

Pharmaceutical, personal care products show scant presence in crop irrigated with wastewater

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John (Jack) Watson, professor of Soil Physics & Biogeochemistry, is collecting soil samples at Penn State's Living Filter site. Credit: Zachary Larson.

What would you do without water? Farmers in drought areas are especially concerned by this question. As fresh water resources become scarce, one option for water-conscious farmers is to water crops with treated wastewater. This effluent is becoming a more popular option for applications that don't require drinking-quality water. However, there are still questions about how the effluent interacts with and affects the rest of the ecosystem.

This is where Alison Franklin and her team at Pennsylvania State University come in. Franklin is investigating what happens to certain [compounds](#) that remain in the effluent after treatment. She wants to know, "Where do these compounds go?"

The chemicals that Franklin studies are pharmaceutical and personal care products,

including antibiotics. Currently, wastewater treatment facilities are not able to completely remove these compounds. They frequently remain in the effluent in an active form.

Franklin explains, "As I learned about pharmaceutical and [personal care products](#) in the environment, I became very interested in where these compounds were ending up. What were the possible implications of these low level compounds in the environment on human, animal, and ecological health?"

Franklin and her team set out to follow the environmental paths of four different compounds found in effluent when it is used to spray irrigate wheat crops.

First, Franklin measured the amounts of three types of antibiotics and one anti-seizure medicine in the effluent from the University Park wastewater treatment plant. The water from this treatment plant was then used to irrigate wheat crops at Penn State's Living Filter site. This site is a special area used to test the reuse of effluent. Samples of the wheat straw and grain were collected before and at harvest time, and the samples were analyzed for the four different compounds.



Spray irrigation at the Living Filter site of Penn State University continues year-round even during the freezing conditions of winter. Credit: Photo credit Zachary Larson.

The Living Filter at Penn State encompasses 600 acres of land split between two separate sites. Both contain agricultural and forested areas. This is the Astronomy site. Credit: Photo credit Zachary Larson.

"The concentrations of the compounds in the effluent were fairly low, so I was quite surprised when we were able to actually quantify the compounds in the samples," says Franklin.

"It is preferable for the compounds to be taken up into the non-edible portion, like straw, because it minimizes risk," she explains. "By looking at both plant parts the study provided more comprehensive information about the fate of these compounds."

The researchers found that the pre-harvest samples showed most of the compounds on the outer surfaces of the plant, but insignificant amounts in the plant parts (grain and straw). The samples collected at the time of harvest had trace amounts of all four compounds on the plant surface. Three of the compounds were detected in the plant parts. Two compounds were detected only in the grain and not in the straw. The third compound was detected in both the grain and the straw. However, none of the compounds were at toxic levels.

The compounds' trails have been tracked from the effluent to the wheat plants. So Franklin's next investigation will be whether the small amounts of compounds in the [wheat plants](#) pose potential health risks for humans and animals. Franklin admits, "It's a fine balance of protecting the health of the environment and organisms, yet managing water resources that are diminishing."

Many factors affect the path of a compound into and within the plant, such as the pH level of the soil and the plant, the plant species, and even the specific plant part. By analyzing both the straw and the grain, Franklin was able to have a better idea of how the wheat plants take up the compounds.

Franklin is working to understand that balance and determine best options for smart [water](#) use. Read more about Franklin's work in *Journal of Environmental Quality*. Penn State's Office of Physical Plant and the USDA Regional Research Projects W-3170 and W-2082 funded this project.

More information: Alison M. Franklin et al. Uptake of Three Antibiotics and an Antiepileptic Drug by Wheat Crops Spray Irrigated with Wastewater Treatment Plant Effluent, *Journal of Environment Quality* (2016). [DOI:](#)

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