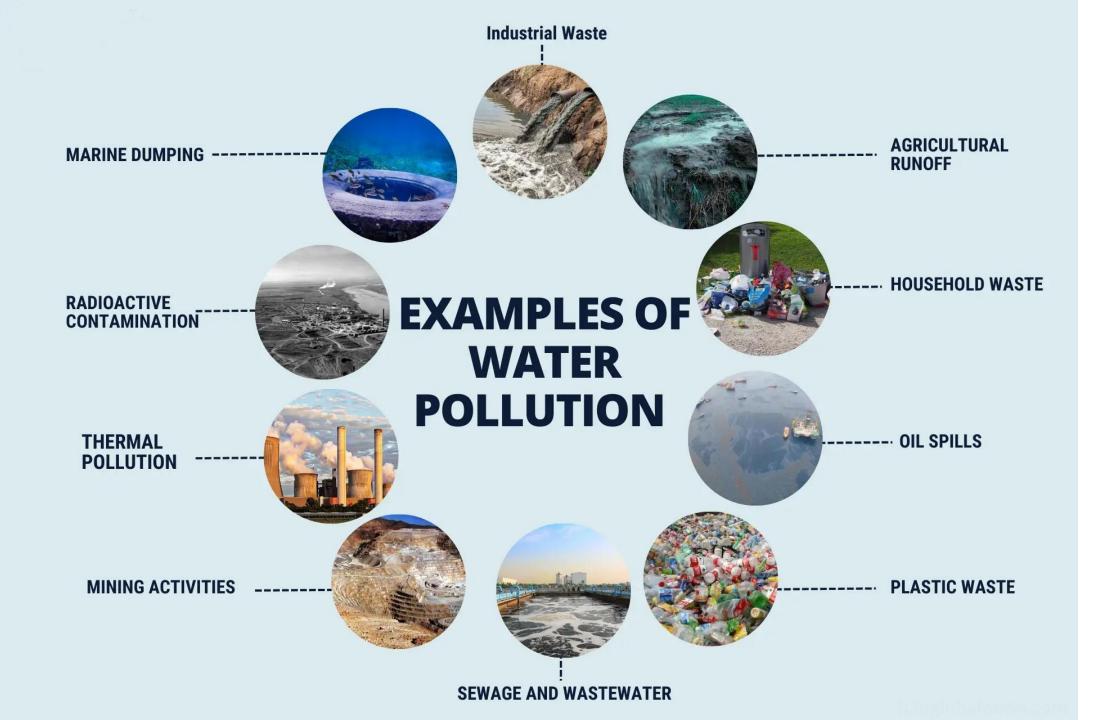


• The number of chemicals encountered in water, soil and sediment is increasing worldwide. (> 350.000 compounds)

• Chemical measurements provide information about the presence of chemicals in water, when it is not yet clear whether these might be harmful to human and environmental health.

• Effect-based monitoring with bioassays answers this concern.





CHEMICALS











KNOWN

UNKNOWN

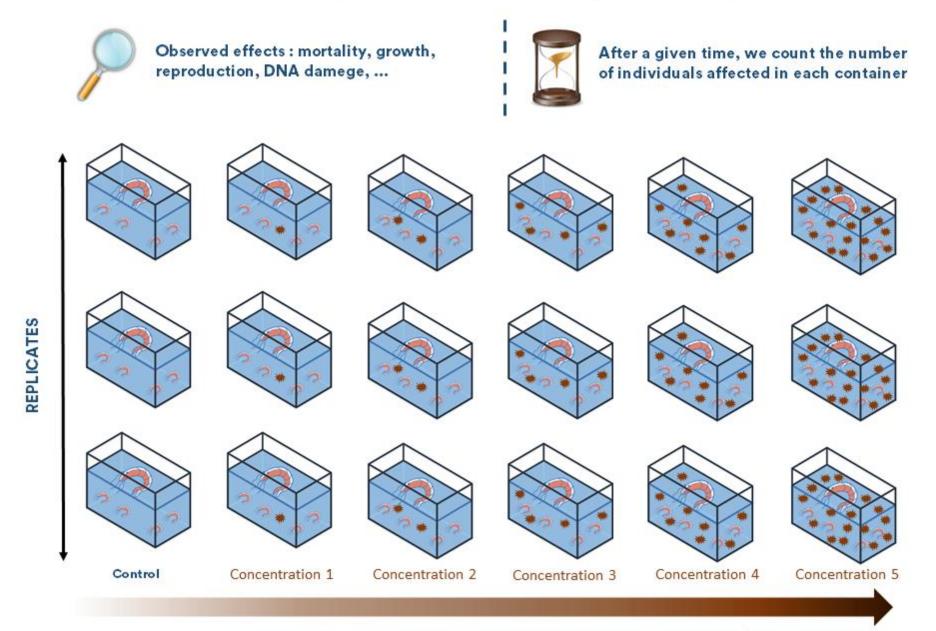


BIOASSAYS

- Bioassays make use of organisms, cells and bacteria, and are an effective instrument in investigating the effects of chemicals on humans and the environment (ecotoxicity).
- Bioassays measure the combined effect of chemicals present in chemical mixtures, without the need of having information about which chemicals are present and in which concentrations.
- Bioassays can be conducted, among others, on drinking water, wastewater, surface water and groundwater.
- In vivo and in vitro bioassays



Principle of a laboratory bioassay



IN VIVO BIOASSAYS = need of living organisms





Burden of Culturing Test Organisms

Infrastructure-intensive:

Requires lab space, aquaria, lighting and constant temperature

Resource-demanding:

Daily feeding, water changes and breeding maintenance

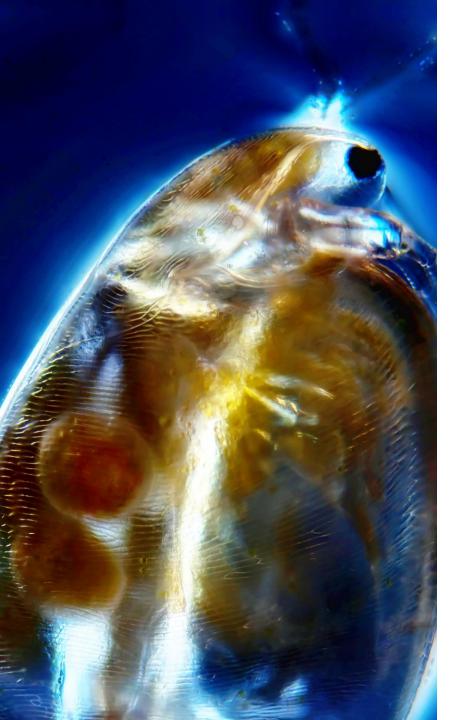
• Expertise-dependent:

Requires trained personnel and experience

• Risk of variability:

Sensitivity and health of organisms can vary with culturing conditions







Microbiotests TOXKITS & TEST BIOTA

SOLUTIONS FOR
ENVIRONMENTAL TOXICITY TESTING
AND
RESEARCH



Introduction to Microbiotests and Toxkits

- Microbiotests Toxkits: Ready-to-use bioassays starting from dormant life stages
- Organisms are hatched on-demand from cysts, resting eggs or immobilized stages
- Long-term storage, culture-independent, and easy to use
- Provide reproducible and comparable results across labs : standardized test procedures (ISO and OECD)
- Genetic uniform and qualitative biological materials

















Application areas

- Registration of new chemical substances
 (detergents, cosmetics, phytosanitary products, pesticides, antifoulings, ...)
- Monitoring of wastewater from urban wastewater treatment plants and industrial effluents (WWTP inlet and outlets)
- Ecotoxicity of special waste and evaluation of the ecotoxicological risk of polluted sites
- Control of leachate from landfills, inceration residues, WWTP sludges, dredged sediments, ...



FRESHWATER / WASTEWATER

Tests with crustaceans



24-48h mobility inhibition test with Daphnia magna Conform with ISO Standard 6341 and OECD Guideline 202



24h mortality test with *Thamnocephalus platyurus Conform with ISO Standard 14380*



24h mortality test with *Ceriodaphnia dubia* Adheres to test method US EPA 2002.0















Tests with micro-algae





72h growth inhibition test with Pseudokirchnariella subcapitata Conform with ISO Standard 8692 and OECD Guideline 201



Tests with higher aquatic plants





72h growth inhibition test with Spirodela polyrhiza Conform with ISO Standard 20227





Tests with rotifers









24h mortality test with *Brachionus calyciflorus Conform with ISO Standard 19827*



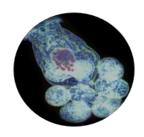
48h reproduction test with *Brachionus calyciflorus Conform with ISO Standard 20666*

Tests with ciliated protozoans



24h growth inhibition test with Tetrahymena thermophila Standardised screening method















SEAWATER / ESTUARIES

Tests with micro-algae



72h growth inhibition test with *Phaeodactylum tricornutum Conform with ISO Standard 10253*

Tests with crustacceans



24h mortality test with Artemia franciscana In current use in several countries as a recommended acute toxicity test

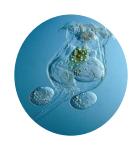
Tests with rotifers



24h mortality test with *Brachionus plicatilis Conform with ISO Standard 19820*









SEDIMENTS / SOILS / SOLID WASTES

Tests with crustacceans





6 days mortality and growth inhibition test with *Heterocypris incongruens Conform with ISO Standard 14371*













72h germination and root growth inhibition test with seeds of 3 higher plants Conform with ISO Standard 18763





ISO 11348-3: Water quality

Determination of the inhibitory effect of water samples on the light emission of Aliivibrio fischeri (luminescent bacteria test)









ISO 8692: Water quality

Fresh water algal growth inhibtion test with unicellular green algae













Microbiotests ALGALTOXKIT F
Standardized and culture-independent
toxicity testing and research:

Using algae obtained from alginate beads: Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata / Desmodesmus subspicatus





ISO 6341: Water quality

Determination of the inhibition of mobility of Daphnia magna Straus (Cladocera, Crustacea) - Acute Toxicity Test









Standardized and culture-independent toxicity testing and research:
Using Daphnia hatched directly from ephippia





The New Generation In **Acute Toxicity** Testing



Water Quality Luminescent Bacteria Test

determination of the inhibitory effect of water samples on the light emission of Aliivibrio fischeri

ISO 11348 consists of the following parts:

Part 1: Method using freshly prepared bacteria (ISO 11348-1)

Part 2: Method using liquid dried bacteria (ISO 11348-2)

Part 3: Method using freeze dried bacteria (ISO 11348-3)







Aliivibrio fischeri (formerly Vibrio fischeri) is a marine bacterium that luminesces as a natural part of its metabolism under optimal environmental conditions.





Principle Luminescent bacteria test

When exposed to a toxic substance, the metabolic respiratory process of this bioluminescent bacterium is disrupted, reducing light output.

This inhibition of luminescence by *Aliivibrio fischeri* can be measured after 5-30 minutes with a luminometer.

The reduction of light intensity measured, directly correlates with the degree of toxicity of the sample relative to the control sample.

TOXIN CONCENTRATION

FIELDS OF APPLICATION LUMINESCENT BACTERIA TESTS

□ Environmental analysis

Monitoring wastewater
Screening sediment quality and soils
Hazardous waste classification
Bioremediation
Surveillance environmental emergencies

□ Drinking water production

Detection of deliberate or accidental contamination Control of water supply sources (ground- and surface water) Checks of the distribution network and delivery systems

☐ Waste Water Treatment Plants

Screening of influent before treatment
Cost containment due to overload of toxic substances
Protecting biological treatment
Controlling the cost of chemical additives
Effluent discharge legislation

□ Industrial applications

Drilling fluids / Petrochemical industry
Mining wastes, soil and water
Industrial effluents

Biosensor test using bioluminescent bacteria have been used for more than 25 years and their capability in detecting toxic substances is well understood.





Highest Quality Bioluminescent Reagent



Freeze-dried reagent with Aliivibrio fischeri (conform ISO 11348-3)

One hundred million cells / vial

Store frozen at -20 °C to - 25 °C

Useful up to 4 hours after reconstitution

Two year shelf life from date of manufacture

Sensitive to > 3.600 chemical compounds









CONSUMABLES

BioLight Recon

BioLight Diluent

BioLight Solid Phase

Diluent

BioLight Salinity

Adjustment



VERSATILE combined instrument benchtop and field reader

EXPANDABLE can accomodate up to 2 cooling blocks

COMPLETE on-board instruction software and data evaluation

CUSTOMIZABLE instructions and protocols

SPEED reading time only 3 seconds

ACCESSIBLE wireless instrument control



















BioLight Cooling blocks Liquid (12 mm tubes) and Solid Tests (17 mm tubes)



Possibility of working with two cooling blocks.
(Up to 60 wells at the same time)

Custom PLC Software Interface on board

Easy to Set Up

Built-in test methods and protocols

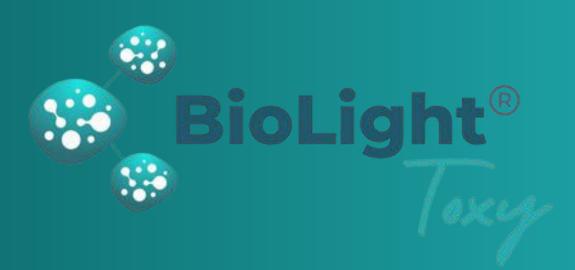
Customizable instructions and settings

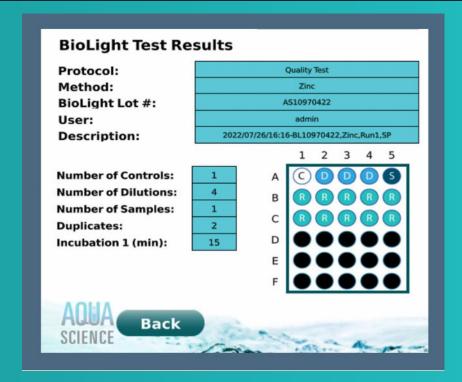
Multiple languages

Remote access and assistance

Free online software update up to two years after purchase

EU service center in co-operation with Ecotox Lds.







ACUTE TOXICITY TEST PROTOCOLS

- EC50 Test 2%, 45% or 81,9%
 Testing that provides a calculated EC50 value an measure relative toxicity
- % Effect Test 2%, 45% or 81,9%
 Testing using a single concentration
- Equivalence Test
 Used with an undetermined sample to compare the relative acute toxicity with a control sample
- ISOComplies with standardized method ISO11348-3
- Solids TestUsed for soil and sediments
- Phenol Standard
- Zinc Standard
- 3,5 Dichlorophenol Standard



