

Interactions with bacterial biofilm and toxicity for bacterial communities of reactive iron nanoparticles (nZVI) used for nanoremediation of contaminated groundwater

Marc Crampon, Jennifer Harris-Hellal, Caroline Michel, Lloyd Jonathan, Christophe Mouvet, Guillaume Wille, Patrick Ollivier

► **To cite this version:**

Marc Crampon, Jennifer Harris-Hellal, Caroline Michel, Lloyd Jonathan, Christophe Mouvet, et al.. Interactions with bacterial biofilm and toxicity for bacterial communities of reactive iron nanoparticles (nZVI) used for nanoremediation of contaminated groundwater. ISME 2016, Aug 2016, Montréal, Canada. hal-01343173

HAL Id: hal-01343173

<https://hal-brgm.archives-ouvertes.fr/hal-01343173>

Submitted on 7 Jul 2016

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.

Interactions with bacterial biofilm and toxicity for bacterial communities of reactive iron nanoparticles (nZVI) used for nanoremediation of contaminated groundwater

Crampon Marc¹, Hellal Jennifer¹, Michel Caroline¹, Lloyd Jonathan², Christophe Mouvet¹, Wille Guillaume¹ and Ollivier Patrick¹

¹Bureau de Recherches Géologiques et Minières BRGM, équipe D3E/BGE,
3 avenue Claude Guillemin – BP36009 - 45060 Orléans Cedex 02 – France

²School of Earth, Atmospheric and Environmental Sciences, and Williamson Research Centre for Molecular Environmental Science,
University of Manchester, Manchester M13 9PL, UK

E-mail contact: M.Crampon@brgm.fr

Abstract

Remediation techniques for toxic/persistent contaminants in groundwater are often technologically difficult. Nanoparticles (NP) like nZVI (Zero-Valent Iron) applicable as *in-situ* reduction or oxidation agents for groundwater treatment give promising results. However, they may also represent an additional contamination. This study aims to evaluate the mobility and the reactivity of NP in the presence or absence of biofilm by column transport assays mimicking aquifer conditions, and to evaluate the impact of NP on planktonic nitrate-reducing bacteria.

Biofilms were grown on sand using environmental groundwater samples as inoculum in nitrate reducing conditions. Suspensions of nZVI were then injected into the columns and the outlet Fe concentrations monitored. Biofilm-NP interactions were characterized using SEM/STEM observations of sand after the NP breakthrough. Biofilms were further characterized using molecular approaches.

The predicted travel distances of nZVI are found to be 1.5 to 25 m for a 10 m d⁻¹ flow. The presence of biofilm in the column decreased the total porosity of column from 35% to 25%. Though the recoveries of nZVI at the column outlet in the presence or absence of biofilm were similar, the analysis of the sand suggested NP-biofilm interactions (correlation TOC vs Fe concentrations). These interactions are confirmed by the SEM/STEM observations. Results also show a toxicity of NP on planktonic bacteria.

It appears therefore that reactive NP, very useful for *in situ* groundwater treatment, can represent a source of emerging contamination. Indeed, a toxicity of manufactured NPs toward bacteria could be highlighted and interactions between bacterial biofilm and NPs could be observed.

Keywords : Reactive Nanoparticles, Bacterial biofilm, Toxicity, Nanoremediation