

Ozone Wastewater Treatment

OXIDIZING MICROPOLLUTANTS IN WATER CIRCULATION

WEDECO
a xylem brand

Pharmaceutical substances in water circulation



The elimination of micropollutants from our water is a challenge more facilities are having to address. While conventional treatment processes don't remove them completely, oxidation with ozone is proving to be one of the most efficient methods of treatment.

Pharmaceuticals help many people and animals when fighting diseases, staying healthy, or improving quality of life. Nonetheless, a large proportion of pharmaceutical agents end up in the environment via waste from bodily excretion.

Although they do not constitute an immediate hazard, it is the long-term dangers that are becoming even more significant. The effects of micropollutants and pharmaceutical substances in surface waters have already been proven in numerous large-scale studies. These effects lead to negative changes within the ecosystem.

Micropollutants in water circulation

- Persistent substances
- Only biodegradable to a limited extent
- Have a negative effect on organisms
- Cause endocrine system disturbances
- Can spread rapidly in water supplies

Problem I: Persistence

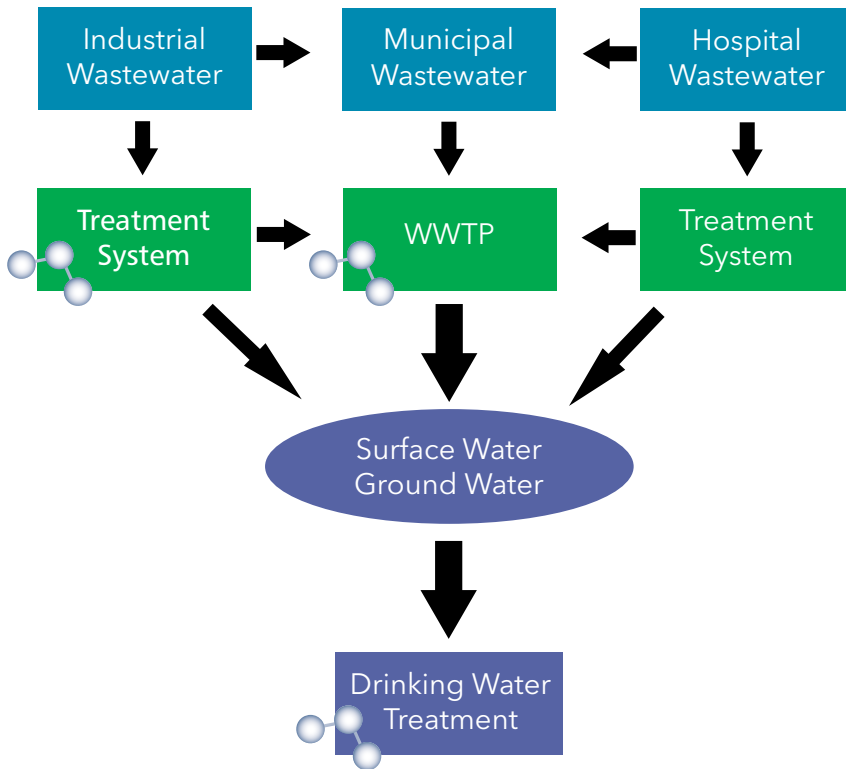
Not all approved substances in the area of pharmacy, agriculture and industry, as well as those commonly consumed, are completely biodegradable. This means they cannot be fully removed with conventional treatment technologies. As a result, the number of contaminants in our water circulation is creeping upward (bioaccumulation). This means a constant rise in water pollutants and further negative effects on the aquatic environment in the future, unless appropriate measures are taken.

Problem II: Endocrine effect

Some micropollutants (e.g. ethinylestradiol) have an effect on the hormonal system of humans and animals. These so-called endocrine disrupting compounds (EDCs) have an impact even at low concentrations and have been classified as areas of concern. In connection with negative environmental influences on living creatures, EDCs are currently being considered to be linked to:

- Observations of negative effects on the reproduction of certain kinds of fish (including the feminization of male fish).
- The decrease of fertility in humans and animals due to reduced sperm quality.
- The increase of certain types of cancer which could be related to hormonal system disturbance.

Influx paths




Sources of drinking water, such as ground water or surface water have different micropollutant concentrations depending on the degree to which they intermix with the influx paths.

The main influx paths or “hot spots” of persistent micropollutants in surface waters are municipal wastewater treatment plants, drainage from the pharmaceutical industry, animal breeding grounds and medical centers.

Further indirect influx paths result from the improper disposal of unused pharmaceuticals, agricultural application of animal excrements and sewage sludge.

The main influx paths of endocrine disruptive substances in wastewaters.

 = possibility of treatment with ozone.



High concentrations of endocrine disruptive substances get into our ground water and surface water via the wastewater treatment process.

The special agent: ozone

The effects of endocrine substances and persistent micropollutants on our ecosystem mean that more extensive treatment is necessary. Many wastewater treatment plants are not able to sufficiently eliminate these pollutants with their existing technologies.

Numerous pilot tests using ozone as an additional treatment step indicate ozone is an effective solution for eliminating persistent pollutants. This means that micropollutants present in water can be sufficiently removed with environmentally friendly and economically feasible doses of ozone.

How does ozone work?

Ozone reacts quickly with micropollutants containing accessible amino groups, double bonds, or aromatic systems. Alongside these pollutant-specific attributes, the efficiency of the reactions also depends on the pH value and on dissolved organic carbon (DOC). The extent to which a pollutant can be eliminated can be estimated by looking at its reaction rate constants with ozone.



Ozone dissolution:

As soon as ozone is introduced into water, any hazardous pollutants present are effectively degraded through oxidation.

Pollutants with reaction constants of $> 10^5 \text{ M}^{-1}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$ can be assumed to react very quickly with ozone. For comparison: The colorant indigo (which is used for the quantitative detection of ozone among other things) shows a constant of $\sim 10^7 \text{ M}^{-1}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$ and hydrogen sulfide of $\sim 3 \times 10^4 \text{ M}^{-1}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$ for the reaction with ozone.

The varying reaction constants result mainly from the different points of action of the ozone on the molecules.

- For example, 17 ethinylestradiol is affected at the phenol group.
- In the case of carbamazepine, ozone reacts with a double bond.
- Diclofenac and sulfamethoxazole have functional amino groups which can be oxidized by ozone. Bezafibrate and Ibuprofen have no such functional groups and therefore react considerably more slowly with ozone [Schuhmacher].

The table below shows the reaction rate constants of the reactions of various pharmaceuticals with ozone.

Pharmaceutical	$k = [\text{M}^{-1}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}]$
Ethinylestradiol	$\sim 3.0 \times 10^6$
Bezafibrate	$\sim 0.6 \times 10^3$
Carbamazepine	$\sim 0.3 \times 10^6$
Diclofenac	$\sim 1.0 \times 10^6$
Ibuprofen	$\sim 9.6 \times 10^3$
Sulfamethoxazole	$\sim 2.5 \times 10^6$

Source: Project Poseidon, EAWAG, Huber et al.

Pharmaceuticals and their effect

In this example, a total of over 2,700 different agents are used in human medicine and over 600 agents in animal medicine. The table shows the pollutants with the highest concentrations in surface water and their effect.

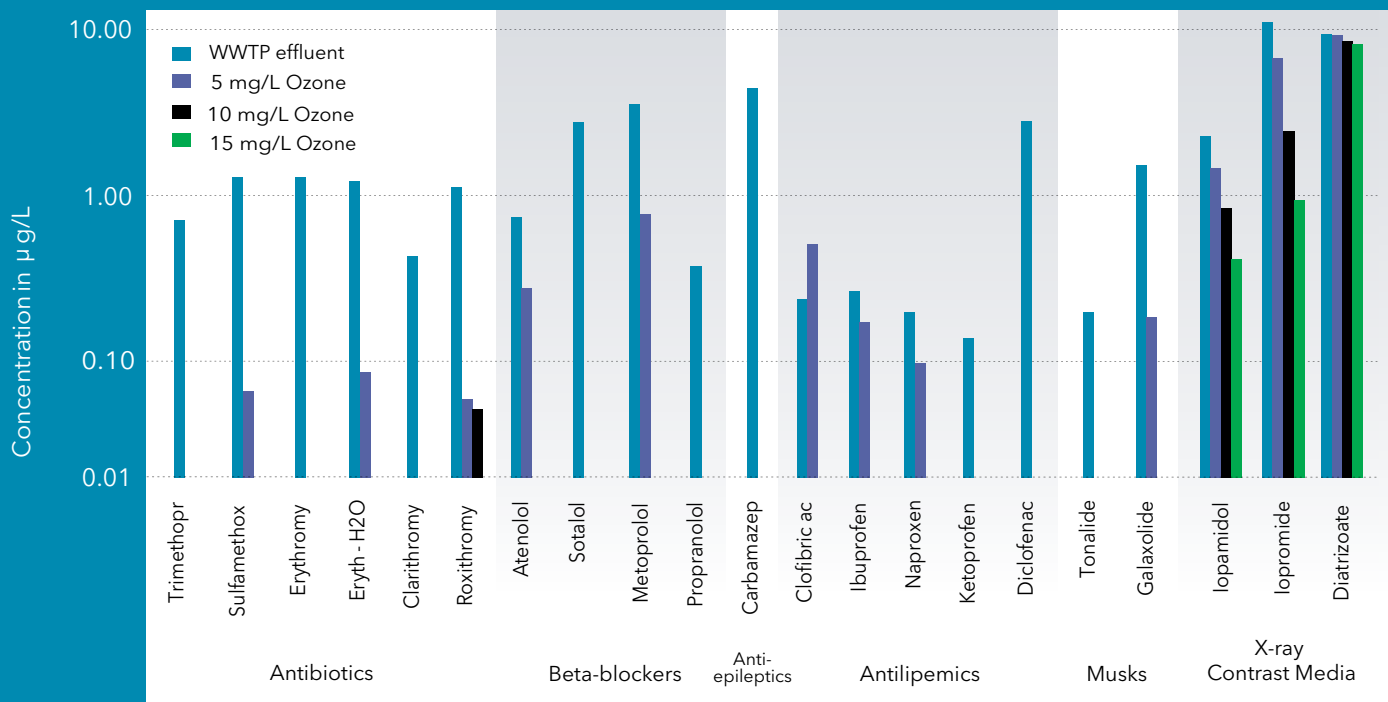
Active Ingredients	Pharmaceutical	Disposal [kg/year]	Concentration [$\mu\text{g/L}$]	Effect	Reaction
		Total disposal in 2001	Highest concentration measured in surface waters	Effects on various water organisms	Reaction in the environment (poorly degradable)
Antibiotics	Sulfamethoxazole	53,600	1	X	X
	Erythromycin	19,199	1.7		X
	Trimethoprim	11,427	0.2		X
	Clarithromycin	7,159	0.003	X	
Pain Killers	Diclofenac	85,801	2	X	X
	Ibuprofen	344,885	1.5	X	
	Phenazone	24,843	0.95	X	X
	Propyphenazone	28,140	0.31		X
Antiepileptics	Carbamazepine	87,605	6.1	X	X
Antilipemics	Bezafibrate	33,476	3.1	X	
	Clofibrac acid	2	1.1		X
Beta-blockers	Atenolol	13,594	0.22		X
Antirheumatic	Indometacin	3,721	0.7		X
Hormones	Estradiol	1,098	0.0006	X	
	Ethinylestradiol	48	0.002	X	
X-ray contrast media	Iomeprol	83,377	0.89		
	Iopamidol	42,994	2.8		
	Iopromide	64,056	8.5		
	Diatrizoate	60,687	15.8		
Cytostatics	Cyclophosphamide	385	0.1		X
	Ifosfamide	170	0.18		X

Source: MUNLV 2008

Terms and definitions

Micropollution: Pollution by substances in relatively low concentrations, which are persistent against conventional treatment.

Endocrine Disrupting Compounds (EDC): Pollutants with undesired effects on the hormonal system of humans and animals. These effects can be caused by pharmaceuticals or even other substances.



The graphic shows the results achieved at the wastewater treatment plant in Brunswick with an ozone dosage of 5 to 15 mg/L. They illustrate the high degrees of degradation (not shown = under the detection limit) which can be attained with the use of ozone.

Successful pilot tests with ozone

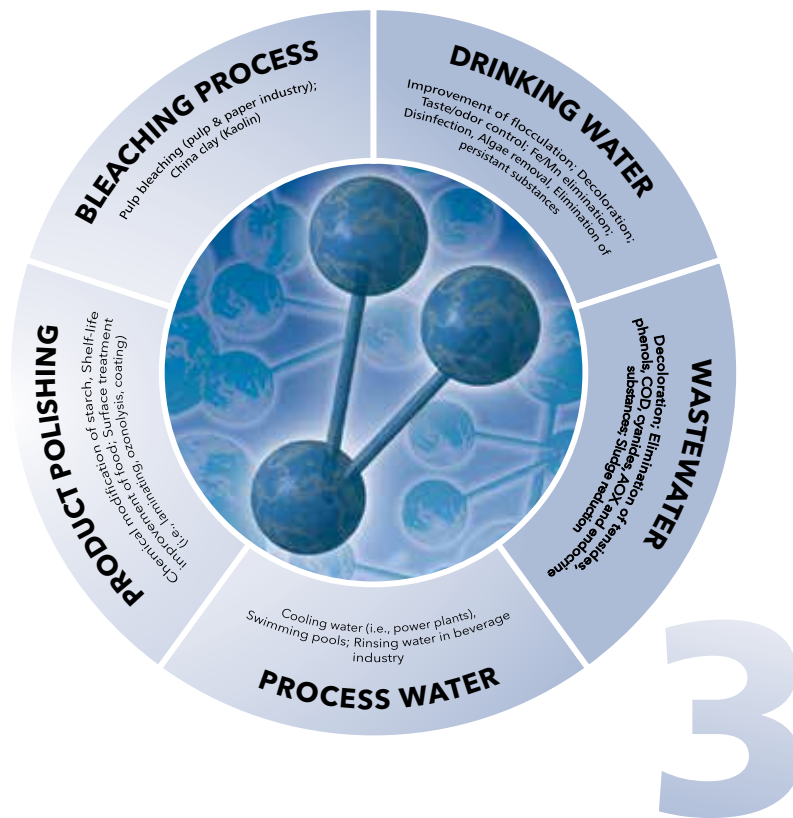
Wedeco ozone systems have already been used for several national and international projects for micropollutant reduction:

- Project Poseidon
Braunschweig Wastewater Treatment Plant
January 2001 - June 2004
(Project No. EVK1-CT-2000-00047)
- National Project of Switzerland Strategy MicroPoll
Wueri Wastewater Treatment Plant in Regensdorf
July 2007 - October 2008
- PILOTOX Project at the Technical University of Berlin
Berlin Ruhleben Wastewater Treatment Plant
December 2004 - July 2005
- Project Poseidon
EAWAG Zurich/Opfikon Wastewater Treatment
- Research Project at the University of Stuttgart Busnau
Wastewater Treatment Plant
December 2003 - May 2005
- KomOzon Project at the Technical University of Vienna
Vienna Wastewater Treatment Plant
2007 - 2009



Wedeco ozone plant at the Wueri wastewater treatment plant in Regensdorf, Switzerland.

Ozone in use



Ozone is one of the most powerful commercially available oxidants and is commonly used for municipal water and wastewater treatment. In addition to its oxidizing capabilities, it is an environmentally friendly method of treatment. Pollutants, colored substances, odors and microorganisms are directly destroyed by oxidation, without creating harmful chlorinated byproducts or significant residues.

By decomposing to oxygen as it reacts, ozone provides a cost-effective and environmentally friendly alternative to oxidation with chlorine, absorption (activated carbon) or separation processes (reverse osmosis).

Advantages of ozone:

- Ozone eliminates bacteria, viruses and most other organic and inorganic contaminants.
- Ozone can significantly reduce levels of dangerous chemicals, such as chlorine.
- Ozone acts as a microfloculant aiding in the removal of minerals such as iron and manganese.

- Ozone leaves neither chlorinated byproducts nor unpleasant chemical tastes or odors.
- Ozone is generated on-site and on demand from air/oxygen and power.
- No storage and handling of chemicals.

The oxidative action of ozone

Ozone reacts quickly with a large number of compounds. In doing so, these compounds are attacked either directly by the ozone molecule or indirectly by the intermediately occurring hydroxyl radicals. Preferably the ozone is completely consumed in this reaction process, releasing only oxygen. In case of remaining ozone in the off-gas, these residues are converted to oxygen by a residual ozone destructor.

By combining ozone with UV or peroxide, advanced oxidation processes (AOP) are formed which are able to reduce even the most persistent substances. These AOP help to render other, previously nondegradable, water pollutants harmless.

Xylem |'zīləm|

- 1) The tissue in plants that brings water upward from the roots;
- 2) a leading global water technology company.

We're 12,000 people unified in a common purpose: creating innovative solutions to meet our world's water needs. Developing new technologies that will improve the way water is used, conserved, and re-used in the future is central to our work. We move, treat, analyze, and return water to the environment, and we help people use water efficiently, in their homes, buildings, factories and farms. In more than 150 countries, we have strong, long-standing relationships with customers who know us for our powerful combination of leading product brands and applications expertise, backed by a legacy of innovation.

For more information on how Xylem can help you, go to www.xylem.com

WEDECO[®]

xylem
Let's Solve Water

Xylem, Inc.
14125 South Bridge Circle
Charlotte, NC 28273
Tel 704.409.9700
Fax 704.295.9080
855-XYL-H2O1 (855-995-4261)
www.xylem.com/treatment

Wedeco is a trademark of Xylem Inc. or one of its subsidiaries.
© 2015 Xylem, Inc. MAY 2015