

Natural attenuation potential for petroleum hydrocarbons at sub-zero temperatures in the Canadian Arctic marine environment

C.W. Greer, J. Tremblay, N. Fortin, M. Elias, S. Sanschagrin, J. Wasserscheid, T.L. King and K. Lee.

National Research Council Canada, Energy, Mining and Environment;
Fisheries and Oceans Canada.

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Fisheries and Oceans
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Canada



National Research
Council Canada

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de recherches Canada



McGill



Canada

NRC Arctic Program

OBJECTIVE

Ensure sustainable, low-impact development of the North while increasing the quality of life for Northerners



Value proposition:

- Reducing the uncertainty in ice loads by 40%
- Reduce vessel structural damage by 50%
- Increase survivability in lifeboats (baseline: 24 hours) to a target of five days
- Increased performance of immersion suits (baseline: minimum of six hours) to a target of twelve hours
- Increase the lifetime of northern housing and infrastructure by 50%

R&D Activities

Resource Development

- Ice loads on offshore structures
- Oil spill detection, forecasting and bioremediation
- Engineering datasets for offshore regulators and industry
- Ice characterization for design

Northern Transportation

- Shipping risk assessment system
- Pack ice forecasting for operations
- Ice- and winter-roads under climate change conditions

Marine Safety

- Next generation personal protective equipment
- Next generation life-saving appliances
- Operations to support evacuation and rescue

Community Infrastructure

- Northern building standards
- Water and wastewater technologies
- Building envelope, lighting and energy efficiency
- Foundations in permafrost
- In-situ bioremediation

To find out more

www.nrc.gc.ca

Mark Murphy, Portfolio Business Advisor

Telephone: 709-772-2105

Email: Mark.Murphy@nrc-cnrc.gc.ca

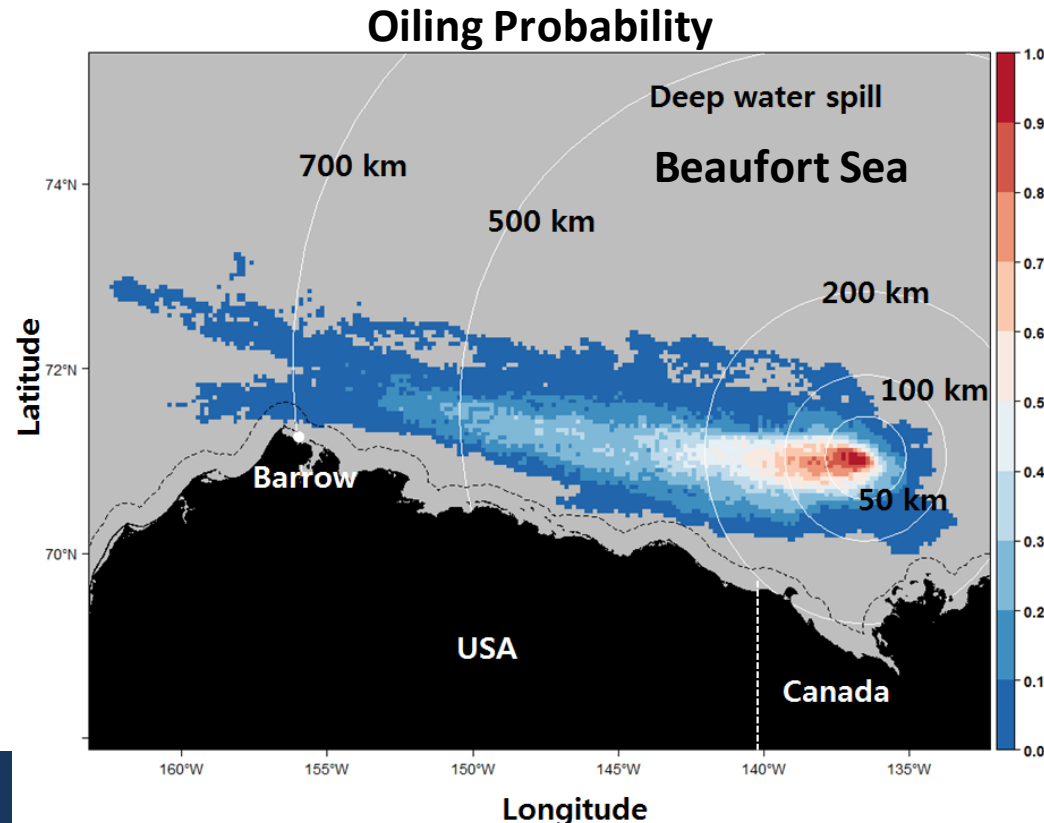
Anne Barker, Arctic Program Leader

Telephone: 613-990-2511

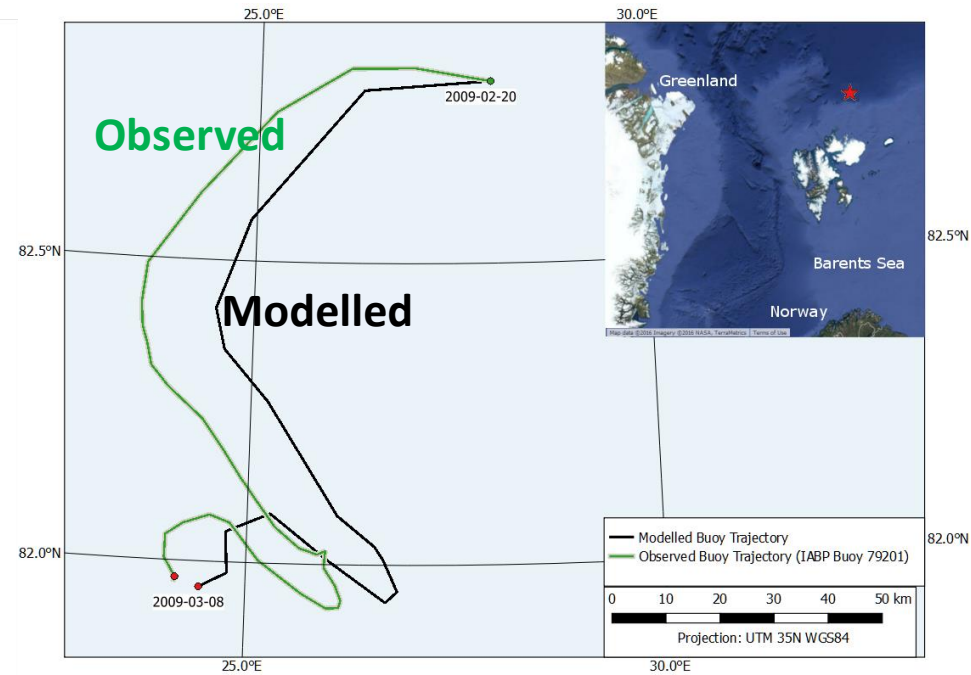
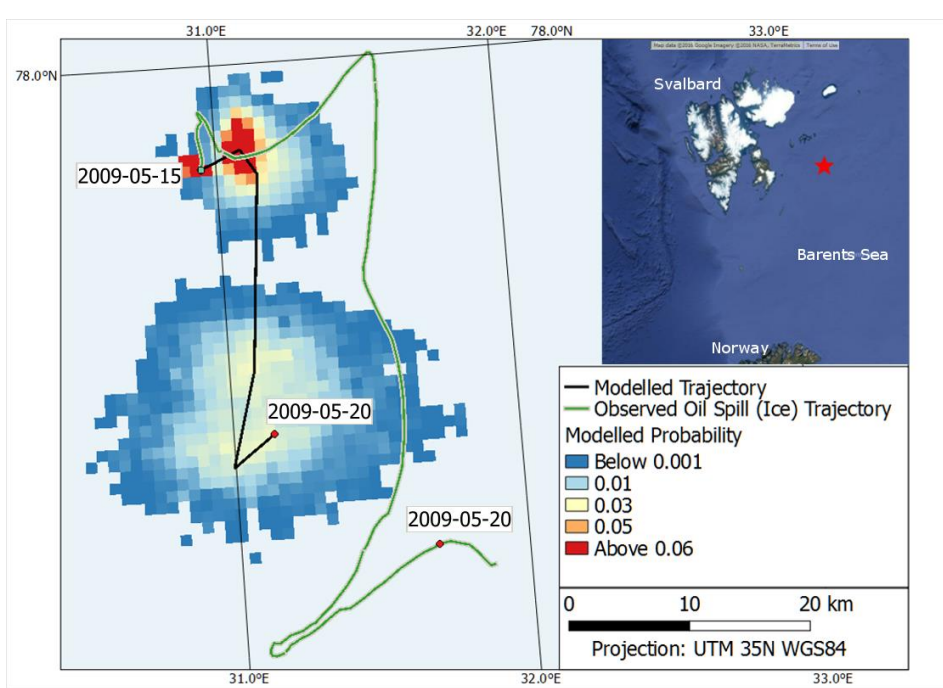
Email: Anne.Barker@nrc-cnrc.gc.ca

A validated and verified in-ice oil spill trajectory model, analysis and visualization tool based on satellite-derived ice drift datasets

- An in-house computer tool for the trajectory of oil spills in high ice concentrations
- Compatible with any gridded ice drift dataset produced computationally or based on satellite-derived information



Can run in both deterministic and probabilistic (based on the Monte-Carlo method) modes to estimate spill trajectory, residence time, coastline oiling probability, etc.



Validated with real-life in-ice oil spill trajectory in Barents Sea and verified with in-ice buoy trajectories in the Arctic Ocean and Beaufort Sea

For more information, contact: Hossein.Babaei@nrc-cnrc.gc.ca

THE HUMAN

Bacteria, fungi, and viruses outnumber human cells in the body by a factor of 10 to one. The microbes synthesize key nutrients, fend off pathogens and impact everything from weight gain to perhaps even brain development. The Human Microbiome Project is doing a census of the microbes and sequencing the genomes of many. The total body count is not in but it's believed over 1,000 different species live in and on the body.

25 SPECIES

in the **stomach** include:

- *Helicobacter pylori*
- *Streptococcus thermophilus*

500-1,000 SPECIES

in the **intestines** include:

- *Lactobacillus casei*
- *Lactobacillus reuteri*
- *Lactobacillus gasseri*
- *Escherichia coli*
- *Bacteroides fragilis*
- *Bacteroides thetaiotaomicron*
- *Lactobacillus rhamnosus*
- *Clostridium difficile*

MICROBIOME

600+ SPECIES

in the **mouth, pharynx and respiratory system** include:

- *Streptococcus viridans*
- *Neisseria sicca*
- *Candida albicans*
- *Streptococcus salivarius*

1,000 SPECIES

in the **skin** include:

- *Pityrosporum ovale*
- *Staphylococcus epidermidis*
- *Corynebacterium jeikeium*
- *Trichosporon*
- *Staphylococcus haemolyticus*

60 SPECIES

in the **urogenital tract** include:

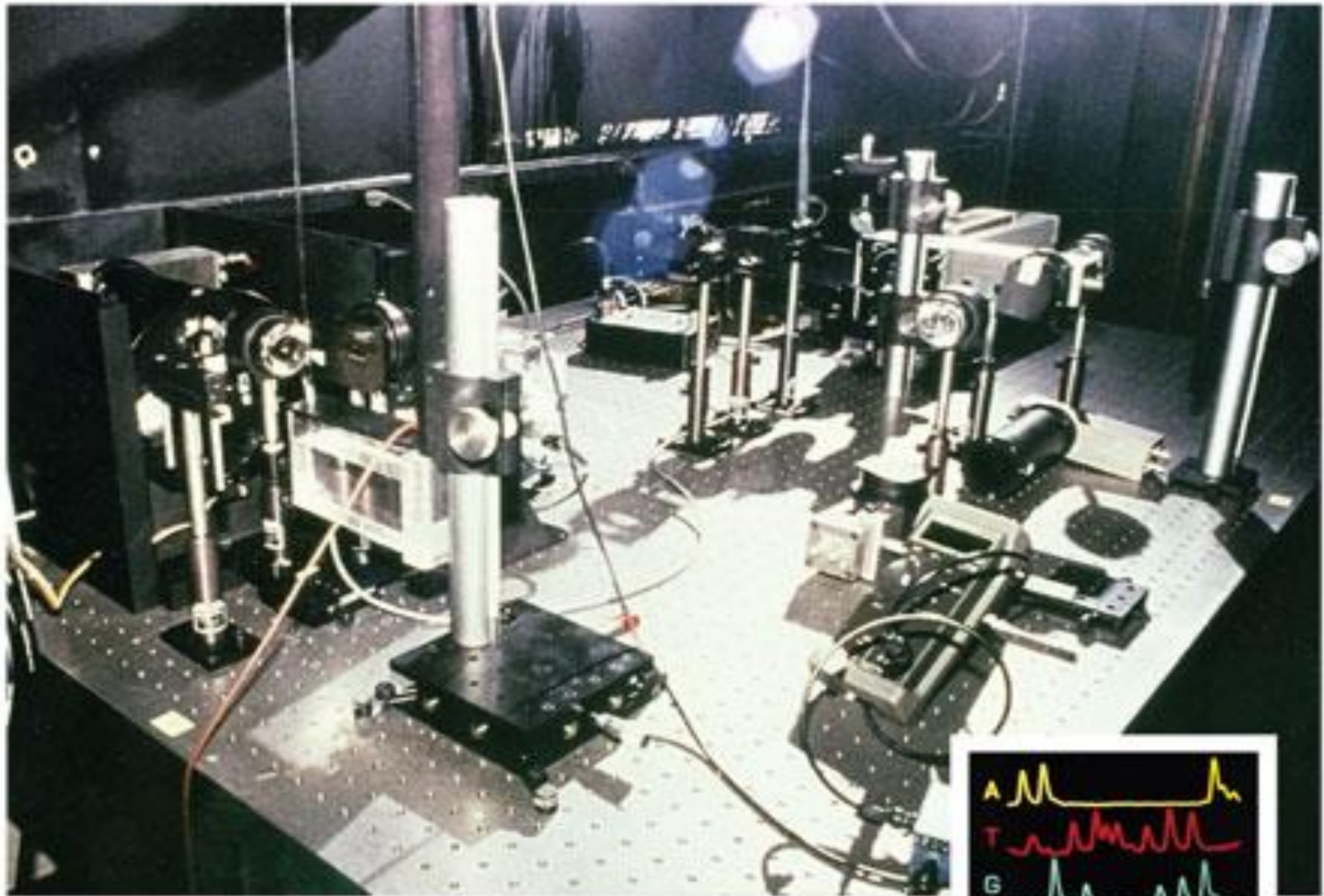
- *Ureaplasma parvum*
- *Corynebacterium aurimucosum*

The Role of Microbiomes

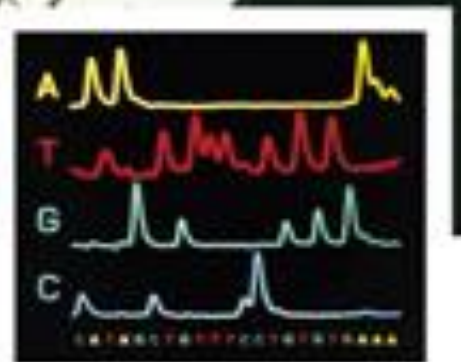
Adult cells outnumbered 10:1

Microbial cells play important role in:

digestion,
disease/health
immunity,
obesity,
vitamin synthesis,
etc.



CalTech, California, 1982:
First automated DNA synthesizer



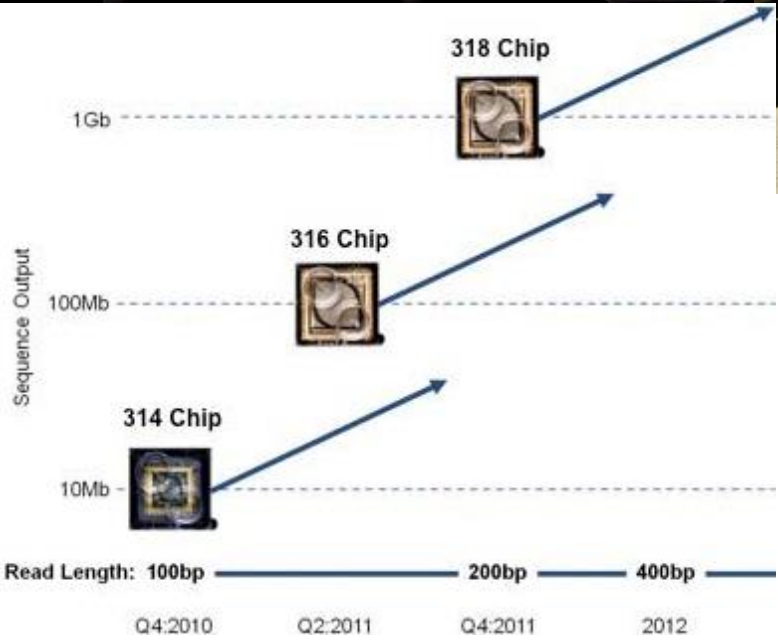
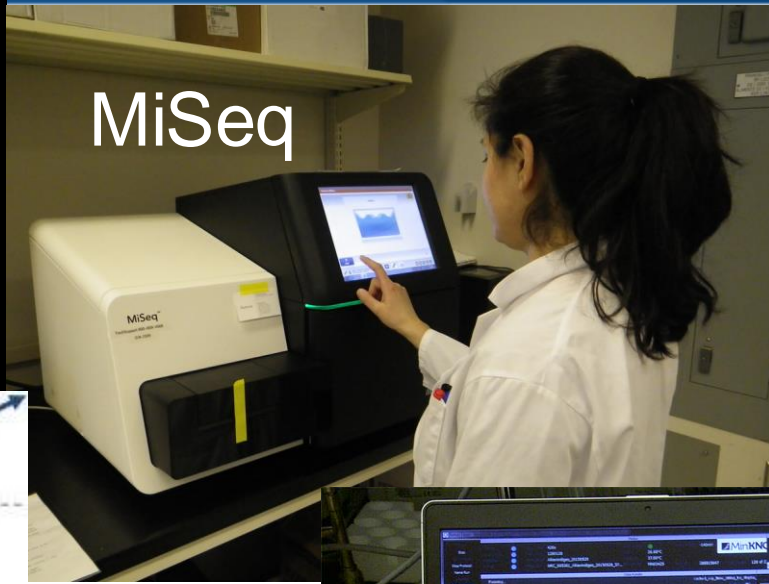


Human Genome Project

Next-Generation Sequencing Platforms



MiSeq



What's next!

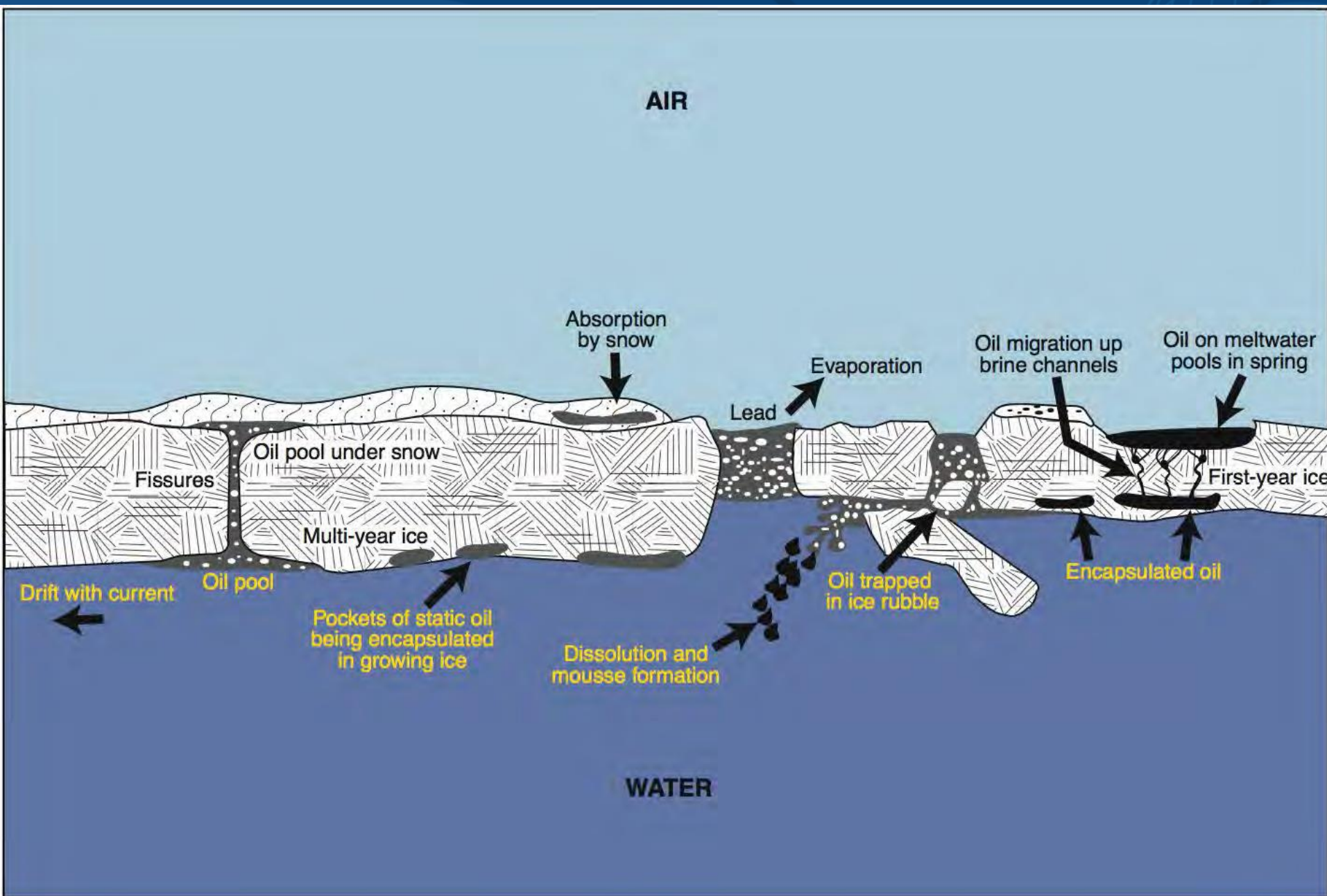
MinION

What can sequence data tell us?

- In depth characterization of microbial diversity (who's present and how many)
- Profiling dynamics in microbial diversity due to change (e.g. time, distance, stress, stimulation) (how populations and individuals respond to change)
- Monitoring gene expression in response to change (how activities/functions of populations and individuals respond to change, who's responsible)

Overall Objectives

- Perform a comprehensive sampling campaign of Canada's marine environments including sea ice and underlying seawater in various Arctic areas (e.g. Resolute, Alert)
- Perform a baseline genomics characterization of the structural and functional diversity of microbial communities in marine environments
- Perform microcosm and mesocosm studies under ambient conditions to examine the effects of oil and dispersant on the ability of microbial communities to degrade oil
- Determine the potential for natural attenuation of oil under ambient conditions, including Arctic conditions, and identify parameters that could improve performance.



from Allen, A. 2008. In *Alaska Forum on the Environment*, Anchorage, Alaska. February, 2008

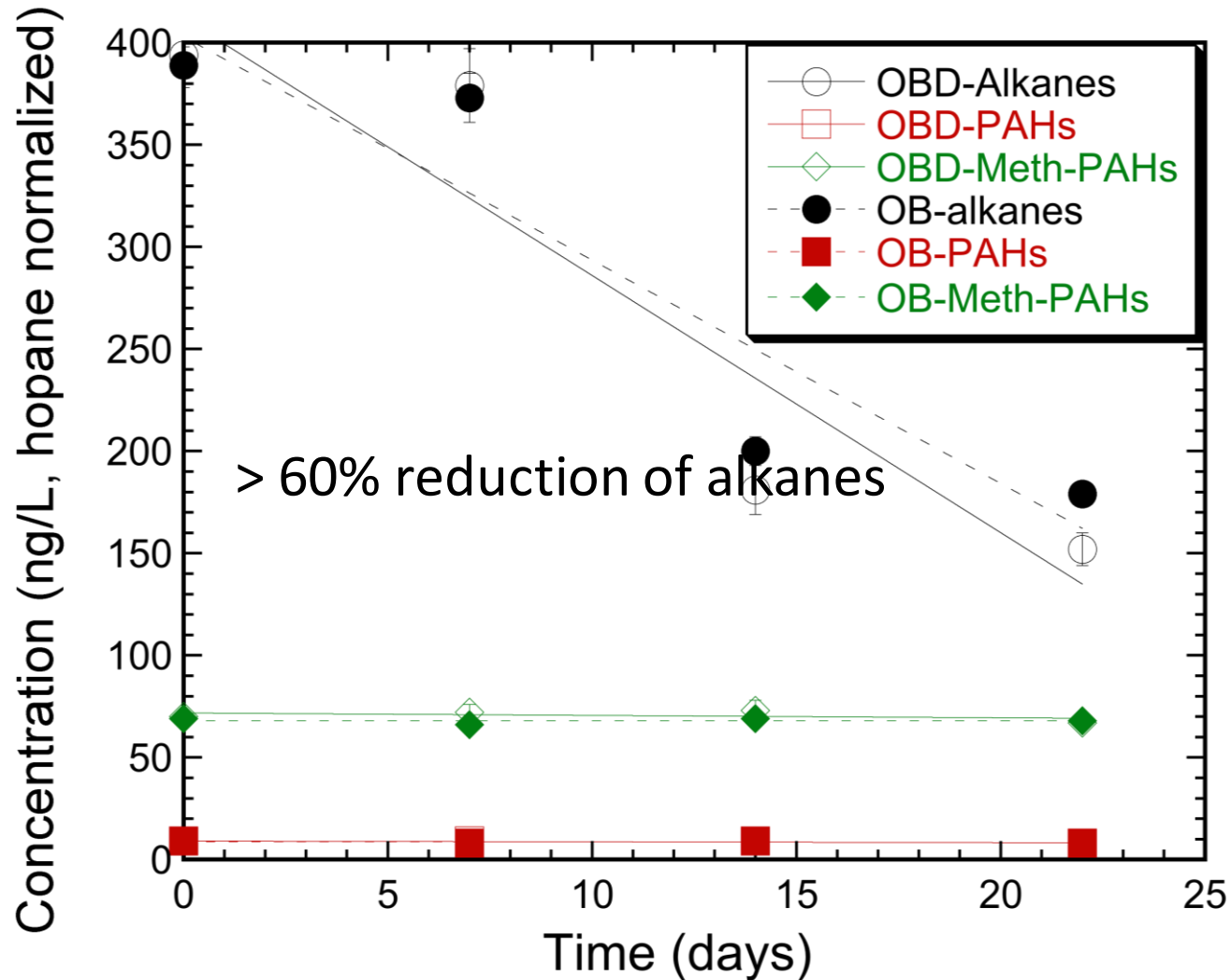
Natural Bacterial Communities in North American Oceans: Oil-degrading Potential



Mesocosm Chamber



Oil Degradation in Microcosms at -1°C: Fall seawater from Resolute in 2014





Charles 

Alteromonadales
Colwellia
Marinobacter
Oceanospirillales
Oleispira
Thalassolituus
Flavobacteriales
Polaribacter

Alteromonadales
Marinobacter
Oceanospirillales
Alcanivorax
Thalassolituus
Flavobacteriales

Alteromonadales
Marinobacter
Oceanospirillales
Alcanivorax
Thalassolituus
Oleispira

Oceanospirillales
Alteromonadales

Summary

- Advances in technology, especially DNA sequencing, is enabling a better understanding of the importance, the complexity and the role of microorganisms in many ecosystem processes. With this knowledge comes the opportunity to adjust natural systems to perform more effectively towards beneficial outcomes.
- Microbial communities throughout Canada's oceans have well known hydrocarbon-degrading bacterial species that are initially present at low levels, but respond positively to the presence of oil.
- Petroleum hydrocarbon degradation was quite rapid at in situ temperatures, even at $\leq -1^{\circ}\text{C}$, especially for saturates (half-life in days to a few weeks).
- Determining factors that can optimize degradation activity will contribute to the development of more effective oil spill remediation strategies, including under ambient Arctic conditions.

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