

# Testing and Design of Advanced Treatment Facilities to Remove EDCs

**2008 WEAU Mid-Year Conference**

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# Acknowledgements

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# AP Story March 2008: Pharmaceuticals in Water

AP Associated Press

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## Senators rip EPA over lack of knowledge on drugs in water

By MARTHA MENDOZA - 17 hours ago

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Environmental Protection Agency was lambasted during a Senate hearing Tuesday for allowing the American public to learn that traces of pharmaceuticals are in much of the nation's drinking water from an Associated Press investigative series, not the federal government.

Sen. Barbara Boxer, D-Calif., Works, angrily chided Benjamin Franklin's failure to require testing of water supplies.

"When a story like this breaks, why aren't you hearing on this? Why aren't you Associated Press did your work?"

Boxer set the critical tone in the hearing. The Geological Survey, which has been testing water supplies can contain a

Responding to the aggressive questioning, the agency is not downplaying the

"We're very concerned. It does not mean we're not testing. Grumbles testified. He said that the testing of drinking water act

"Your concern is not comfortable. The subcommittee on Transportation is what we are trying to get."

The subcommittee convened a National Investigative Team that will study the concentrations of drugs in drinking water for Americans.

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## Pharmaceuticals found in water

Concentrations are low, but 'we can never say there is no risk'

March 24, 2008

ERIC MCGUINNESS  
THE HAMILTON SPECTATOR  
(Mar 24, 2008)

There's more and more evidence that active ingredients in prescription and non-prescription drugs and personal-care products are finding their way into our drinking water.

While the levels are tiny -- measured in parts per billion or trillion -- scientists don't know the human health effects of long-term exposure or if there's a greater risk to children than adults.

The Associated Press reports one European study exposed developing human kidney cells to a mix of 13 drugs at levels mimicking those in Italian rivers and found they slowed growth by up to a third, yet surprisingly the same effect was not seen at higher levels.

A study appearing in the current issue of the Water Quality Research Journal of Canada found painkillers such as ibuprofen, cholesterol-lowering drugs and the common household antibacterial agent triclosan in treated drinking water from 15 plants within a short distance of Environment Canada's National Water Research Institute (NWRI) in Burlington.

## Intersex Fish Raises Pollution Concerns in US

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US: September 8, 2006

WASHINGTON - The discovery of intersex fish -- males with some female characteristics, including some carrying eggs -- in Washington's Potomac River is raising concerns about pollution from chemicals that can affect hormones.

A preliminary investigation by the US Geological Survey found a high incidence of intersex among smallmouth bass in the South Branch of the Potomac and Shenandoah Rivers, both near Washington.

"We ended up identifying a problem that is typical of endocrine disruption, that is, seeing eggs in the testes of sexually mature fish," Chris Ottinger, an immunologist at the Geological Survey's National Fish Health Research Laboratory, said on Thursday. "It was something that warranted further investigation."

These so-called endocrine disrupting chemicals are used widely in industry and in consumer products including pharmaceuticals, cosmetics, perfumes, plastics and even materials used to keep barnacles from clinging to boat bottoms.

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# SBWRD Is Concerned About the Possible Effects of EDCs on Downstream Fish



**Brown Trout**  
**(*Salmo trutta*)**  
**Bonneville Cutthroat**  
**(*Oncorhynchus clarki*)**





## What Is SBWRD's Position Concerning EDC's?

- Currently there are no regulatory requirements to remove EDC's.
- The District has spent millions of dollars to improve water quality. It only makes sense to be proactive in addressing EDC's.
- The District has conducted pilot studies on how to remove EDC's.
- The District is working with the DWR Fisheries Experiment Station to conduct pathology studies of various species of fish to determine if estrogenicity is taking place.

**Michael Luers, SBWRD General Manager - WEAU Annual Conference, St. George, Utah, April 2008.**

# Design Project for East Canyon WRF in Park City, Utah



**Snyderville Basin Water  
Reclamation District**

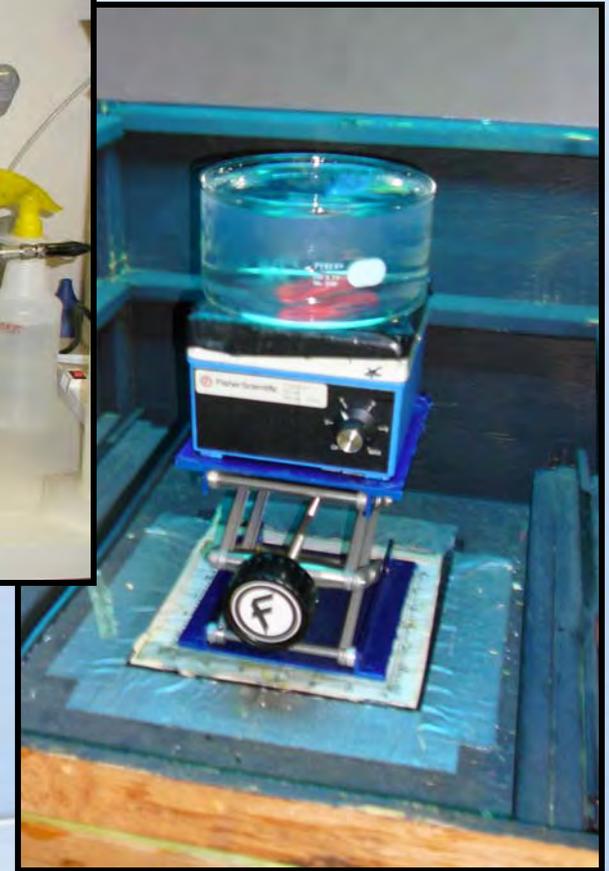
# SBWRD Funded the Investigation of Three EDC Removal Technologies



**GAC Filtration**



**Ozone/Peroxide**



**UV/Peroxide**

# Study Outcomes

- **Three Technologies Tested Using ECWRF Effluent**
- **Developed Costs of Full-Scale Implementation**
- **Recommendation on Technology of Choice**
- **Identified a Potential Treatment Target for EDC Removal**

# Testing Methods and Results



## Target EDC Analytes

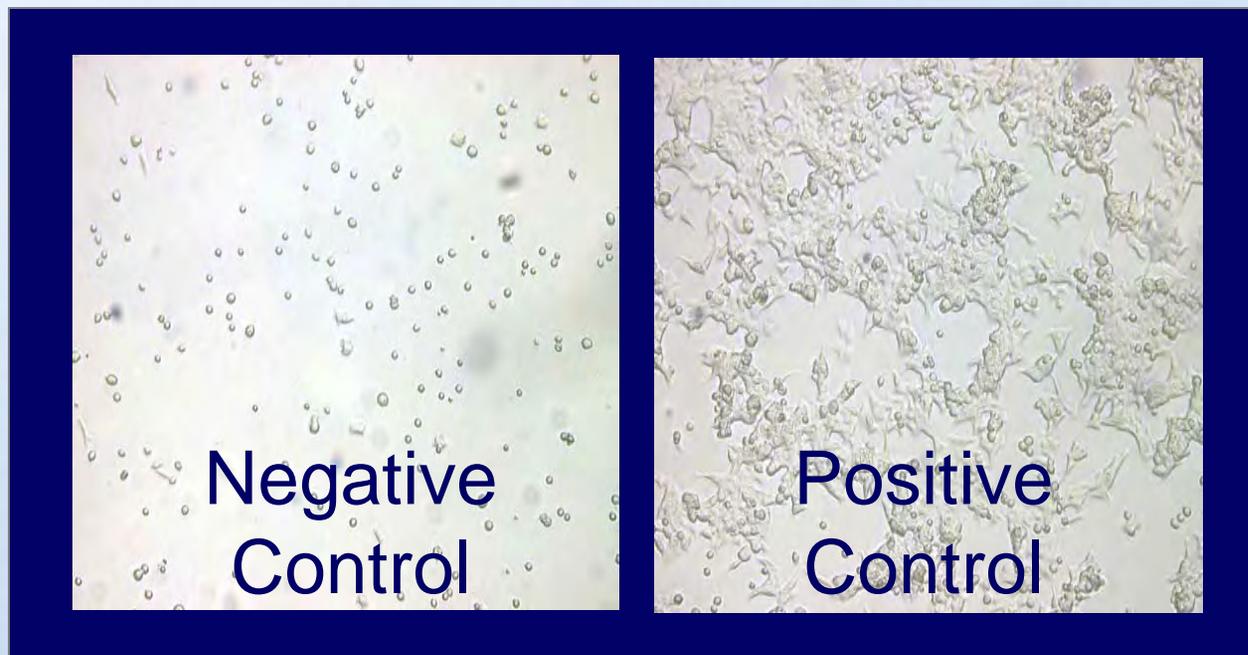
<b>Carbamazepine</b>	pharmaceutical (epilepsy, bipolar)
<b>Estrone</b>	natural hormone
<b>Estradiol</b>	natural hormone
<b>Ethinyl Estradiol</b>	synthetic hormone
<b>Progesterone</b>	natural hormone
<b>Testosterone</b>	natural hormone

**USGS Method 2 – APCI Positive Ion Mode Only**

# E-Screen Bioassay

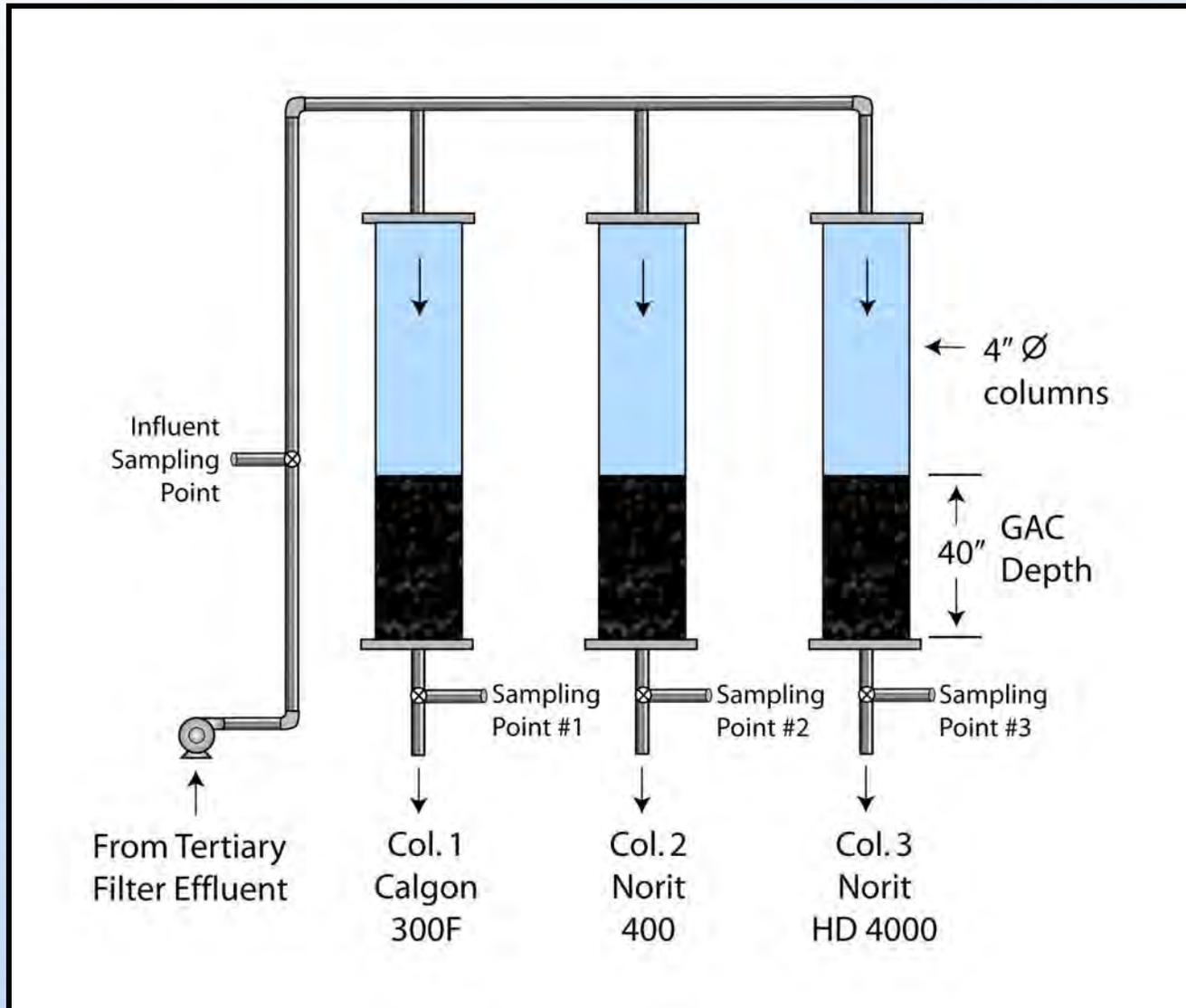
Breast cancer cell line, growth response to estrogen

Reported as Estradiol equivalents (MRL = 0.030 ppt)





# GAC Sorption Pilot-Scale Apparatus



# GAC Sorption Pilot-Scale Apparatus



## GAC Filtration Reduced EDC Concentrations in ECWRF Effluent

<b>Carbamazepine</b>	<b>Hits</b>	<b>Min</b>	<b>Max</b>	<b>Avg</b>
Plant Eff	6	40	146	95
Column 1	4	5.1	12	7.9
Column 2	3	20	37	27
Column 3	4	5.0	19	10
<b>Estradiol</b>	<b>Hits</b>	<b>Min</b>	<b>Max</b>	<b>Avg</b>
Plant Eff	3	1.6	2.2	1.8

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<b>Ethinyl Estradiol</b>	<b>Hits</b>	<b>Conc.</b>		
Plant Eff	1	13		
Column 1	1	2.6		
Column 2	1	4.5		
Column 3	1	3.0		
<b>E-Screen</b>	<b>PE</b>	<b>C1</b>	<b>C2</b>	<b>C3</b>
Estradiol Equivalents	0.77	<0.03	<0.03	<0.03

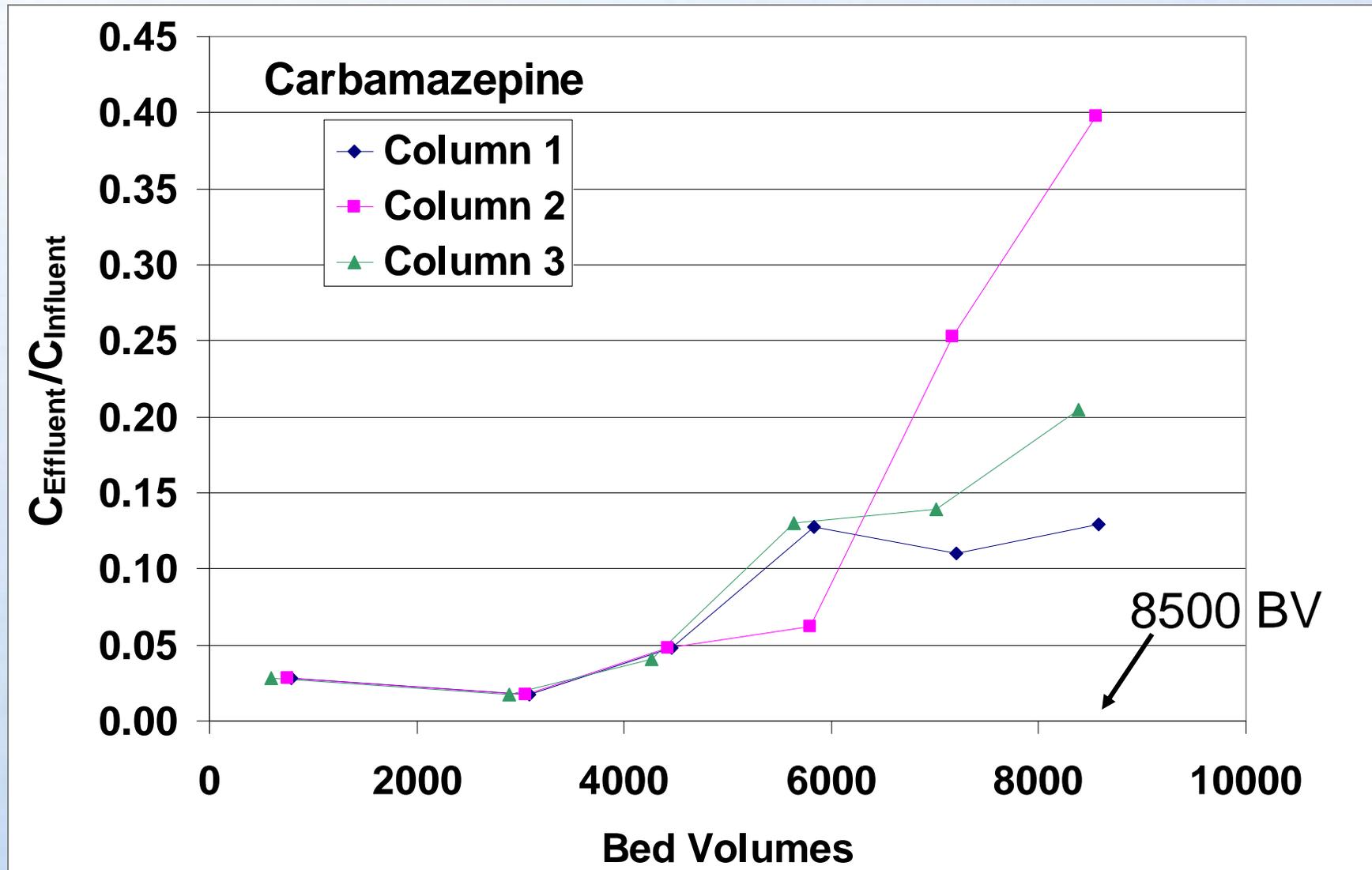
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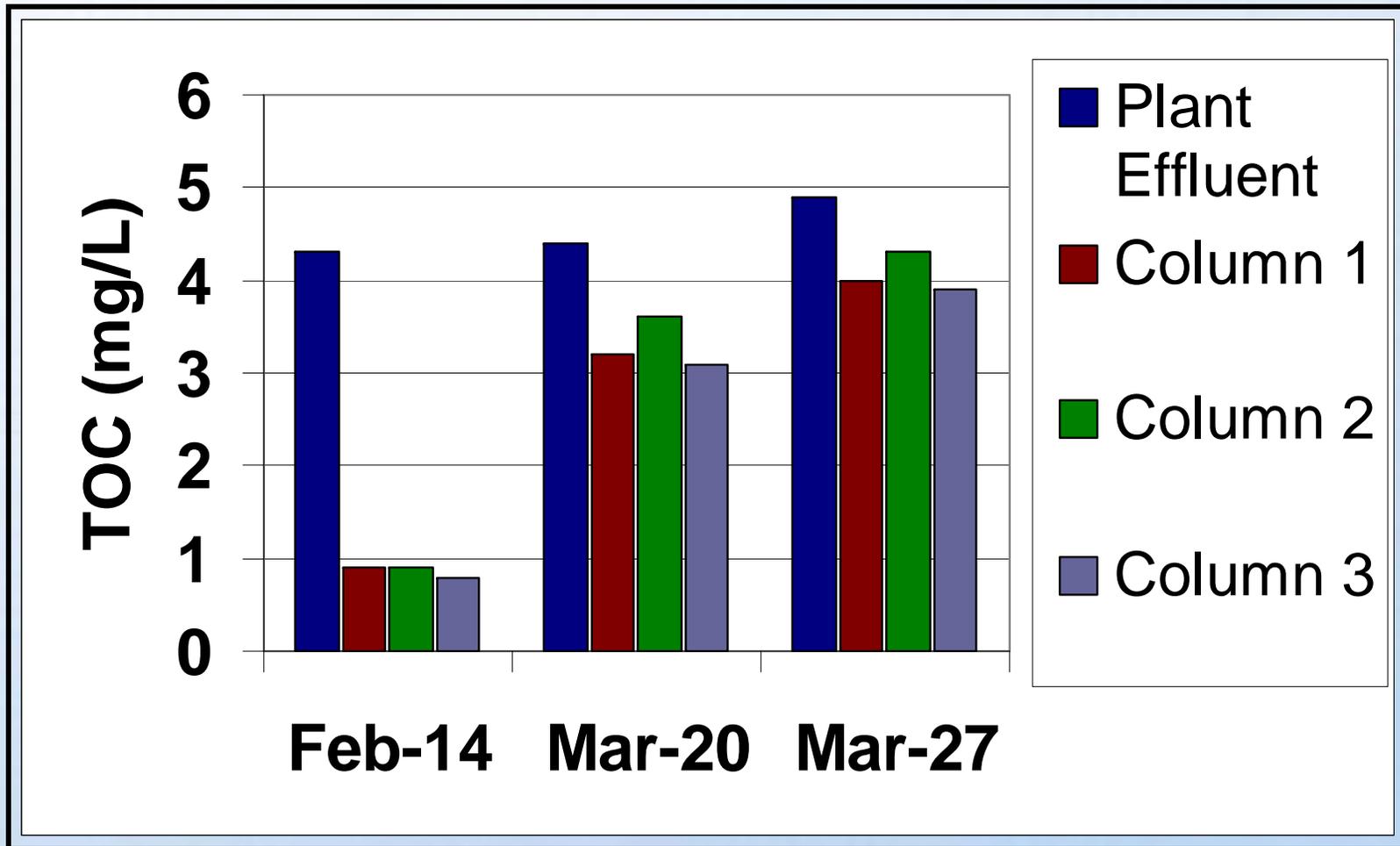
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# Carbamazepine: A Tracer for Estimating GAC Bed Life



# GAC Treatment Improved Water Quality



**TOC as a surrogate for real time filter performance?**

# Ozone Bench-Scale Apparatus

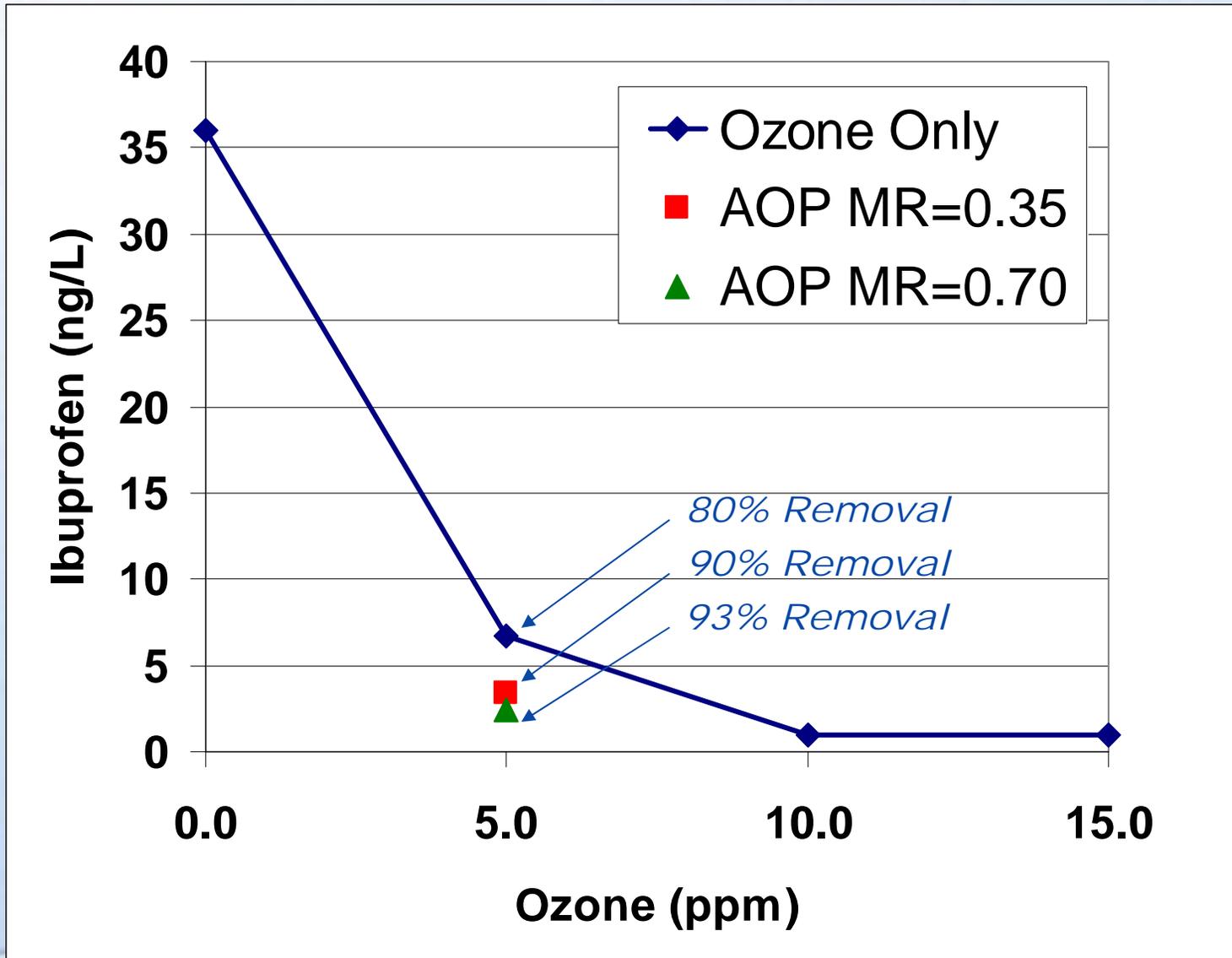


Courtesy of Applied Process Technology, Inc.

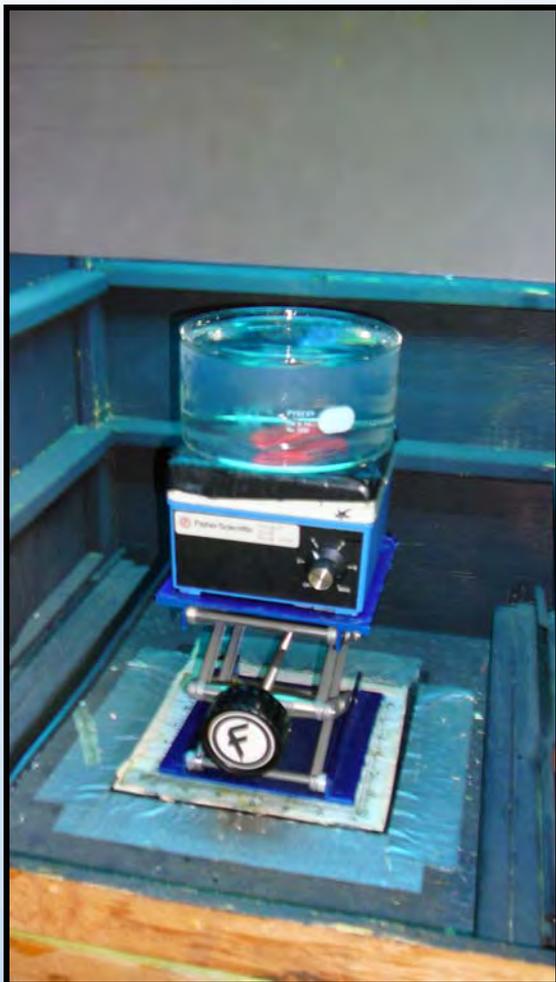
# Ozone Treatment Effective for EDC/PPCP Removal

<b>Constituent</b>	<b>Plant Eff Conc (ng/L)</b>	<b>Conc after O<sub>3</sub> (5 ppm)</b>
<b>Estradiol Equivalents</b>	<b>0.92</b>	<b>&lt;0.10</b>
<b>Gemifibrozil</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>&lt;1.0</b>
<b>Ibuprofen</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>6.7</b>
<b>Triclosan</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>&lt;5.0</b>
<b>Caffeine</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>&lt;3.0</b>
<b>Fluoxetine</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>&lt;1.0</b>
<b>Sulfamethoxazole</b>	<b>524</b>	<b>&lt;1.0</b>
<b>Trimethoprim</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>&lt;1.0</b>
	<b>#/100mL</b>	
<b>E. Coli.</b>	<b>12000</b>	<b>&lt;1</b>

# Ozone/Peroxide Improved Removal of Ibuprofen

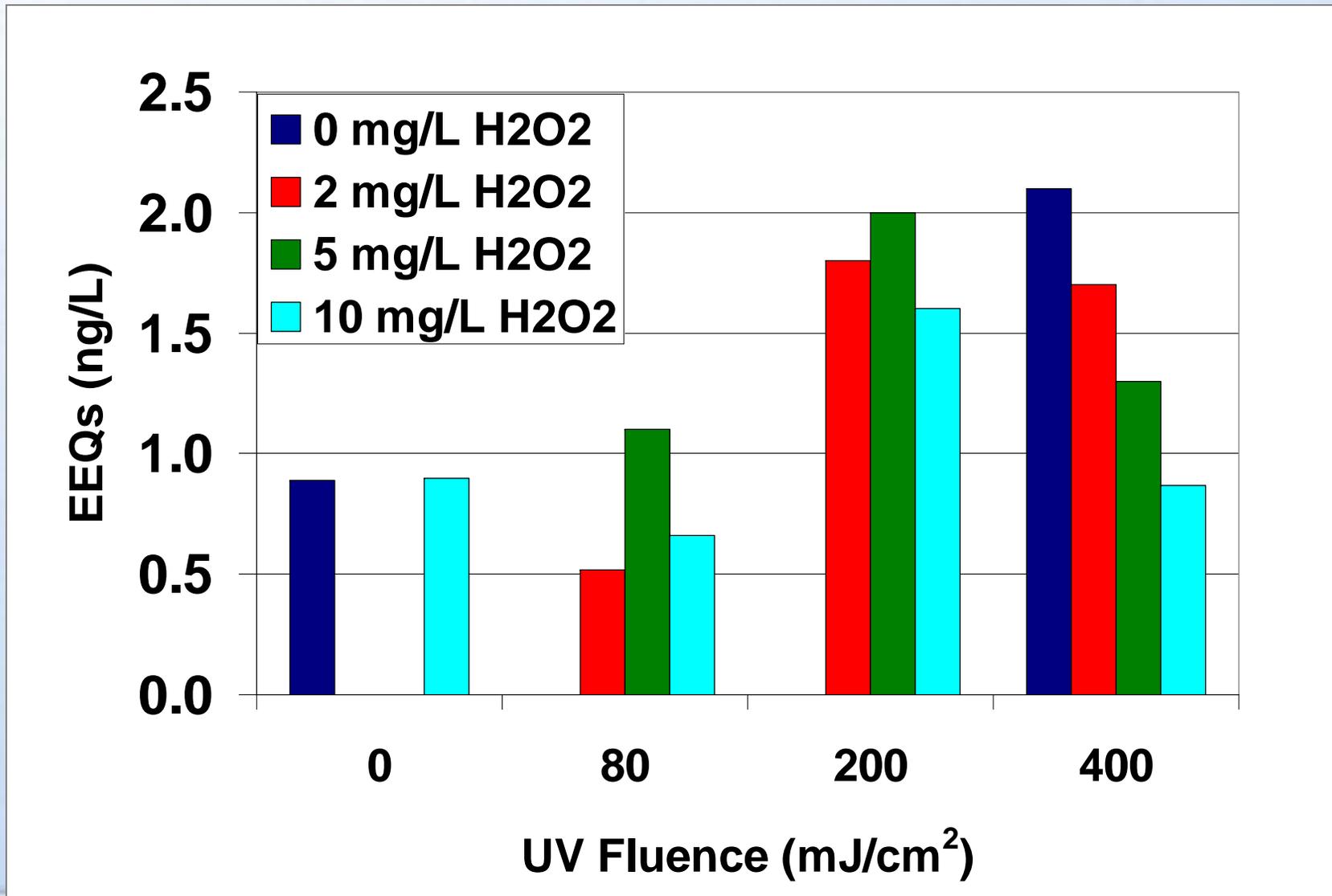


# UV Bench-Scale Apparatus

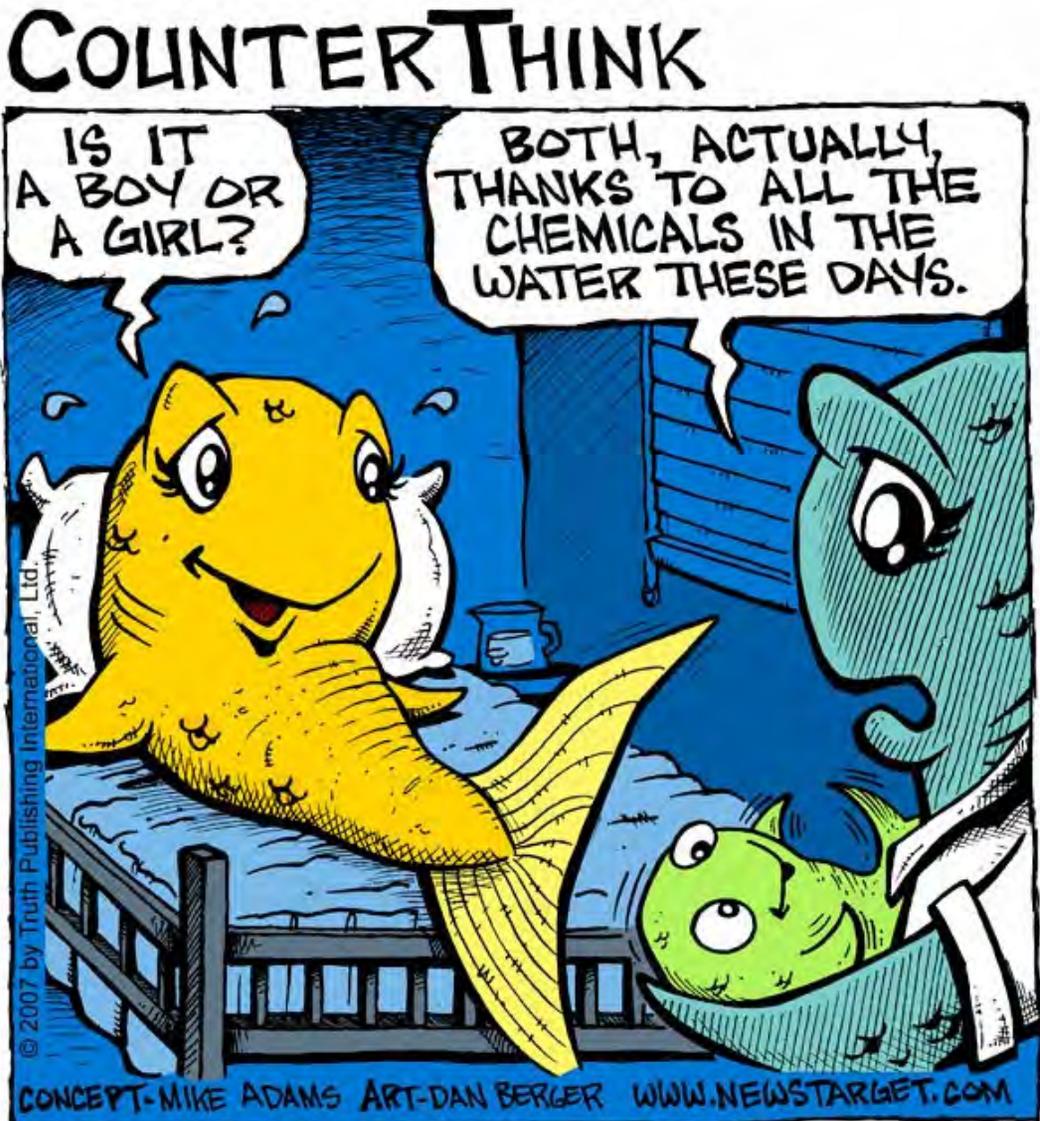


**Courtesy of Duke University Research Group**

# UV/Peroxide: A Trend of EEQ Removal Seen at Highest UV Fluence



# Costs and Recommendation



# Cost Estimate Development



## Assumptions:

**Build new 7.2 mgd facility (AADF only)**

**Vendor quotes for equipment**

**\$250/ sq ft. building cost**

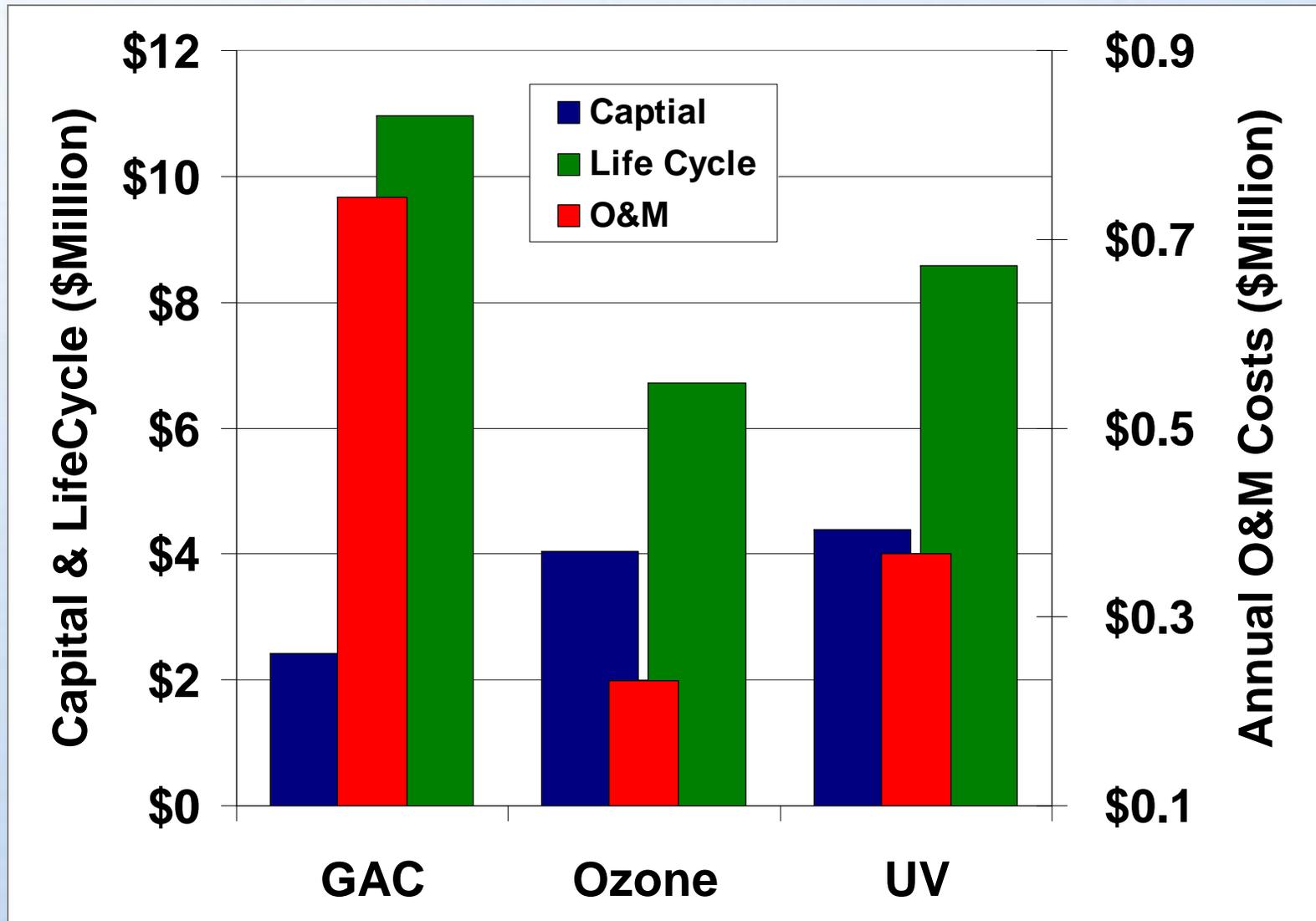
**6% interest rate for 20 yr PW**

**GAC: 2 exchanges per year @ \$350K**

**Ozone: 5ppm with H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>, no CT basin**

**UV: 400mJ/cm<sup>2</sup> low pressure lamps**

# Ozone Treatment of EDCs is the Most Economical Alternative



# **Advanced Oxidation with Ozone Recommended as Technology of Choice**

## **Advantages:**

- **Lowest cost alternative based on 20 year PW**
- **Greater flexibility in treatment**

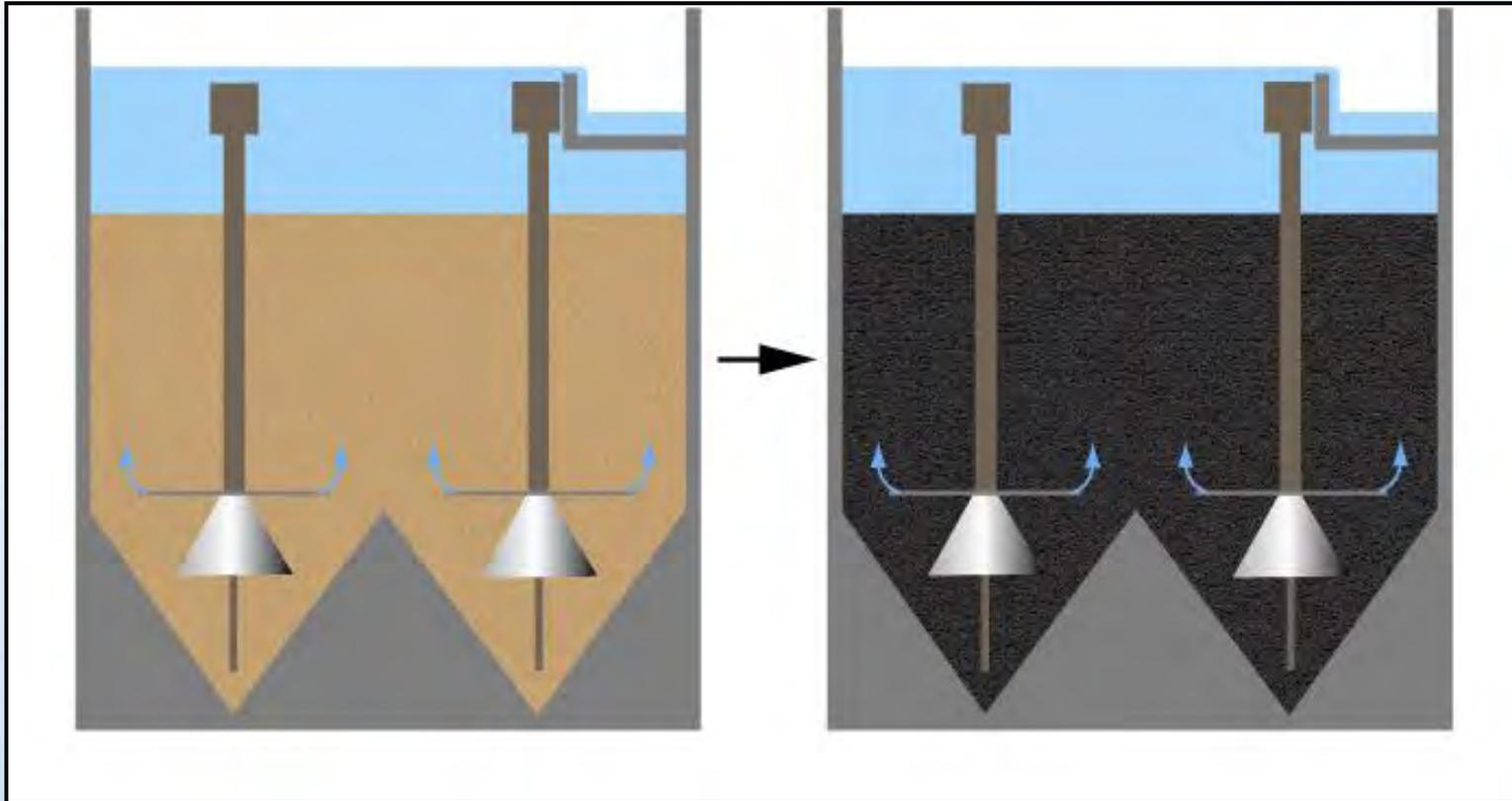
**Effective for a wide variety of chemicals**

**Vary the dose and/or add peroxide**

## **Disadvantages:**

- **Highest Capital Cost & Oxidation Byproducts**

# EDC Removal Using Existing Infrastructure



**Existing Granular  
Media Filter  
(Parkson Dynasand)**

**GAC Contactor**

# Determine a Treatment Target



Source: National Drinking Water Clearing House, *On Tap*, Winter 2003.

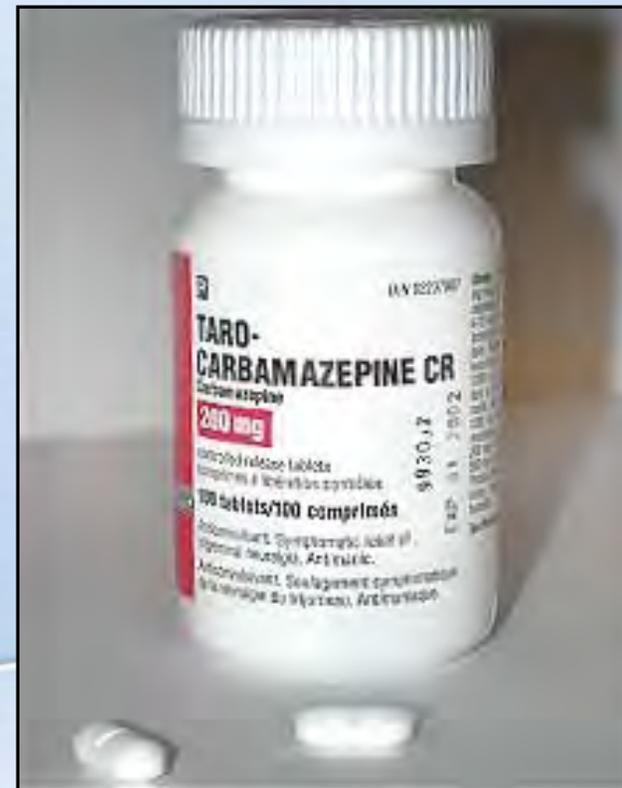
# What Should the Treatment Target be in the Absence of a Permit?

Determined environmentally safe level for two most common constituents:

## Estrogen Activity



## Carbamazepine



# Carbamazepine is Not Suitable for Use as a Treatment Target

## Published Ecotoxicity Values:

- **Acute Toxicity (EC<sub>50</sub>) – 15 to 60 ppm**

(Jos *et al*, 2003., Ferrari *et al*, 2006., & Kim *et al*, 2007.)

- **Chronic Toxicity (LOEC) – 1 ppb**

(Triebkorn *et al*, 2003.)

**ECWRF Highest Observed Conc. – 146 ppt**

(10 times lower than LOEC)

# **A Reduction of Estrogenic Activity may be the best Treatment Target**

## **Published Values for Measurable Effects:**

- **Estrogenic Activity – 1 to 4 ppt**

**Observed Effects: Vitellogenin, Intersex, Feminization**

**(Purdom *et al*, 1994., Snyder *et al*, 2003., & Fent *et al*, 2006.)**

- **ECWRF Highest Observed Conc. – 1.2 ppt**

**Average Conc. 0.8 ppt**

- **Treatment Target: Estrogenic Activity of less than 1 ppt**  
**E-Screen Bioassay**

# Conclusions

- **GAC Filtration and Ozone Oxidation were effective at reducing EDCs in ECWRF effluent**
- **Ozone/Peroxide advanced oxidation most economical treatment technology**
- **Best available treatment target is an estrogenic activity of 1.0 ppt or less**

# Future Research

## Phase II: Assess Impacts on Downstream Fish Sex Ratio Investigation and Sentinel Study



# Questions?



For more info visit: <http://www.sbwrtd.com>



**EDC REMOVAL**  
A Joint Research Effort

