

“The What, Where and How of Wastewater Contaminant Removal in Poplar Plantations”



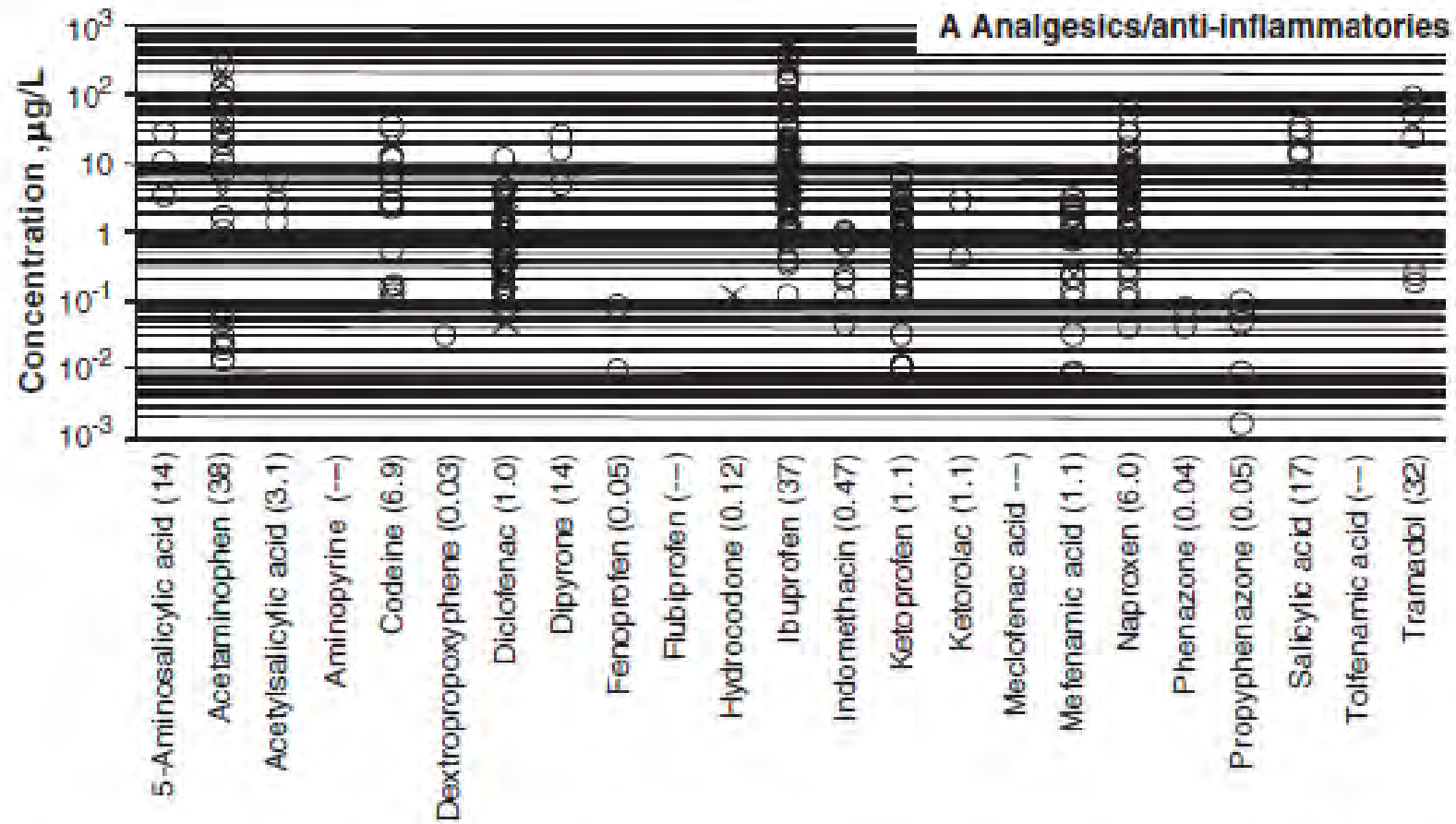
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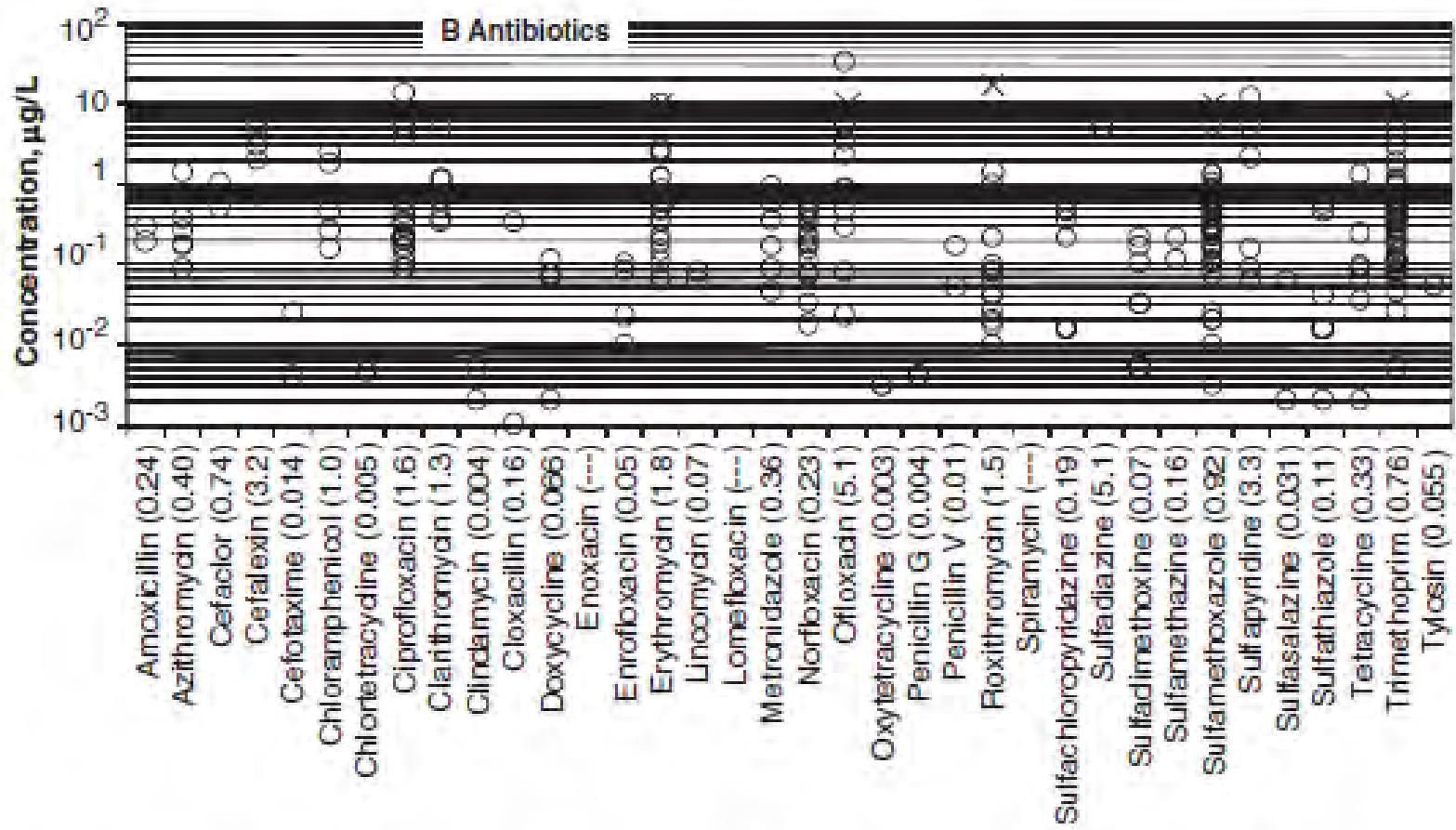
Contaminants of Concern

- Nitrates, ammonia, phosphorus
- Fecal coliform, enterococcus, viruses, parasites, pathogens
- Synthetic organic compounds used in food production, personal care products, plastics manufacturing, and other industrial processes such as flame retardants, dioxins, and steroid hormones
- Heavy metals
- Pharmaceuticals





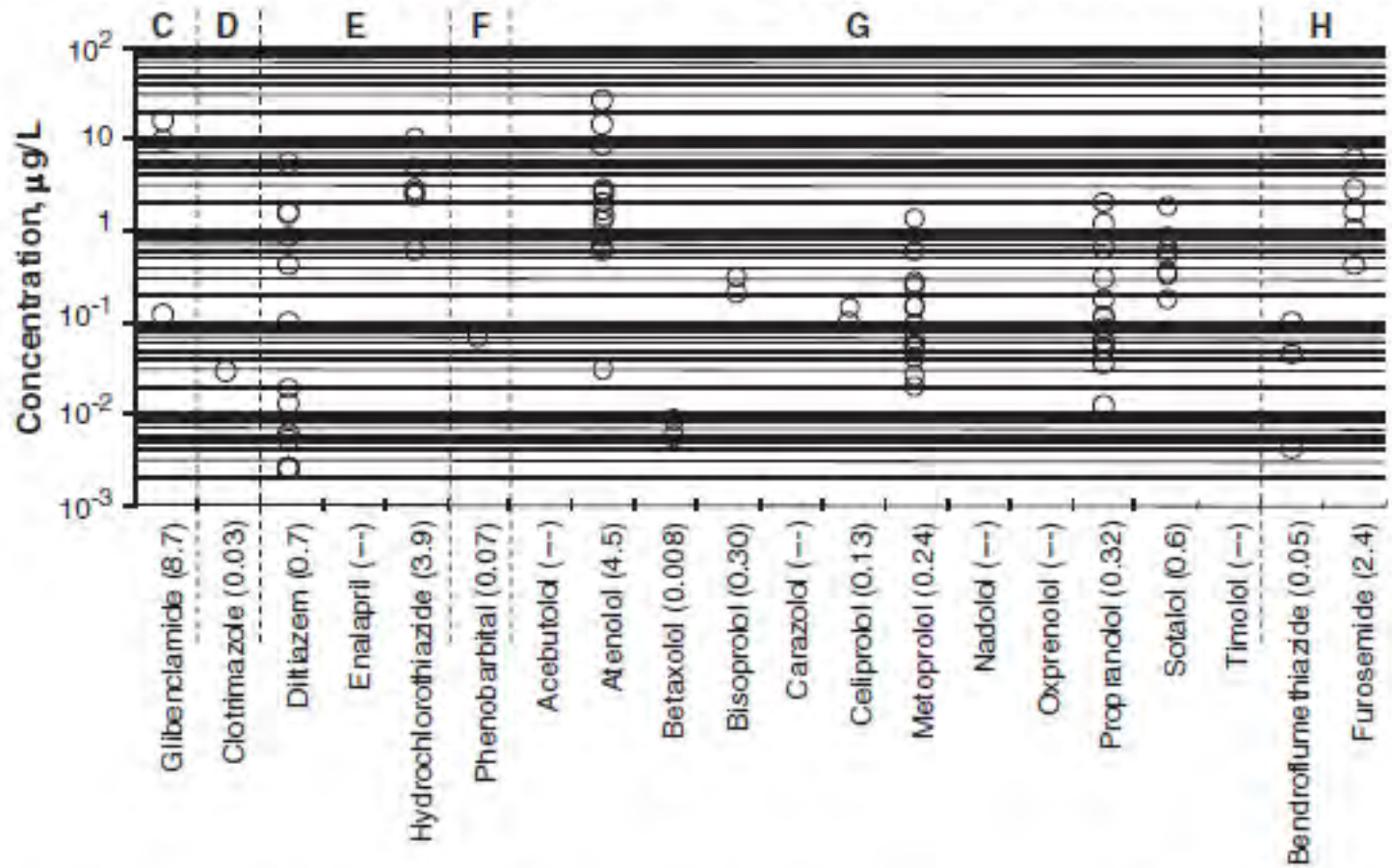
Concentration of selected analgesics/anti-inflammatories measured in the raw influent to municipal WWTP (\circ refers to CAS and \times to MBR) and in the effluents (— refers to CAS and \times to MBR).



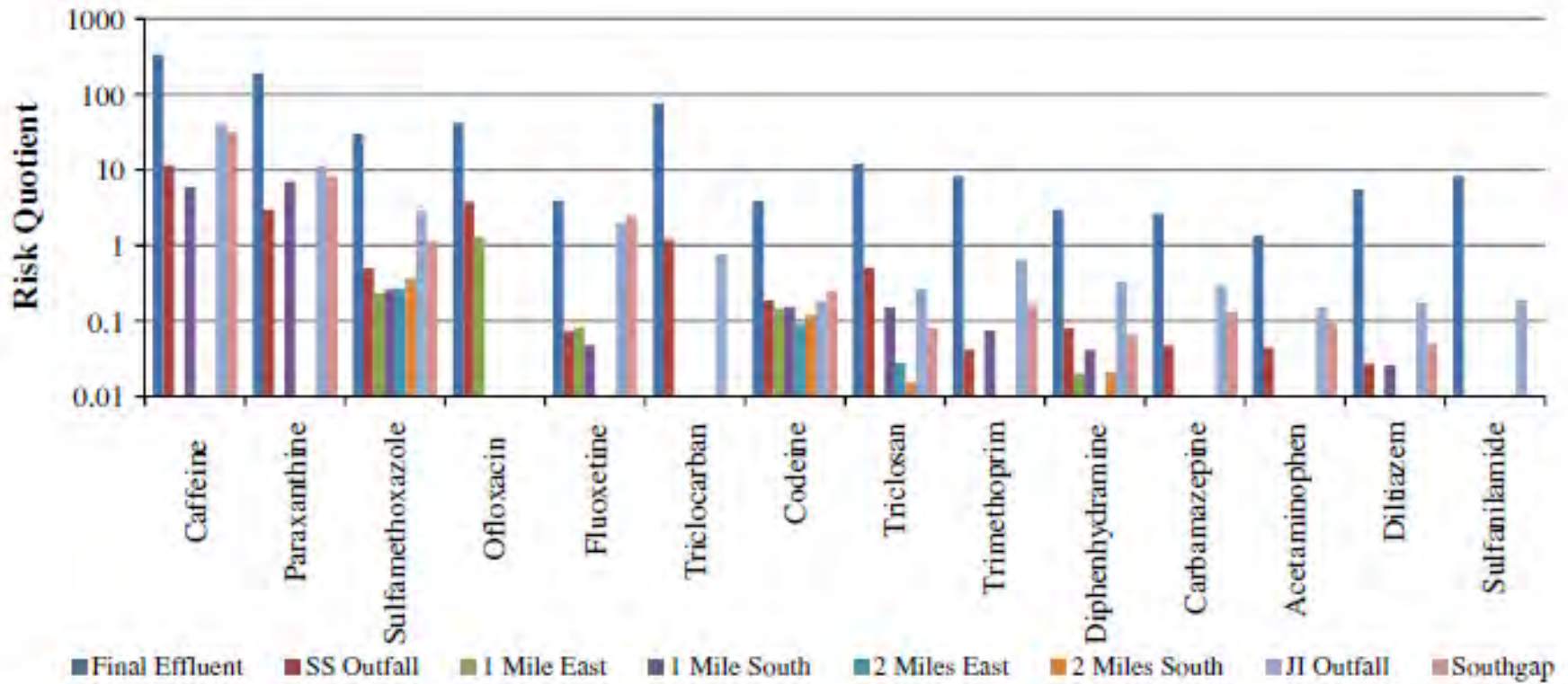
Concentrations of selected antibiotics measured in the raw influent to municipal WWTPs (O refers to CAS and X to MBR) and corresponding



C Antidiabetics D Antifungal E Antihypertensives F Barbiturates G Beta-blockers H Diuretics



Concentrations of selected PhCs belonging to six therapeutic classes measured in the raw influent to municipal WWTPs (O refers to CAS and x to MBR) a



Risk quotient for 14 PPCPs in wastewater effluent and in Lake Michigan (RQ > 1 is high risk, RQ from 0.1 to 1 is medium risk, and RQ < 0.1 is low risk).

Table 4-1: Metals content of treatment plant effluent and outflow water from phytoboxes, sampled 8/22/2014

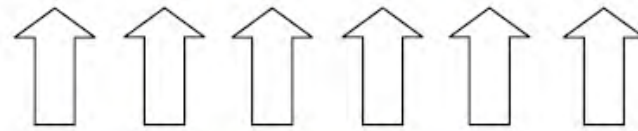
(TREES LEAFY) All units = µg/L

Metal	Treatment Plant Effluent	Output From Phytoboxes			
		Perlite + Trees	Heavy Soil + Perlite + Trees	Sandy Soil + Trees	Sandy Soil + Compost + Trees
Mercury	0.007	0.001	0.008	0.015	0.011
Aluminum	60.3	19.4	25.6	37.4	55.5
Antimony	<0.3	<0.3	0.57	<0.3	0.35 (2)
Arsenic	4.15	6.02	16.12	14.44	10.28
Barium	38.20	26.90	55.40	69.87	65.40
Beryllium	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
Cadmium	0.13	0.07 (1)	0.07 (1)	0.14 (1)	0.35 (2)
Calcium	56900	63700	65800	81500	71100
Chromium	0.55	0.24	0.59	0.72	0.82
Cobalt	0.18	0.17	8.77	28.55	31.27
Copper	46.6	11.1	4.8	3.1	8.8
Iron	93	168	1515	19893	17193
Lead	1.89	1.68	0.61	0.20	0.27
Magnesium	41200	56333	55900	59533	57333
Manganese	15	14	1220	1477	1592
Nickel	2.25	2.85	13.24	25.47	30.19
Potassium	24100	12430	20250	28133	30400
Selenium	0.63	0.51 (2)	0.59 (2)	0.65	0.77
Silver	0.041	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	0.042
Sodium	200000	358667	403000	433333	366667
Thallium	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	0.062 (1)
Tin	0.68	<0.3	<0.3	<0.3	<0.3
Vanadium	2.50	0.38	3.76	3.16	5.67
Zinc	177.0	9.6	13.8	16.4	63.4

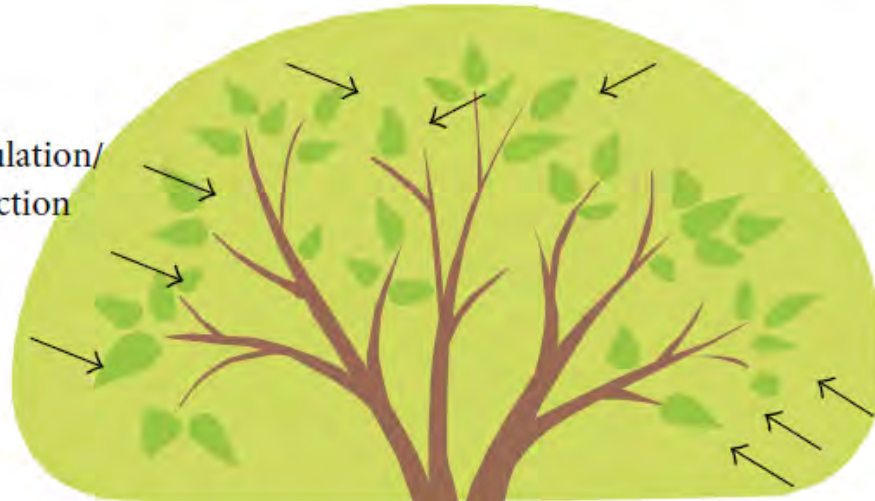
n=1 for all measures of Treatment Plant Effluent; n=3 for all measures of phytoboxes except those with (n).



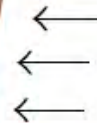
Phytovolatilization



Phytoaccumulation/
phytoextraction



Phytodegradation



Phytostabilization

Rhizodegradation





Removal Processes

Phytoextraction:

the uptake and translocation of contaminants from groundwater into plant tissue.

Phytovolatilization:

the transfer of contaminants to air via plant transpiration.

Rhizosphere degradation:

breakdown of contaminants within the rhizosphere by microbes.

Phytodegradation:

the breakdown of contaminants within plant tissue.

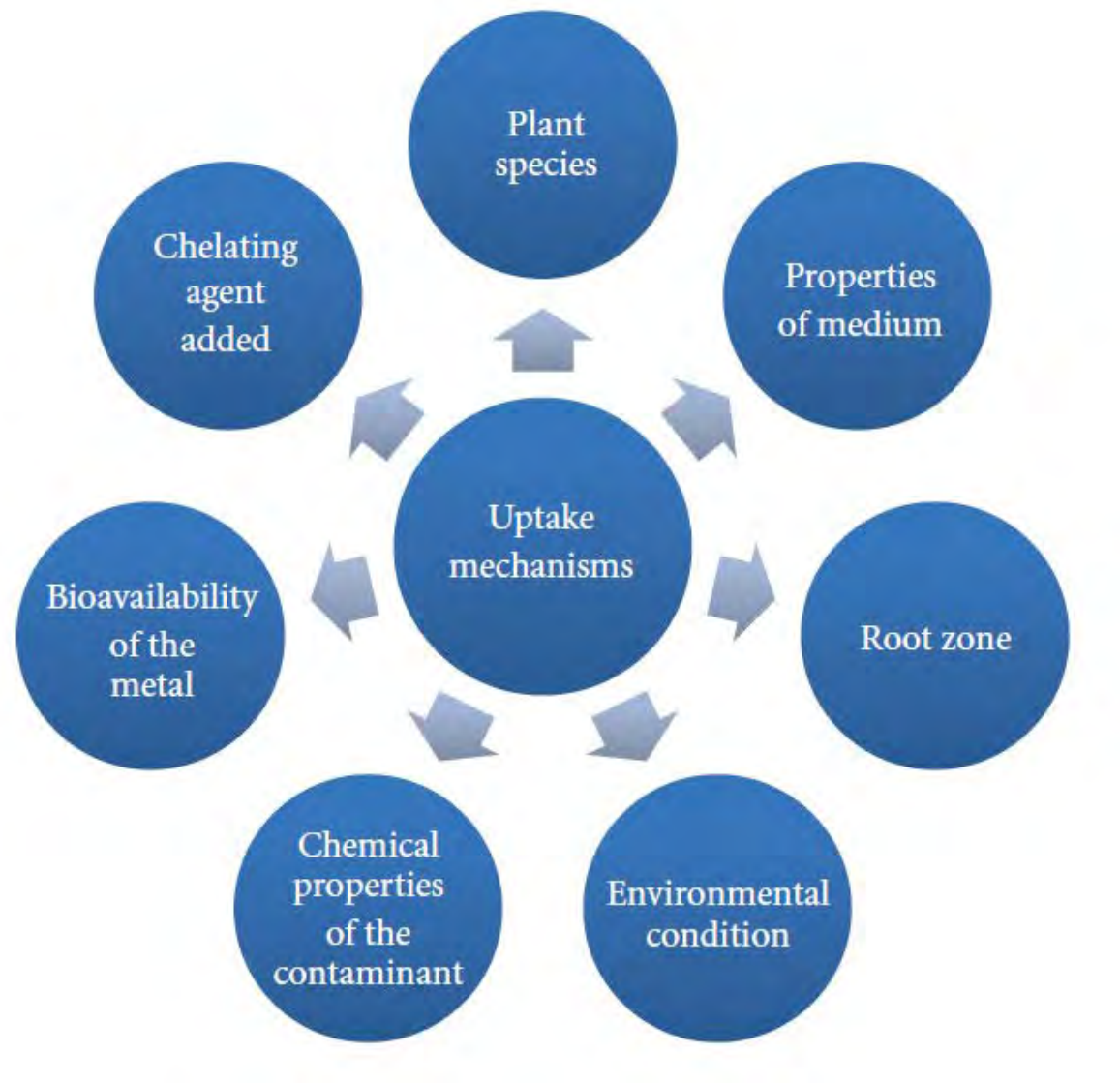
Phytostabilization:

the stabilization of contaminants in the soil and groundwater through absorption and accumulation on to plant roots.

Hydraulic control:

intercepting and transpiring large quantities of water to contain and control migration of contaminants.

(Isebrands et al.)





Photosynthesis

Ecosystem Respiration

Allocation

Leaf & Stem Respiration

Leaves

Soil Respiration

Stems

Microbial Decomposition

Leaf Litter

Root Respiration

Storage

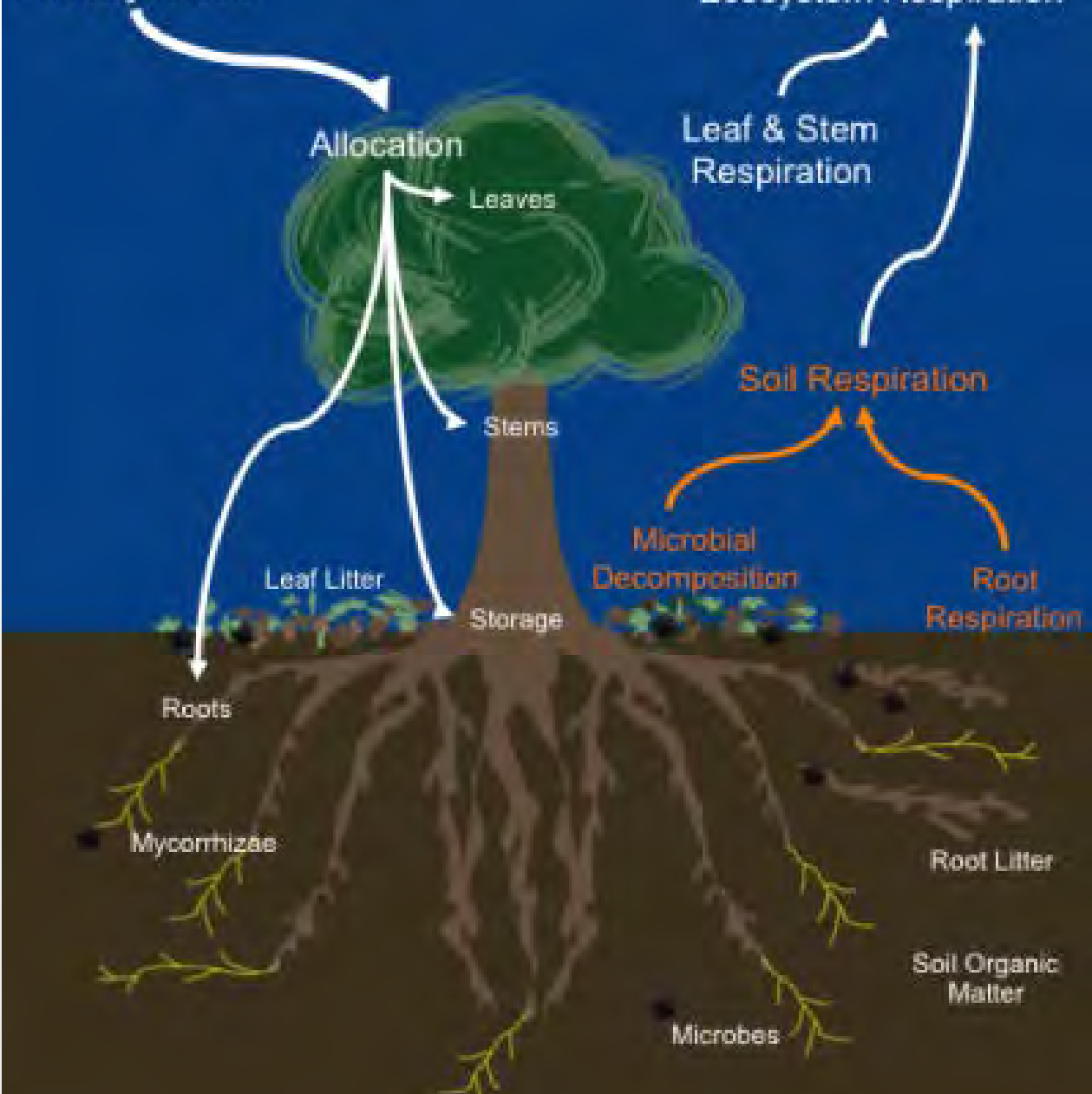
Roots

Mycorrhizae

Root Litter

Soil Organic Matter

Microbes



NCEAS, 2013



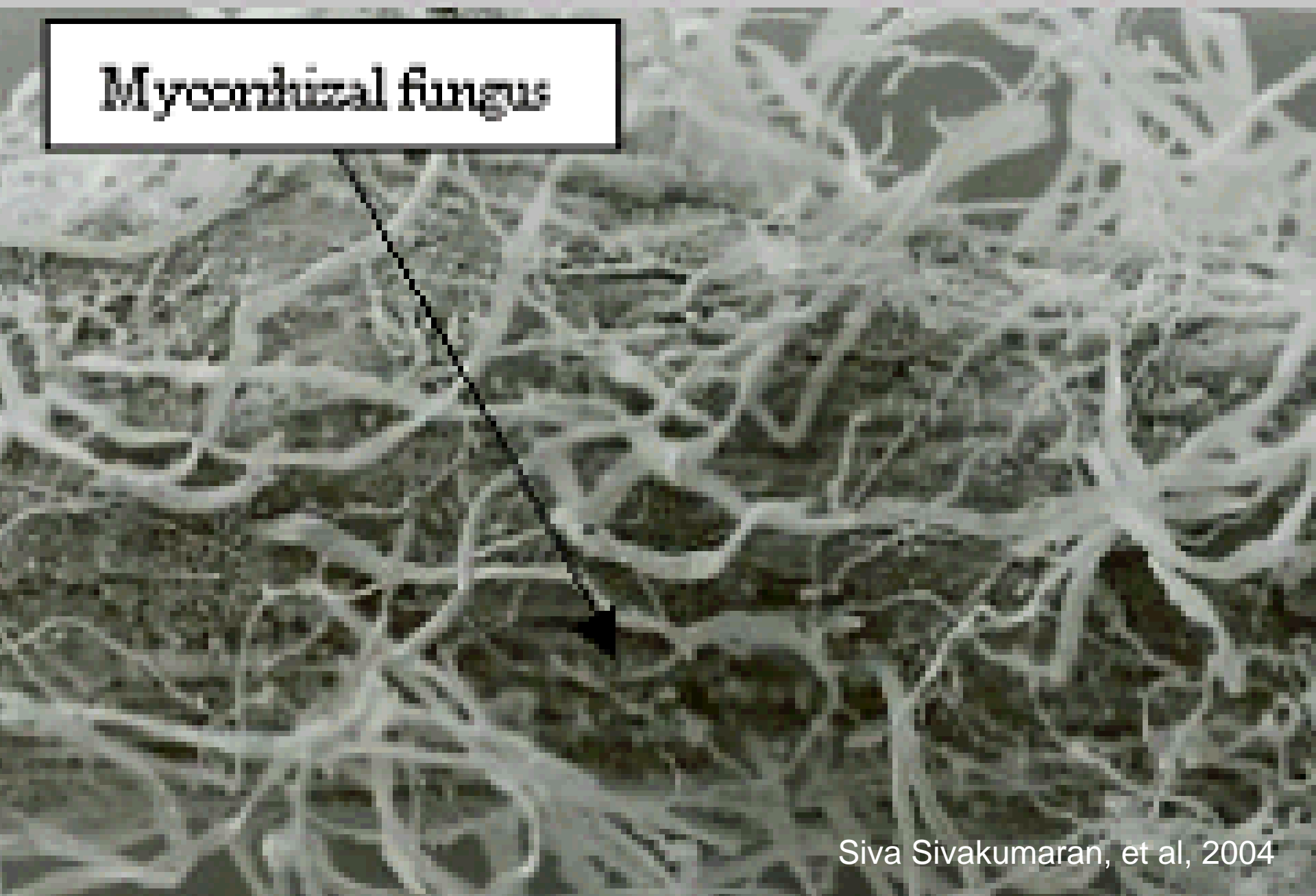
Mycorrhizas of the Fly Agaric toadstool (*Amanita muscaria*) [Jim Deacon]



Mycorrhizal short roots of pine seedlings [Jim Deacon]



Mycorrhizal fungus





Key Messages

- There is a lot more in wastewater than is routinely tested for
- Our current model of discharging to waterways is not sufficient in the long term
- There is a lot more to phytoremediation than what is happening in the plants
- As we have heard through other presentations, it can be a cost effective way to manage wastewater
 - Lower treatment costs
 - Reduce biosolid disposal costs
 - Potential markets for poplar can subsidize operational costs
- We need more people like you to move this forward - for a more sustainable society



Advanced **Hardwood Biofuels** Northwest

Thank you!

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