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# Emerging Issues in Three Waters: Emerging Contaminants

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# Background

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- MS/PhD in environmental engineering from Georgia Institute of Technology (Atlanta, GA) (2004-2010)
- Remediation Engineer at Geosyntec Consultants (Atlanta, GA) (2010-2013)
- **Assistant Professor in CESE at IIT Bombay (2013-2014)**
- Senior Lecturer and Environmental Lab Manager at the University of Auckland (2014-present)
- Research group comprises 7 PhD students and 1 postdoctoral researcher (completed 5 PhDs, 10 Masters)

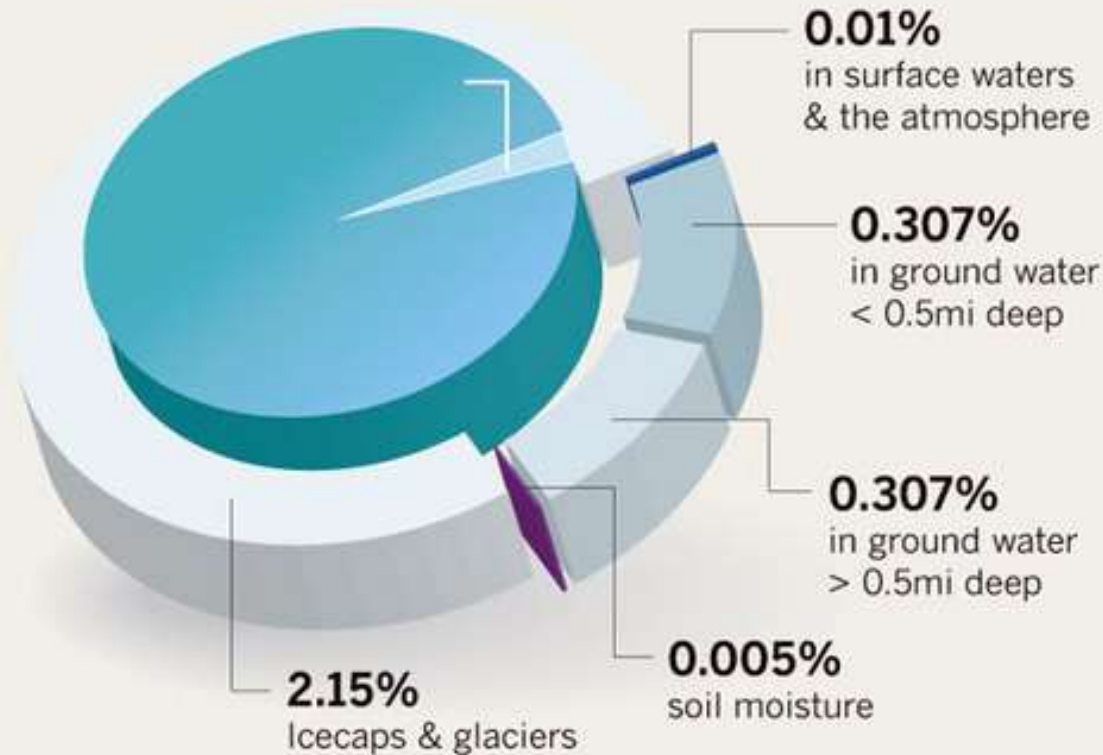
# New Zealand



# World's Water Portfolio

## WHY WATER MANAGEMENT IS NECESSARY

Global world water supply: Less than 0.7% of total water is available for human use (> 97% saline and > 2% frozen in ice caps; water in ice caps is an important part of rivers)

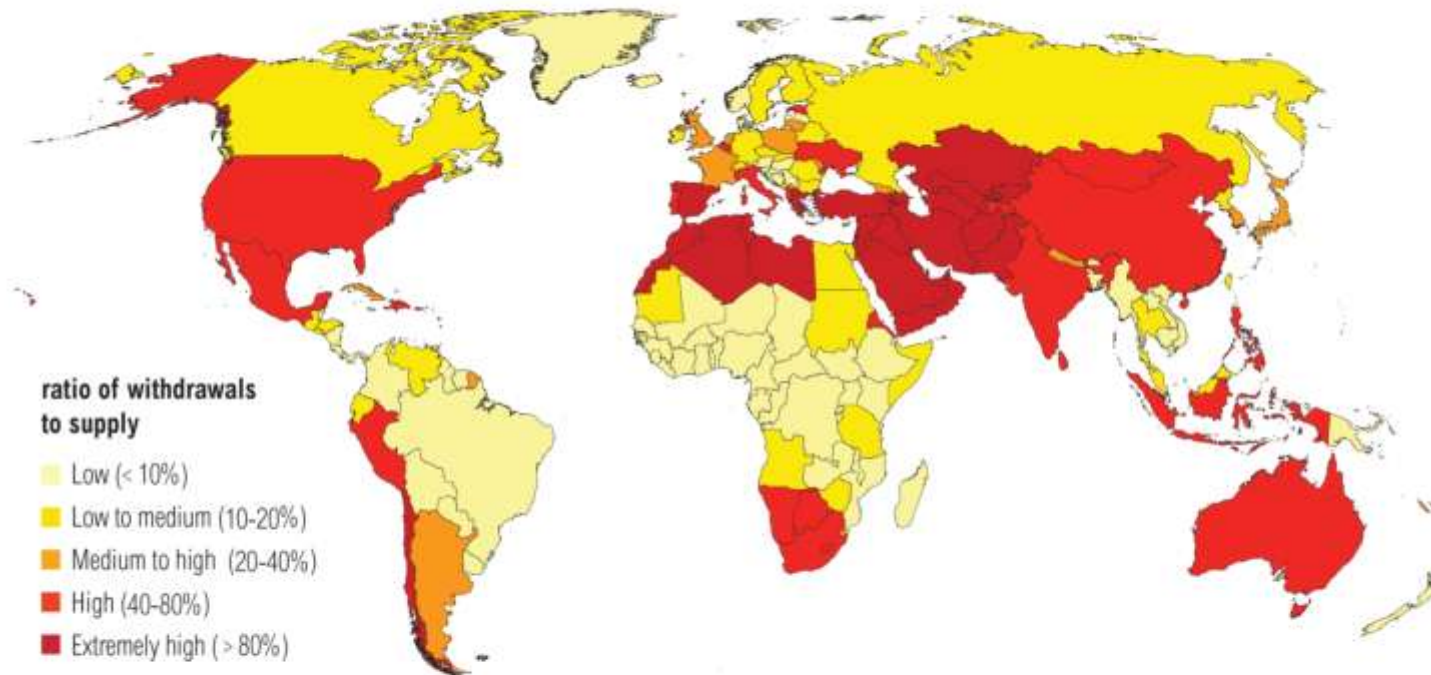


Source: Iowa State University

NATION GRAPHICS

# Water Stress in the World

## Water Stress by Country: 2040



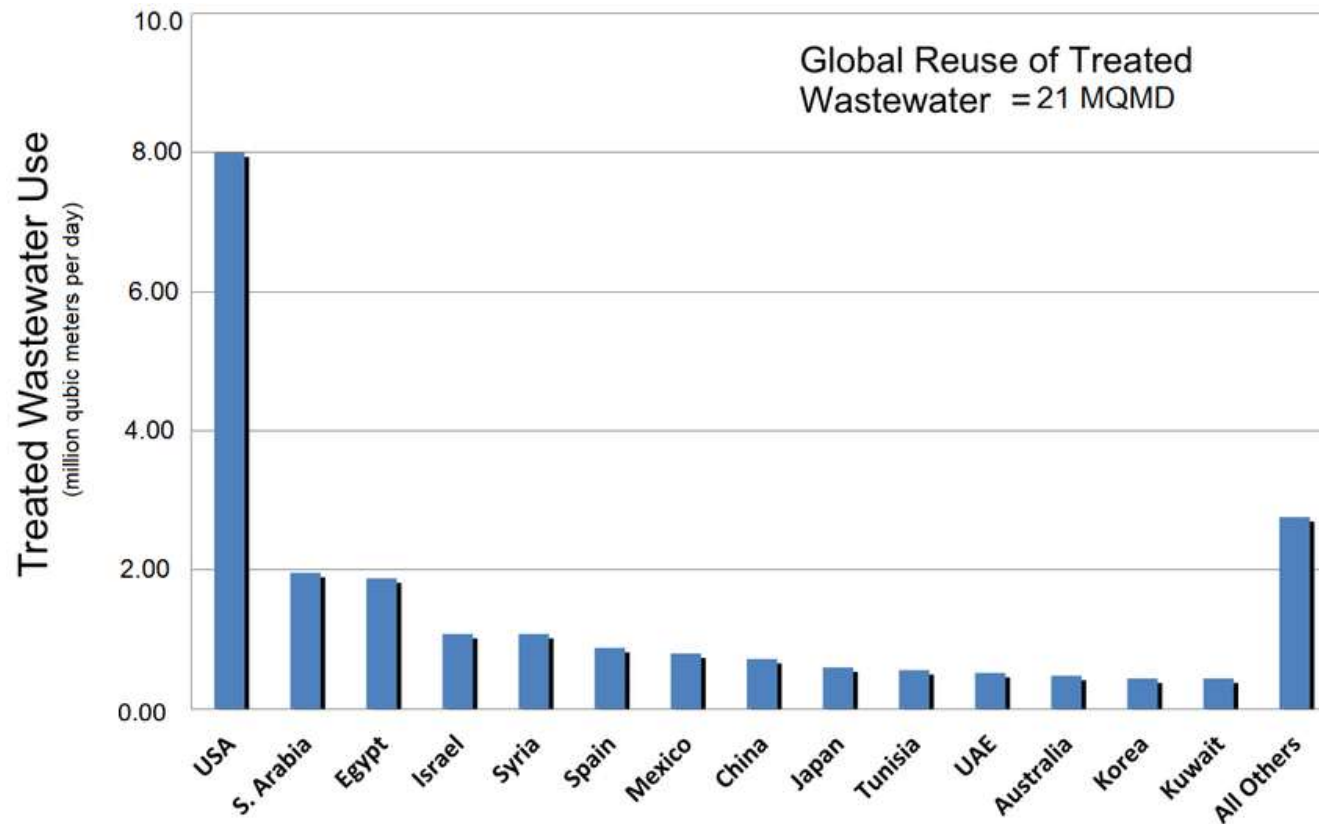
**NOTE:** Projections are based on a business-as-usual scenario using SSP2 and RCP8.5.

For more: [ow.ly/RiWop](http://ow.ly/RiWop)

 WORLD RESOURCES INSTITUTE

Source: <http://www.wri.org/blog/2015/08/ranking-world's-most-water-stressed-countries-2040>  
Last Accessed: July 16, 2018

# Global Wastewater Reuse



Source: [https://www.researchgate.net/publication/325701959\\_Reuse\\_of\\_treated\\_wastewater](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/325701959_Reuse_of_treated_wastewater)

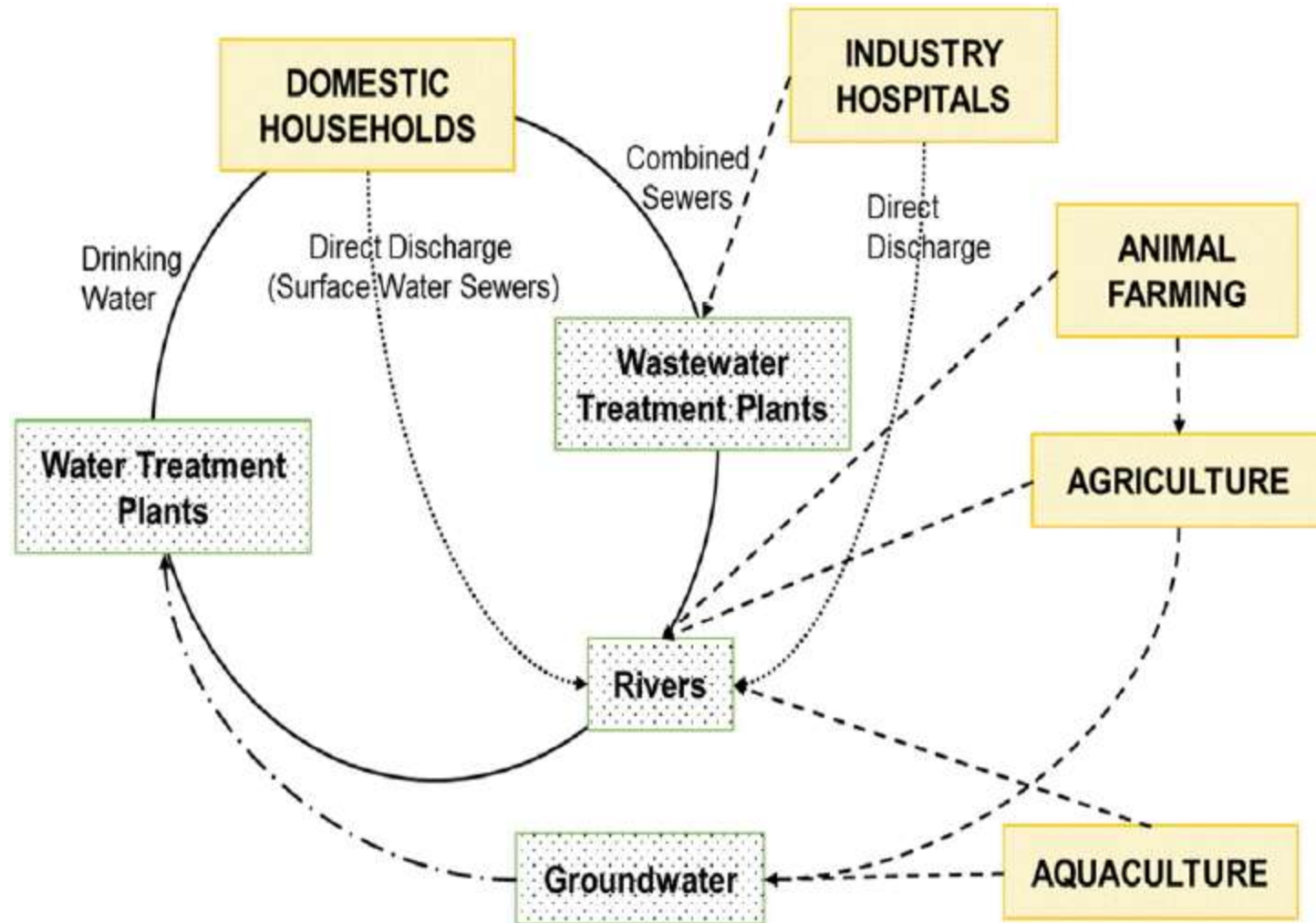
The U.S. EPA defines wastewater reuse as “using wastewater or reclaimed water from one application for another application. A common type of recycled water is water that has been reclaimed from municipal wastewater (sewage).”

# Current Status of Wastewater Reuse

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- More than 5,000 water reuse facilities globally (approximately 1,500 in the U.S. alone)
- Only 5-7% of wastewater is currently reused
- But also, huge **untapped potential for 'greywater' and 'stormwater runoff' reuse**

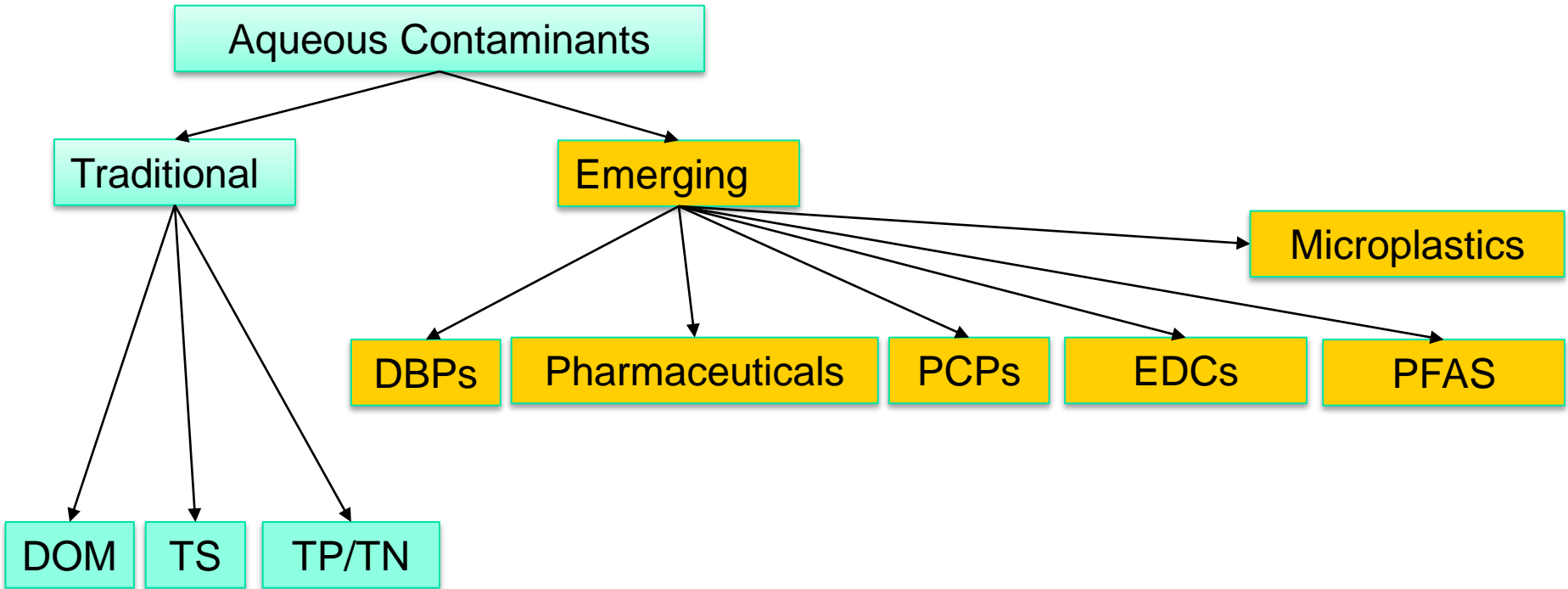
# Contaminants in Water



Source: Ellis JB; Pharmaceutical and personal care products (PPCPs) in urban receiving waters. Environ Pollut. 2006;144:184-189.



# Chemical Contaminants Overview



Kumar, R., Tschärke, B., O'Brien, J., Mueller, J.F., Wilkins, C. and Padhye, L.P. Assessment of drugs of abuse in a wastewater treatment plant with parallel secondary wastewater treatment train. *Science of the Total Environment*, **2019**, 658, 947-957.

Kumar, R., Sarmah, A.K. and Padhye, L.P. Fate of pharmaceuticals and personal care products in a wastewater treatment plant with parallel secondary wastewater treatment train. *Journal of Environmental Management*, **2019**, 233, 649-659.

# Pharmaceuticals

- Human and veterinary substances taken in response to disease/maladies.
  - Some of these pass through our body unmetabolized
  - Unused drugs are disposed of through toilets or rubbish
  - Some of the antibiotics released can encourage antibiotic resistant genes in the environment



# Personal Care Products

- Compounds used in our daily lives
  - Soaps, detergents, perfumes, aftershaves, cleaning agents, disinfectants, sprays, deodorants, bug sprays, sunscreens, personal hygiene products, etc.
  - End up in our waterways through showers, sinks, toilets

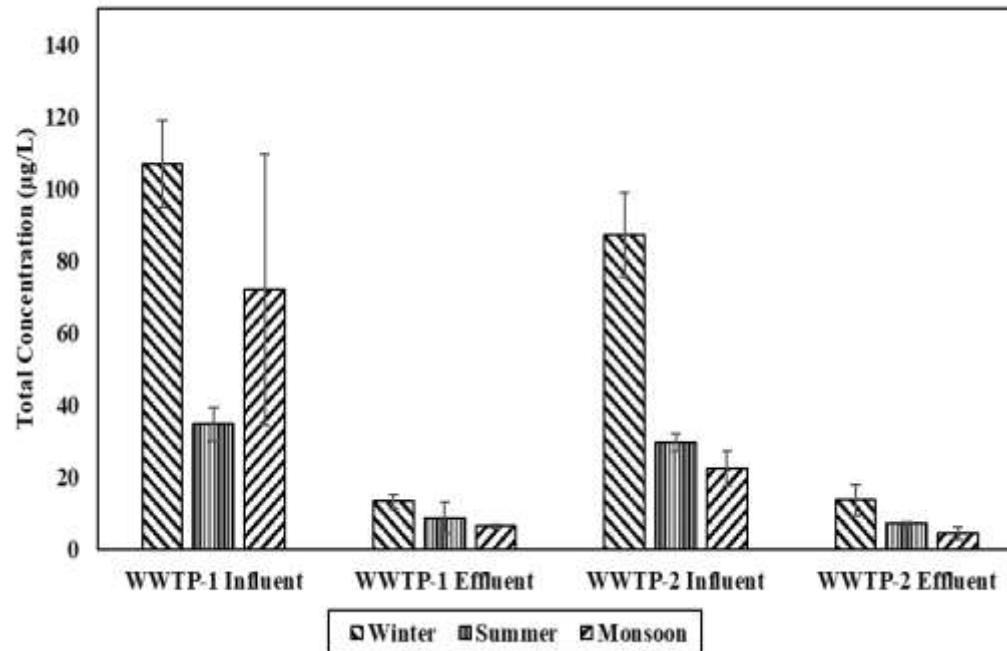


Source: <https://indiebusinessnetwork.com/personal-care-products-safety-act-of-2015/> (Last Accessed – July 2018)



# PPCPs and EDCs (2013-2021)

**Findings:** Found on all three continents with similar patterns and removals. Wastewater effluent concentrations are typically in  $\mu\text{g/L}$  range



Seasonal variation in total concentrations of monitored pharmaceuticals in the influents of two Indian WWTPs.

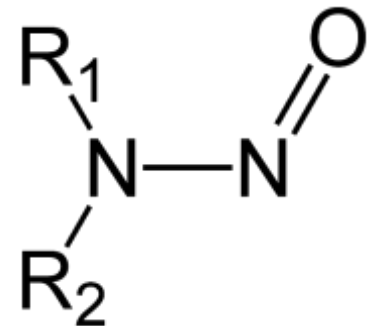
Mohapatra, S., Sharma, N., Mohapatra, G., Padhye, L. P., & Mukherji, S., Seasonal variation in Fluorescence Characteristics of Dissolved Organic Matter in Wastewater and Identification of Proteins through HRLC-MS/MS, *Journal of Hazardous Materials*, 2021, 413, 125453.

Padhye LP, Yao H, Kung'u FT, Huang CH. Year-long evaluation on the occurrence and fate of pharmaceuticals, personal care products, and endocrine disrupting chemicals in an urban drinking water treatment plant. *Water Res.* 2014 Mar 15;51:266-76.

Kumar R, Sarmah AK, Padhye LP. Fate of pharmaceuticals and personal care products in a wastewater treatment plant with parallel secondary wastewater treatment train. *J Environ Manage.* 2019 Mar 1;233:649-659.

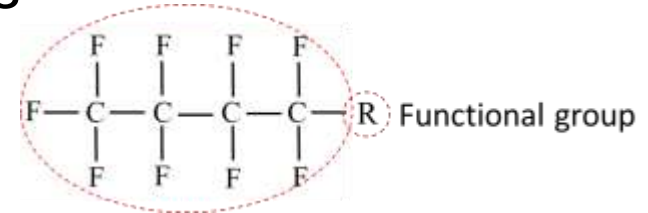
# Disinfection By-Products (DBPs)

- DBPs are formed when water/wastewater disinfectants react with organics present in the matrix to form more toxic compounds
  - Suspected Carcinogens
  - Suspected to affect reproduction
  - Large population exposure to DBPs
  - Traditional DBPs include: trihalomethanes, haloacetic acids
  - Emerging DBPs include:
    - Nitrogenous DBPs like nitrosamines
    - Cancer-causing at ng/L**



# Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS)

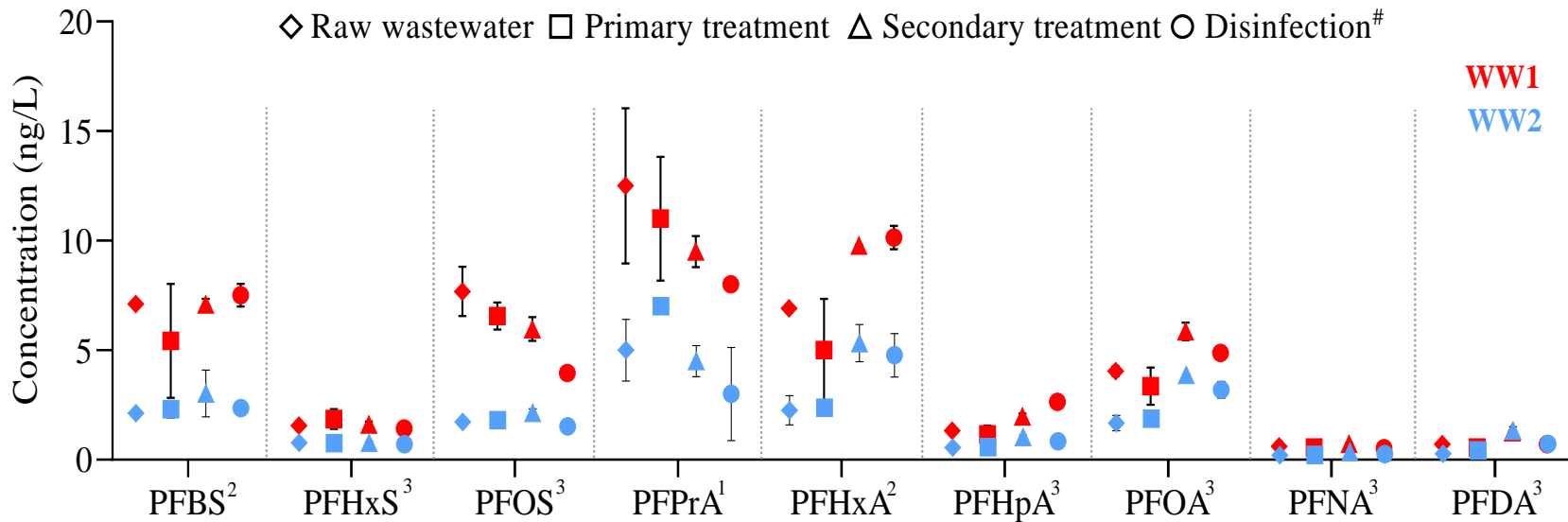
- Termed as 'Forever Chemicals' due to C-F bond
  - Present everywhere in our daily lives
  - Toxic at ng/L



## Uses



# PFAS (2020-present)



- More than 9,000 chemicals and only less than 1% could be quantified with the current analytical techniques
- Present even in a country like New Zealand which has no PFAS manufacturing industry
- In India, PFAS are unregulated while the developed world is moving towards regulations at ng/L



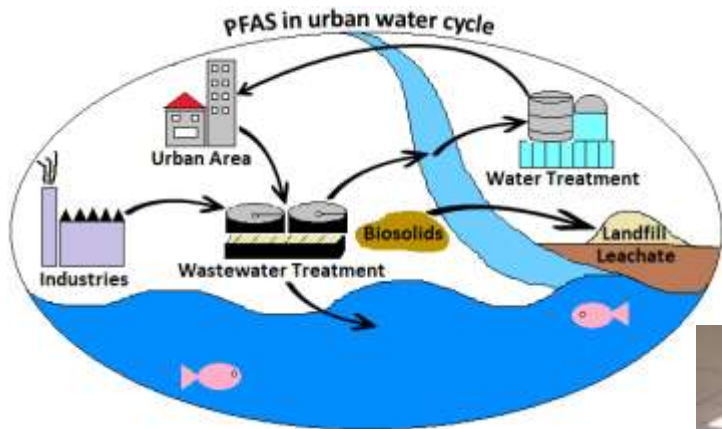
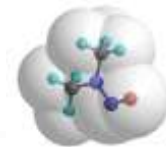
# Plastic (Microplastics)

- Microplastics (<5 mm) are everywhere
  - Direct ingestion by organisms
  - Accumulation in the food chain
  - Vectors for other pollutants

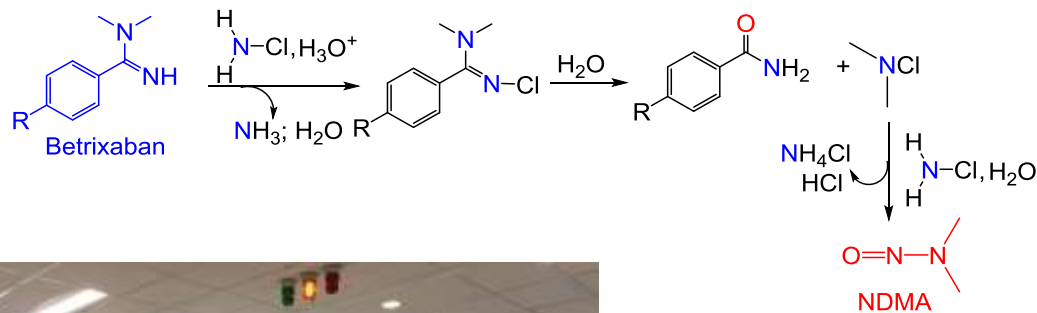


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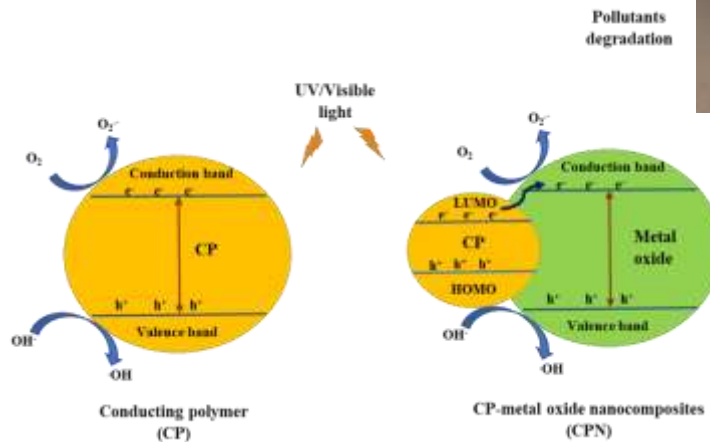
# Emerging Contaminants Laboratory



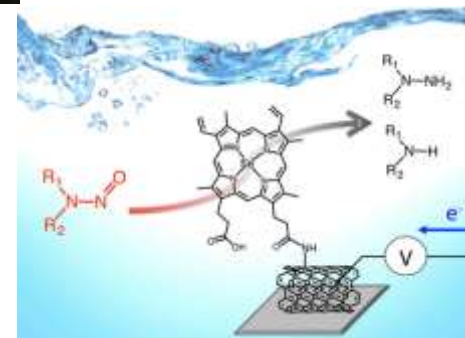
## Occurrence and Fate



## Transformation



## Innovative Treatments



# Key Messages

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- Contaminants documented in water for >50 years
- More and more 'emerging contaminants'
- If we look hard enough, we will find contaminants
- No treatment process is "perfect"
- Pollutant reduction vs. pollution relocation
- Cleaner water vs. carbon footprint

# Acknowledgements

- Collaborators:



- Funding Sources:



ENGINEERING



OPUS