

# Safeguarding drinking water resources: engineering microbial activity for organic micropollutant biodegradation

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8 November 2023



# Drinking water sources under pressure

12 SEPTEMBER 2019

## Quality of drinking water sources under growing pressure

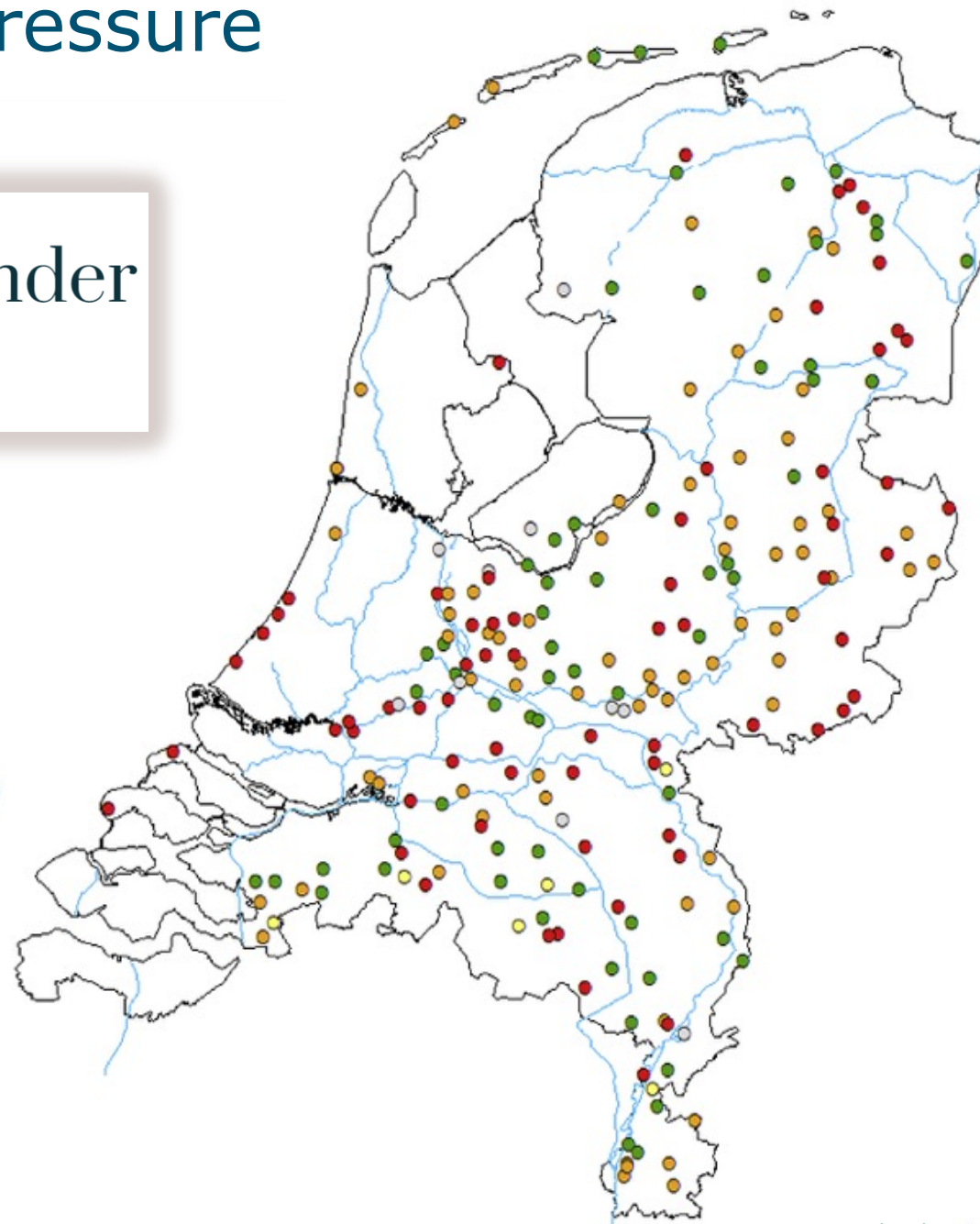
**KWR** Bridging Science to Practice

### Legend

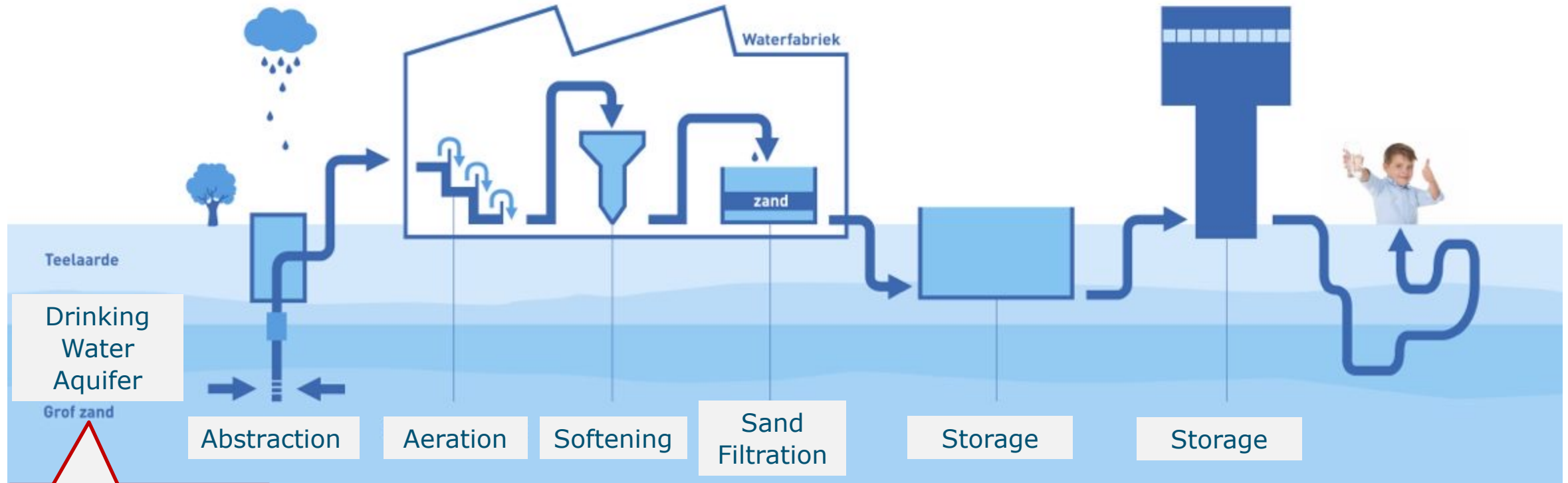
◊ Abstraction areas

### Abstraction areas for drinking water production - Assessment of 90 percentile concentration

- Pesticides  $\geq 0.1 \mu\text{g/L}$  / Metabolites  $\geq 1 \mu\text{g/L}$
- Pesticides  $0.01\text{-}0.1 \mu\text{g/L}$  / Metabolites  $0.1\text{-}1 \mu\text{g/L}$
- Pesticides  $<0.01 \mu\text{g/L}$  / Metabolites  $<0.1 \mu\text{g/L}$
- below detection limit
- no data available



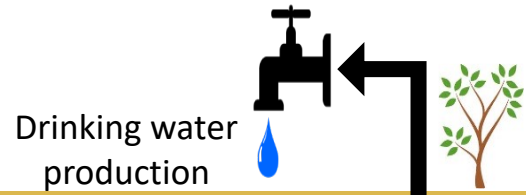
# Where to treat micropollutants?



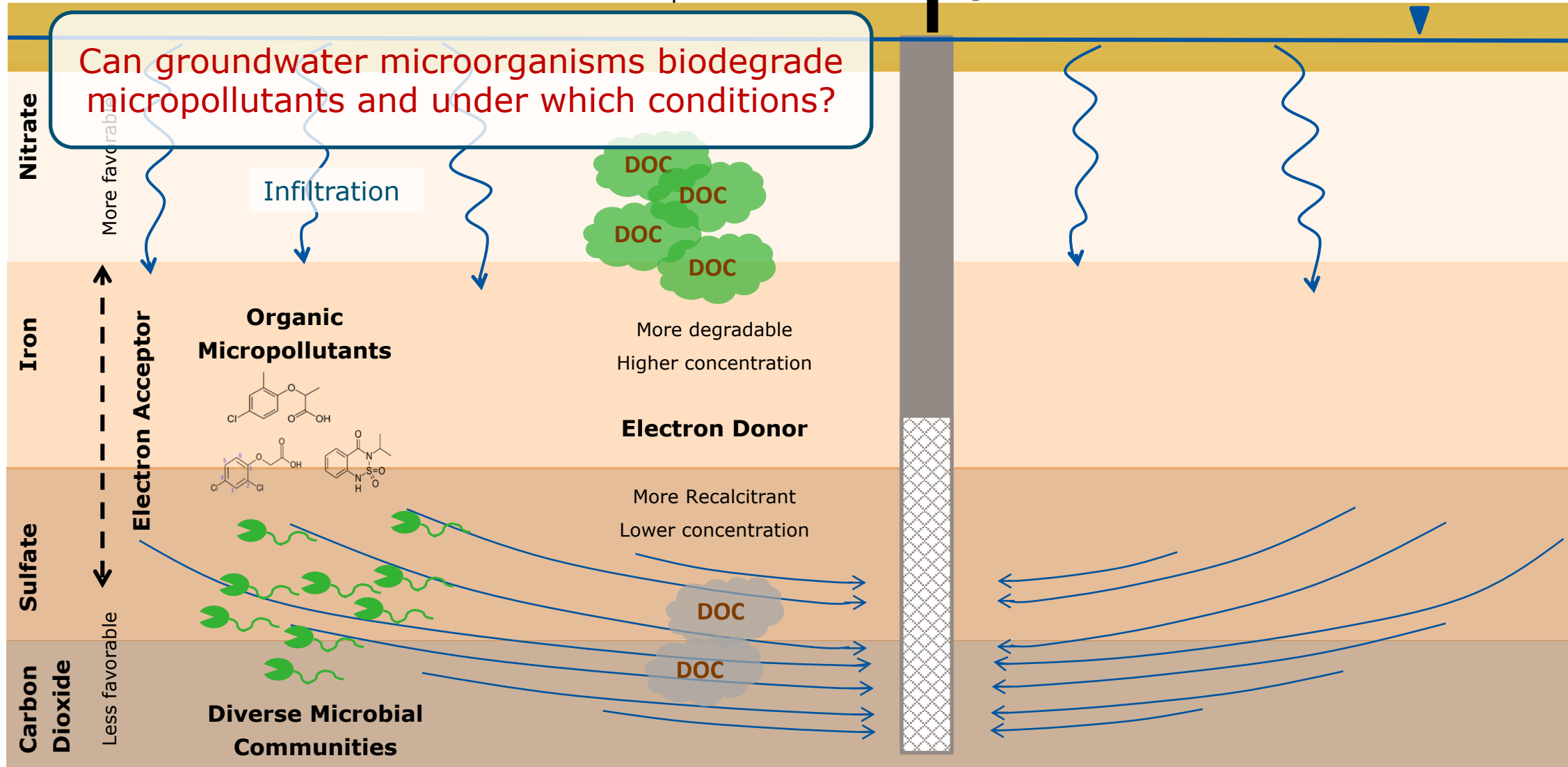
In situ bioremediation-biodegrade micropollutants in groundwater before abstraction

Rapid Sand Filtration-improve micropollutant removal in existing infrastructure

60-100 m deep



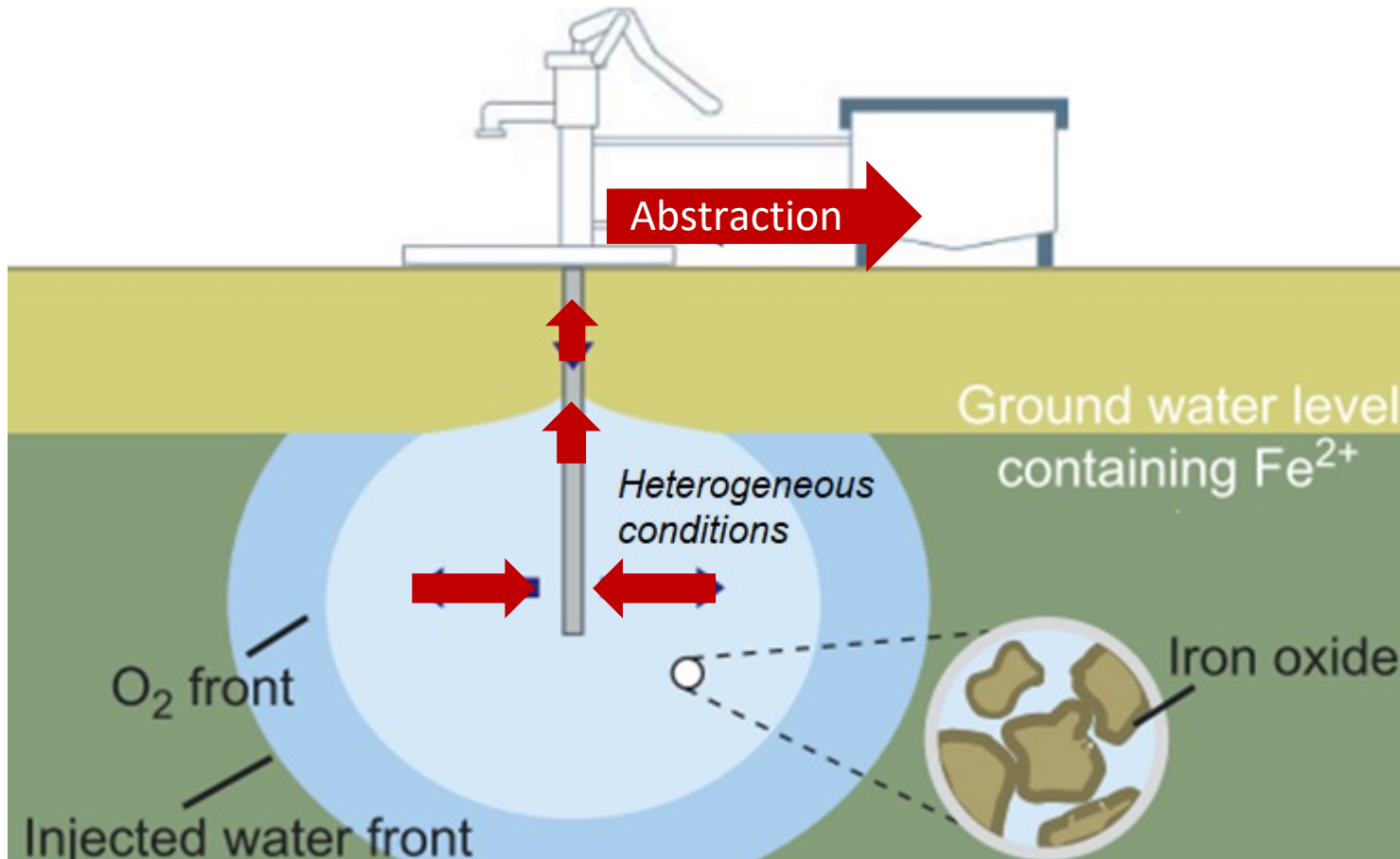
Can groundwater microorganisms biodegrade micropollutants and under which conditions?



5-15 years travel time



# Subsurface Iron Precipitation

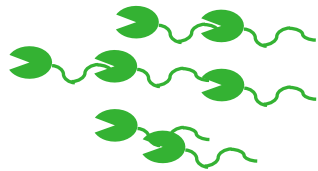


- Fe<sup>2+</sup> oxidized and precipitated
- Possible micropollutant (co)-metabolic biodegradation?
  - Aerobic conditions
  - DOC amendment

Do trace oxygen concentrations support micropollutant biodegradation?

# Does subsurface iron precipitation support micropollutant biodegradation?

## Microbial Community



Groundwater from a drinking water aquifer



## Amendments

Condition	Initial O <sub>2</sub> (mg/L)	Cumulative O <sub>2</sub> (mg/L)
High O <sub>2</sub>	1.6	1.6
Frequent O <sub>2</sub>	0.4	1.6
Low O <sub>2</sub>	0.4	0.4

Oxygen Availability



## Micropollutants

23 OMPs (pesticides, pharmaceuticals, metabolites)  
1.9 µg/L



Dissolved organic carbon  
(3 mg/L)



Ammonium  
(1 mg/L)



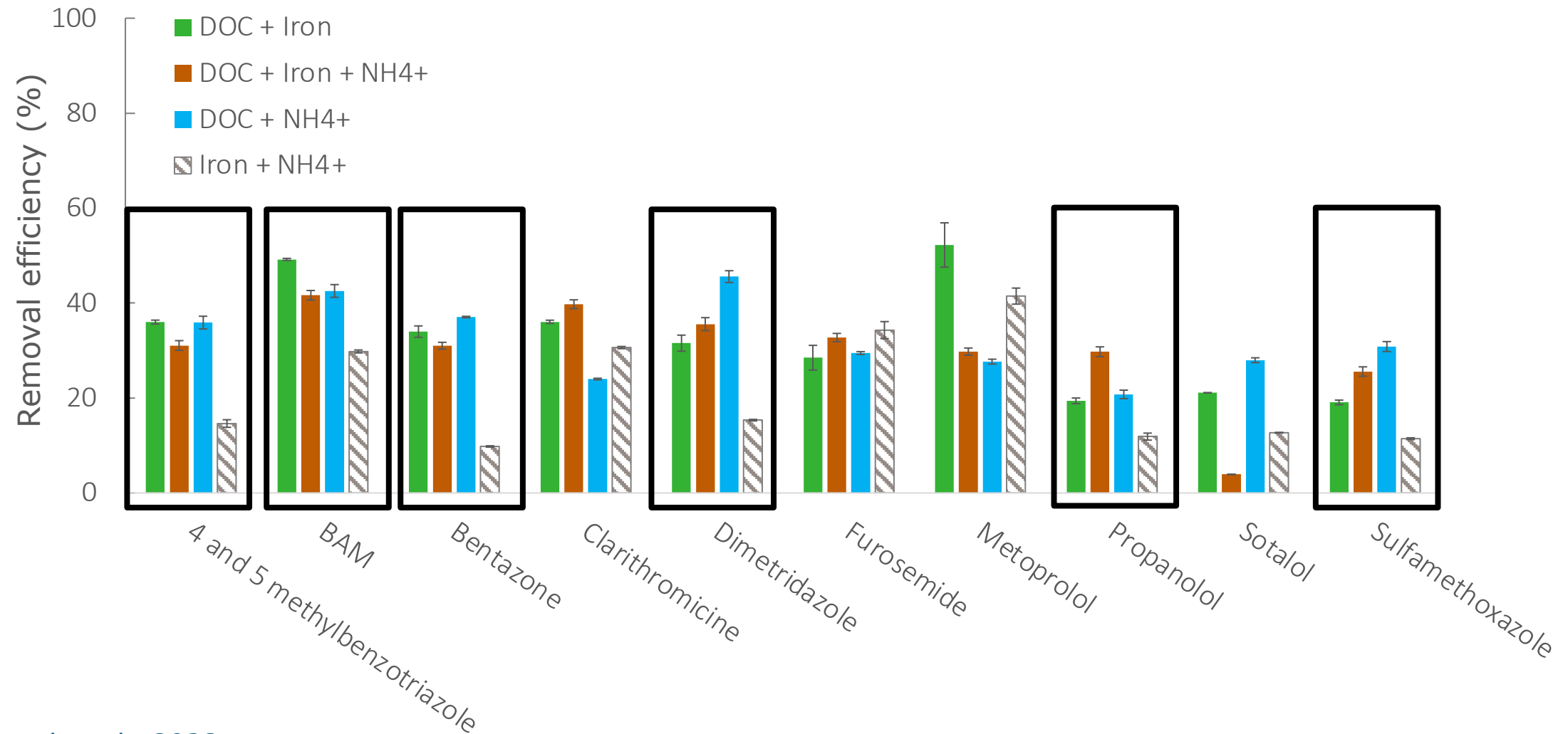
Iron (Fe<sup>2+</sup>)  
(6 mg/L)

# Does subsurface iron precipitation support micropollutant biodegradation?

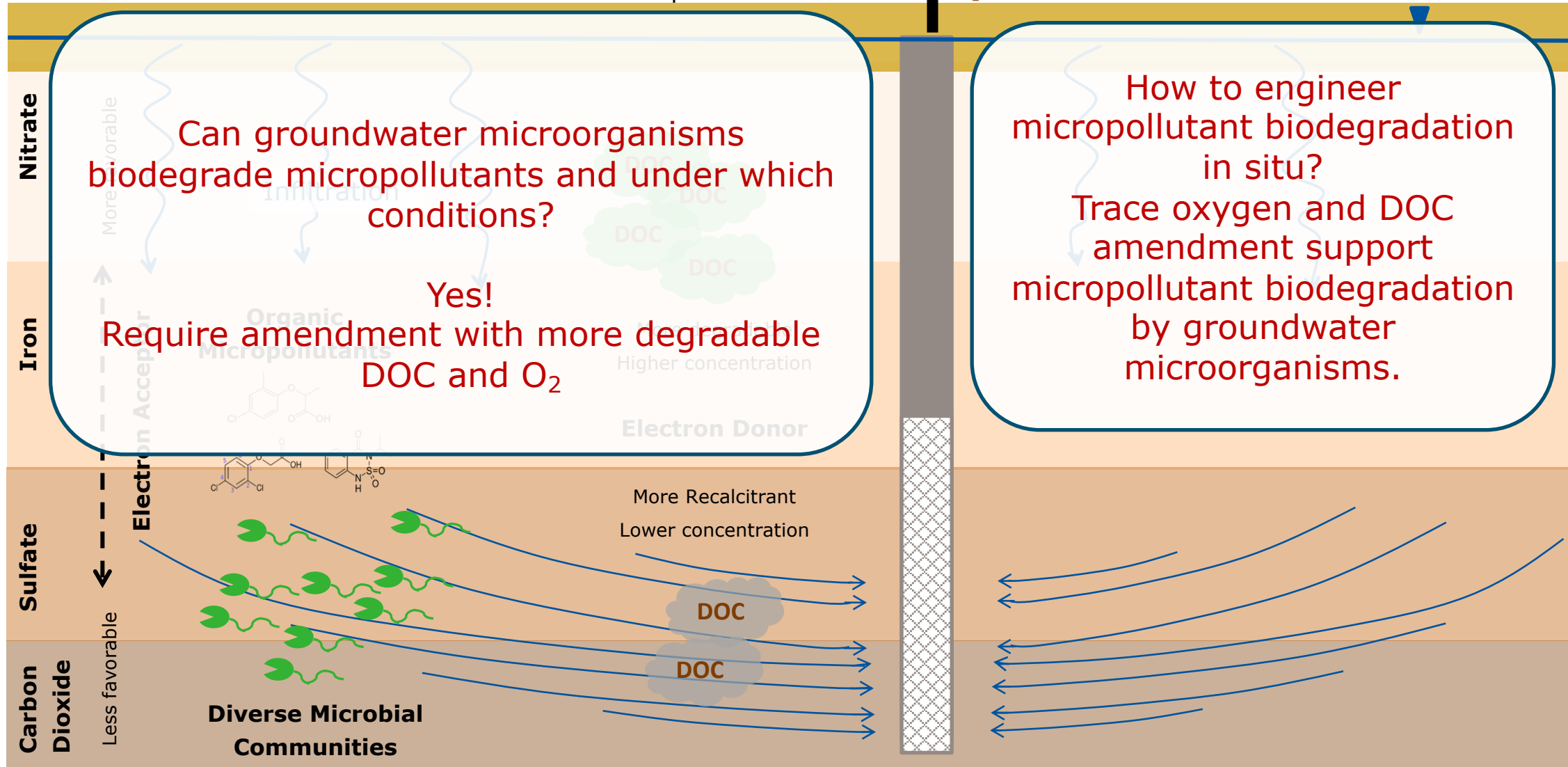
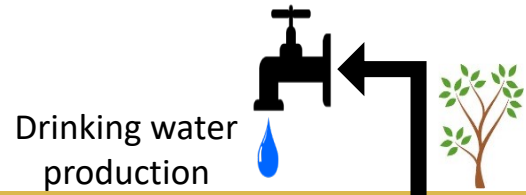
- Many micropollutants degraded within 21 days. Degradation dependent on initial oxygen availability.

Micropollutant	High O <sub>2</sub>	Freq O <sub>2</sub>	Low O <sub>2</sub>	Abiotic
BAM <sup>a</sup>	41% ±6%	12% ±2%	6% ±1%	0% ±0%
Metoprolol	38% ±4%	28% ±2%	25% ±4%	2% ±1%
Clarithromicine	33% ±4%	39% ±3%	16% ±6%	14% ±3%
Dimetridazole	32% ±3%	20% ±2%	18% ±3%	0% ±0%
Furosemide	31% ±6%	28% ±3%	22% ±4%	0% ±0%
4 and 5 methylbenzotriazole	29% ±2%	29% ±3%	16% ±6%	0% ±0%
Bentazone	28% ±1%	10% ±1%	18% ±3%	0% ±1%
Sotalol	22% ±1%	17% ±2%	8% ±1%	0% ±1%
Sulfamethoxazole	22% ±3%	10% ±1%	6% ±3%	0% ±0%
Propranolol	20% ±4%	22% ±2%	6% ±3%	0% ±0%
Mecoprop MCPP	20% ±1%	7% ±1%	15% ±0%	0% ±1%
2,4-D <sup>b</sup>	18% ±3%	5% ±2%	-1% ±0%	0% ±0%
Diclofenac	16% ±2%	12% ±2%	6% ±2%	0% ±0%
Trimethoprim	12% ±4%	12% ±1%	2% ±6%	0% ±0%
Benzotriazole	12% ±5%	8% ±1%	0% ±3%	0% ±0%
DEET	10% ±3%	9% ±1%	0% ±0%	0% ±0%

# Does subsurface iron precipitation support micropollutant biodegradation?- DOC addition



60-100 m deep



# Rapid Sand Filters

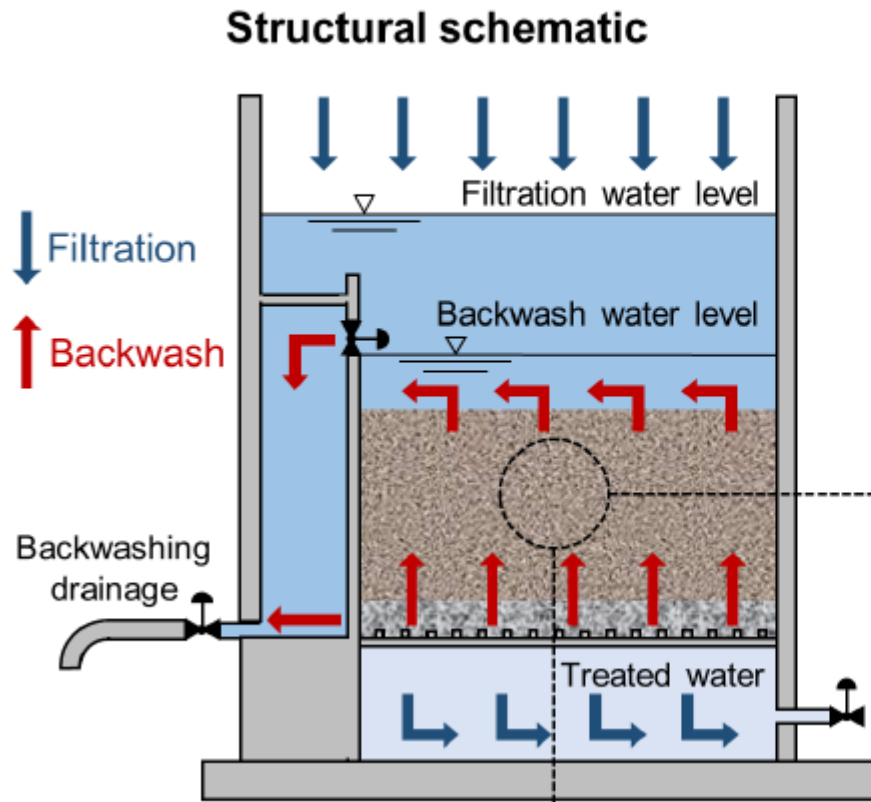


RC Haris DWTP



# Rapid Sand Filters

How do substrate loading rate and contact time affect micropollutant biodegradation?



## Profiling filtration processes (Basic functions)

**Physical process:**  
Solid particle removal



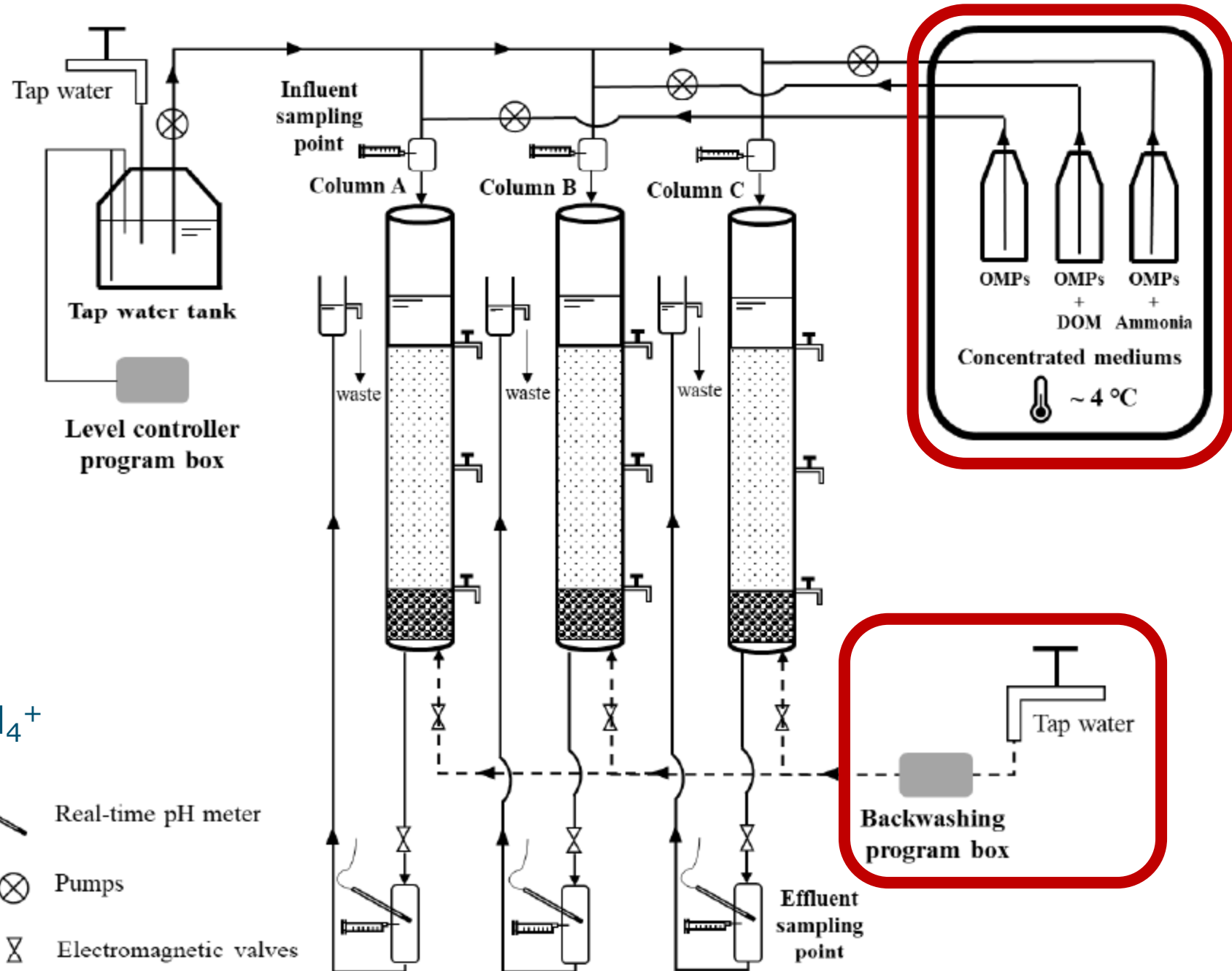
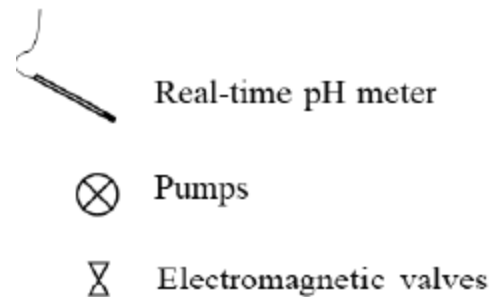
**Chemical process:**  
Chemical oxidation of Fe(II), Mn(II) and As(III)



**Microbial process:**  
Ammonia oxidation (nitrification),  
(residual) methane oxidation,  
Dissolved organic matter biodegradation  
Biological oxidation of Fe(II), Mn(II) and As(III)



- Column A: Control  
1  $\mu\text{g/L}$  OMP
- Column B: DOC  
1  $\mu\text{g/L}$  OMP  
2-6 mg/L DOC
- Column C: Ammonia  
1  $\mu\text{g/L}$  OMP  
0.5-2.5 mg/L  $\text{NH}_4^+$



# How do substrate loading and contact times affect biodegradation?

Name	Amount of substrate applied to the column per unit of time		Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	Phase 4	Phase 5
	2,6-dichlorobenzamide (BAM)	OMP ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{h}$ )	5.3	5.3	5.3	1.1	5.3
Mecoprop	DOC ( $\text{mg}/\text{h}$ )	31.7	10.6	31.7	10.6	31.7	
2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (2,4-D)	$\text{NH}_4^+$ ( $\text{mg}/\text{h}$ )	13.2	2.6	13.2	2.6	13.2	
Methyl-desphenyl-chloridazon	Contact Time (h)	0.5	0.5	0.5	2.4	0.5	
Desphenyl-chloridazon							
Chloridazon							
Bentazone							
Metolachlor							
Metribuzin							
Salicylic acid							
Caffeine							
Paracetamol							
Metformin							
Benzotriazole							
Diglyme							
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)							
Caffeine D-9							
Benzotriazole D-4							

Retention time in the filter

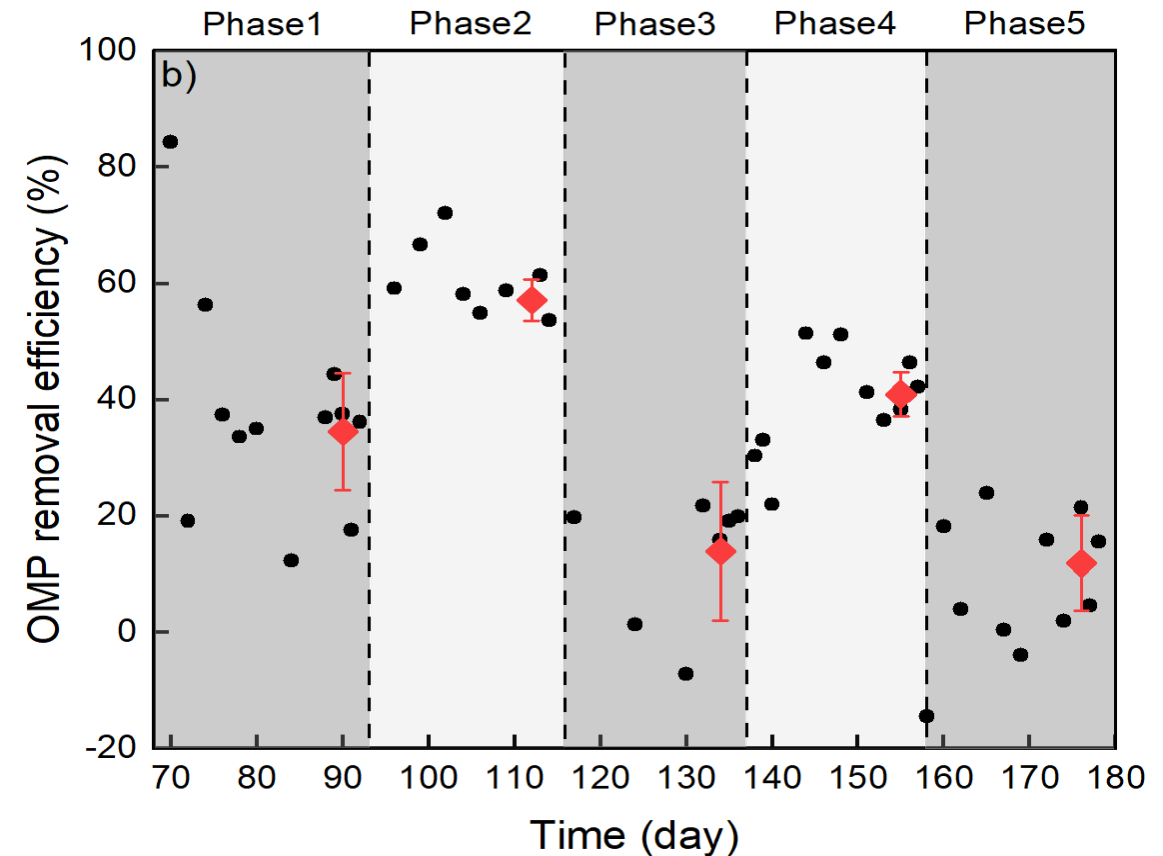
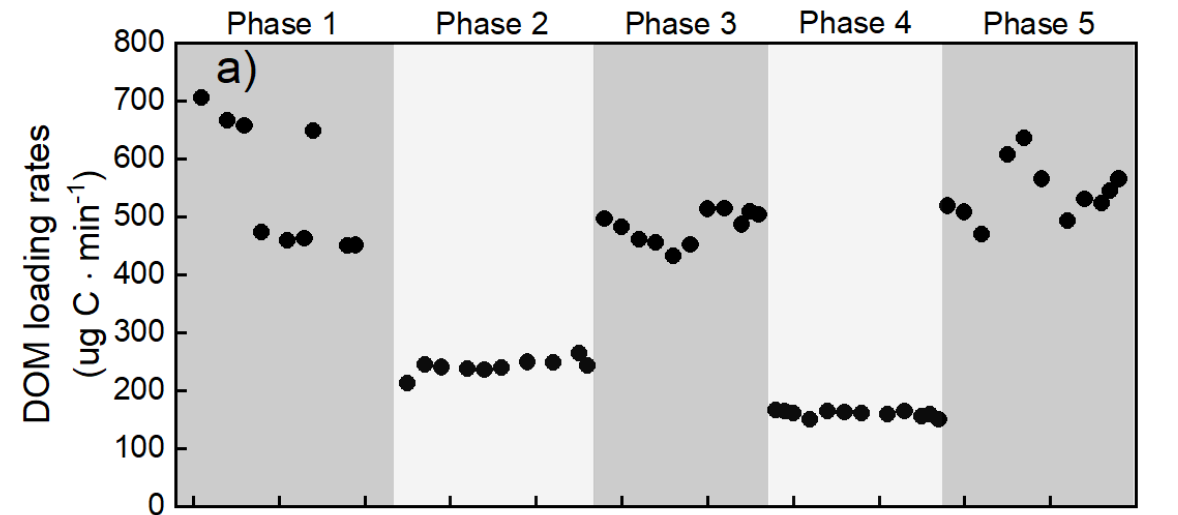
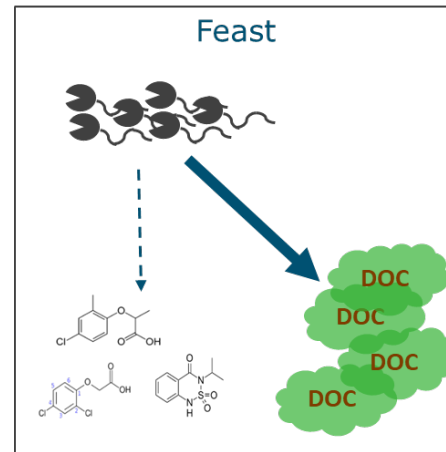
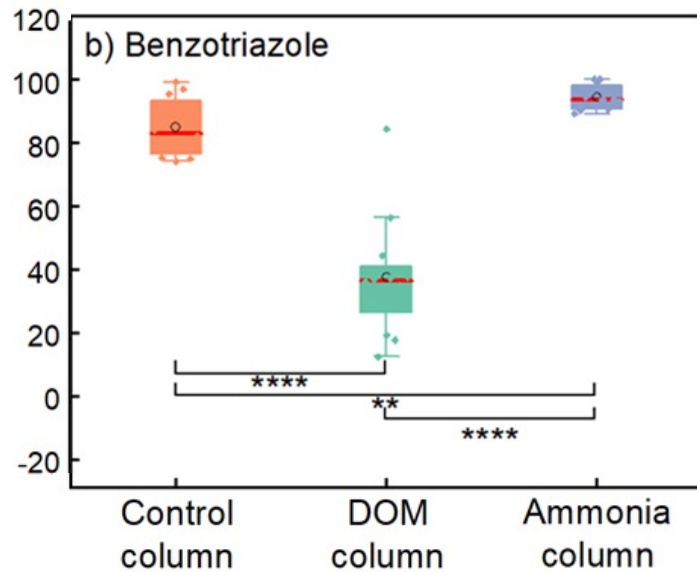
Lower DOC and  $\text{NH}_4^+$  loading rate

Lower OMP + DOC +  $\text{NH}_4^+$  loading rate  
Higher contact time

# How do substrate loading and contact times affect biodegradation?

## Substrate Loading Rate

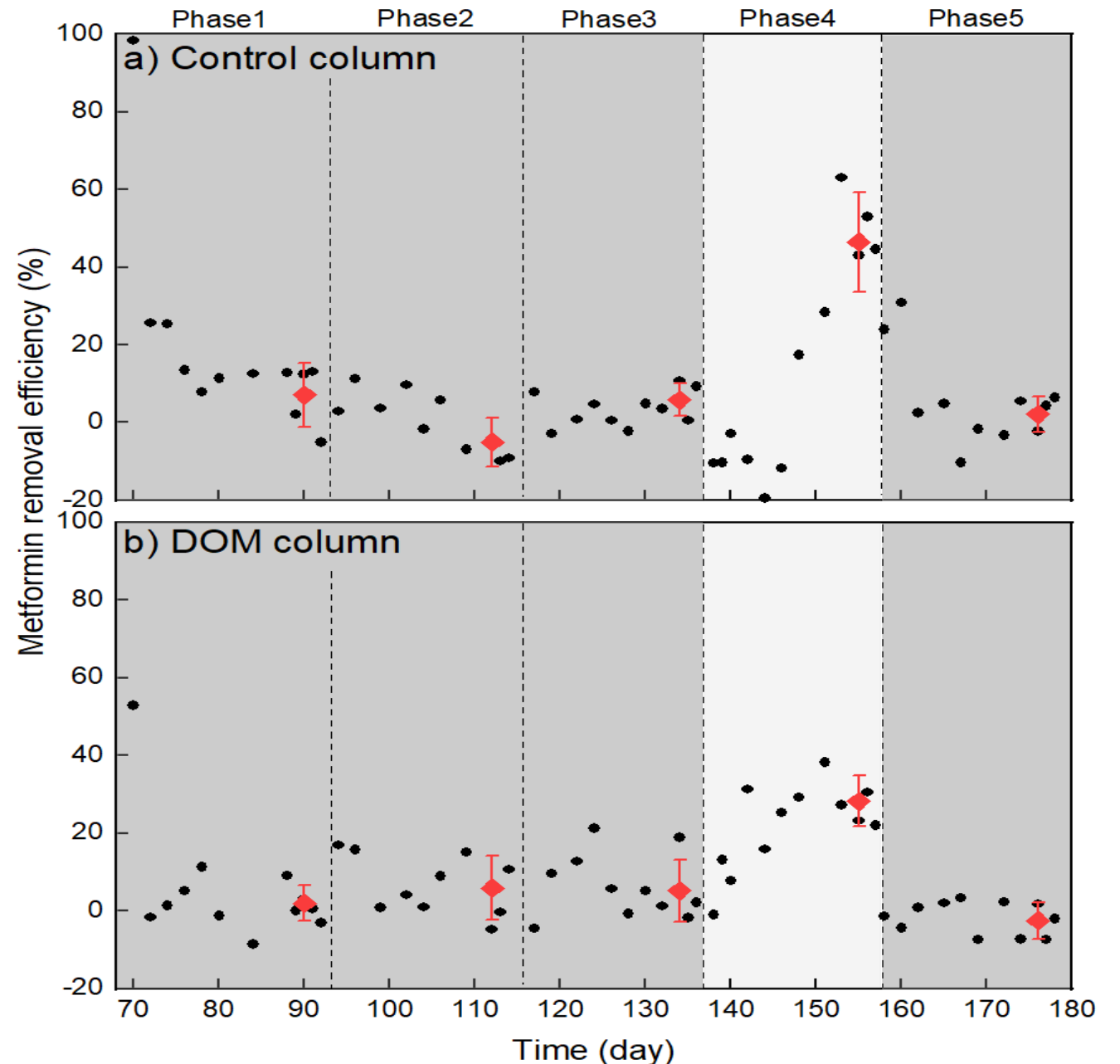
- Substrate competition between DOM and benzotriazole



# How do substrate loading and contact times affect biodegradation?

## Contact time

- Improved Metformin biodegradation with increased contact time
  - Observed for both control and DOM column



Contact Time	(h)	0.5	0.5	0.5	2.4	0.5
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# Acknowledgements

# Questions?



Jinsong Wang   Andrea Aldas Vargas   Silvana Quiton Tapia   Rita Branco   Merel Nederend



Contact:

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## Publication:

- Wang, J, NB Sutton et al., Exploring organic micropollutant biodegradation under dynamic substrate loading in rapid sand filters, *Water Research*, 2022.
- Aldas-Vargas, A, NB Sutton, et al. Biostimulation is a valuable tool to assess pesticide biodegradation capacity of groundwater microorganisms, *Chemosphere*, 2021.
- Jinsong Wang, Removal of organic micropollutants from drinking water in rapid sand filters, 2023, PhD thesis
- Merel Nederend, Synergies between micropollutant biodegradation and subsurface iron precipitation, 2023, MSc thesis