

Monitorização e controlo de fármacos em ETAR

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LIFE Impetus rationale



Improving current barriers for controlling pharmaceutical compounds in urban wastewater treatment plants

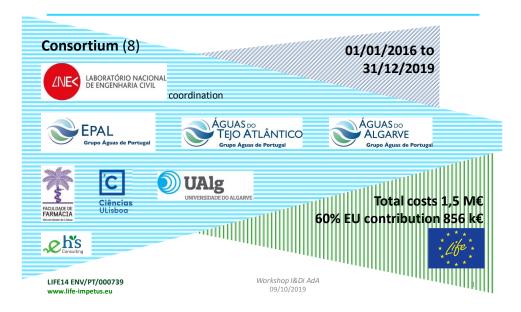


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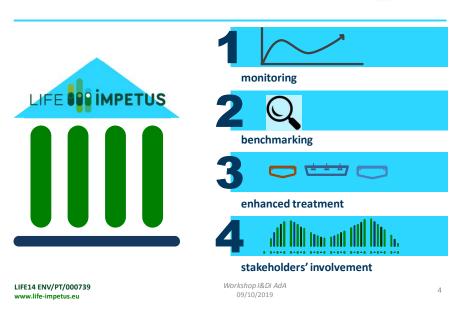
About the project





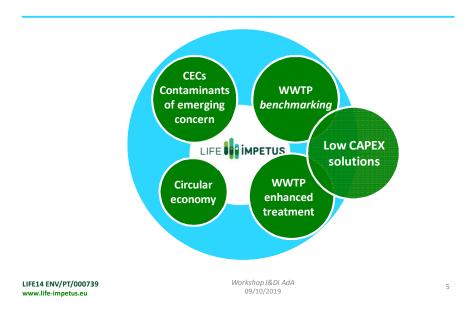
LIFE Impetus research pillars

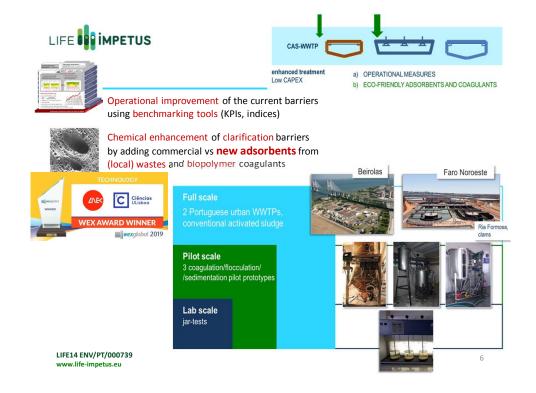


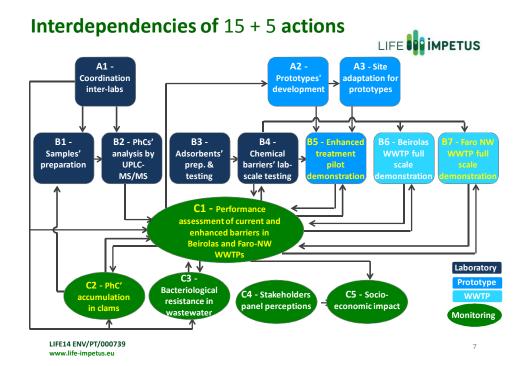


LIFE Impetus context in 2014











António Martins

O projeto LIFE IMPETUS na Águas do Algarve, SA - Faro NW WWTP



Faro NW WWTP



FARO NOROESTE Subsystem

- 1 WWTP
- 2 WW Pumping stations
- 24,31 km sewer system
- Hospital Particular do Algarve Gambelas (180 beds)





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EBM with EASME & NEEMO visit 20/02/2019

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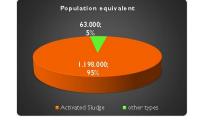
Faro NW WWTP



" Why Faro NW WWTP?



95% of the p.e. is served by activated sludge systems



- Discharge of treated effluent into sensitive zone (shellfish activity)
- " WWTP with the most restrictive discharge limit regarding microbiological parameters
- Potential for water reuse

Discharge limits:

 $25 \ mg/L \ BOD_5$ $125 \ mg/L \ COD$ $35 \ mg/L \ TSS$ $300 \ CFU/100 \ mL \ Fecal \ coliforms$

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Faro NW WWTP



	Operational Data 2018	Project data
Population equivalente (p.e.)	25.101	44.530
Daily flowrate (m³/day)	4.700	13.221
Organic load (kg BOD ₅ /d)	1.506	2 .696
Treatment capacity (%) (one treatment line)	112	- 1
Sludge Production (tons w.b.)	2.630	-///
Specific Sludge Production (kg/m³)	1,5	- / 🕹
Extended aeration activated sludge selector + oxidation ditch, UV disinfe	•	C

> 14 h HRT; 8-14 days SRT; 4 g/L MLSS

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Faro NW WWTP



AdA to-do in articulation with LNEC

- Site adaptation for prototype FNW PT2 installation
- Provide technical assistance to FNW PT2
- Wastewater and sludge sampling at the WWTP and FNW PT2
- Performing analyzes in the AdA's Lab to the regular analytical parameters foreseen in the project
- Site adaptation for full scale trials
- Participation in full-scale PAC trials
- Change of operating parameters of treatment process control
- Operational data collection for WWTP performance assessment
- Execution of energy consumption measurement campaigns at the WWTP

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Faro NW WWTP





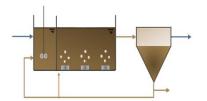
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Faro NW WWTP



selector + oxidation ditch





Variable control in the biological treatment process:

- . Aeration: DO, redox potential
- . SRT: excess sludge flow

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Faro NW WWTP energy campaigns



Dedicated short-term campaigns for measuring energy consumption

(improvement measures from action C1)

Campaign Date		Oxidation ditch					
	Date	DO (mg/L)		TSS (g/L)	SRT (days)		
		Aerator 1	Aerator 2	133 (g/L)	on (days)		
2	26-27 Sept. 2017	0.6	0.7	3.2	12		
3	10-11 Oct. 2017	0.6	0.7	3.9	20 (↑)		
4	24-25 Oct. 2017	0.3 (↓)	0.6 (↓)	3.9	12		

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Faro NW WWTP energy campaigns



- " energy use baseline obtained for assessing the improvement measures for both temperature scenarios (campaign 1 lower temp; campaign 2 higher temp)
- " higher SRT (20 vs. 12 days campaign 3 vs. 2) may help promoting the PhC control and did not compromise the energy performance
- " lower DO (campaign 4 vs. 2) in the oxidation ditch was associated with lower energy consumption in aeration in kWh/m³, though not with total kWh/kg BOD₅ removed

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PhC reduction (%) in WWTPs





- APAP & CAF highest concentrations, highly reduced (> 99.9%)
- $^{''}$ IBU & NPX the 2^{nd} more abundant (< 1/10 APAP & CAF), highly reduced (> 98%)
- $^{''}$ SDZ & fluoxetine & estriol, cortisone, testosterone also occur (in ng/L) and Cout < LOD
- CFA and the other hormones < LOD in & out</p>
- ERY, SMX, SPD & ATN, MTPL, PPNL, BZF intermediate (~30-80%), variable reductions SRT > 20 d, more reliable ERY reduction
- " CBZ & DCF (0.6, 1.5 ug/L median in) are (almost) not removed

Pilot tests focused on CBZ, DCF, SMX

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Tests at pilot scale. FNW PT2







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Tests at pilot scale. FNW PT2



Example. carbamazepin

Commercial renewable-source PAC, 2-10 h

- " < 10 mg/L PAC reaches 50-70% CBZ reduction, lacks reliability
- " 18-25 mg/L PAC, 65-89% CBZ reduction, low reliability
- " > 30 mg/L PAC, > 80% CBZ reduction, reliable

20 mg/L new PAC surrogate (commercial non-renewable source PAC) ↓ further 12-21% reduction for CBZ, DCF, SMX

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PAC dosing at full-scale







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PAC dosing at full-scale Faro NW WWTP



	PAC test 1		PAC test 2		
	Initial PAC overdosing	Continuous PAC dosing	Initial PAC overdosing	Continuous PAC dosing	Commercial renewable-source PAC
Test starting date	25/03/2019	25/03/2019	02/04/2019	02/04/2019	Tellewable-30dice FA
Test end date	25/03/2019	02/04/2019	02/04/2019	12/04/2019	
PAC dosing duration	3-5 h	8 days	7 h	10 days	
Fresh PAC concentration	-	9-11 mg/L (C1)	-	22-29 mg/L (C2)	
Total mass of PAC dosed	750 kg	360 kg	1140 kg	1125 kg	→ 3,4 ton
Sampling for PhC analysis (day 1 of 24-h composite)	-	28/03 & 01/04/2019	-	08/04 & 11/04/2019	

[&]quot; Full-scale and pilot results are coherent and corroborate each other

1739 ng/L DCF, <u>592 ng/L CBZ</u> vs. 620 ng/L DCF, <u>205 ng/L CBZ</u> (C1) **vs.** 501 ng/L DCF, <u>89 ng/L CBZ</u> (C2) 65% DCF / <u>64% CBZ</u> reduction (C1) 71% DCF / <u>85% CBZ</u> reduction (C2)

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Assessment of PhC accumulation in clams in Ria Formosa





Alexandra Cravo - Universidade do Algarve in collaboration with AdA and FFUL/EPAL

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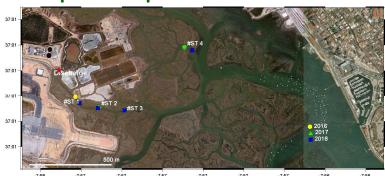
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[&]quot; Overall, both PAC doses achieved similar effluent concentrations for the poorly-not removed PhCs in CAS-WWTPs, but the higher dose yielded always more reliable and usually lower concentrations

[&]quot; For the **recalcitrant CBZ** and **DCF**, disregarding the different time-scales of the 2 scenarios (2.5 years w/ no PAC, 51 data points) vs. 3 weeks w/ PAC (4 data points for each dose), **median effluent conc.** were

The new PAC should produce better results, i.e. same PAC dose, higher PhC reduction, or lower dose for similar reduction

Clams' exposure experiments



3 field exposure campaigns 2016, 2017 & 2018, along 1 month (Jun/Jul)

- Clams' control
 - Olhão clam bed in 2016 & 2018; Faro clam bed in 2017
- ~ 1-1.5 kg clams exposed at the 4 sites (> 100 clams)
 - #ST1, 200-250 m from the WWTP discharge point
 - **#ST2,** 400 m
 - #ST3, 600 m
 - #ST4, ~1.5 km

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Environmental characterization

- " in situ with multiparametric probe YSI 6820 temperature, salinity, pH, dissolved oxygen
- " water samples for determination of SS, chlorophyll a, nutrients, PhCs
- Clams & water samples for PhC analysis at FFUL and EPAL

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Clams' exposure experiments



In clams, CAF and APAP...

... were the most bioavailable for clams, regardless the concentrations and dominance of PhCs in the water samples from the exposure sites.

PhC uptake & bioaccumulation depend on:

- ✓ physical-chemical properties of the PhCs/Horm (polarity, solubility)
- √ abiotic factors (temperature, salinity, pH, dissolved oxygen)
- size and weight, condition index, sexual stage, lipid content, metabolic processes among other variables.

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FINAL REMARKS

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3-level innovation...



- Practices/products for improved PhC control in 2 CAS-WWTPs variants: A2O and oxidation ditch
- 2. Analytical methods for PhC in wastewaters, sludge and clams
- **3. Cost-benefit analysis** strongly supported by long-term data and with an innovative approach integrating the **stakeholders'** input for evaluating intangible cost and benefits



Science technology/new knowledge
& innovation/policy
& marketable products

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5 December 2019

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Improving current barriers for controlling pharmaceutical compounds in urban wastewater treatment plants

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