The fate of pharmaceutical residues

- during sludge hygienization and in soil fertilized with sludge

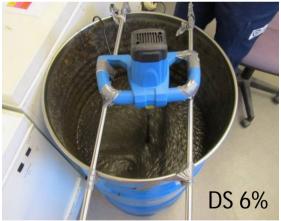
by Jörgen Magnér (PhD in Applied Environmental Science)



Pharmaceutical residues in sewage sludge

- Effect of sanitization and anaerobic digestion

Technologies	Process parameters		
Mesophilic anaerobic digestion	38 °C, 60 days		
Thermophilic anaerobic digestion	55 °C, 60 days		
Pasteurization	70°C, 30 min		
Advanced oxidation (AOP)	H ₂ SO ₄ , H ₂ O ₂ , 10 min		
Ammonia treatment	Urea > 100mM, 10 days		
Thermophilic dry digestion	55°C, 31 days		
Thermal hydrolysis	165°C, 6 bar, 30 min		



- Anaerobic digestion
- Thermal hydrolysis
- Pasteurization
- Advanced Oxidation



- Ammonia treatment
- Dry digestion



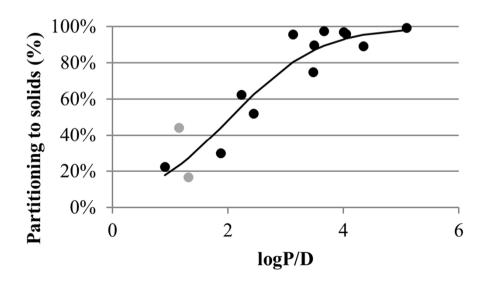
Investigated pharmaceuticals

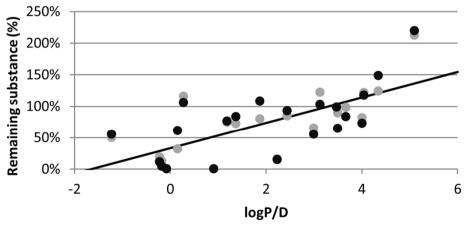
Substance		Ion class
Spiked substances	Carbamazepine	Neutral
	Citalopram	Base
13	Diclofenac	Acid
	E2	Acid
	EE2	Acid
	Fluoxetine	Base
	Ibuprofen	Acid
	Metoprolol	Base
	Oxazepam	Acid
	Propranolol	Base
	Sertraline	Base
	Tetracycline	Base
	Trimethoprim	Base
Unspiked substances	Atenolol	Base
	Amlodipine	Base
10	Caffeine	Base
	E1	Acid
	Furosemide	Acid
	Hydrochloroth.	Acid
	Ketoconazole	Base
	Naproxen	Acid
	Progesterone	Neutral
	Warfarin	Acid



Result from the study

		Reduction	
Technologies	Process parameters	Out of 23	Estrogens
Mesophilic anaerobic digestion	38 °C, 60 days	12	Stable
Thermophilic anaerobic digestion	55 °C, 60 days	14	Stable
Pasteurization	70°C, 30 min	9	Stable
Advanced oxidation (AOP)	H ₂ SO ₄ , H ₂ O ₂ , 10 min	12	Stable
Ammonia treatment	Urea > 100mM, 10 days	12	Stable
Thermophilic dry digestion	55°C, 31 days	6	Stable
Thermal hydrolysis	165°C, 6 bar, 30 min	10	Reduction





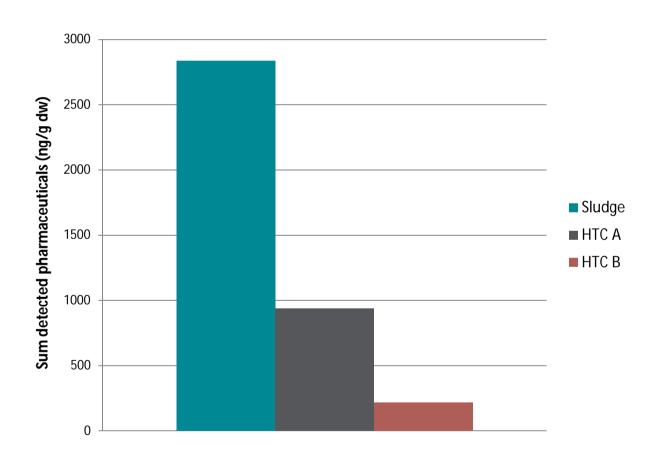
Mesophilic

Thermophilic

Linear regression

Hydrothermal carbonization

- HTC A 200°C for 2 hours
- HTC B 220°C for 4 hours



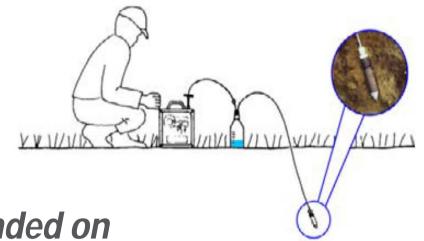


Fate of pharmaceutical residues

- in sewage treatment and on farmland fertilized with sludge

Samples from the fields at Petersborgs farm, Skåne

- Sludge
- Soil
- Soil water (Lysimeter)



Overall aim: if sludge amended on farmland could be a significant source for emission of pharmaceuticals to the environment





Investigated pharmaceuticals

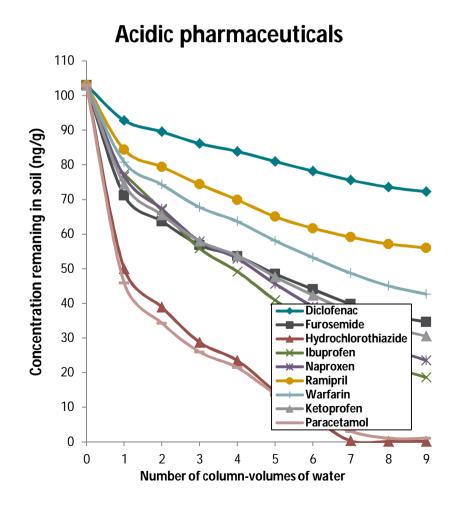
	•	Cher	Chemical properties		
Substance	Mode of action	Acid/Base	Log K _{ow} 1)	Log D _{pH7.4} ²⁾	
Diclofenac	Anti-inflammatories	Acid	4.06	1.37	
Furosemide	Diuretics	Acid	3.10	-0.78	
Hydrochlorothiazide	Antihypertensives	Acid	-0.07	-0.01	
Ibuprofen	Anti-inflammatories	Acid	3.72	0.45	
Naproxen	Anti-inflammatories	Acid	3.00	0.45	
Ramipril	Antihypertensives	Acid	3.41	-0.13	
Warfarin	Anticoagulants	Acid	3.42	0.30	
Atenolol	Antihypertensives	Base	0.10	-1.85	
Amlodipine	Antihypertensives	Base	4.16	1.91	
Bisoprolol	Antihypertensives	Base	2.14	0.12	
Caffeine	Stimulant	Neutral	-0.13	0.28	
Carbamazepine	Sedatives	Neutral	2.67	2.28	
Citalopram	Antidepressants	Base	2.51	1.27	
Fluoxetine	Antidepressants	Base	4.09	1.75	
Ketoprofen	Anti-inflammatories	Acid	2.81	0.06	
Metoprolol	Antihypertensives	Base	1.79	-0.25	
Oxazepam	Sedatives	Neutral	2.31	2.06	
Paracetamol	Anti-inflammatories	Acid	1.08	0.74	
Propranolol	Antihypertensives	Base	3.10	1.15	
Ranitidine	Antiulcers	Base	1.23	-0.63	
Risperidone	Antipsychotic	Base	2.88	1.81	
Sertralin	Antidepressants	Base	4.81	3.14	
Simvastatin	Lipid-regulating	Neutral	4.41	4.60	
Terbutaline	Asthma medication	Base	0.48	-1.61	

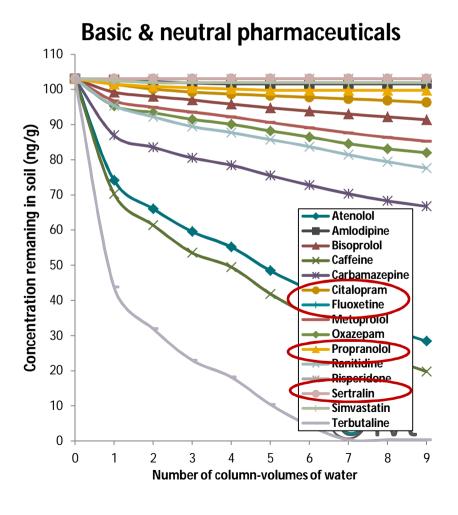


Result from the study

Detected levels of pharmaceuticals residues in the samples

- Sludge 15 of 24 pharmaceuticals (1.9 1000 ng/g dw)
- Soil 4 of 24 pharmaceuticals (0.4-4.9 ng/g dw)
- Soil water (Lysimeter) only Caffeine in one sample (69 ng/L)





Conclusions

Sludge amended on farmland is a insignificant source for emissions

Study implies that the investigated pharmaceuticals are retained and eventually degraded at the surface of the soil.

Thank you for your attention





