

Canadian Perspective for the Removal of Micropollutants in Wastewater Treatment



Wayne Parker

Civil and Environmental Engineering

University of Waterloo

Waterloo, Ontario



Canada vs the EU



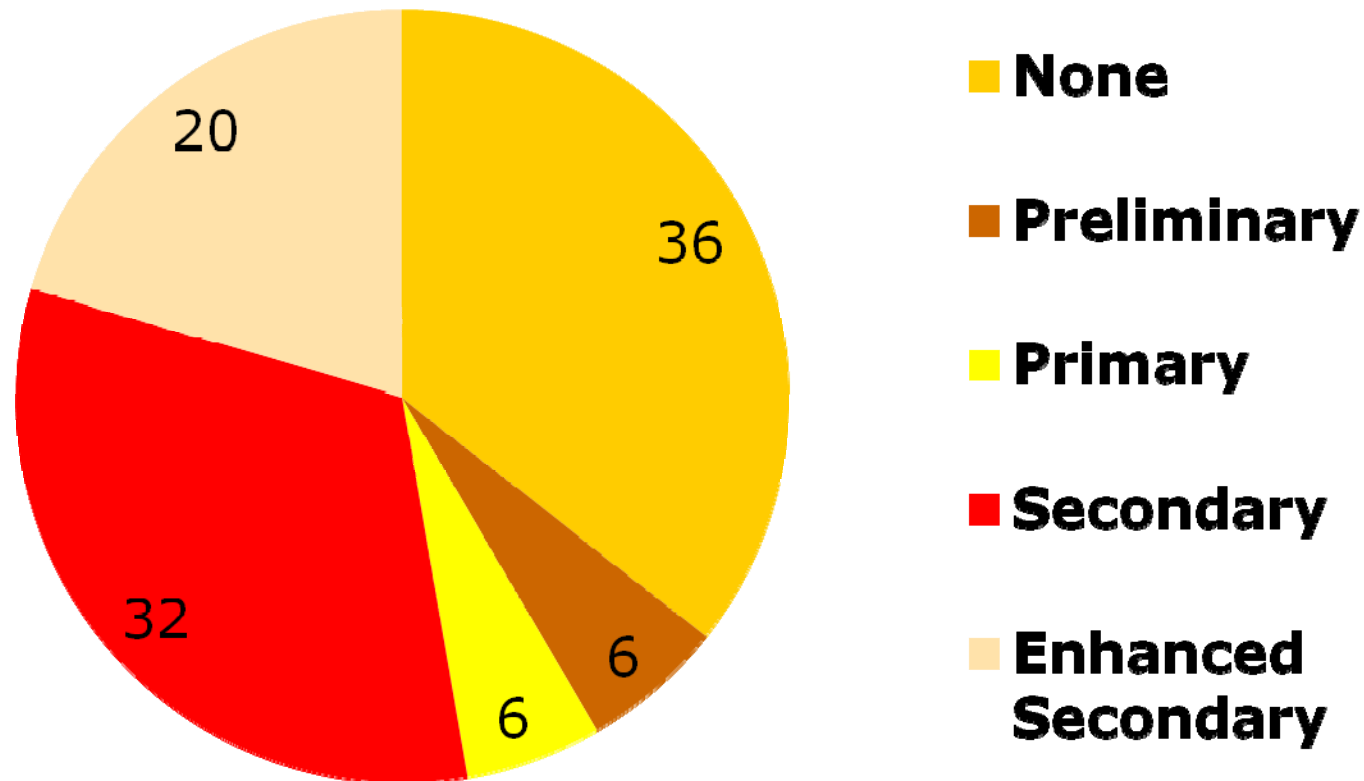
Population:
EU: 491 M
Canada: 32 M

Some statistics

- Water availability per person per year
 - Canada: 94,353 m³ per capita-year
 - Germany: 1,878 m³ per capita-year

- Population Density
 - Canada: 3.2/km²
 - Germany: 230/km²

Wastewater Treatment in Canada



Source: CWWA (2001)

Biosolids

- Land application of municipal biosolids to agricultural fields is widely practiced
 - A controlled practice
 - Winter application not permitted
- Approximately 40% of biosolids in Ontario go to land
- Run-off and tile drain discharges

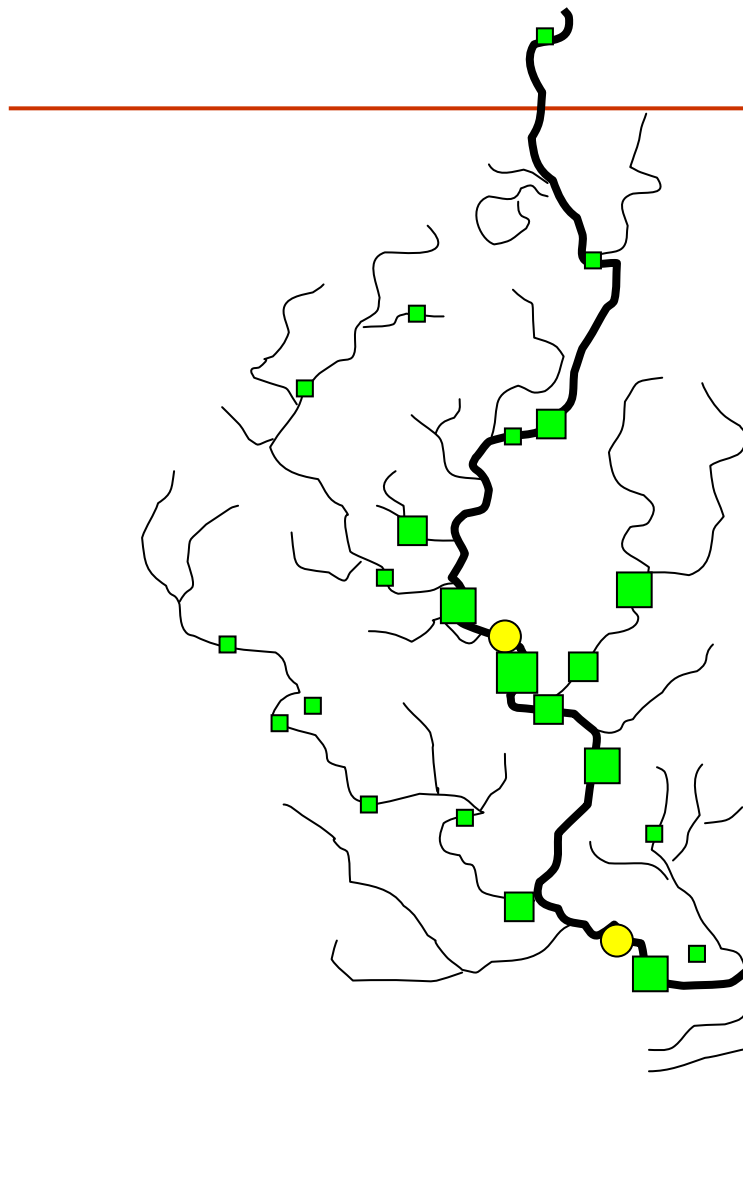
Not all regions are equivalent: Saskatchewan River



Water Availability
(Avg)

7300 m³/capita
year

The Grand River: An Impacted Watershed



Area = 6965 km²

Population = 925000

Water Availability = 7025 m³/capita-yr

● Drinking Water Treatment Plant

■ Sewage Treatment Plants

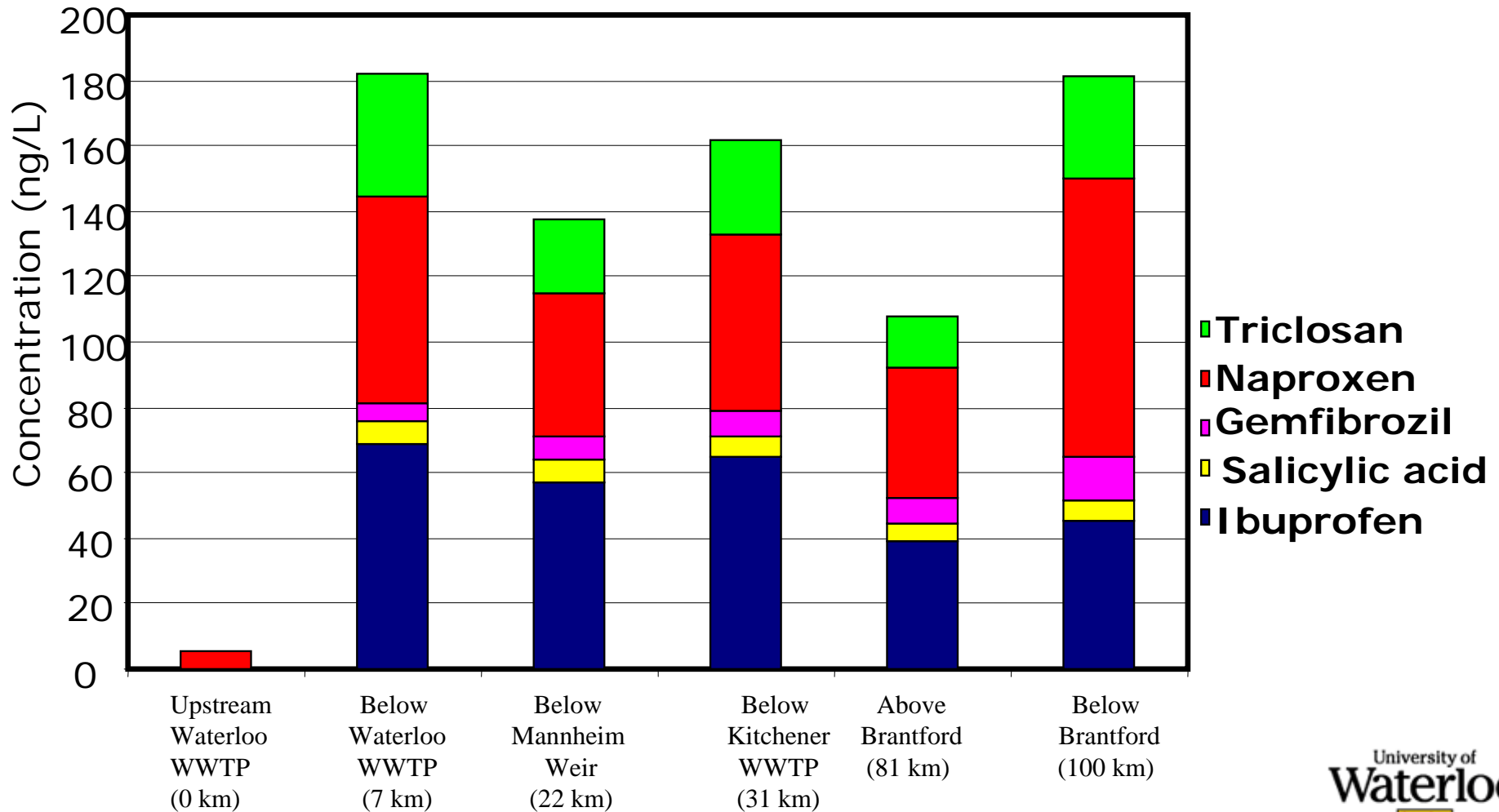
■ >100,000 people served

■ 50,000 to 100,000 people served

■ 5000 to 50,000 people served

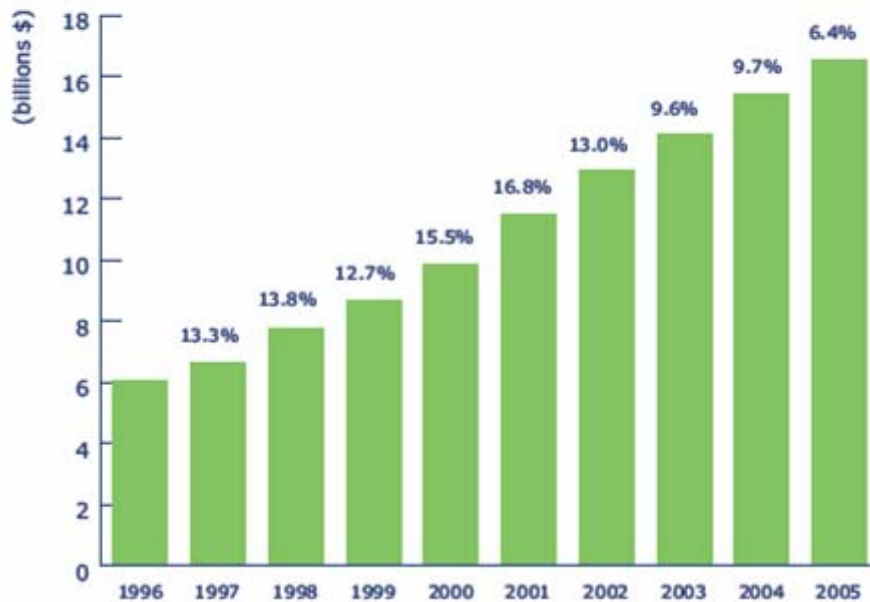
■ 0 to 5000 people served

Pharmaceuticals and Personal Care Products in the Grand River (2003-2004)



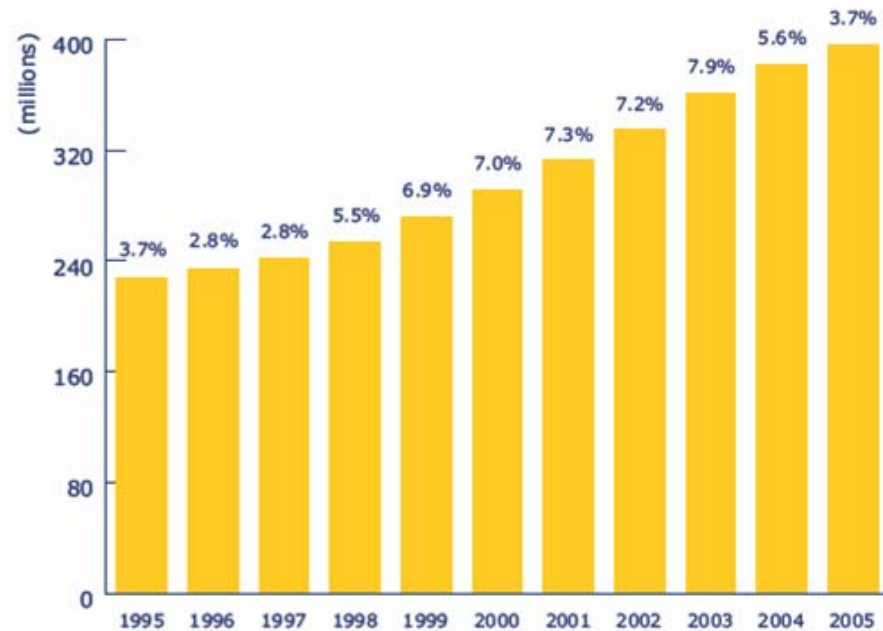
Pharmaceutical trends

Drug store and hospital purchases*, Canada, 1996-2005



Pharmaceutical trends

Retail prescriptions* dispensed in Canada, 1995-2005



Source IMS HEALTH Canada
http://www.imshealthcanada.com/web/channel/0,3147,77303623_63872702_77770072,00.html





Centre for Control of Emerging Contaminants

CCEC

CCEC Mission & Objectives

Mission: Promote and coordinate fundamental and applied research into water and wastewater treatment as related to control of emerging contaminants.

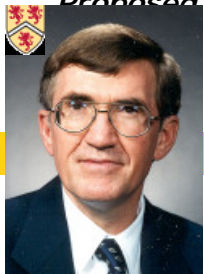
Objectives:

- ❑ Provide a central point of contact for Researchers, Regulators and Technology Implementers interested in control of emerging contaminants
- ❑ Provide administrative and technical support for multi-disciplinary & multi-institutional research projects
- ❑ Contribute to science-based policies related to control of ECs
- ❑ Improve and maintain research infrastructure

CCEC Members



Wayne Parker
Civil & Environmental
Engr.
Wastewater Treatment
Proposed Scientific



Peter Huck and Sigrid Peldzus
Civil & Environmental Engr.
NSERC Chair in Water
Treatment



Mark Servos
Biology
CRC Water Quality
Protection



Barry Warner
Earth & Environm
Science
Wetlands



David Blowes and Carol Ptacek
Earth & Environmental Science
Groundwater Remediation



Ray Legge
Chemical
Engr.
Wetlands



Dave Rudolph
Civil &
Envir.
Ground
Water



Robin Slawson
Biology

Wilfrid
Laurier
University



Hongde Zhou
School of Engine
Wastewater



Ed McBean
School of Engr.
CRC Water



Susan Andrews, Bob Andrews and Ron Hofmann
Civil Engineering

Drinking Water Research Group
University of Toronto



Chris Metcalfe
Worsfold

Trent
University



Partners

Institutional

Universities of Waterloo,
Toronto, Guelph, Trent &
Wilfrid Laurier

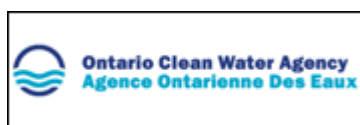
Alberta Nano Institute

Flemming College

Municipalities



Private Sector





Recent and Ongoing Studies: CCEC Members and Partners

Full-Scale Assessment of the Removal of PPCP from Wastewater

David M. Andrews
Sigrid Peldzus
Peter Huck

University of Waterloo



Project Objectives

- To identify the impact of HRT on the removal of a select group of PPCPs
- To assess the inherent abilities of Sequencing batch Reactors (SBRs) to alter HRT along with the subsequent impact on the removal of recalcitrant organic compounds
- To evaluate the impact of seasonal effects on PPCP removal
- To assess the impact of individual treatment processes on PPCP removal



Wastewater Treatment Plant

New Hamburg WWTP

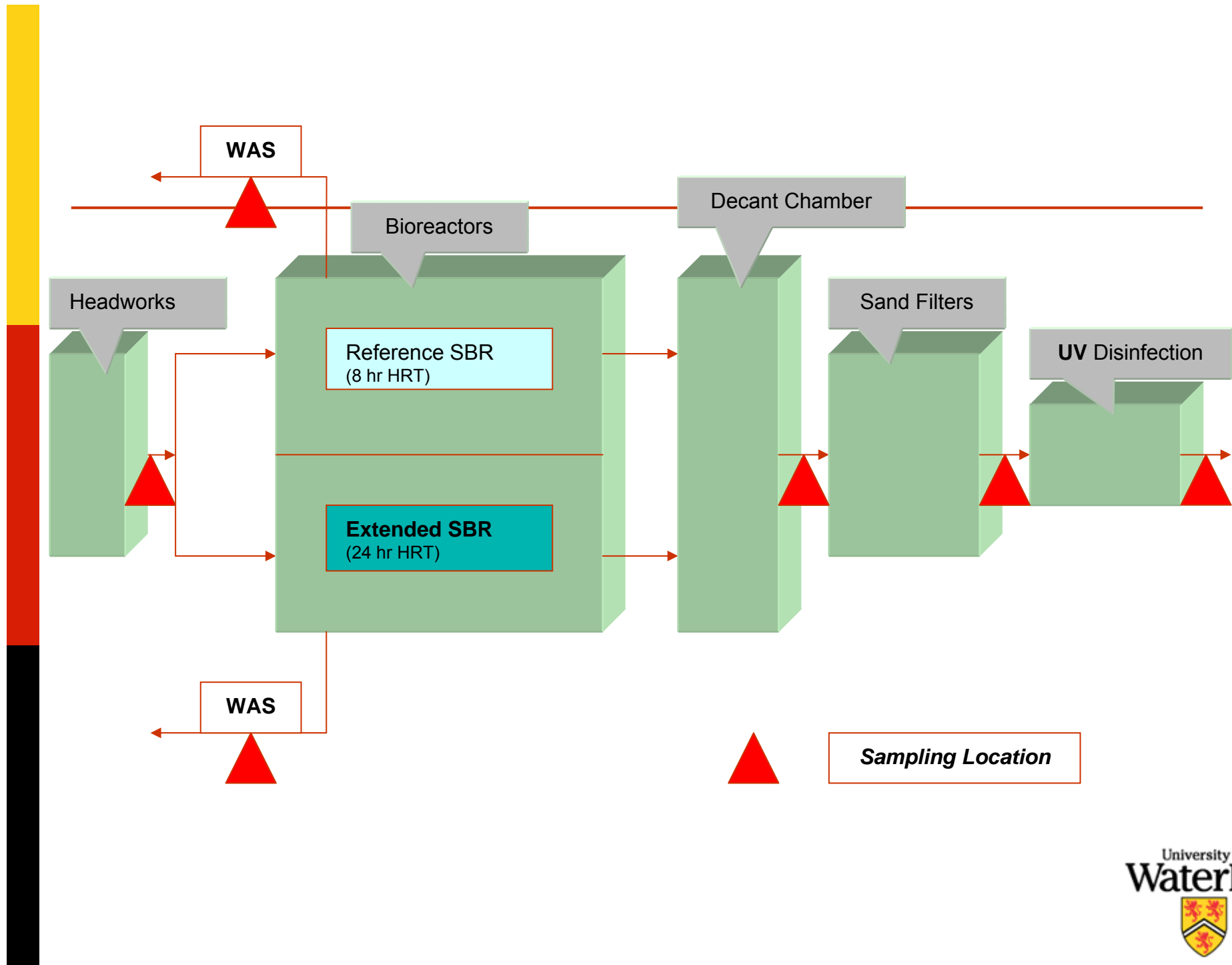
- Sequencing Batch Reactor with Filtration and UV Disinfection
- Design Capacity – 5,200 m³ per day
- Utilization – 60%
- Population Served – 8,495



Operating Conditions for Study

- **Reference** – 8 Hour HRT
- **Extended** – 24 Hour HRT





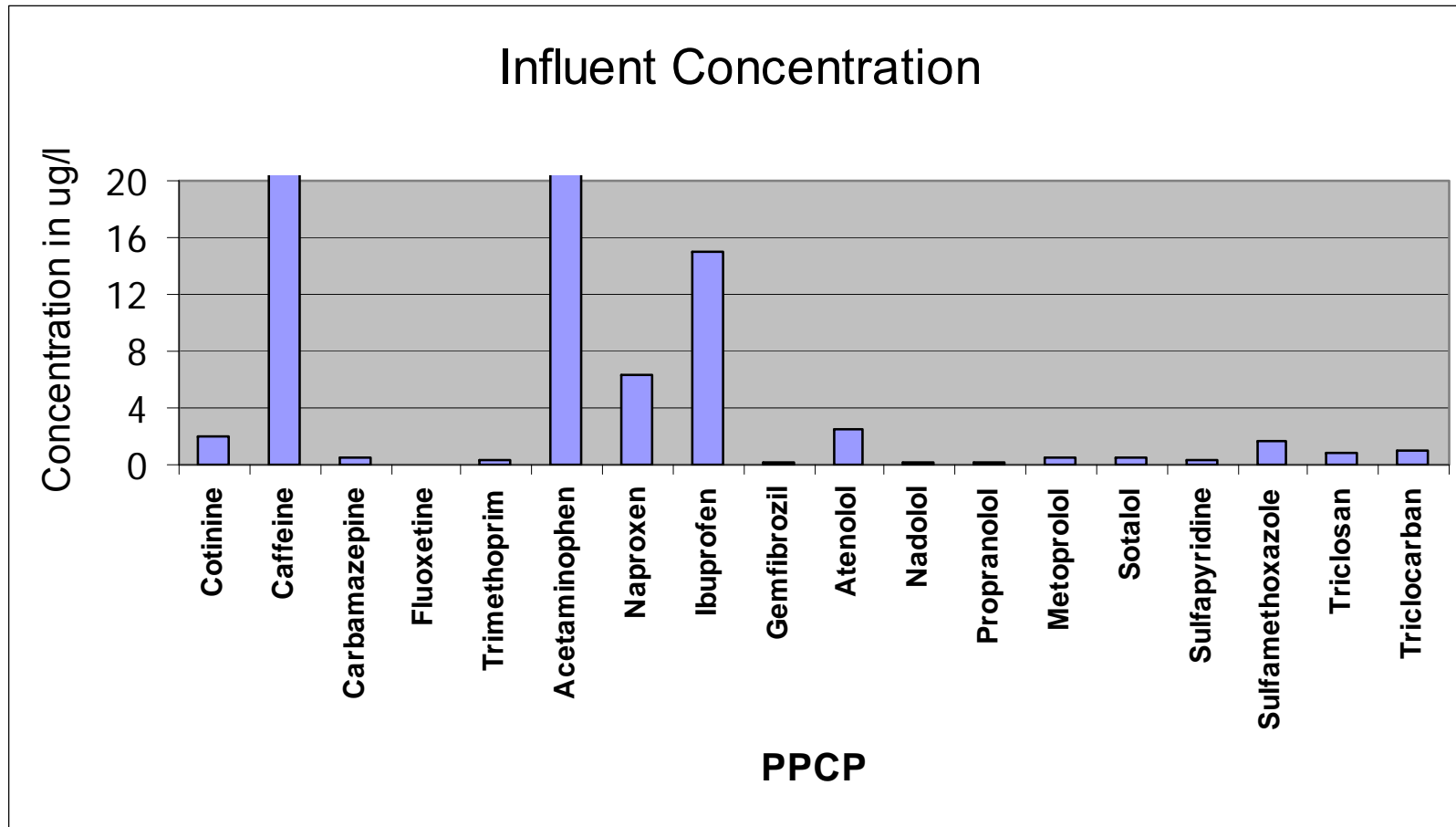
Target PPCPs

□ Criteria for target PPCPs:

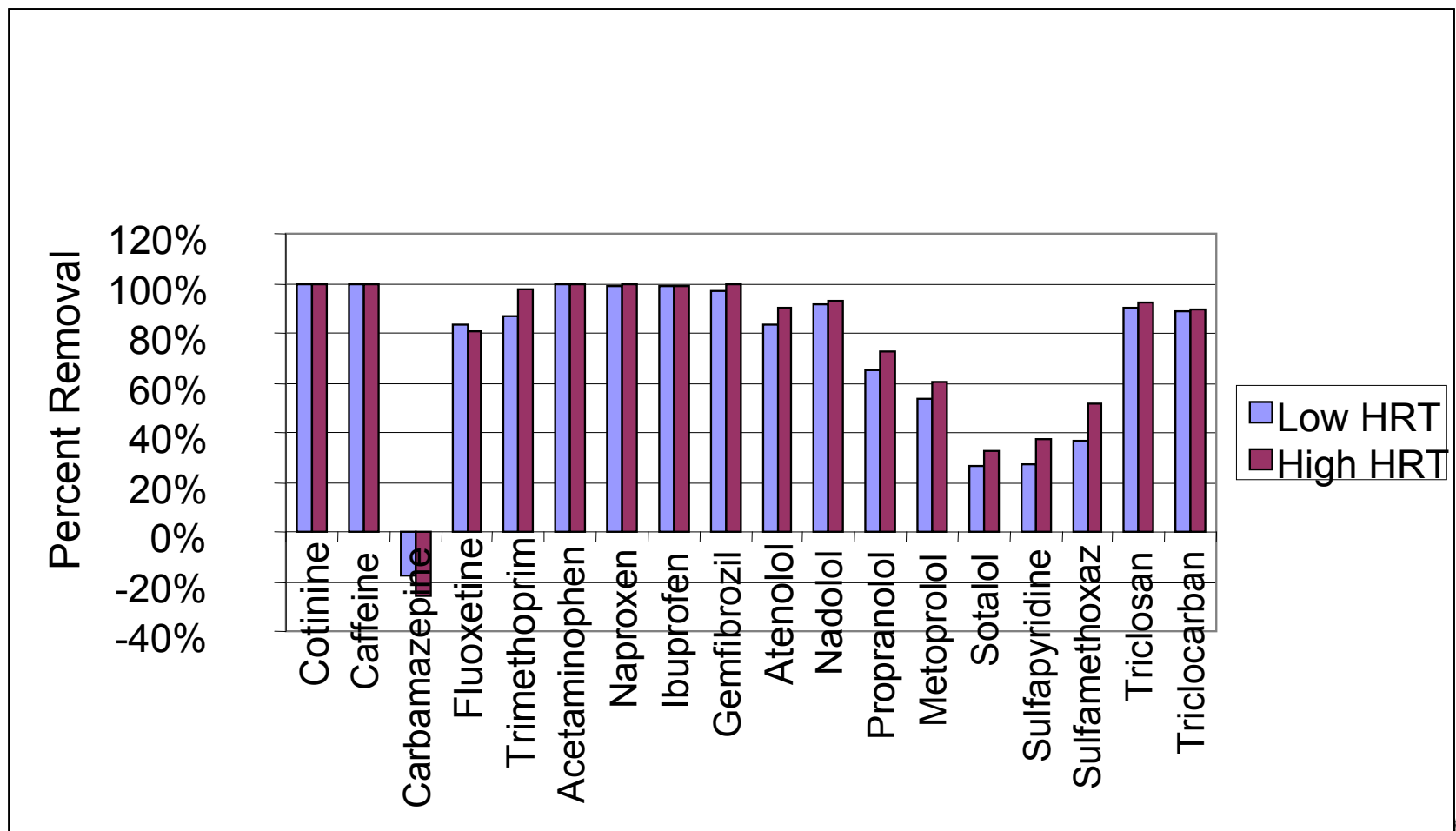
- frequency of detection
- variations in reported removals
- range of chemical and physical properties.

| | | |
|----------------|---|--|
| Neutral drugs | Cotinine Caffeine Carbamazepine Fluoxetine Trimethoprim | Nicotine Metabolite Stimulant Antiepileptic Antidepressant Antibiotic |
| Acidic drugs | Acetaminophen Naproxen Ibuprofen Gemfibrozil | Analgesic Anti-inflammatory Anti-inflammatory Lipid Regulator |
| Beta-Blockers | Atenolol Nadolol Propranolol Metoprolol Sotalol | Antiadrenergic Antiadrenergic Antiadrenergic Antiadrenergic Antiadrenergic |
| Sulfonamides | Sulfapyridine Sulfamethoxazole | Antibiotic Antibiotic |
| Antimicrobials | Triclosan Triclocarban | Antiseptic Antiseptic |

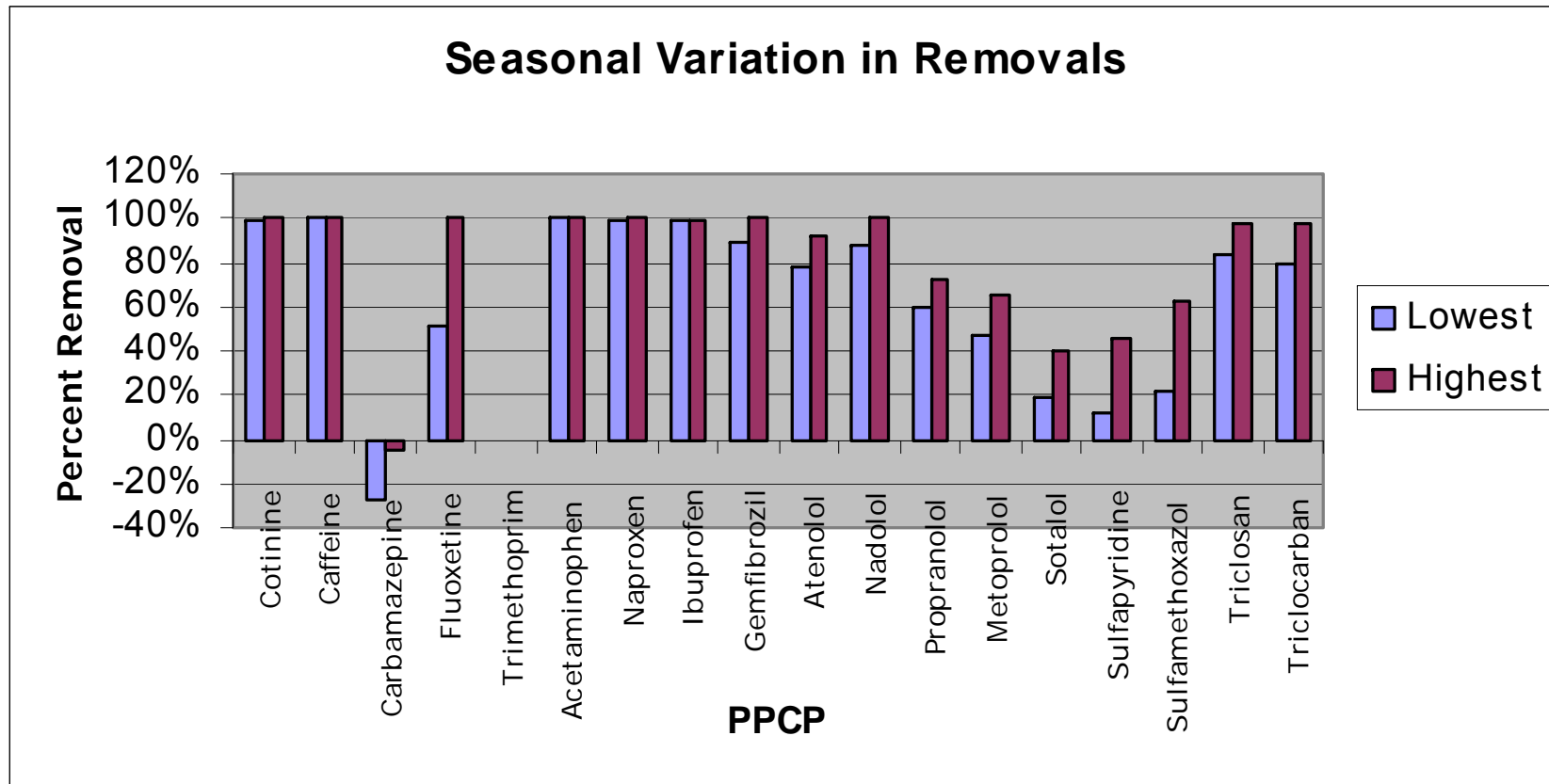
PPCP Concentration



Impact of Hydraulic Retention Time



Seasonal Impact



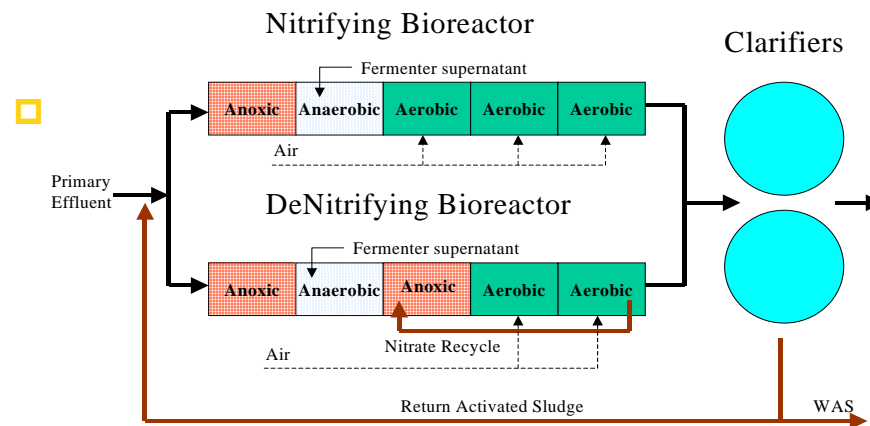
Additional Investigations

□ Solids Retention Time

- Tertiary CAS WWTP
- Parallel evaluation of 5 and 10 day SRT
- 3 seasonal events completed

□ Redox Conditions

- BNR WWTP
- Parallel evaluation of nitrification and denitrification



Modeling the Fate of Estrogenic Hormones in Wastewater Treatment



Hugh Monteith,
Hydromantis, Inc.

Wayne Parker
University of Waterloo

Target Hormones

▣ Abbreviations

- E1 = Estrone (CAS# 53-16-7)
 - E2 = 17β – estradiol (CAS# 50-28-2)
 - EE2 = 17α – ethinylestradiol (CAS# 57-63-6)
- } Natural

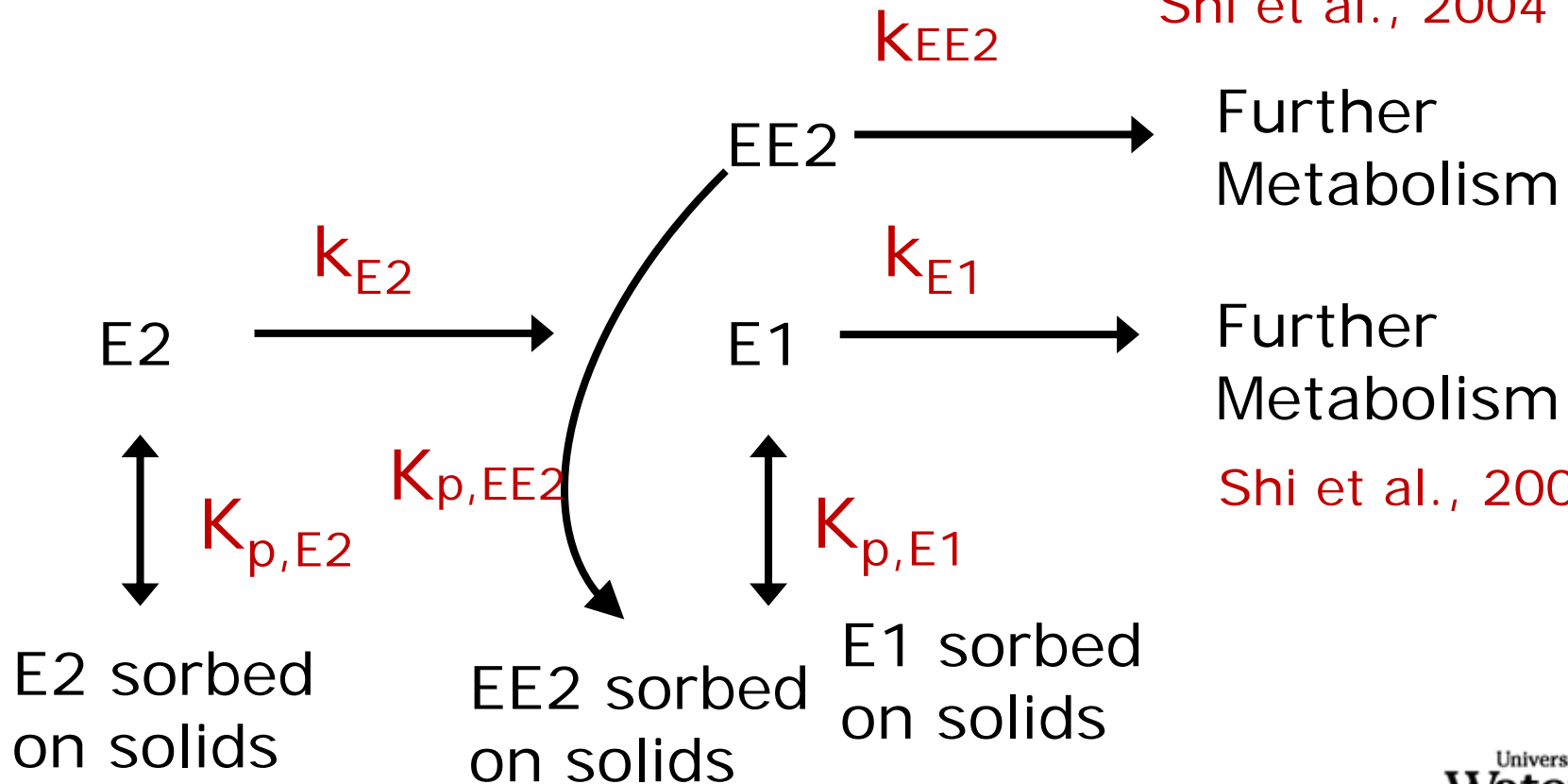
↳ Synthetic

Fate in Wastewater Treatment

- Sorption to solids
- Biotransformation (including metabolites)
- Transfer to gas phase (not important for hormones)
- Hydrolysis and other abiotic mechanisms
 - Not accounted for in fate models

Aerobic Biotransformation in Wastewater Treatment

Yi and Harper, 2005;
Shi et al., 2004



Shi et al., 2004

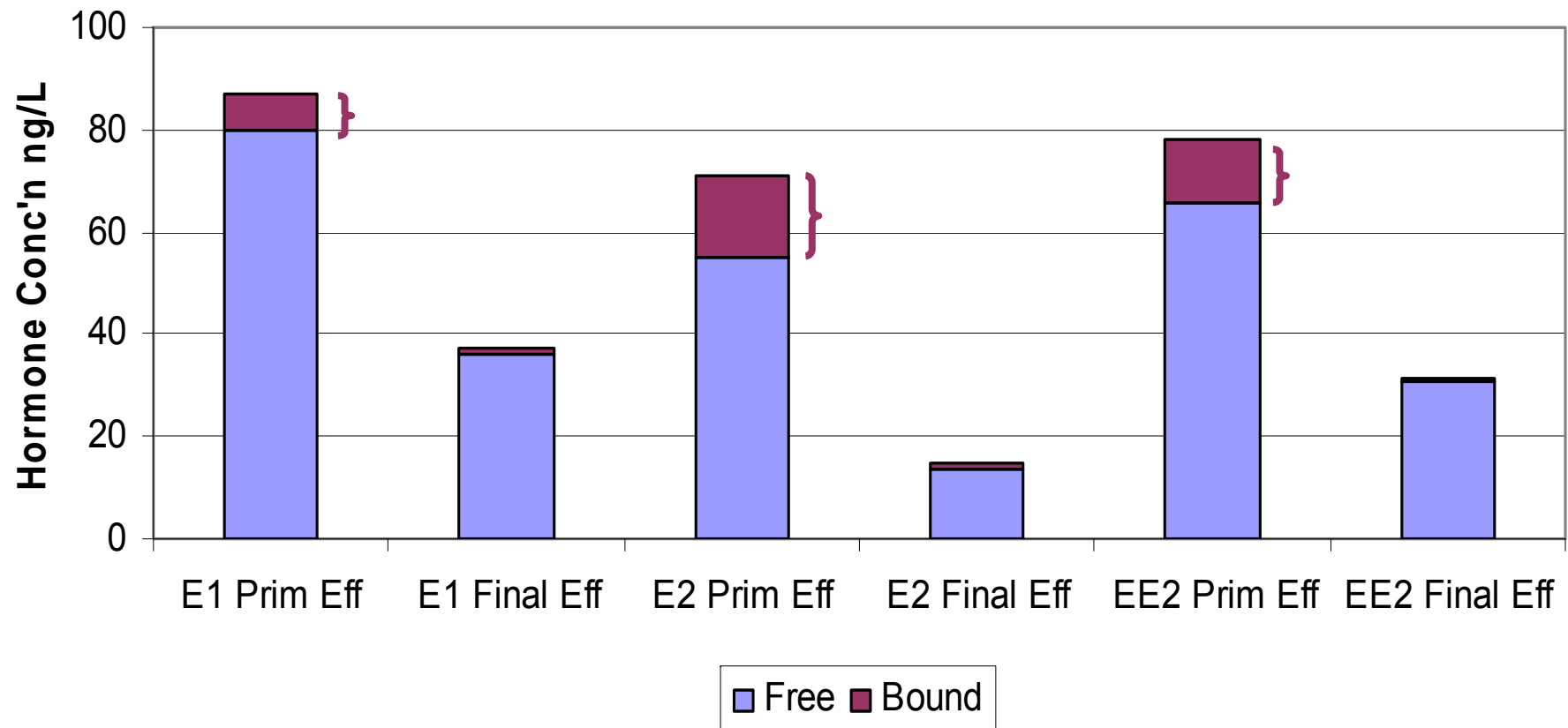
Modeling Approach

- ❑ Combine properties of dynamic wastewater simulator (GPS-X), with mechanistic fate model TOXCHEM+ for micro-constituents

- ❑ Modeling facilitates:
 - Evaluation of the impact of alternative designs and operating conditions on substances
 - Quantitative analysis to better understand processes impacting fate

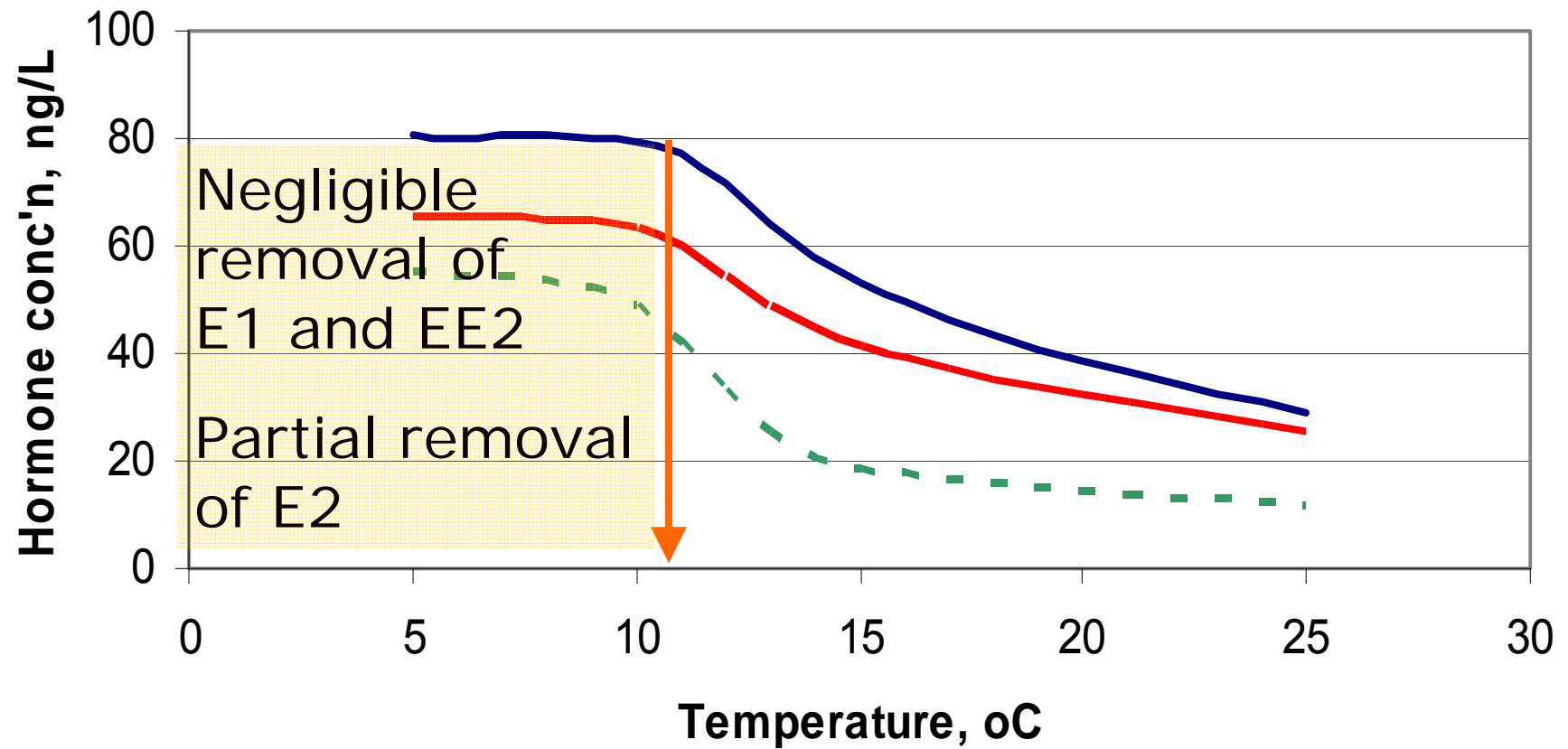
- ❑ A preliminary exercise to demonstrate concept and identify knowledge gaps

Predicted Free and Bound Hormone Concentrations

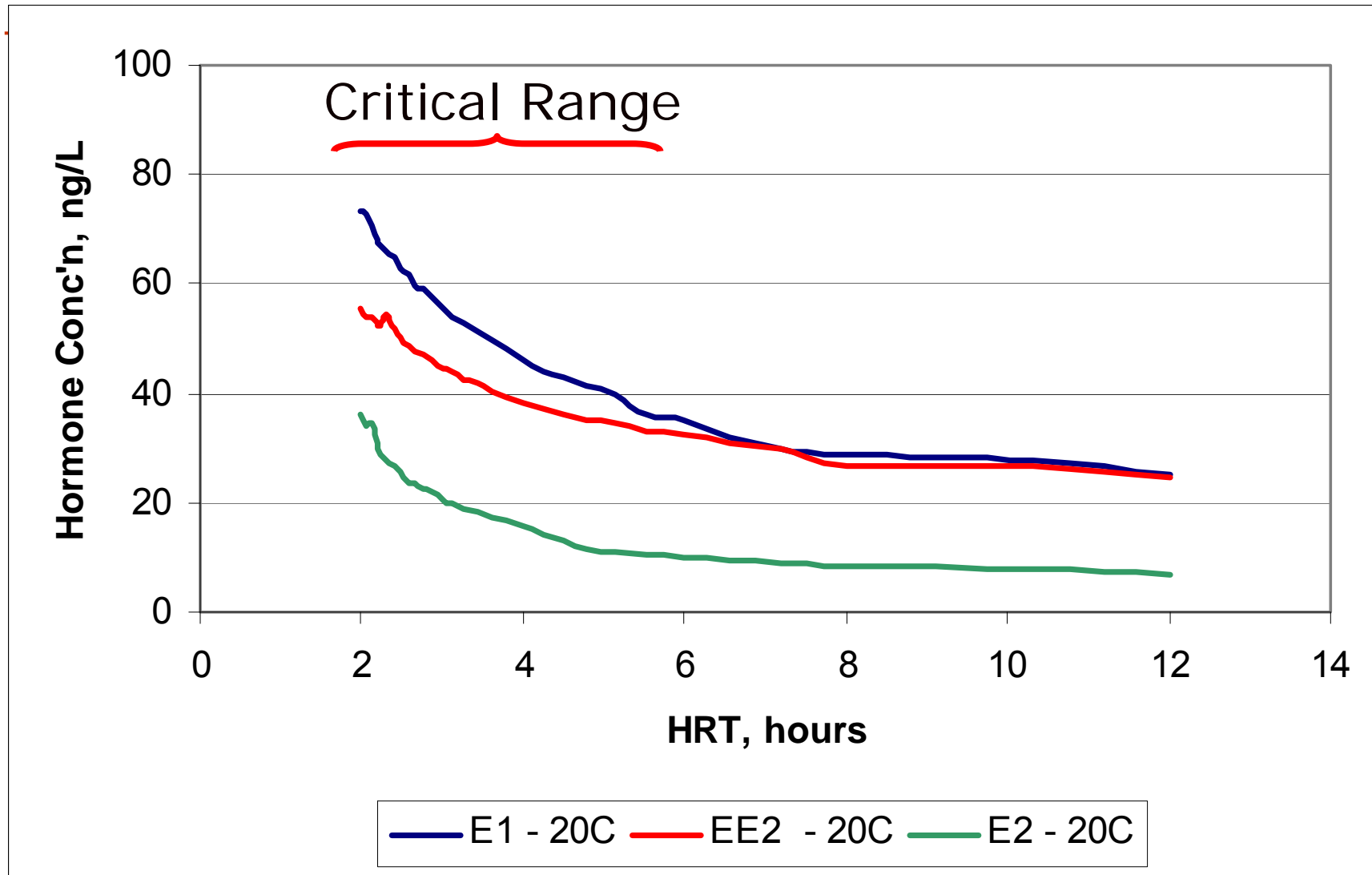


- Bound hormone fraction is significant in primary effluent

Effect of Temperature



Effect of HRT, 20°C



Modeling Limitations to Date (I)

- ❑ Calibration and validations based on limited operating and design data
- ❑ Importance of autotrophs and heterotrophs in hormone removal not clear
- ❑ Metabolites and pathways are not completely understood
- ❑ Additional testing of alternative aerobic, anoxic and anaerobic conditions required

Modeling Limitations to Date (II)

- ❑ Uncertain sorption relationships
- ❑ Sorption characteristics of different types of biomass?
- ❑ No solids treatment processes or return of sidestreams (supernatant, centrate etc.)

Chemicals Management Plan

Wastewater Monitoring Workplan

Shirley Anne Smyth
Water Science & Technology
Directorate
Environment Canada

Wastewater Monitoring Objectives

- ❑ Temporal trends in influents (warm, cold)
- ❑ Fate of compounds in typical wastewater treatment processes: disappearance, partitioning to solids
- ❑ Concentrations entering environment
- ❑ Baseline data to evaluate future control measures

Criteria for Selection of WWTPs

- ❑ Proximity to water quality monitoring sites
- ❑ Proximity to shellfish monitoring sites
- ❑ Coordinate with Arctic wastewater working group
- ❑ Risk assessment recommendations
- ❑ Representative of typical Canadian treatment processes
- ❑ Representative of geographical variations
- ❑ Large volume discharges

Criteria for Selection of WWTPs

- 20 WWTPs
- At least 1 per province and territory
- 1 aboriginal
- 1 federal house
- Primary, secondary, advanced, and lagoon treatment

Analytes: Phenols and Drugs

| | |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| *Bisphenol A | Clofibric acid |
| Methyl paraben | Ibuprofen |
| Ethyl paraben | Salicylic acid |
| Propyl paraben | Gemfibrozil |
| Butyl paraben | Fenoprofen |
| 2-phenylphenol | Naproxen |
| *4-tert-octylphenol | Ketoprofen |
| *4-nonylphenol | Tolfenamic acid |
| *Triclosan | Diclofenac |
| *In sludge | Indomethacin |

Analytes: Perfluorinated Compounds

| | |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|
| Perfluorobutanoate | Perfluoroundecanoate |
| Perfluoropentanoate | Perfluorododecanoate |
| Perfluorohexanoate | Perfluorobutanesulfonate |
| Perfluoroheptanoate | Perfluorohexanesulfonate |
| Perfluorooctanoate | Perfluorooctanesulfonate |
| Perfluorononanoate | Perfluorooctane sulfonamide |
| Perfluorodecanoate | |

Wastewater and sludge

Analytes: Brominated Flame Retardants

- Di, tri, tetra, penta, hexa, hepta, octa, nona, and deca-substituted polybrominated diphenyl ethers
- 40 congeners
- 4 other brominated flame retardants
- Wastewater and sludge

Analytes: Metals

| | | |
|----------|------------|----------|
| Aluminum | Copper | Nickel |
| Arsenic | Iron | Selenium |
| Bismuth | Lead | Silver |
| Cadmium | Manganese | Thallium |
| Chromium | Mercury | Vanadium |
| Cobalt | Molybdenum | Zinc |

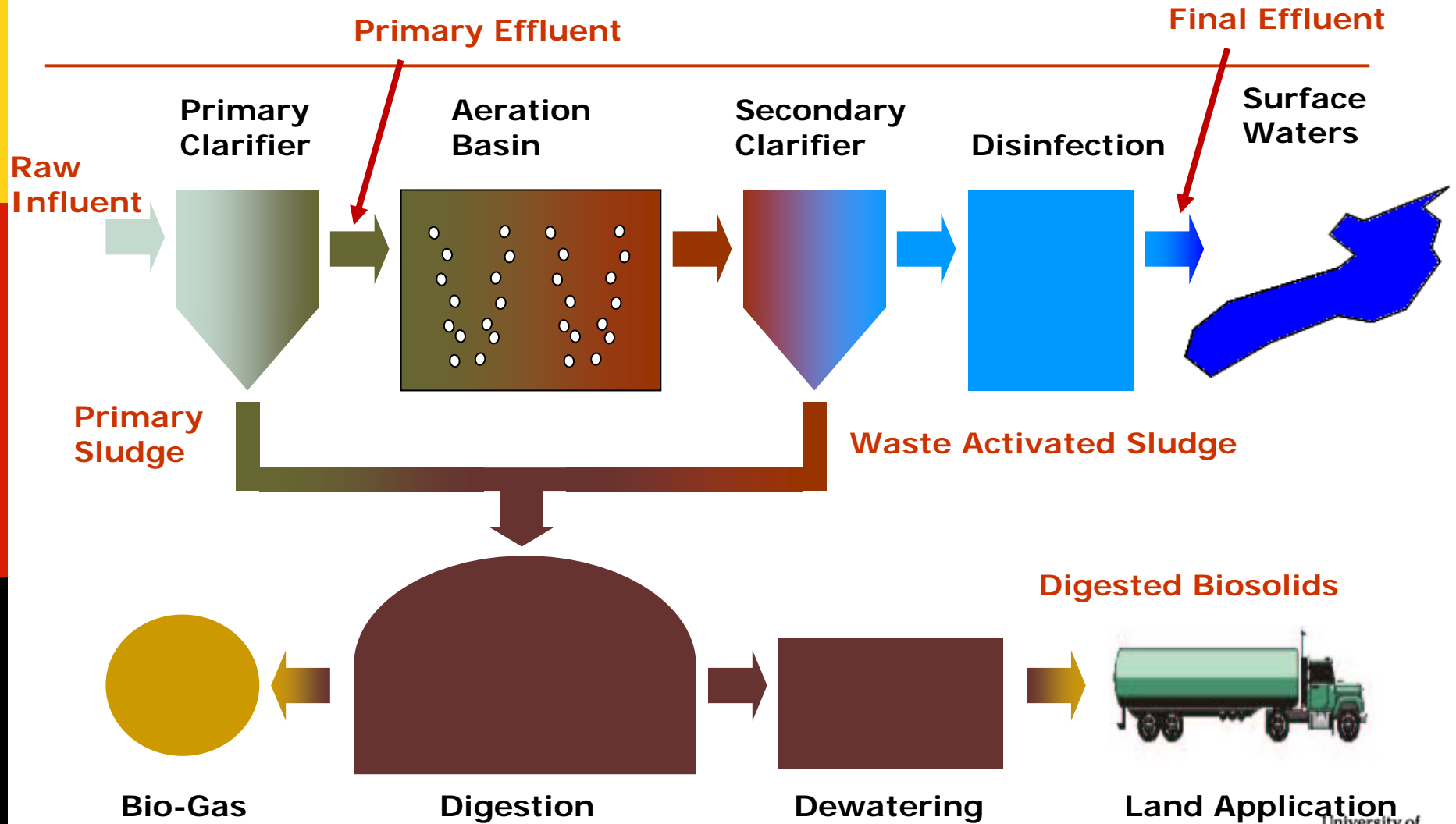
Chosen from AB, ON, QC, NS, and CMP lists
Wastewater and sludge

Analytes: Conventionals

| | |
|---|---------------------------|
| pH | Ammonia |
| Alkalinity | Nitrate |
| Total Suspended Solids | Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen |
| Chemical Oxygen Demand | Phosphorus |
| 5-day carbonaceous Biochemical Oxygen Demand | |
| Total Solids in sludge | Volatile Solids in sludge |

Context for occurrence and fate of chemical substances

Sampling Plan



Sampling Times and Methods

- ❑ Cold temperatures (January to April)
- ❑ Warm temperatures (August to November)
- ❑ Liquid: 24-hour equal volume composite, refrigerated autosamplers
- ❑ Solids: grab
- ❑ 3 consecutive days per plant per temperature

Biosolids

REVIEW OF STATE OF KNOWLEDGE OF BIOSOLIDS SCIENCE AND RESEARCH: CONTAMINANT INVENTORY

Hydromantis, Inc.
University of Waterloo
Trent University

Supported by: Canadian Council of Ministers of
the Environment



Projects in Development

- ❑ PPCPs in advanced sludge digestion processes
- ❑ Integration of biofilms into suspended growth wastewater treatment processes for PPCP control
- ❑ Further integration of contaminant fate models and process simulation models

Summary

- Low population density and substantial water availability in Canada
- Some areas of Canada have substantial wastewater discharges into low flow rivers
 - Southern Ontario
 - Parts of Western Canada

Summary

- Generation of information for risk assessments under Canadian conditions
 - Characterization of treatment plant performance
 - Characterization of biosolids quality
 - Modeling

- An interest in optimizing existing facilities for control of ECs



1st Annual CCEC/CWN Workshop on the Control of Emerging Contaminants in Water and Wastewater

Renaissance Hotel and Conference Centre,
Toronto Pearson Airport

June 3rd and 4th, 2009.



Fate and Removal of Emerging Contaminants in Water and Wastewater Treatment – an Overview

□ Dr. Thomas Ternes

Head

Water Chemistry
Department

Federal Institute of
Hydrology

Koblenz, Germany



Contributions of Emerging Contaminants to Sewage and Their Relevance to Municipal Wastewater Systems and the Environment

- Dr. Jörg E. Drewes
Director Aqwatec
- Assoc. Professor
Environmental
Science & Eng.
Colorado School of
Mines



**EC Removal Technologies,
Oxidation/Advanced Oxidation Processes**

Dr. Urs von Gunten

Deputy Head of Department,
Water Resources and
Drinking Water,

Swiss Federal Institute for
Environmental Science and
Technology



Communicating Risks Associated with Emerging Contaminants

Dr. Rula Deeb

Senior Associate and
Applied Research
and Technology
Leader,
Malcolm Pirnie, Inc



Collapse of a fish population after exposure to a synthetic estrogen

Dr. Karen Kidd

Canada Research Chair
in Chemical
Contamination of Food
Webs

Department of Biology,
University of New
Brunswick



Drinking Water Treatment

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Dr. Sigrid Peldszus | UV based advanced oxidation of selected pharmaceuticals at environmental relevant concentrations |
| Dr. Ron Hofmann | Advanced oxidation to control taste and odor-causing compounds in drinking water |
| Elisa Garvey | Removal of NDMA, EDCs and PPCPs from San Francisco South Delta Waters |
| Xiaohui Jin | Using QSPR to predict the efficiency of AOPs and ozone for Control of EC's |
| Hong Zhang | Influence of drinking water distribution system conditions on nitrosamines |
| Ray Yu | Granular activated carbon absorbers for the removal of selected PhACs and an EDC |
| Joules Carlson | The removal of pharmaceuticals using UV Treatment |
| Cynthia Halle | Removal of PhACs and EDCs by biological filtration – results of a long-term bench-scale study |
| Dr. Sigrid Peldszus | Nanofiltration for EC removal from natural waters |
| MOE, | How Science Informs Policy from a provincial perspective |



Wastewater

| | |
|---|--|
| Sonya Kleywegt Ontario MOE | Survey of the occurrence of pharmaceuticals and other EC's in untreated source and finished drinking waters in Ontario |
| Dr. Carol Ptacek | Fate of septic-system derived pharmaceutical compounds in shallow sand aquifers |
| Dr. Hongde Zhou | Sorption and Biodegradation of EC in Membrane Bioreactor Processes Used for Municipal Wastewater Treatment |
| Hugh Monteith Hydromantis | Modeling of PPCP fate in wastewater treatment |
| Shirley Anne Smith Environment Canada | "ECs in Canadian Municipal Wastewater", recent studies on PPCPs in full scale wastewater treatment systems and sludge, and current work under the Chemicals Management Plan |
| Dave Andrews | Impact of changes in full scale wastewater operations on pharmaceutical removals |
| Kela Weber | Community Profiling and Hydrological Characterization of Constructed Wetland Mesocosms during start-up |
| Dr. Chris Metcalfe | Evaluation of low-tech solutions for removal of EC's in engineered wetlands |
| Dr. Ed McBean | Benchmarking Procedures for Monitoring EC's from Waste Disposal Activities |
| Dr. Mark Servos | Application of SPMEs to measure ecologic effects of ECs |



THANK YOU