

Soil filters out some emerging contaminants before reaching groundwater

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Penn State was the ideal place to look at the movement of pharmaceuticals from wastewater to groundwater because the University has spray-irrigated all of its treated wastewater onto nearly 600 acres of agricultural and forested land known as the Living Filter since the early 1980s. Credit: Penn State

There is considerable uncertainty surrounding emerging contaminants in aquatic ecosystems and groundwater, and a recent Penn State study of compounds from pharmaceuticals and personal care products didn't add much clarity. But it did provide insight into the transport of the chemicals, according to researchers in the College of Agricultural Sciences.

The research, which was conducted at the Penn State Wastewater Treatment plant and the University's Living Filter, analyzed the fate of seven emerging contaminants: acetaminophen, ampicillin, caffeine, naproxen, ofloxacin, sulfamethoxazole, and trimethoprim.

The study's goal was to track these compounds through the wastewater treatment plant and ultimately to the wells at the Living Filter to assess the removal efficiency of the plant and the ability of the Living Filter's soil profile to provide further treatment of the compounds that persisted in the effluent.

Once a week from October 2016 to March of this year, 24-hour composite samples were collected after each treatment process through the plant. Water samples were collected monthly from 14 groundwater wells at the Living Filter. The findings of the research —while by no means conclusive—were thought provoking and useful, according to Heather Gall, assistant professor of agricultural and biological engineering.

"The study was unique in that it provided a snapshot of soil acting as a biogeochemical filter to remove some emerging contaminants," said Gall, who presented the findings at the annual meeting of the American Society of Agricultural and Biological Engineers, in Spokane, Washington.

"Penn State was the ideal place to look at the movement of

pharmaceuticals from wastewater to groundwater because the University has spray-irrigated all of its treated wastewater onto nearly 600 acres of agricultural and forested land known as the Living Filter since the early 1980s," said Gall. "And nearby wells allow us to look at concentrations of the chemicals that reached the relatively deep groundwater across the site."

In general, Gall explained, the study revealed that the wastewater treatment plant effectively removed acetaminophen and caffeine and exhibited seasonal variability in the removal efficiency of the other compounds. The activated sludge component of the plant was the most effective step for reducing contaminant concentrations. Concentrations in the groundwater were typically at least one order of magnitude lower than the concentrations in the treatment plant effluent, suggesting that the soil generally acted as an effective biogeochemical filter, except during snowmelt events.



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Fieldwork for the study—which was conducted by lead researcher Brittany Ayers, at the time an undergraduate in the Penn State Schreyer Honors College—was performed in a variety of weather conditions, which affected how the treatment plant dealt with the chemical compounds, Gall noted. Microbes in the [treatment](#) process, which break down and remove the contaminants, did not seem to be as efficient during the cold, winter conditions.

Low temperatures did not appear to affect the soil's ability to filter out contaminants; however, heavy precipitation and significant snowmelt events decreased removal, meaning that higher concentrations were observed in the wells following these events.

"What was interesting about this project was that these samples primarily were taken in the cold months, and we don't often see field studies done during the winter. But that happened because the research project was part of the student's honors thesis, and done during the spring semester," Gall said. "So we saw the influence of cold conditions, freeze-thaw cycles, and heavy, prolonged rains."

The study of emerging contaminants is important because people use a large variety of chemicals in their everyday lives, including prescription drugs, over-the-counter medications and [personal care products](#). The chemicals in these products enter the wastewater stream and are not removed completely by [wastewater treatment plants](#), causing these

chemicals and their metabolites to persist in the treated effluent.

While these compounds are considered to be water pollutants, they are not yet regulated by any water-quality standards. They have been detected in surface water, groundwater, [wastewater](#) and even drinking water—however, the long-term implications for non-target species such as aquatic wildlife and human health are largely unknown.

It is generally thought that these compounds have reached the aquatic environment for as long as they have been commercially used, but only during the last decade or so has environmental research been widely conducted and concerns over the effects of pharmaceuticals in water bodies been raised.

Advances in technology and analytical chemistry have lowered the limits of detection, allowing for the detection of these chemicals at concentrations as low as parts per billion and parts per trillion. Relatively low concentrations are known to affect fish and amphibians.

Provided by Pennsylvania State University

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