Discover New Directions



14th International HCH and Pesticides Forum 21-24 February 2023 Zaragoza, Spain Life surfing

INTEGRATED **SUSTAINABLE APPROACH TO LINDANE** BIODEGRADATION

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AGENDA

- DND BIOTECH: WHO WE ARE
 - SERVICES & PRODUCTS
- LINDANE & HCH ISOMERS
- LINDANE CASE STUDY
 - ACTIVITIES
 - RESULTS
 - NEXT STEPS
- ROBONOVA®
- MIBIREM PROJECT





DND BIOTECH: WHO WE ARE

- Headquarter in Pisa, Italy Working in Europe, South America and Middle East
- Multidisciplinary team
- Environmental engineering and biotechnology
- Design & operation of pilot plants
- Scale-up of bioremediation systems
- Zeolites experts

Cosimo Masini CEO

Aurora Bellandi

Agronomist

Federica Brogioli Biotechnologist

Burak Anadolu

Environmental engineer



Francesco Panattoni Chemist

Marianna Tardani Chemist









SERVICES & PRODUCTS

- Environmental remediation consultancy
- Bioremediation treatment design
- Lab and pilot scale testing of on site and in-situ biopiles
- Microbial community analysis by metagenomics and bioinformatics
- Production and supply of biomass for bioaugmentation
- Prototype scale testing: Biostimulation Bioaugmentation Bio-soil-washing Permeable Reactive Barriers
- Zeolites for water filtration and soil remediation





LINDANE & HCH ISOMERS

- 1945 2000: lindane (γ-HCH) used as broad-spectrum insecticide and treatment against ectoparasites
- Inefficient production process: 1 ton of lindane = 8 to 12 tons of waste isomers (technical lindane, t-HCH)
- Waste isomers dumped at production facilities → huge uncontrolled landfills
- > 4.8 million tons of HCH waste present worldwide
- HCH isomers barely degrade in the environment, bio-accumulate through the food chain and present a risk to human health and the environment
- In 2000: lindane and HCH isomers banned in EU
- In 2009: α, β, γ-HCH added in Stockholm Convention on POPs
- Bacterial degradation: anaerobic and aerobic dehalogenation (mineralization)
- Fungal degradation: extracellular ligninolytic enzymes





CASE STUDY

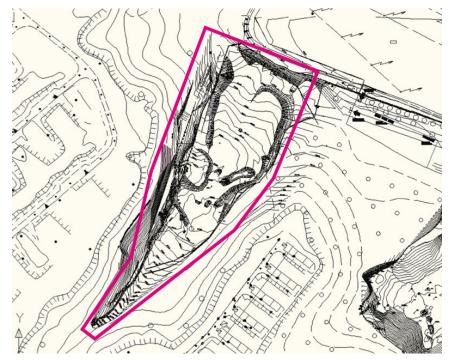
- Industrial area of Colleferro and the surrounding Valle del Sacco
- Production site from mid '40s to late '70s
- Two disposal waste areas in disuse reported high concentrations of HCH isomers (α, β, γ)
- 2005: high concentrations of β isomer detected in cow milk/dairy products from farms nearby → epidemiological surveillance
- Disposal areas characterized and contaminated soil permanently separated
- River sediments have adsorbed HCH, release during floods
- Study for the remediation of lindane





CASE STUDY

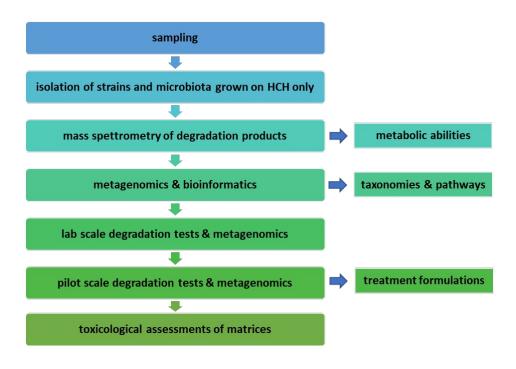






ACTIVITIES

- Soil, water and sediments sampling
- Microbial analyses: strains isolation, mass spectrometry and metagenomics
- Lab scale: degradation tests under different conditions, treatment protocols and microbial inocula
- Pilot scale: field testing of selected treatment protocols with Robonova®





SAMPLE SELECTION

- AG10-13m7A, AN10-11m7AB and AS11-12m4ABG → compare the microbiome at varying HCH isomers but similar soil type/sampling depth
- AT03-04m4D → identify the microbiota possibly associated with DDT only
- AG09-10m7ABGDL and AS10-11m4ABGDO → assess the effect on the microbial community of chlordane or aldrin
- AU01-02m5GDO and AS09-10m4ABDO → assess the effect on the microbial community of a common background contamination and different HCH isomers
- O09-10m5ADEC → assess the effect on the microbial community of light hydrocarbons and HCH
- O11-12m4CTR and AS/13-14m7CTR → uncontaminated soil as reference samples

Parameters	Values range
Sampling depth	1 - 14 m
Soil type	anthropic, volcanic, loamy sand, loamy clay
Benzene	0.005 - 114 ppm
DDT	0.004 - 4.433 ppm
Aldrin	0.002 - 0.433 ppm
Chlordane (cis + trans)	0.002 - 0.537 ppm
α-HCH	0.026 - 58.7 ppm
β-НСН	0.009 - 305 ppm
γ-HCH (Lindane)	0.061 - 8.5 ppm
Light hydrocarbons (≤ C12)	0.004 - 315 ppm
Heavy hydrocarbons (C12-C40)	5.6 - 78 ppm



RESULTS

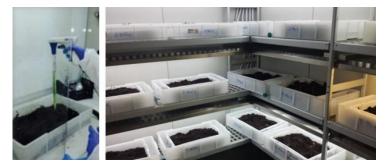
- Selected sample: AN7-8m5ABDLO = 7-8m depth, loamy sand, α-HCH (45 ppm) + β-HCH (305 ppm) + DDT (0.125 ppm) + aldrin (0.175 ppm) + cis+trans chlordane (0.537 ppm)
- □ 1g of soil incubated in BSM e HCH, 125rpm at 30° C for 1 month \rightarrow 4x transfers of 1ml \rightarrow plating
- Isolated three fungal strains and five bacterial strains, grown only on HCH as carbon source
- Established one mixed microbial community, currently under test at lab scale for HCH degradation
- GCXGC MS-TOF analytical method: sensitivity per isomer of 15.25 femtograms (ppb in heptane solvent) R² on a 5-point calibration curve is 0.086 -0.999 for α/β/γ/δ-HCH detection range is 15.25 - 122 ppb





NEXT STEPS

- Mass spectrometry (GCXGC MS-TOF) study of the metabolic intermediates and final degradation products → identification of metabolic abilities
- Metagenomics on isolates → taxonomical identification & degradation pathways
- qPCR assays for quantitative microbial monitoring
- Lab scale tests (mesocosms)
- Robonova® pilot tests & metagenomics for data correlation



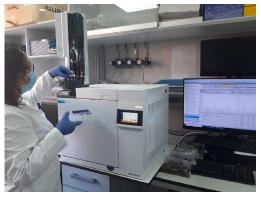




Soil samples from test site



Soil samples physico-chemical characterisation



DNA isolates for metagenomics analysis



Mesocosm test preparation





Soil Testing Facility





ROBONOVA

The use of the RoboNova plant allows to define important key-parameters to proceed with the design of a full-scale plant:

- Machinery
- Treatment formulation
- Degradation kinetics and expected duration
- Energy, environmental impact and emissions
- Monitoring plan







MIBIREM PROJECT

- Awarded in Horizon Europe frame 2021-2027
- Consortium of 11 partners: SMEs, universities & research centres, industries
- Aim: exploitation of microbiomes able to degrade certain contaminants of interest (petroleum hydrocarbons, pesticide HCH and cyanides)
- Creation of a toolbox to identify, analyse, cultivate and upscale the microbiomes for bioremediation applications, while ensuring safety and policy alignment





Innovative Toolbox for Microbiome-based Soil Remediation



We have not inherited the Earth from our parents, we have borrowed it from our children.



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