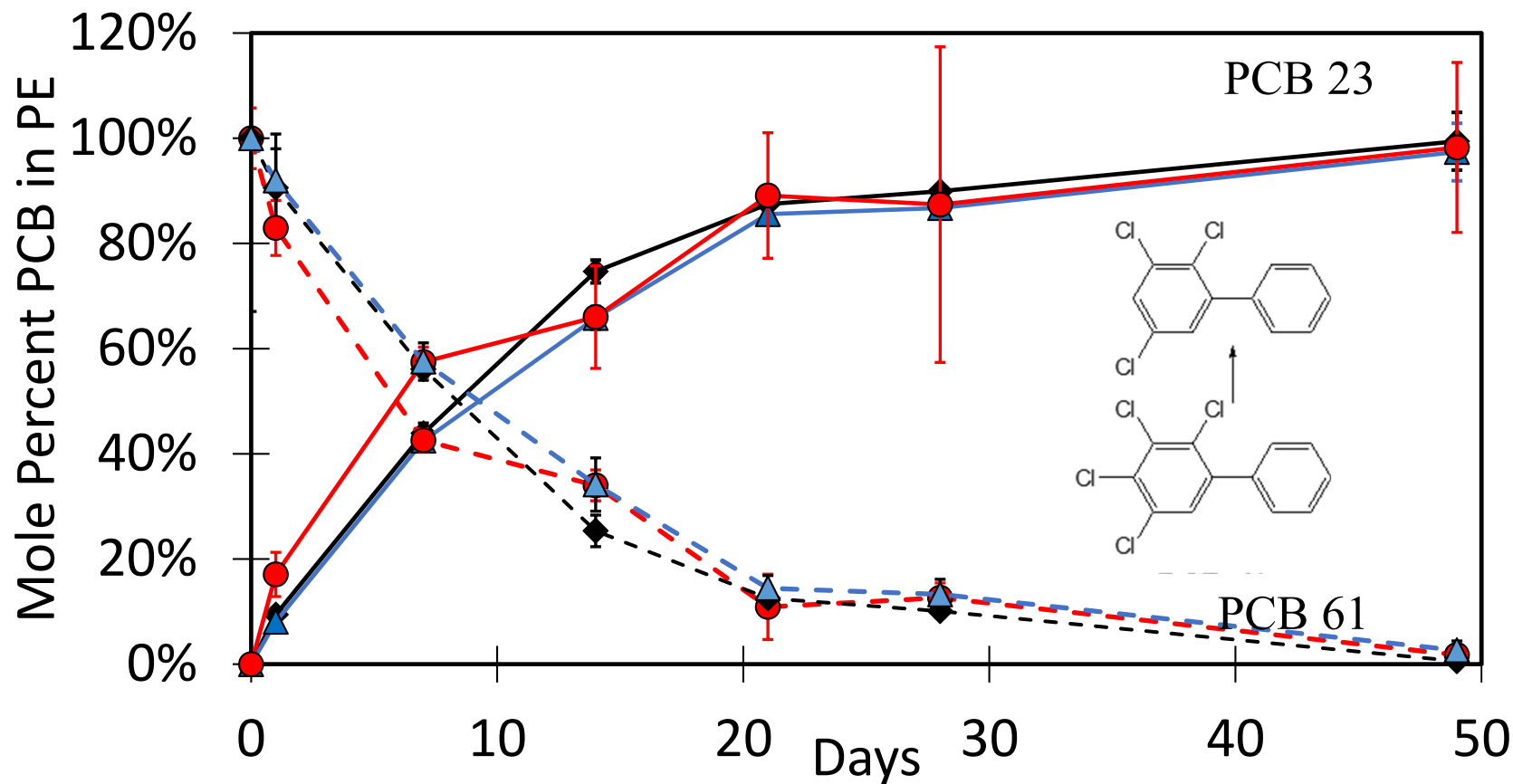
- 90 mL medium salt media (Berkaw et al 1996)
- 10 mM sodium formate
- 0.15 g PE sampler
- 10 mL DF1 inoculum ( $\sim 1 \times 10^7$  cells/mL)

## Sampling:

PE Removed at days 0, 1, 7, 14, 21, 28, and 42

Cell density qPCR at days 0, 7, and 42

# First order Kinetics



Initial aqueous concentrations of PCB 61:

- 0.41 nM blue triangle
- 0.11 nM red circle
- 0.0043 nM black diamond

# Comparing Results

Matrix	Cell Density	PCB 61 <sub>aq</sub> initial (nM)	PCB 23 <sub>aq</sub> accum rate (nM/d <sup>-1</sup> )	Std Error	r <sup>2</sup>	k <sub>b</sub> ' (d <sup>-1</sup> )	CF	k <sub>b</sub> (d <sup>-1</sup> )	k <sub>b</sub> (d <sup>-1</sup> ) (10 <sup>6</sup> cell/mL)
POM*	1.20E+06	<b>3.23E-01</b>	9.19E-03	4.0E-05	0.89	0.029	960	27	<b>23</b>
POM*	1.20E+06	<b>9.01E-02</b>	3.08E-03	8.5E-05	0.97	0.034	960	33	<b>27</b>
POM*	1.20E+06	<b>3.33E-02</b>	1.20E-03	3.3E-05	0.98	0.036	960	35	<b>29</b>
POM*	1.20E+06	<b>8.56E-03</b>	2.78E-04	3.0E-05	0.84	0.032	960	31	<b>26</b>
PE	1.60E+06	<b>4.10E-01</b>	9.30E-02	5.3E-02	0.98	0.23	309	70	<b>44</b>
PE	1.60E+06	<b>1.10E-01</b>	2.38E-02	1.3E-02	0.93	0.22	309	67	<b>42</b>
PE	1.60E+06	<b>4.30E-03</b>	8.00E-04	5.8E-05	0.87	0.19	309	57	<b>36</b>

\* Results reported by Lombard et al. (2014)



Do the rates apply in sediments?

# Sediment Experimental Design



## Materials:

- 10 g wet sediment
- 0.15 g of PE
- 80 mL E-CL media
- 10mM sodium formate
- 10 mL DF1 inoculum ( $\sim 1 \times 10^7$  cells/mL)

## Sampling:

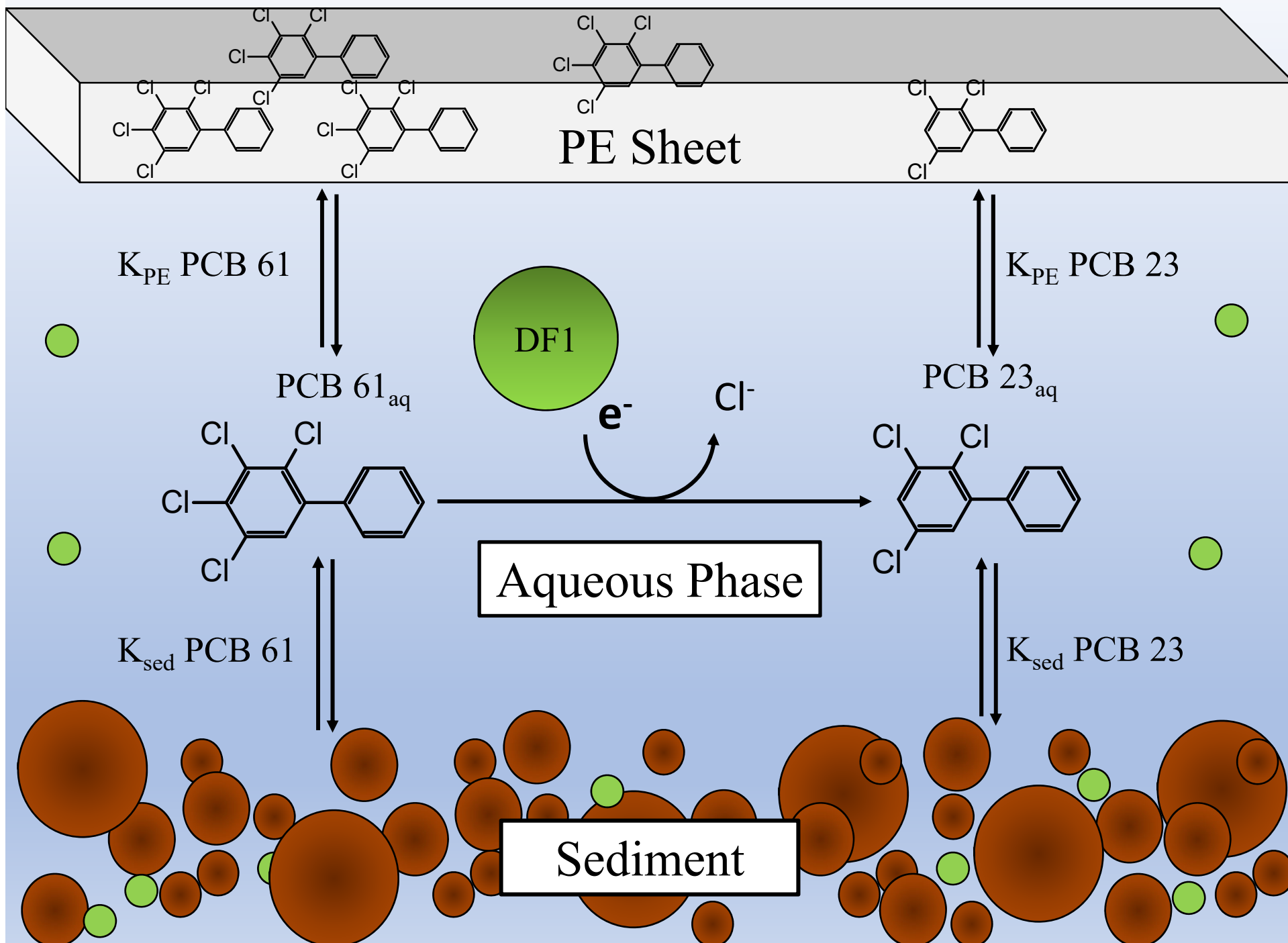
PE Removed at days 0, 1, 7, 14, 21, 28, and 42

Sediment at day 0 and 42

Cell density qPCR at days 0, 7, and 42

## PCB 61<sub>o</sub>

$1.3 \times 10^{-1}$ ,  $1.6 \times 10^{-2}$ , and  $5.1 \times 10^{-3}$  nM



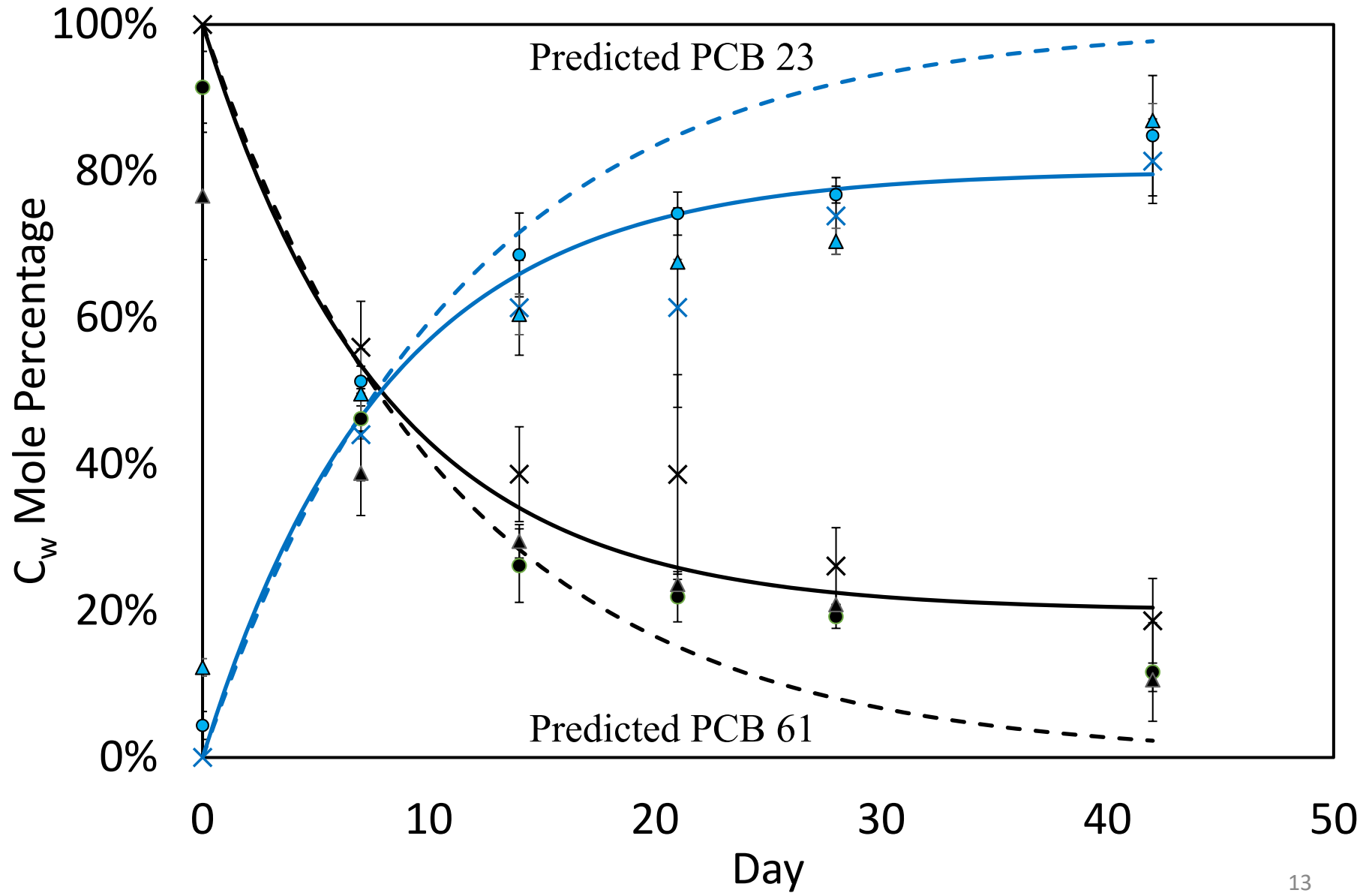
# Incorporating Sediment into Buffering Capacity

$$\frac{dC_w}{dt} * \left( \frac{V_w * +m_{PE} * K_{PE} + m_{sed} * K_{sed}}{V_w} \right) = C_w * k_b$$

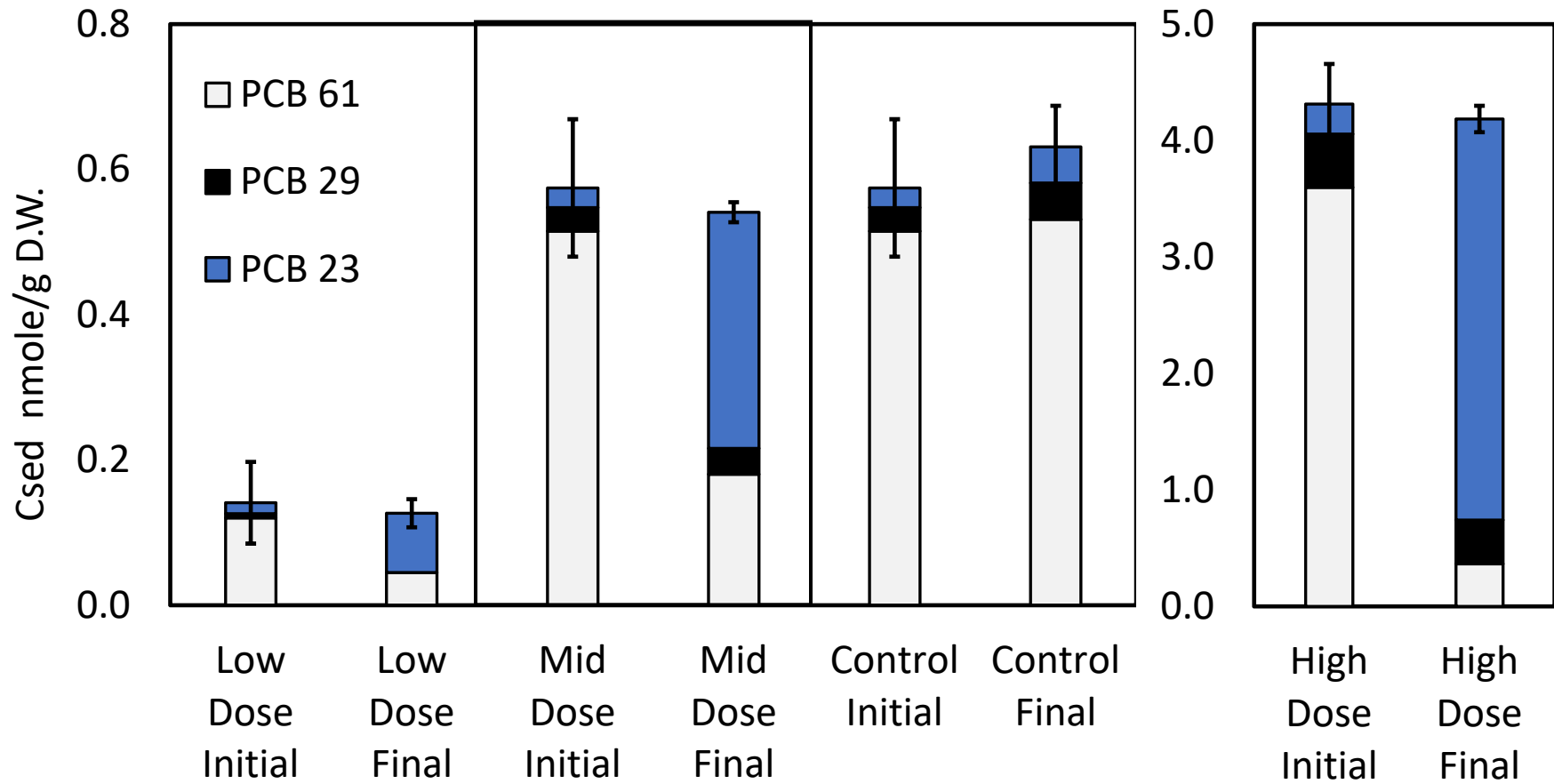
$$k'_b = k_b * \left( \frac{V_w}{V_w * +m_{PE} * K_{PE} + m_{sed} * K_{sed}} \right)$$

$$\frac{C_w}{C_{w0}} = e^{-k'_b t}$$

# Predicting Dechlorination in Sediment Slurries



# Sediment Concentrations

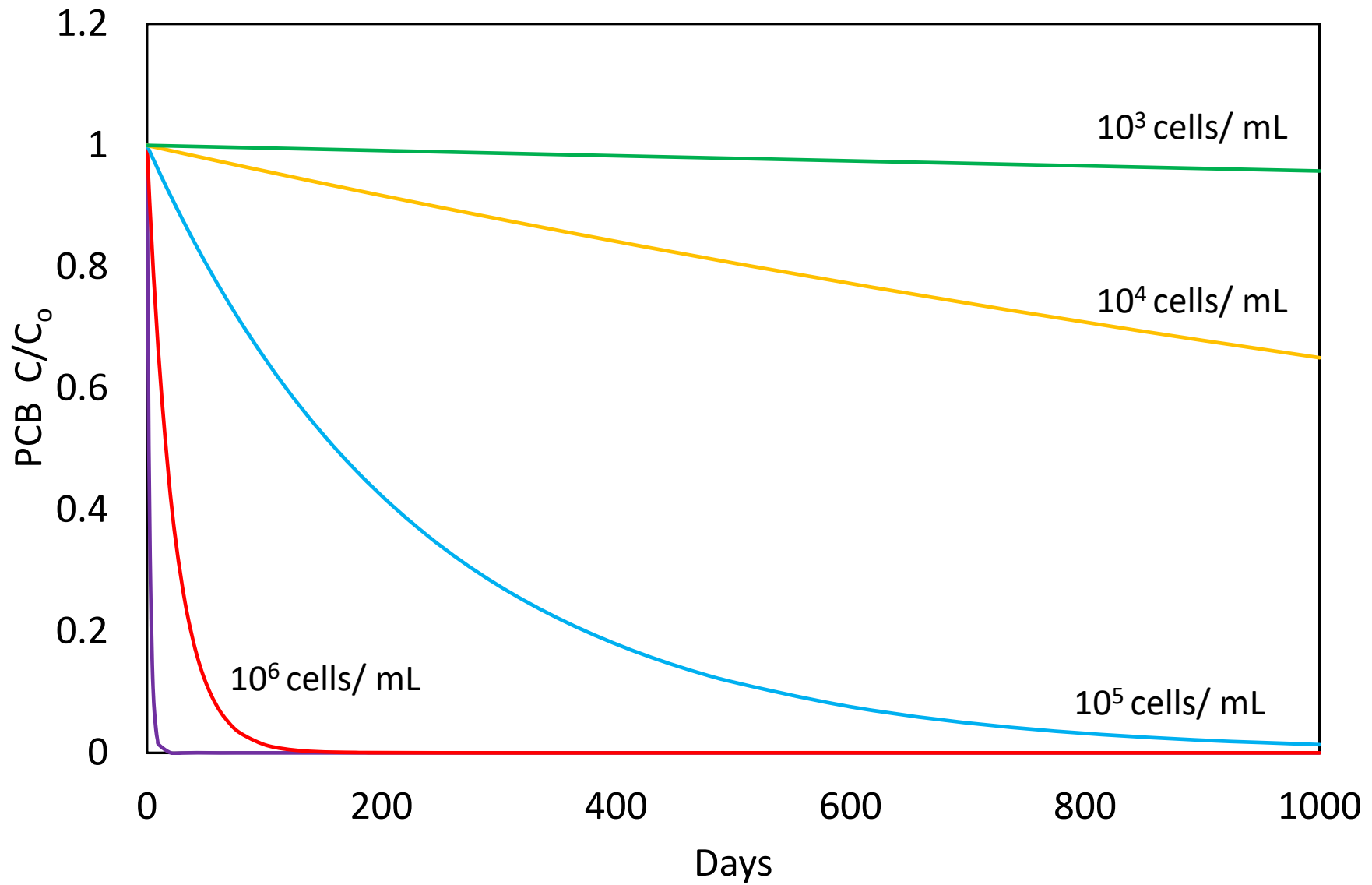


# PE vs. Sediment Microcosm

Matrix	Cell Density	PCB 61 <sub>aq</sub> initial (nM)	PCB 23 <sub>aq</sub> accum rate (nM/d <sup>-1</sup> )	Std Error	r <sup>2</sup>	k <sub>b</sub> '** (d <sup>-1</sup> )	CF	k <sub>b</sub> (d <sup>-1</sup> )	k <sub>b</sub> (d <sup>-1</sup> ) (10 <sup>6</sup> cell/mL)
PE	1.60E+06	4.10E-01	9.30E-02	5.3E-02	0.98	0.23	309	70	44
PE	1.60E+06	1.10E-01	2.38E-02	1.3E-02	0.93	0.22	309	67	42
PE	1.60E+06	4.30E-03	8.00E-04	5.8E-05	0.87	0.19	309	57	36
PE+Sed.	5.60E+06	1.34E-01	1.50E-02	4.6E-03	0.84	0.14	1830	256	46
PE+Sed.	5.60E+06	1.70E-02	1.70E-03	5.6E-04	0.93	0.14	1830	249	45
PE+Sed.	5.60E+06	5.10E-03	3.00E-04	1.0E-04	0.92	0.07	1830	134	24

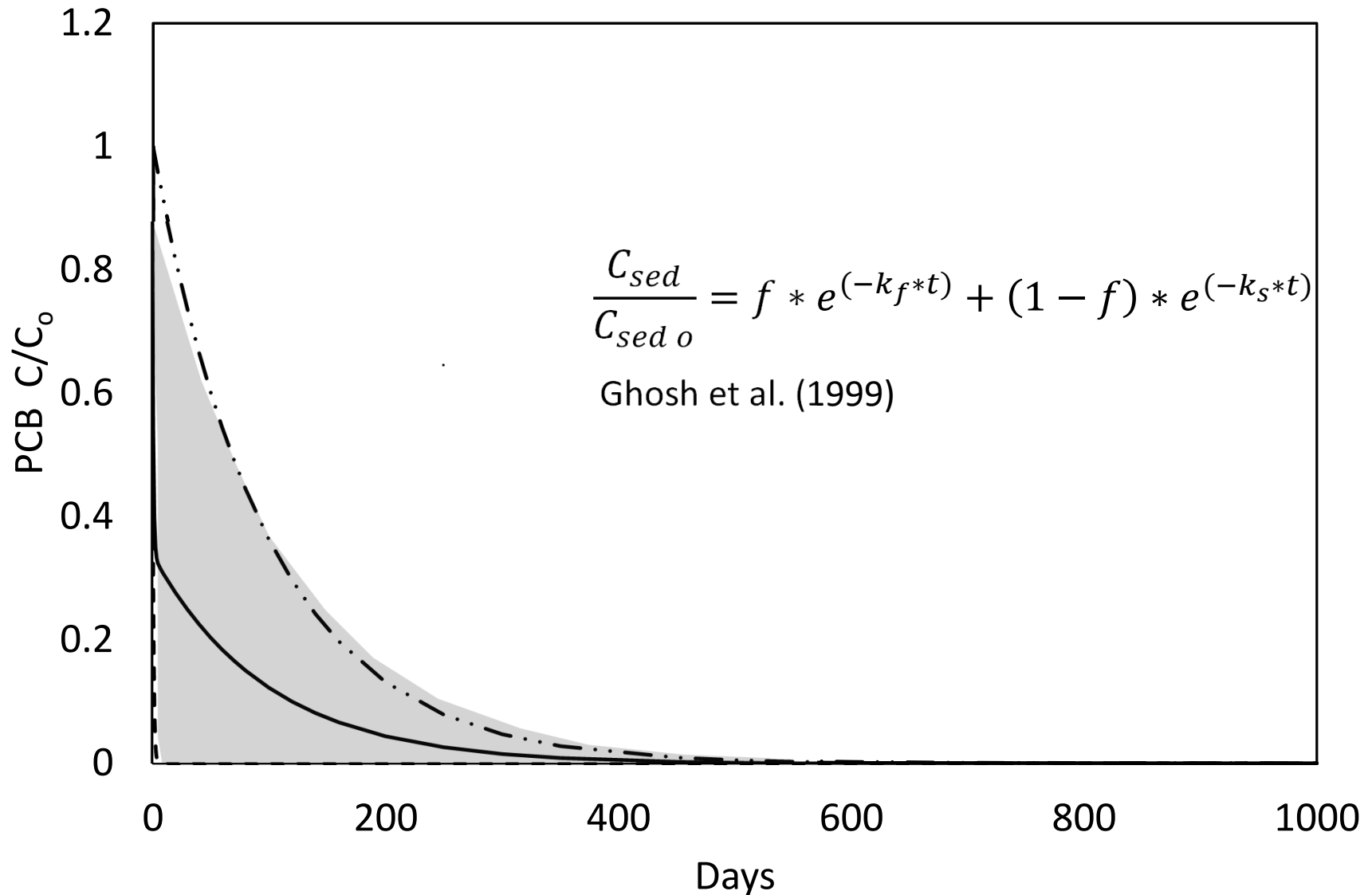
\*\* Incorporating 20% slow desorbing fraction not bioavailable

# Implications for Bioremediation

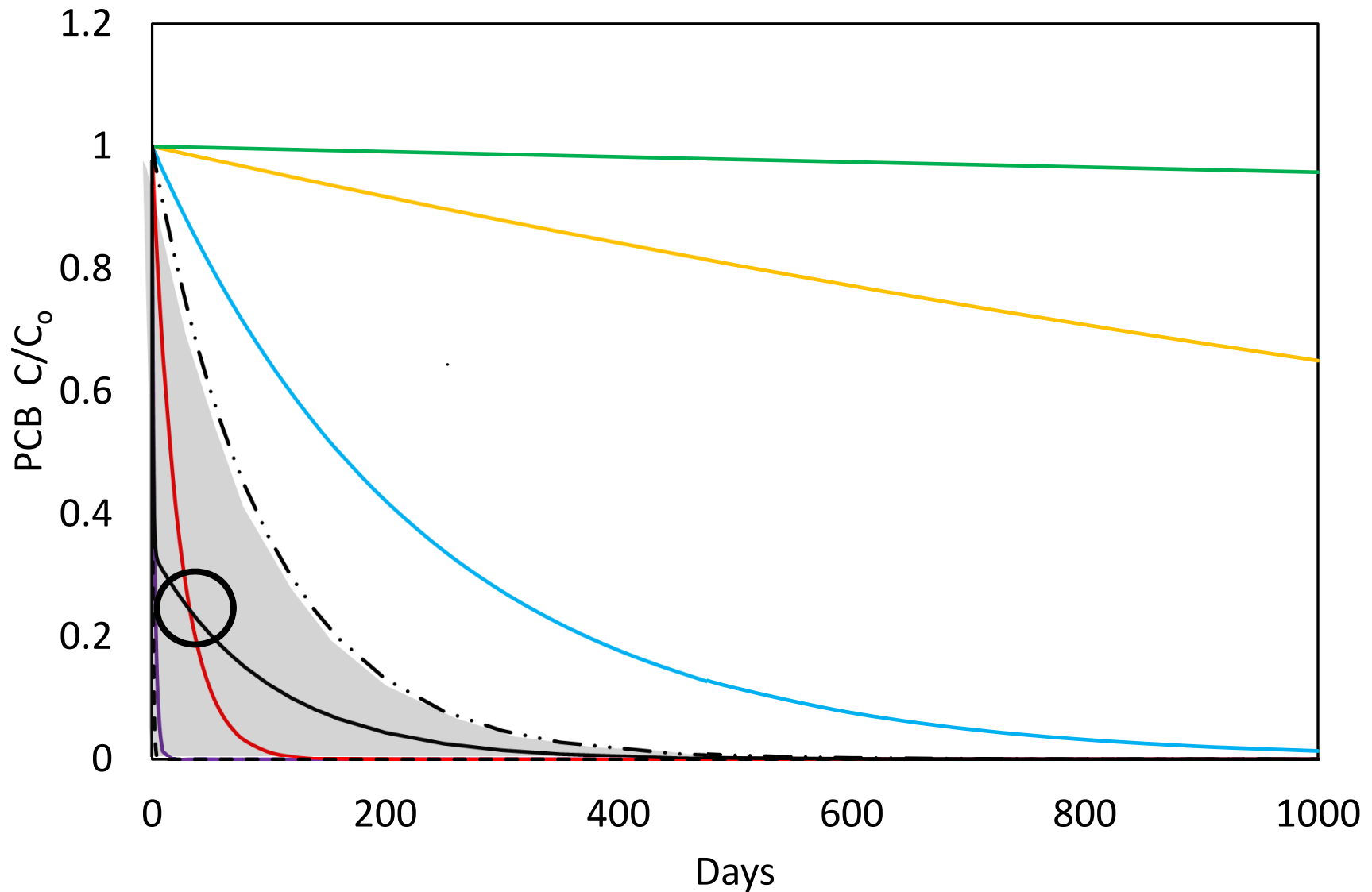




# Implications for Bioremediation



# Implications for Bioremediation



# Summary of Results

- Lombard et al. (2014) report  $k_b$  using POM to be  $26 \text{ d}^{-1}$
- Observe similar first order rate kinetics with PE  $k_b = 41 \text{ d}^{-1}$
- Accounting for 20% fraction not bioavailable in sediment slurries,  $k_b = 39 \text{ d}^{-1}$
- In both sediment slurry and PE system, microbial kinetics determined by freely dissolved phase

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# Questions?

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