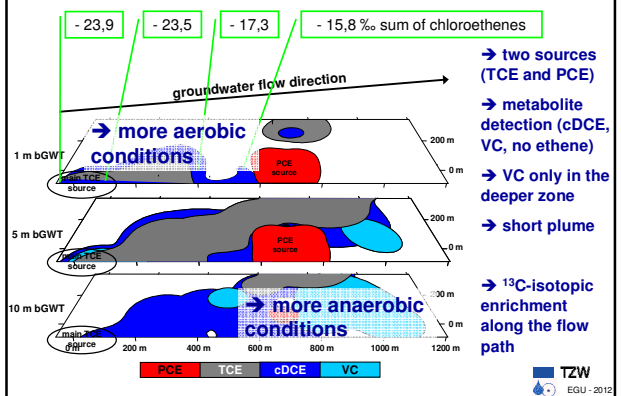


Assessment of chloroethene biodegradation in the subsurface by microbiological, molecular and isotopic tools

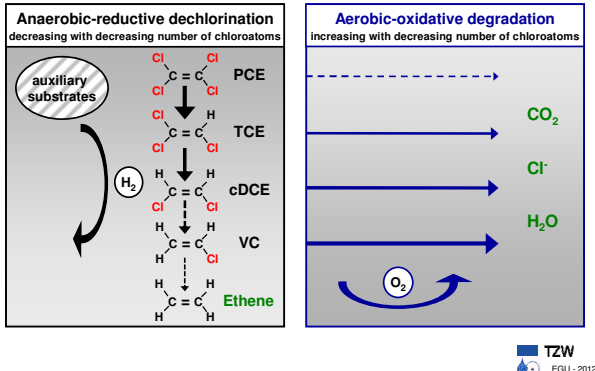
Kathrin R. Schmidt, Irene Kranzloch, Michael Heidinger, Siegmund Ertl, Andreas Tiehm



SITE CONDITIONS



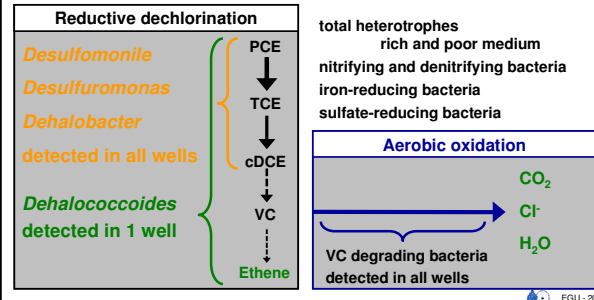
MICROBIAL DECHLORINATION OF CHLOROETHENES



PCR (POLYMERASE CHAIN REACTION) MPN (MOST PROBABLE NUMBER)

PCR: detection of bacterial DNA
 → + quick test
 → - no proof of activity

MPN: quantification of growth
 → + proof of activity in the laboratory
 → - slow test



MULTIPLE LINES OF EVIDENCE APPROACH AT THE FRANKENTHAL SITE

assessment of

- pollutant distribution at the site
- site hydrochemistry (Redox)
- presence of dechlorinating bacteria (PCR, MPN)
- degradation ability (laboratory microcosms)
- ¹³C-isotope fractionation

in order to obtain a site specific degradation scheme



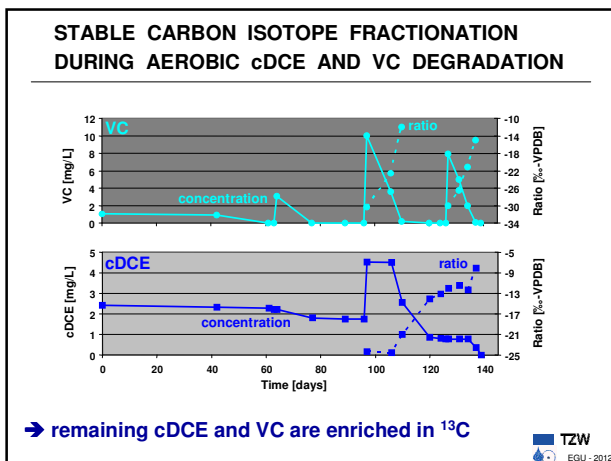
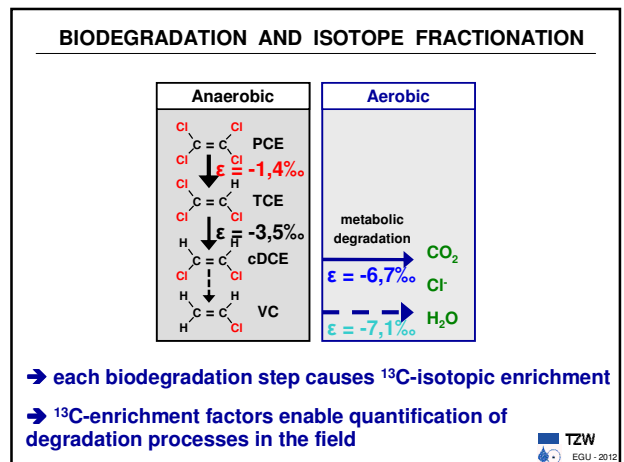
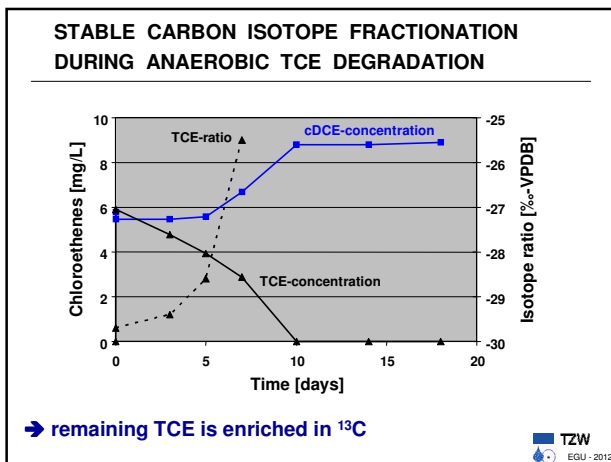
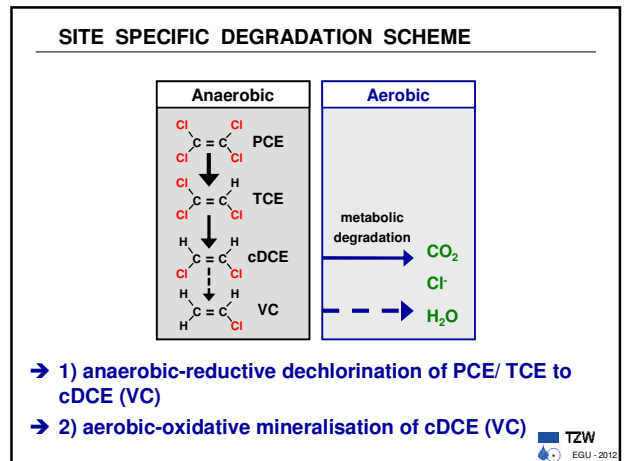
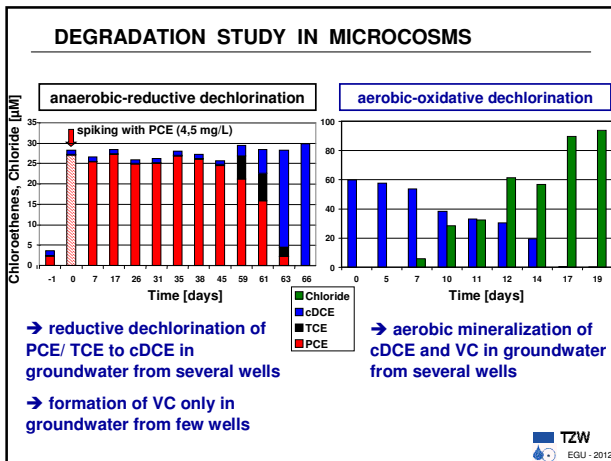
DEGRADATION STUDY IN MICROCOSMS

Degradation pathway	Anaerobic – reductive	Aerobic – oxidative
Pollutants	PCE / TCE	cDCE / VC
Electron-donors	Acetate + Hydrogen	Chloroethenes
Electron-acceptors	Chloroethenes	Oxygen

Diagram illustrating the degradation study in microcosms, showing the setup for anaerobic incubation and sampling.

anaerobic incubation

TZW
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SUMMARY

- Identification of the site-specific biodegradation processes ✓ setup of an site-specific degradation scheme
- by a multiple lines of evidence approach ✓ corresponding results
- and determination of site-specific ¹³C-enrichment factors ✓ significant fractionation enables quantification

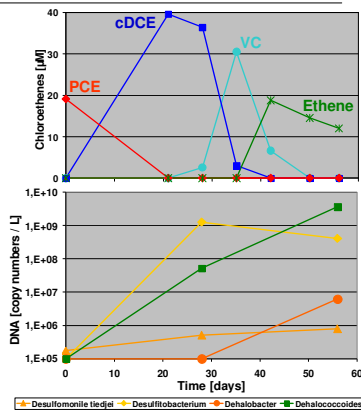
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OUTLOOK: INCREASED APPLICATION OF PCR

detection of enzymes with different degradation specificities

development of PCR-methods for aerobic degradation processes

demonstration of bacterial growth during pollutant degradation with quantitative PCR



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SELECTED PUBLICATIONS AND CONTACT

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