



AARHUS
UNIVERSITY

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE



Overview on BONUS CLEANWATER



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BONUS CLEAN WATER



WP2
Environmental effective optimization of ozonation

WP1
Assessment of relevant pollution loads from stormwater and wastewater discharges into the Baltic



WP3
Exploring and developing moving bed biofilm reactors (MBBR)

WP4
Exploring and developing membrane based solutions: ceramic MBR & biomimetic membranes

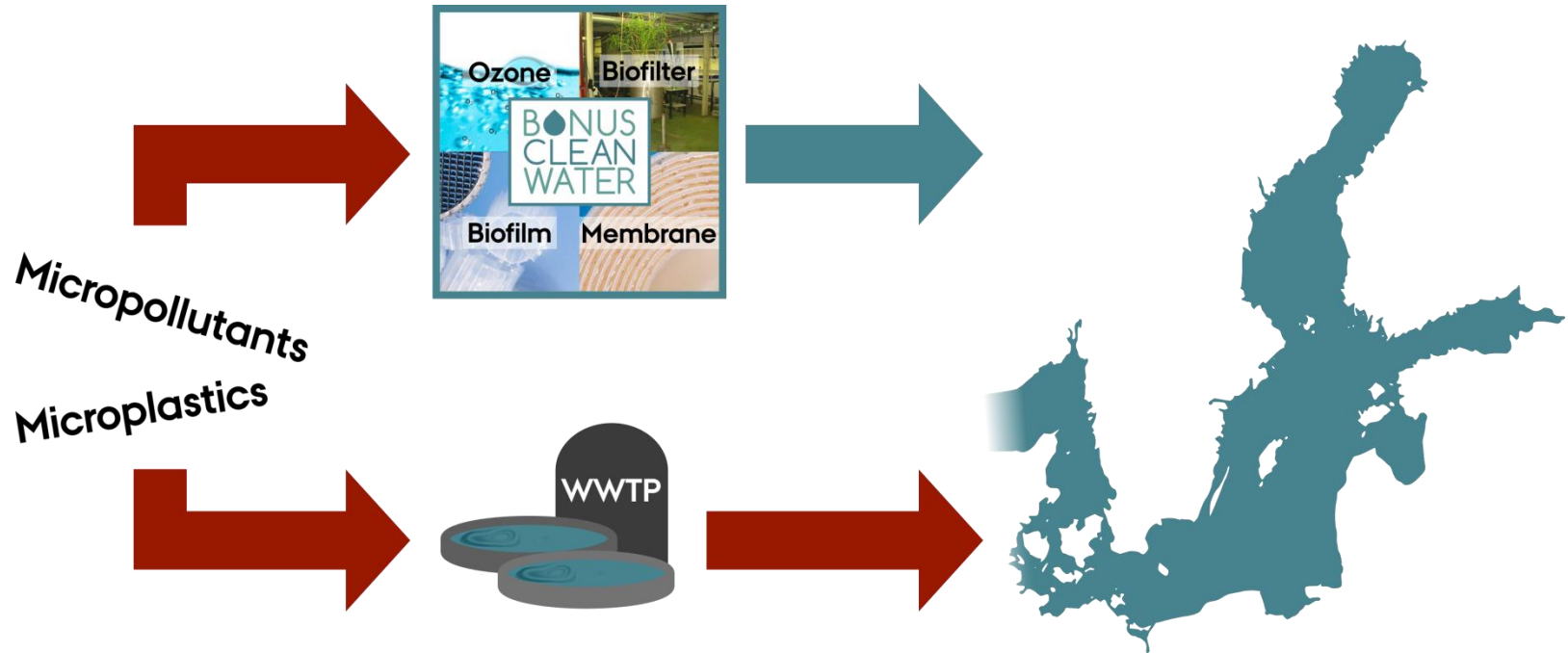


WP6
Comparative assessment of cost effectiveness and of environmental performance

WP5
Biofilters for decentralised treatment of wastewater and stormwater

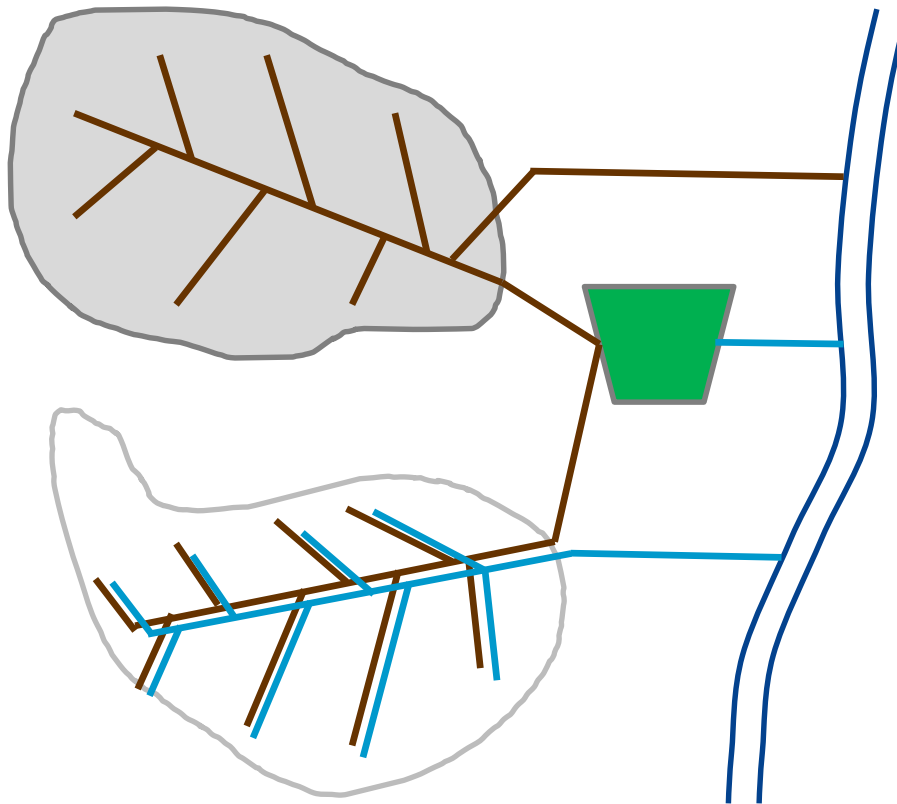


Motivation of BONUS CLEANWATER



→ Decrease emissions into the Baltic Sea

Assessment of pollution loads from stormwater and wastewater discharges into the Baltic



How much?

Which Pathway?

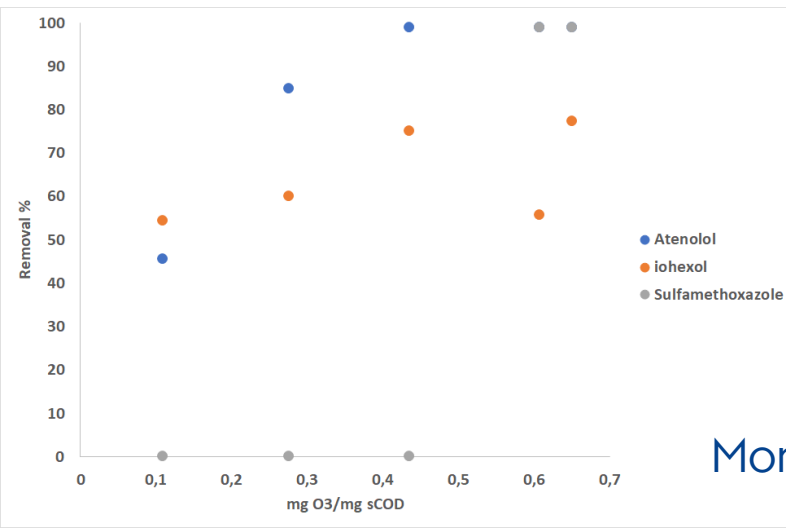
Energy efficient ozonation

TASKS

- Optimization of the ozonation process
- Studies – in pilot and in laboratory – of removal rates considering variations in pH, TOC and iron
- Optimization of ozone dosing and ozone transfer into the water
- Determination of unknown transformation products (TP's)
- Elucidation of formation and removal of formed TP's



Strong Synergies
with CW
Pharma



More in presentation of Michael and Suman

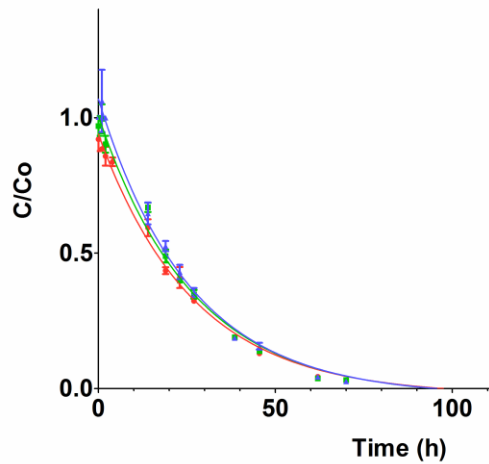


Energy efficient ozonation

Can the ozonation products be removed in MBBRs ?

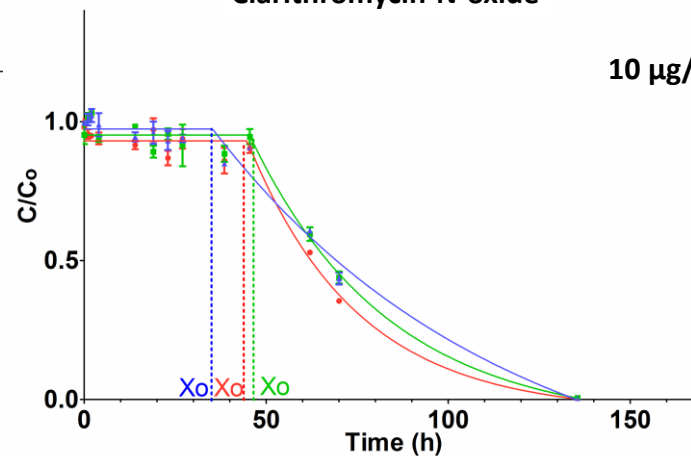
Clarithromycin-N-oxide

1 $\mu\text{g/L}$



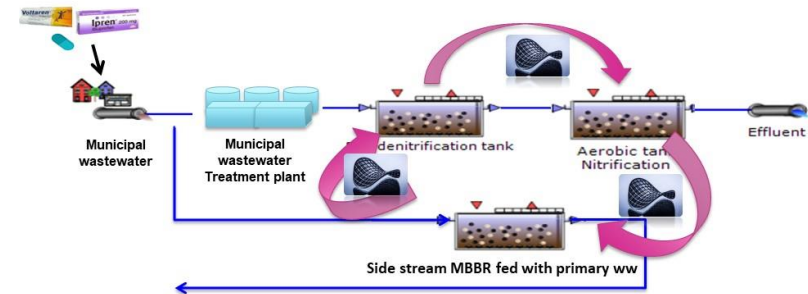
Clarithromycin-N-oxide

10 $\mu\text{g/L}$

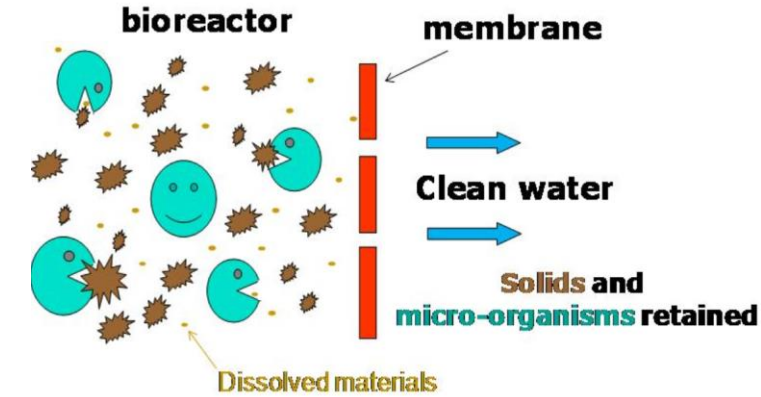
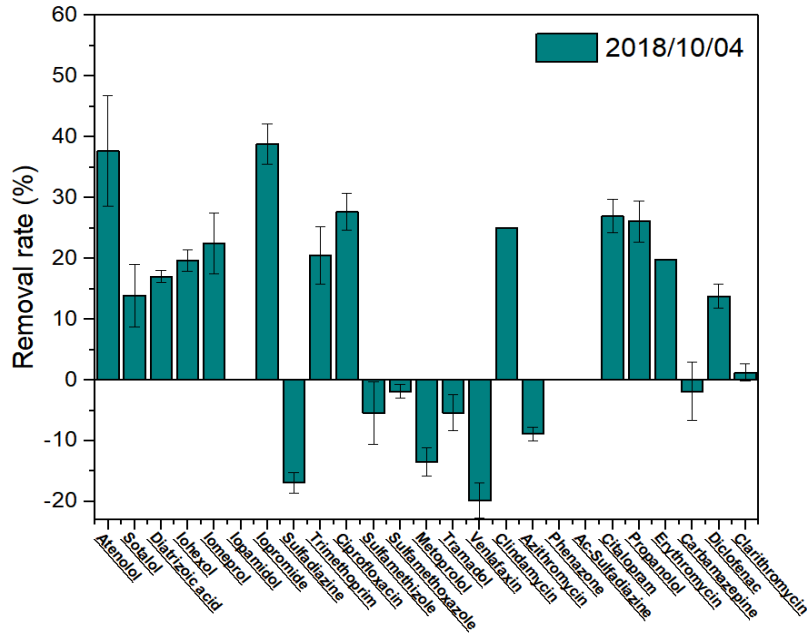


MBBR

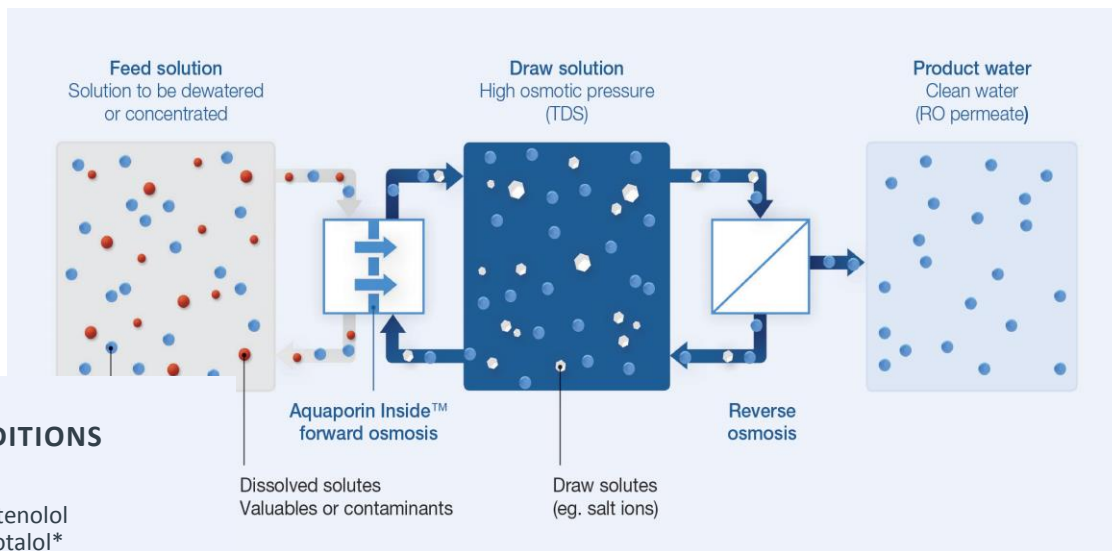
- Adaption of biomass to remove recalcitrant compounds by control of feed/food supply
- Identification and characterisation of metabolites from selected micropollutants
- Study of the potential for different MBBR set-ups and the combination of ozonation and MBBR
- Determination of removal rates for compounds resistant to ozonation
- Determination of removal rates for ozonation products



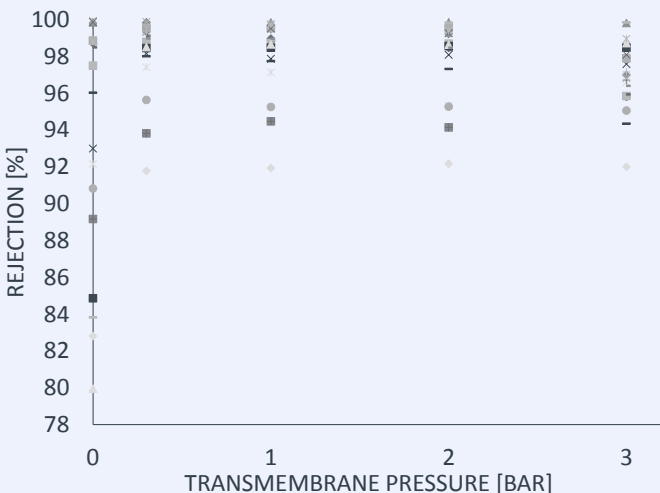
MBR with ceramic membrane



BMFO (biomimetic forward osmosis)

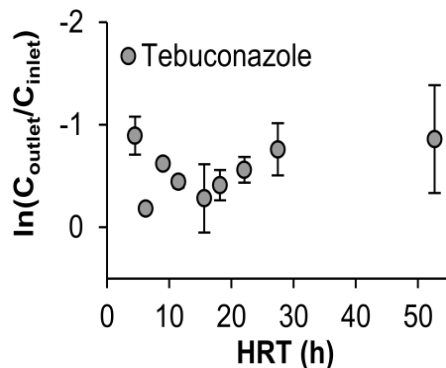
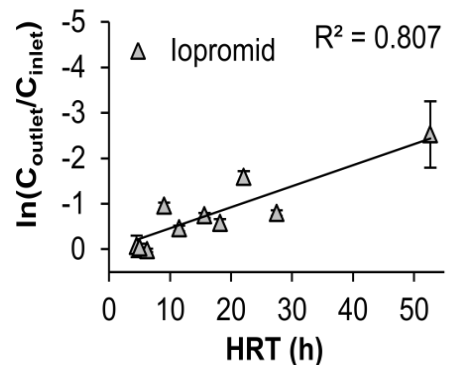
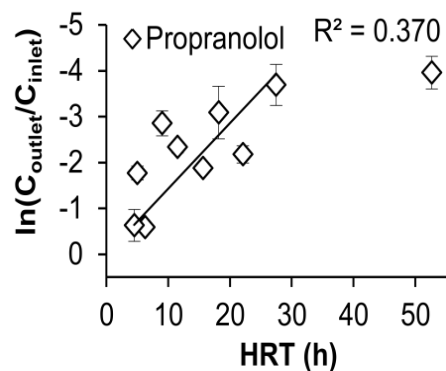
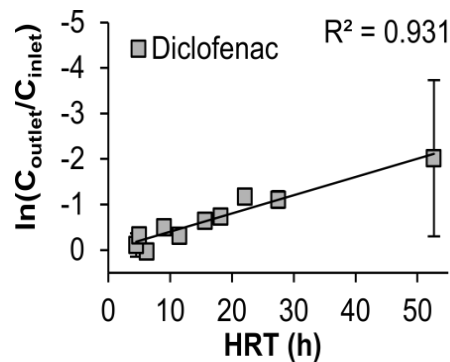
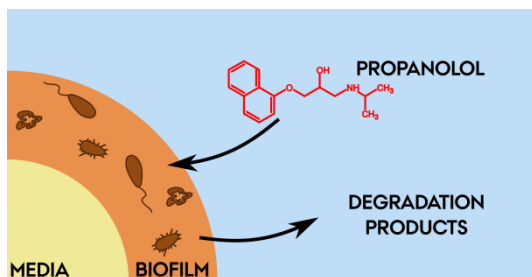


MICRO-POLLUTANTS REJECTION AT DIFFERENT TRANS MEMBRANE PRESSURE CONDITIONS



- ◆ Atenolol
- Sotalol*
- ▲ Diatrizoic acid*
- × Iohexol*
- × Iopamidol*
- Iopromide*
- + Sulfadiazine
- Trimethoprim
- Sulfamethizole*
- ◆ Sulfamethoxazole
- Metoprolol*
- ▲ Tramadol*
- × Venlafaxine*
- + Phenazone*
- Citalopram

Biofilters



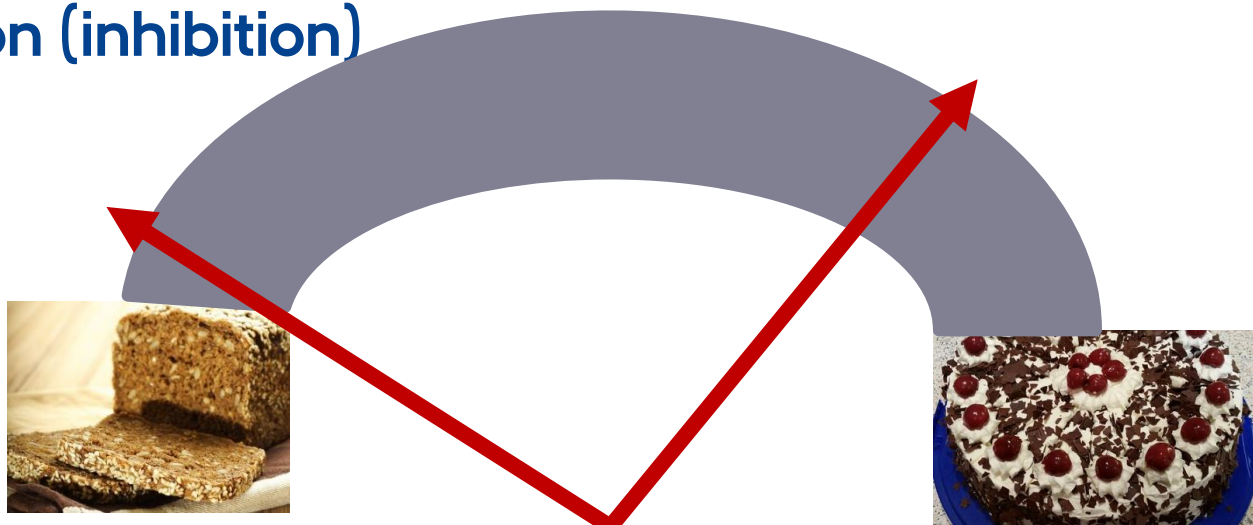
Option for decentralised treatment (CSO, stormwater, very small WWTPs)
For medium sized WWTP too space demanding

General considerations on biodegradation of micropollutants

Co-degradation: the organisms uses something else as primary C source

Enhancement of the easy degradable could result in **better** degradation (Strict co-degradation)

Enhancement of the easy degradable could result in **worse** degradation (inhibition)



cost effectiveness/environmental performance

- There is good cost and cost effectiveness data for ozonation in D/Ch
 - Adaptation is needed for Scandinavia
- There are good cost data for Nitrification/denitrification MBBRs but
 - Adaption is needed for micropollutants
- Cost effectiveness & LCA for MBR and BMFO need to be established

innovative sensing

- Improve micropollutants sensing by passive sampling
- Improve microplastic sensing by improved sample preparation and IR microscopy

- Develop a clear profile for the respective technologies
 - Removal
 - Transformation products
 - Energy usage
 - Total costs for decentralized and centralized treatment

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