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On the environmental fate of two endocrine disrupting chemicals in agricultural soils using wastewater for irrigation

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Wastewater is the main entrance of emerging pollutants into environment



Soil receives emerging pollutants during irrigation



Reuse of untreated wastewater in agricultural irrigation worldwide (Jimenez and Asano, 2008)



Case study in Mexico

- Wastewater from Mexico City (75 m³/s) is sent to Tula Valley 80 km north Mexico City.
- 90,000 ha of croplands are irrigated using untreated wastewater.
 - Infiltration of wastewater through the soil.
 - Non-intentional recharge of aquifer
 - Wastewaterpurificationbyinfiltrationresultsindrinkablewater.



Sites with different time under irrigation

- Irrigation using untreated wastewater started in 1914.
- Irrigated area gradually increased
- Accumulation of heavy metals in soil



Occurrence of emerging pollutants in Tula Valley

| | 1 | | | Analyte | LOD (ng/g) | Phaeozem | Leptosol |
|--------------|----------------|------------|---------------|----------------|------------|---|---------------------|
| | 0.6 | | | Clofibric acid | 2.0 | <lod< td=""><td><lod< td=""></lod<></td></lod<> | <lod< td=""></lod<> |
| /ha yr | | | | Ibuprofen | 0.1 | 0.25 ± 0.04 | <lod< td=""></lod<> |
| | 0.5 | | | 2,4-D | 2.0 | <lod< td=""><td><lod< td=""></lod<></td></lod<> | <lod< td=""></lod<> |
| | 04 - | | 10 yrs 90 yrs | Gemfibrozil | 2.0 | <lod< td=""><td><lod< td=""></lod<></td></lod<> | <lod< td=""></lod<> |
| 50 | Į.i | | | Naproxen | 0.2 | 0.55 ± 0.01 | 0.73 ± 0.20 |
| io | 0.3 | | | Ketoprofen | 1.0 | <lod< td=""><td><lod< td=""></lod<></td></lod<> | <lod< td=""></lod<> |
| ulat | | | | Diclofenac | 1.0 | <lod< td=""><td><lod< td=""></lod<></td></lod<> | <lod< td=""></lod<> |
| ceum | 0.2 | | | Carbamazepine | 0.5 | 6.48 ± 0.59 | 5.14 ± 0.48 |
| | | | | 4-Nonylphenols | 25 | 41 ± 6 | 123 ± 9 |
| ٩ | 0.1 | | | Triclosan | 1.0 | 4.4 ± 0.1 | 18.6 ± 1.2 |
| \mathbb{N} | | | | Bisphenol-A | 2.0 | <lod< td=""><td>14.8 ± 3.2</td></lod<> | 14.8 ± 3.2 |
| | 0 - | | | Di-n-BuP | 25 | 244 ± 43 | 552 ± 57 |
| | N | ine an | اه يو | BuBeP | 25 | 131 ± 23 | 346 ± 50 |
| | N | 1891. HOST | not oron | DEHP | 25 | 820 ± 87 | 2079 ± 201 |
| | | anar the | hat ibur | Estrone | 1.0 | <lod< td=""><td><lod< td=""></lod<></td></lod<> | <lod< td=""></lod<> |
| | j, | 50 | | 17β-Estradiol | 1.0 | <lod< td=""><td><lod< td=""></lod<></td></lod<> | <lod< td=""></lod<> |
| | C ^O | | | EE2 | 2.5 | <lod< td=""><td><lod< td=""></lod<></td></lod<> | <lod< td=""></lod<> |

- Soil accumulates organic matter provided by wastewater.
- **Comparison between two ages under irrigation.**
- **Greater accumulation in soils with 10 years under irrigation.**
- Possible increased biodegradation in soils with 90 years under irrigation.

Aim

To asses the impact of long term wastewater irrigation on the biodegradation and mobility of two emerging pollutants in wastewater irrigated soils.



DR-03 Valle de Tula





Soil sampling: 0, 35, 65 and 100 years under irrigation

Superficial soil was taken for batch biodegradation tests



Superficial layer above soil removed 500 g of soil samples taken in glass bottles Soil preservation at -20°C until experiments

Dynamicsorption-desorptionprocesseswereassessed in undisturbed soil columns experiments

Soil characterization

| | Age | | Conductivity | Total organic | Clay | Slit cntent | Sand | Hydraulic |
|-----------|---------|------------|--------------|---|---------|--|---------|--------------|
| | (years) | pН | (mS/cm) | carbon (%) | Content | (%) | Content | conductivity |
| | | | | | (%) | | (%) | (cm/h) |
| | 0 | 7.23 | 4.7 | 2.8 ± 0.6 | 40 | 46.3 | 13.7 | 1.3 |
| | 35 | 6.82 | 5. | 3.49 ± 0.4 | 35.7 | 50.9 | 13.4 | 1.3 |
| | 65 | 7.25 | 5.4 | 4.25 ± 0.2 | 40 | 47.9 | 12.1 | 1.0 |
| | 100 | 6.76 | 4.8 | 6.3 ± 1.1 | 32 | 48.9 | 19.1 | 1.2 |
| | | | | | _ | | | |
| Soil | | D | EHP (µg/kg) | 17β Estradiol (µg/kg) | Bee | idual co | | iono of |
| 0 years | | 215 ± 69 | | <ldd< td=""><td>Kes</td><td colspan="3" rowspan="3">target compounds were found in soil samples</td></ldd<> | Kes | target compounds were found in soil samples | | |
| 35 years | | 1048 ± 111 | | 2.5 ± 0.8 | in s | | | |
| 65 years | | 1025 ± 85 | | < LDD | 111 3 | | | |
| 100 years | | 829 ± 129 | | 1.8 ± 1 | | | | |



Dynamic sorption-desorption tests



Steady state flow conditions















Instrumental analysis

3

Extraction efficiency in aging experiments

| Aging (days) | DEHP Spiked 2000 µg/kg) | 17β Estradiol Spiked 50 µg/kg) |
|--------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 0 | 102 ± 2 | 89 ± 2 |
| 20 | 104 ± 2 | 87 ± 2 |
| 40 | 100 ± 1 | 90 ± 1 |
| 60 | 99 ± 3 | 88 ± 3 |
| 80 | 97 ± 3 | 87 ± 3 |
| 100 | 93 ± 3 | 84 ± 3 |

Biodegradation rates

- Higher biodegradation of DEHP as increased time under irrigation.
- Increased initial concentration had no effect biodegradation rate.



Time (days)

| Years | <i>k</i> (d⁻¹) no spiking | <i>k</i> (d ⁻¹) spiking | Half life (days) | | | |
|---------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------|---|--|--|
| under irrigation | | | This study | Agricultural soil, China (Cu et al., 2008) | Compost amended soil (Chang et al., 2009) | |
| 0 | 0.019 ± 0.003 | 0.013 ± 0.004 | 35.5 | | | |
| 35 | 0.029 ± 0.003 | 0.03 ± 0.002 | 24.8 | 20.9 | F | |
| 65 | 0.034 ± 0.004 | 0.035 ± 0.007 | 20.3 | 30.0 | 5 | |
| 100 | 0.064 ± 0.007 | 0.061 ± 0.005 | 11.1 | | | |

Biodegradation rates

- **17β estradiol was readily degraded compared to DEHP.**
- Degradation rate increased with time under irrigation.
- Effect of high initial concentration.



Time (days)

| Years | <i>k</i> (d⁻¹) spiking 10 ng/g | <i>k</i> (d⁻¹) spiking 50 ng/g | Half life (days) | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------|---|---|--|
| under irrigation | | | This study | Agricultural soil, China (Jacobsen et al., 2005) | Soil amended with manure (Lucas et al., 2006) | |
| 0 | 0.033 ± 0.004 | 0.023 ± 0.004 | 21-29.7 | | | |
| 35 | 0.049 ± 0.004 | 0.035 ± 0.003 | 14.1-20 | 10 | 1 2 | |
| 65 | 0.077 ± 0.004 | 0.061 ± 0.006 | 9-11.3 | 12 | 1.5 | |
| 100 | 0.19 ± 0.004 | 0.12 ± 0.002 | 3.7-5.8 | | | |

BTC of 17β estradiol and DEHP in 65 years irrigated soil



Concluding remarks

- Agricultural soils are able to degrade and retain the tested micropollutants.
 - Biodegradation occurs more rapidly under dynamic conditions than in batch tests.
 - Increment of soil organic matter, which is supplied by wastewater increases the retention capacity, especially for non polar compounds.

Long term Irrigation using untreated wastewater increases the soil capacity to cope with organic pollutants by biodegradation and retention processes.

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Thank you for your kind attention

Floor is open to question and discussion!!



