

Integrating Metagenomic Profiling and Targeted Microbial Bioremediation: A Systems Approach to Process Optimization and Circularity in Wastewater Management

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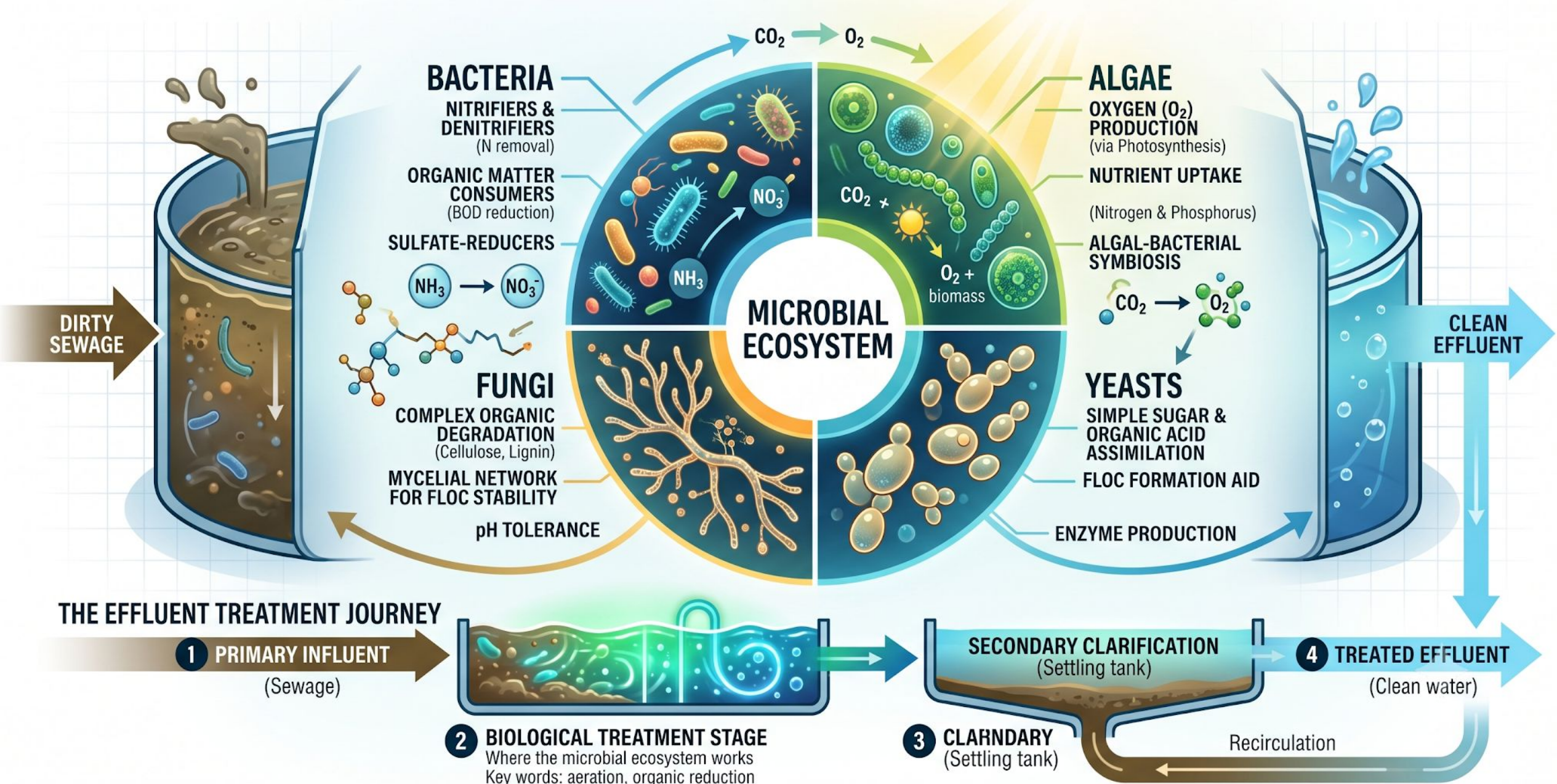
Wastewater as a resource.

Effective utilization of wastewater via microbial management..

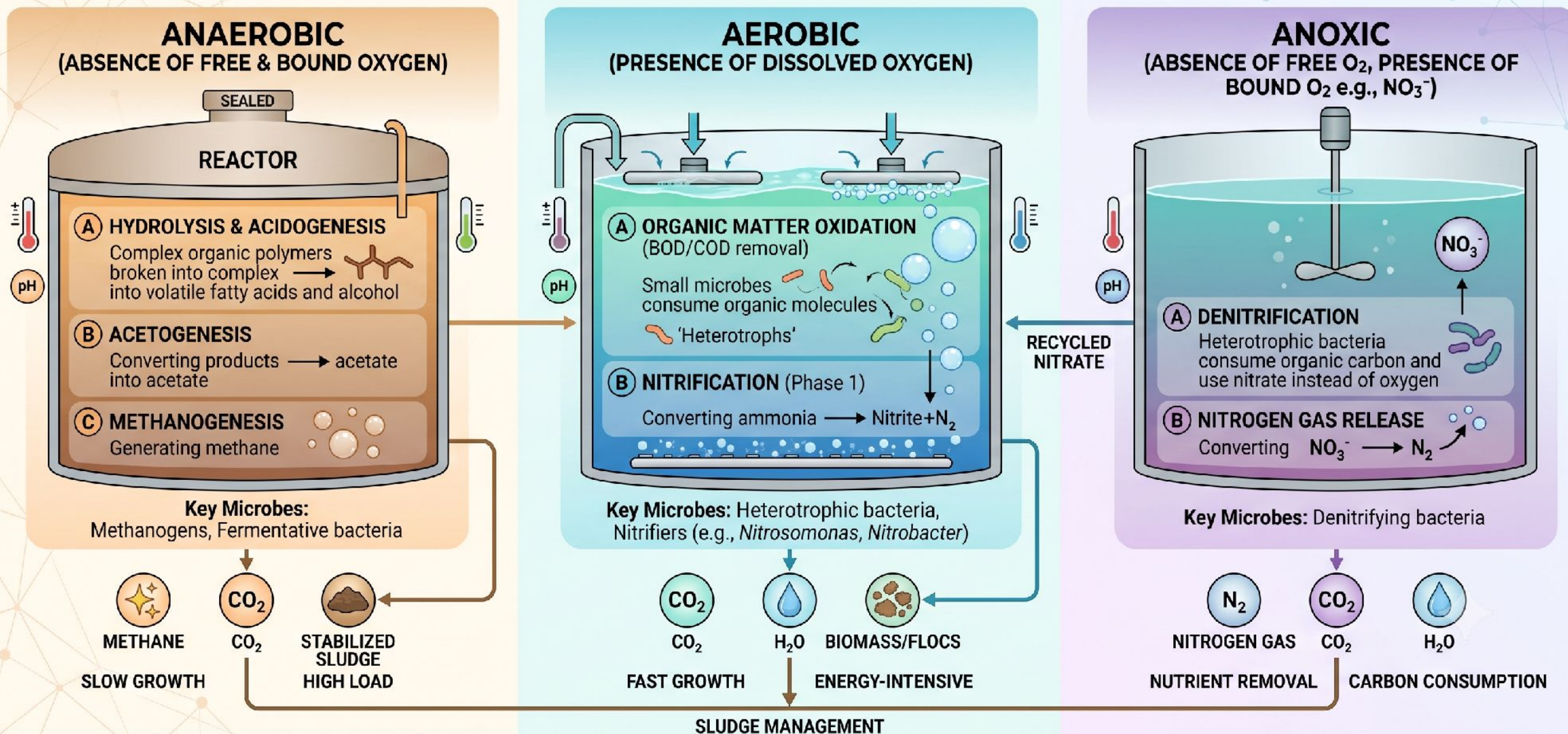
Introduction & The Invisible Workers

- **The living ecosystem.**
- **The challenge: are we managing our microbes effectively?**
- **The Solution: microbial metagenomics and culturomics.**
- **The application: hollow ceramic beads**

A WASTEWATER ECOSYSTEM: MICROBIAL INTERACTIONS FOR EFFLUENT TREATMENT



MICROBIAL WORKFLOW IN WASTEWATER TREATMENT: ANAEROBIC, AEROBIC, AND ANOXIC PROCESSES

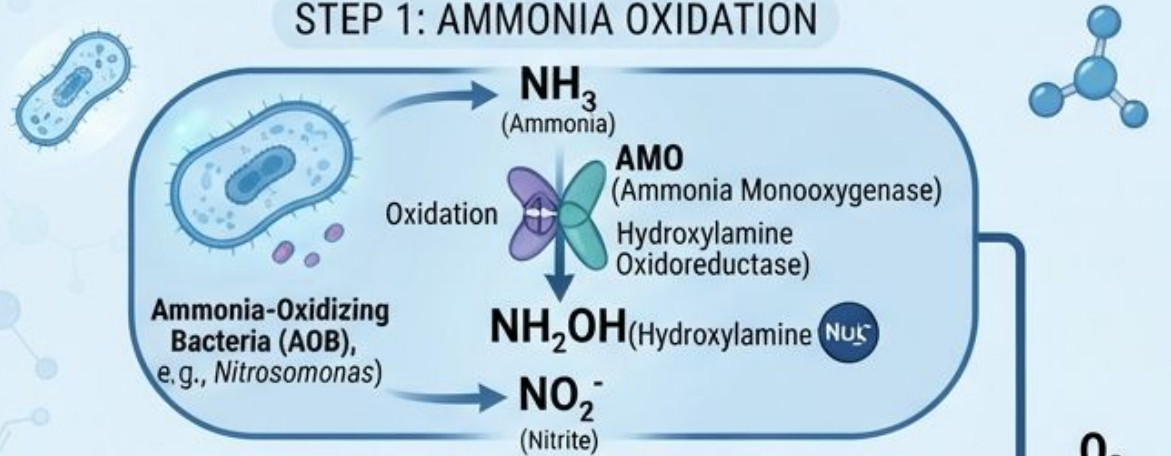


NITRIFICATION VERSUS DENITRIFICATION:

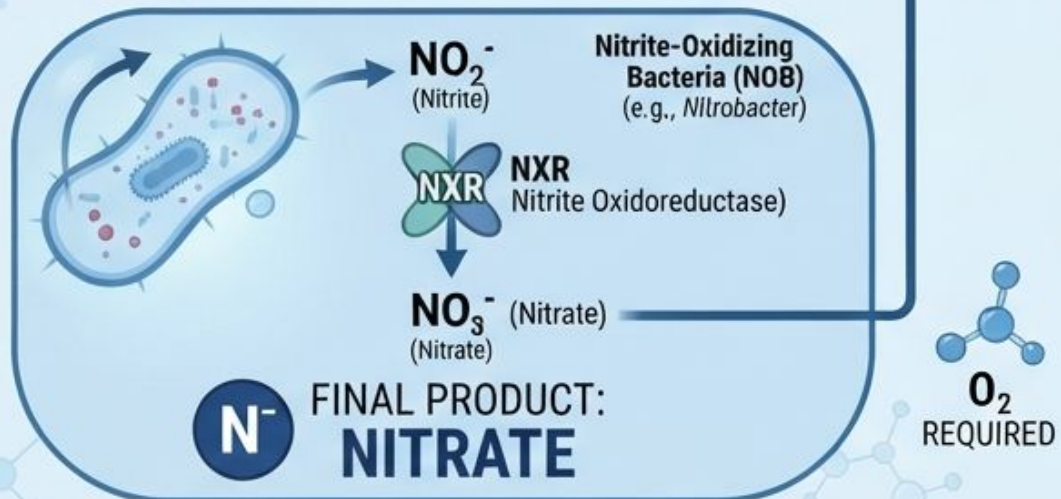
KEY ENZYMES AND END PRODUCTS

NITRIFICATION: OXIDATION PATHWAY

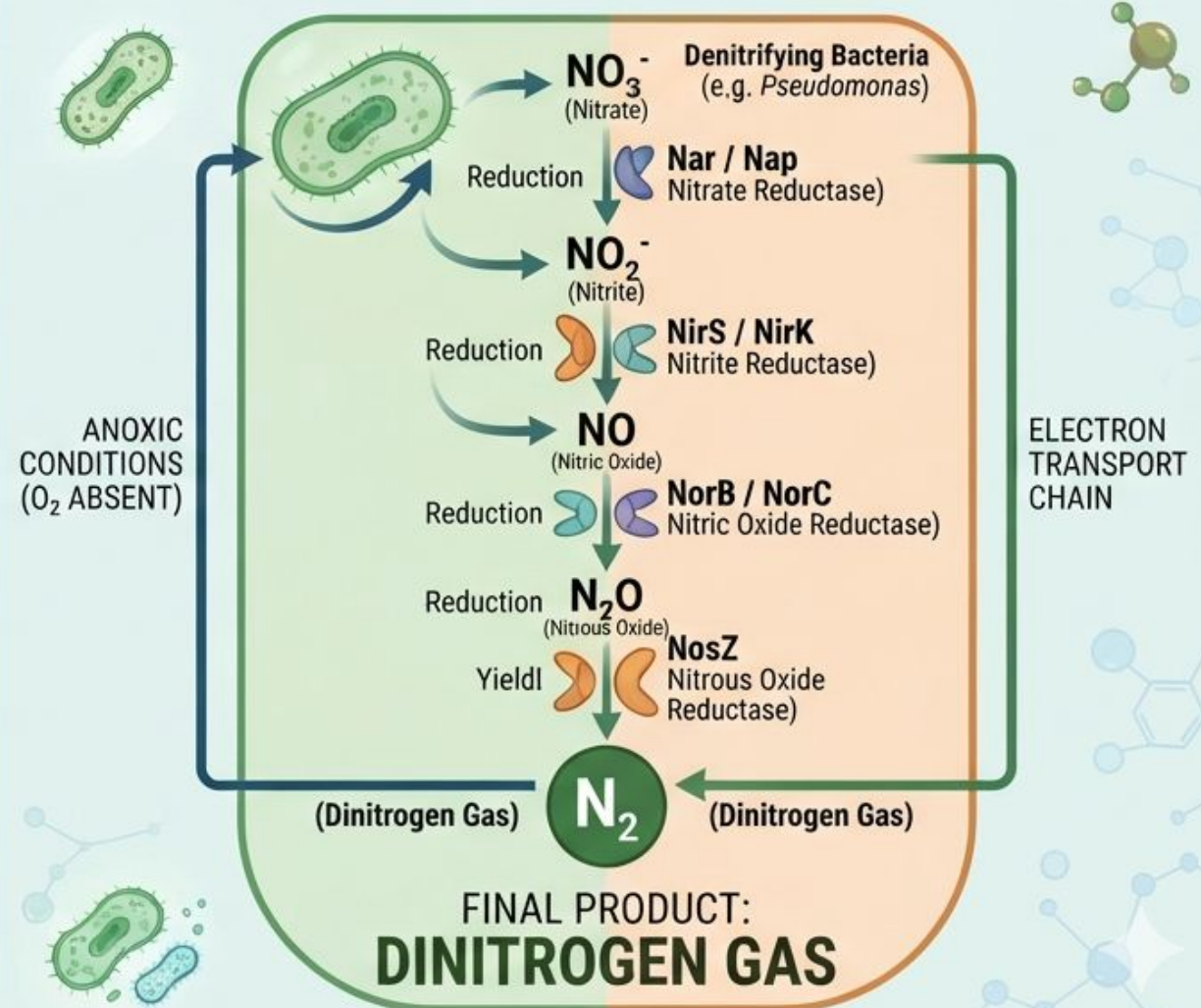
STEP 1: AMMONIA OXIDATION



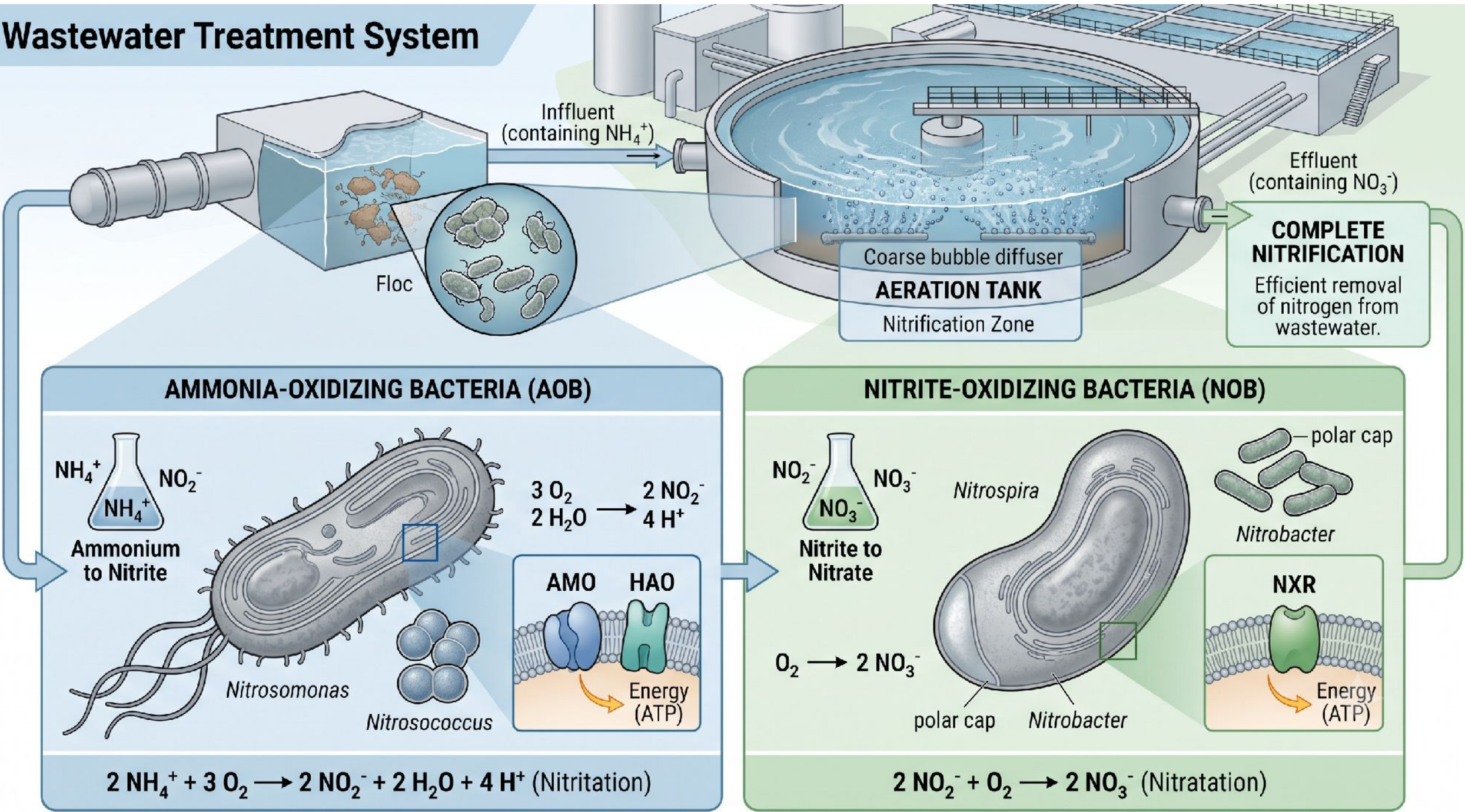
STEP 2: NITRITE OXIDATION



DENITRIFICATION: REDUCTION PATHWAY



Wastewater Treatment System



Monitoring microbes

Conventional culture dependent methods

CULTURE-DEPENDENT METHOD FOR WASTEWATER MICROBIOLOGY: QUANTIFICATION OF VIABLE BACTERIA (CFU/mL)

1. SAMPLE COLLECTION & PREPARATION



A. COLLECT SAMPLE

WASTEWATER SOURCE
Use sterile technique.
Mix well.



WASTEWATER SOURCE
(e.g., Activated Sludge or Influent)

B. TRANSPORT & STORAGE



4°C, process within 24h

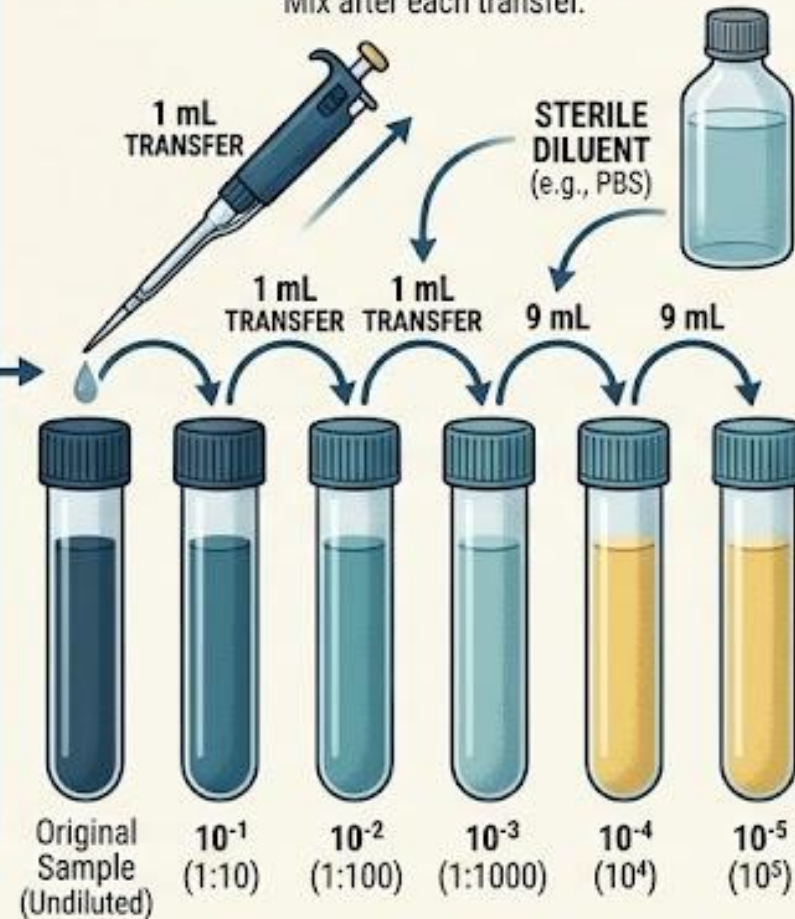
C. HOMOGENIZE



Original Undiluted Sample

2. SERIAL DILUTION (REDUCING MICROBIAL LOAD)

Example: 1 mL Sample into 9 mL Diluent.
Mix after each transfer.



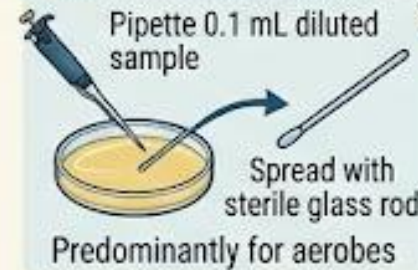
Sterile Technique



Viable Cell (CFU)

3. PLATING, INCUBATION & COLONY COUNT

A. SPREAD PLATE METHOD



B. POUR PLATE METHOD



C. INCUBATION
30-37°C for 24-48h
Plates inverted



D. COLONY COUNT & CFU CALCULATION



10^{-2}
Too Numerous to Count (TNTC)



10^{-4}
Countable Range (30-300 CFU)



10^{-5}
No / Low Colonies

$$\text{MICROBIAL COUNT (CFU/mL)} = \frac{\text{Number of Colonies} \times \text{Dilution Factor}}{\text{Volume Plated (mL)}}$$

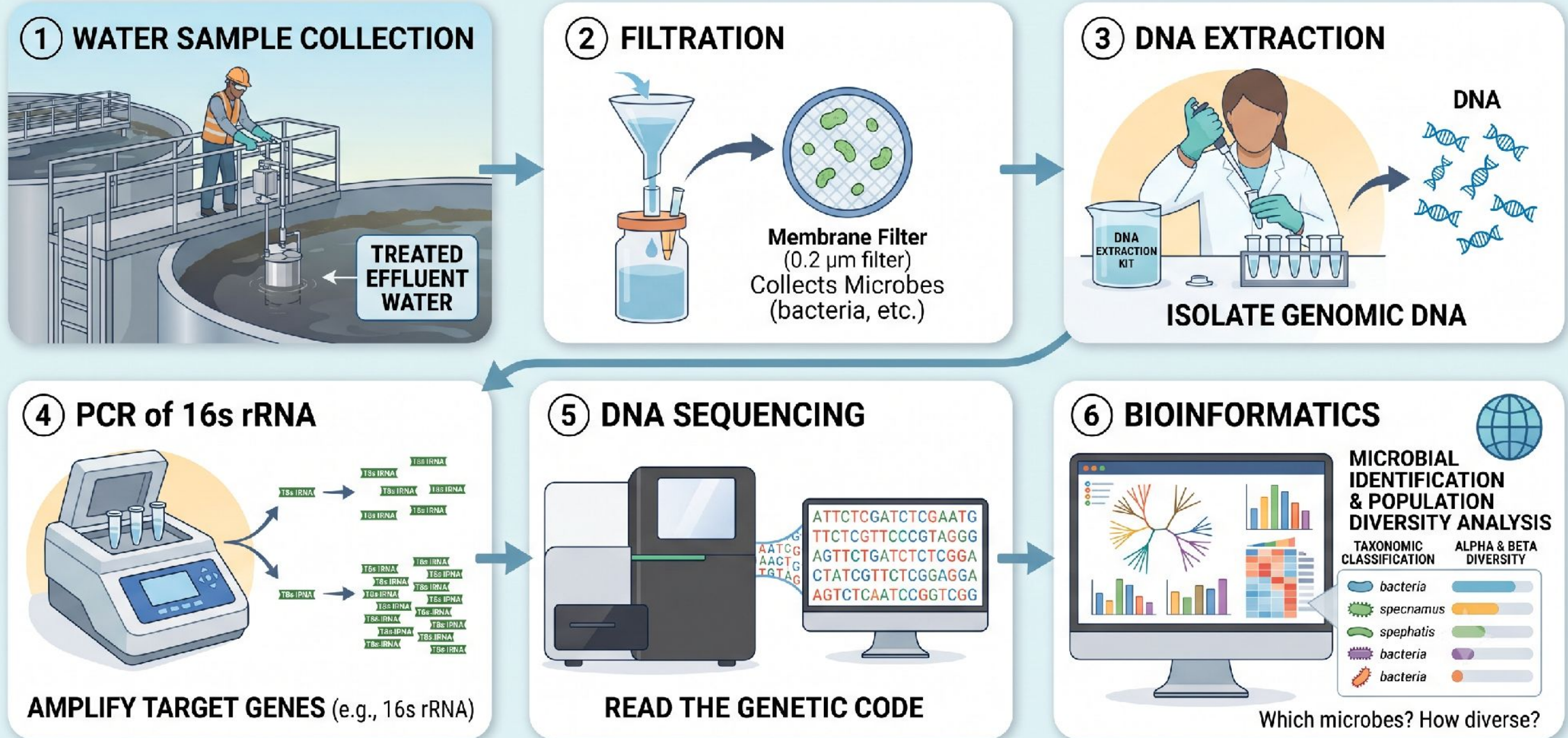
Example: 120 colonies on 10^{-4} plate, 0.1 mL plated.
 $(120 \times 10^4) / 0.1 = 1.2 \times 10^7$ CFU/mL



Culture Independent Methods

Metagenomics, Shotgun sequencing, Culturomics, Metabolomics

MICROBIAL METAGENOMICS: WORKFLOW FOR WATER SAMPLES



How do we interpret data?

- Microbial diversity
- Microbial DNA barcodes
- Copy number
- Changes in copy number across an ETP
- Changes in composition across an ETP
- Associations with water quality.



A typical profile of microbial diversity in a single water sample.

The story...

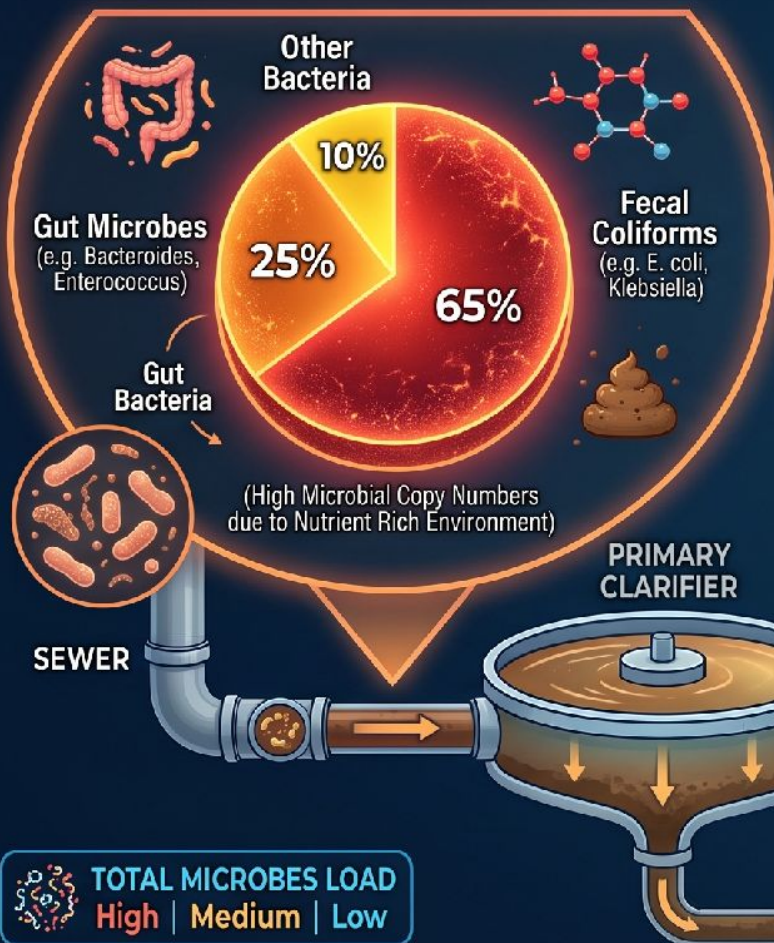
What do microbes tell us about the health of an WTP



MICROBIAL METAGENOMICS: VISUALIZING POPULATION SHIFTS ACROSS A WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT

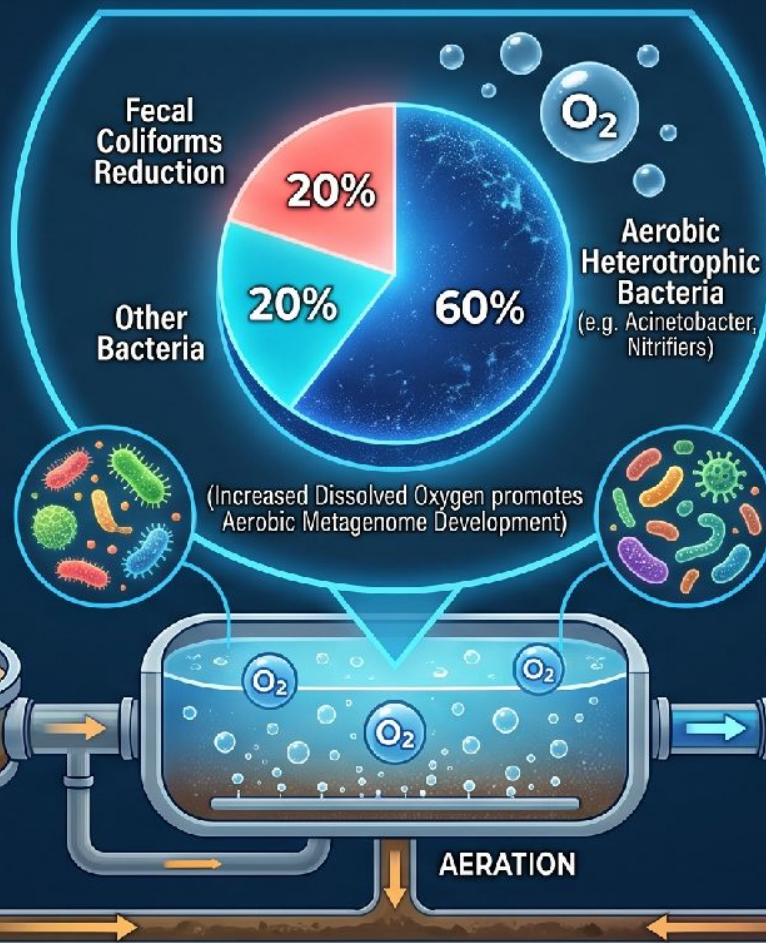
1. INFLUENT (PRIMARY TREATMENT)

RAW WASTEWATER: HIGH PATHOGEN & GUT
(High Microbial Copy Numbers due to Nutrient Rich Environment)



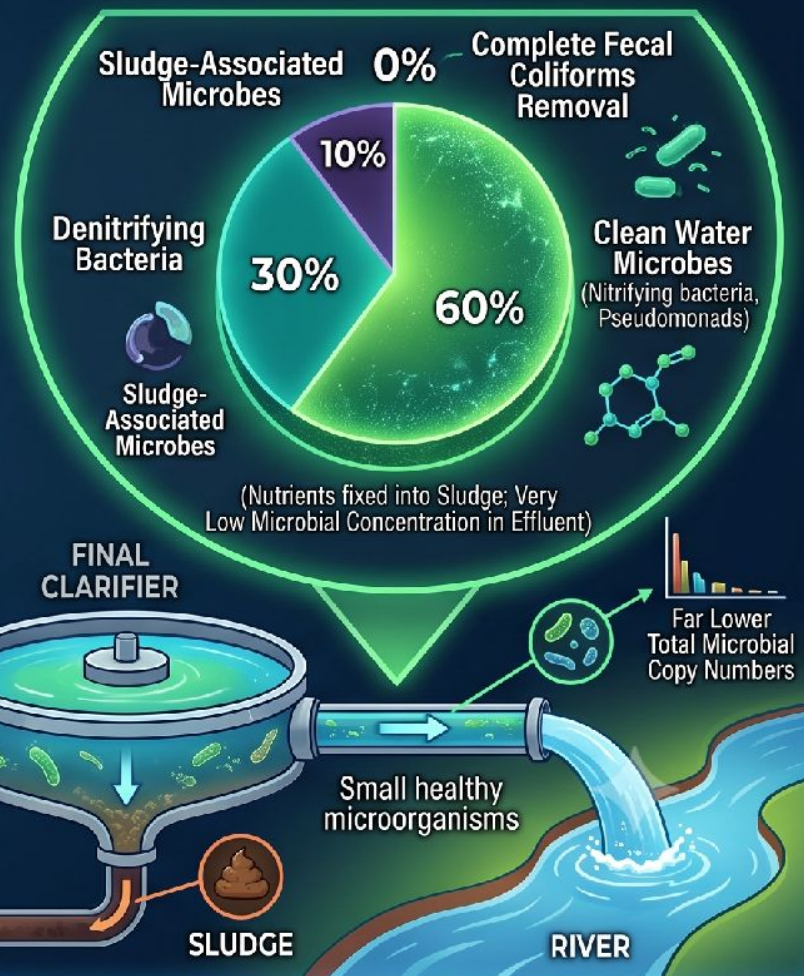
2. AERATION (SECONDARY TREATMENT)

REDUCTION & AEROBIC BACTERIA GROWTH
(Increased Dissolved Oxygen promotes Aerobic Metagenome Development)

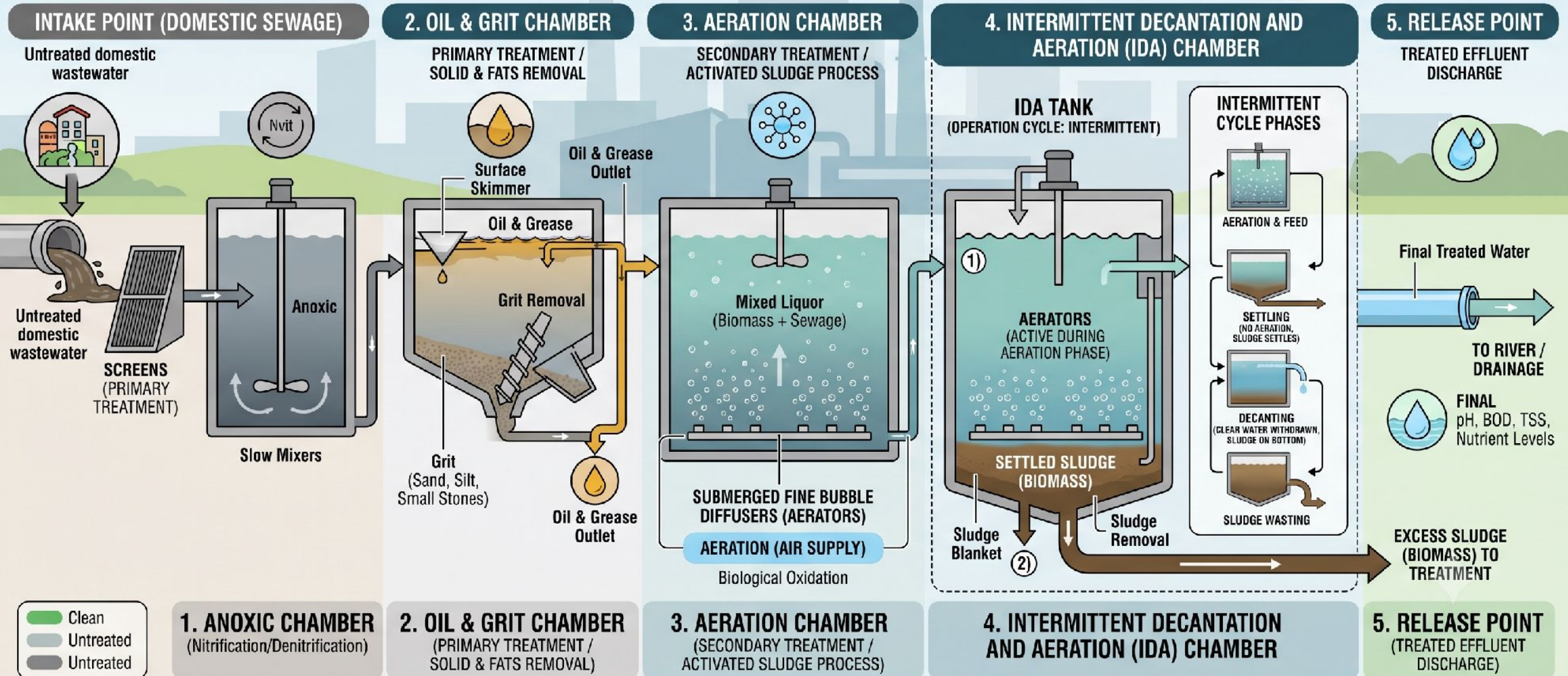


3. EFFLUENT (TERTIARY TREATMENT)

PATHOGEN REMOVAL & STABILIZED COMMUNITY
(Nutrients fixed into Sludge; Very Low Microbial Concentration in Effluent)



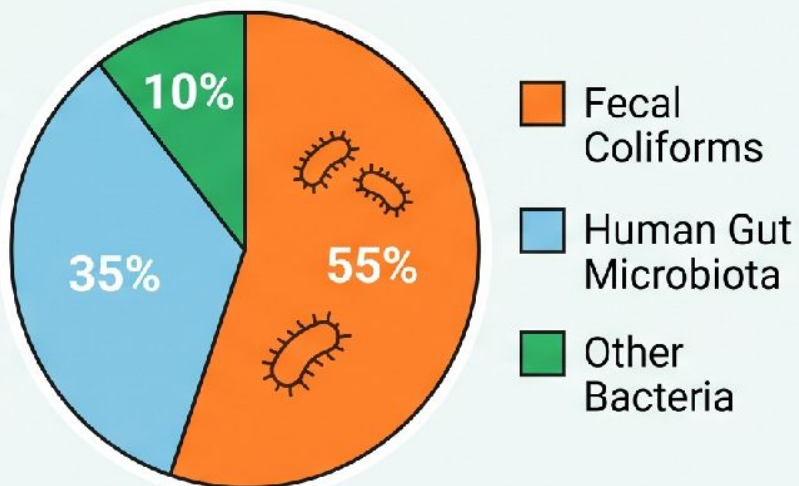
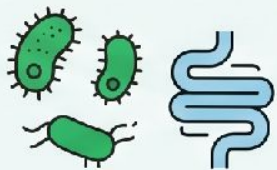
STANDARD EFFLUENT TREATMENT PLANT (ETP) - SCHEMATIC PROCESS FLOW



①

Intake Point

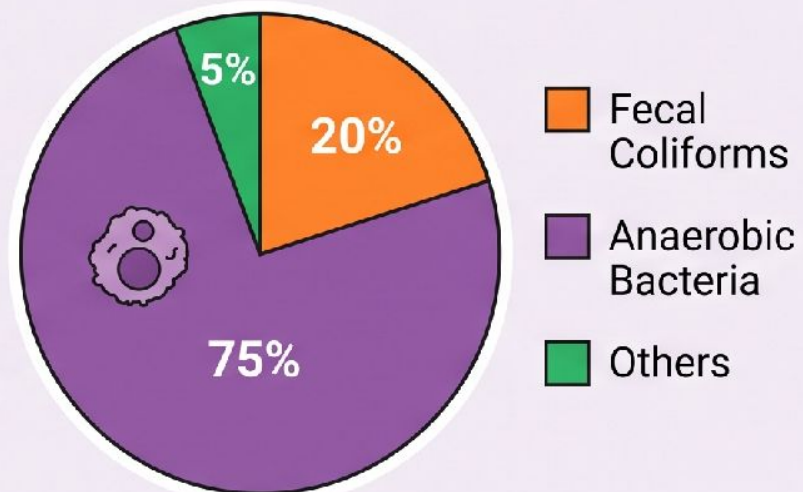
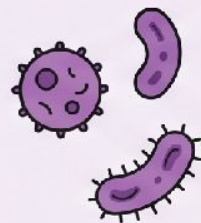
High Population of **Coliforms** and **Human Gut Microbiota**



②

Anoxic Chamber

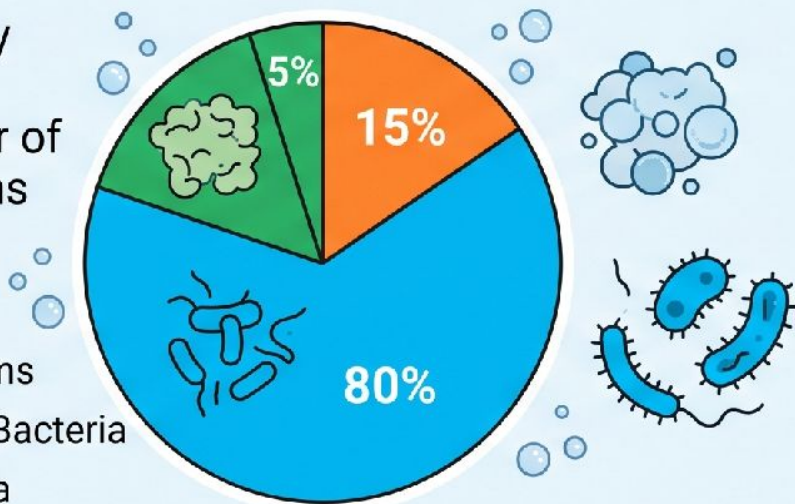
Dominated by **Anaerobic Bacteria**



③

Aerobic Chamber

Higher Healthy Bacteria and Lower Number of Fecal Coliforms

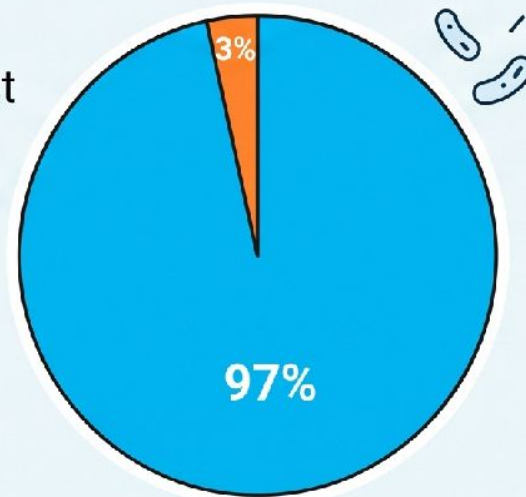


Fecal Coliforms
 Other Native Bacteria
 Other Bacteria

④

Decantation and Intermittent Aeration Chamber

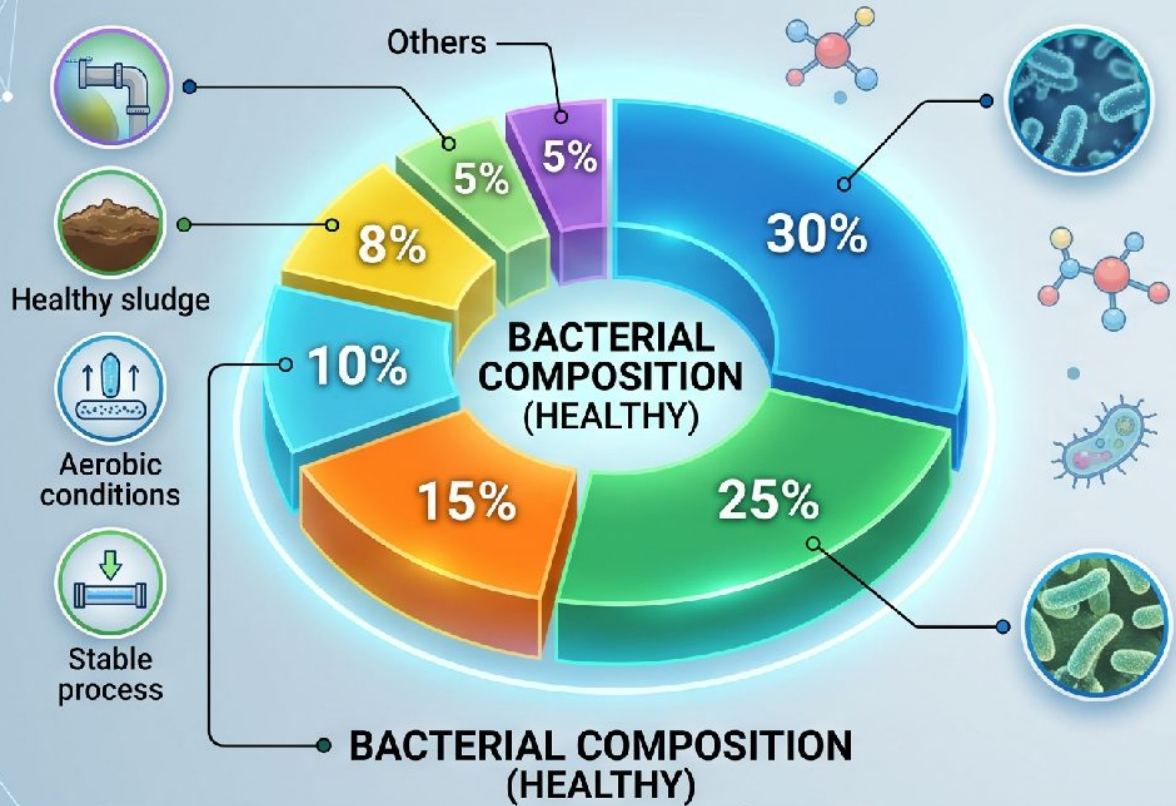
Coliforms Almost Eliminated and Healthy Bacteria



Healthy Bacteria
 Other Bacteria

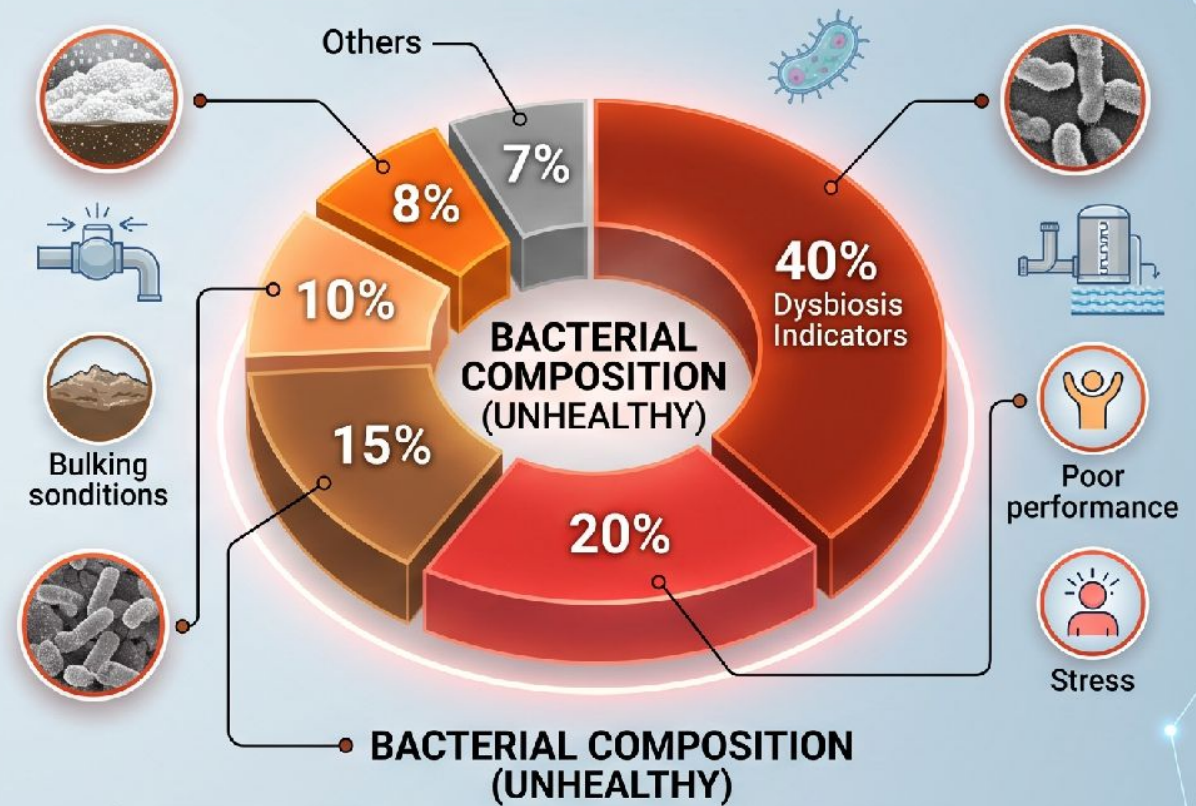
COMPARISON OF METAGENOMIC BACTERIAL COMPOSITION IN EFFLUENT TREATMENT PLANTS: HEALTHY VS. UNHEALTHY

HEALTHY EFFLUENT TREATMENT PLANT (ETP)



- Proteobacteria** (e.g., Alpha-, Beta-, Gamma-)(30%)
- Bacteroidetes** (e.g., Flavobacteria)(25%)
- Actinobacteria**
- Firmicutes** (e.g., Clostridia)
- Planctomycetes**
- Verrucomicrobia**
- Others**

UNHEALTHY EFFLUENT TREATMENT PLANT (ETP)

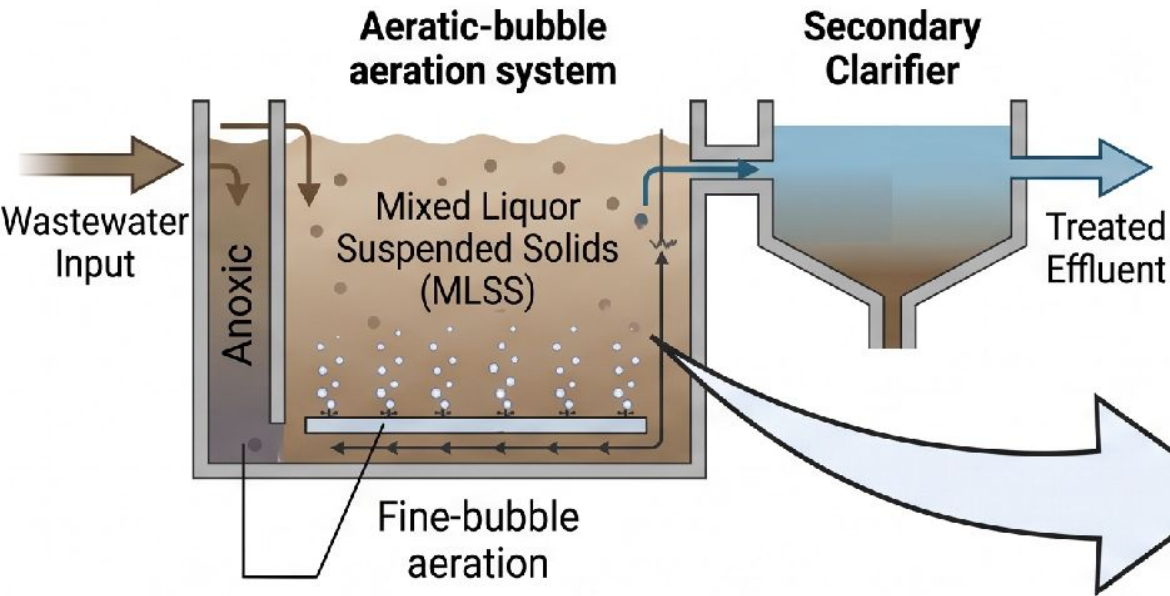


- Dysbiosis Indicators** (e.g., Nocardia, Microthrix)
- Firmicutes** (e.g., filamentous, bulking)(20%)
- Pathogenic/Stress Groups**
- Actinobacteria**
- Proteobacteria** (e.g., reduced diversity)(10%)
- Others**

Application

Hollow Ceramic Beads

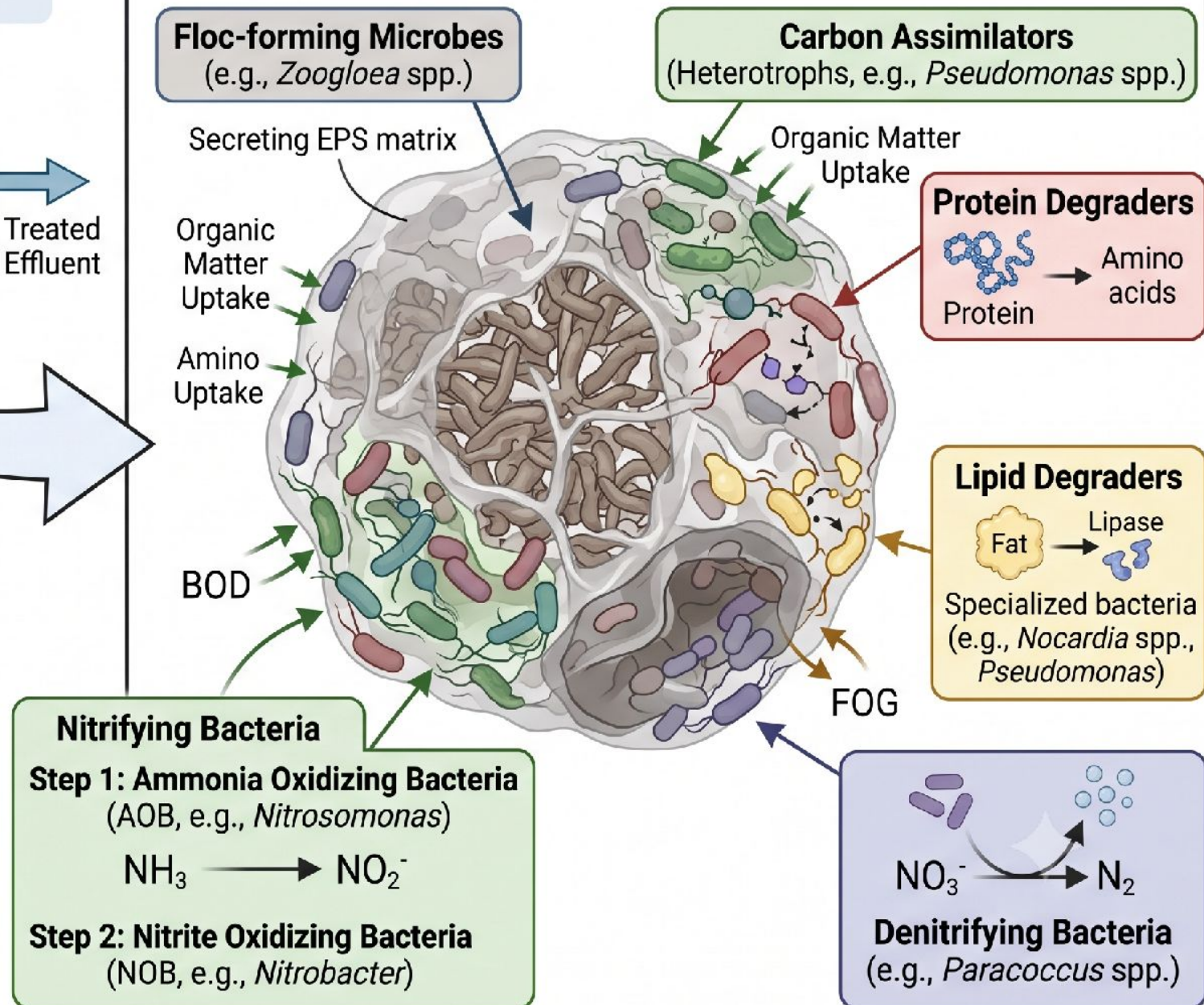
Well-maintained Activated sludge Effluent Treatment Plant (ETP)



Well-maintained ETP indicators with:

- Efficient COD/BOD Removal
- Complete Nitrification
- Low Effluent TSS
- Good Sludge Settling (SVI <120 mL/g)
- Stable pH and DO levels

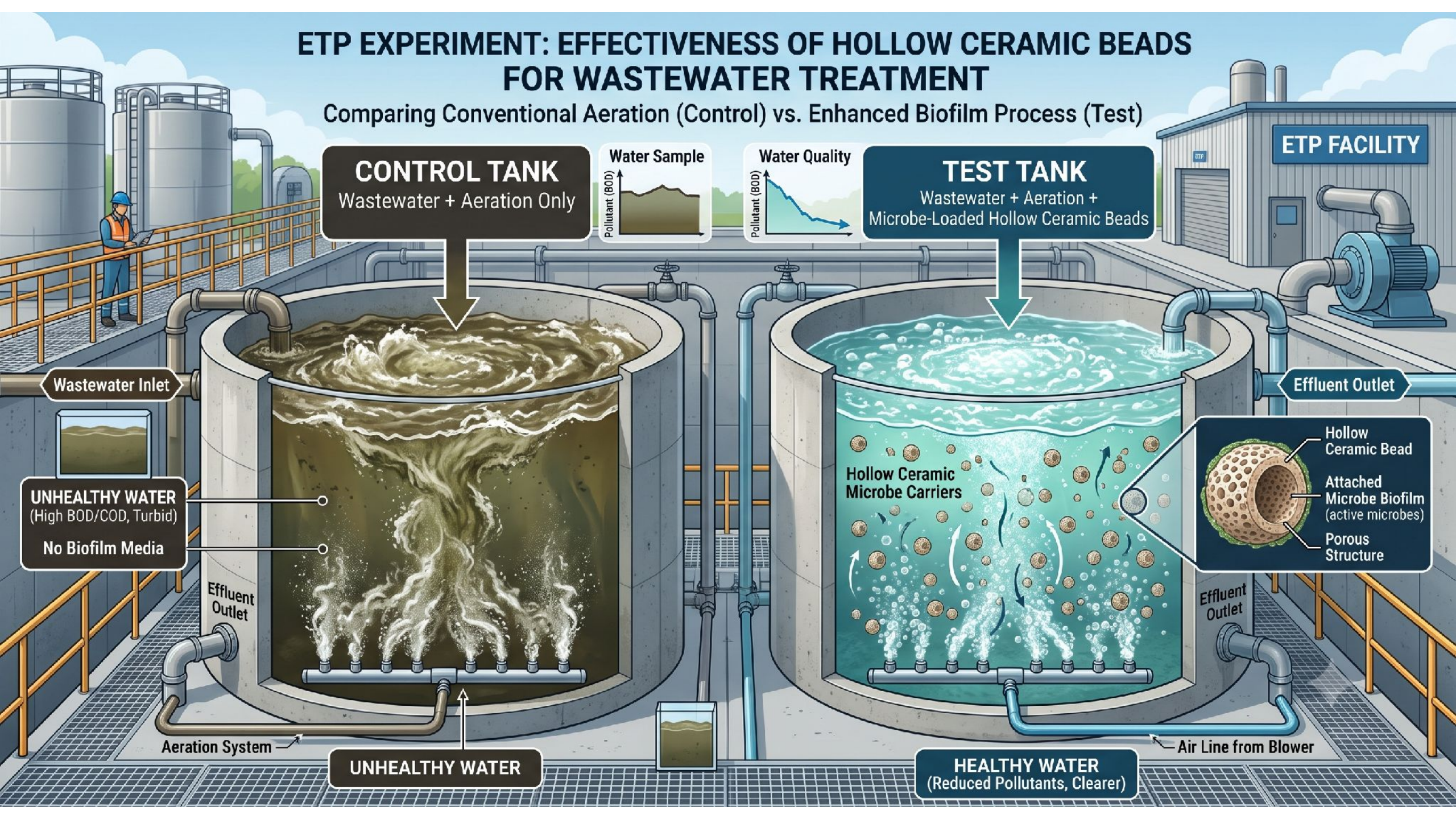
Healthy Activated Sludge Floc

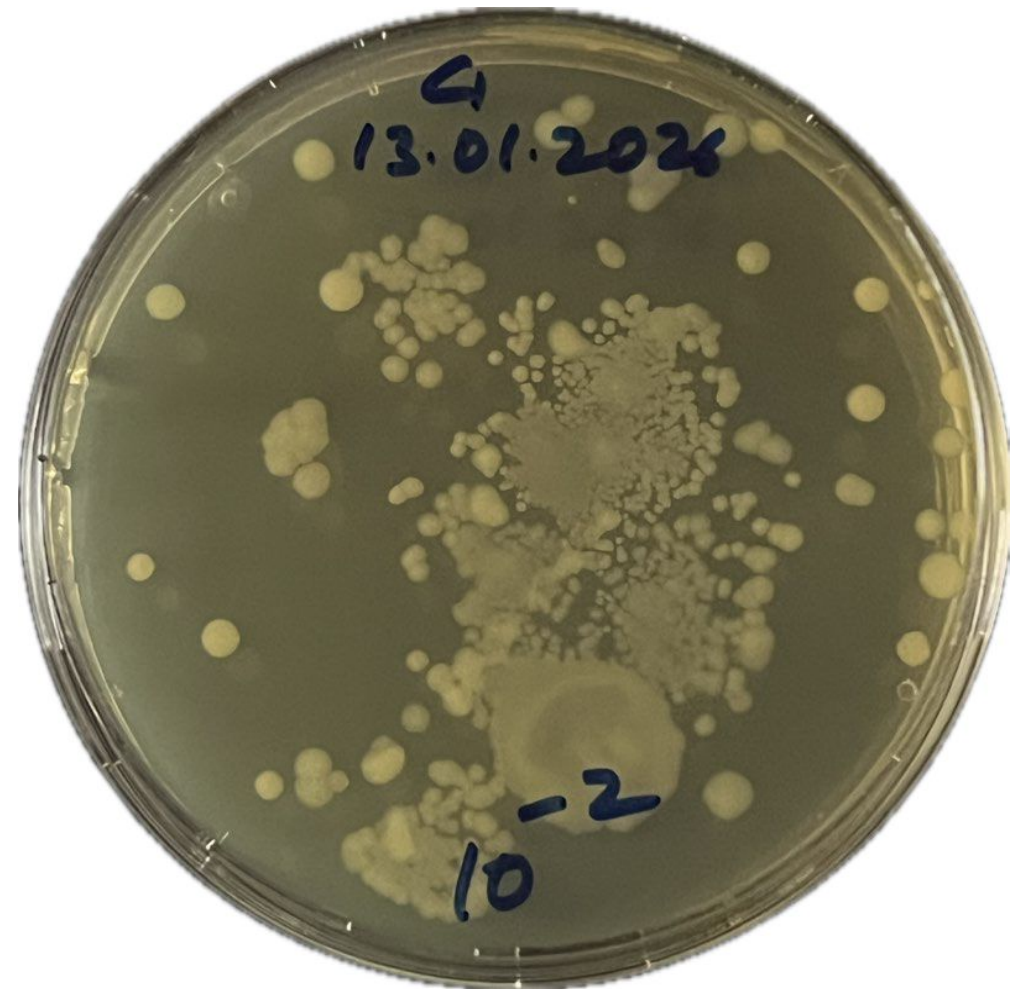




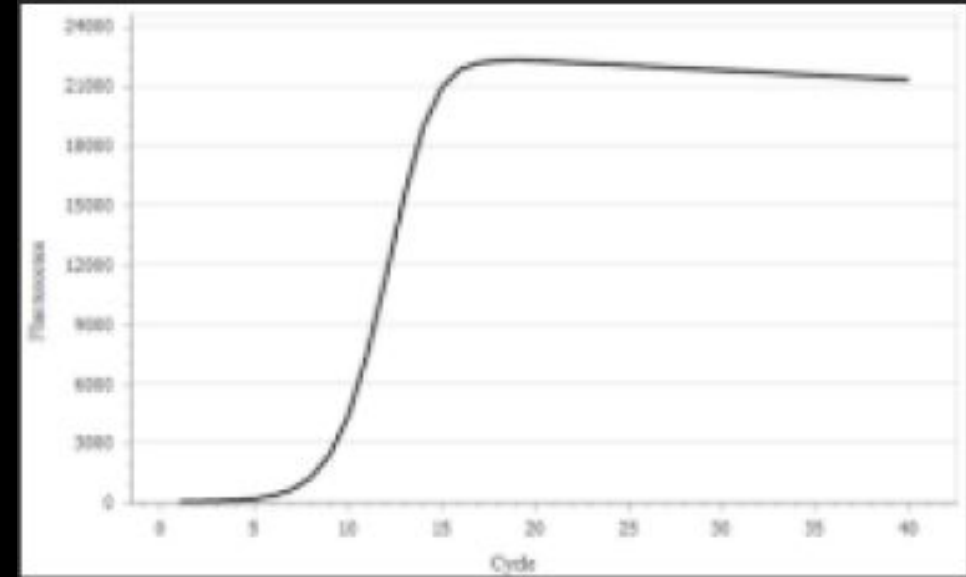
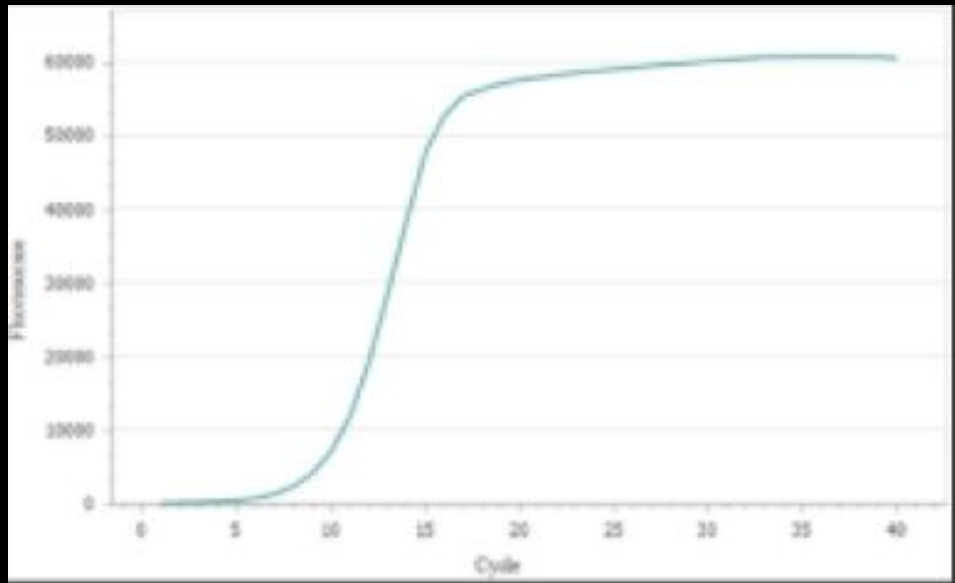
ETP EXPERIMENT: EFFECTIVENESS OF HOLLOW CERAMIC BEADS FOR WASTEWATER TREATMENT

Comparing Conventional Aeration (Control) vs. Enhanced Biofilm Process (Test)

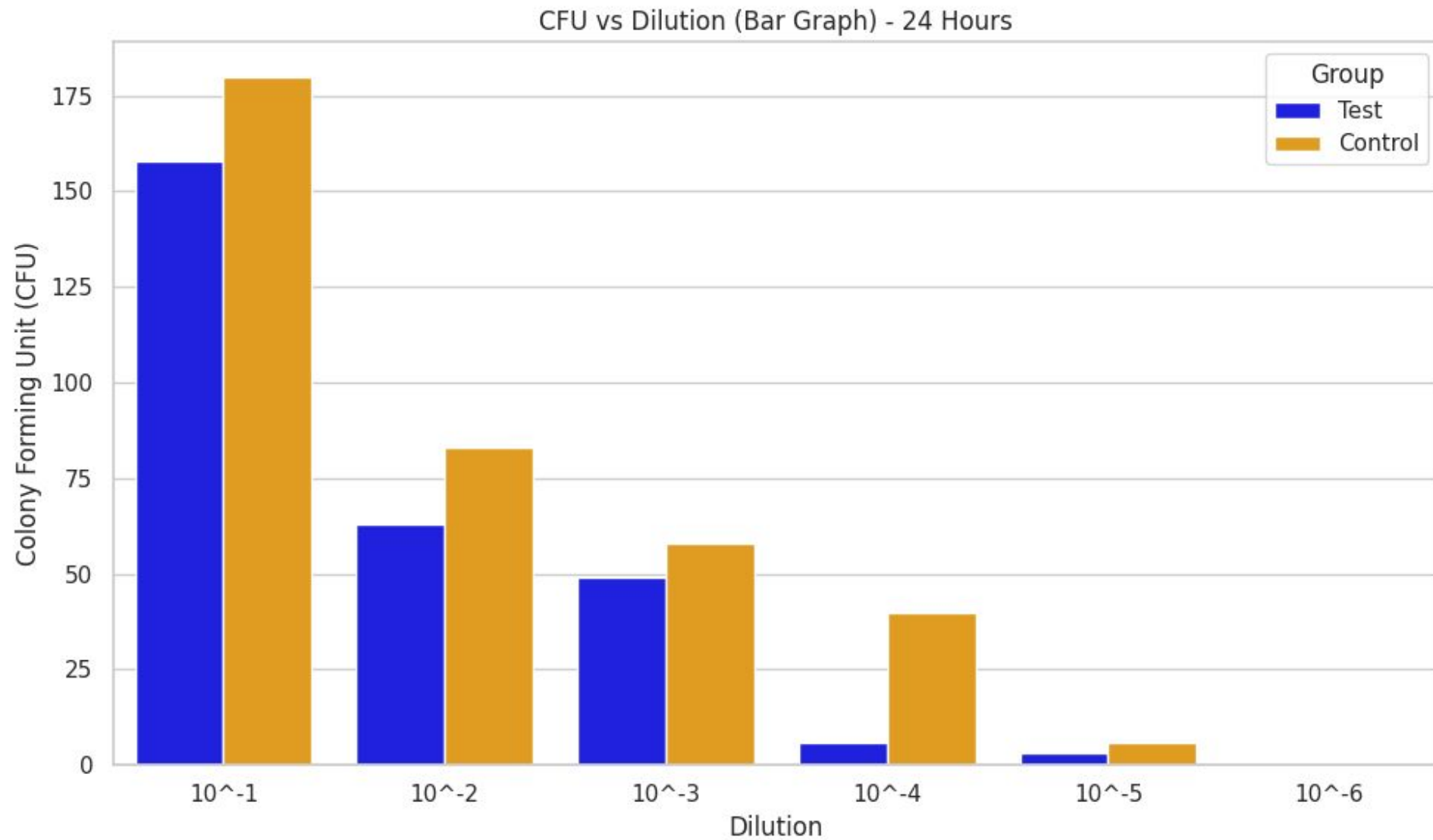




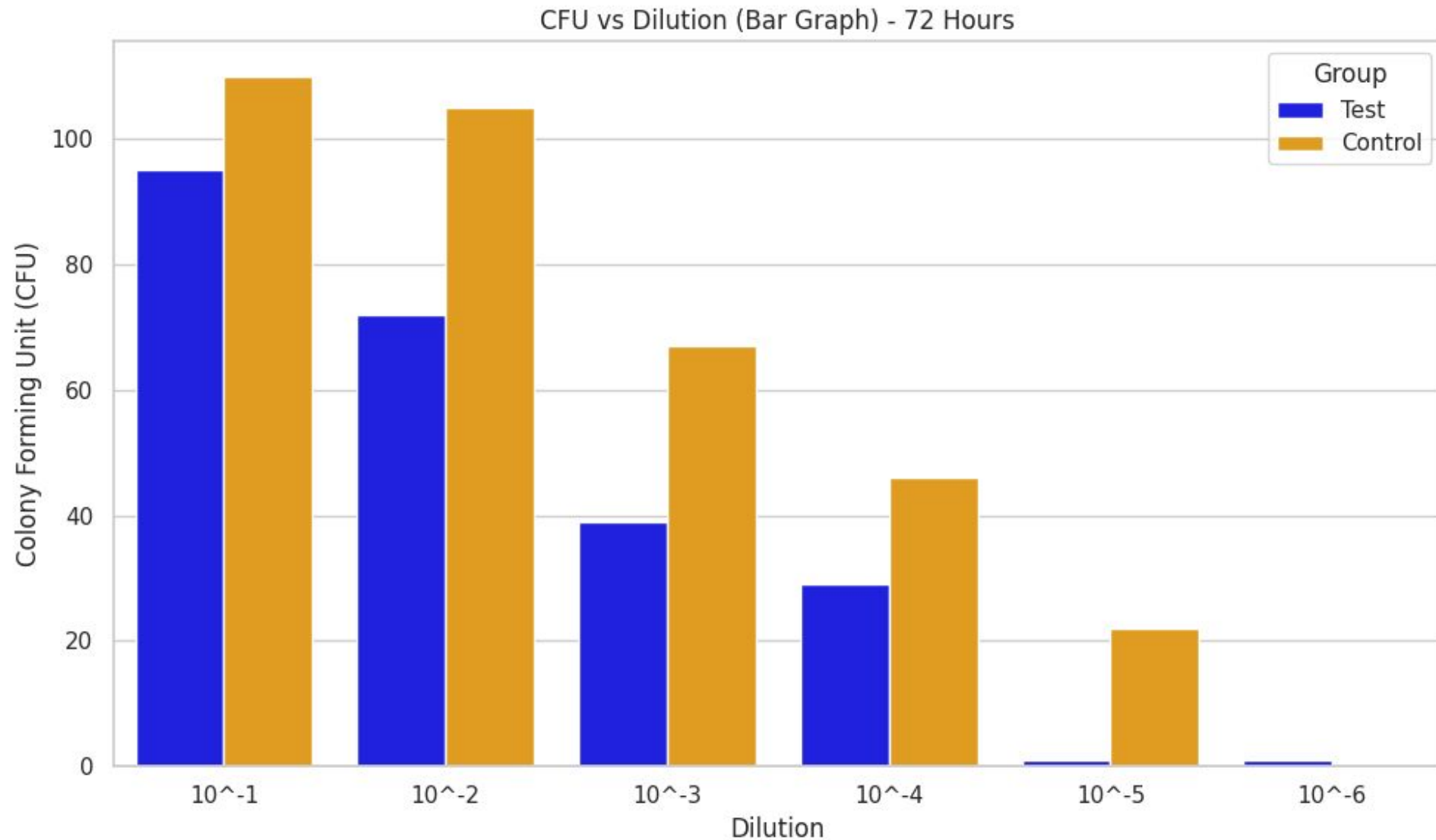
Microbial viability in the Test (T) and Control (C) after 72 hours



Quantitative Real Time Polymerase Chain Reaction (qRT-PCR)

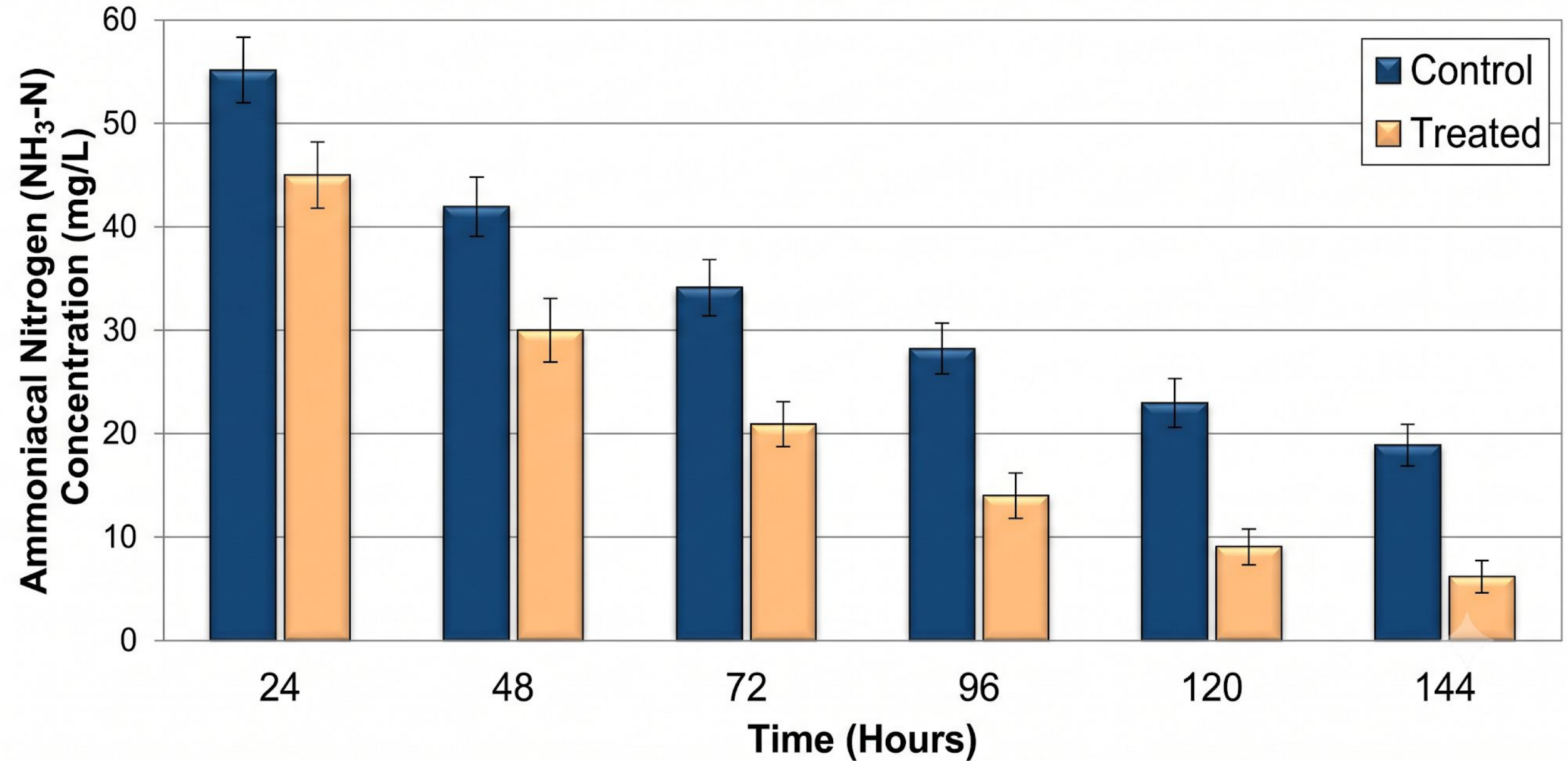


Microbes remain viable one week after incorporation into the system



Microbes remain viable 72 hours after incorporation into the system

Reduction in Ammoniacal Nitrogen ($\text{NH}_3\text{-N}$) Concentration Over Time: Control vs. Treated



Summary

- Improvement in water quality parameters.
- Maintenance of a viable bacterial culture via incorporation into porous ceramic beads.
- Simulated the activated sludge.

Conclusion

The future of clean water relies on looking at the microscopic level. By understanding and partnering with microbes, we can build a truly circular, zero-waste society.

Acknowledgements

JABATAN PERKHIDMATAN PEMBETUNGAN SABAH



WEITENGEN SDN. BHD.



Thank you

Sarawak Maju Makmur

