



Workshop

## **Drug lifecycle control in Sub-Saharan Africa**

**From production to responsible safe disposal and elimination in  
wastewater treatment plants**

(Med4Africa)

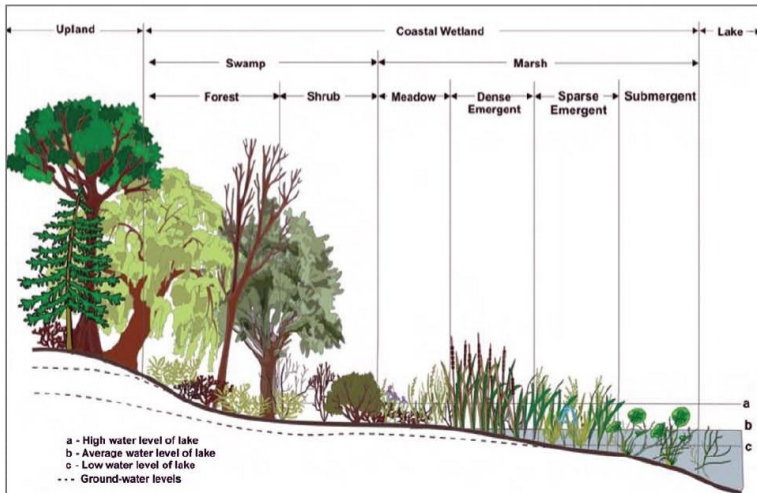
# The potential of constructed wetlands to treat different waste water including emerging components.

Uwe Kappelmeyer

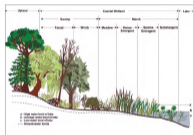
September 1. 2022

# Introduction - Constructed Wetland (CW)

## Artificial wetland



# Introduction - Constructed Wetland (CW)



Artificial wetland

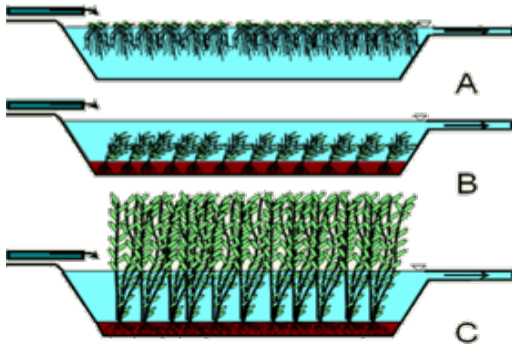
Engineered systems use natural functions of vegetation, soil, and organisms to treat different water streams

Classification based on filter matrix and flow behavior

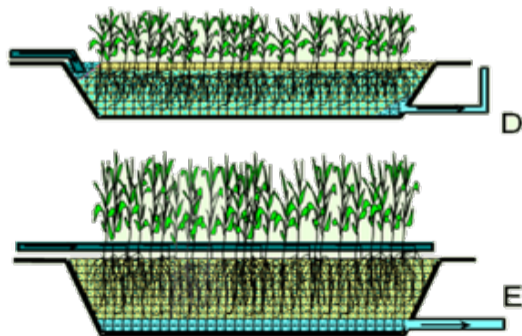
Treating anthropogenic discharge

## Introduction - Types of ponds / CWs

- A Pond with free floating plants
- B Pond with submersed water plants
- C Pond with emersed water plants



- D CW, horizontal subsurface-flow
- E CW, vertical flow



# Construction phases of the first module Teneria Europea – Leon, Mexico



## Pros and Cons for Constructed Wetlands in Waste-water Treatment

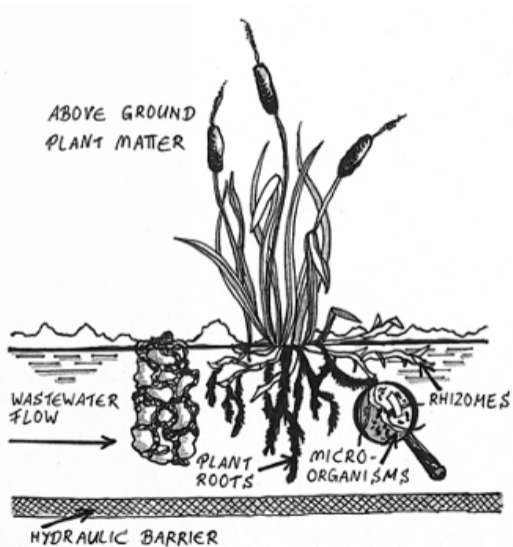
### pros

1. Low investment technique
2. Low power requirement
3. Low costs of maintenance
4. Close to nature plant
5. One's own contribution

### cons

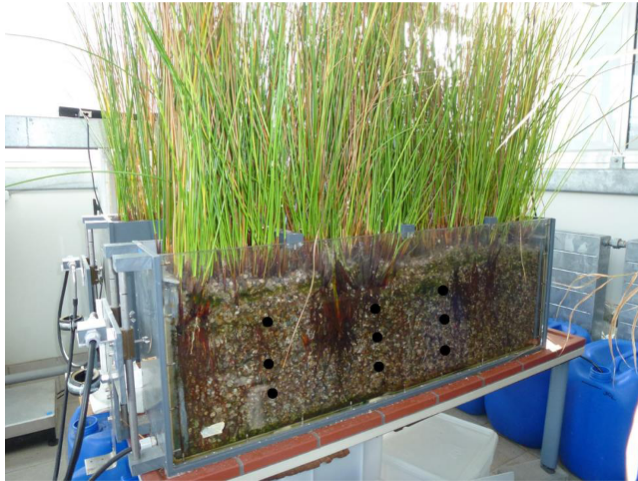
1. High area requirement
2. Control cleaning efficiency
3. Effects of seasonal influence

# Elements of a CW

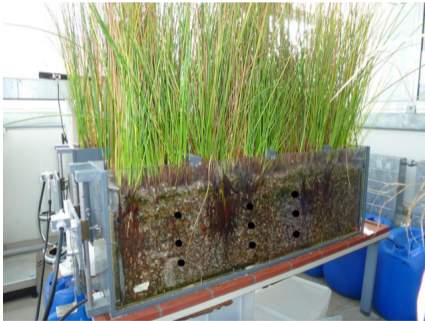




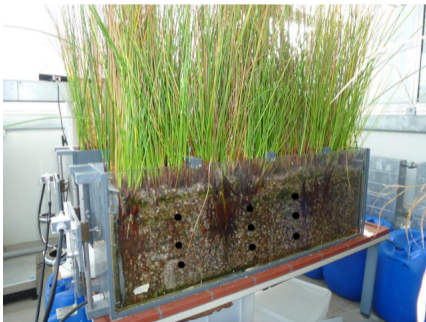
# Elements of a CW



# Elements of a CW



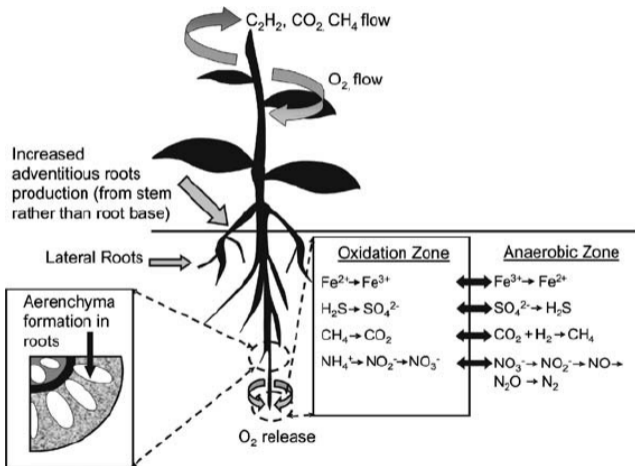
# Elements of a CW



Aerobic conditions  
rhizospheric effects

Anaerobic conditions  
S<sup>2-</sup> + metals (e.g. FeS)  
black precipitation

# Elements of a CW



1

# Alexandra Township - URBWAT Project

## Accessible GreyWATER Solutions for URBan Informal Townships in South Africa

EU WaterJPI Project: 3 Partners (Craig Sheridan - University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, Uwe Kappelmeyer - UFZ, Genevieve Metson, Karin Tonderski - Linköping University)

### **Problem:**

54% of world population lives in cities (in 2014) <sup>2</sup>

62% of Africa urban population live in informal settlements



**Aim:** Wastewater treatment studies and technology development are combined in multidisciplinary interaction with the local community. For this purpose, individual small-scale sewage treatment plants are built in a slum and operated by the local community and scientifically accompanied by the URBWAT consortium.

---

<sup>2</sup>UN-HABITAT 2015



## Geywater Overview - URBWAT Project

Grap sample collection during the first field trip analyzed for COD ( $610 \pm 500 \text{ mg L}^{-1}$ ),  $\text{PO}_4^{3-}$  ( $0.67 \pm 1 \text{ mg L}^{-1}$ ),  $\text{NH}_4^+$  ( $21.78 \pm 6.3 \text{ mg L}^{-1}$ ),  $\text{NO}_3^-$  ( $1.5 \pm 0.75 \text{ mg L}^{-1}$ ) and emerging components  
42 components analysed on a LC-MS (Sciex)



**Table:** LC-MS results of selected emerging components. Values in  $\text{ng mL}^{-1}$

	Ibuprofen	Diclofenac	Acesulfam	Sucralose	Nicotine
grap sample (bucket)	$0.31 \pm 0.2$	$0.1 \pm 0.09$	$85.1 \pm 115.2$	$3.29 \pm 4.14$	$5.7 \pm 1.9$
Juksey River	$0.67 \pm 0.6$	$0.35 \pm 0.05$	$15.8 \pm 8.8$	$3.5 \pm 0.2$	$0.2 \pm 0.02$
min. $C_{min,cal}$	0.1	0.01	0.01	0.1	0.1

# Geywater CW Alex - URBWAT Project

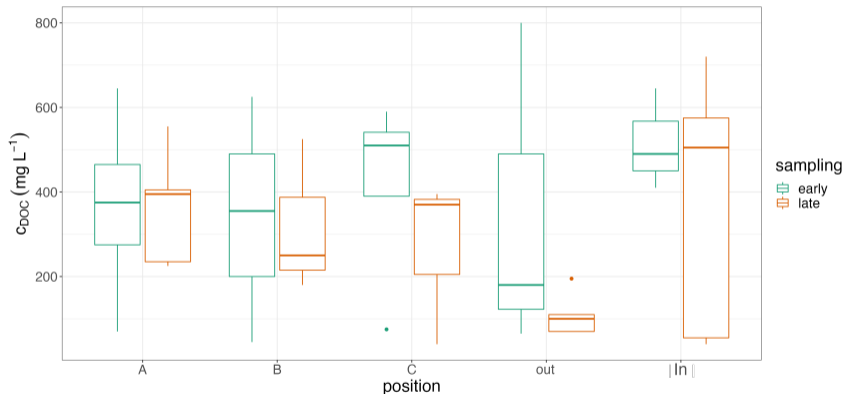
CW 18.5 m<sup>2</sup>

monitored over longer period



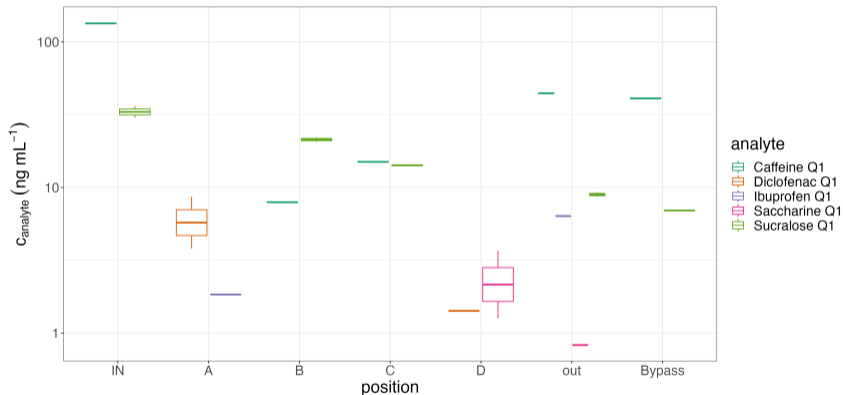


## DOC in CW Alex

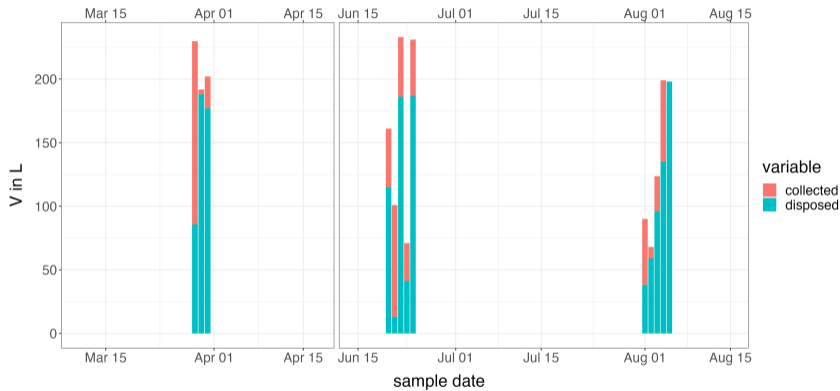


COD concentration in the demonstration CW from inflow to outflow including internal samples shows high variability and no significant trend in removal

## Emerging components in CW Alex



Concentration of selected emerging components samples at the demonstration CW in Alex.



Water disposal at the demonstration CW during sample phase shows high variability

## Joburg Samples

- in-situ: pH, redox, T
- analyzed on site at WITS (COD;  $\text{PO}_4^{3-}$ ,  $\text{SO}_4^{3-}$ ,  $\text{S}^{2-}$ ,  $\text{NH}_4^+$ ,  $\text{NO}_3^-$ )  
cold and dark transport
- transported to Germany and analyzed at UFZ  
cold and dark transport  
frozen and on dry-ice DHL  
  
filtered and acidified  
  
...

# Lab Systems

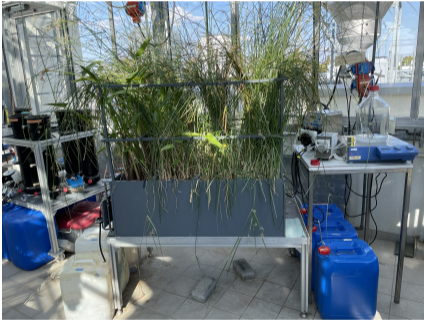


Figure: 1 m subsurface horizontal flow CW



Figure: Planted **Fixed Bed Reactor**

## PFR - Planted Fixed Bed Reactor

- Idealized model reactor for wetlands
- Ideal (mixed) flow condition
- Independence of sample location
- Automated recording of pH, redox, dissolved oxygen and weather condition



## PFR - behavior of Selected Emerging Comp.

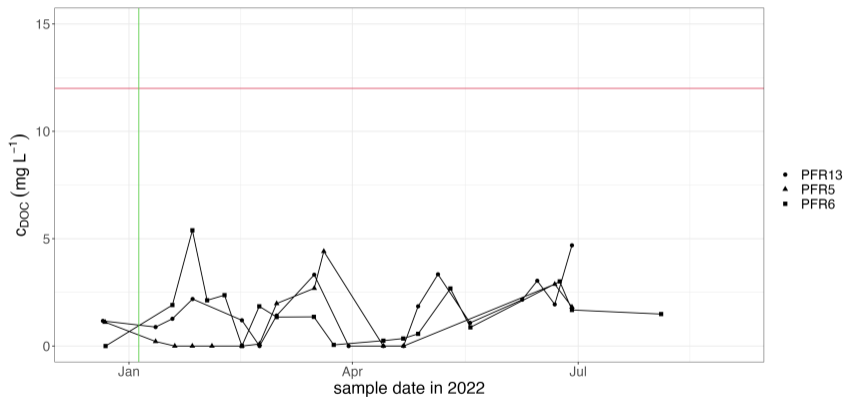


Figure: DOC concentration pattern in PFR

## Lab based Experimental Systems

Ibuprofen not detectable ( $< 0.1$  ng/ml) in the PFR; inflow ranged about 100 ng/ml; analytically method: direct injection in HPLC-MS/MS

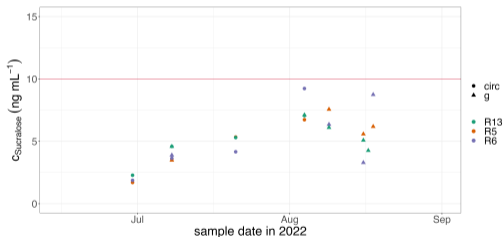


Figure: Sucralose concentration in PFR

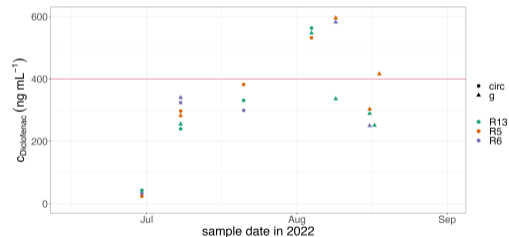
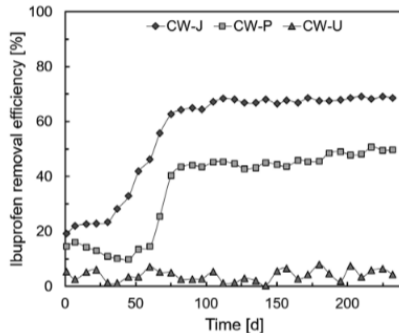


Figure: Diclofenac concentration in PFR reactor



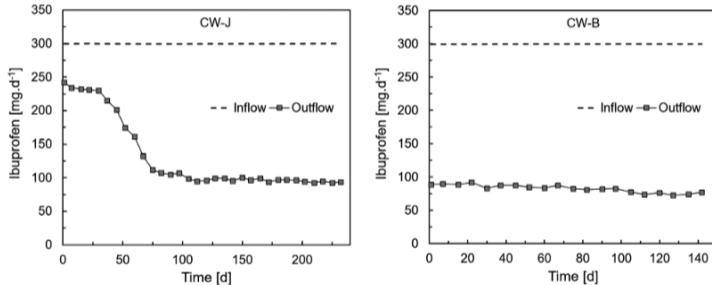
## Increasing Ibuprofen Degradation by Bioaugmentation



**Figure:** Ibuprofen removal efficiency of the constructed wetlands planted with *Juncus effusus* (CW-J), *Phalaris arundinacea* (CW-P) and an unplanted system (CW-U)

## Increasing Ibuprofen Degradation by Bioaugmentation

Bioaugmentation with *Sphingobium yanoikuyae* a ibuprofen-degrading strain isolated from Langenreichenbach CW<sup>4</sup>



**Figure:** Ibuprofen load of an untreated constructed wetland planted with *Juncus effusus* (CW-J) and one planted with *Juncus effusus* to which gravel loaded with biofilms of *Sphingobium yanoikuyae* were incorporated (CW-B)

<sup>4</sup>E.M.Balciunas, U.Kappelmeyer, H.Harms, H.J.Heipieper (2020) Increasing ibuprofen degradation in constructed wetlands by bioaugmentation with gravel containing biofilms of an ibuprofen-degrading *Sphingobium yanoikuyae*. Eng Life Sci. 2020;20:160–167 - DOI: 10.1002/elsc.201900097

## Thank you

Asante sana kwa kusikiliza. Na sasa nimefurahi kujibu maswali yako.