

The Toxic Substances Hydrology Program Cape Cod Site

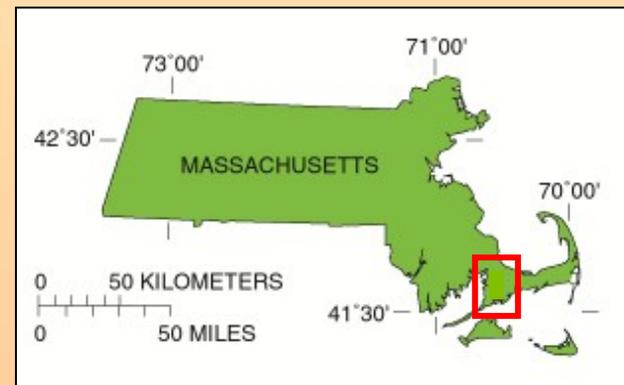
Biogeochemical Processes and the Importance of Geochemical Zones

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US Geological Survey, Boulder, CO



**Toxic Substances
Hydrology Program**



Cape Cod Mantra

**From there to here, and here to there,
gradients are everywhere*.**

*Dr. Suess, sort of

Gradients that Affect Biogeochemical Processes

Physical Gradients

Hydrology
Geology
Climate
Seasonal

Gradients of Scale

Spatial
Temporal

Geochemical Gradients

Solute composition
Solids composition
Solids surface structure
Electron supply
Electron donors
Nutrients

Biological Gradients

Community structure
Metabolism
Competition
Mobility
Predation

Denitrification in Ground Water

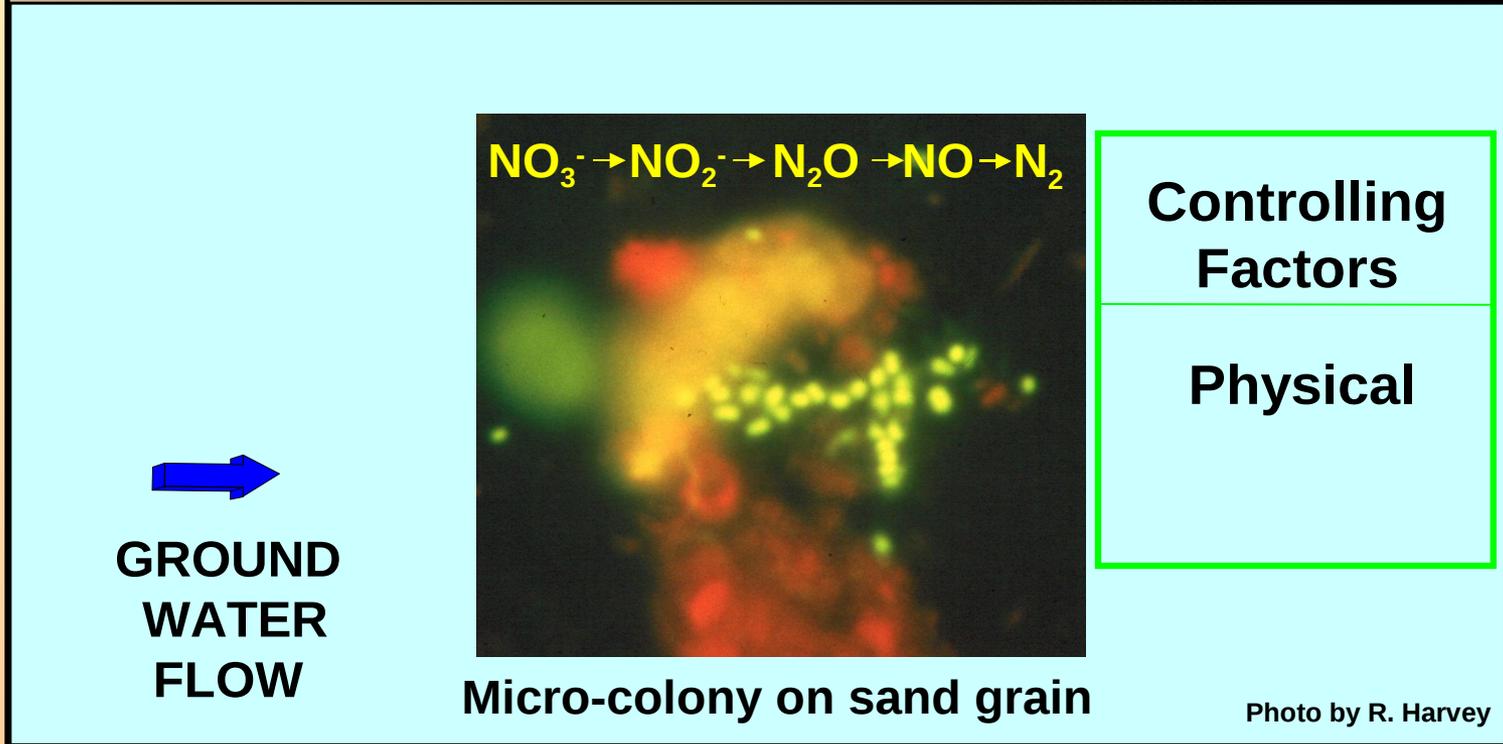
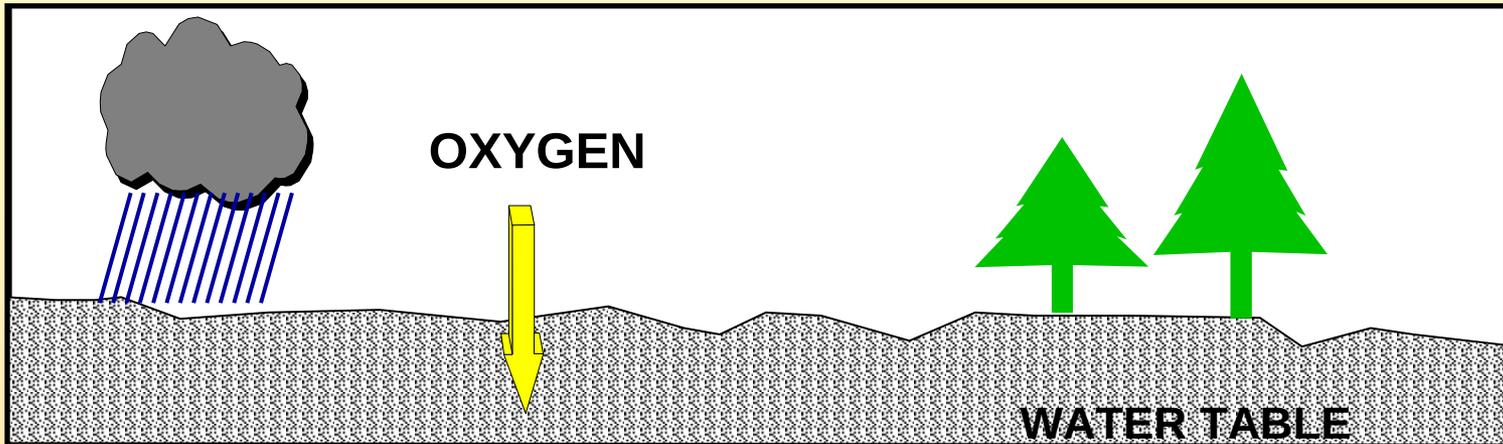
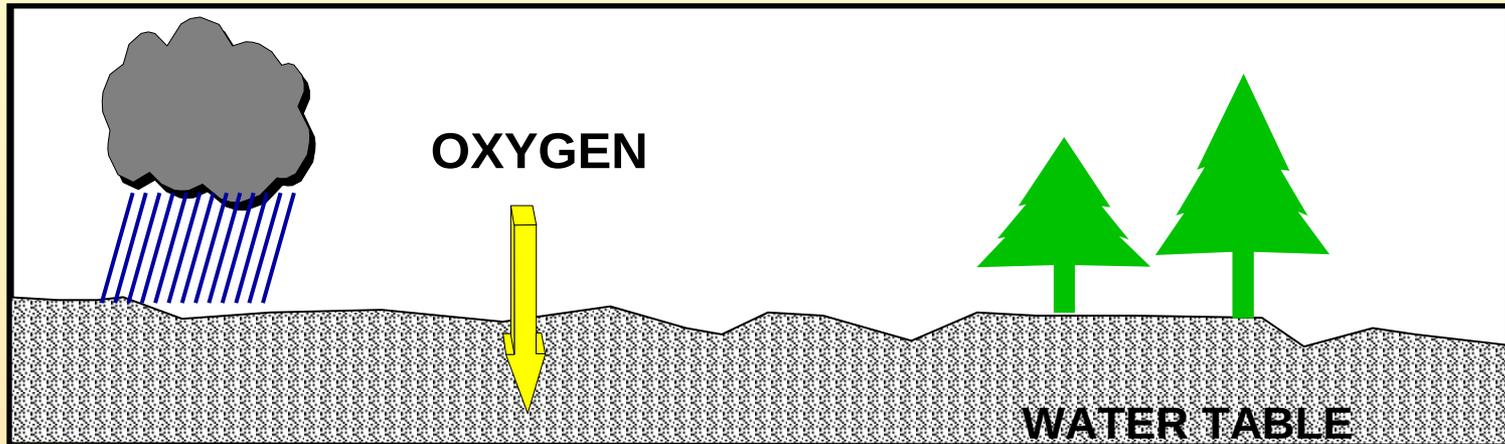


Photo by R. Harvey

Denitrification in Ground Water



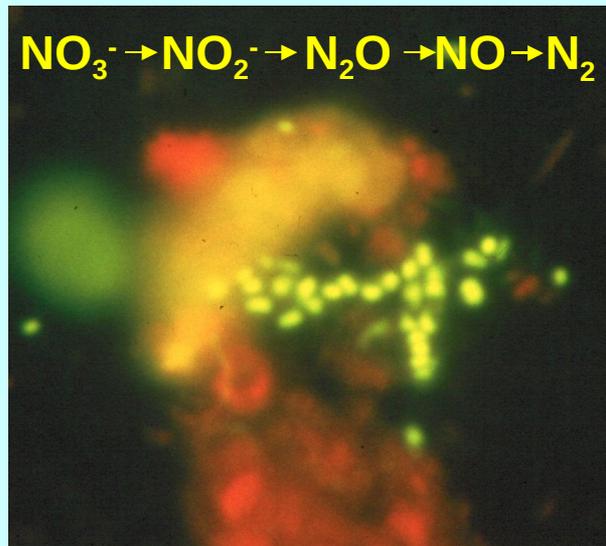
NITRATE



e⁻ DONOR



GROUND
WATER
FLOW



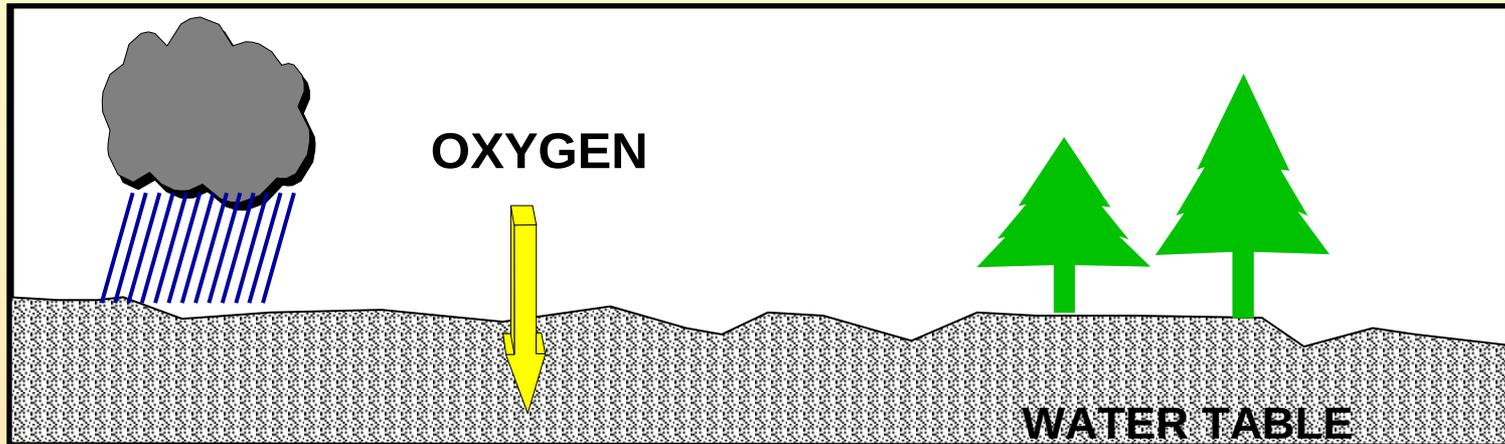
Micro-colony on sand grain

Controlling
Factors

Physical

Geochemical

Denitrification in Ground Water



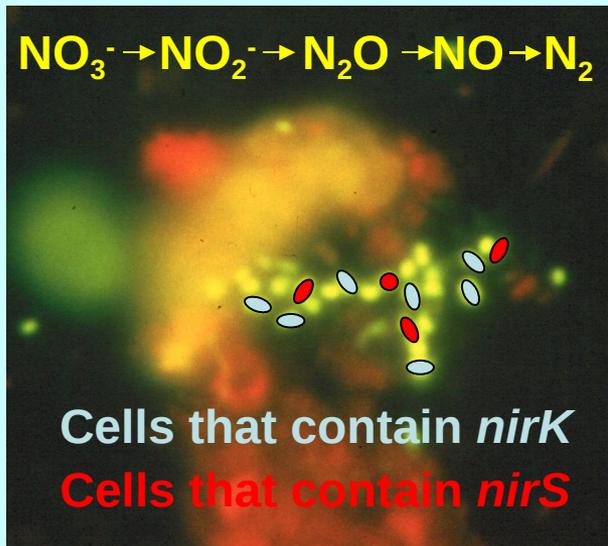
NITRATE



e⁻ DONOR



GROUND
WATER
FLOW



Cells that contain *nirK*

Cells that contain *nirS*

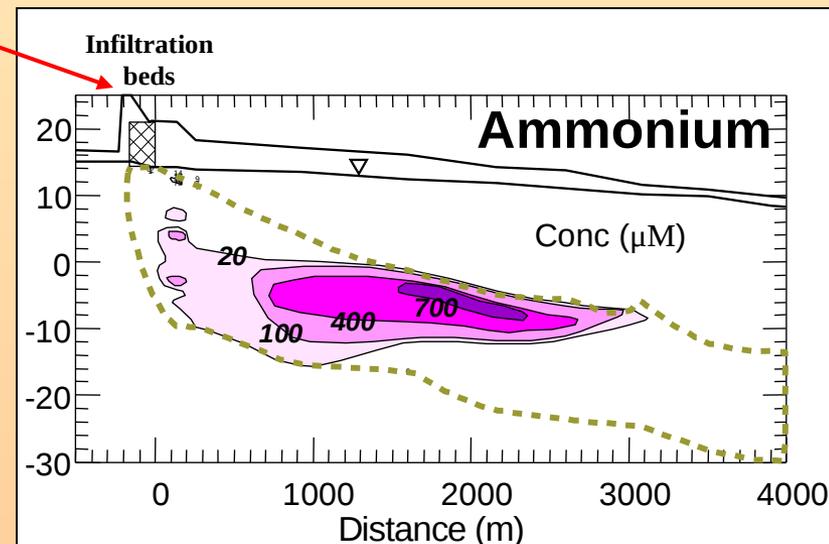
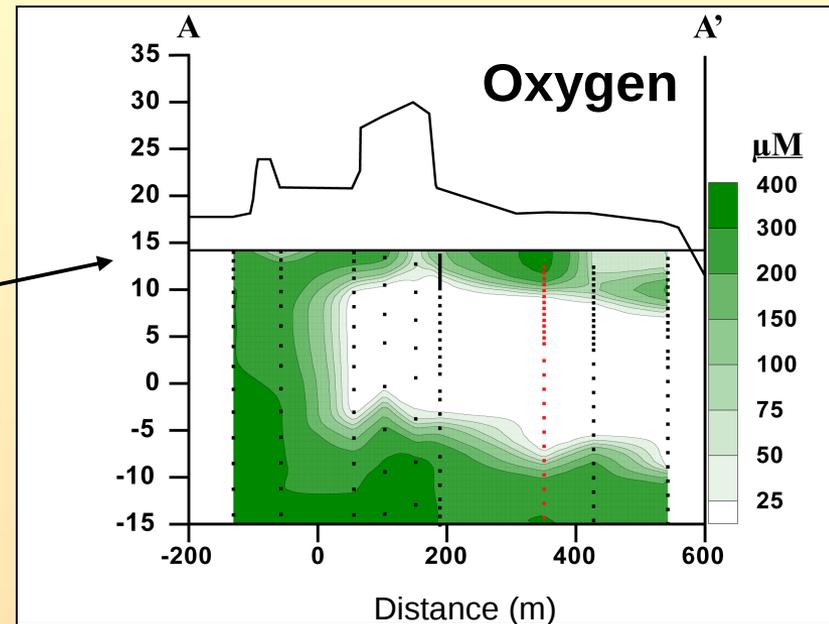
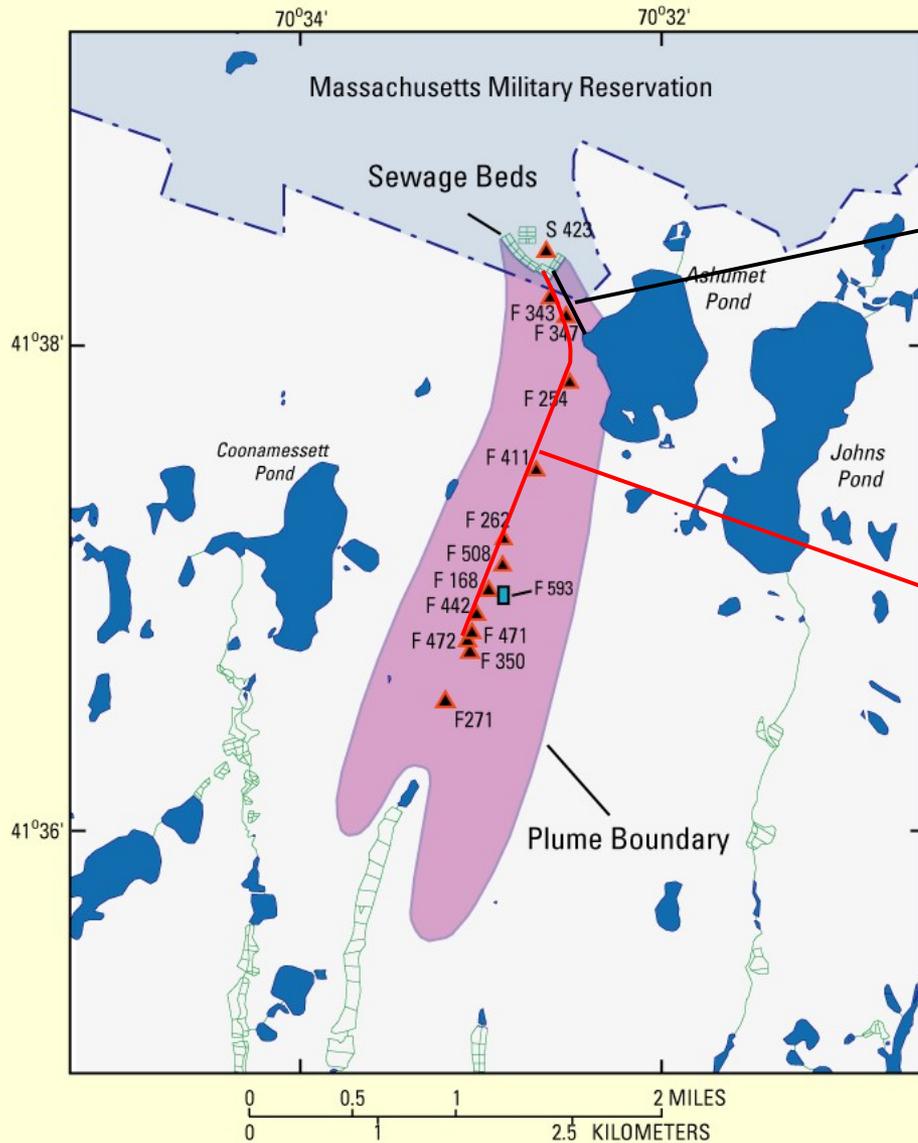
Micro-colony on sand grain

Controlling
Factors

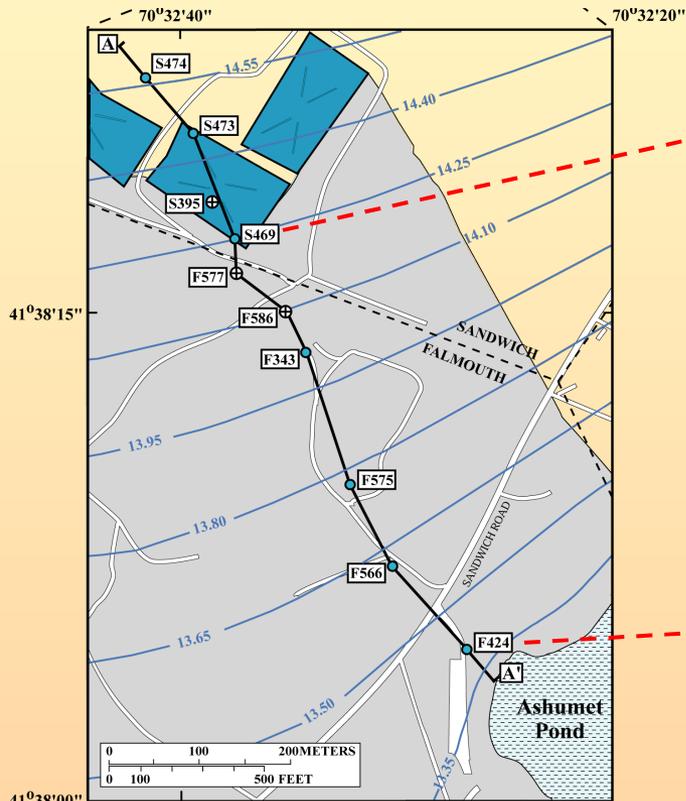
Physical
Biological
Geochemical

Photo by R. Harvey

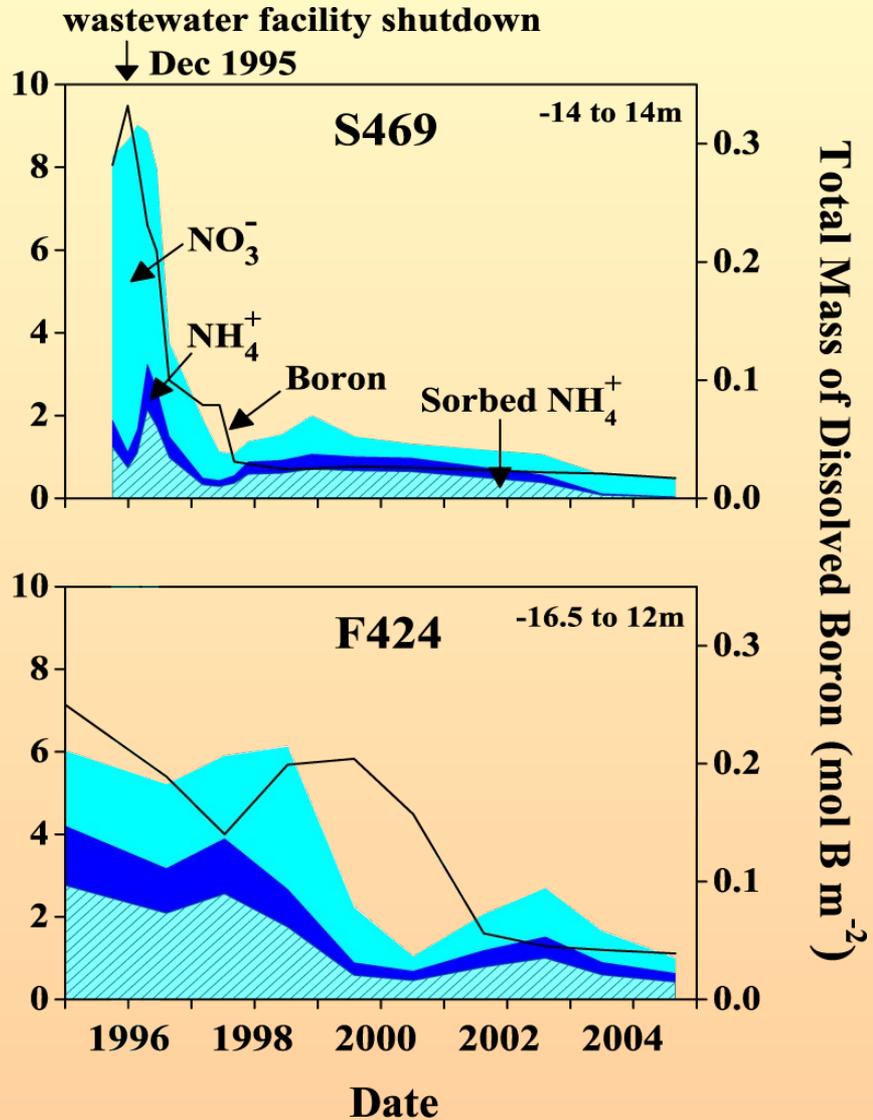
Gradients in Cape Cod Contaminant Plume



Gradients in Cape Cod Contaminant Plume

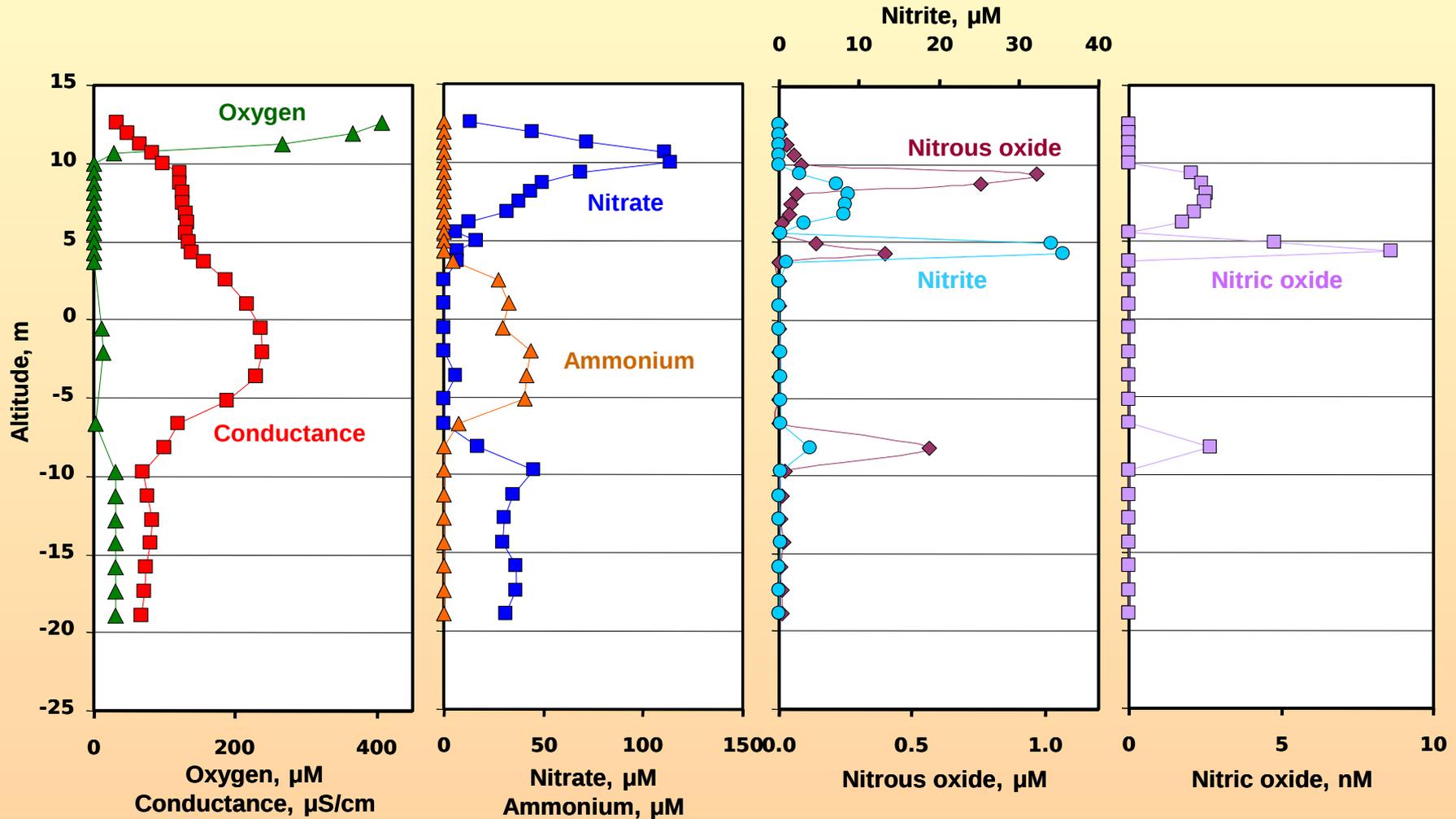


Total Mass of Inorganic Nitrogen (mol N m^{-2})



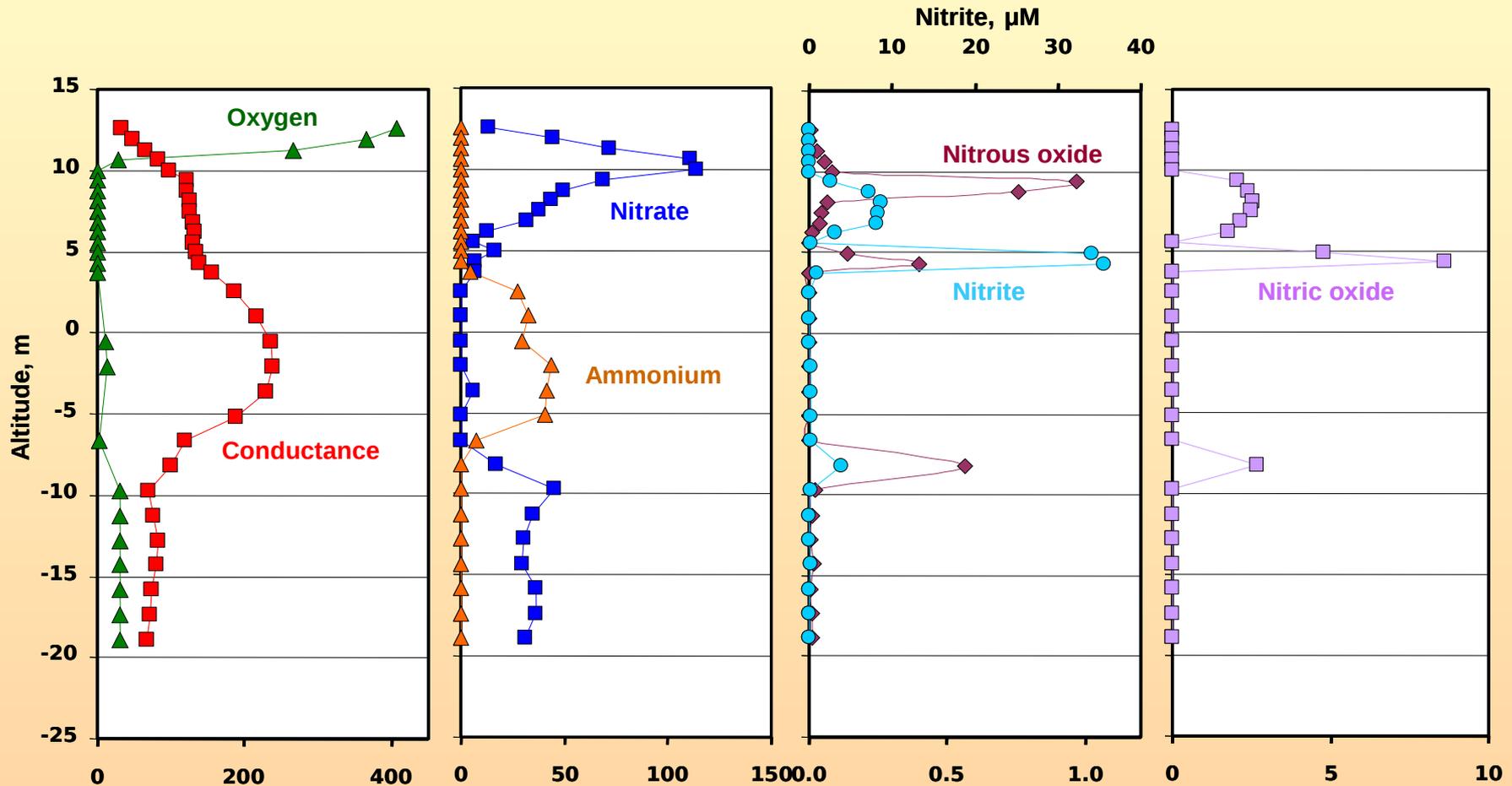
U.S. Geological Survey digital data
Universal Transverse Mercator projection
Zone 19, 1:24,000, 1991

DIN Species in Cape Cod Contaminant Plume



Well site is ~2 yr ground water travel time from contaminant source

DIN Species in Cape Cod Contaminant Plume



Trace N species indicate zones of active N cycling

Active zones are narrow and restricted by gradients

Biogeochemical Processes Studied at Cape Cod Site

General processes

Growth—Bacteria and protists
Movement—transport and chemotaxis
Predation
DOC degradation

Specific processes

Oxygen respiration
Denitrification
Nitrification
Hydrogen consumption
Methane oxidation
LAS degradation
Iron oxidation
Arsenic reduction
Acetate uptake
Glucose uptake
Anammox

Related studies

Redox zone modeling
Bioremediation—*in situ* and *ex situ*
Antibiotic transport
Community level characterization
Survival of introduced microbes

Global Nitrogen Budget

- N is an essential element for all forms of life
- Nitrogen gas is predominant form of global N. It is converted to reactive or fixed N by microorganisms and by humans.

N availability controls productivity of many natural environments

Humans have doubled the input of fixed N to global land surface

- The function of N cycle processes will be key to understanding the net result of altering the global fixed N budget and the impact on groundwater.

Approaches for Assessing N-Cycling Processes

Physical/Geochemical Influences

Fine-scale temporal and spatial characterization:
geochemistry, hydrologic gradients, aquifer solids,

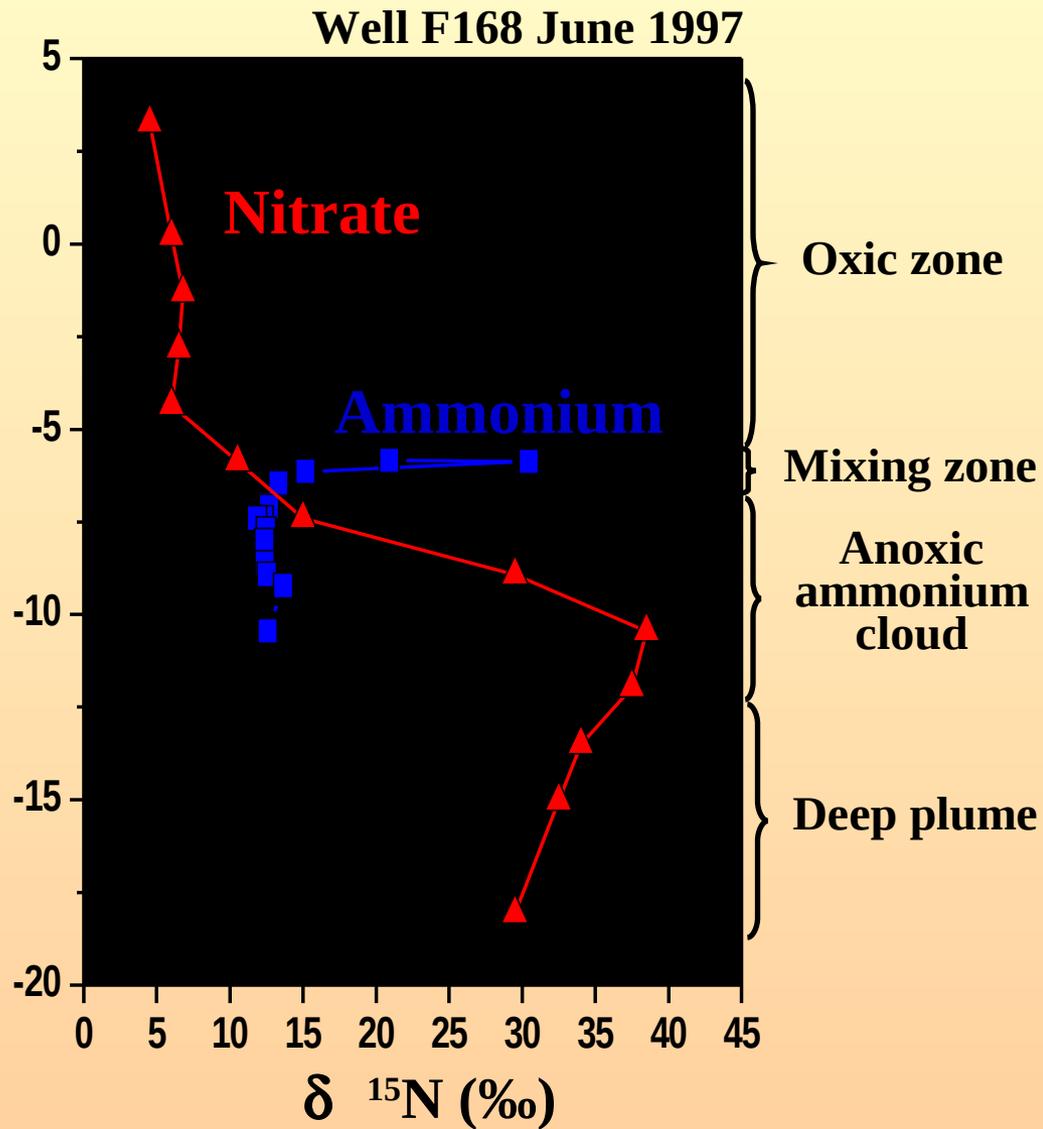
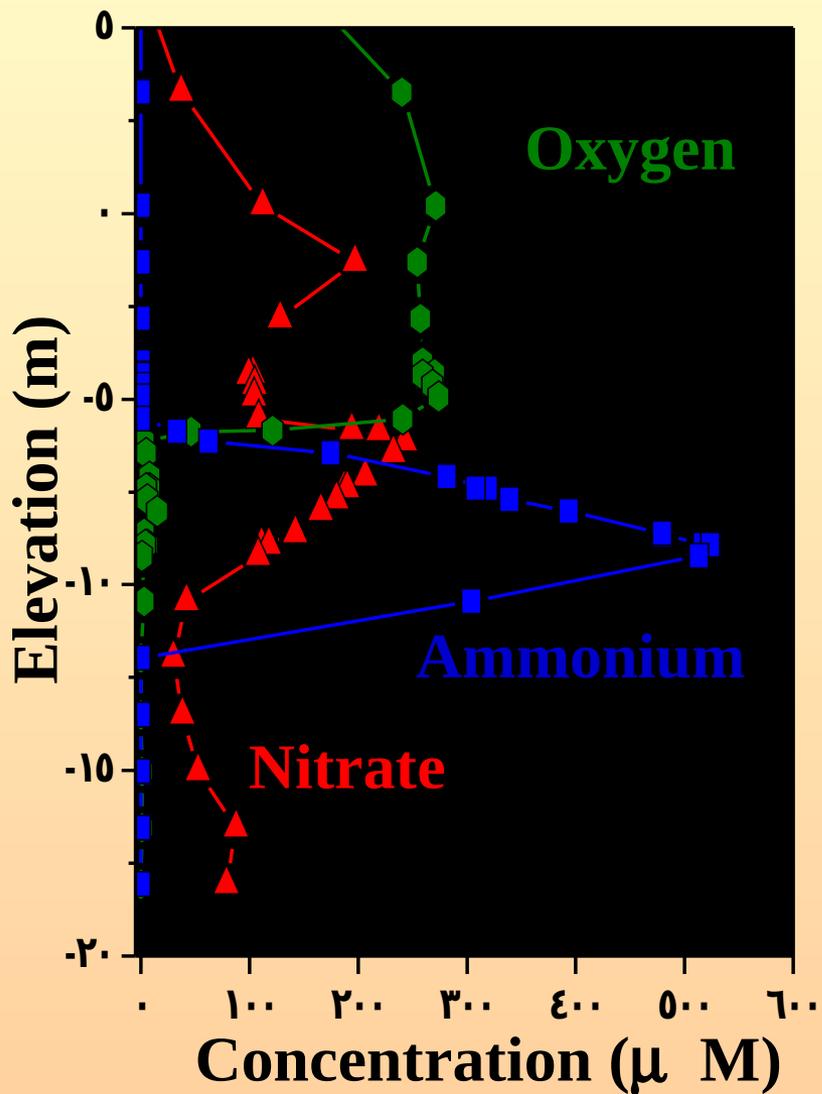
In situ Assessment with Tracer Tests

- 1) Rate quantification: acetylene, $^{15}\text{NO}_3^-$, $^{15}\text{NO}_2^-$, ^{15}NO , $^{15}\text{NH}_4^+$
- 2) Response to added substrates: NO_3^- , NH_4^+ , DOC, formate, H_2 , $^{13}\text{CH}_4$, Fe(II), O_2

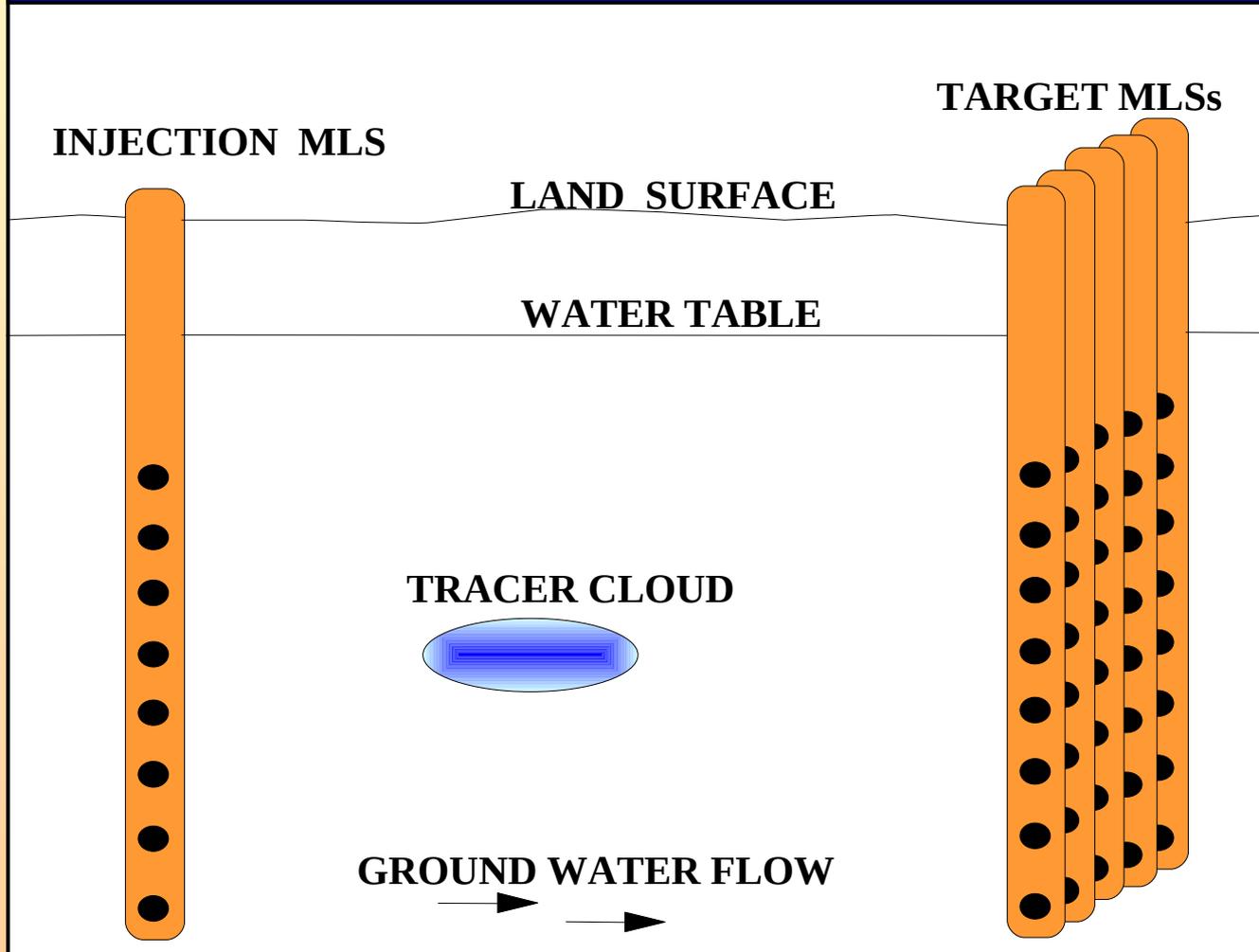
Laboratory Assessment

- 1) Core incubations: short-term bulk activity assays
- 2) Enrichment & pure cultures: characterize physiological capacity of selected microorganisms
- 3) DNA extraction and probing

Depth Profile Near Ammonium Toe



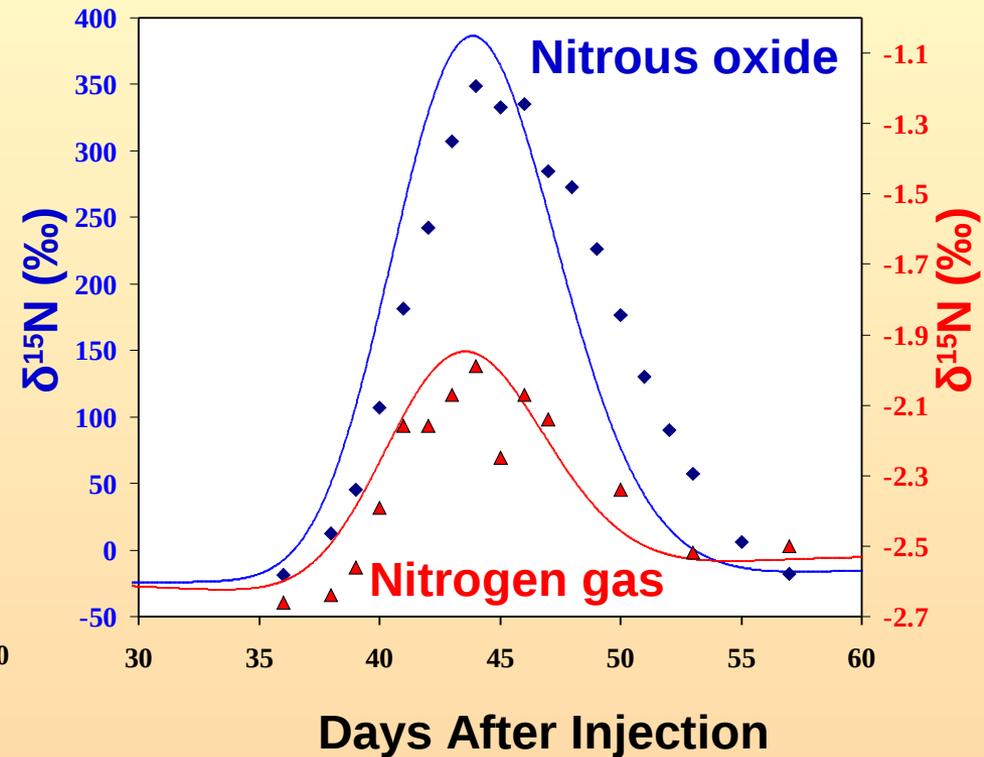
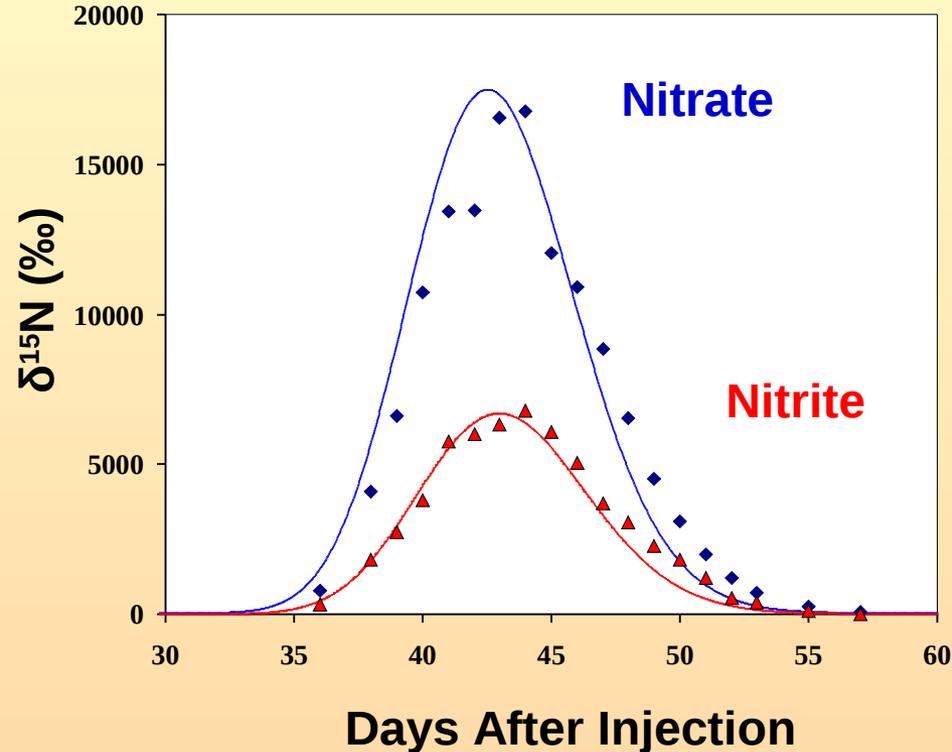
Natural Gradient Tracer Test



Natural Gradient ^{15}N Tracer Test for Denitrification

Tracers: $^{15}\text{NO}_3^-$, Br^-

Breakthrough curves after 10 m transport



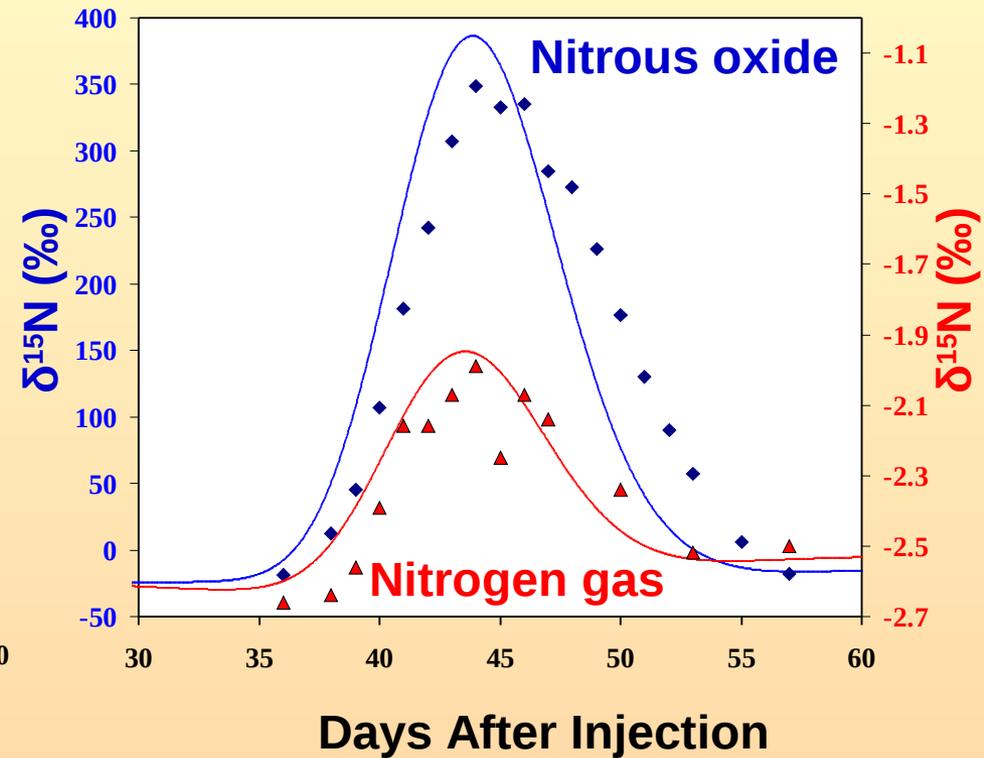
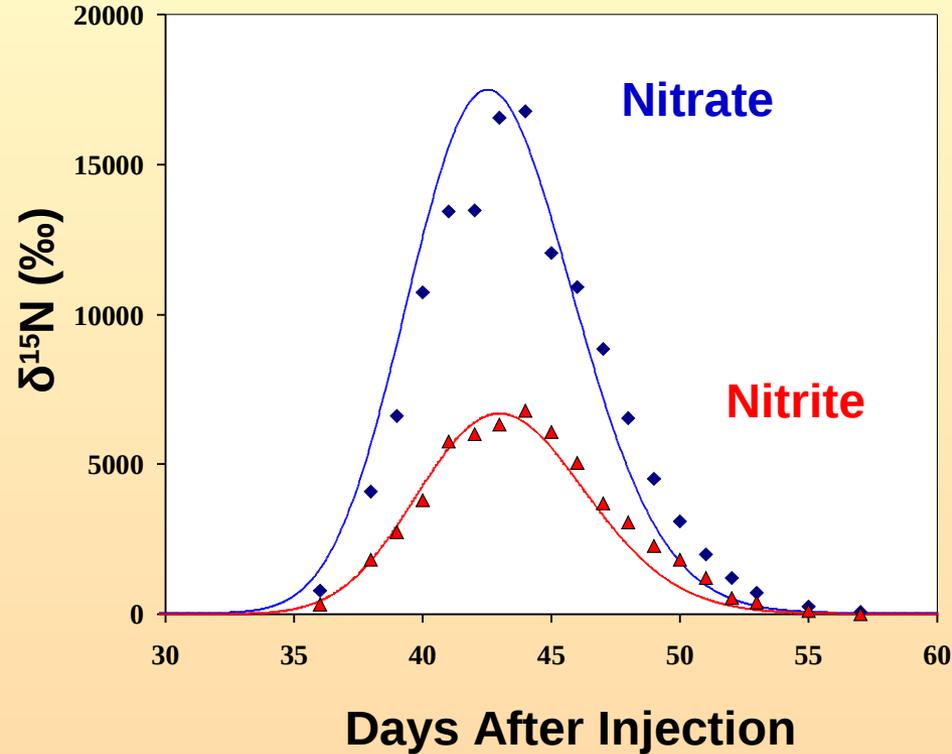
Lines are best-fit simulations

- Advection & dispersion matched using bromide
- ^{14}N & ^{15}N simulated independently

Natural Gradient ^{15}N Tracer Test for Denitrification

Tracers: $^{15}\text{NO}_3^-$, Br^-

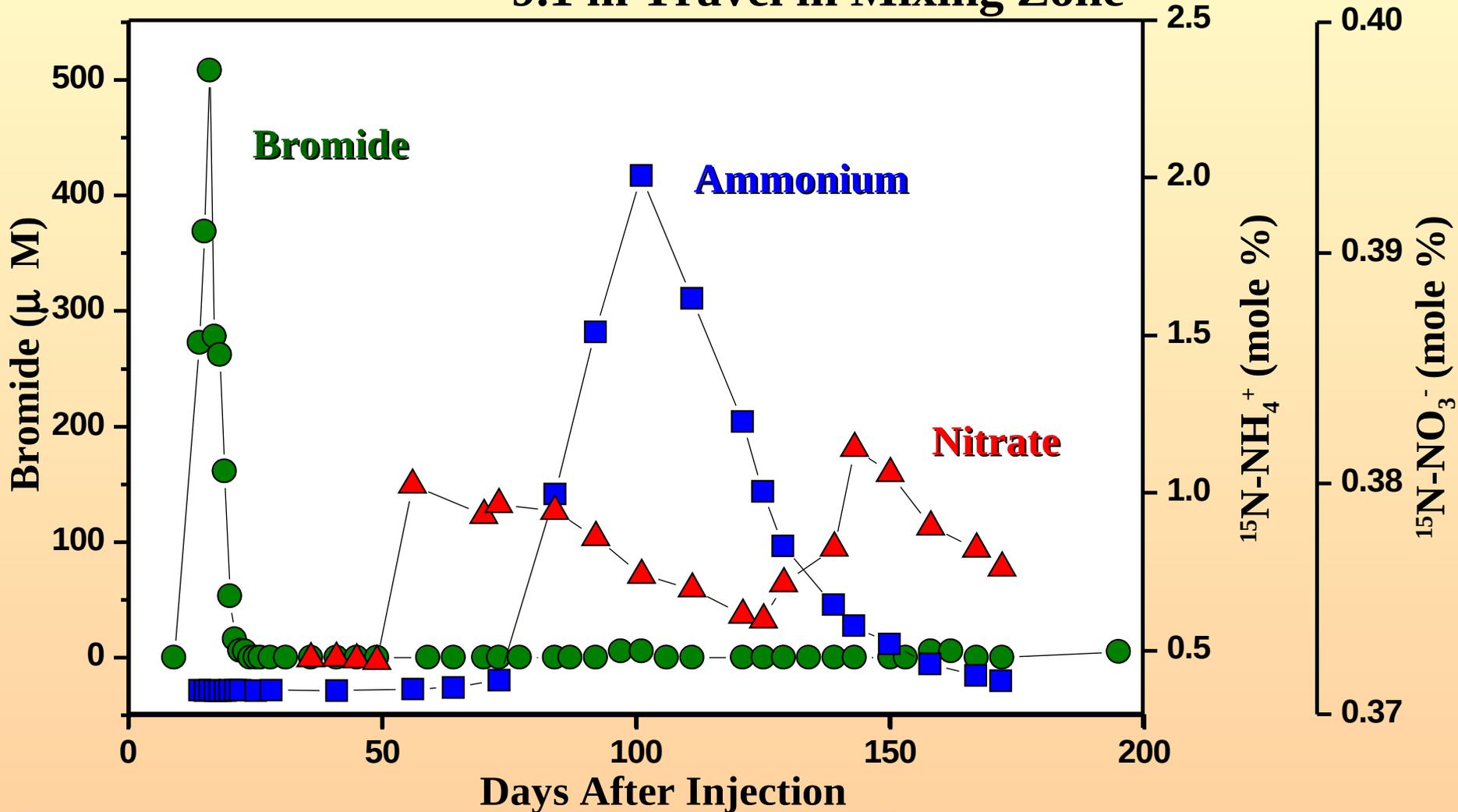
Breakthrough curves after 10 m transport



Total Denitrification Rate: 24 nmol N L⁻¹ day⁻¹

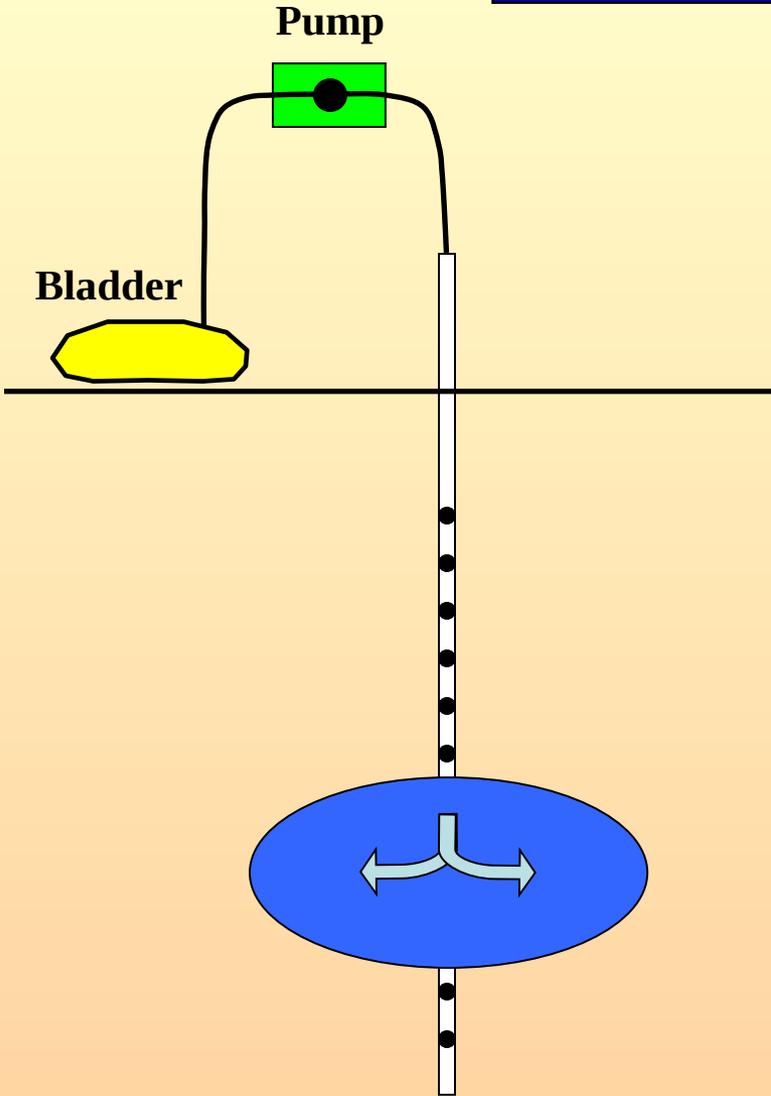
Natural Gradient Tracer Test with $^{15}\text{NH}_4^+$

9.1 m Travel in Mixing Zone

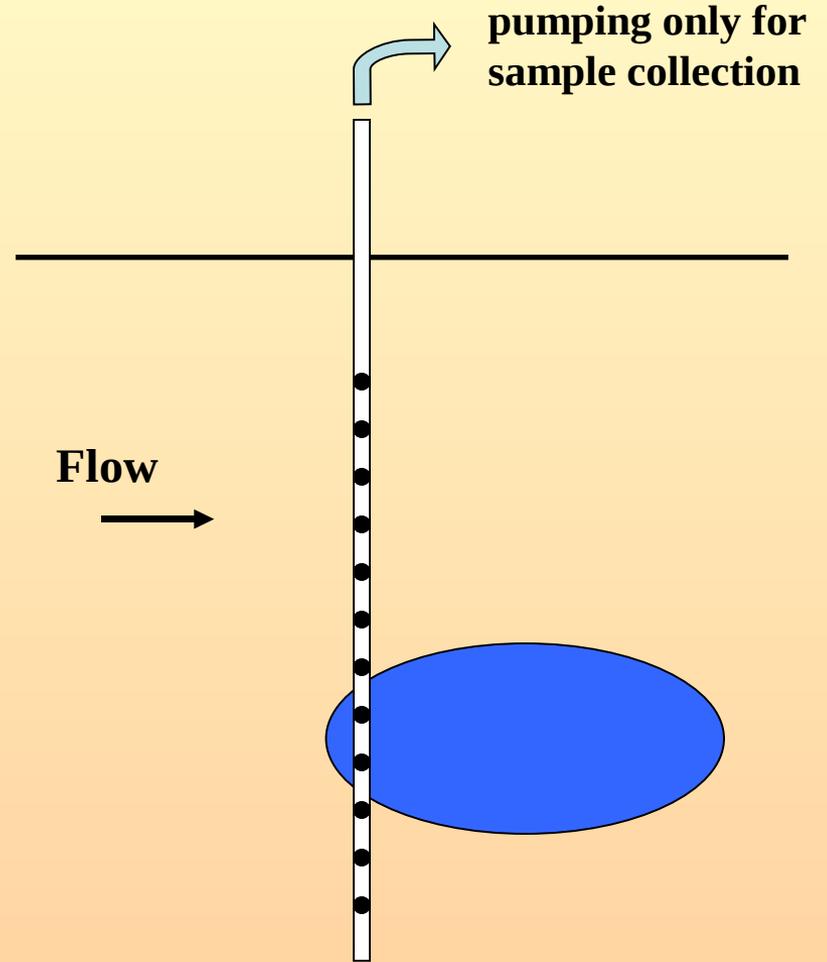


Nitrification rate: $90 \text{ nmol N L}^{-1} \text{ day}^{-1}$

Single Well Injection Test

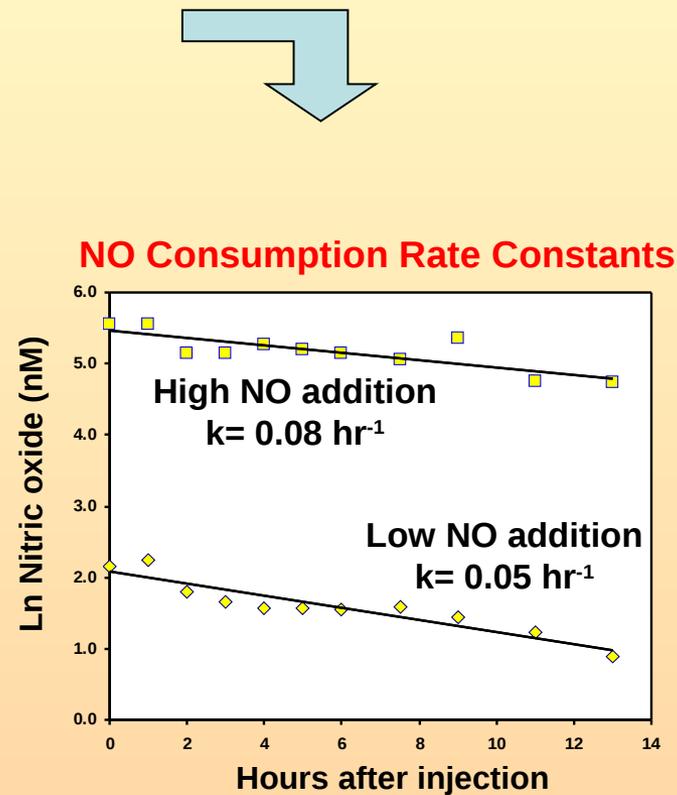
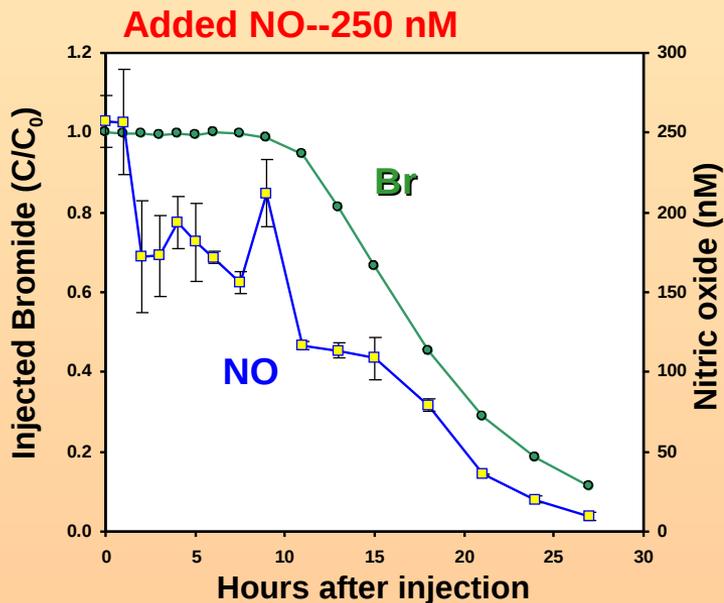
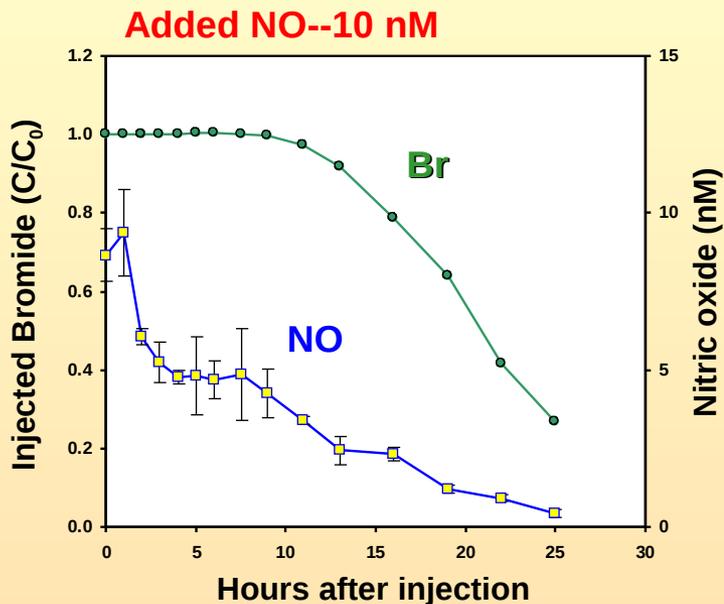


Injection



Sample Collection

Net NO Consumption



Electron Donors for Denitrification

Organic carbon

Heterotrophic denitrification

Hydrogen

Sulfide

Methane

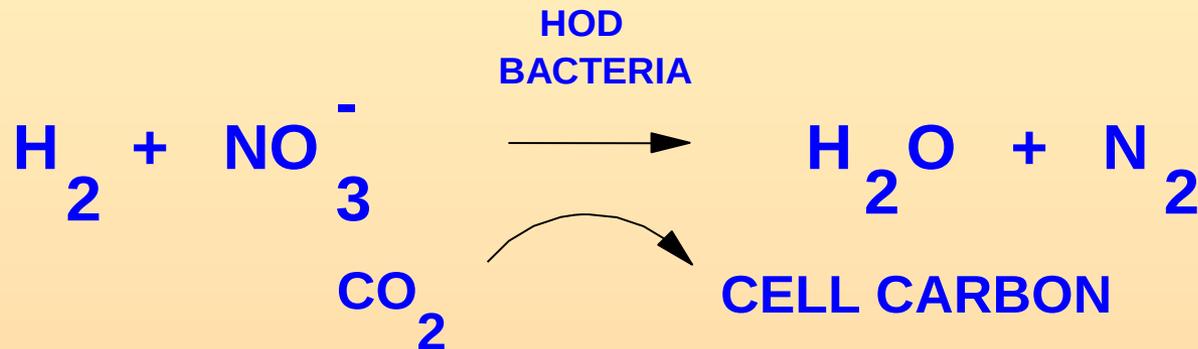
Ammonium

Iron

Lithotrophic denitrification

Hydrogen Coupled Denitrification for Nitrate Remediation

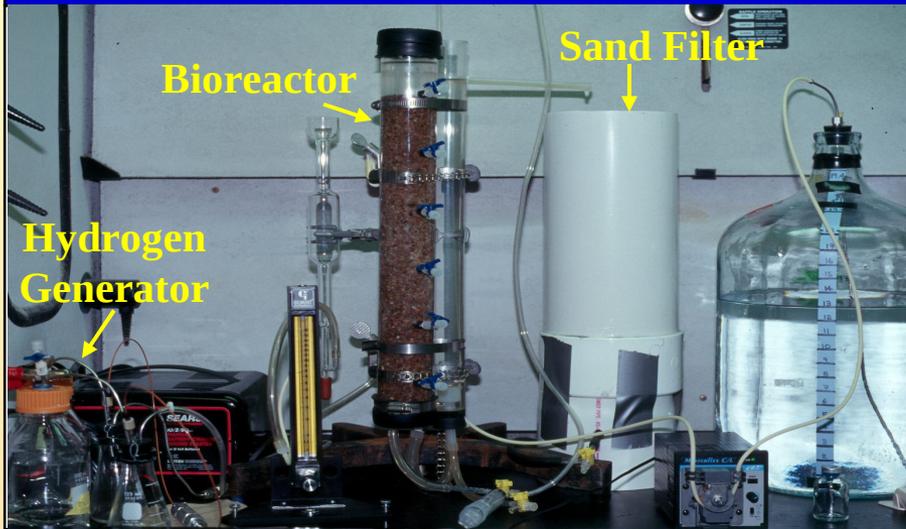
•Hydrogen-oxidizing denitrifying (HOD) bacteria were isolated from Cape Cod aquifer and tested in bioreactors to remediate nitrate contamination.



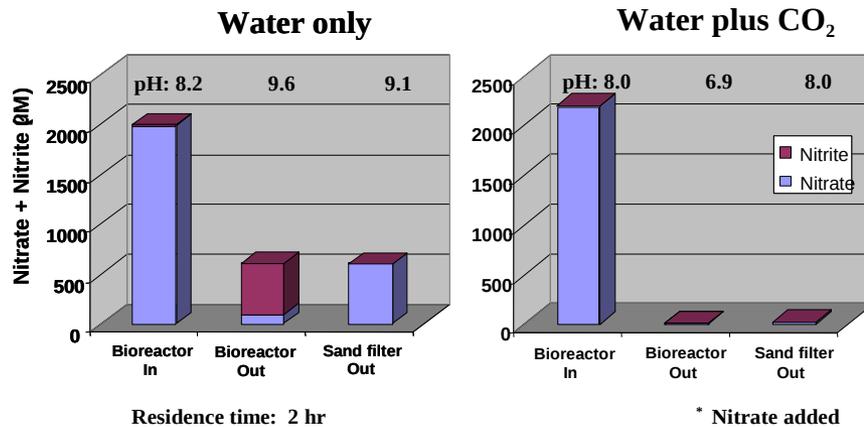
Advantages of HOD Process

- Autotrophic—requires only CO₂
- Innocuous end-products
- HOD bacteria widely found in groundwater

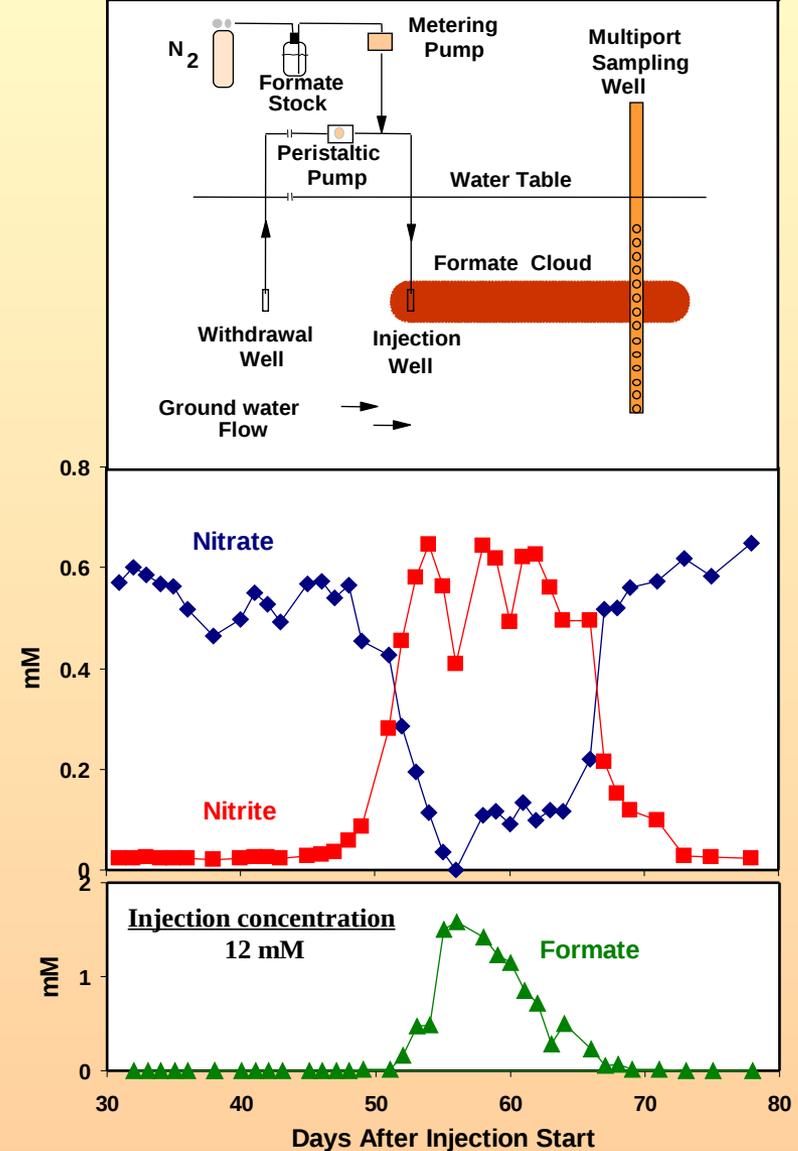
Hydrogen-Oxidizing Denitrifying Bioreactor



Ground Water From Granite Aquifer*



Formate Injection Test



Future Research Topics

Functional gene assessment and activity assays within an *in situ* context

Nitrogen-cycling processes

Anammox

Long term role of nitrification & denitrification in plume

Lithotrophic denitrification

Natural restoration

Impact of remediation technologies on biogeochemical processes

Degradation at low concentrations of specific wastewater-derived organic compounds

Cape Cod Gravel Pit Sampling Array



Cape Cod Gravel Pit Sampling Array

