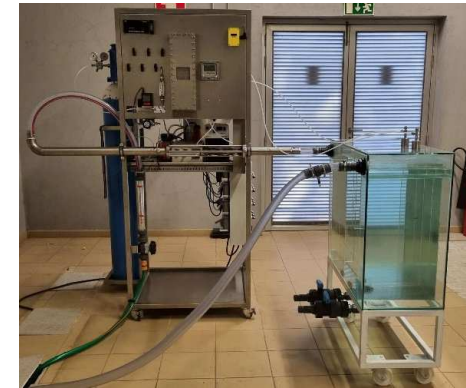


QUATERNARY TREATMENT OF MUNICIPAL WASTEWATERS TARGETING CECs REMOVAL: NANOFILTRATION vs OZONATION

Vítor J.P. Vilar

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08th November 2024



LABORATORY OF SEPARATION AND REACTION ENGINEERING
LABORATORY OF CATALYSIS AND MATERIALS



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União Europeia



INTRODUCTION



New EU Directive on Urban Wastewater Treatment Revised Regulation, Renewed Challenges

Wastewater treatment

- Obligation to **all UWWTPs** treating a load $\geq 150\ 000$ p.e. to **apply quaternary treatment by 2045**, in order to **eliminate the broadest possible spectrum of micro-pollutants**.
- Promote the **reuse of treated wastewater** from all urban wastewater treatment plants **where appropriate**.

Energy neutrality and renewables

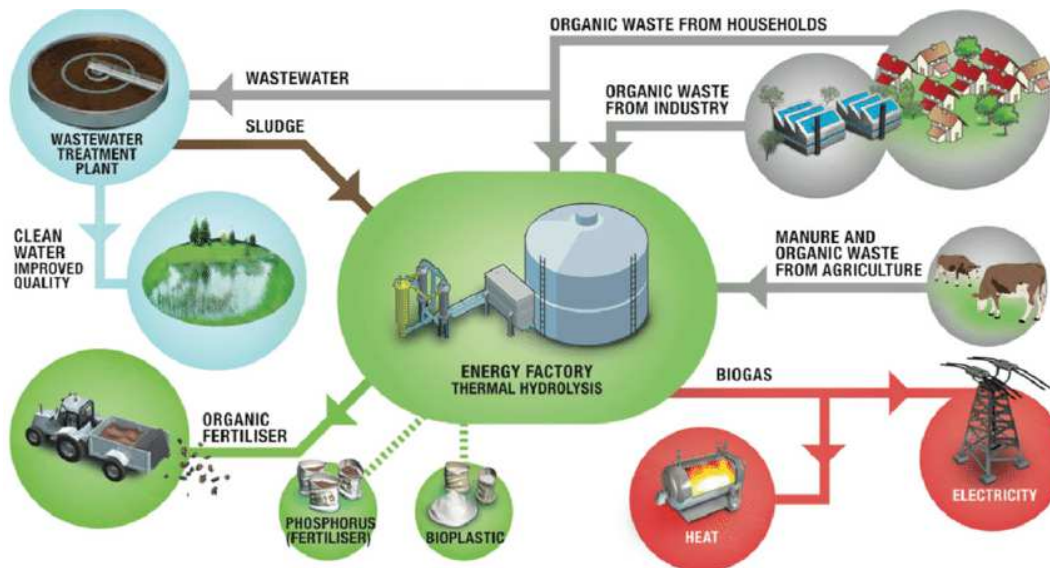
- Introduce an **energy neutrality target**, meaning that **by 2045** urban wastewater treatment plants will have to produce the energy they consume, with progressive intermediate targets.

Wastewater surveillance and risk assessment

- Obligation to **monitor health parameters in urban wastewaters** to track the presence of **pathogens responsible for human diseases and pandemics**, and **PFAS, Microplastics, Antimicrobial Resistance, and Greenhouse Gases**.

INTRODUCTION

- Although the original goal of wastewater treatment was to protect water quality, today scarcity of resources and sustainability are driving major global changes
- The **N-E-W Paradigm** focuses on **Recovering Resources** such as **Nutrients, Energy and Water**, towards a **Circular and Self-Sufficient Bio-Based Economy**



NEW GENERATION OF
SUSTAINABLE WWTPs

WWTPs 2.0

SERPIC AND HEALTHYWATERS PROJECTS



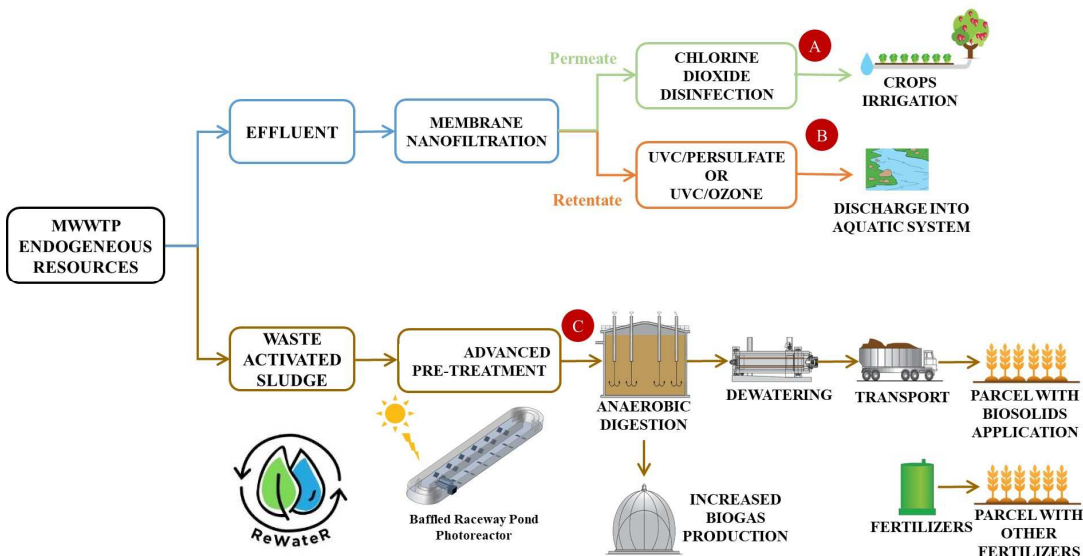
Integration of Nanofiltration and Advanced Oxidation Technology for Urban Wastewater Resources Recovery



HealthyWaters



<https://www.serp-pic-project.eu/>



Objectives

Endogenous resources recovery from UWWTPs to:

- Support agricultural practices by reusing the effluent for crops irrigation;
- Increase energy self-generation by enhancing biogas quality and production from anaerobic digestion.

Research Team



Vítor Vilar F. Moreira A. Gomes C. Cruzeiro J. Monteiro C. Santos A. Olivera

Partners



Selection of indicator contaminants of emerging concern when reusing reclaimed water for irrigation — A proposed methodology

Science of the Total Environment, 873 (2023) 162359

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.scitotenv.2023.162359>



SERPIC PLANT

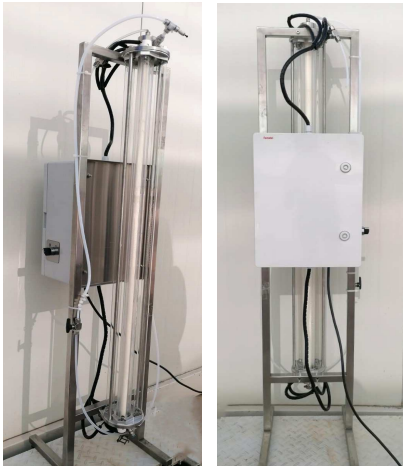
Electricity and control



Nanofiltration unit



Membrane Photoreactor



Ozone Electrolyser



Persulfate Electrolyser



SERPIC PLANT - NANOFILTRATION UNIT

METHODOLOGY

Producer and brand name	MWCO [Da]	Membrane ID	Membrane type	Membrane material
SUEZ/GE, PW	10 000	NF#9	FS	Polyethersulfone
Alfa Laval, UFX-10pHt	10 000	NF#8	FS	Polysulphone
SUEZ/GE, GE	1 000	NF#7	FS	Polyamide
Pentair, HFW	1 000	NF#6	HF	Polyethersulfone
NX Filtration, dNF80	800	NF#5	HF	Polyethersulfone
DuPont NF270	200-400	NF#1	FS	Polyamide
SUEZ/GE, DL	250	NF#2	FS	Polyamide
SUEZ/GE, DK	150-300	NF#4	FS	Polyamide
Toray, TM600	150	NF#3	FS	Polyamide
Toray, TMH	100-150	NF#10	FS	Polyamide

MWCO – molecular weight cut off [Da] FS - Flat sheet HF – Hollow fibre

Effectiveness for rejection of genetic marker, representing a microbial CEC

Effectiveness in separating nutrients (TP, TN, K, Ca, Mg, NH₄⁺, NO₃⁻) from WWTP effluent

Effectiveness in separating selected chemical CECs (DCF, SMX e VLX)

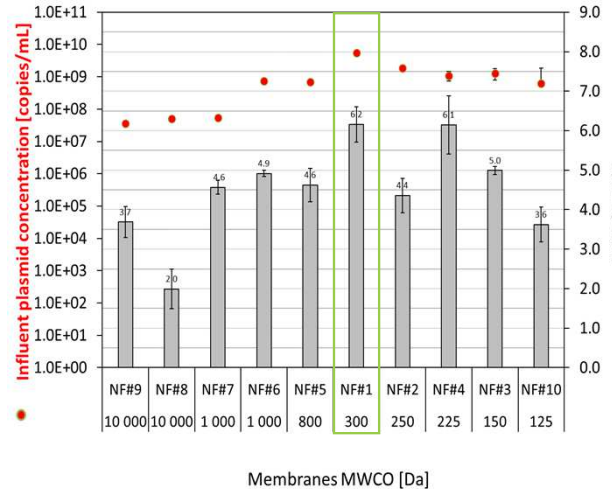
Effectiveness in separating antibiotic resistant bacteria (ARB) (*E. coli*) and sul1 ARG marker.

RESULTS – MEMBRANE SELECTION

Membrane supplier and product type	Membrane ID	ARB	ARG	Nutrients	Organic CECs
		<i>E. coli</i> % of rejection	sul1 LRV	TN, TP, K, Ca, Mg % of rejection	DCF, SMX, VLX % of rejection
DuPont, NF270	NF#1	100	6.2	17, 91, NM*, NM, NM	NM, NM, NM, 79*
Toray, TM600	NF#3	100	2.0	12, 96, 32, 68, 76	88, 85, 89
SUEZ/GE, DK	NF#4	100	2.2	11, 76, 25, 34, 29	44, 43, 41
NX Filtration, dNF80	NF#5	100	3.0	10, 90, 19, 37, 32	61, 65, 72
Pentair, HFW	NF#6	100	2.1	9, 74, 9, 37, 32	28, 33, 37

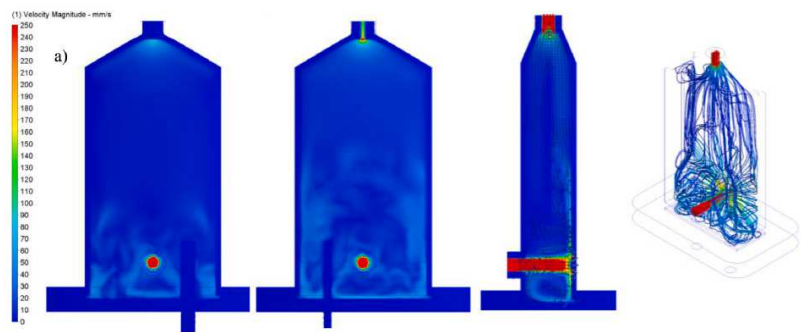
• NM - Not measured

* average removal of the 11 CECs (DEET, BP3, OC, EHMC, UV-329, HHCb, AHTN, TCPP, TCEP, DBPP, TBP).



The NF#1 (DuPont NF270, NANO7-XL-1812, Oltremare) membrane provided > 6 LRV for ARG, >70 % retention of TN, and app. 80 % rejection of chemical CECs, and it was compatible with the pilot unit and readily available.

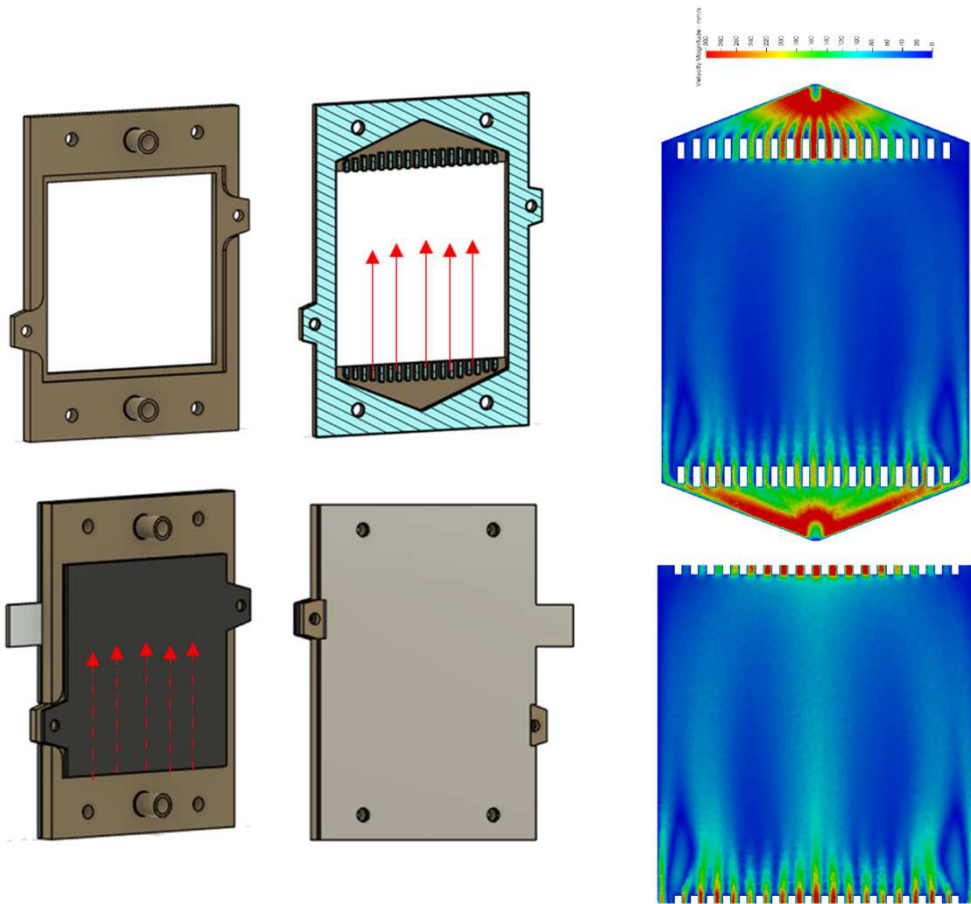
SERPIC PLANT - OZONE ELECTROLYZER



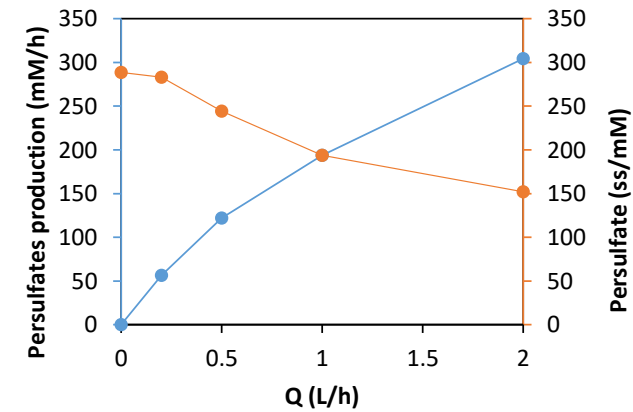
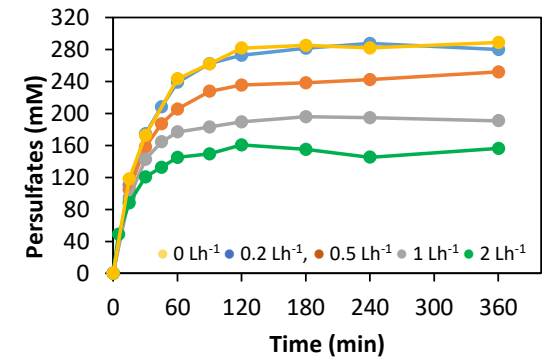
Production: 500 mg O₃/h
Current Efficiency = 6%
330 mA/cm²

MEA – Membrane Electrode Assembly
2 DIACHEM® lattice BDD electrodes
NAFION® proton exchange membrane
Electrolyte 1mM HClO₄; 25 °C

SERPIC PLANT – PERSULFATE ELECTROLYZER



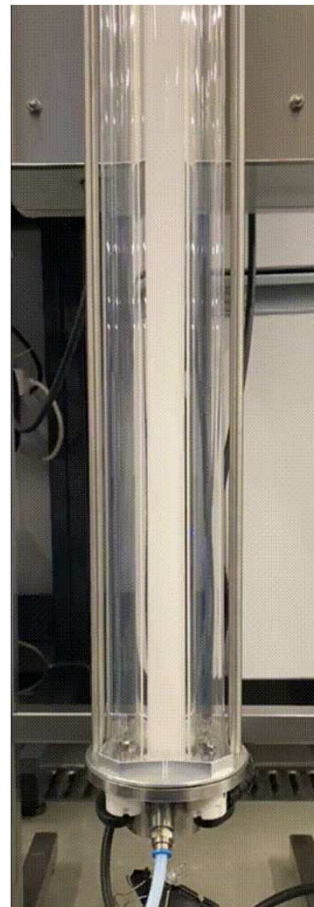
BDD anode
SS cathode



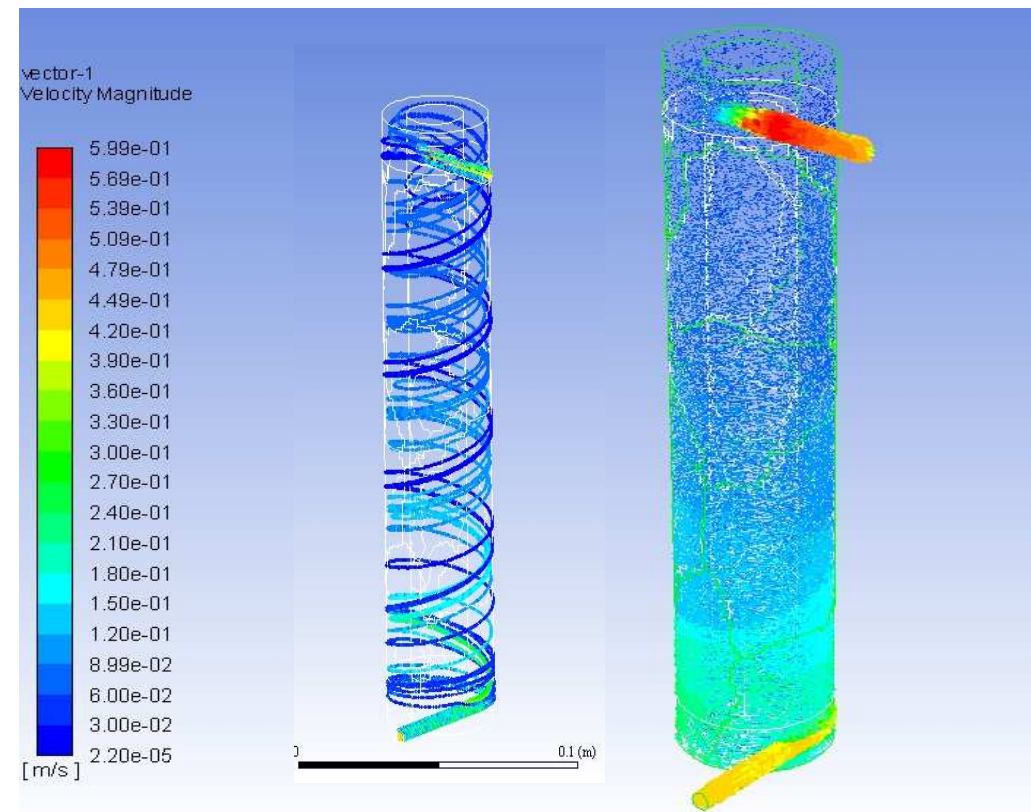
Electrolyte 1M H₂SO₄, 300 mAcm⁻², 25°C
Current efficiency = 57%

Outstanding productions of peroxymonosulfuric acid combining tailored electrode coating and 3D printing
Journal of Water Process Engineering, 53 (2023) 103902
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jwpe.2023.103902>

SERPIC PLANT – MEMBRANE PHOTOREACTOR



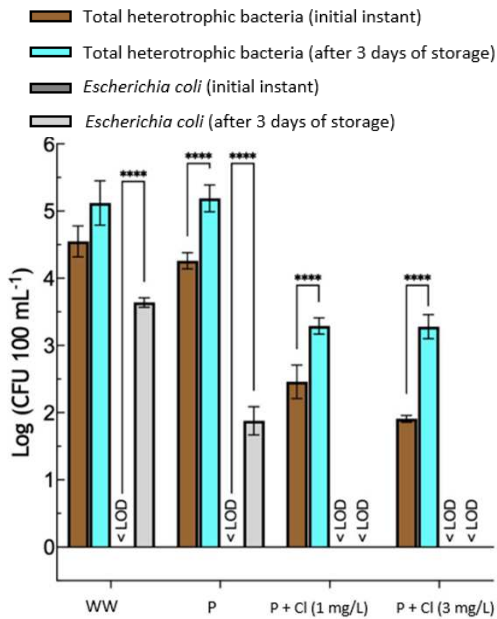
VELOCITY FIELD – FLOW PATTERN



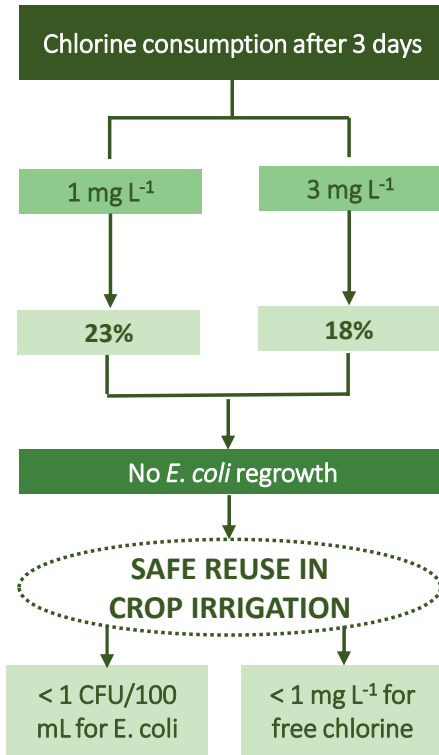
DISINFECTION OF NF PERMEATE

POTENTIAL REUSE OF NANOFILTRATION PERMEATE

Regrowth of *E. coli*



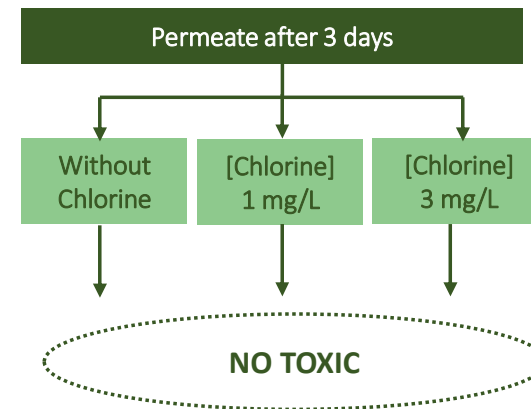
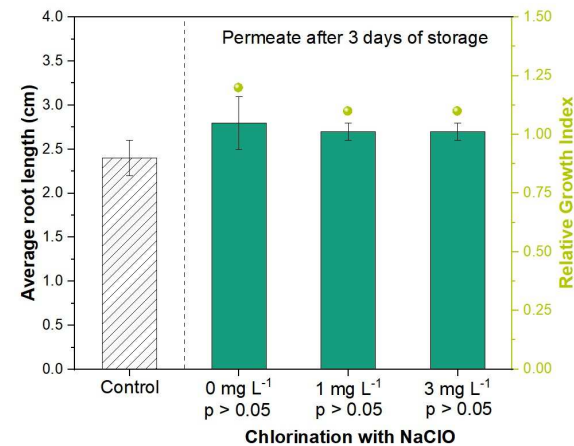
WW – Wastewater
 P – Permeate
 P + Cl (1 mg/L) – Permeate + disinfection by chlorine at 1 mg/L
 P + Cl (3 mg/L) – Permeate + disinfection by chlorine at 3 mg/L
 *** - Statistically different samples ($p < 0.05$)



Phytotoxicity Tests



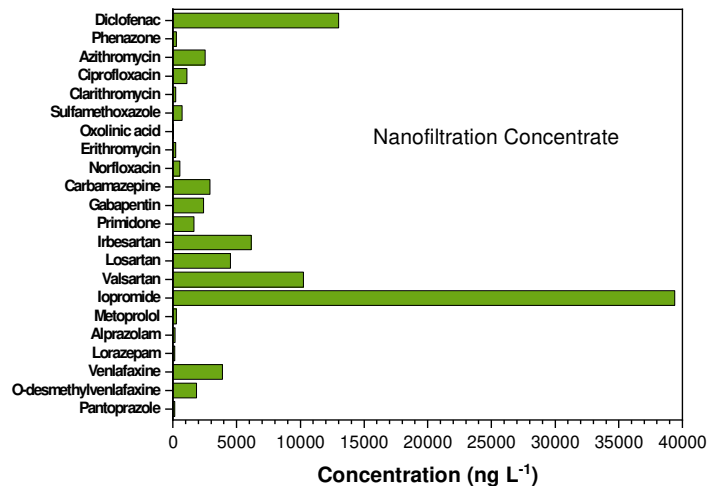
Lactuca sativa seeds
after 3-day storage



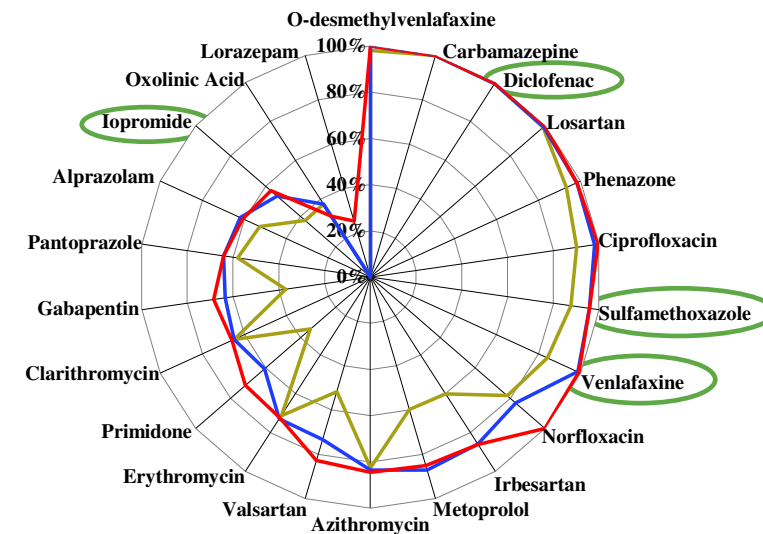
CECs REMOVAL FROM NF CONCENTRATE – O₃

NF CONCENTRATE

Conductivity (mS cm ⁻¹)	2634
pH	8.0
Turbidity (NTU)	26
TSS (mg L ⁻¹)	152
VSS (mg L ⁻¹)	40
COD (mg O ₂ L ⁻¹)	154
DIC (mg C L ⁻¹)	165
DOC (mg C L ⁻¹)	43
SUVA (L mg ⁻¹ m ⁻¹)	2.5
UV254nm (cm ⁻¹)	1.21
Ammonium (NH ₄ ⁺) (mg L ⁻¹)	151
Clorides (Cl ⁻) (mg L ⁻¹)	211
Nitrite (NO ₂ ⁻) (mg L ⁻¹)	17.6
Sulfate (SO ₄ ²⁻) (mg L ⁻¹)	149
Nitrate (NO ₃ ⁻) (mg L ⁻¹)	3.8
Phosphates (PO ₄ ³⁻) (mg L ⁻¹)	41.5



CECs REMOVAL



- 0.7 g O₃ g DOC⁻¹, OD=30 g m⁻³, TOD =18 g m⁻³
- 1.0 g O₃ g DOC⁻¹, OD=42 g m⁻³, TOD =24 g m⁻³
- 1.4 g O₃ g DOC⁻¹, OD=58 g m⁻³, TOD =25 g m⁻³

CROPS PRODUCTION

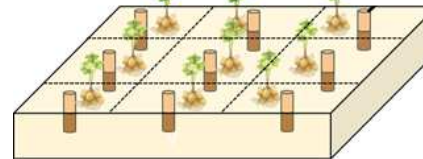
Gravel layer

Sand layer

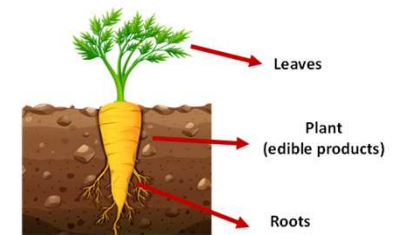
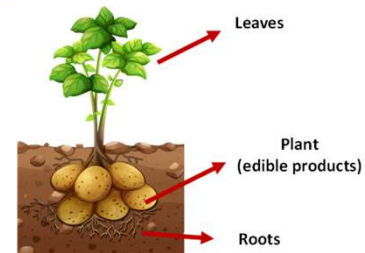
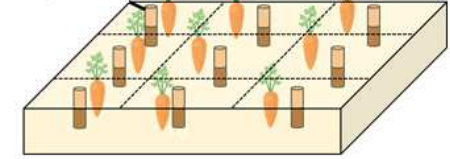
Silty loam



Potatoes



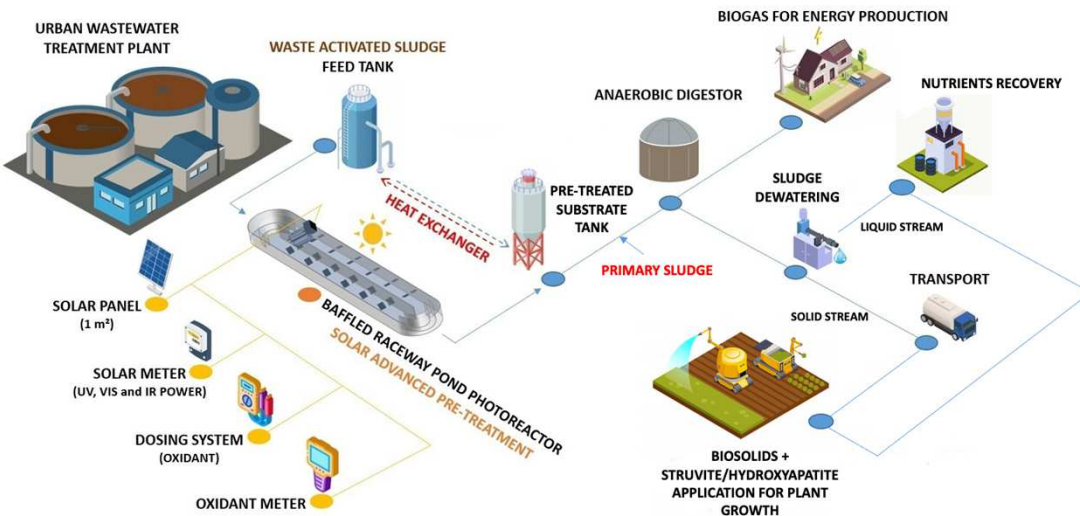
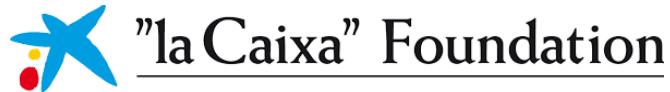
Carrots



ReWater Project



Recovery of Wastewater Resources in Agriculture



Objectives

ReWater aims **SUSTAINABLE WWTPs** by:

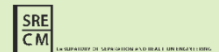
- **INCREASING ENERGY SELF-PRODUCTION** by enhancing **biogas quality and production** from anaerobic digestion;
- **PRODUCTION OF FERTILIZERS** obtained from the liquid and solid streams of AD after sludge dewatering (biosolids, as sources of N, P, K, micronutrients & organic matter, and N&P recovery through crystallization-based systems).

Research Team



C. Cruzeiro Vítor Vilar R. Santos L. Cullen J. Monteiro L. Sena A. Narcizo

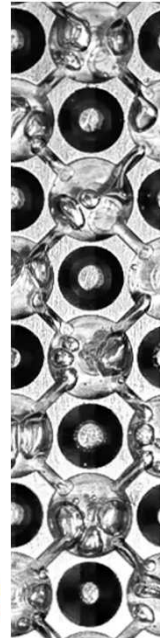
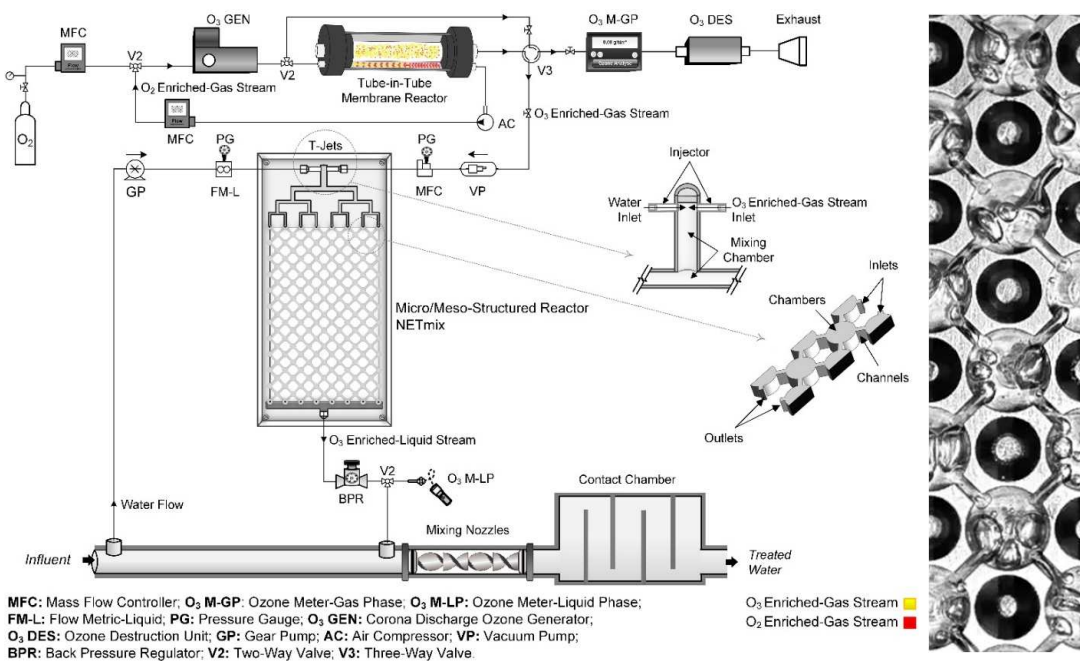
Partners



OZONE4WATER PROJECT



Cutting-Edge Ozone-Technology for Water Treatment



Objectives

- **Functionalized membranes for O_3/O_2 separation** to obtain an O_3 -enriched gas stream, and simultaneously the O_2 from the mixture of O_2/O_3 can be recovered and recycled back to the ozone generator thereby reducing oxygen consumption;
- **Pressurized static micro/meso-structured mixer (NETmix)** able to enhance the ozone mass transfer from the gas phase to the liquid phase to 100% or very close to it;
- **Low footprint ozone side stream contacting train;**
- **Powerful cost-effective ozonation system.**

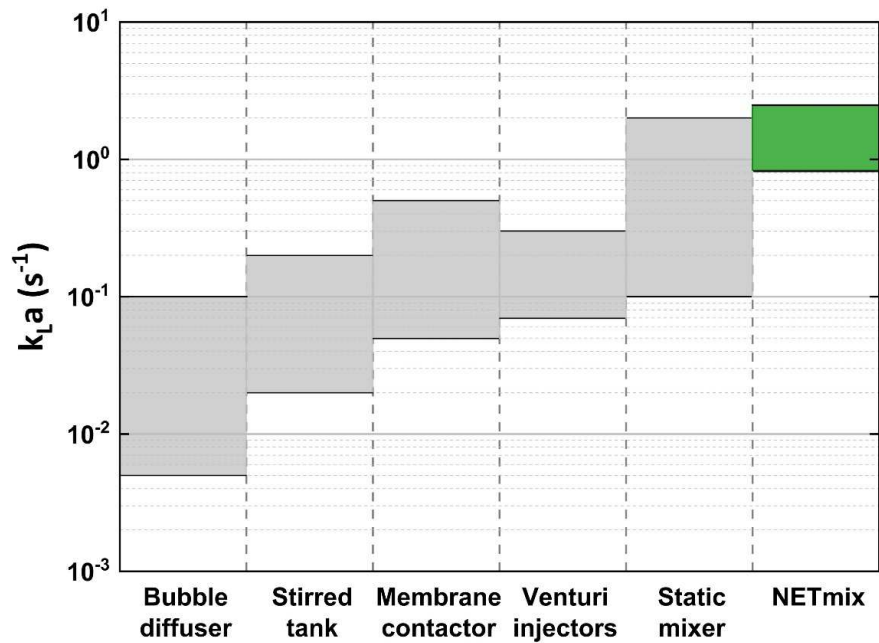
Research Team



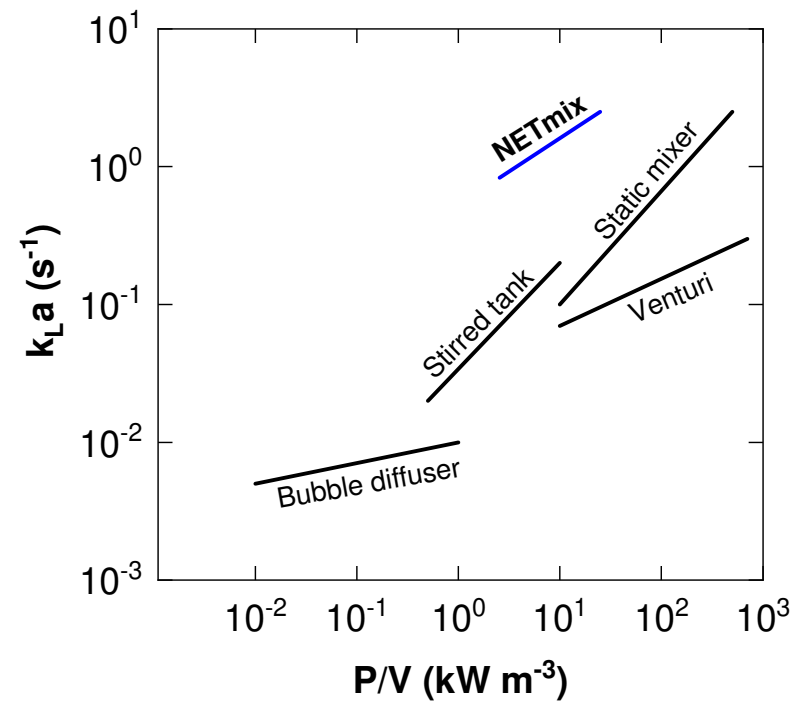
GAS/LIQUID INJECTOR



$k_L a$ comparison with conventional equipment

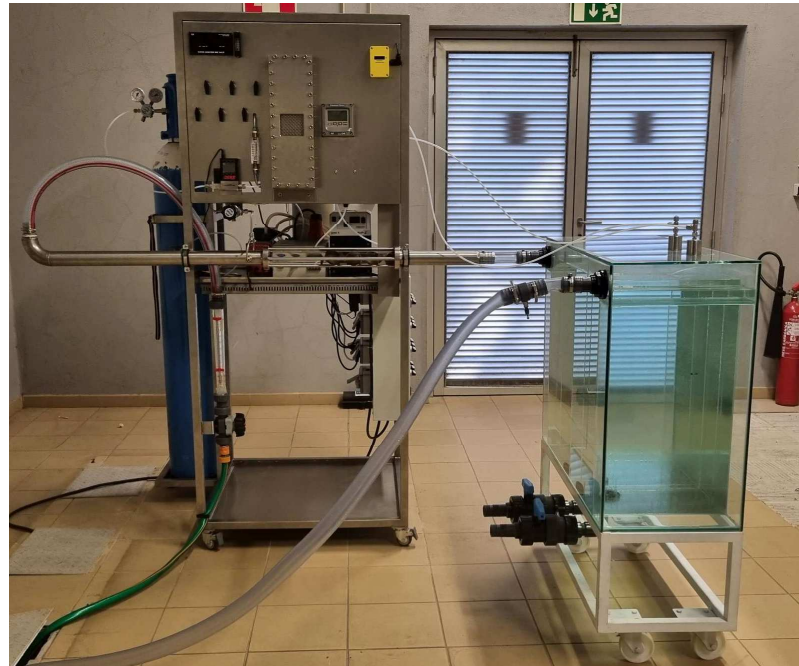
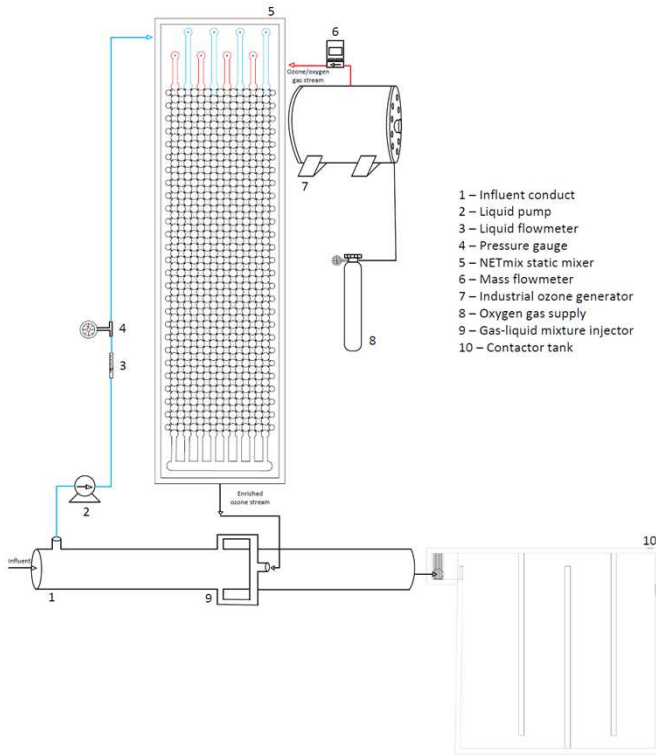


$k_L a$ vs P/M (Power consumption per mass of water injected)



NETmix technology as ozone gas injection system: Assessment of the gas-liquid mass transfer
 Chemical Engineering and Processing - Process Intensification 14 (2023) 109566
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cep.2023.109566>

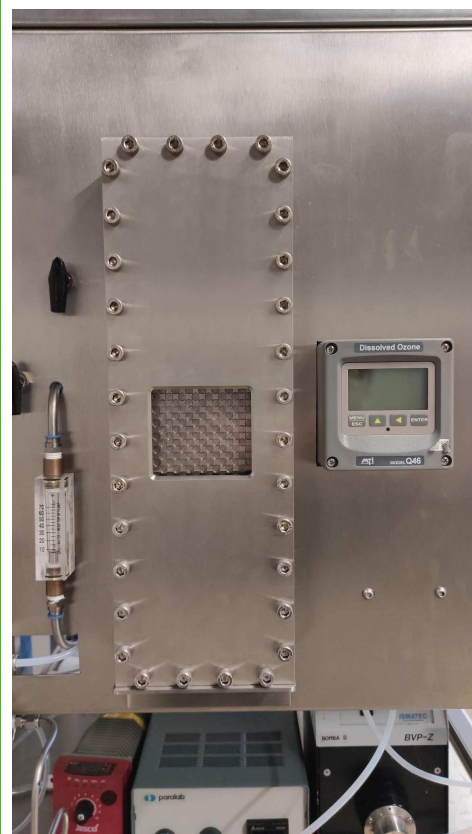
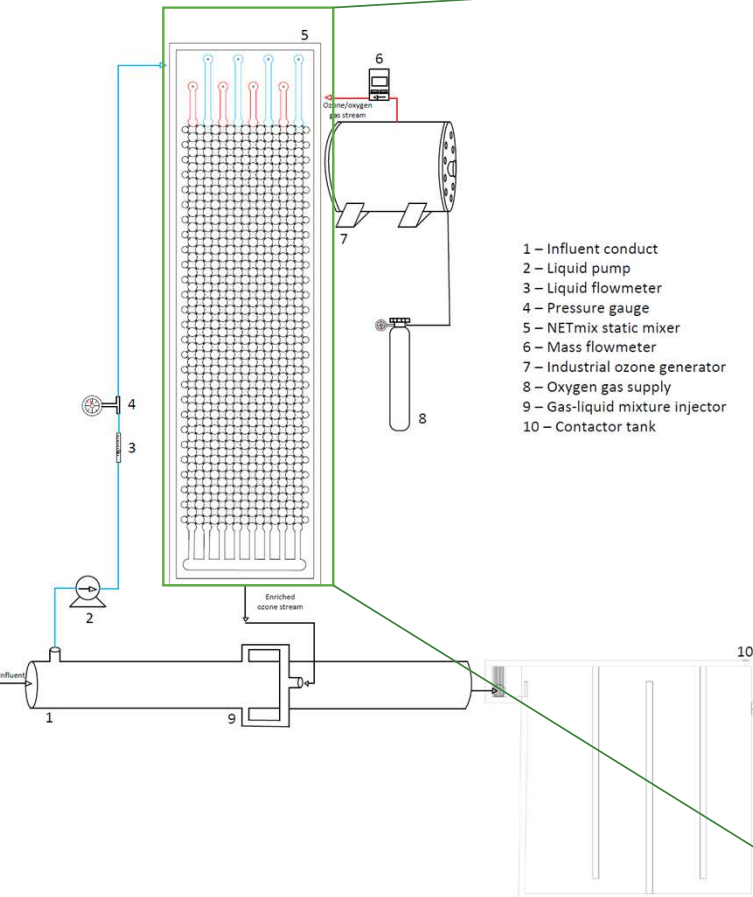
SIDESTREAM OZONE INJECTION PROTOTYPE



SIDESTREAM OZONE INJECTION PROTOTYPE



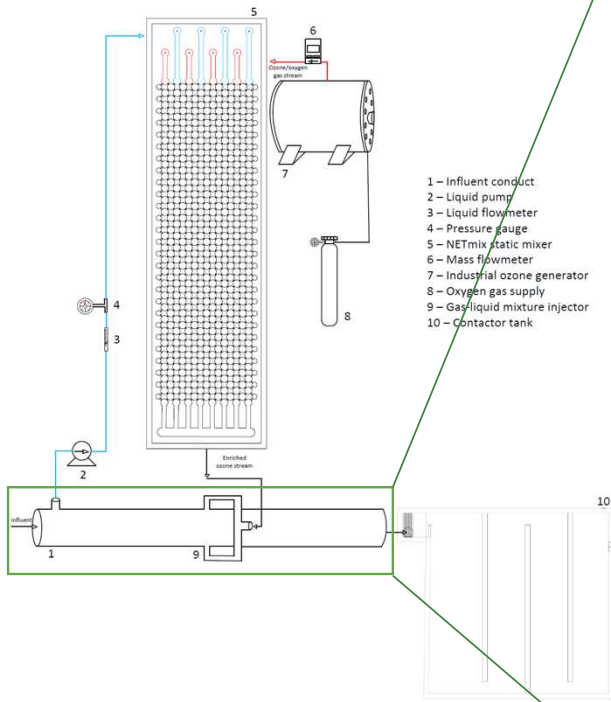
NETmix Static Mixer



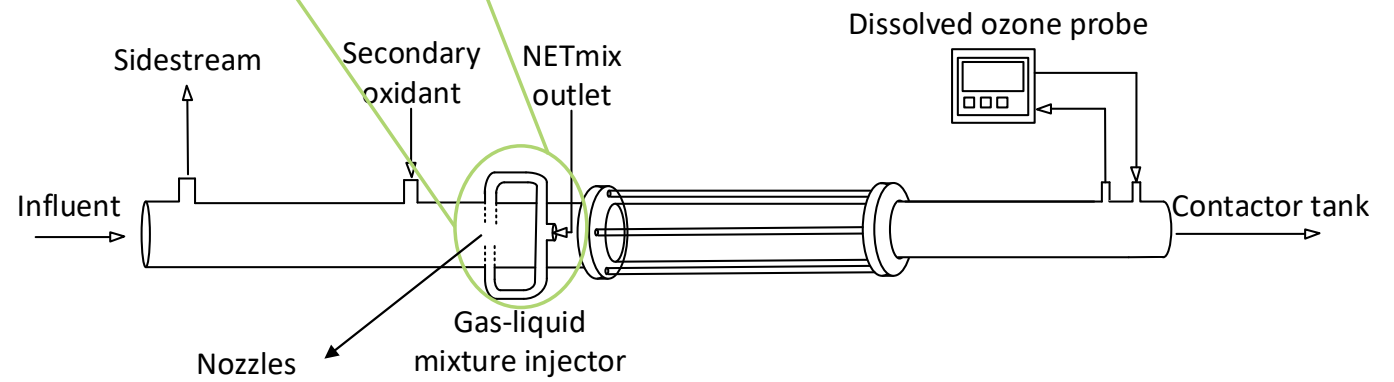
SIDESTREAM OZONE INJECTION PROTOTYPE



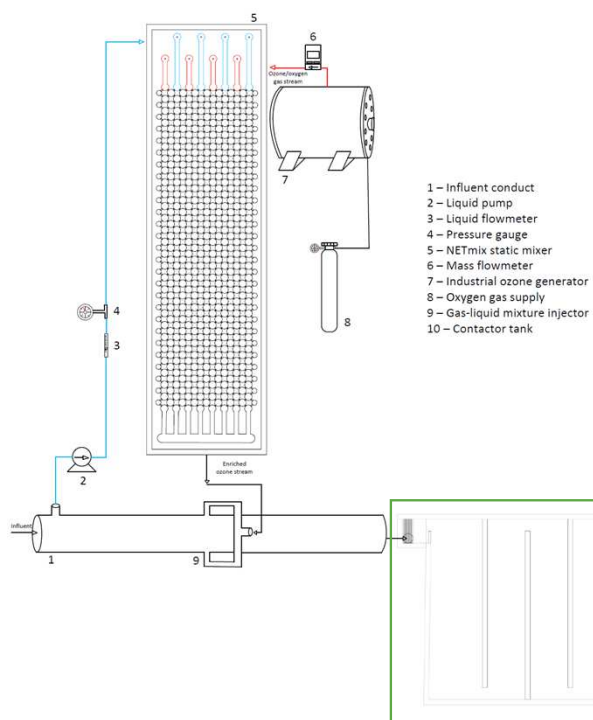
Conduct and injection system



- 1 - Influent conduct
- 2 - Liquid pump
- 3 - Liquid flowmeter
- 4 - Pressure gauge
- 5 - NETmix static mixer
- 6 - Mass flowmeter
- 7 - Industrial ozone generator
- 8 - Oxygen gas supply
- 9 - Gas-liquid mixture injector
- 10 - Contactor tank



SIDESTREAM OZONE INJECTION PROTOTYPE



Contactor tank

Flow-distributing elements Off-gas outlets Liquid outlet



Sampling points

Baffles

QUATERNARY TREATMENT OF URBAN WASTEWATERS



Freixo WWTP

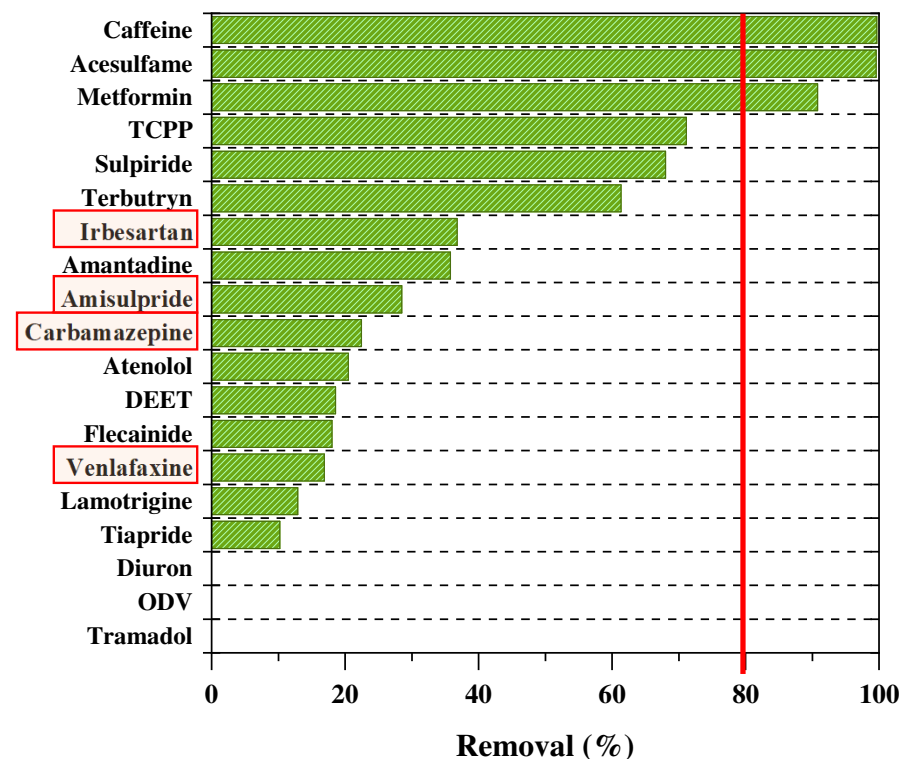


QUATERNARY TREATMENT OF URBAN WASTEWATERS

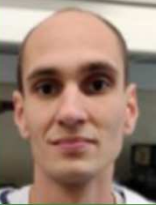


Occurrence and Removal of CECs - Freixo WWTP

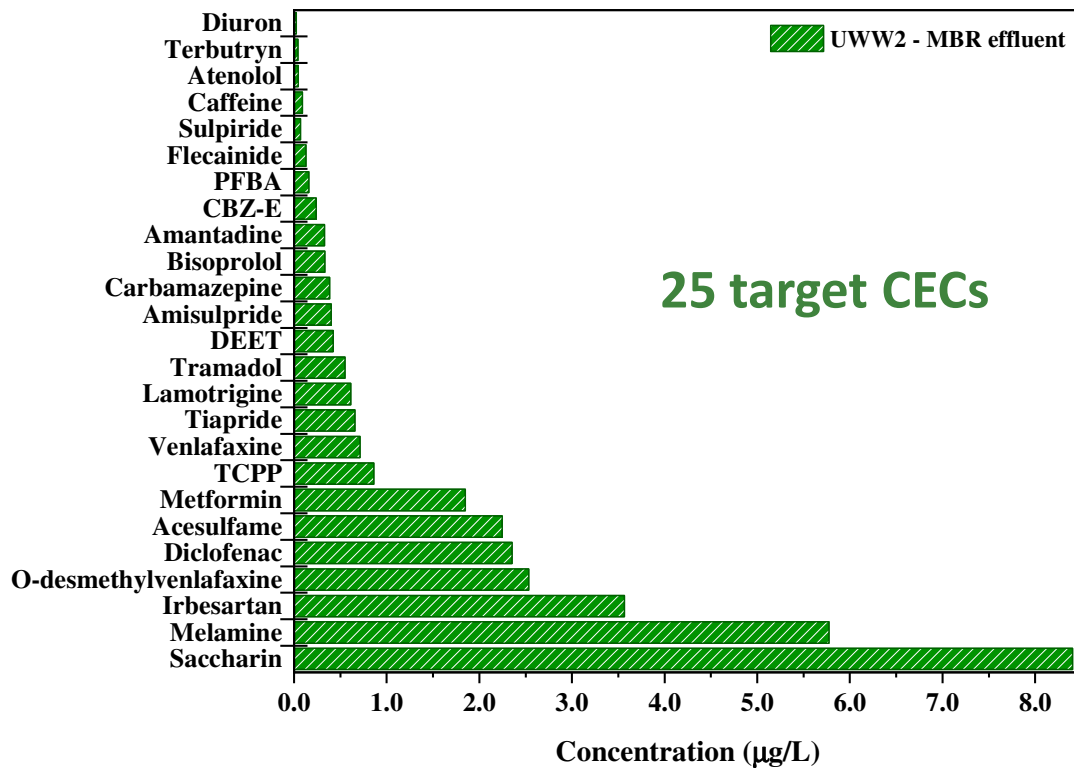
Compounds	Group	Influent (µg/L)	Effluent (µg/L)
Caffeine	Food additive	19.0	0.07
Acesulfame	Food additives	58.3	0.30
Metformin	Pharmaceutical	66.8	6.16
Tris (2-chloroisopropyl) phosphate (TCPP)	Chemicals Industrial	1.60	0.46
Sulpiride	Pharmaceutical	0.23	0.07
Terbutryn	Pesticide	0.12	0.05
Irbesartan	Pharmaceutical	6.61	4.18
Amantadine	Pharmaceutical	0.53	0.34
Amisulpride	Pharmaceutical	0.55	0.40
Carbamazepine	Pharmaceutical	0.27	0.21
Atenolol	Pharmaceutical	0.06	0.04
Diethyltoluamide (DEET)	Pesticide	0.52	0.42
Flecainide	Pharmaceutical	0.18	0.14
Venlafaxine	Pharmaceutical	1.13	0.94
Lamotrigine	Pharmaceutical	0.64	0.55
Tiapride	Pharmaceutical	0.83	0.74
Diuron	Pesticide	0.02	0.03
O-Desmethylvenlafaxine (ODV)	Pharmaceutical (metabolite)	3.25	3.28
Tramadol	Pharmaceutical	0.56	0.59



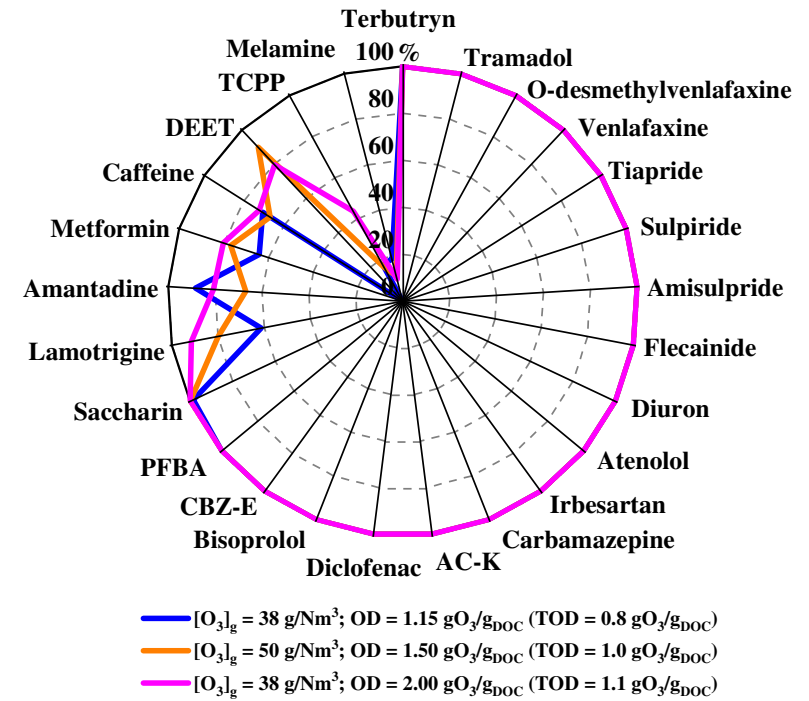
QUATERNARY TREATMENT OF URBAN WASTEWATERS



CECs occurrence after the MBR



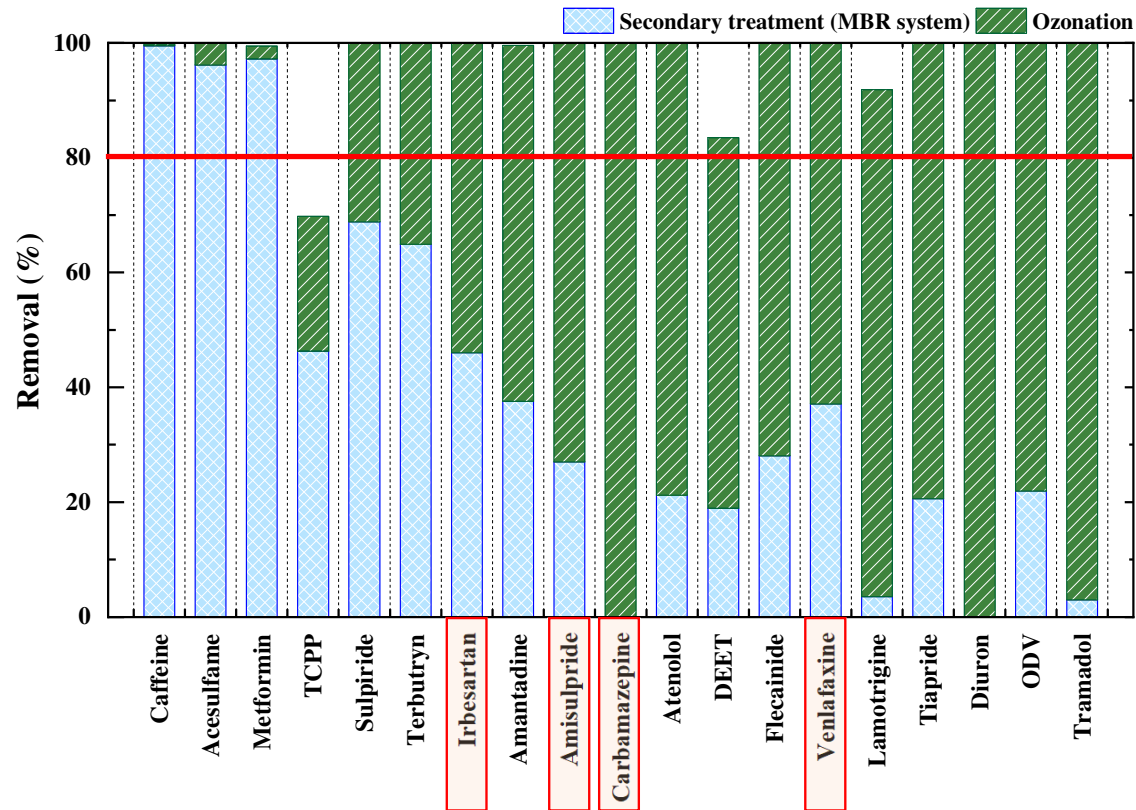
CECs removal by Ozonation



QUATERNARY TREATMENT OF URBAN WASTEWATERS



Overall CECs Removal



Global removal $\geq 80\%$ for **18** of the 19 CECs
(TOD = $1.1 \text{ g}_{\text{O}_3}/\text{g}_{\text{DOC}}$ and HRT = 54s)

CHALLENGES AND POSSIBLE ACTIONS

Wastewater treatment

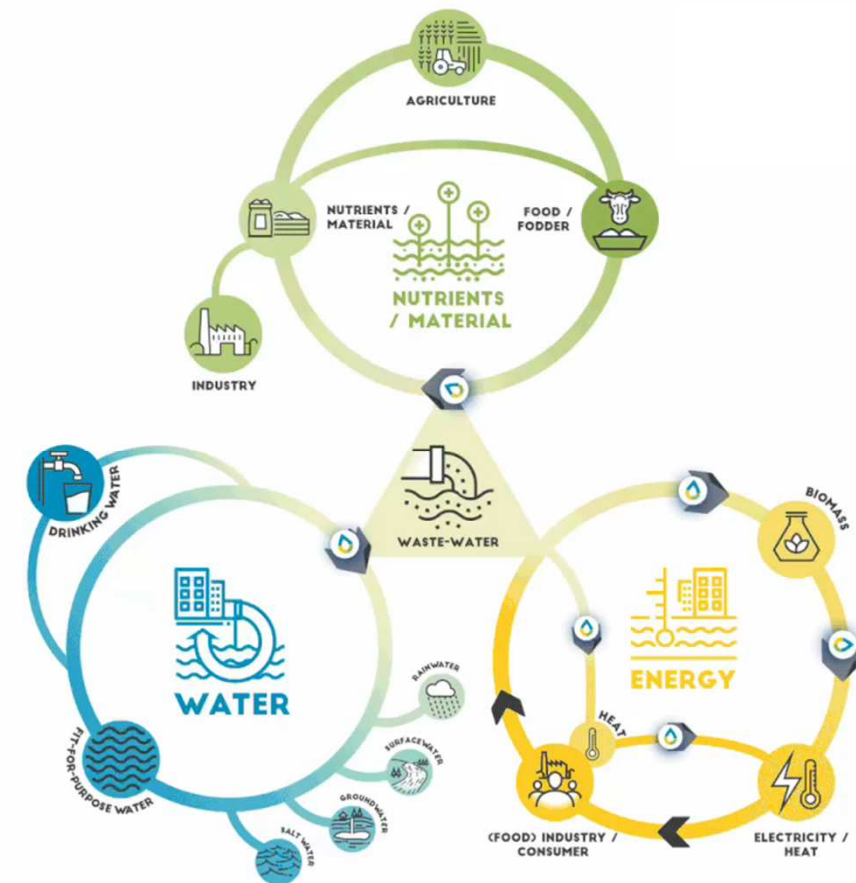
- Multi-barrier approach to eliminate the broadest possible spectrum of micro-pollutants, minimizing ecological and human health risks - One Water One Health;
- Safe reclaimed water distribution;
- Solutions to promote the recovery of nutrients.

Energy neutrality and renewables

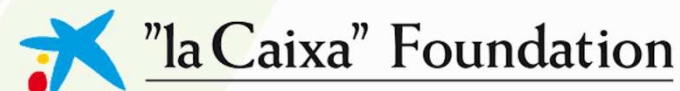
- Introduce measures/solutions to reduce energy consumption and maximize biogas production (WAS pre-treatment, co-digestion).

Wastewater surveillance and risk assessment

- Analytical capacity for PFAS, Microplastics, Antimicrobial Resistance, Greenhouse Gases



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS



WINTER SCHOOL

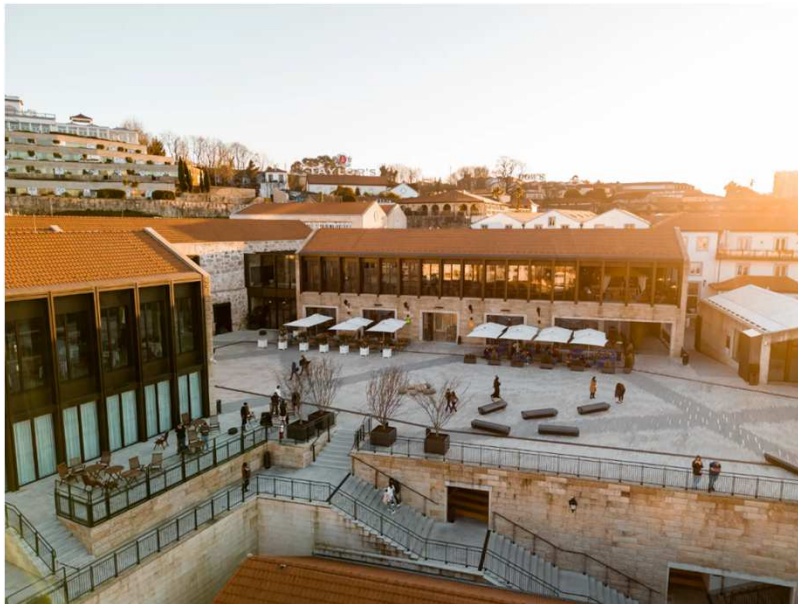
Winter School on Contaminants of Emerging Concern (CECs) and Disinfection By-Products (DBPs): Occurrence, Impact and Elimination

Venue: World of Wine (WOW), Vila Nova de Gaia, Porto, Portugal

Date: 25 and 26 November 2024

Website: <https://mar2protect.eu/winter-school-2024/>

Winter School



THE CULTURAL DISTRICT

EXPERIENCES / MUSEUMS

- 01. The Wine Experience
- 02. Planet Cork
- 03. Porto Region Across The Ages
- 04. The Bridge Collection
- 05. The Chocolate Story
- 06. Porto Fashion & Fabric Museum
- 07. Pink Palace

OTHERS

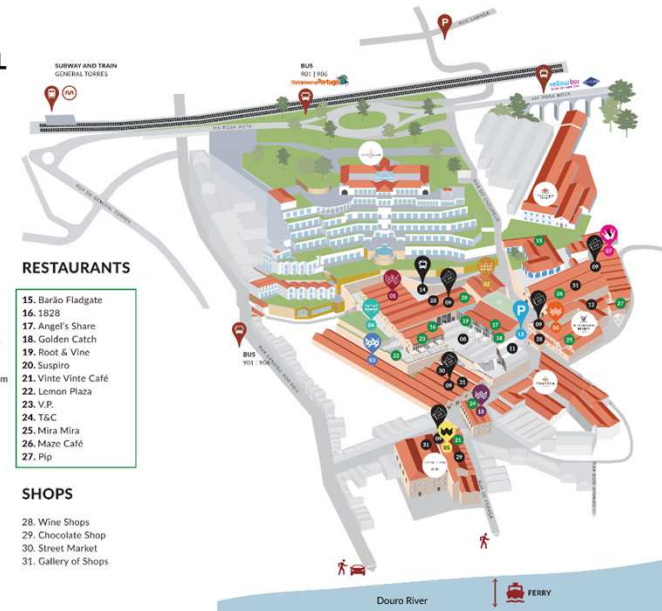
- 08. Main Square
- 09. Ticket Offices
- 10. The Wine School
- 11. WOW Gallery
- 12. Sala Nasoni
- 13. Parking Garage
- 14. Bus & Taxi

RESTAURANTS

- 15. Barão Fladgate
- 16. 1828
- 17. Angel's Share
- 18. Golden Catch
- 19. Root & Vine
- 20. Suspiro
- 21. Vinte Vinte Café
- 22. Lemon Plaza
- 23. V.P.
- 24. T&C
- 25. Mira Mira
- 26. Maze Café
- 27. Pip

SHOPS

- 28. Wine Shops
- 29. Chocolate Shop
- 30. Street Market
- 31. Gallery of Shops



EA3G2024 – INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON OZONE AND ADVANCED OXIDATION

International Conference on Ozone and Advanced Oxidation-EA3G2024

European-African-Asian-Australasian Group

Congress venue: **World of Wine (WOW)**, Vila Nova de Gaia, Porto, Portugal

Date: 27-29 November 2024

Website: <https://www.ioa-ea3g.org>





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Thank You For Your Kind
Attention

