

Thanks for the invitation

My name is Magnus Breitholz and I am ecotoxicologist en lecturer with ITM Stockholm university."

My interest in negative impacts of chemicals started when the first rapports on hormone disruption by chemicals came out in the early 1990's. Even when, as a researcher, I presently know a lot about the negative effects of chemicals on man and the environment, my research interest is fired by what I do NOT yet know. During the Last 10 years my research has focussed more and more towards the study of regulatory systems that control the use of chemicals in society.

During the following 20 minutes I will present our common view on how the use of chemicals in society can be improved, with a main focus on consumer products.



Why a focus on medicine?

Designed for a specific biological effect

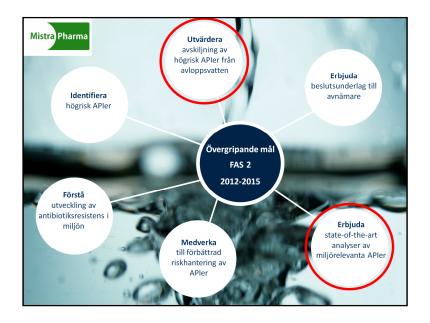
Large production and use

Known effects in the environment

Presence in biota, surface, ground and drinking water

High discharges with productions facilities

Many substances pass STP's unhindered and end up in the environment



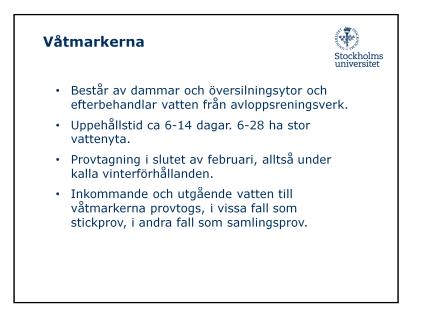
- Middle circle: Higher objective phase 2 2012-2015
- Red circles
- Evaluate removal of high risk API's fröm wastewater
- Offer state of the art analyses of environmentally relevant API's



## Goal

1 Evaluate 4 treatment wetlands with concern to their capacity to remove approximately 100 medical substances prioritized in Sweden under winter conditions

2Compare ecotoxicity with results from studies done within the framework of Stockholms water authority's medical substance project. (UV, hydrogen peroxide, ozone, active carbon and bio membrane reactors



Wetlands

Consist of ponds and overflow areas and treat water from STP's

Residence times 6-14 days, 6.28 ha water surface

Sampling end of February, cold climate conditions

Incoming and outgoing water till wetlands was sampled, in certain cases randomly, in other case as combined samples



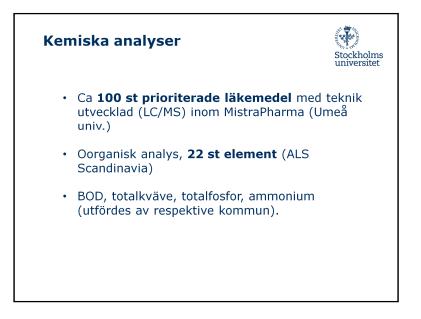
Ewcotoxological tests'

Growth inhibition test with 2 Baltic species Crayfish Nitroca spinipes and macrolagae Ceranium tenuicorne

Standardised tests

Approx 1 week exposure to dilutions of wastewater'

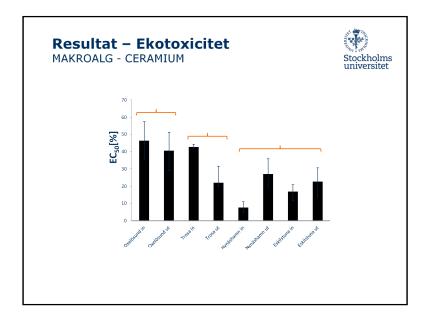
Have earlier been used for a range of different single chemicals, landfill leachate, sediment and wastewater from amongst others Henriksdal in Sweden.



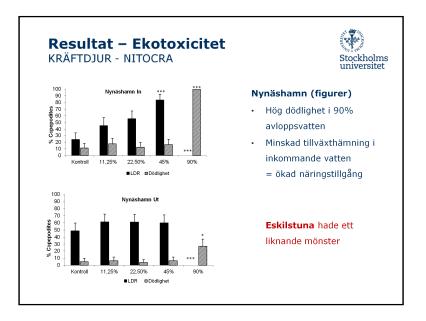
Chemical analyses

Approx 100 prioritised medical substances with a technique (liquid chromatography and mass spectrometry) developed by MistraPharma (Umeå university

Organic analysis, 22 elements (ALS) Scandinavia BOD, Total N, total P, N-NH4 (performed by the municipalities)



Results ecotoxicity for the individual wetlands

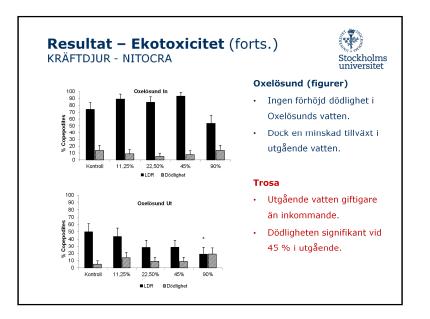


Results ecotoxicity Crayfish Nitocra

Nynäshamn figures

High mortality in 90% of wastewater Growth inhibition in incoming water = increased nutrient availability

Similar patterns in Ekeby wetland in Eskilstuna



Nitocra results continued

**Oxelosunds figures** 

No increased mortality However, a diminished growth in outgoing waters

Trosa wetland Outgoing water more toxic than incoming!! 45% mortality in outgoing water



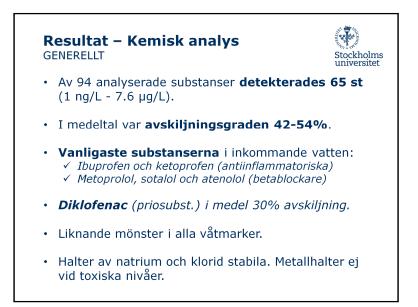
Results ecotoxicity continued

Summary

In general little difference in toxicity between inlet and outlet No correlation between ecotoxicity and either medicine residues or metals

High mortality possibly related to ammonium?

Observed toxicity in par with observations from outlet water from Henriksdal, including extra measures such as active carbon and ozone

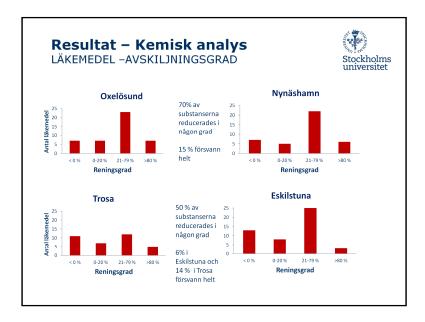


Chemical results

Of 94 analysed substances, 65 were detected (1 ng/L - 7.6 µg/L) On average reductions of 42-54 percent Most common substances (ibuprofen and ketaprofen anti-inflammatory) Metropolol, solatol and atenolol (beta blockers)

Diclofenac (prioritised subst) average 30% removal

Sodium and chloride levels are stabile, metals not at toxic levels

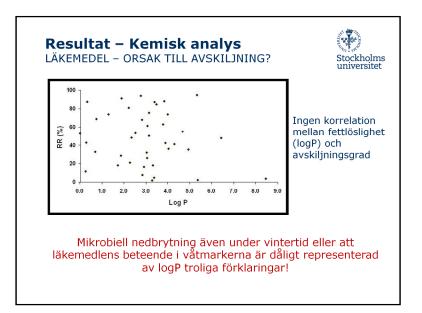


## Chemical results

4 wetlands shown, number of substances on the y axis and removal efficiency on the x-axis.

70% of substances reduced in some degree 15% disappeared altogether

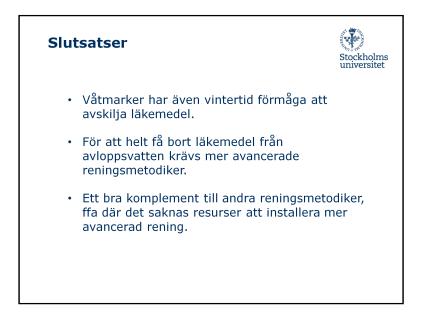
50% of substances reduced in some degree 6% disappeared altogether



Chemical results

No correlation between lipophilicity and removal

Microbial degradation even during winter or that medicinal residue behaviour is poorly represented in wetlands



Conclusions

Wetlands remove medicinal residues even in winter

To completely removed them more elaborate techniques are required

Wetlands are an important complementation to other treatments most in circumstances where there are insufficient means for more advanced treatment.



Thank you for your attention