



Aggregation and Degradation of Dispersants and Oil by Microbial Exopolymers

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Bacteria clean-up after Gulf of Mexico disaster

Marine snow formation in the aftermath of the Deepwater Horizon oil spill in the Gulf of Mexico

Marine snow appearing at the surface after the oil spill was formed through:

- (1) production of mucous webs through the activities of bacterial oil-degraders associated with the floating oil layer;
- (2) production of oily particulate matter through interactions of oil components with suspended matter and their coagulation; and
- (3) coagulation of phytoplankton with oil droplets incorporated into aggregates.



ADDOMEx - Gulf of Mexico Research Initiative (GoMRI), "Role of microbial exopolymers in aggregation and degradation of oil and dispersants"







ADDOMEX WAF, CEWAF, AND DCEWAF IN BIOLOGICALLY ENRICHED MESOCOSMS

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WHAT DID WE DO?

WAF, CEWAF, & DCEWAF generation

- In 130 L baffled recirculation tanks:
- •Water accommodated oil fraction (WAF)
- Chemically enhanced water accommodated fraction (CEWAF)
- Diluted CEWAF (DCEWAF)

Macondo Surrogate oil (25 ml), and Corexit 9500 (25 ml 20:1).



Morales-McDevitt, drawing

MESOCOSMS EXPERIMENT

- Treatments done in triplicate
- Tanks 81 L of filtered sea water control, WAF, CEWAF, and DCEWAF plus 2 L of concentrated plankton collected from the Galveston Bay.



Photo Terry Wade









Aggregates formed within hours

- ? Will the presence of water accommodated fraction (WAF) or WAF+corexit enhance or depress the EPS production, aggregation, and dispersion?
- ? What are the physical-chemical characteristics of EPS produced under different conditions (control, WAF, CEWAF, DCEWAF)?
- ? Can protein/carbohydrate ratio (as a surrogate hydrophobicity index) be used to predict removal efficiency?
- ? How will carbon removal be affected?
- ? How could µm fibrillar gels grow into cm-size aggregates?

TOTAL SCANNING FLUORESCENCE

- Estimated oil equivalence (EOE) determined by Total Scanning Fluorescence (TSF)
- EOE concentrations determined at start, during, and end of experiments



WHAT DID WE FIND?

EOE (estimated oil equivalence)

- Variability in data that exceeds 95% confidence interval band, due to stable oil-water mixture
- Variability in EOE: CEWAF > DCEWAF > WAF



WHAT DID WE FIND?

- Decrease of EOE in all experiments within first 10 hrs.
- Concentrations stabilized within experimental variability

time (hours)	control (mg/L)	WAF (mg/L)	DCEWAF (mg/L)	CEWAF (mg/L)
0	0	0.26 (3%)	2.74 (7%)	41.52 (14%)
9	0	0.10 (19%)	0.84 (16%)	17.00 (23%)
45	0	0.06 (30%)	1.27 (3%)	15.08 (41%)
72	0	0.06 (10%)	1.03 (7%)	17.31 (20%)

Why is EOE & PAH variable and decreasing?

- Oil & water don't mix causing heterogeneity
- Biodegradation, photo oxidation, evaporation
- Oil in surface slicks and adhering to mesocosm walls
- Oil present as droplet of differences sizes (WAF vs. CEWAF)
- Association of oil with EPS (sedimentation)
- Selective degradation of PAH

CONCLUSIONS

- Large volumes of WAF and CEWAF can be produced
- Rapid formation (within 4 hrs.) of EPS in the Control, WAF, DCEWAF, and CEWAF. Natural process.
- All treatments show same pattern of rapid decrease in the oil concentrations within the first 10 h.
- Heterogeneity is expected.
- Marine oil snow (MOS) was formed.
- Ongoing studies are looking at the processes of EPS and MOS formation.

We made EPS!!

• EPS within 4 h of addition of plankton concentrate in all experiments



Photo credit by Terry Wade

WHAT DID WE FIND?

