

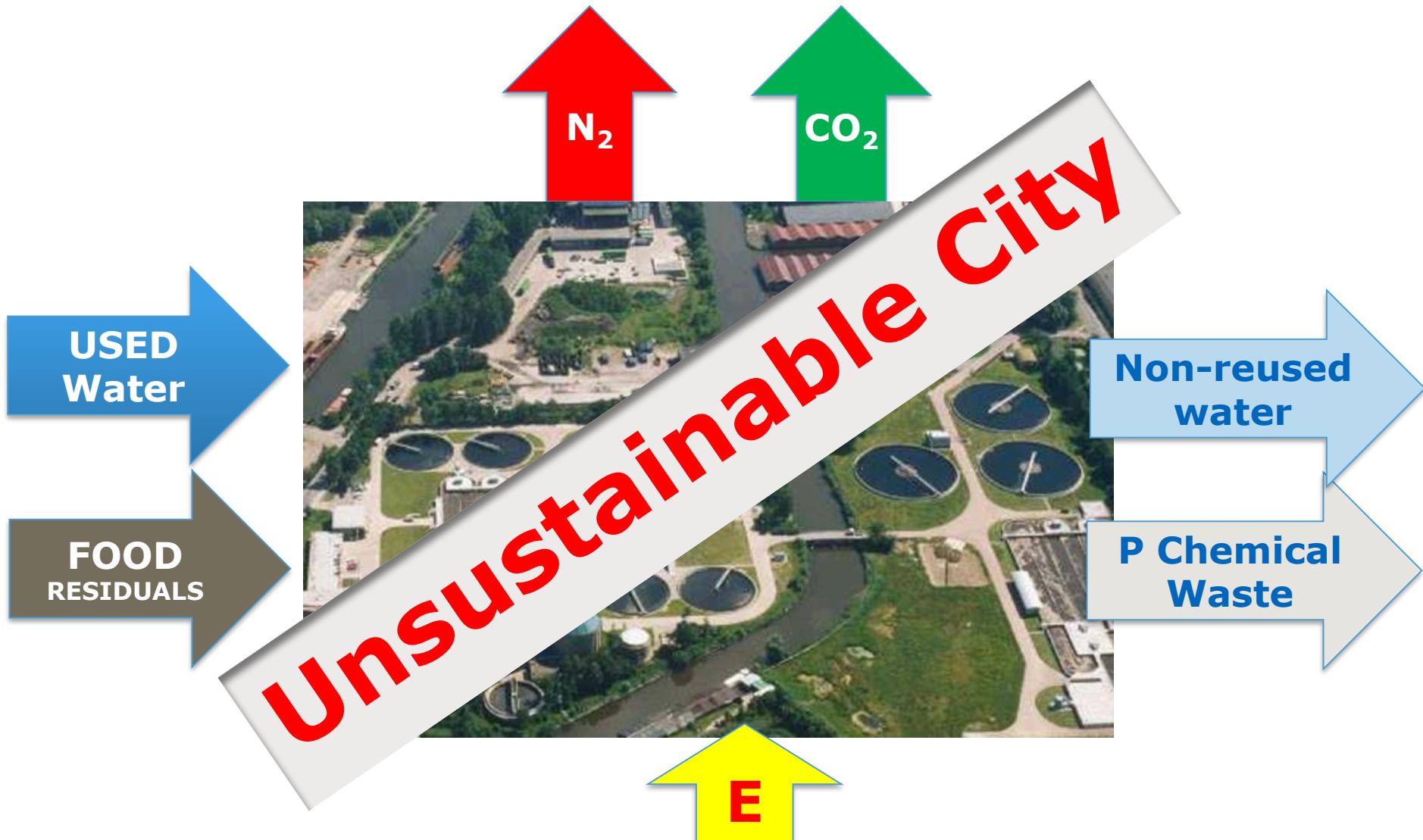
Nieuwe Sanitatie: op weg naar een duurzame en gezonde voedsel en water kringloop

June 2018, Huub Rijnaarts

Environmental Technology Group

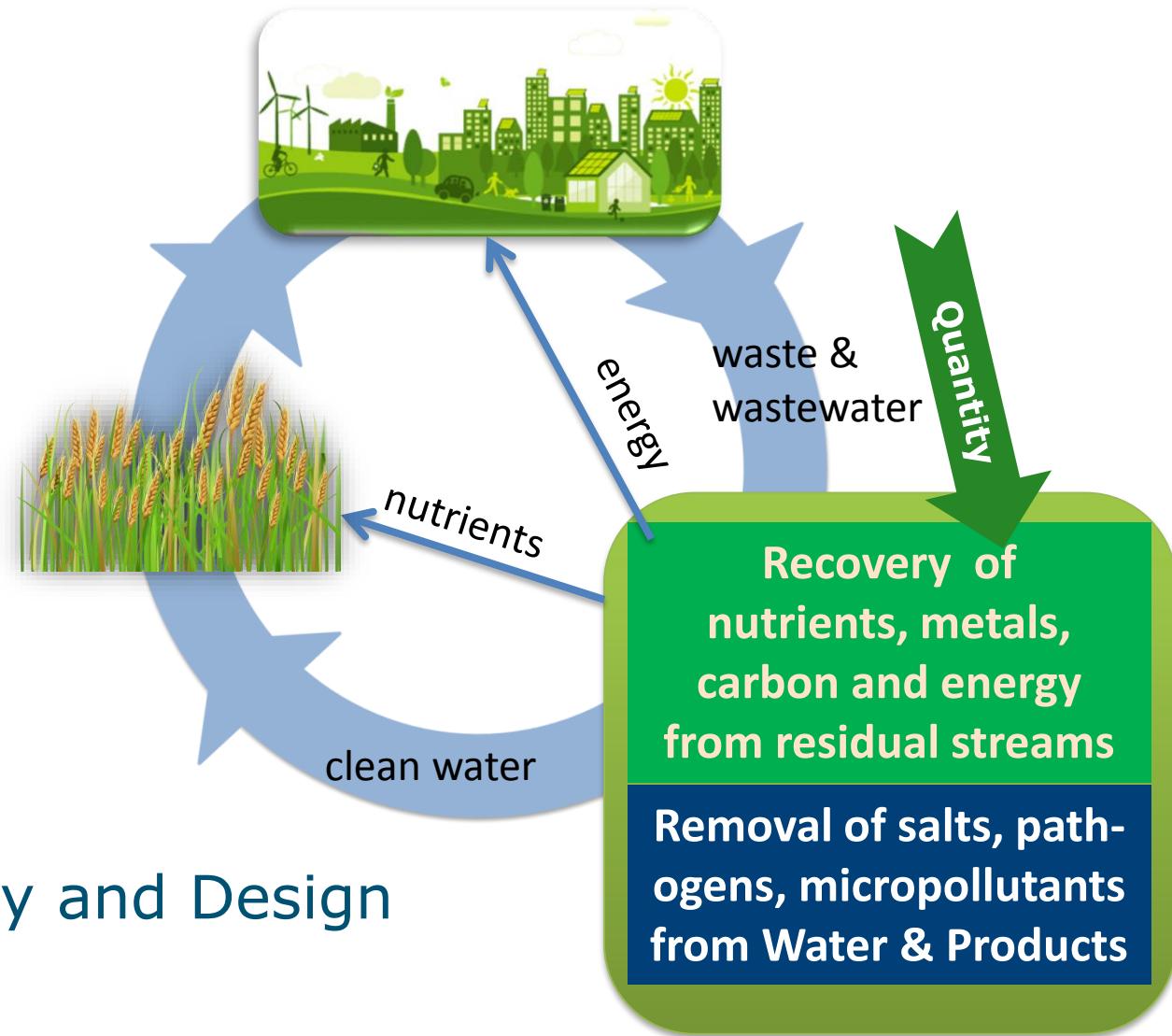


Urban food and water not sustainable

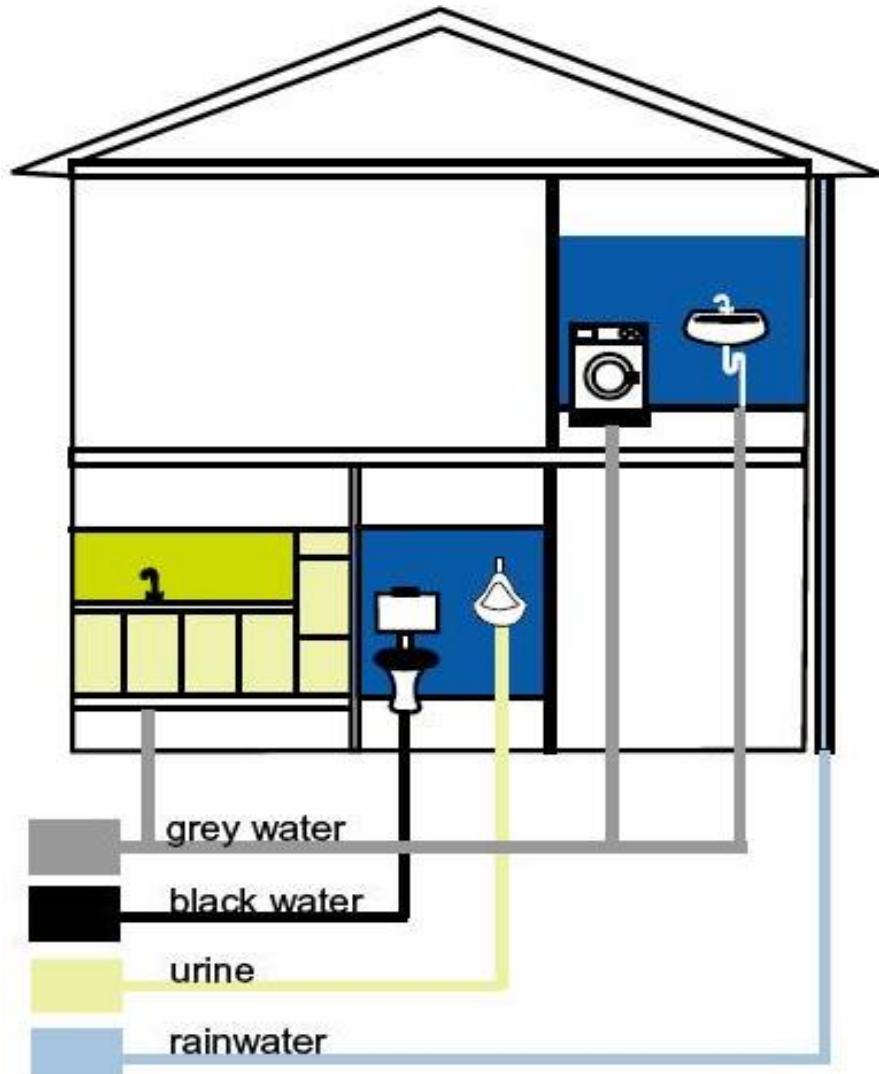


Solution: New Technology & New Designs to change our world

- No emissions
- CO₂ neutral
- Endless Cycle
- Nature Based
Technology and Design



NOVEL SANITATION



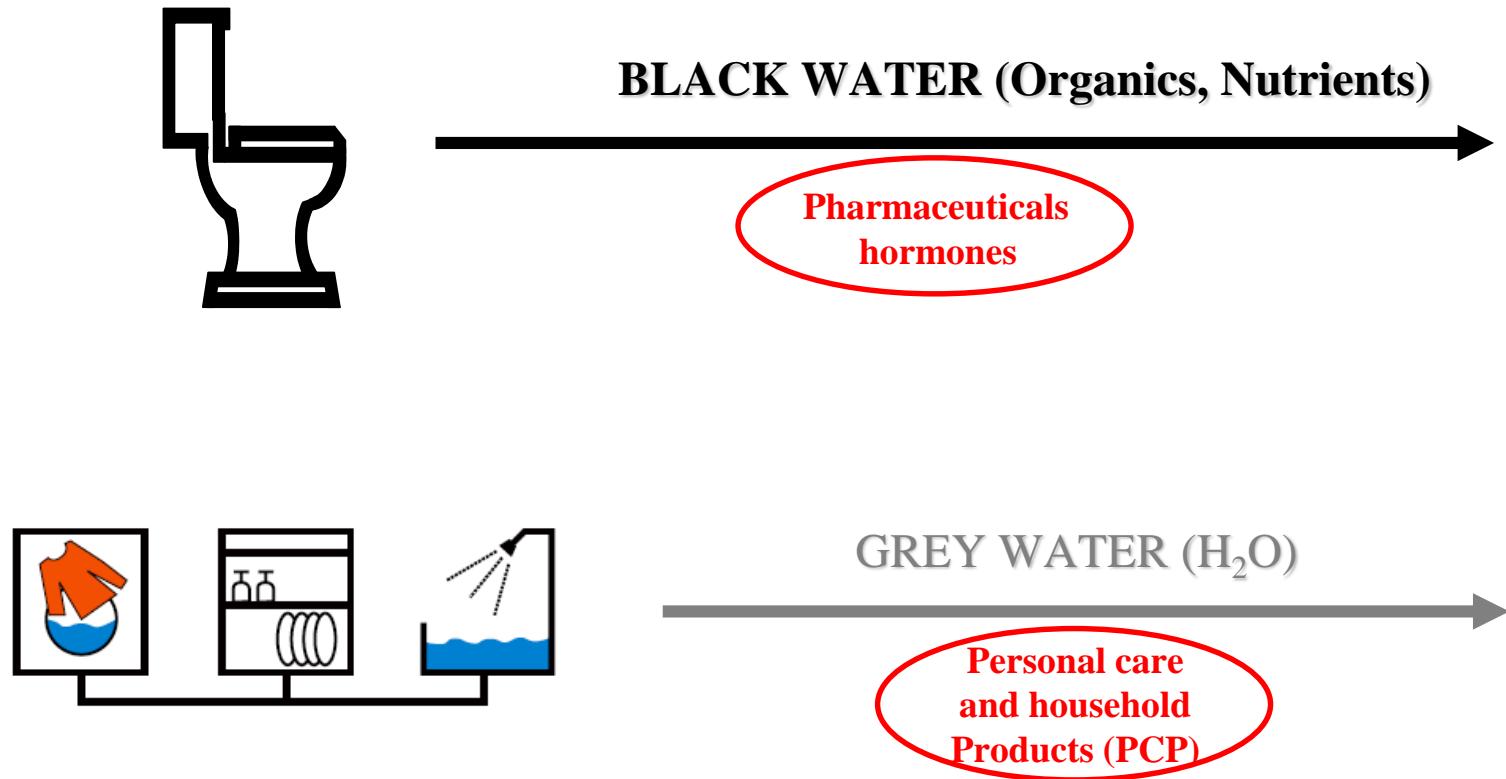
250 Houses in the City of Sneek, NL



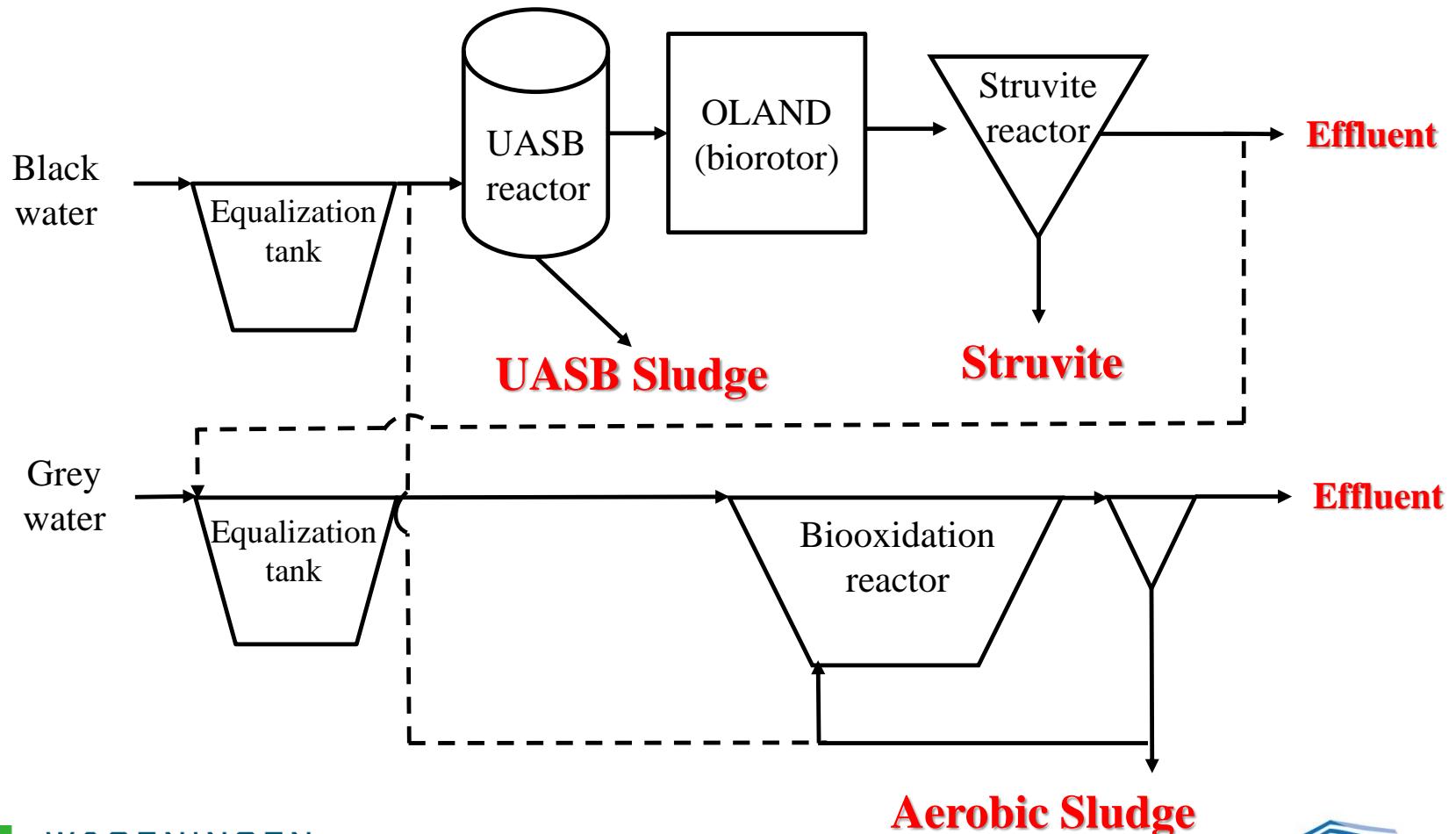
NIOO Building in Wageningen NL



Resource recovery by separate collection of wastewater streams



Source separated sanitation system (Noorderhoek, Sneek, the Netherlands)





Performance WWTP Novel Sanitation Sneek

- Effluents:

- COD
- Phosphate
- Nitrogen

-

- Sludge:

- Metals
-

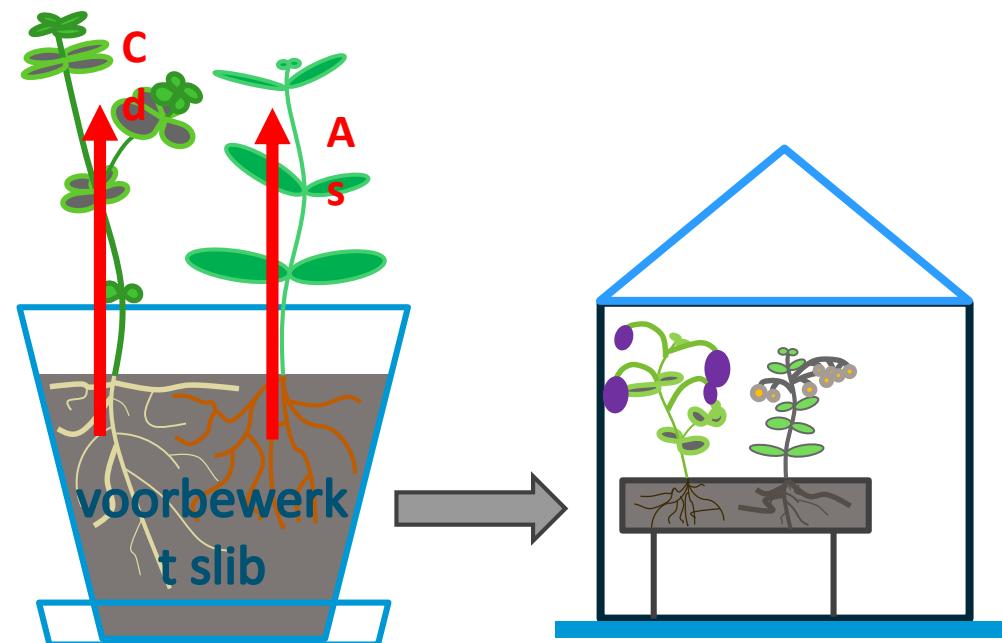
Rosanne Wielemaker
INTEGRATING URBAN AGRICULTURE
AND NEW SANITATION

rosanne.wielemaker@wur.nl

PhD RESEARCH

BUILDING AND NEIGHBORHOOD PHOSPHORUS LOAD PROFILES

Zuiveringsslub voor de Glastuinbouw



Amsterdam as living lab



Wei-San Chen

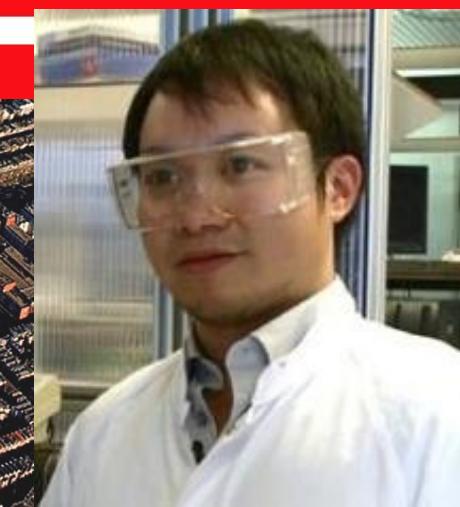
✓ Green Street

✓ Circular technologies and
infrastructure



Design contest **Applied Technology Institute in Amsterdam**

Invitation to participate in the 'Amsterdam Metropolitan Solutions' (AMS) design contest for an applied technology institute in Amsterdam



Urban Infrastructure Management

The Street of the Future

■ Momo

- Integrated, agriculture-driven & circular urban unit

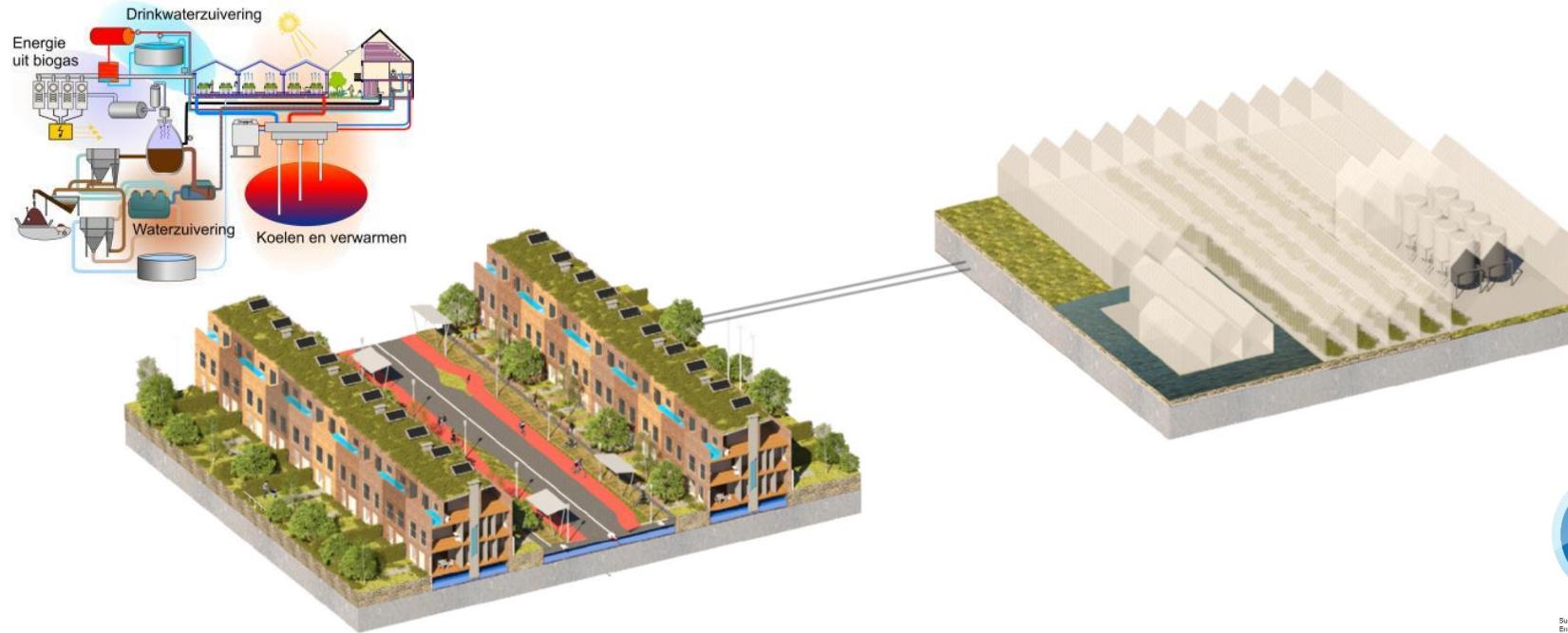
Greenhouse Village

LOTUS/
TULIP

Selective
desalination

Smart grid @
street level

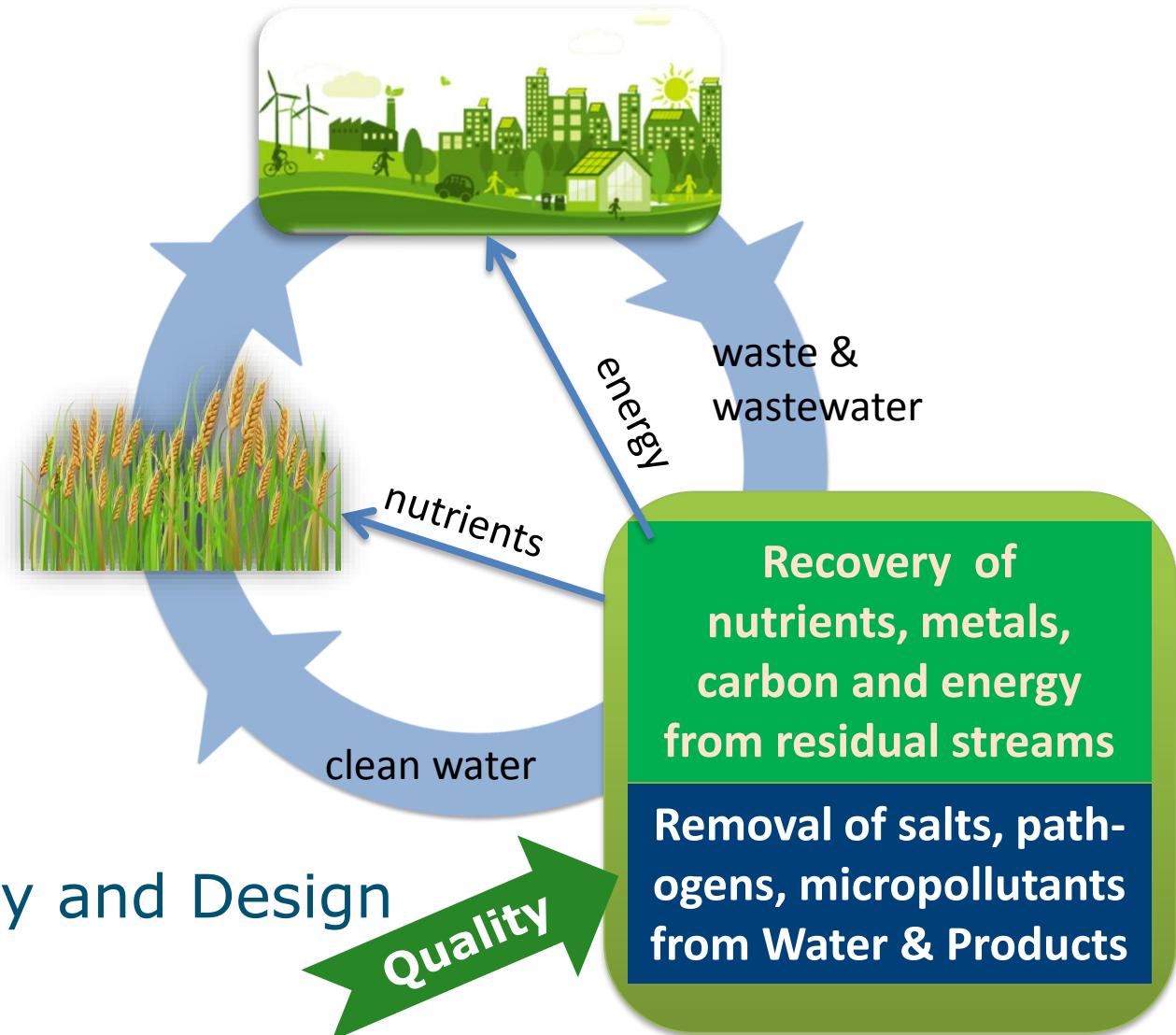
Solar passive
infrastructure



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Technology and Design



Performance WWTP Novel Sanitation Sneek

- Effluents:

- COD
- Phosphate
- Nitrogen

Micro-quality

- Micro-pollutants
- Pathogens

- Sludge:

- Metals

Micro-quality

- Pathogens
- Micro-pollutants

The choice of compounds investigate at Sneek:Pharmaceuticals

- A. Antibiotics (Ciprofloxacin, Trimethoprim)
- B. Antidiabetics (Metformin, Hydrochlorothiazide)
- C. Analgesics (Paracetamol)
- D. Beta-blockers (Metoprolol, Propranolol)
- E. Antihistamine (Cetirizine)
- F. Antiepileptic (Carbamazepine)
- G. Anti-inflammatory (Ibuprofen, Diclofenac, Naproxen)
- H. Lipid regulators (Gemfibrozil)



The choice of compounds investigated at Sneek: Personal Care Products

A. Fragrances:

Galaxolide, Tonalide, Hexylcinnamaldehyde;

B. Biocides:

Triclocarban, Triclosan, Benzalkonium chloride;

C. UV-filters:

EHMC, PBSA, Octocrylene, Avobenzone;

D. Preservatives:

Parabens



Pharmaceuticals in GW

Personal care/household products in BW

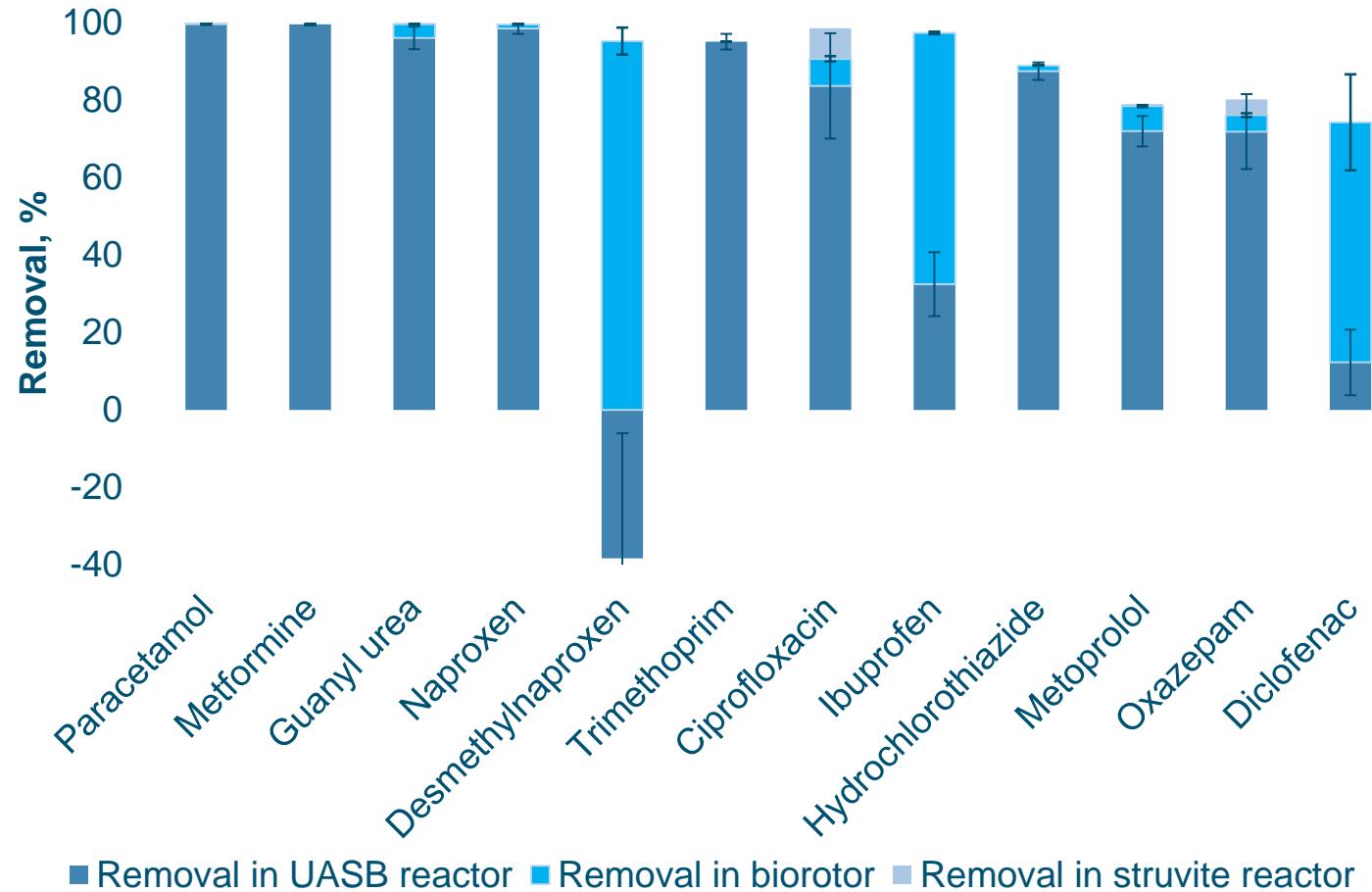
17 pharmaceuticals measured, 5 were found in GW:

- anti-inflammatory (diclofenac, naproxen, ibuprofen)
- paracetamol
- metformin

14 PCPs measured, 8 were found in BW:

- biocides (triclosan, benzalkonium chloride, 2,4-DCP)
- fragrance (galaxolide)
- parabens

Successive anaerobic and aerobic treatment improves pharmaceutical removal



Black water effluent is potentially toxic

	Effluent concentration, µg/l	PNEC* µg/l
Paracetamol	0.1	1000
Ibuprofen	1.1	10
Diclofenac	1.6	0.05
Naproxen	0.7	500
Trimethoprim	0.1	>3000
Ciprofloxacin	1.8	<50
Metoprolol	62.6	>6000

* - predicted no effect concentration

No PCPs detected in black water effluent

Pharmaceuticals are present in UASB sludge, but not in struvite

Pharmaceutical	Concentrations in UASB sludge, µg/g	PNEC, µg/g
Ciprofloxacin	41.8	5380
Metoprolol	17.2	740
Propranolol	30.9	3300

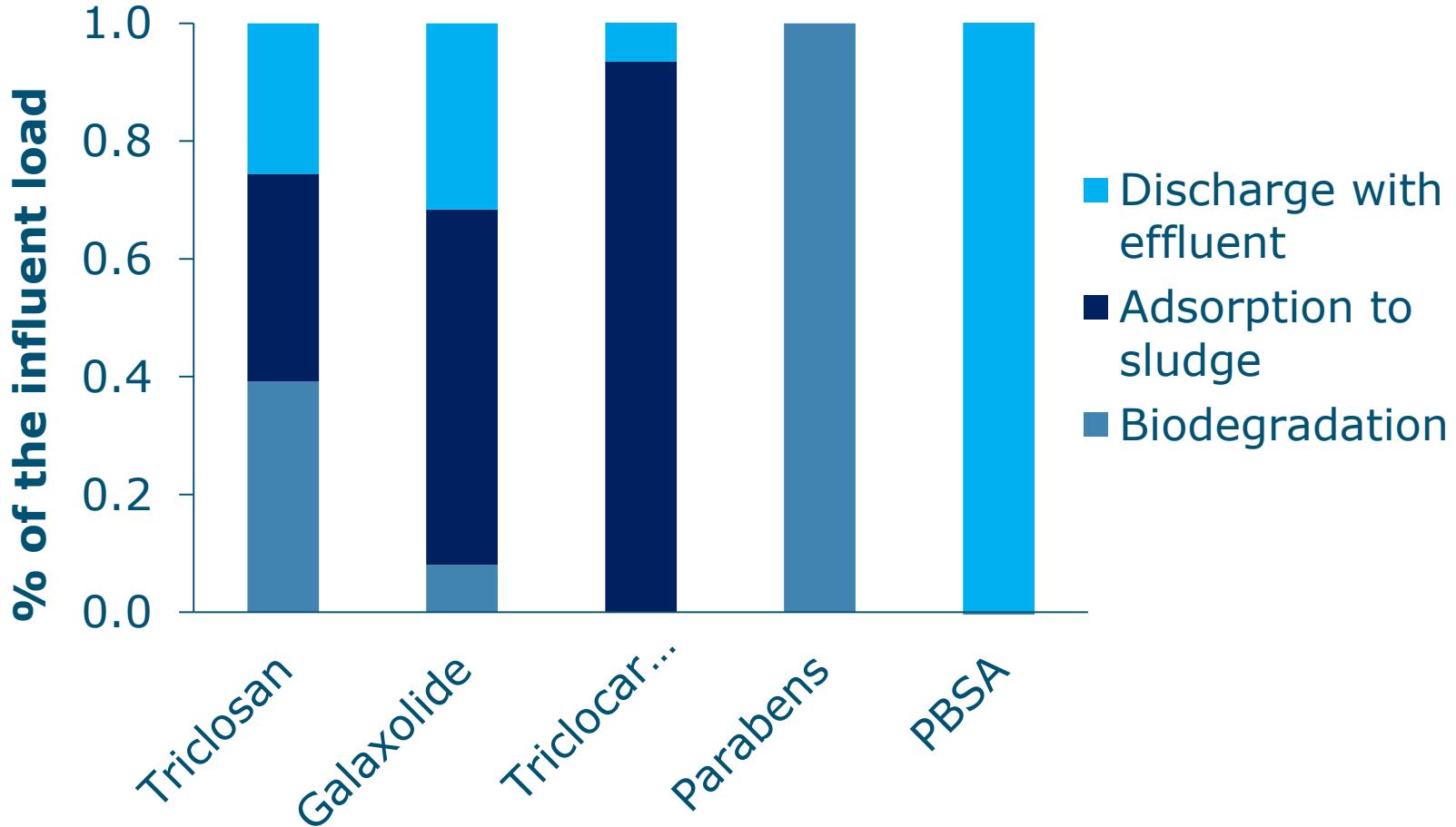
No pharmaceuticals detected in struvite

PCPs are present in UASB sludge (and struvite)

Micropollutant	Concentrations in UASB sludge, µg/g	PNEC, µg/g
Galaxolide	3.0	280
Triclosan	4.7	0.8 – 4
Triclocarban	2.6	40
2,4-dichlorophenol	0.2	2.2
Benzalkonium chloride	38.7	203

2,4 dichlorophenol was found in struvite (0.5 µg/g)

Grey water effluent and sludge contain PCPs



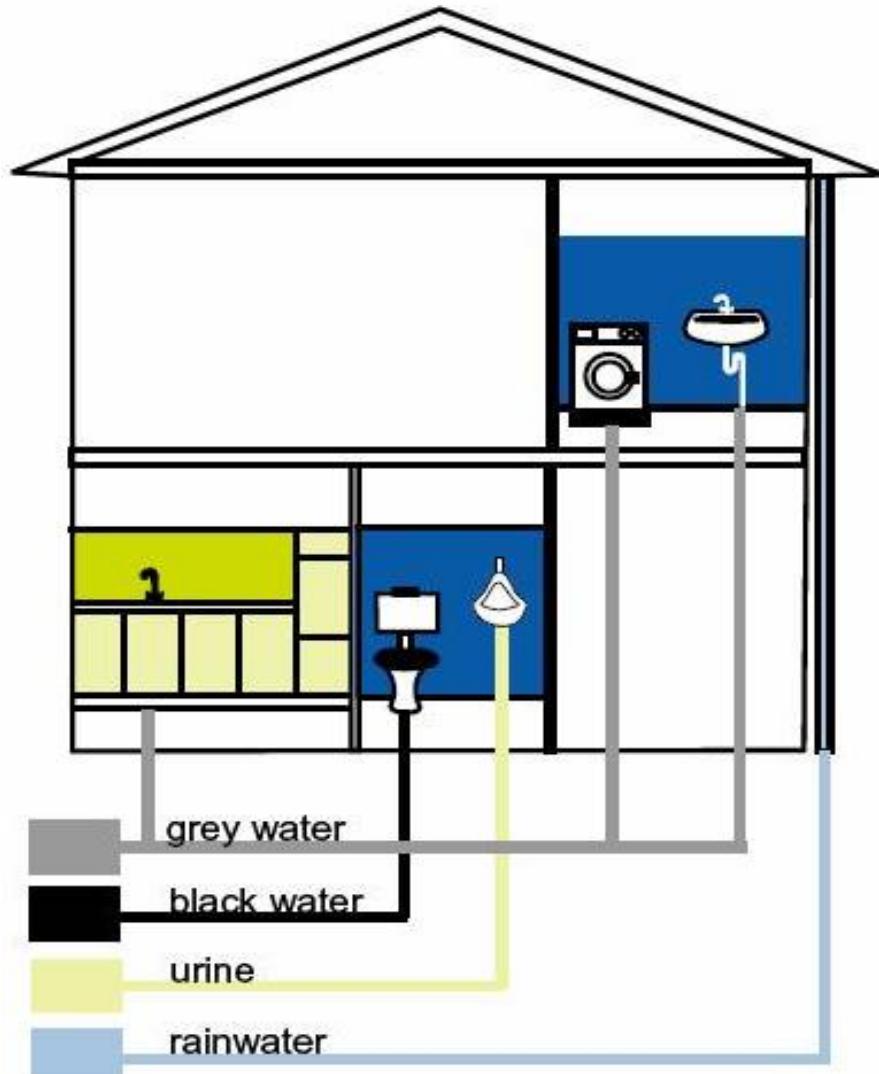
PCPs are present in grey water sludge (but not pharmaceuticals)

Micropollutant	Concentrations in UASB sludge, µg/g	PNEC, µg/g
Galaxolide	226.3	280
EHMC	217.7	n.d.
HCA	27.4	n.d.
Triclosan	140.6	0.8 – 4
Triclocarban	105.5	40
Benzalkonium chloride	102.7	203
Avobenzone	46.3	n.d.

Conclusions novel sanitation based water cycle Sneek.

- Effluents of black water and grey water treatment systems require additional post-treatment prior to reuse or discharge;
- UASB sludge and struvite can be applied as soil amendment;
- Decrease of triclosan concentrations in UASB sludge is needed;
- Grey water sludge is not advised for soil applications due to the high risk quotients calculated for biocides

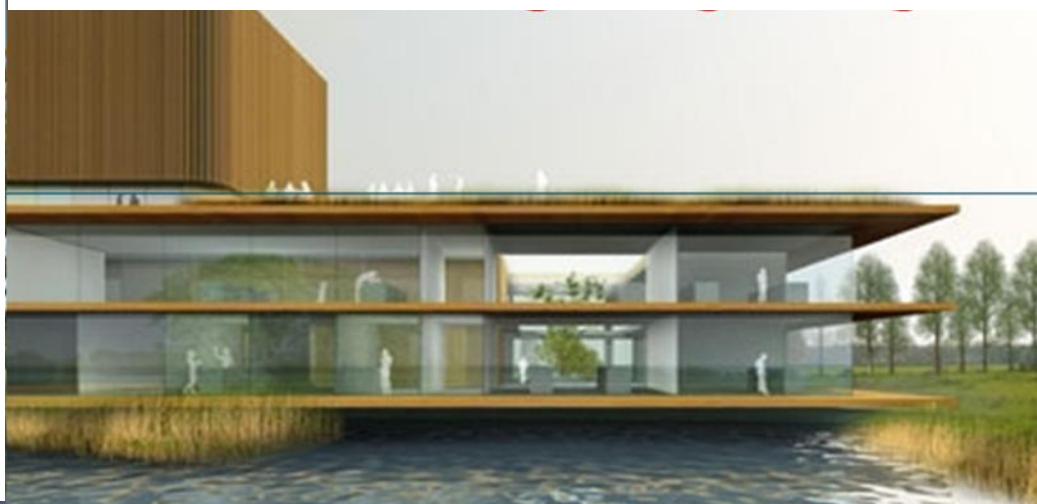
NOVEL SANITATION



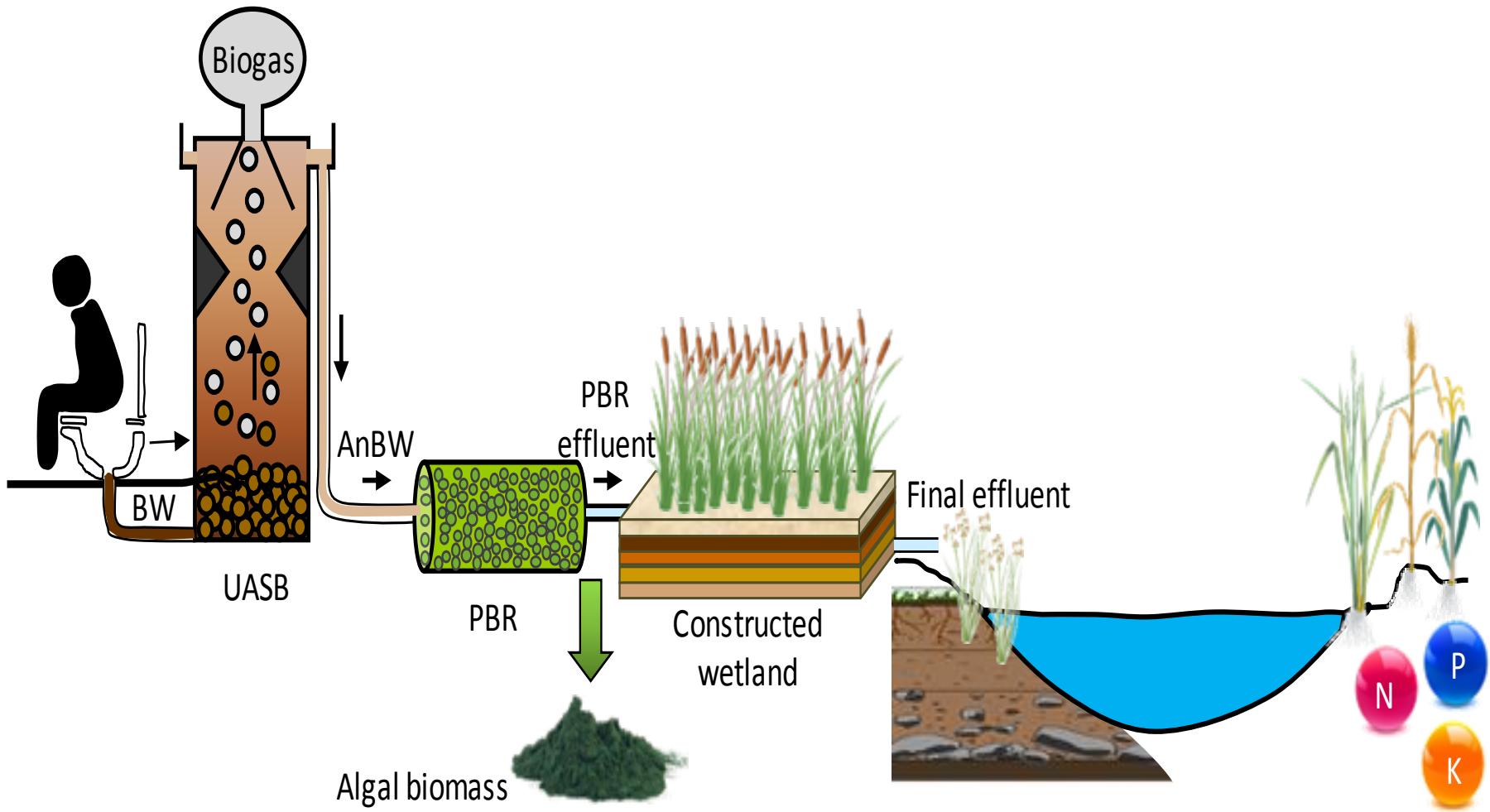
250 Houses in the City of Sneek, NL



NIOO Building in Wageningen NL



Organische micro's en algen (WUR – NIOO)



Pharmaceutical removal (2)

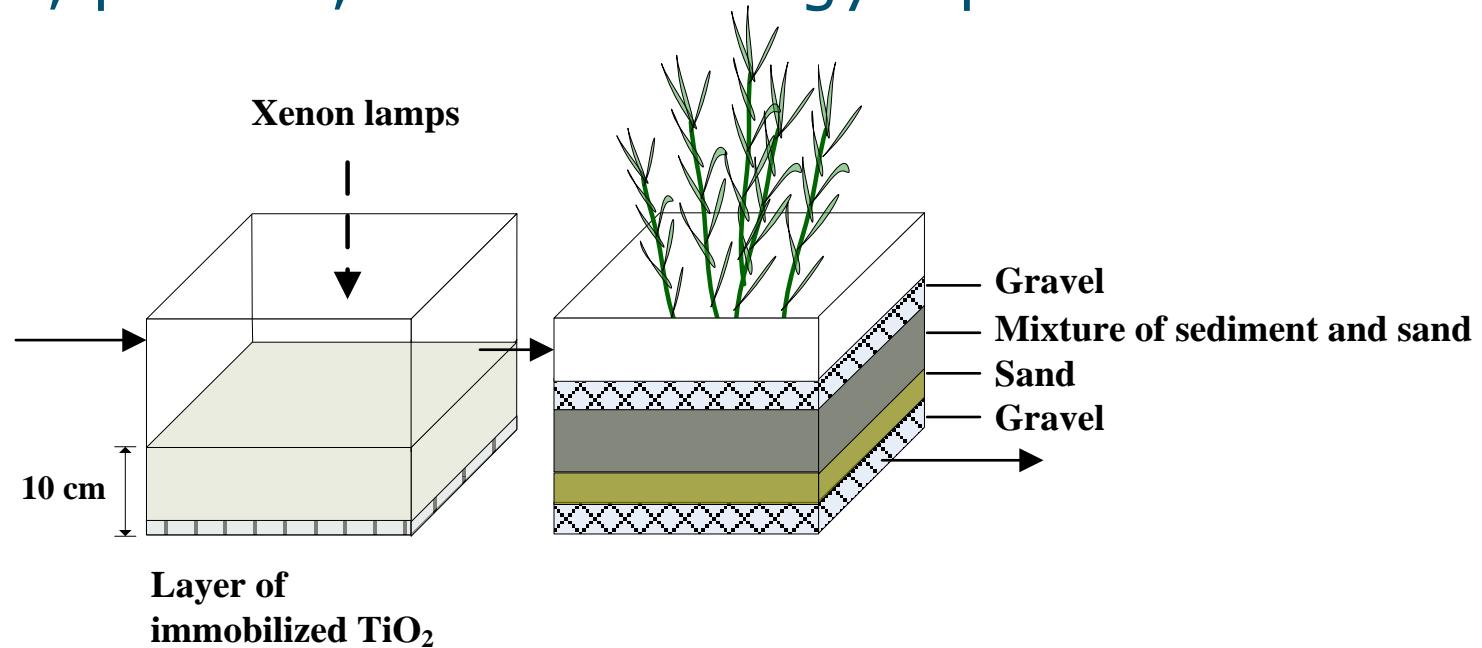
Pharmaceutical	Removal %	Removal mechanism
Diclofenac	max. 70%	Photolysis
Ibuprofen	>99%	Photolysis
Paracetamol	>99%	Biodegradation Algae & bacteria & Photolysis
Metoprolol	>99%	Biodegradation Algae & bacteria
Trimethoprim	<30%	Biodegradation Algae & bacteria
Carbamazepine	<10%	-

- Sorption accounted for <5% of the pharmaceutical removal

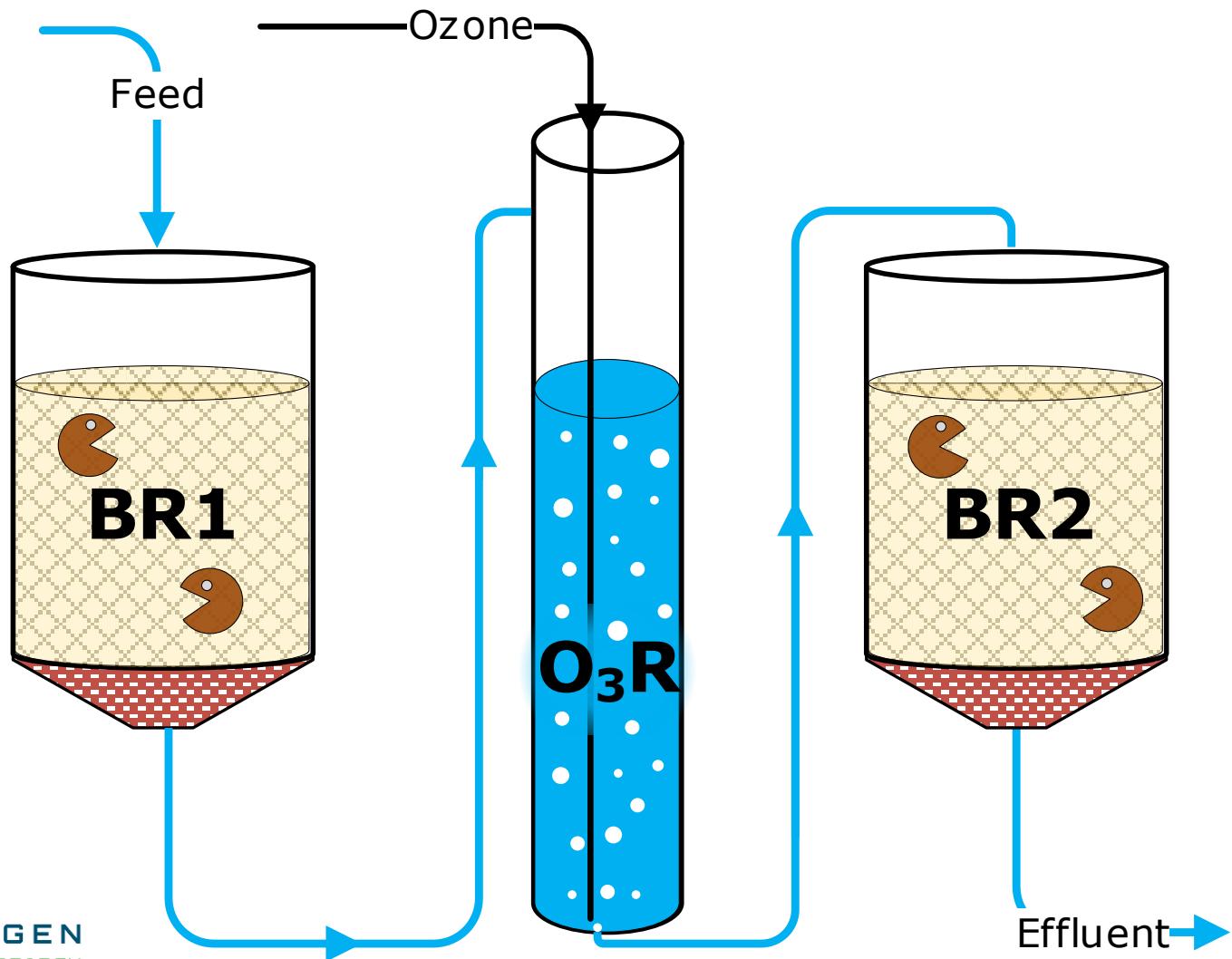
Sustainable technologies → natural systems

Tested for pharmaceutical removal

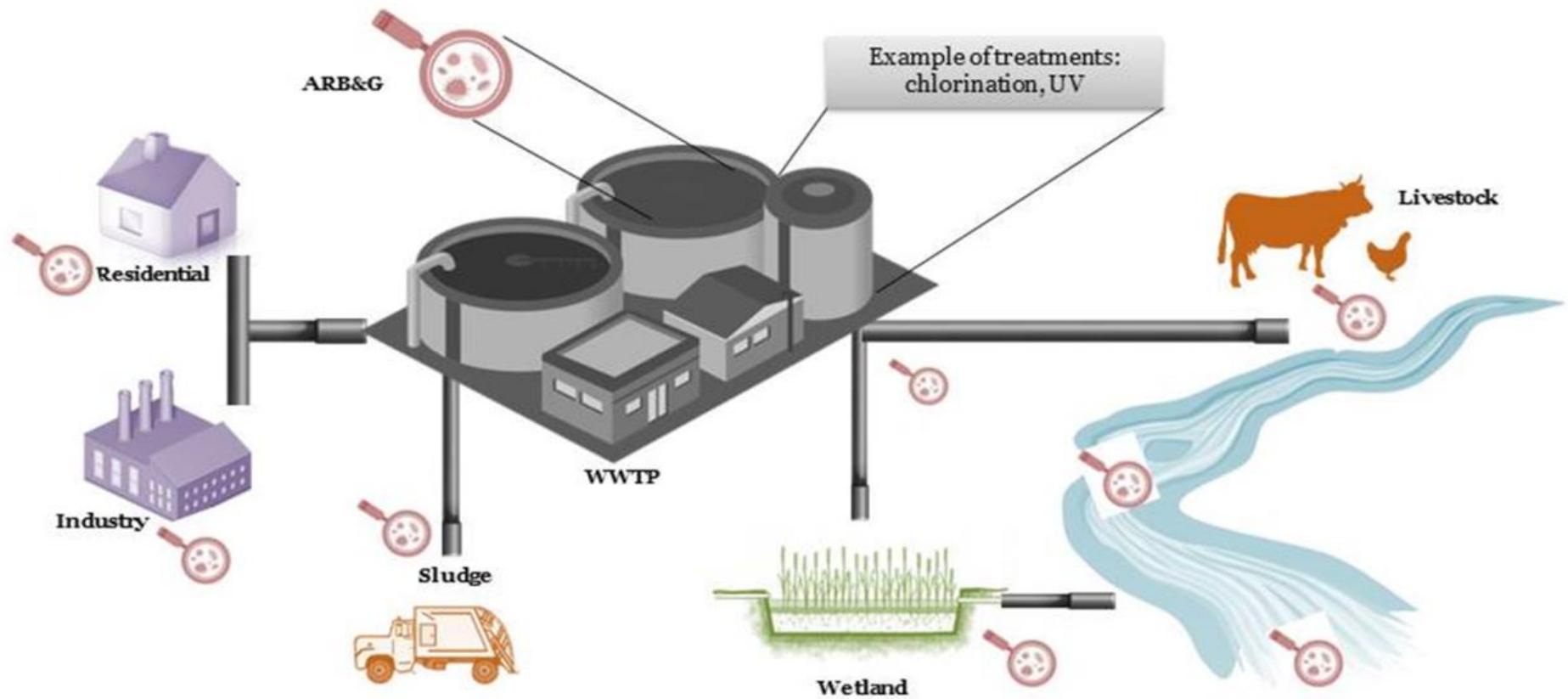
- Open TiO_2 cell as pretreatment to constructed wetland
- Low-cost, passive, minimal energy input

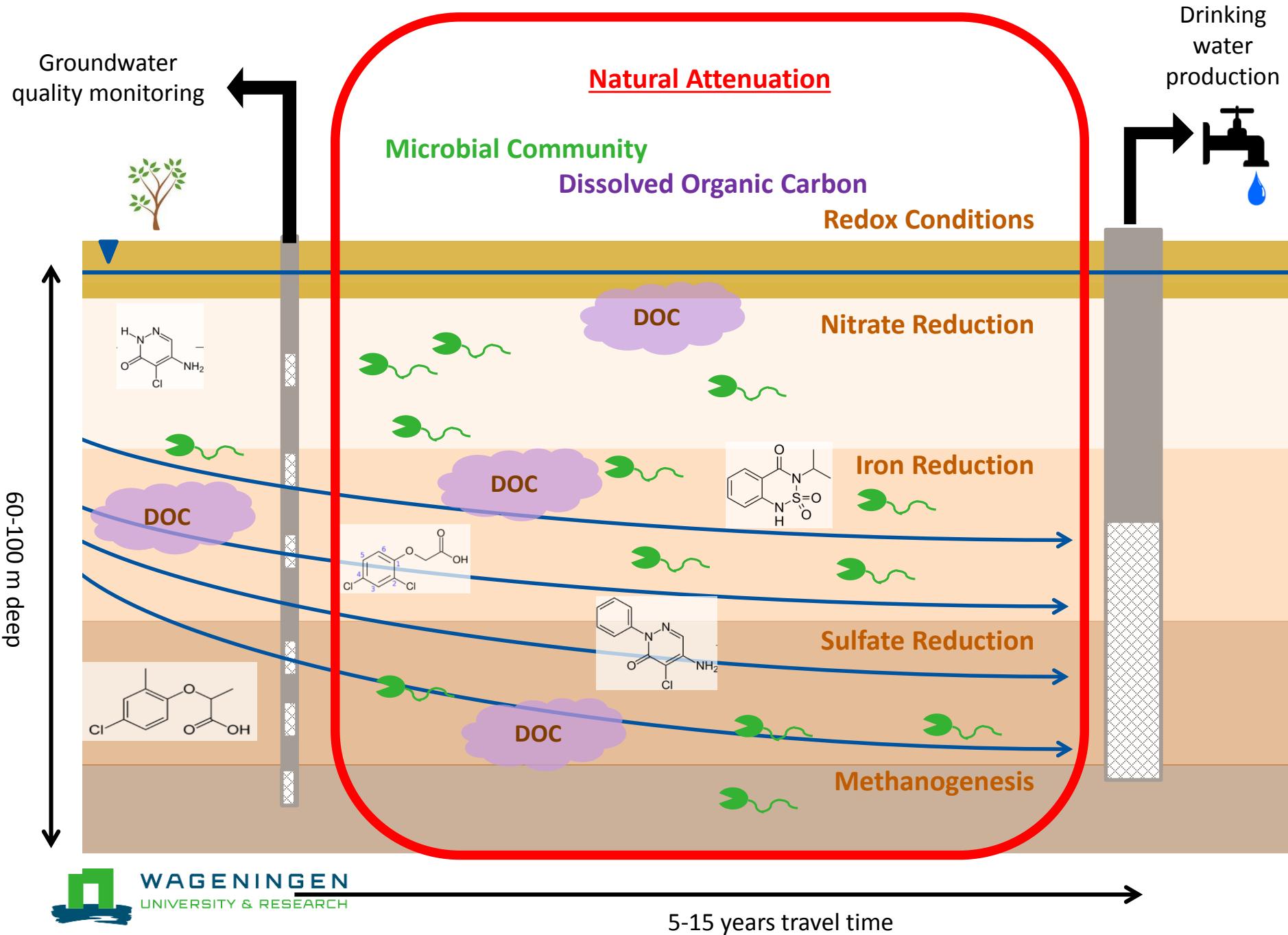


Lab-scale BO3B process; BR=BioReactor, O₃R=OzoneReactor



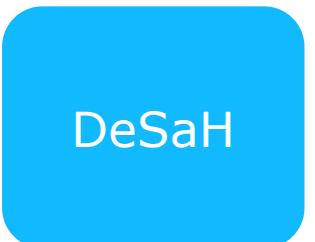
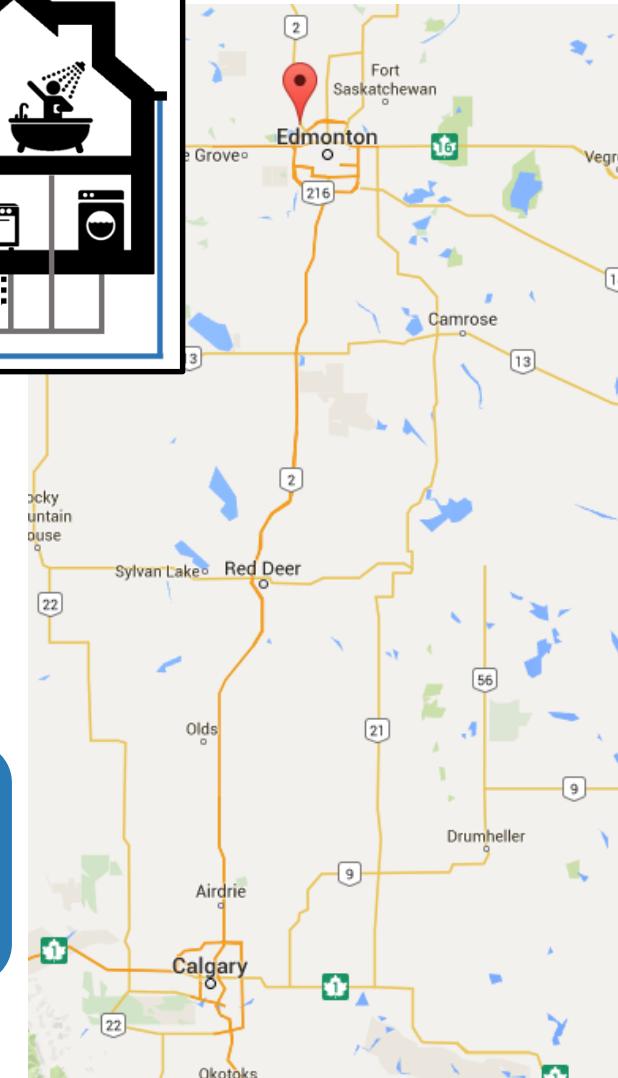
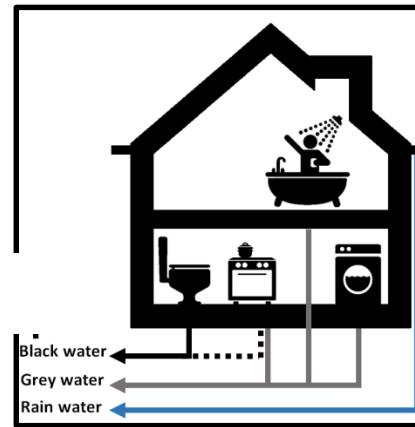
Azie Sabri; Antibiotic resistance bacteria and genes





New Sanitation in St. Albert, Edmonton Alberta in Canada

- Source separation
- resource recovery
- 2000 dwellings
- Water centre
- Supported by province, UAMA, local towns





Environmental Technology Department Trip August 2017