

In-ground and above-ground aquatic mesocosms as tools to understand short-term and multi-year to biological, ecological and chemical effects of reclamation technologies

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What is a mesocosm?

Mesocosms represent a balance between the replication and control of laboratory investigations and the realism and complexity of field studies



Laboratory scale

- High replication
- High variable control
- Low realism
- Low complexity

Mesocosm scale

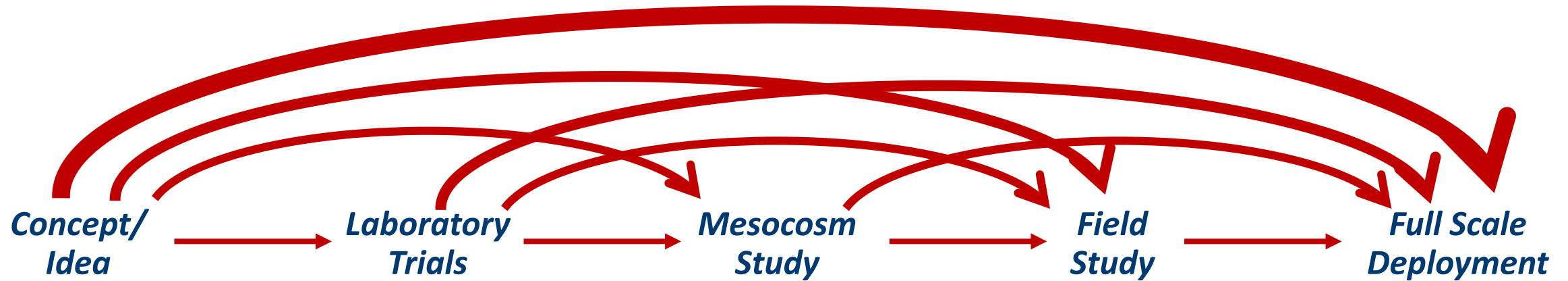
- Moderate replication
- Moderate variable control
- Qualitative realism
- Moderate complexity

Field scale

- Low replication
- Low/no variable control
- High realism
- High complexity



Why use mesocosms?



- **Arrow weight** signifies risk/uncertainty
- In progression of an idea or concept, the stepwise iterations can be used to manage risk
- Skipping a step can increase risk
- At InnoTech, *mesocosms are used to compare treatments that have been tested initially in a highly controlled laboratory setting*

Above-Ground Mesocosms

- Facility housed in Vegreville and constructed in 2015
- Cost split between Helmholtz – Alberta Initiative (through U of A) and InnoTech Alberta
- Initially conceived as terrestrial venue, but very adaptable
- Ultimate goal: provide unique infrastructure for novel research to address environmental challenges



Above-Ground Mesocosms

- Mesocosms: 5000 L volume, 1.3 m high, 2.2 m diameter
- 16 mesocosms on site, more could be added
- Can be used as terrestrial or aquatic systems



- Mesocosms are housed on a lined and bermed containment pad, providing a safe venue for testing potentially harmful materials

Above-Ground Mesocosms

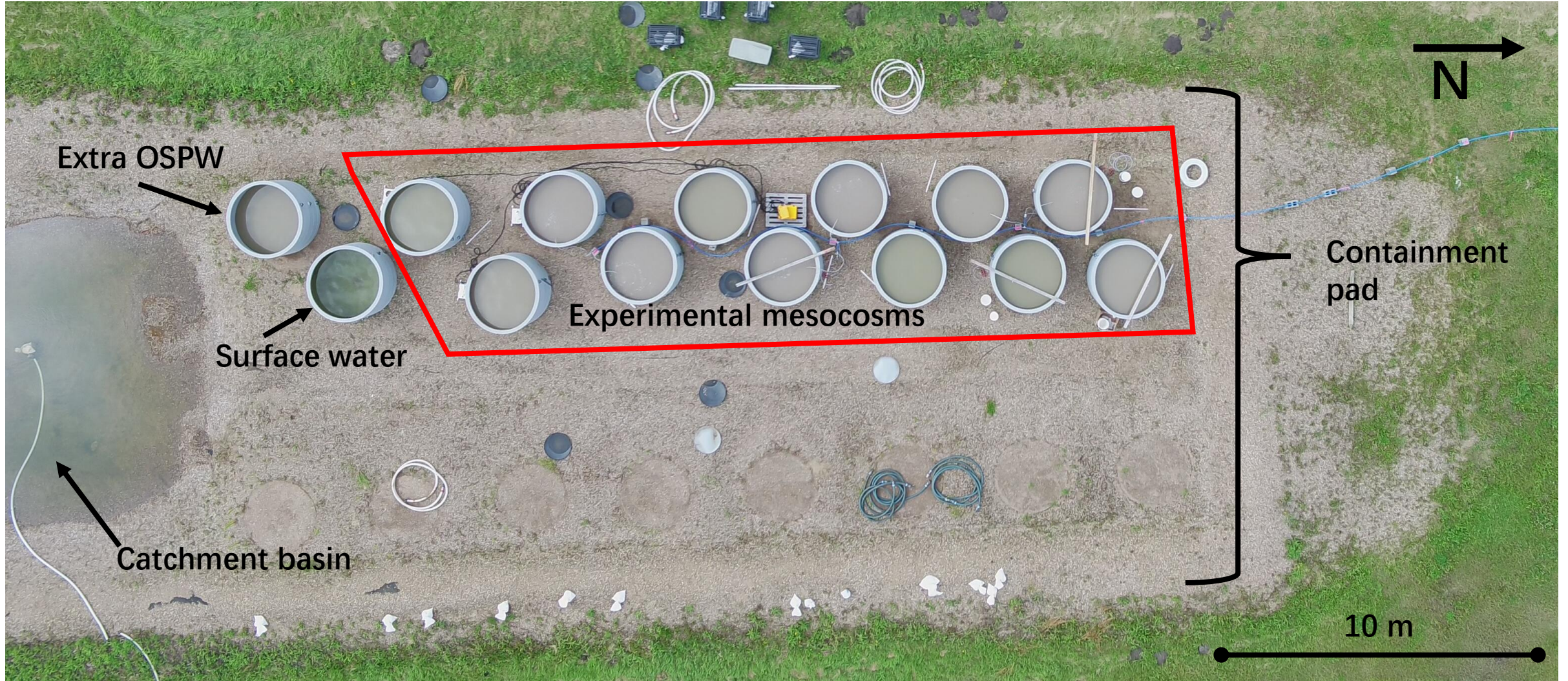
A multitude of sampling options

- As aquatic systems: water chemistry, naphthenic acids, toxicity, CO₂ production (automated), DO and temperature, microbial communities (CFU and DNA/RNA)
- As terrestrial systems: time lapse and plant root cameras, piezometers, lysimeters, CO₂ flux (automated), temperature, conductivity, moisture



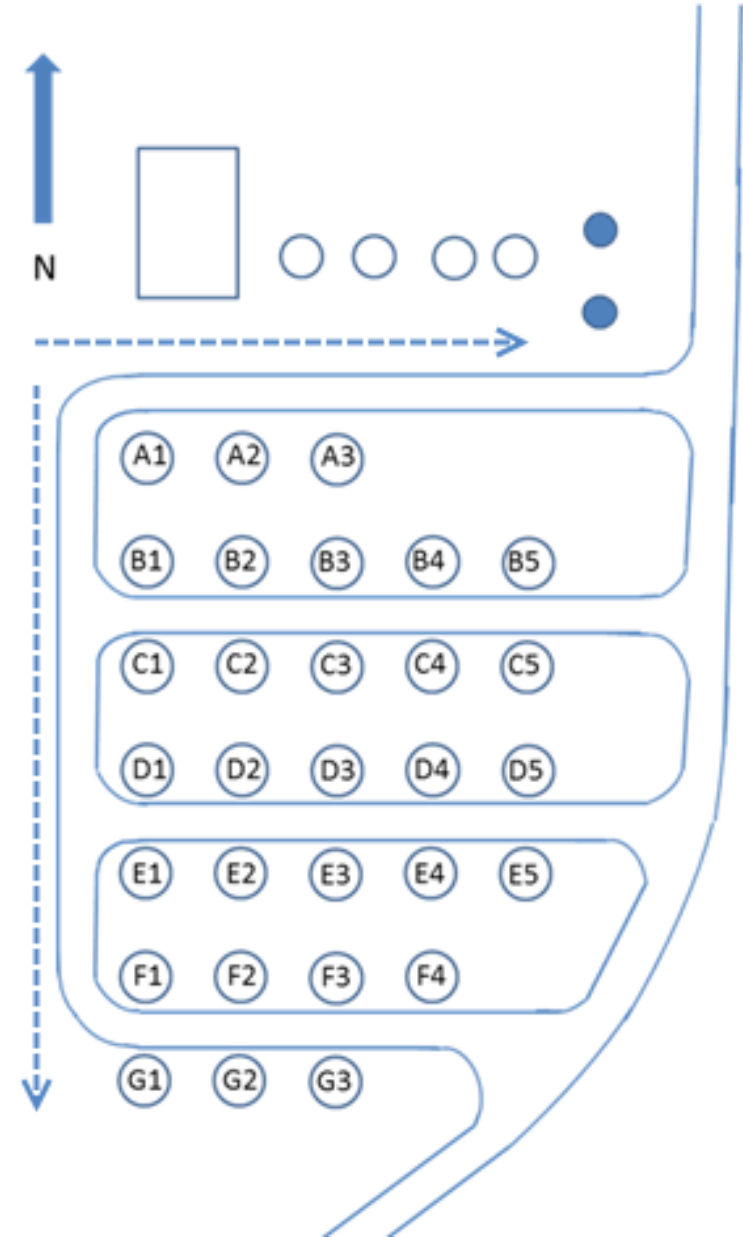
Above-Ground Mesocosms

Example of an experiment using Oil Sand Process-affected Water (OSPW)



The Aquatic Mesocosm Facility at InnoTech

- 30 in-ground aquatic mesocosms with an outer tank to allow for thermal conductance and overflow containment
- Working volume of ~14,000 L each with a working depth of <157.5 cm and width of 3-3.6 m
- Arranged in grid to allow for randomization
- Facility includes potable water tanks, 5 waste water tanks, 4 deep supply ponds and a shallow supply pond



The Aquatic Mesocosm Facility at InnoTech



The Aquatic Mesocosm Facility at InnoTech

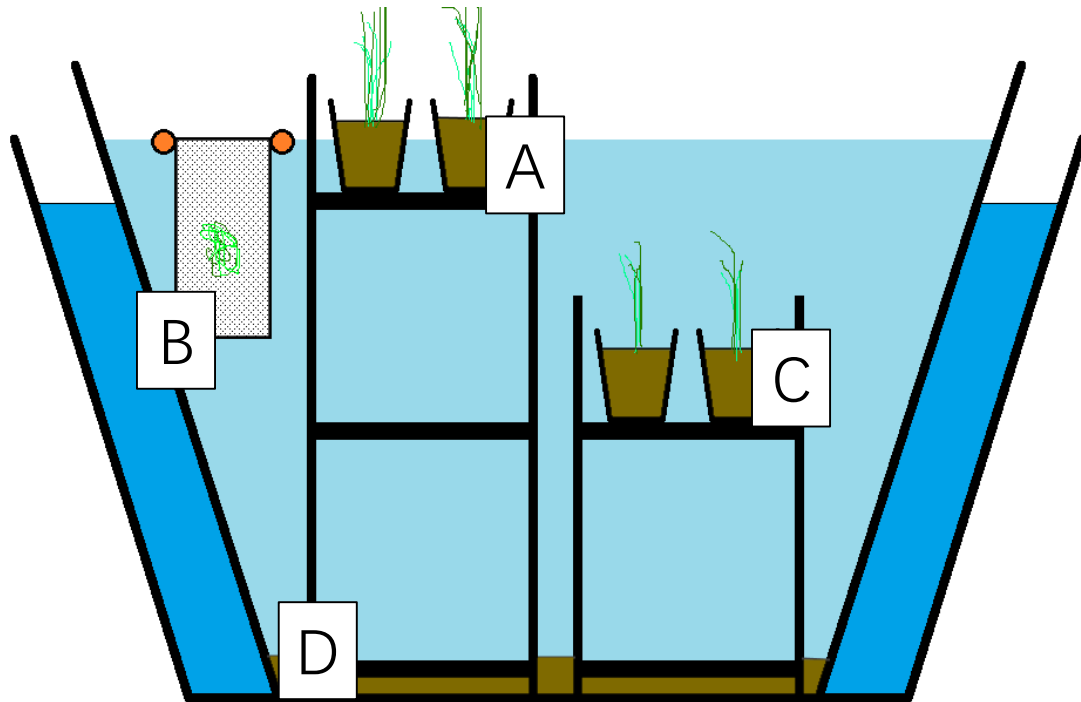
Aquatic Mesocosms at InnoTech can overwinter

- Unique characteristic
- Freeze without damage to infrastructure
- **Do not** freeze to the bottom
- **Organisms such as macroinvertebrates can overwinter in these systems**
- *All plants remained in mesocosms over 2019/20/21 (with harvest of aboveground biomass only), allowing for multi-year analysis of same individuals*



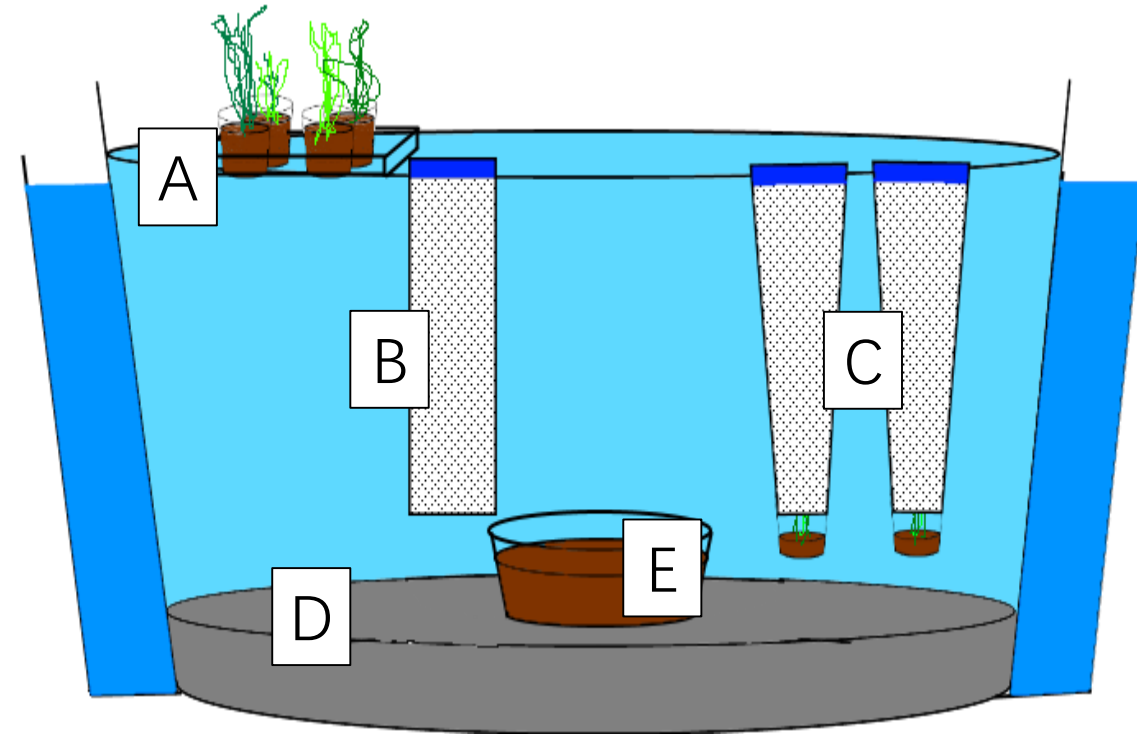
Example mesocosm configurations 2017/18 and 2019/20/21

2017/18



- A: Standing shelves with plants
- B: Floating plants in mesh sock
- C: Submerged plants on half shelf
- D: Tailings or soil or bare

2019/20/21



- A: Floating plant supports
- B: Floating plants in mesh sock
- C: Submerged plants in mesh sock
- D: Tailings or washed filter sand
- E: Container with soil

Installed vegetation

Emergent:

- Cattail (*Typha latifolia*)
- Water sedge (*Carex aquatilis*)
- Awned sedge (*Carex atherodes*)
- (Musk)Rat root (*Acorus americanus*)

Submerged/floating:

- Hornwort (*Ceratophyllum demersum*)
- Richardson's pondweed (*Potamogeton richardsonii*)
- Northern milfoil (*Myriophyllum sibiricum*)



The 2019/20/21 Aquatic Mesocosm Study: Design

Purpose:

To determine how different tailings streams and OSPW affect the aquatic system in terms of physical, chemical, biological and toxicological properties.

Experimental Group	Fluid content	Sediment	# of Mesocosms
Control	Athabasca River Water	Filter sand	5
Treatment 1	Athabasca River Water	Coarse Sand Tailings (CST)	4
Treatment 2	Athabasca River Water	Thickened Fluid Fine Tailings (TT)	4
Treatment 3	Athabasca River Water	Froth Treated Tailings [a] (FTT[a])	4
Treatment 4	Athabasca River Water	Fluid Fine Tailings (FFT)	4
Treatment 5	100% OSPW [a]	Fluid Fine Tailings (FFT)	4
Treatment 6	50% OSPW [b]	Thickened froth treated tailings [b] (TFTT[b])	5

The 2019/20/21 aquatic mesocosm study: Set-up

Commissioning

- Before experiment:
- Fill with 15,000 L Athabasca River Water (ARW)
- Add 4 L of wetland sediment
- Homogenize
 - Across rows and columns
 - Twice, 2 weeks apart
- Install plants
 - Acclimate to ARW
- Ensures initial water chemistry and biota are as similar as possible across mesocosms

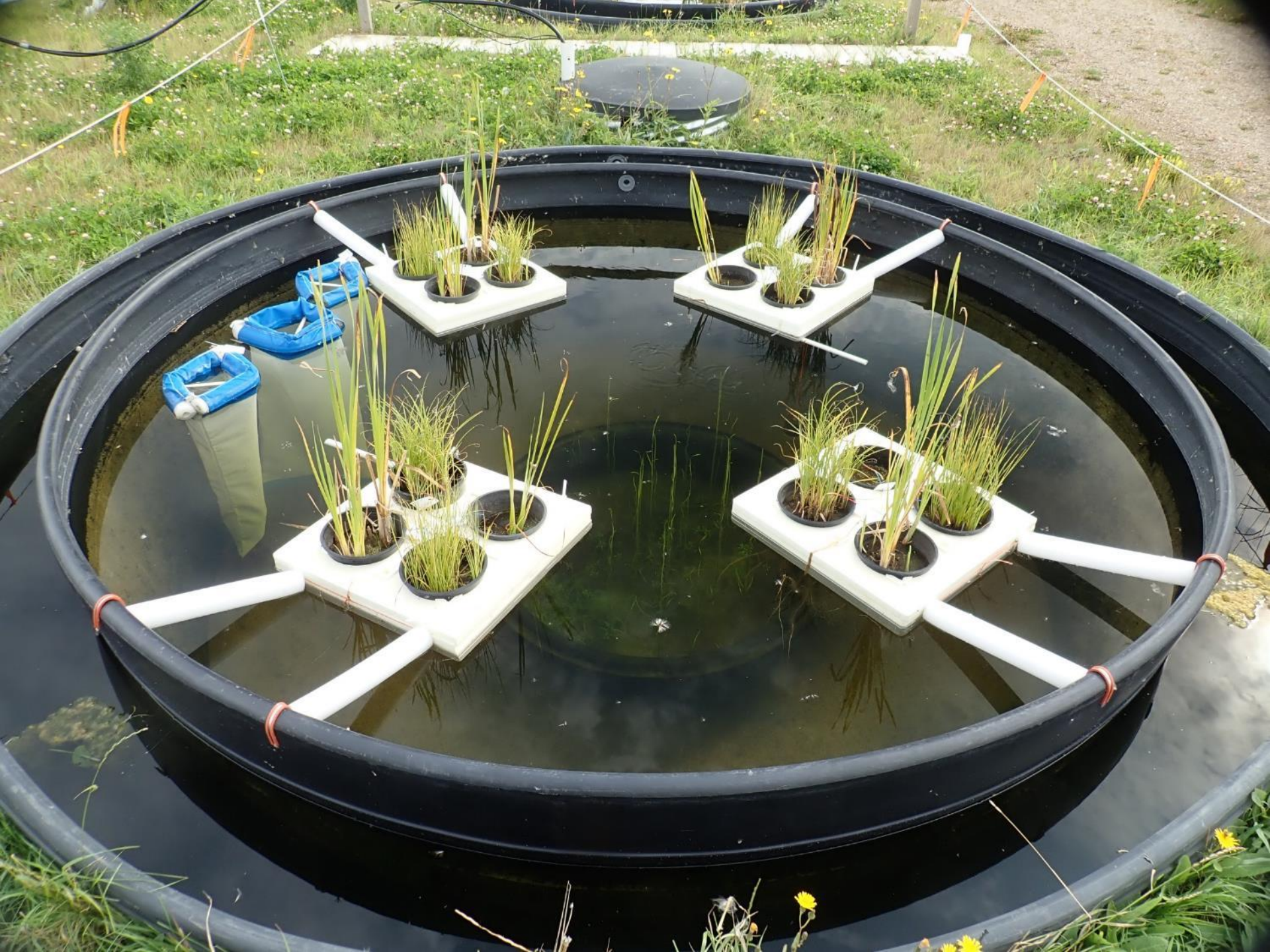
Installation of treatment materials

- Plant rafts/socks were removed and set aside
- ARW was evacuated to clean holding tanks
- Tailings or filter sand was poured into mesocosm
- ARW and/or OSPW was added back to mesocosm
- Plant rafts/sock were reinstalled





Control Mesocosm early 2019



Control Mesocosm late 2019

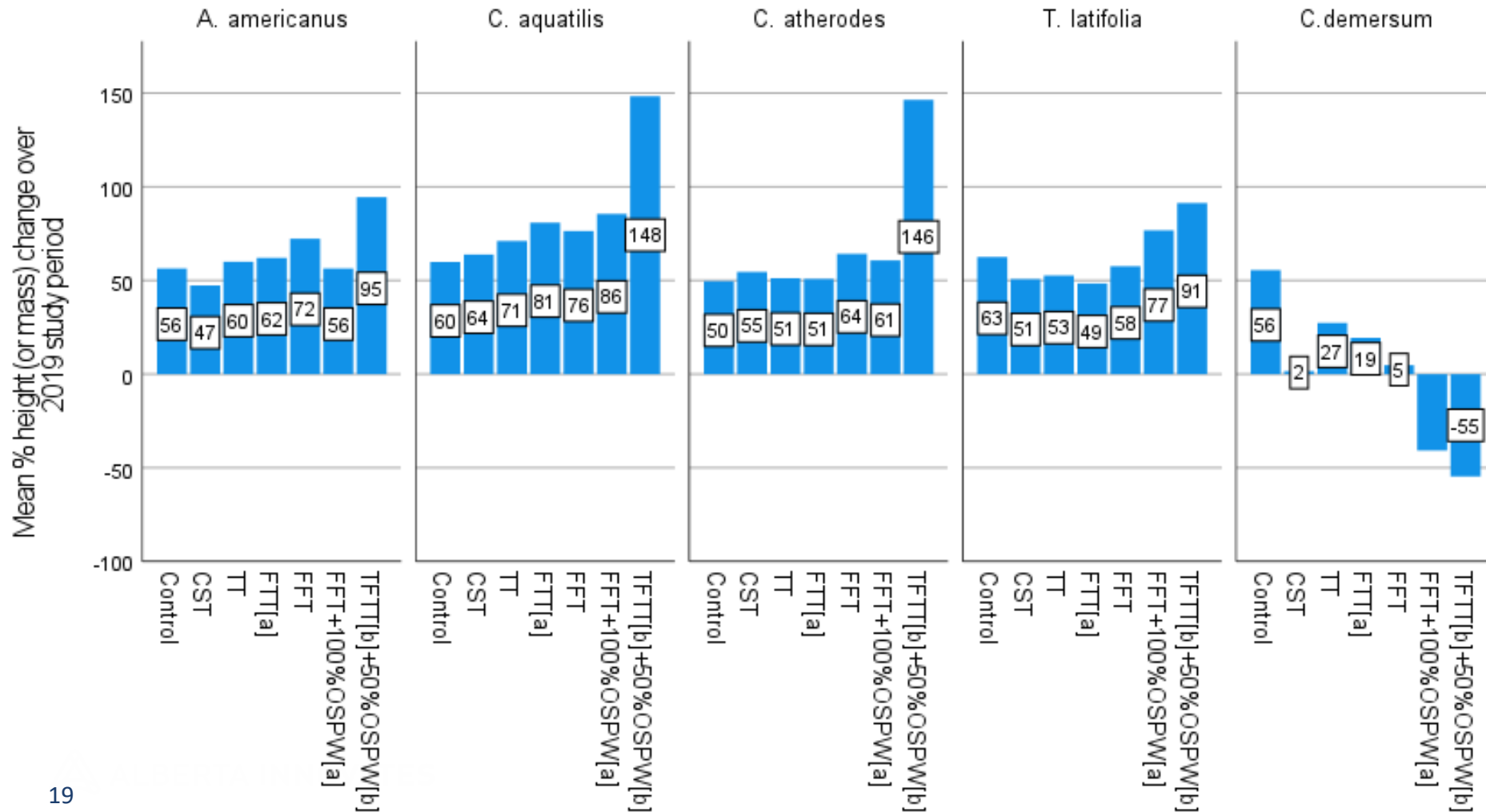


Mesocosm with Study Materials early 2019



Mesocosm with Study Materials late 2019

2019/20/21 Aquatic Mesocosm Study-Plant response

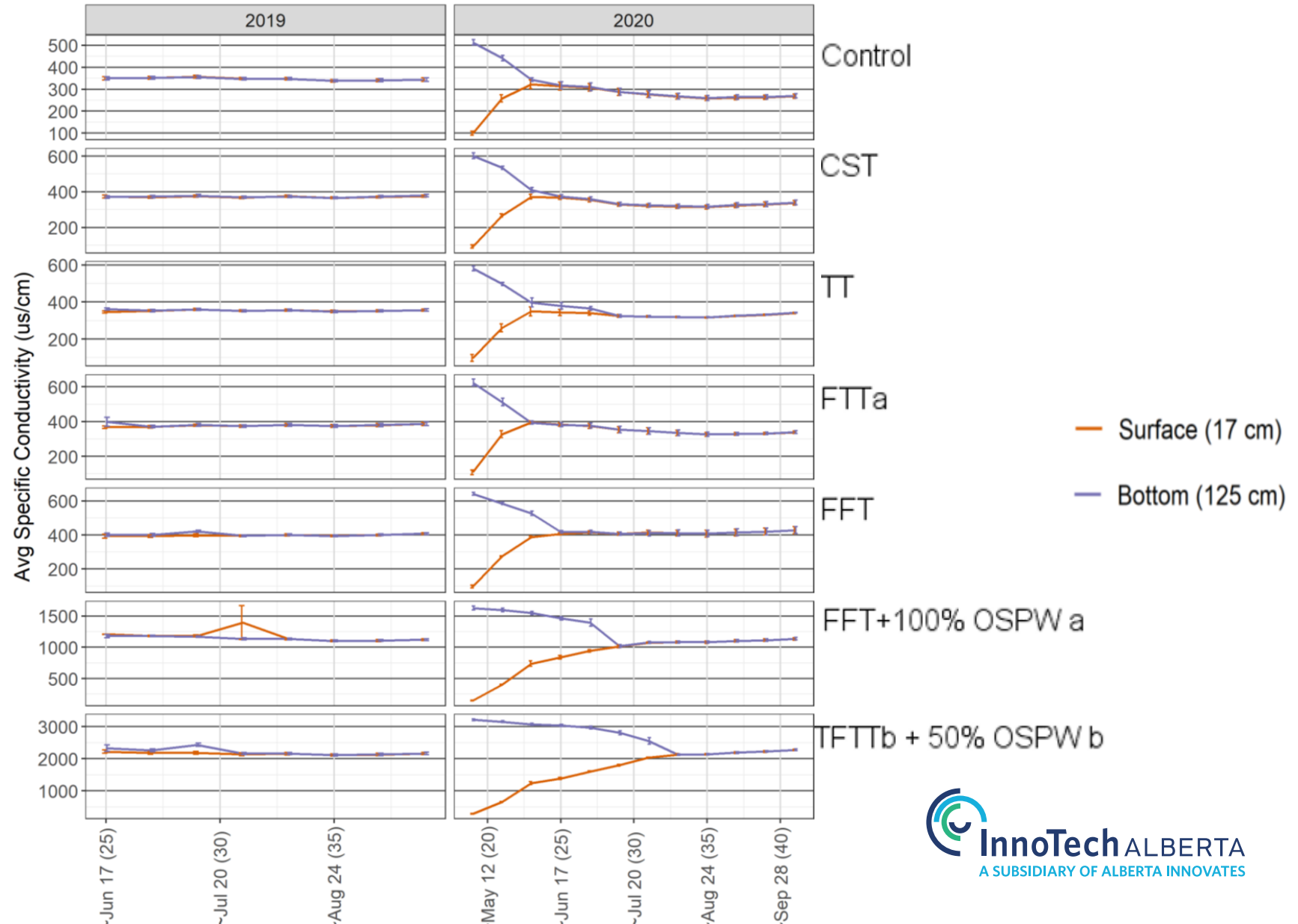


Take-away: not all tailings/OSPW are the same and not all plants respond to tailings or OSPW in the same manner.

2019/20/21 Aquatic Mesocosm Study-Field Water chemistry

Importance of sample collection methods

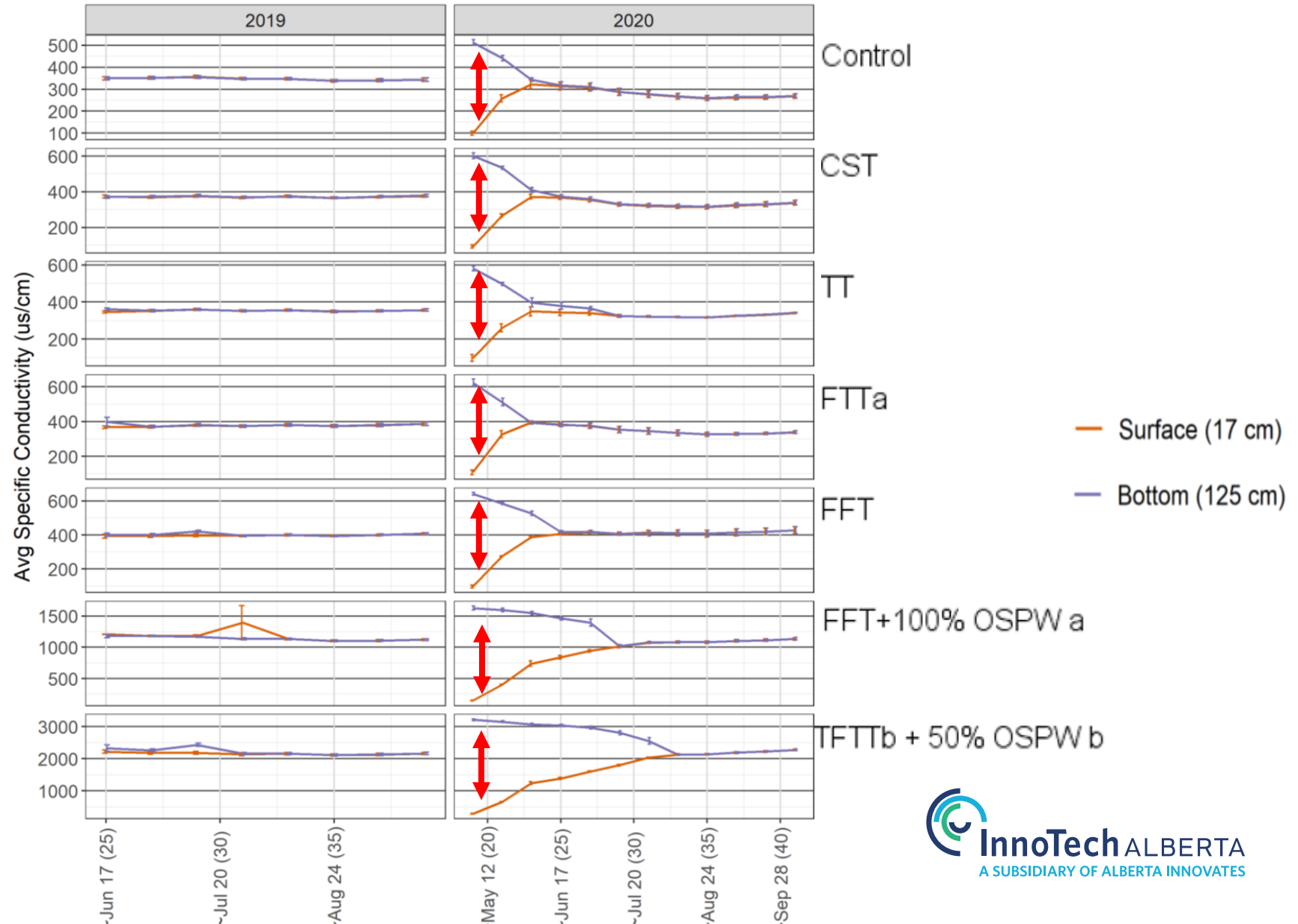
- Field water chemistry data was collected to accompany lab chemistry samples
- Chemocline formed over winter, which attenuates through the open-water season



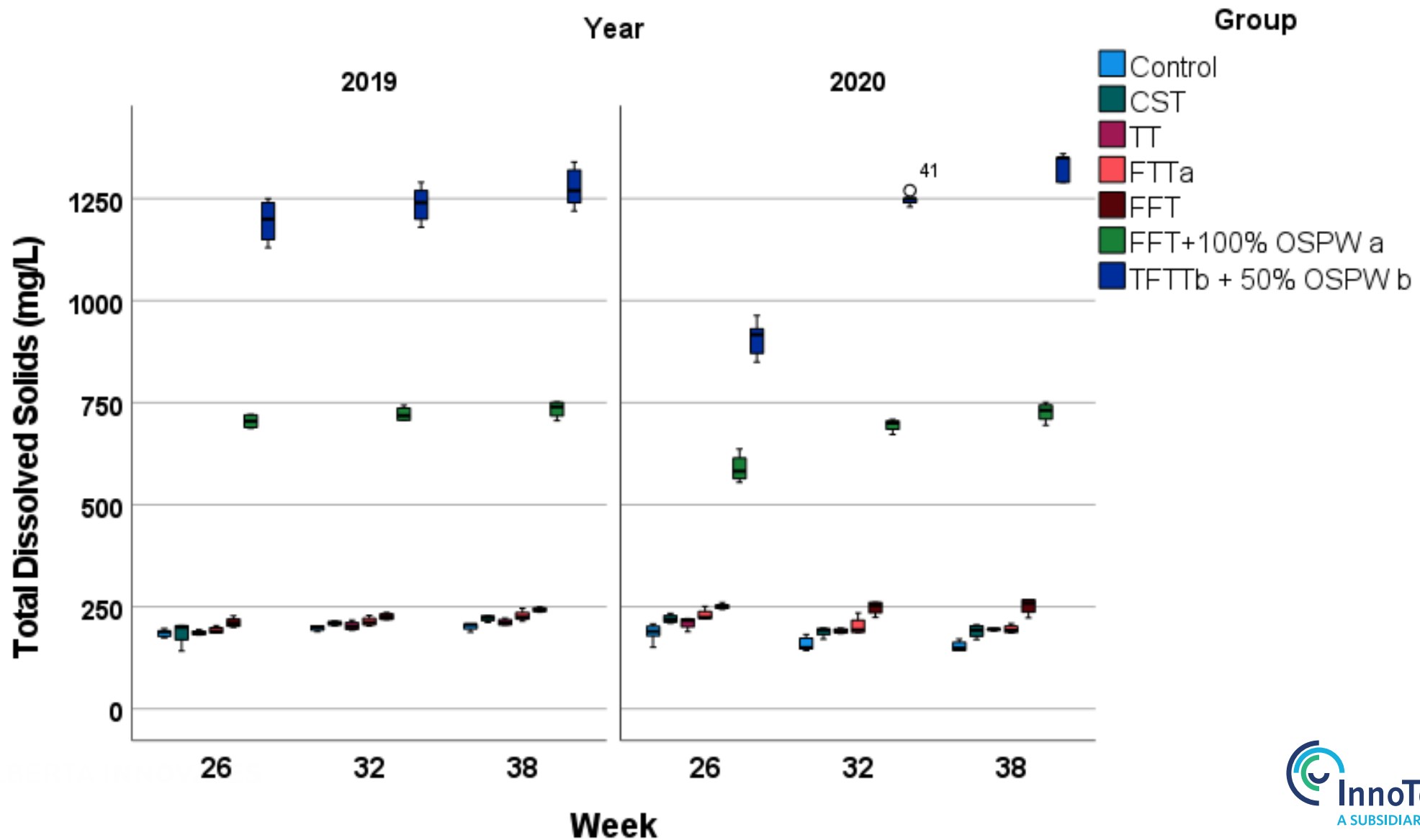
2019/20/21 Aquatic Mesocosm Study-Field Water chemistry

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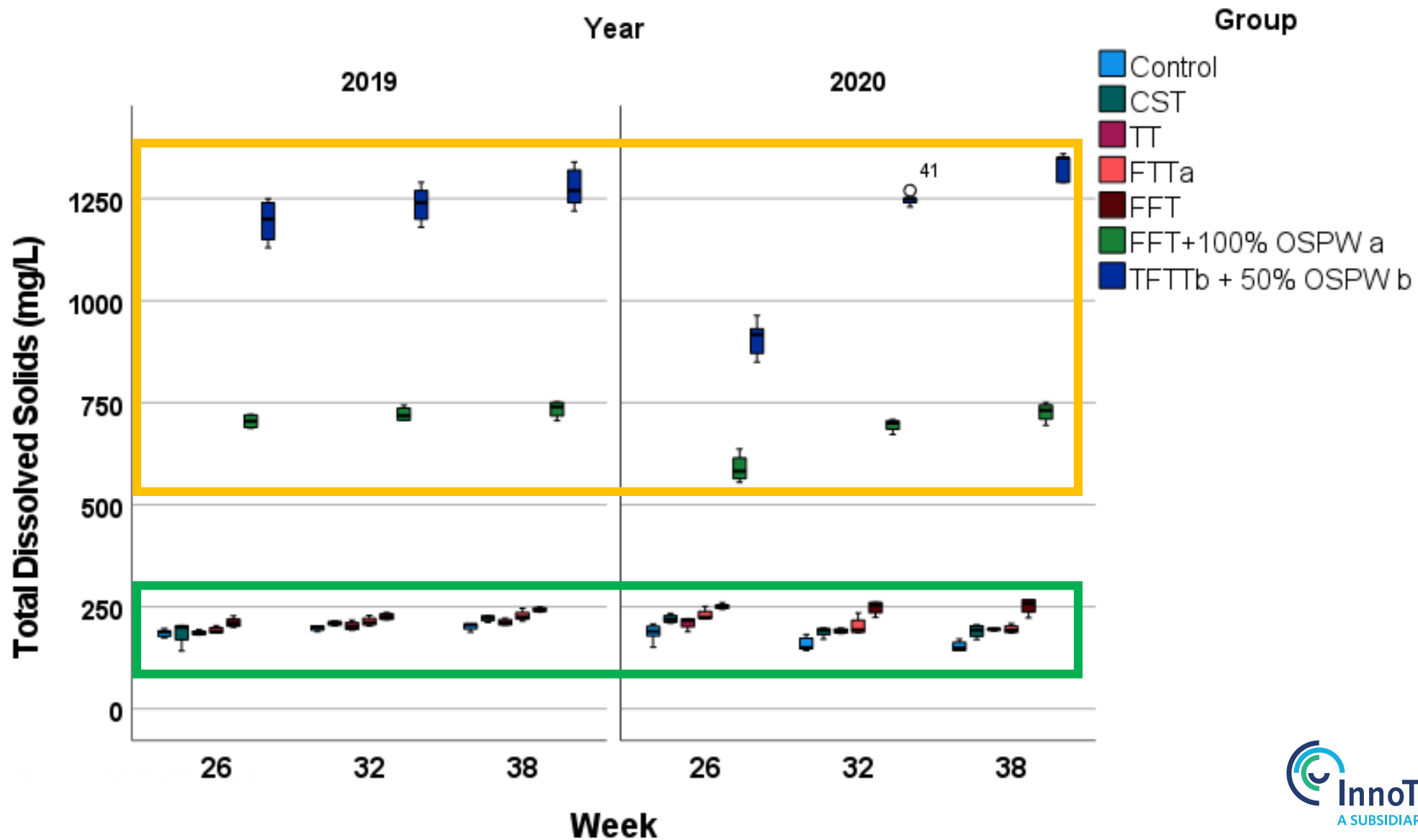
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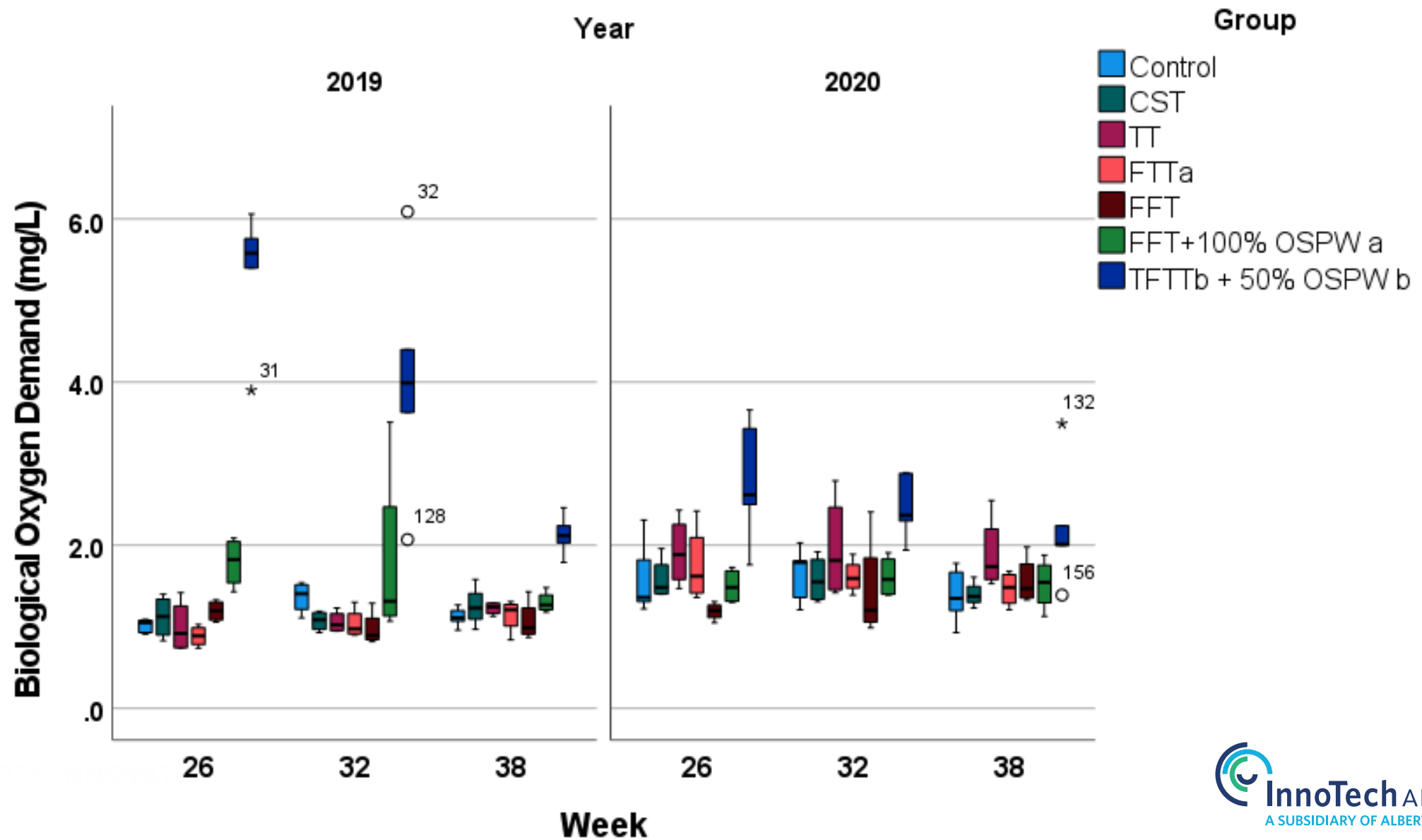
2019/20/21 Aquatic Mesocosm Study-Water chemistry



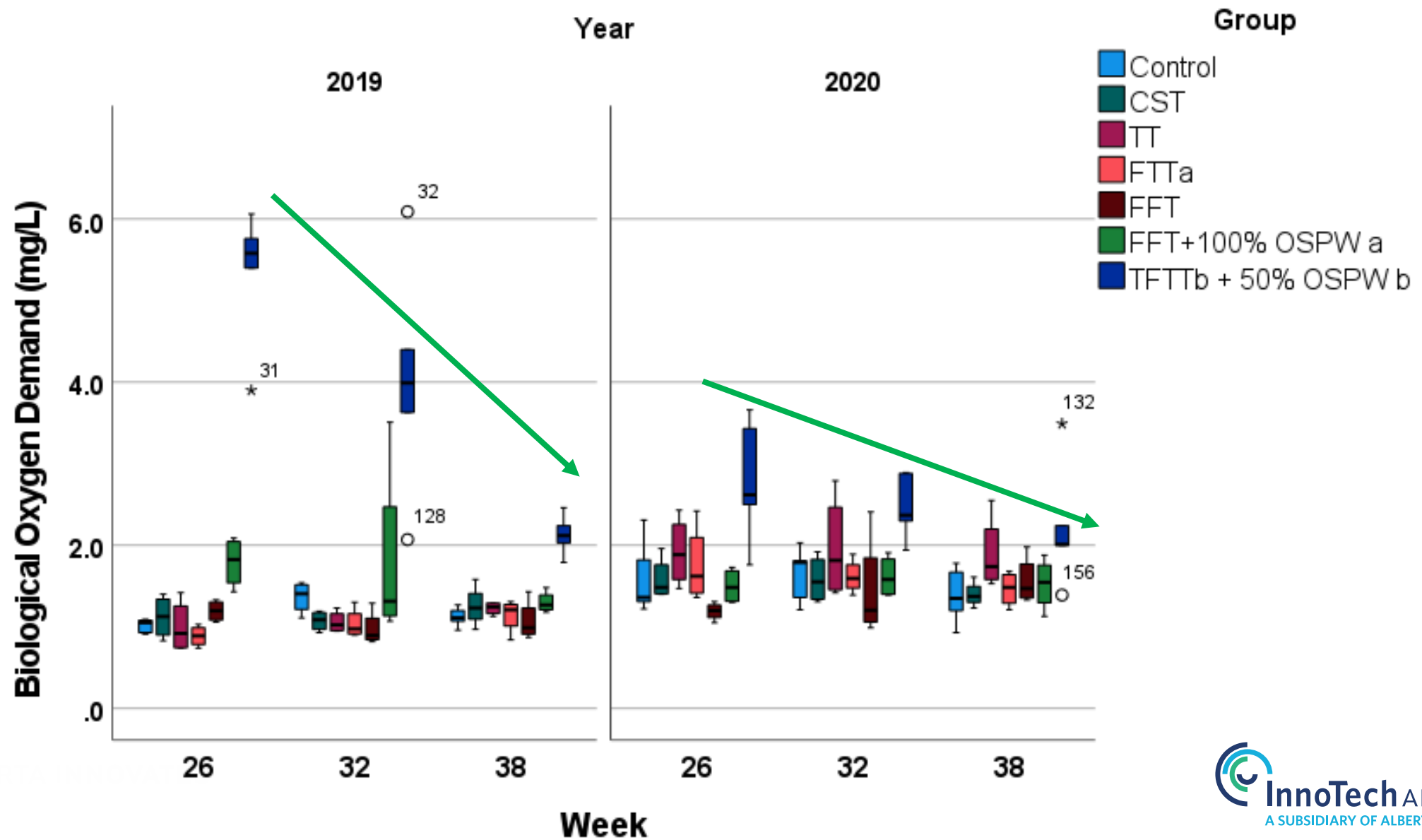
2019/20/21 Aquatic Mesocosm Study-Water chemistry



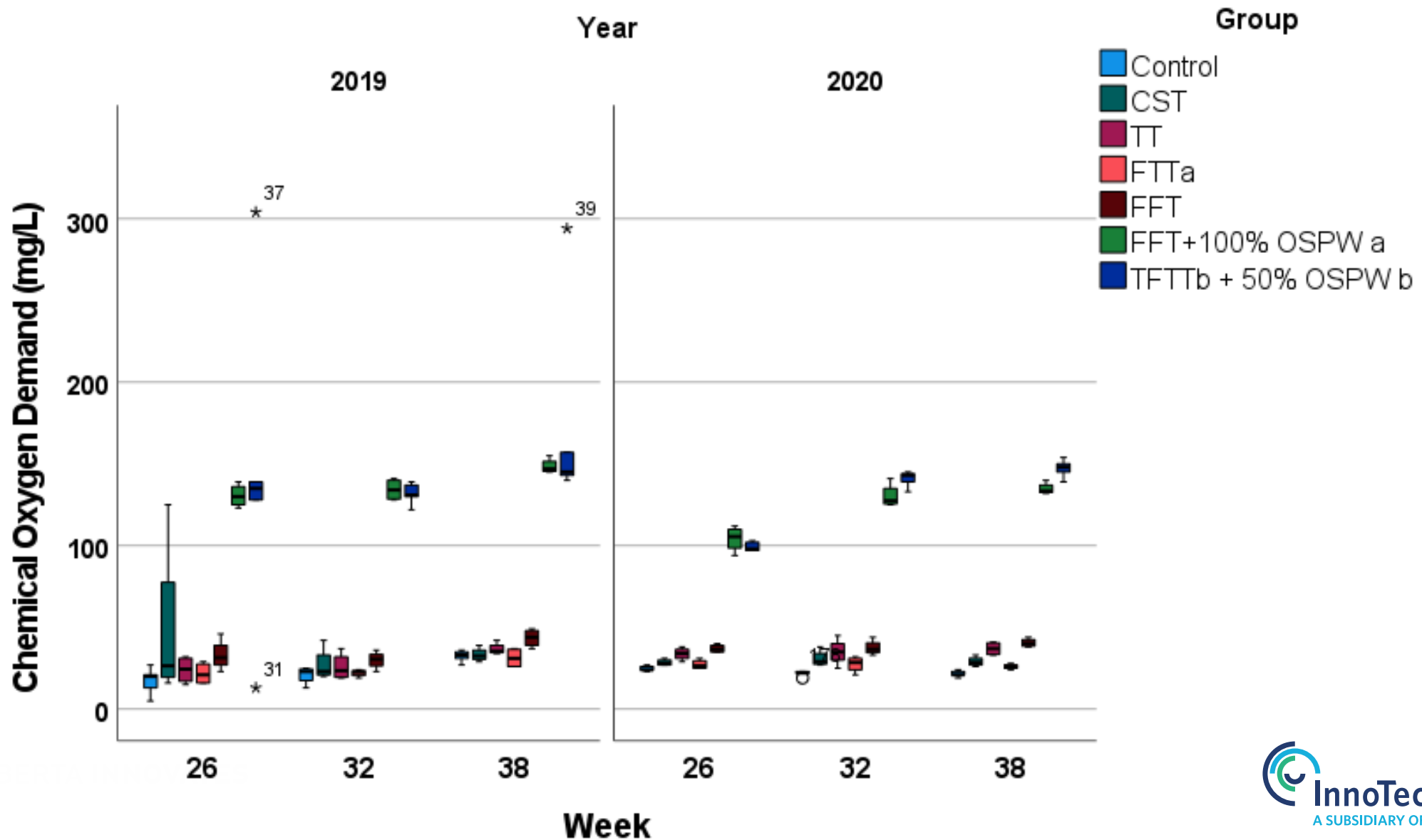
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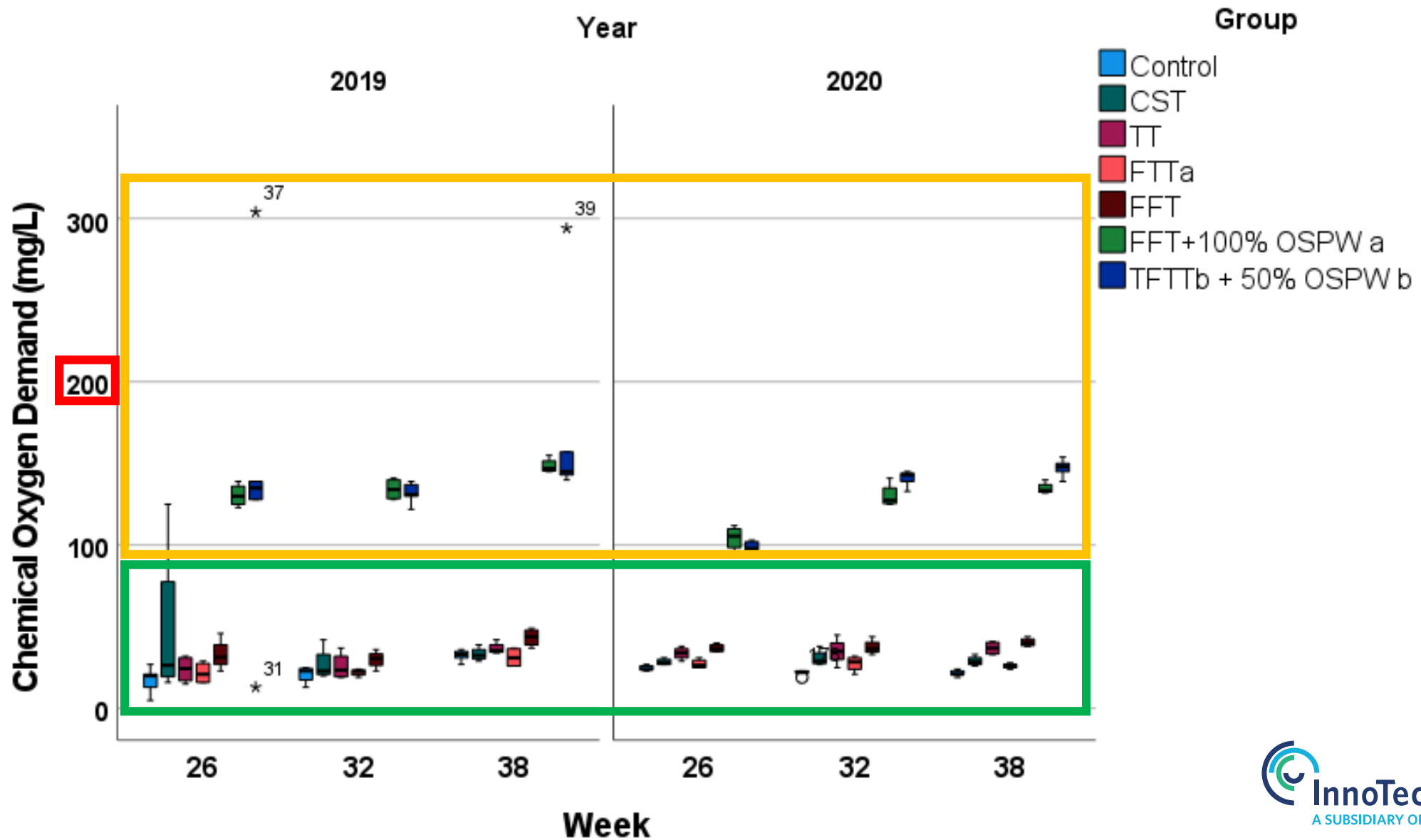
2019/20/21 Aquatic Mesocosm Study-Water chemistry



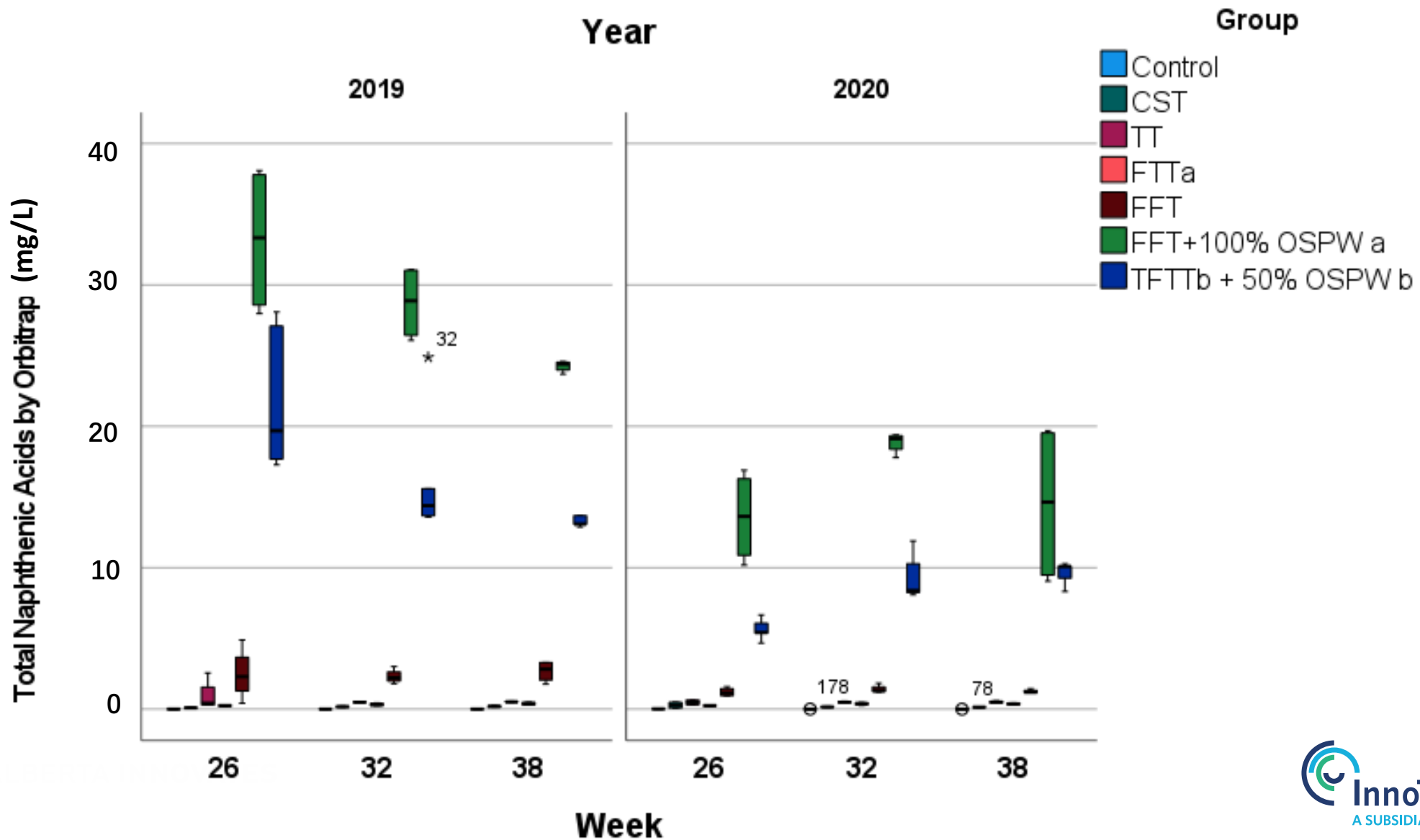
2019/20/21 Aquatic Mesocosm Study-Water chemistry



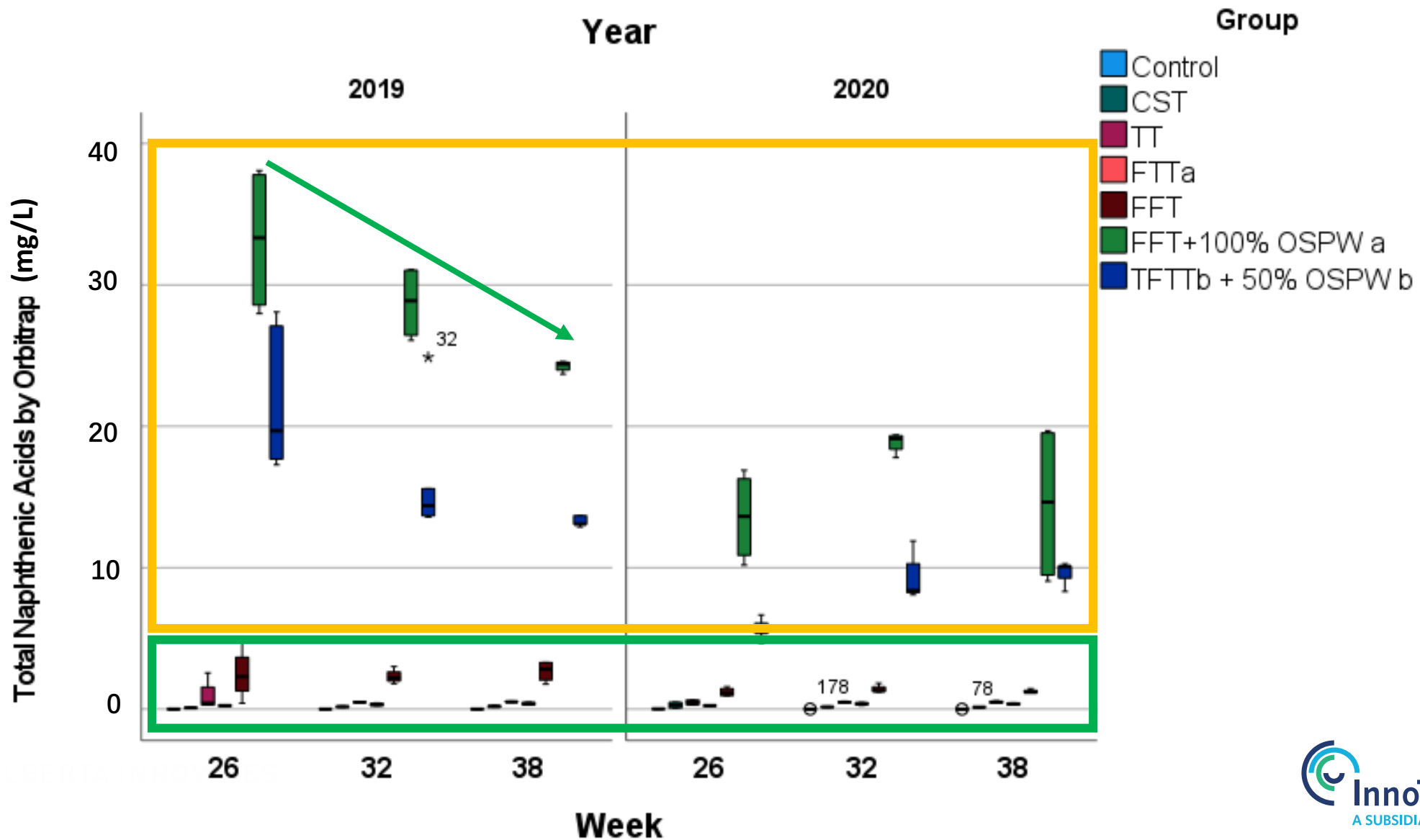
2019/20/21 Aquatic Mesocosm Study-Water chemistry



2019/20/21 Aquatic Mesocosm Study-Water chemistry



2019/20/21 Aquatic Mesocosm Study-Water chemistry



Lessons learned and next (current) steps

- Not all tailings/OSPW are the same and not all plants respond to tailings or OSPW in the same manner
- Naphthenic acids decrease through time
- Multivariate analysis of all data collected to date (2017 to 2020)
- Potential for future studies with focused hypotheses that are informed by work to date



Publicly available reports

🏠 > Densified Fluid Fine Tails and Oil Sands Proc...

Densified Fluid Fine Tails and Oil Sands Process Water: A Screening Study – Final Report – Study Plan Number: MES-2017-1

ORGANIZATION: [InnoTech Alberta](#), [Canada's Oil Sands Innovation Alliance](#)

RESOURCE TYPE: [Report](#)

AUTHORS: [Jim Davies](#)

CONTACTS: [COSIA](#)

DATE: **October, 2018**

PAGE LENGTH: **164**

🏠 > Densified Fluid Fine Tails and Oil Sands Proc...

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ORGANIZATION: [InnoTech Alberta](#), [Canada's Oil Sands Innovation Alliance](#)

RESOURCE TYPE: [Report](#)

AUTHORS: [Ryan Melnichuk](#)

CONTACTS: [COSIA](#)

DATE: **December, 2020**

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<https://www.cclmportal.ca/resource/densified-fluid-fine-tails-and-oil-sands-process-water-screening-study-final-report-study>

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THANK YOU

for your attention and
interest

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Canadian Natural



Syncrude



Imperial

Teck



Questions?

