

Total Microbial Profiling... Because Sometimes Bacteria Just Aren't Enough.

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Outline

- Athabasca oil sands
- Bioremediation
- Methods
- AIF r&D associateship project
- Results
- Conclusions



The Athabasca oil sands

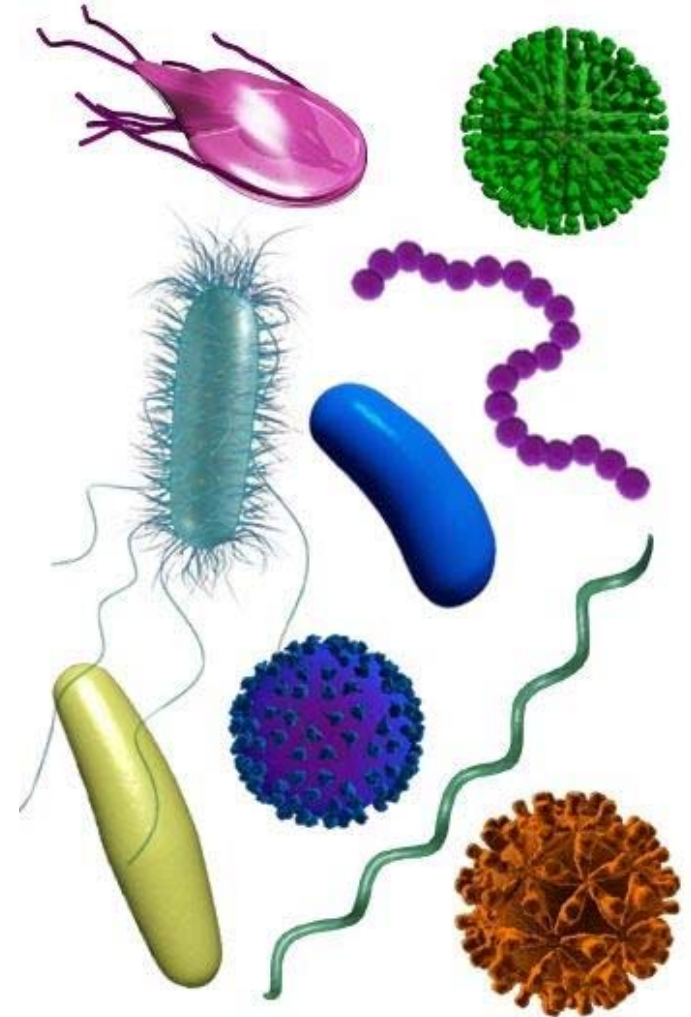
- The process used to extract oil from the oil sands requires large amounts of water and caustics
- The products of this process are bitumen and tailing slurry
- Creation of lakes and fens are viable reclamation options for mine wastes.
- One of the major concerns is the release of naphthenic acids and other potentially toxic substances from the tailings over time.





Microbial Bioremediation

- Natural indigenous microbes have the ability to remediate pollutants
- Cooperative effect between the total microbial community
- Bacteria, fungi, archaea might be equally important in the process





Conventional techniques

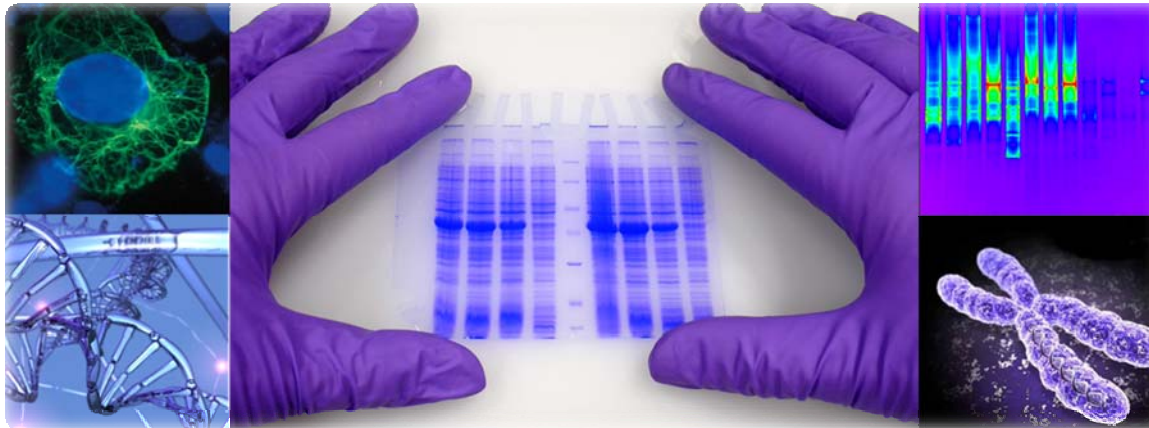
- Culturing techniques e.g plating, MPN
 - Inherent biases
 - Slow process
 - <1% can grow in lab conditions





Molecular techniques

- Rapid
- More complete
- No cultivation required
- Only small sample sizes required
- We can analyze bacteria, archaea, algae, fungi
- Complement to other analyses





DNA Fingerprinting

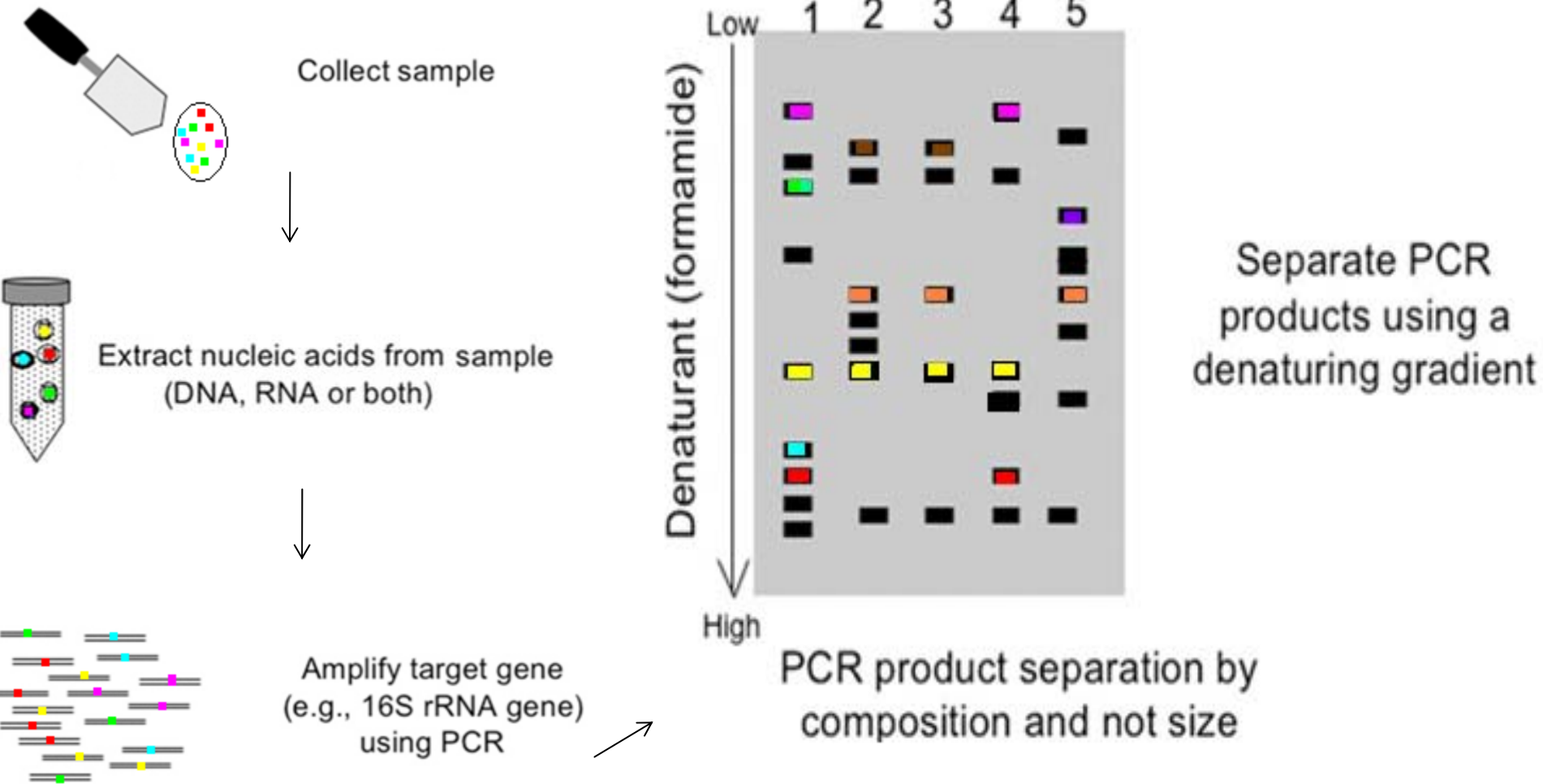


- Identify individuals within a population
 - CSI, genetic testing, genealogy
- Create a fingerprint of the population
 - Monitor population changes





How Do You Fingerprint DNA?





Limitations of the molecular techniques

- Can't detect metabolic activities
- It can't exclude dead bacteria





Total microbial profiling of tailing ponds

- 7 different ecosystems (tailing ponds)
 - Comparing the total microbial profile over time using DNA profiling techniques
- Total microbial community profile includes not only bacteria but also archaea, fungi, cyanobacteria and algae
- Because Sometimes Bacteria Just Aren't Enough.



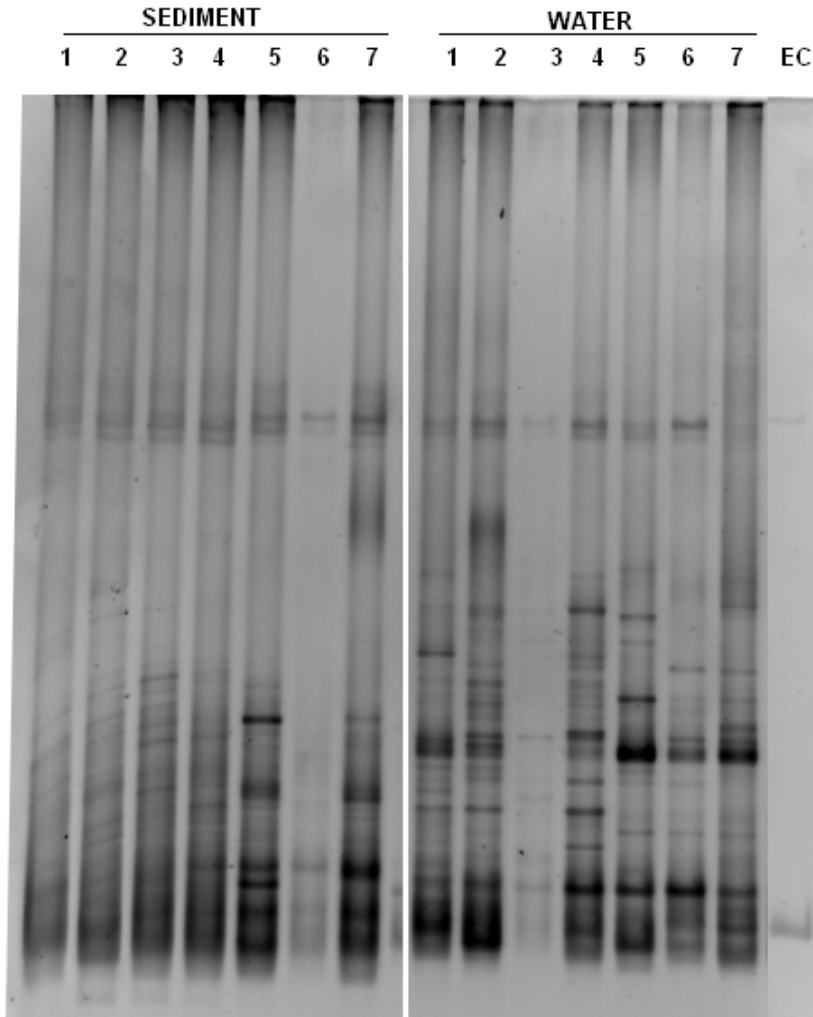
Field work

Water and sediment sampling from an experimental tailings pond





Bacterial profile

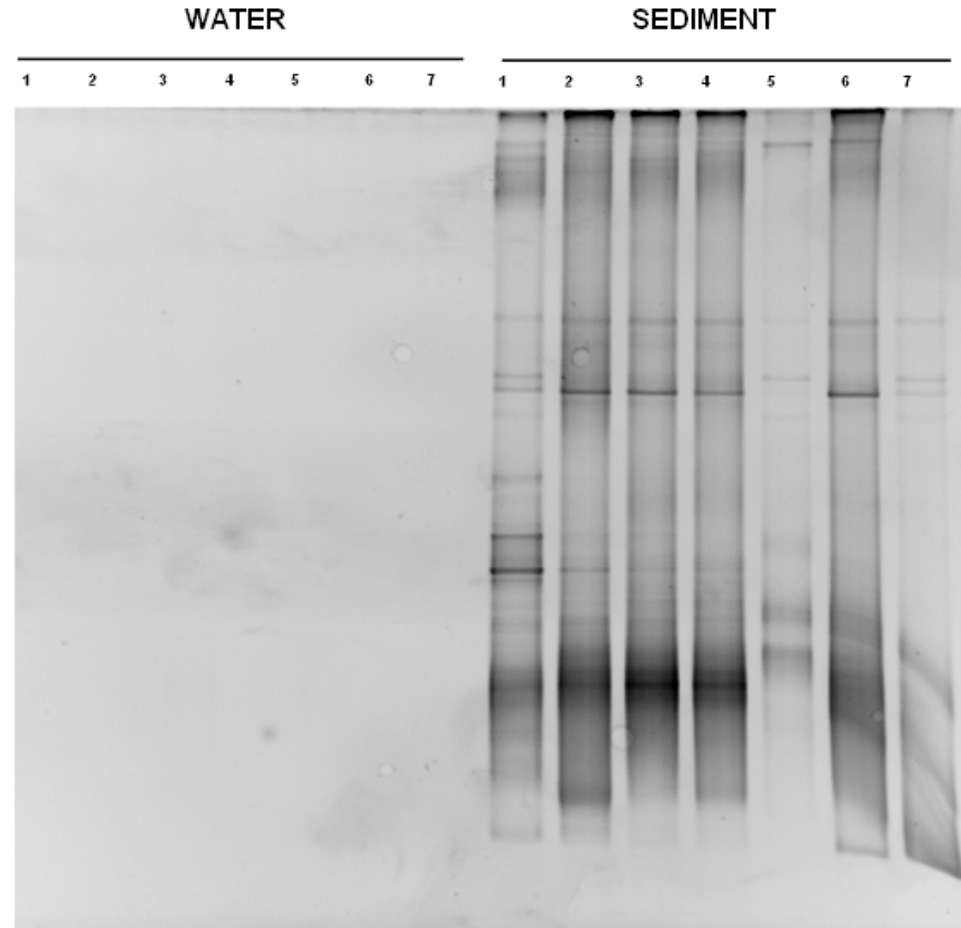


- The number, precise position and intensity of the bands gives an estimate of the number and relative abundance of dominant species in the samples
- EC: *E.Coli* positive control
- 1-7: Number of tailing pond



Archaeal profile

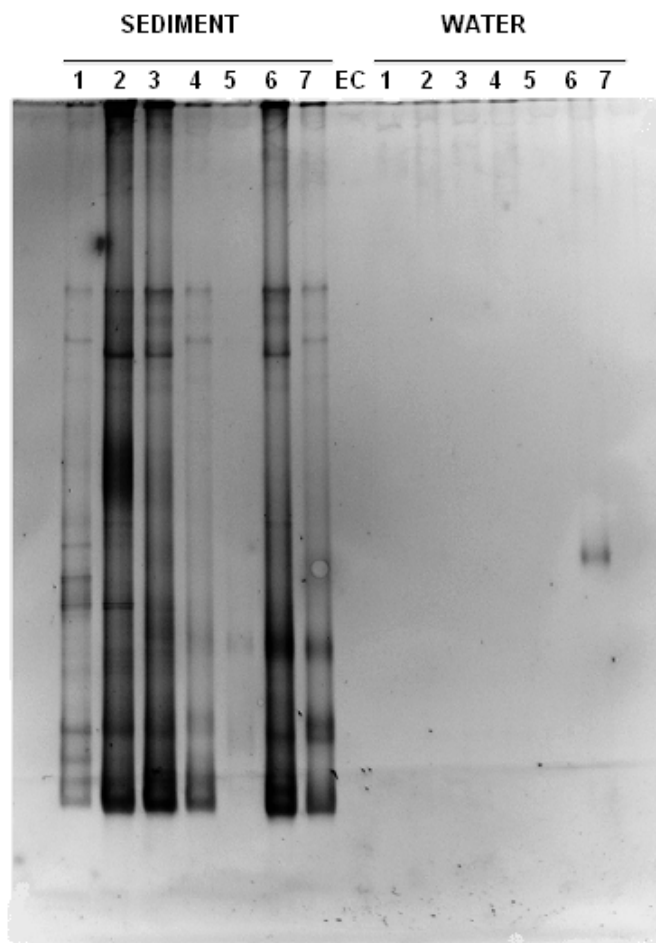
- Archaea is also known as extremophiles
- Live in some of the most extreme environments on the planet
- Involved in biodegradation of hydrocarbons



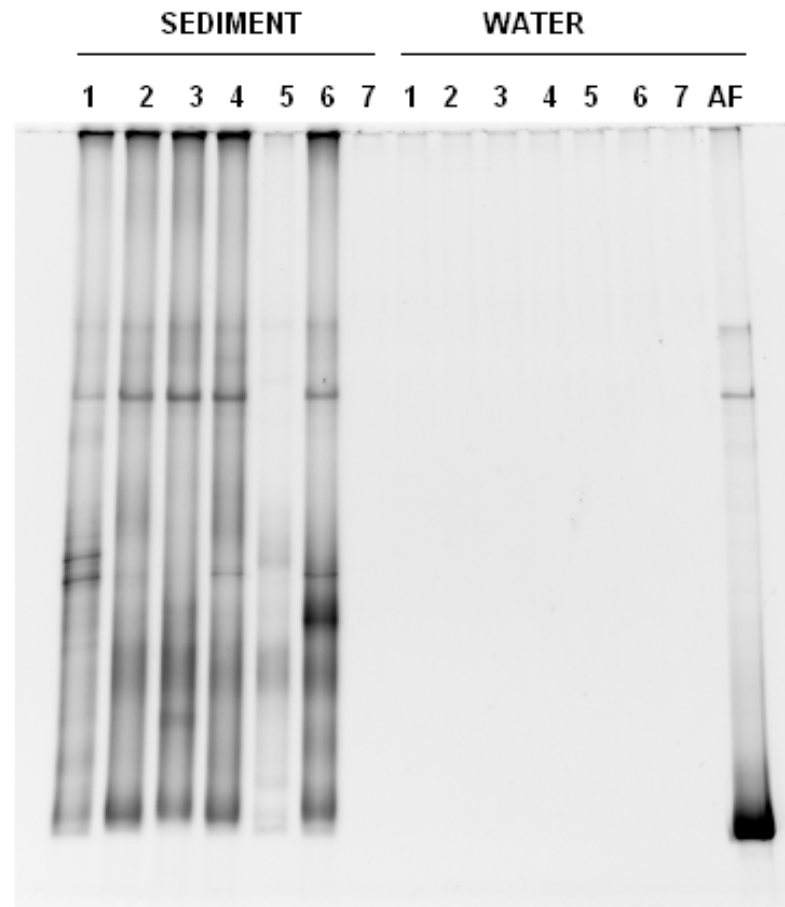
OCTOBER 2008
ARCHAEA



Archaeal profile



May 2009
Archaea



August 2009
Archaea



Results

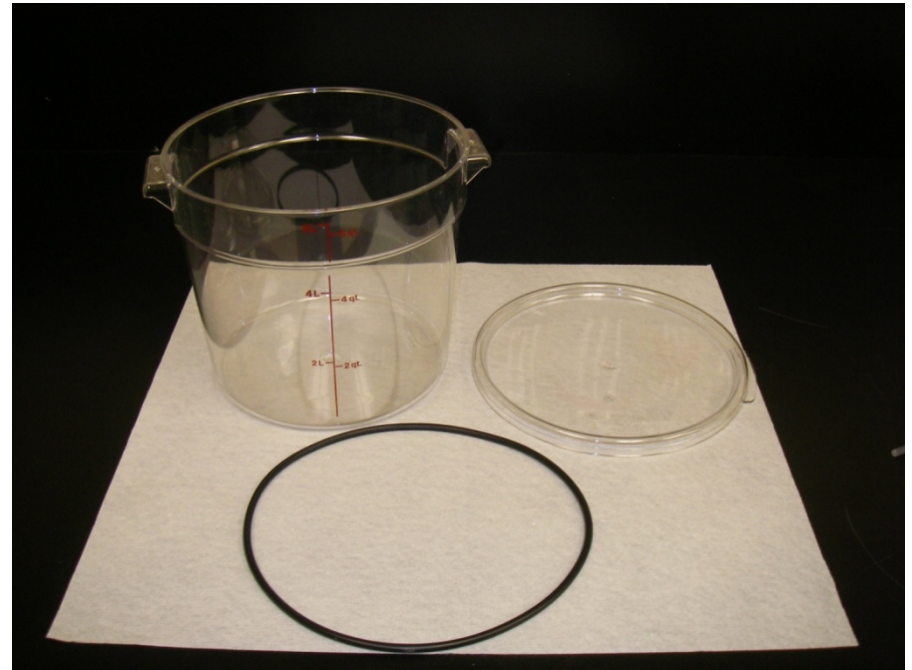
- Seasonal variations in the bacterial and archaeal populations
- No detection of archaea in pond water
- We are in the process of analysing the fungal and cyanobacterial populations in all of our samples collected



Microcosms

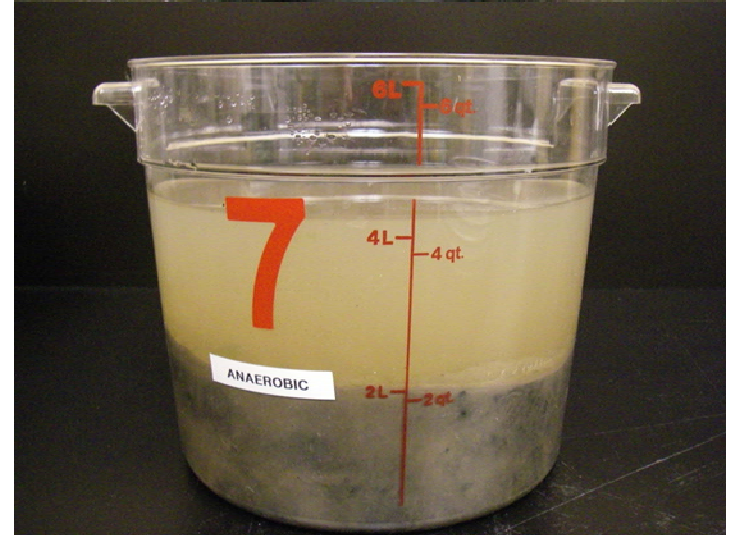
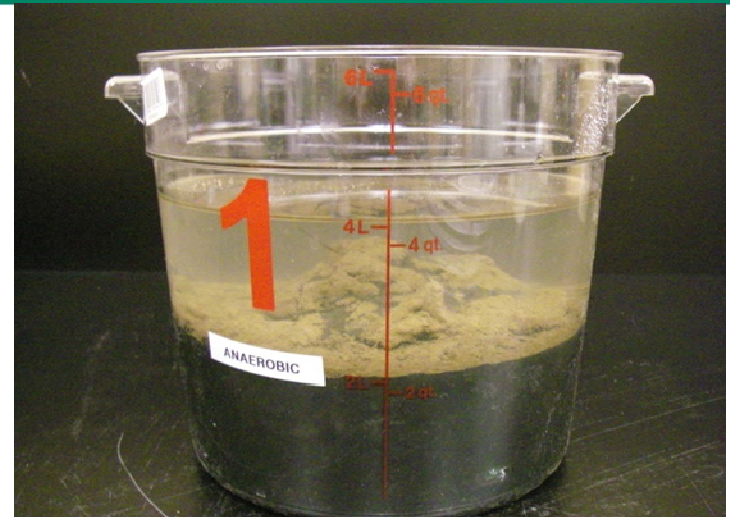
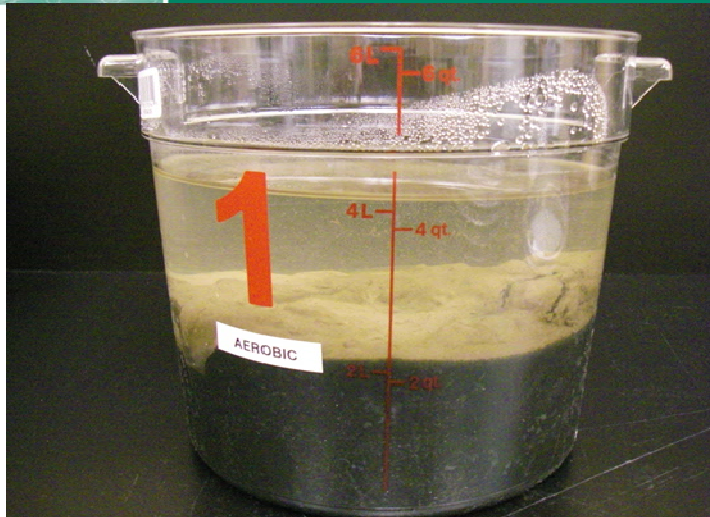
Characterization of the community growing in the lab in microcosms

- Duplicates
 - One anaerobic and one aerobic
 - Same pond, same water & sediment
- Stored in dark at 18-22 °C





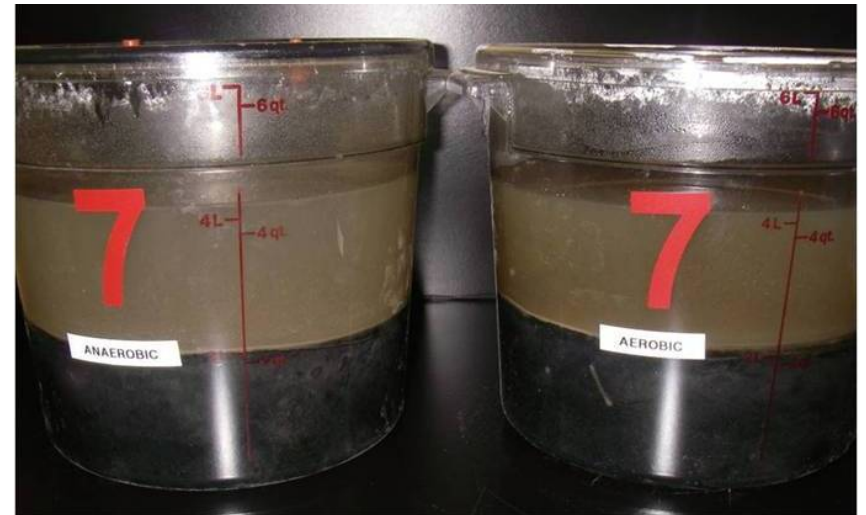
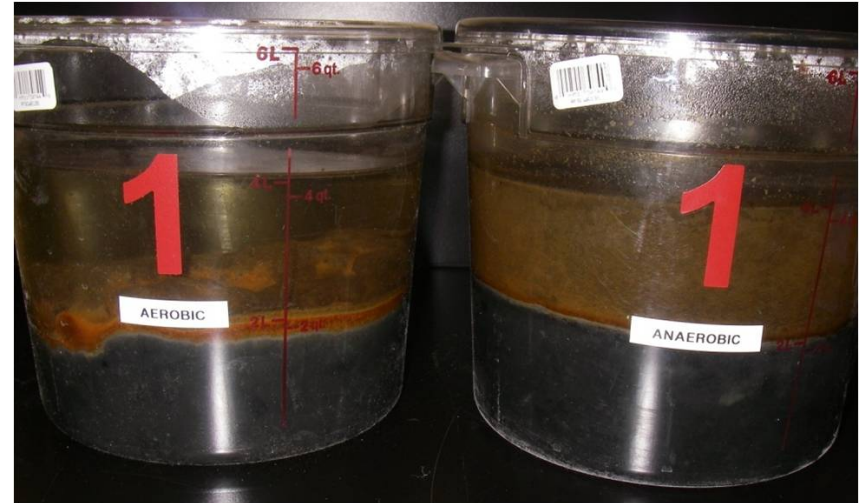
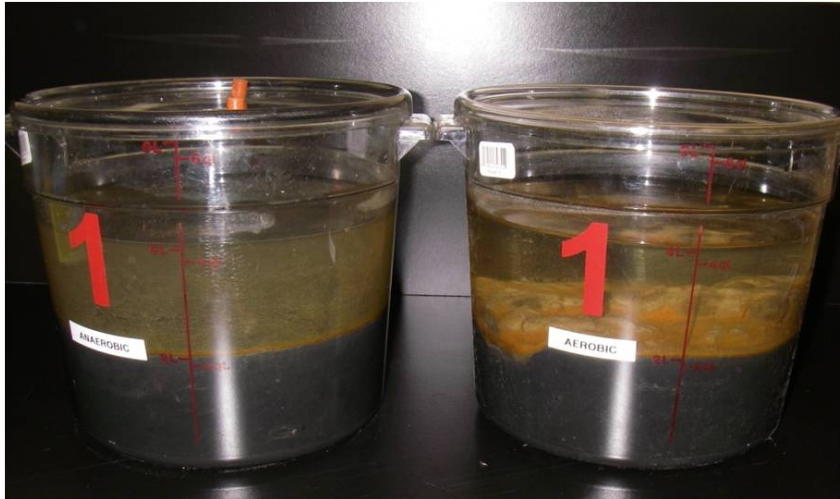
Microcosms Day 14





2 months later

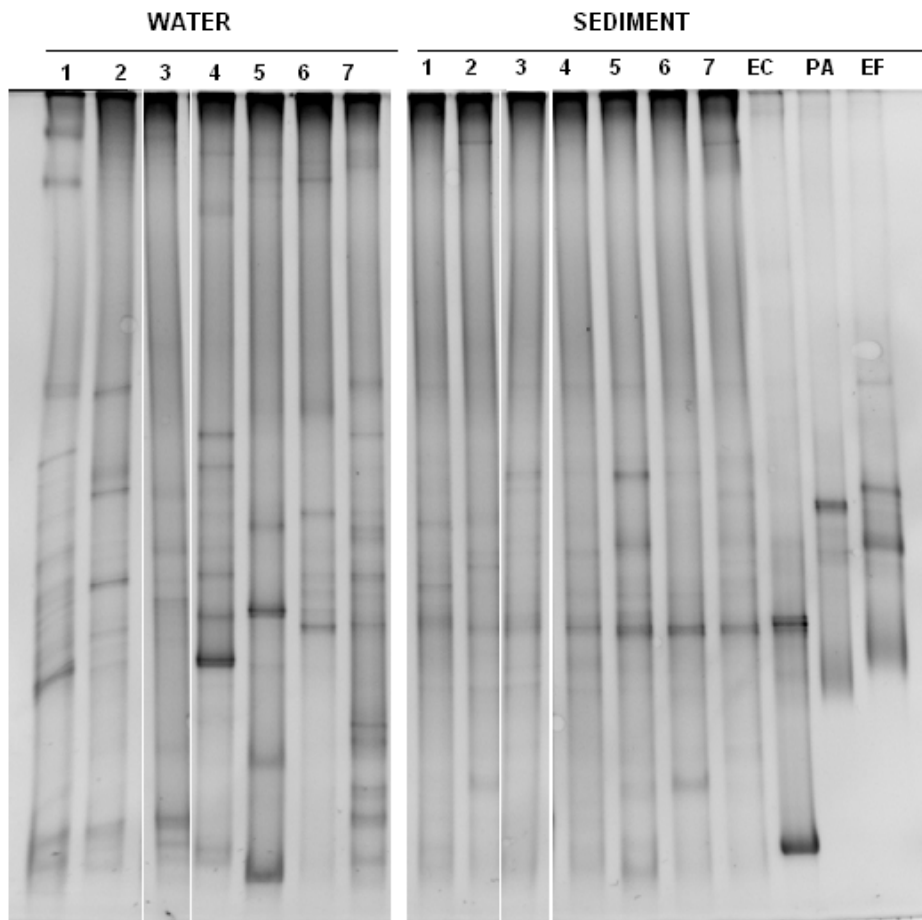
7 months later



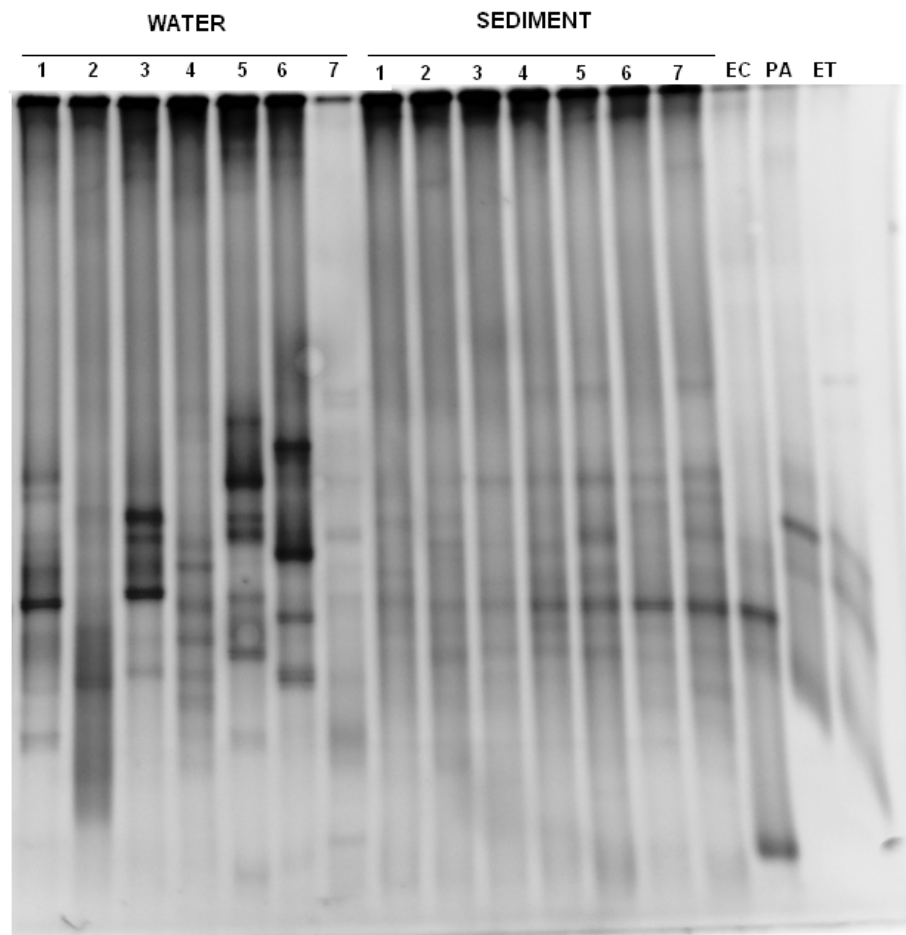


Bacterial profile of Aerobic vs Anaerobic microcosms

AEROBIC MICROCOSMS



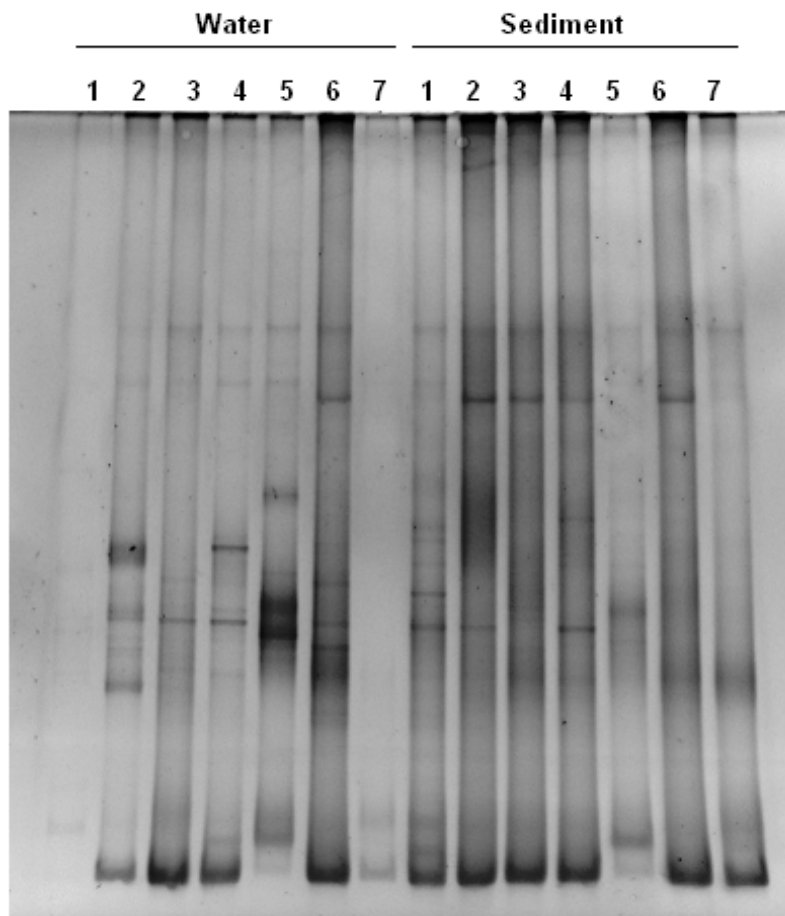
ANAEROBIC MICROCOSMS



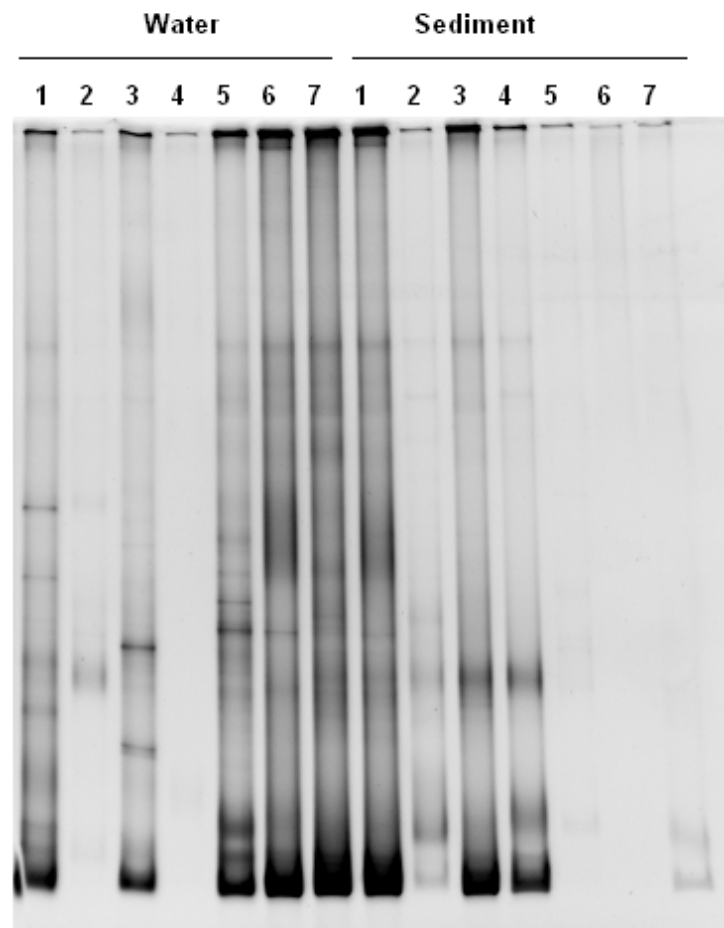


Archaeal profile for microcosms

AEROBIC MICROCOSMS



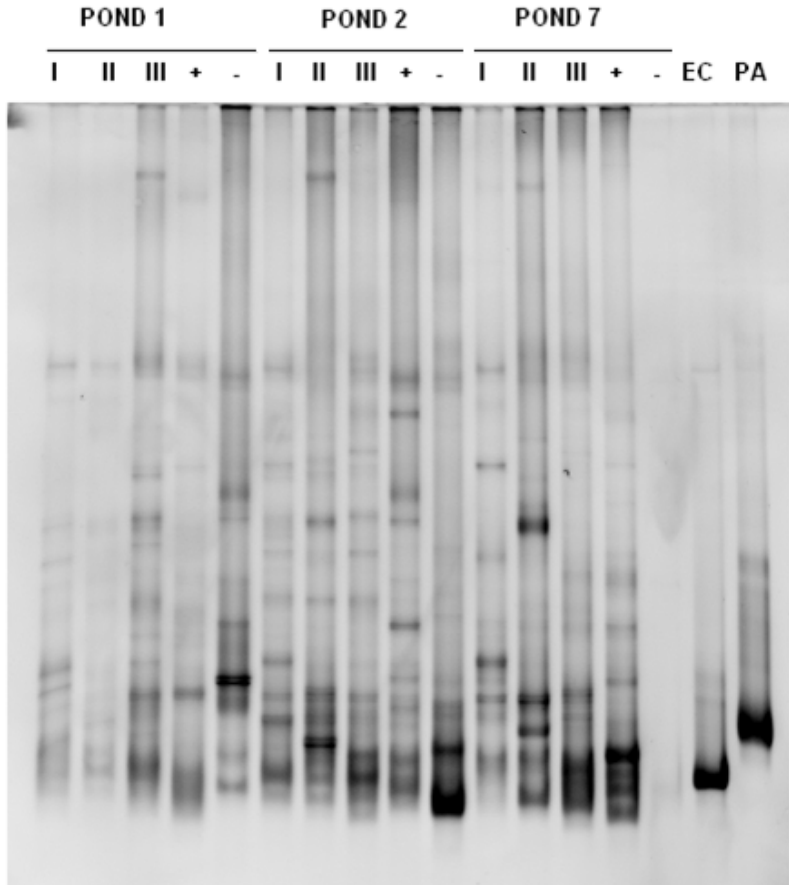
ANAEROBIC MICROCOSMS



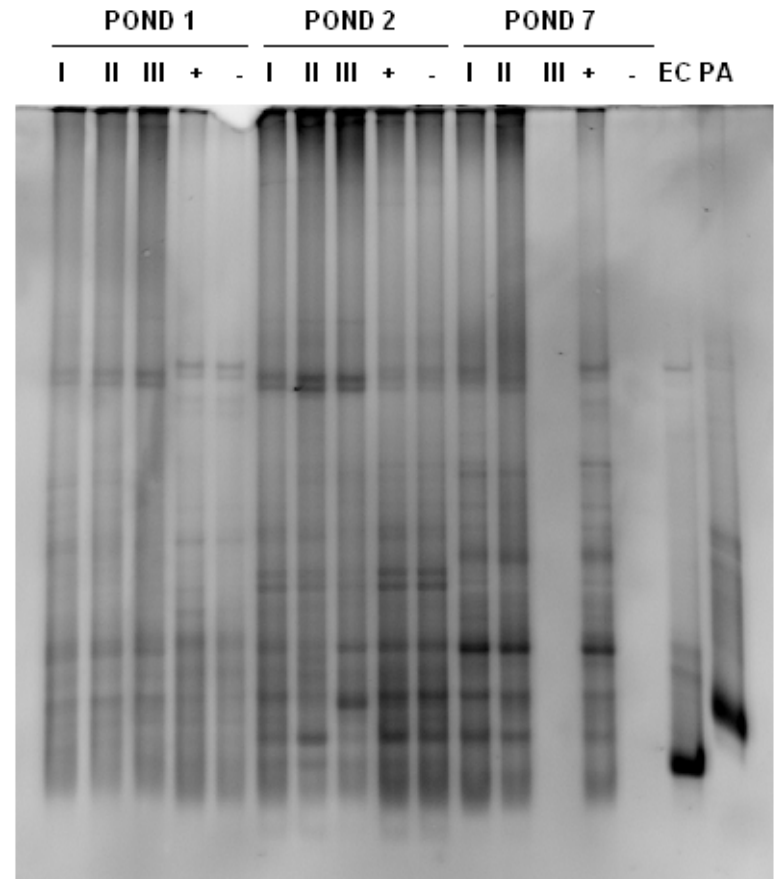


Bacterial profile comparison

WATER



SEDIMENT



I- October field sample, II-May , III-August , + Aerobic Microcosm, - Anaerobic Microcosm, EC & PA positive control



Conclusions

- Bacterial communities found in the microcosms have not changed from the source material
 - Opportunities for remediation testing
- No archaea detected in test pond water, archaea detected in microcosm water
 - Is it the depth difference?
- Future directions include analysis of fungi and cyanobacteria



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Questions?



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