



Elimination of pollutants using Biochar from cellulose in Constructed Wetlands

Dr. Silvia Venditti

**WOW! CLOSING EVENT – PART 2
FRIDAY SEPTEMBER 8TH – DUBLIN**

Motivation

- Use large WWTPs as factories to boost **territorial cohesion** and **inclusive growth** (according to the Interreg NWE program) in rural areas.
- The NWE zone is composed of rural areas with a high percentage of small and medium WWTPs discharging in sensitive rivers where **pollution mitigation** is of utmost importance to achieve the good (chemical and) ecological conditions in surface water;
- The Wow Activated Biochar from Cellulose can be applied as **admixture in Nature-based Solutions (NBS)** for pollution mitigation in NWE's rural areas

Why Nature-Based Solutions (NBS)

- **Nature-based Solutions** are innovative approaches that regenerate areas affected by human activities, restoring key ecological functions that improve people's quality of life (EC, 2023).



Why micropollutants

- Micropollutants pose a possible risk to aquatic system;
- Conventional WWTPs are inefficient to remove most micropollutants;
- Mandatory for all EU member states to monitor 17 compounds, among them the antibiotics azithromycin, clarithromycin and erythromycin;
- **A solution for small/medium sized WWTPs is needed.**



Development of the first Watch List under the Environmental Quality Standards Directive

Directive 2008/105/EC, as amended by Directive 2013/39/EU, in the field of water policy



Brussels, 26.10.2022
 COM(2022) 541 final
 2022/0345 (COD)

Proposal for a

DIRECTIVE OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL
 concerning urban wastewater treatment (recast)



Brussels, 26.10.2022
 COM(2022) 540 final
 2022/0344 (COD)

Proposal for a

DIRECTIVE OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL
 amending Directive 2000/60/EC establishing a Framework for Community action in the field of water policy, Directive 2006/118/EC on the protection of groundwater against pollution and deterioration and Directive 2008/105/EC on environmental quality standards in the field of water policy

(Text with EEA relevance)

(SEC(2022) 540 final) - [SWD(2022) 540 final] - [SWD(2022) 543 final]



JRC TECHNICAL REPORT

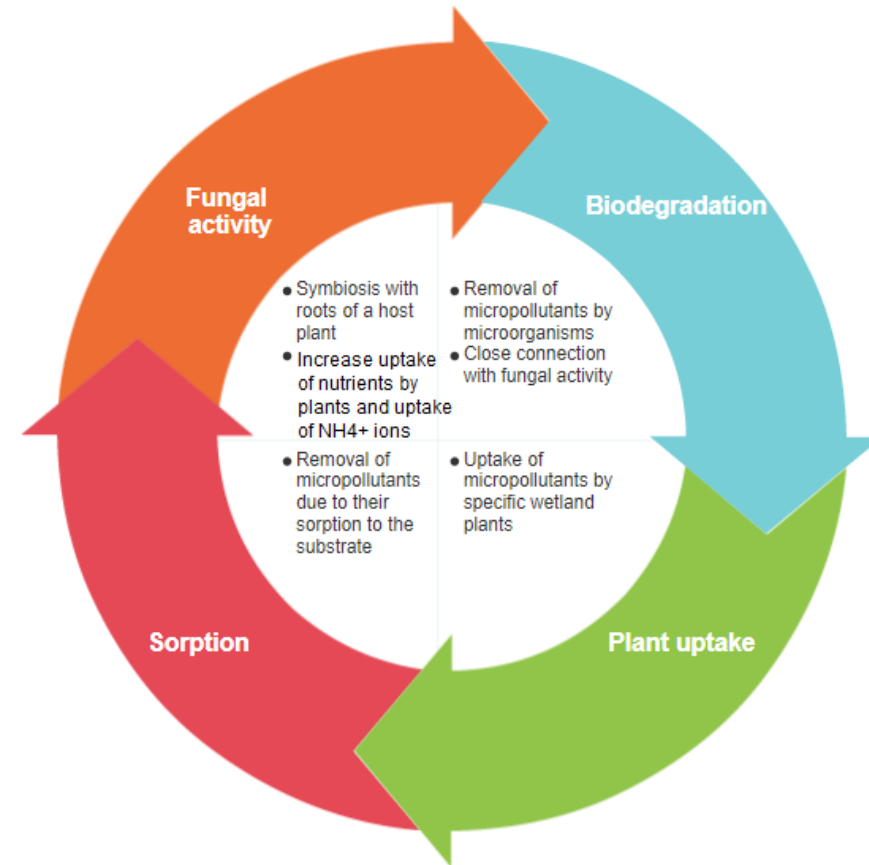
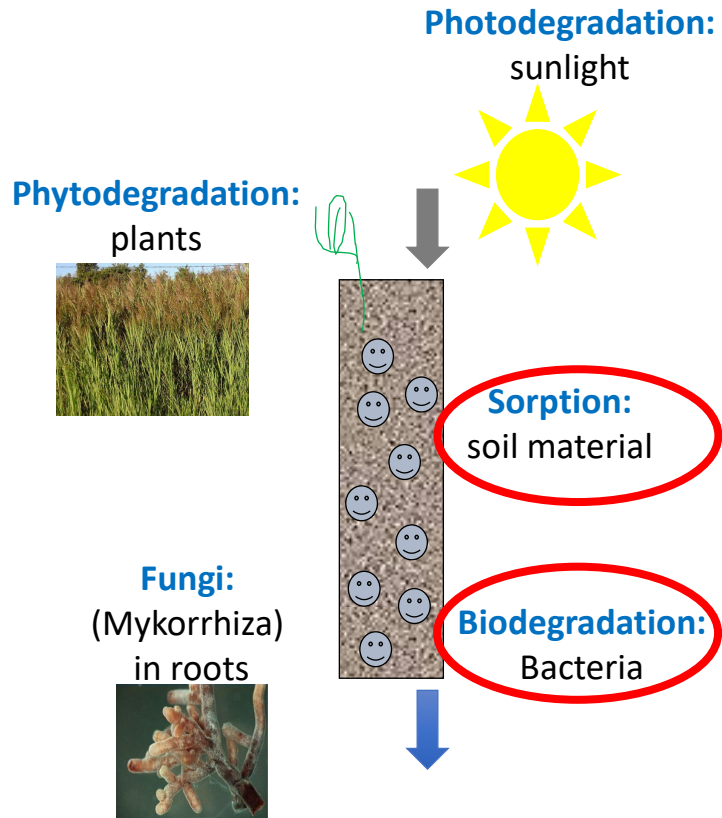
Selection of substances for the 4th Watch List under the Water Framework Directive

Genadiy Gerasimov, L. Marro, S. Calabrese, L. Navarri, G. A. Viegas, M. Perce, R. Knappe, F. Nardelli, P. and Lohrer C.

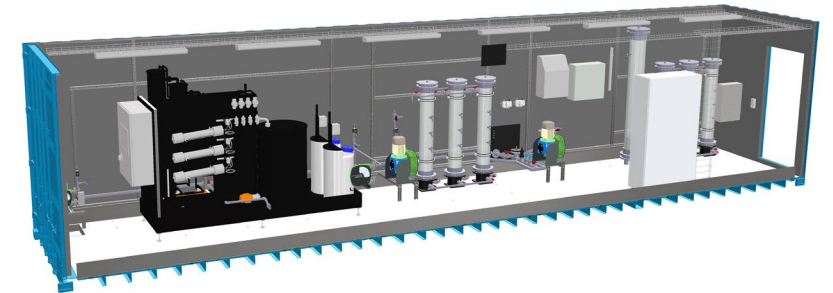
2022



Removal Principles of a CW in a vertical flow configuration



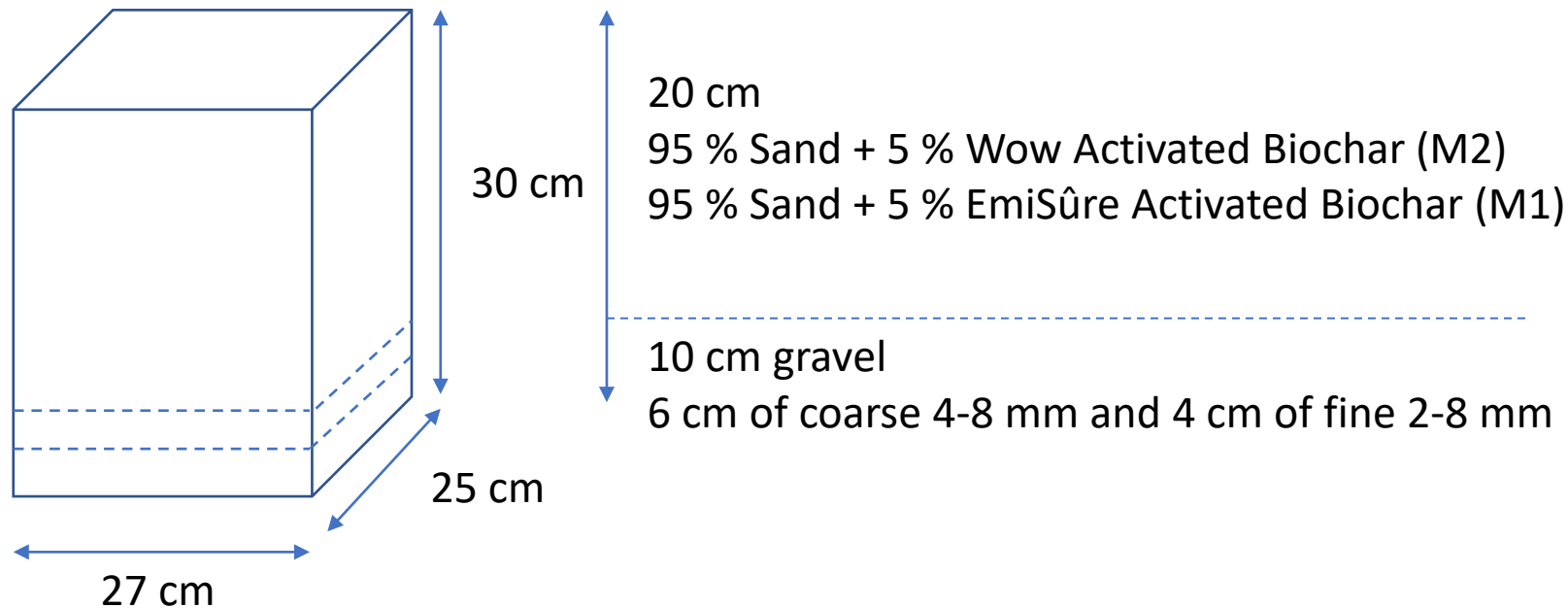
Which expertise we have since 2017



CWs in Mesocosm scale (Lab design)

- They allow to conduct experiments under replicated, controlled and repeatable conditions at very low cost.

Phragmites australis
Iris pseudacorum



Target contaminants (N#28)

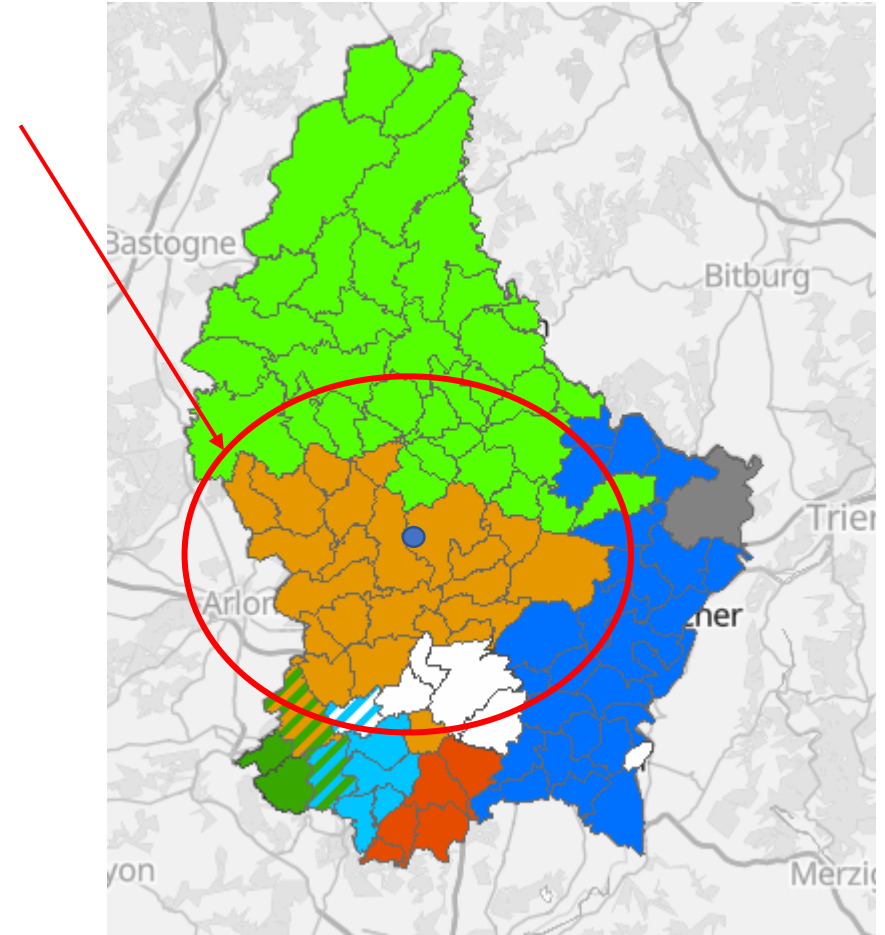
Group	Class	Substance	CAS number
P - Pharmacaucals (16)	Anti-inflammatories (2)	Diclofenac	15307-86-5
		Ibuprofene	15687-27-1
	Anaesthetics (1)	Lidocaine	137-58-6
	Antibiotics (4)	Ciprofloxacin	85721-33-1
		Clarithromycin	81103-11-9
		N4-acetylsulfamethoxazole	21312-10-7
		Sulfamethoxazole	723-46-6
	Beta-blockers (2)	Atenolol	29122-68-7
		Metoprolol	51384-51-1
	Contrast media (2)	Amidotrizoic acid	117-96-4
Iomeprol		78649-41-9	
Hormones (3)	Estradiol-beta	50-28-2	
	Estrone	53-16-7	
	Ethinylestradiol	57-63-6	
Lipid regulators (1)	Bezafibrate	41859-67-0	
Psychiatric drug (1)	Carbamazepine	298-46-4	
H - Herbicides (5)	Herbicides (5)	Deet	134-62-3
		Diuron	330-54-1
		Flufenacet	142459-58-3
		Isoproturon	34123-59-6
		Terbutryn	886-50-0
O-Others (7)	Antimycotic (1)	Carbendazim	10605-21-7
	Corrosion inhibitor (2)	Benzotriazole	95-14-7
		Tolyltriazole	29385-43-1
	Flame retardant (1)	Tris(2-chloroisopropyl)phosphate (TCPP)	115-96-8
	Fluorosurfactants (1)	Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	1763-23-1
	Stimulants (1)	Caffeine	58-08-2
Sweeteners (1)	Sucralose	56038-13-2	

WWTP characteristics



SIDERO (Syndicat Intercommunal de dépollution des eaux résiduaires de l'Ouest)

WWTP of Beringen Mersch (70000 PE)
11373 m³/d (average 2022)



Relevance for the WWTP

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		Ibuprofene	15687-27-1
	Anaesthetics (1)	Lidocaine	137-58-6
	Antibiotics (4)	Ciprofloxacin	85721-33-1
		Clarithromycin	81103-11-9
		N4-acetylsulfamethoxazole X	21312-10-7
		Sulfamethoxazole X	723-46-6
	Beta-blockers (2)	Atenolol	29122-68-7
		Metoprolol	51384-51-1
	Contrast media (2)	Amidotrizoic acid X	117-96-4
		Iomeprol	78649-41-9
Hormones (3)	Estradiol-beta X	50-28-2	
	Estrone X	53-16-7	
	Ethinylestradiol X	57-63-6	
Lipid regulators (1)	Bezafibrate X	41859-67-0	
Psychiatric drug (1)	Carbamazepine	298-46-4	
H - Herbicides (5)	Herbicides (5)	Deet	134-62-3
		Diuron X	330-54-1
		Flufenacet X	142459-58-3
		Isoproturon X	34123-59-6
		Terbutryn X	886-50-0
O-Others (7)	Antimycotic (1)	Carbendazim X	10605-21-7
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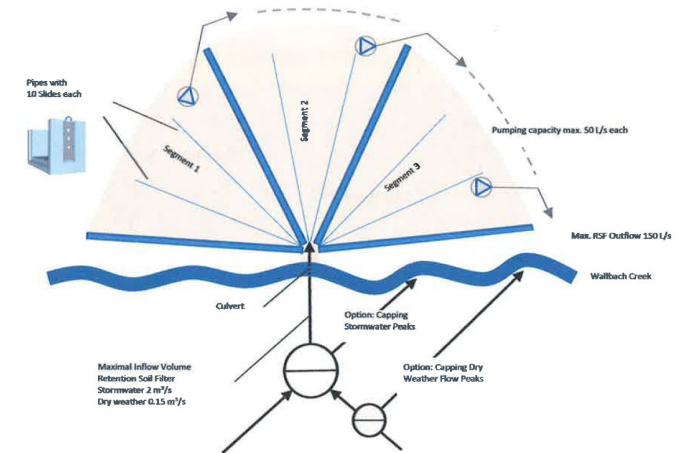
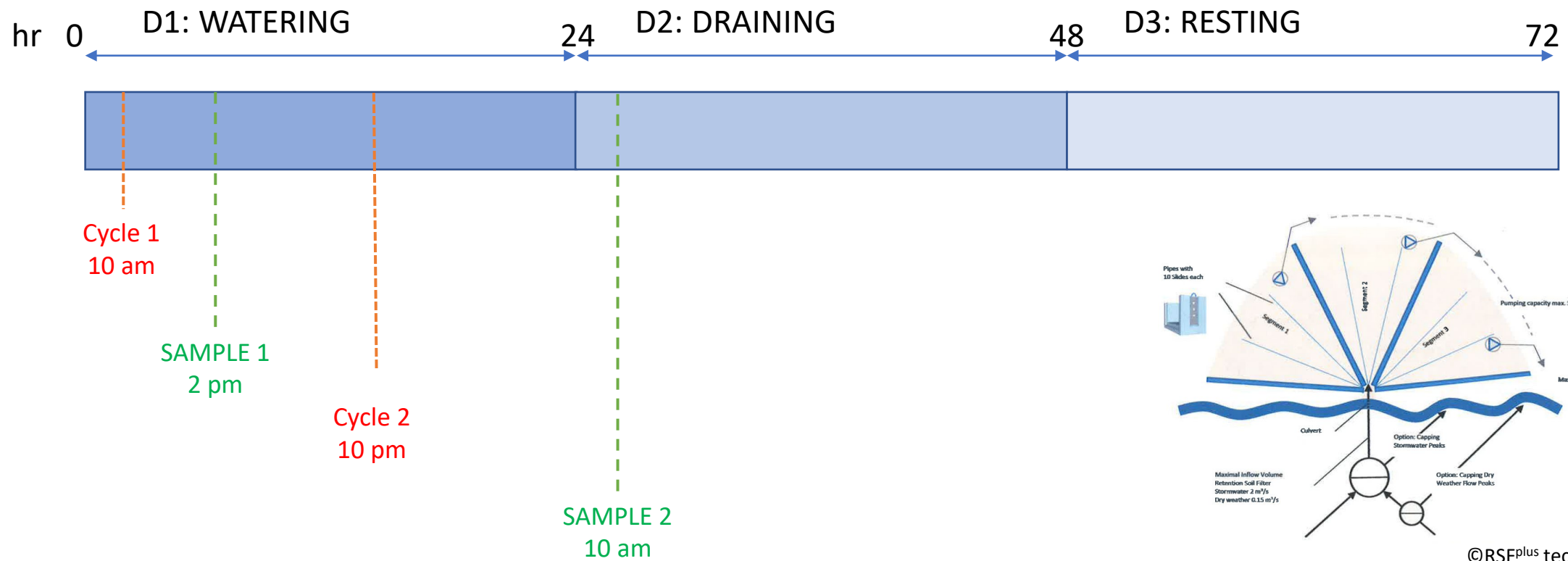
- 17 compounds out of 28 are relevant in the influent of the WWTP (>50 ng/L)
- 12 compounds out of 28 are relevant in the effluent of the WWTP (>50 ng/L)

Testing plan

Scenarios	Specifications	Hydraulic Load per irrigated surface (m ³ /m ² d)	Hydraulic Load per irrigated volume of soil (m ³ /m ³ d)	Motivation
SCENARIO 1	Batch test	0.09*	426.9	0.1 m ³ /m ² d EmiSûre/CoMinGreat surface hydraulic Load (45 to 90 cm dept)
SCENARIO 2	Continuos test	0.023	115.74*	110 m ³ /m ³ d EmiSûre/CoMinGreat surface hydraulic Load (45 to 90 cm dept)

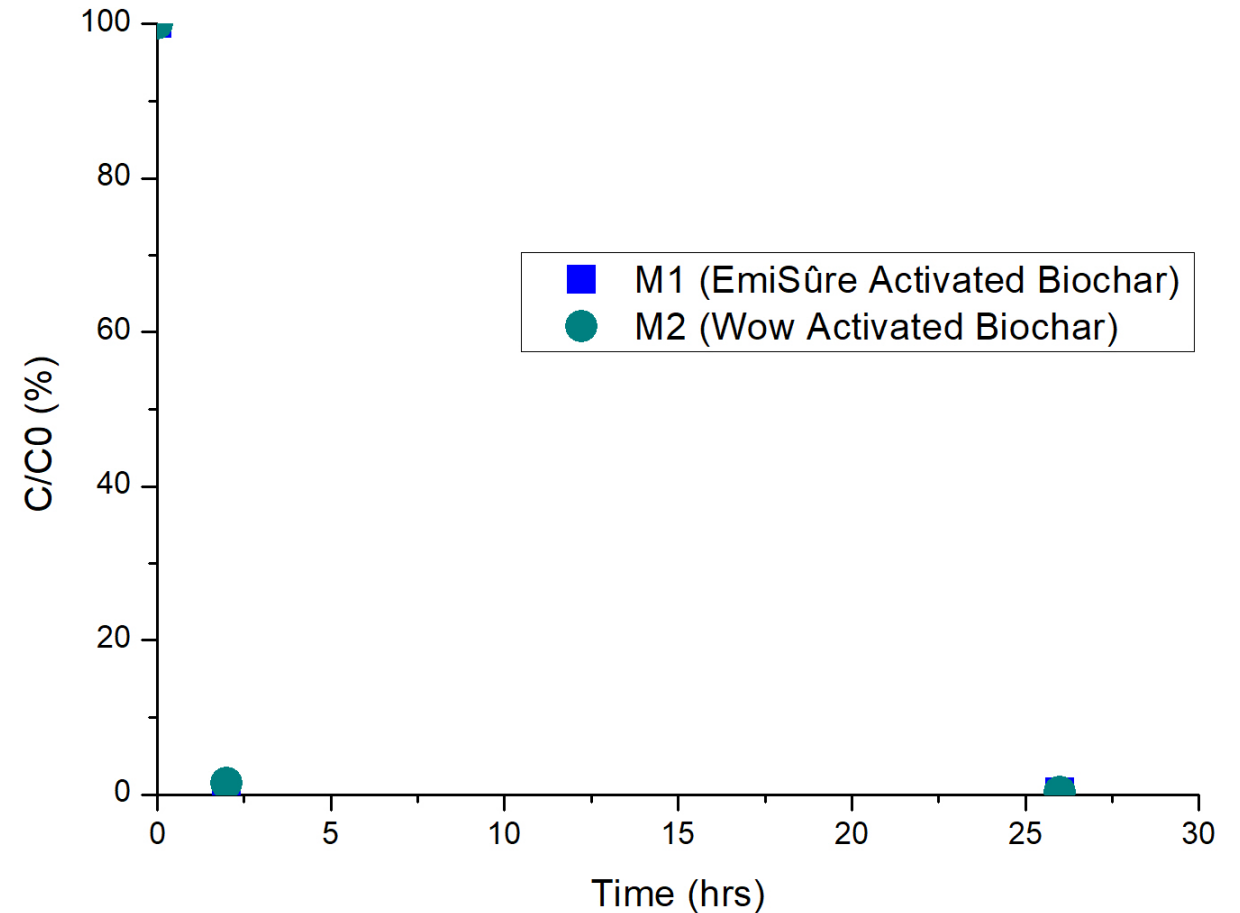
Scenario 1: specifications

- Batch test of 3 days

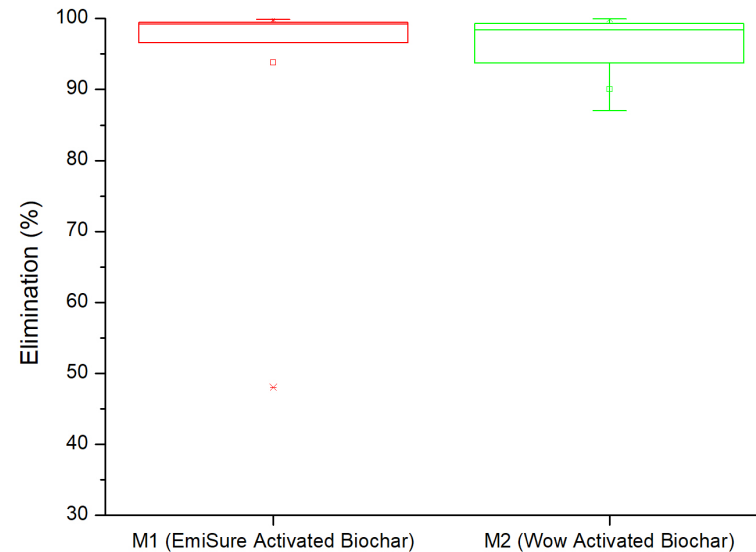
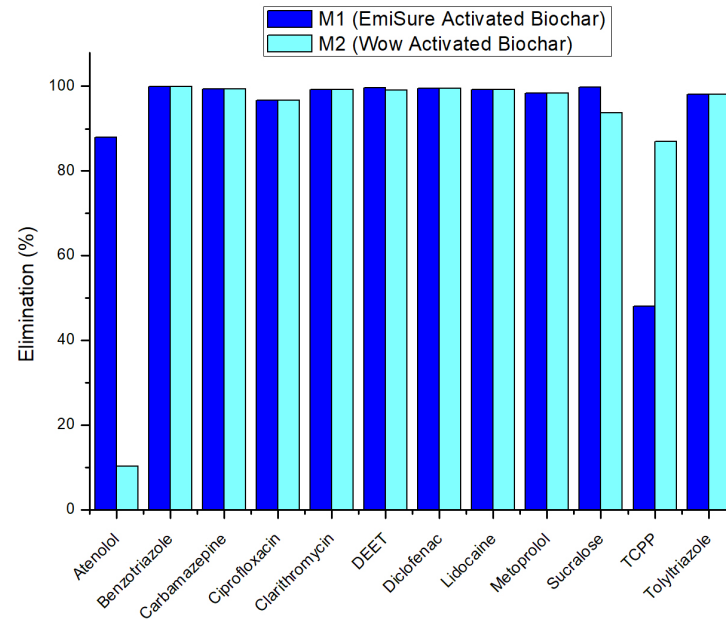


Scenario 1: results

- Full elimination occurs already with the first flush, after 4 hrs from the watering (Example **Diclofenac**)

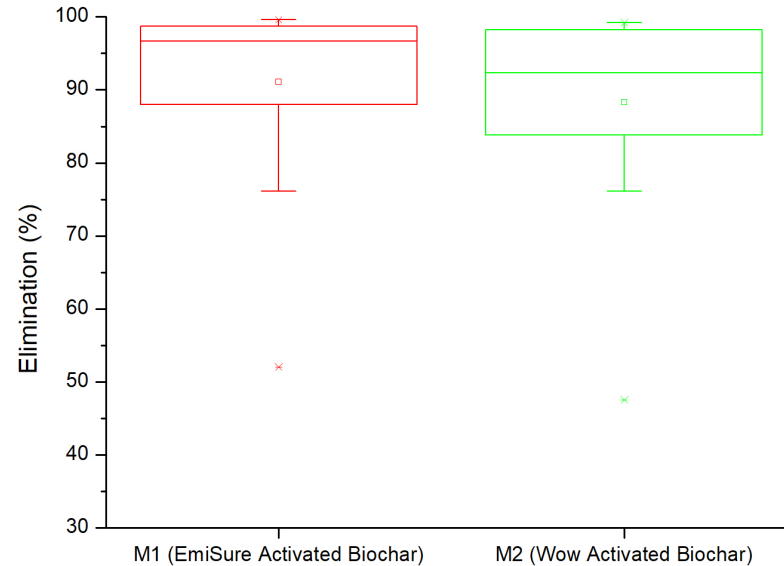
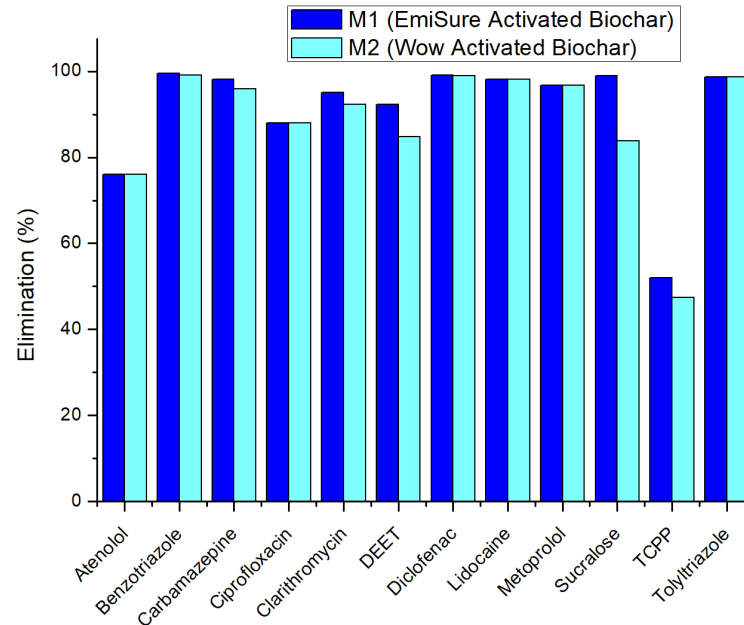


Scenario 1: results



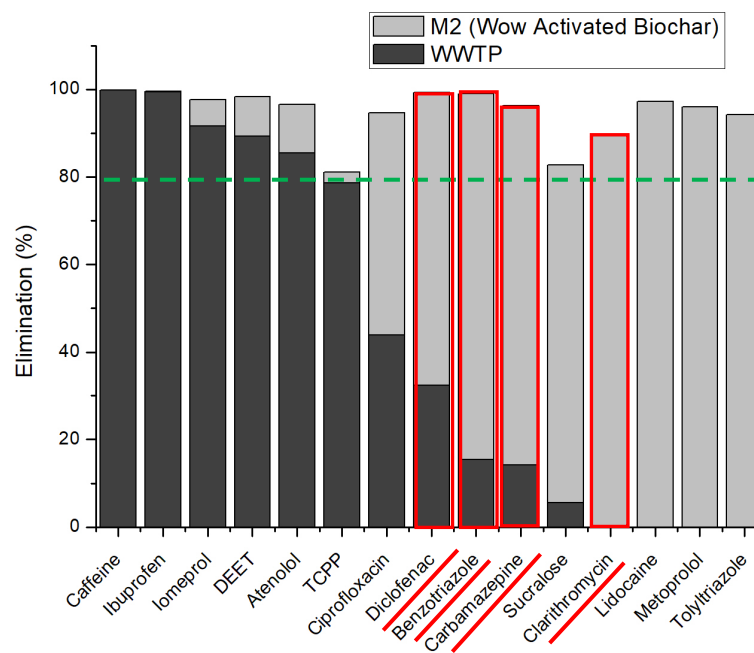
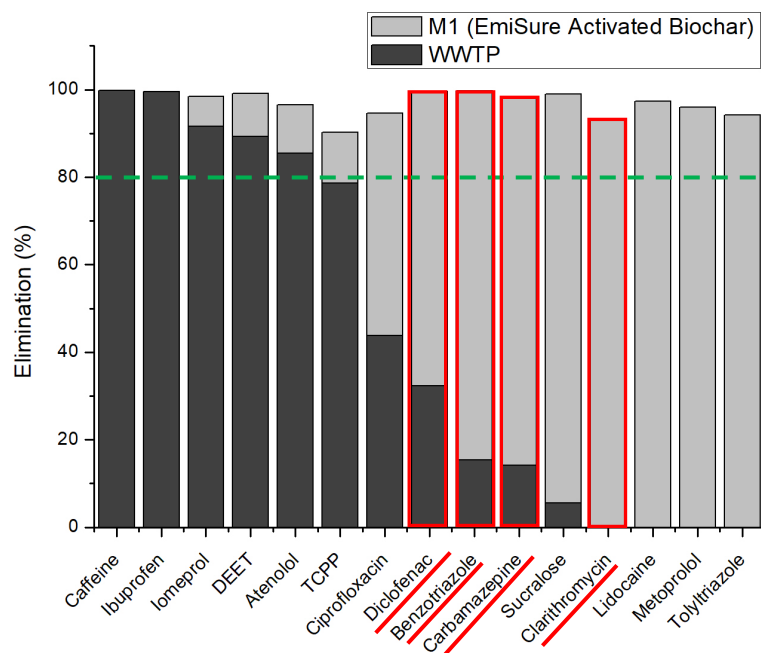
- There is not a significant difference in performance between M1 (EmiSure Activated Biochar) and M2 (Wow Activated Biochar) with the exception of Atenolol and TCPP
- Average elimination (12 compounds)= 94.5% (M1) and 91.5% (M2)

Scenario 2: results



- There is not a significant difference in performance between M1 (EmiSure Activated Biochar) and M2 (Wow Activated Biochar)
- Average elimination (12 compounds)= 91.1% (M1) and 88.4% (M2)

Implementing policy



biologie sans charbon actif. En Suisse et en Bade-Wurtemberg, une élimination d'au moins 80 % dans toute la STEP est prescrite pour des micropolluants organiques sélectionnés. Similairement pour le Luxembourg, une élimination d'au moins 80 % dans la STEP est prescrite à ce stade pour les substances suivantes :

Substance	Application	Numéro CAS
Diclofénac	anti-inflammatoire	15307-86-5
Carbamazépine	anticonvulsivant	298-46-4
Clarithromycine	antibiotique	81103-11-9
Benzotriazole	anticorrosif	95-14-7

- Meeting the legislation restrictions with 80 % elimination for 4 mandatory compounds (Luxembourgish legislation)

Conclusions

- The Wow Activated Biochar from Cellulose proved to **be suitable** as admixture in CW for the removal of micropollutants (post-treatment step)
- The performance of Wow Activated Biochar from Cellulose is similar to those of previous Activated Biochar (produced from plants) with more than **80 % elimination** for most relevant micropollutants
- The implementation for a small catchment area in Saarland will be presented from Inka Hobus



WUPPERVERBAND
für Wasser, Mensch und Umwelt

