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Degradation of selected endocrine disruptors during sewage sludge composting

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- Sewage sludge
 - Source of organic carbon and other nutrients → use as a fertilizer
 - Residual amounts of (micro)pollutants → potential source of environmental contamination





- Sewage sludge
 - Source of organic carbon and other nutrients → use as a fertilizer
 - Residual amounts of (micro)pollutants → potential source of environmental contamination
- Composting of sewage sludge
 - One of the most common sludge stabilization and sanitation processes





- Endocrine-disrupting chemicals (EDCs)
 - Exogenous substance or mixture that alters function(s) of the endocrine system and consequently causes adverse health effects in an intact organism, or its progeny, or (sub)populations

→ Potentially hazardous at low levels

Aims of the study



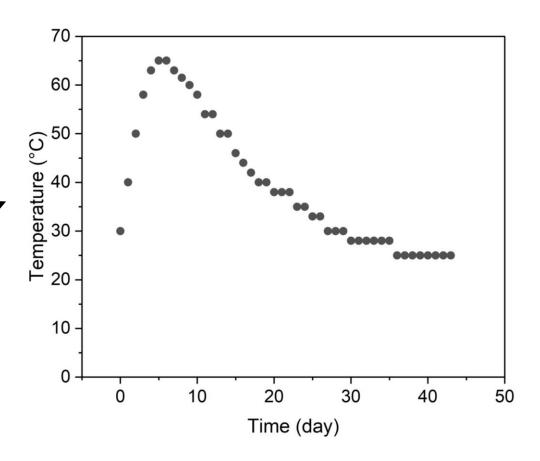
- Monitoring of the concentrations of selected EDCs during 100 days of thermophilic composting of sewage sludge
- Simultaneous assessment of estrogenic activity

Methods



- Small-scale thermophilic composting
- Glass reactors (V = 4 L), controlled temperature, aeration conditions and moisture content (60% w/w)

temperature profile





Reactors in a modified incubator with external aeration

Co-substrate (wheat straw, poultry manure, gypsum)

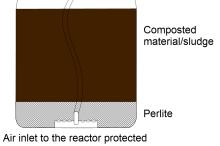
Starting mixture 40% (dw) sludge content



Incubation sludge control



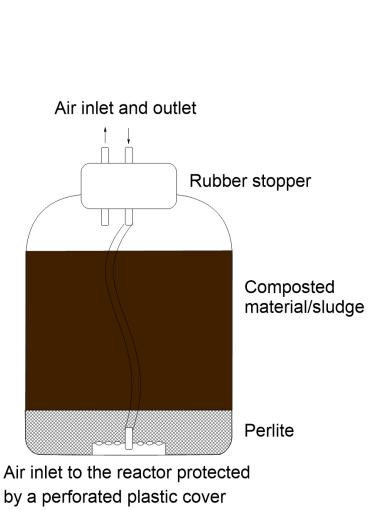


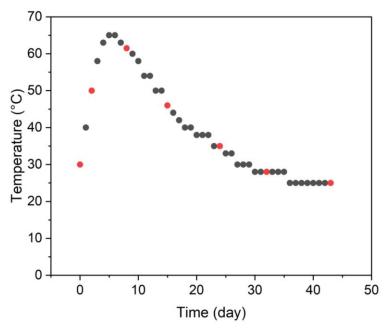


Air inlet to the reactor protected by a perforated plastic cover

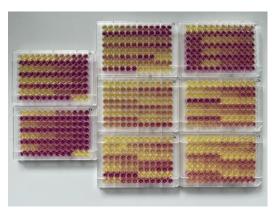
Sewage sludge (anaerobically digested sludge from municipal wastewater treatment plant)

Experimental design





Sampling on days 0, 2, 8, 15, 24, 32, 43, and 100



Yeast estrogen screen (Routledge and Sumpter, 1996) ↑

Accelerated solvent extraction of samples

Sampling and further analysis

Chemical analysis of selected endocrine disruptors (LC-MS/MS)

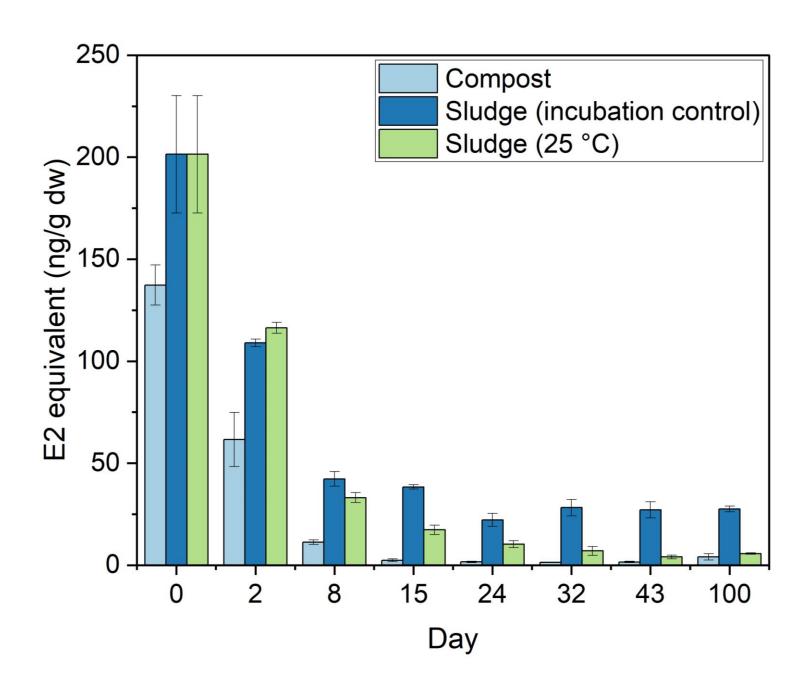
Results



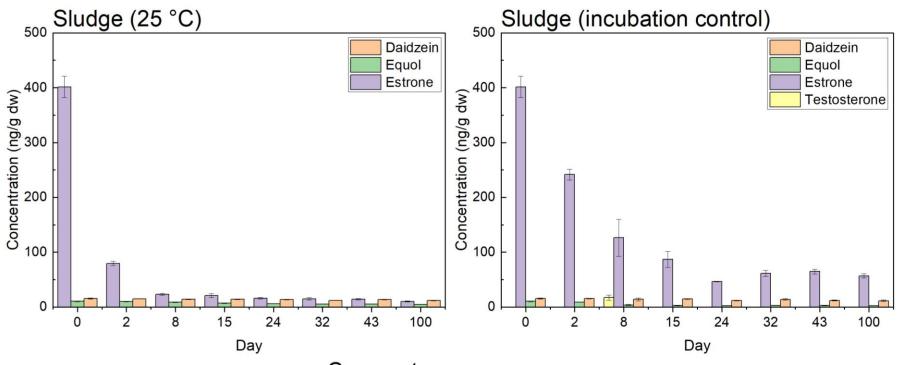
- Only some of the 17 selected EDCs were detected in sludge or compost
 - Natural EDCs: 17α -estradiol, 17β -estradiol, estriol, estrone, α -zearalenol, equilin, equol, daidzein, genistein, testosterone
 - Synthetic EDCs: bisphenol A, bisphenol F, bisphenol S, 17α -ethinylestradiol, norethindrone, norgestrel, triclosan

Evaluation of estrogenic activity in compost and sludge samples

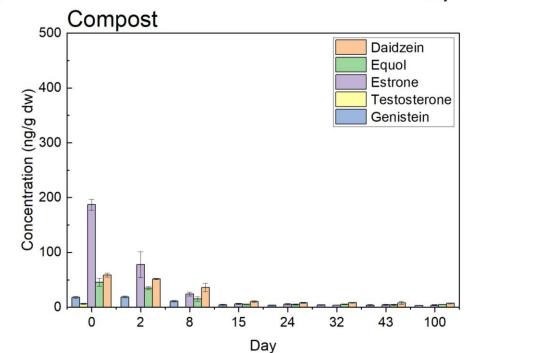
- More rapid decrease of estrogenic activity was observed in the compost compared to both sludge controls
- The highest residual activity was in the incubation control



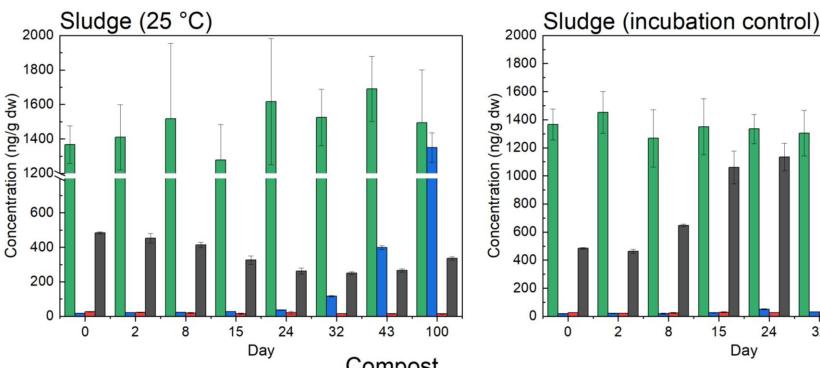
Mean concentrations of natural EDCs



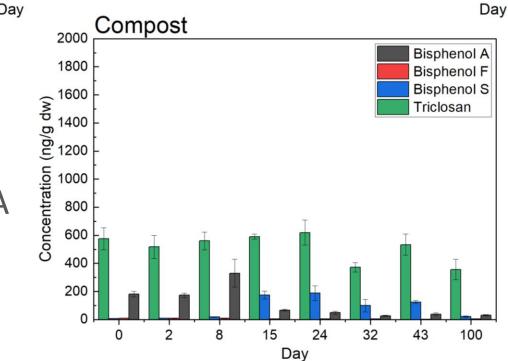
 A decrease in the concentration of estrone corresponds with a decrease in the estrogenic activity



Mean concentrations of synthetic **EDCs**



- No observed degradation of triclosan
- Significant changes in concentrations of bisphenol A and bisphenol S

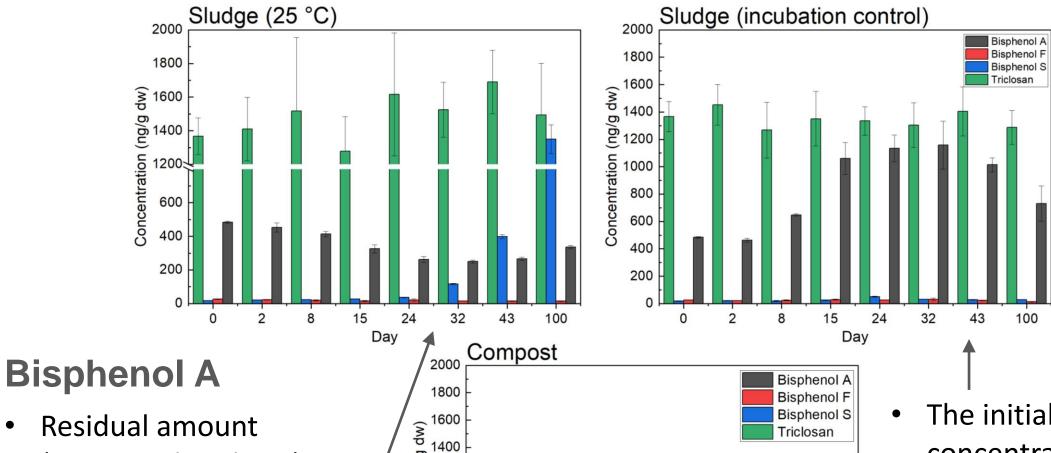


Bisphenol A

Bisphenol S

Triclosan

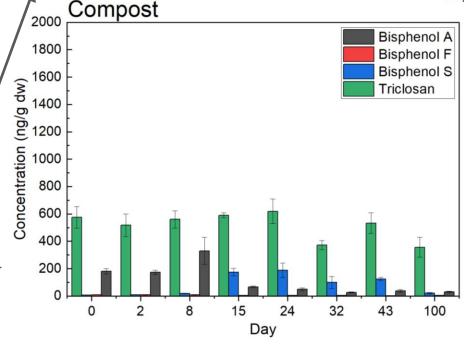
24



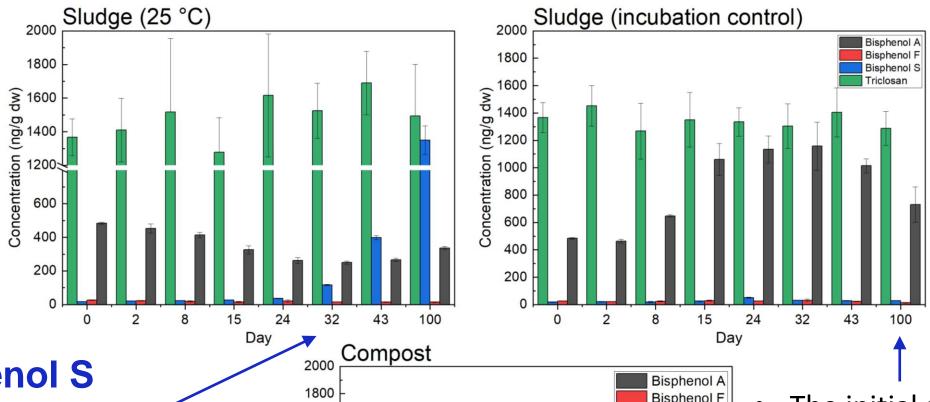
(compared to day 0)

sludge control: 69%

compost: 17%

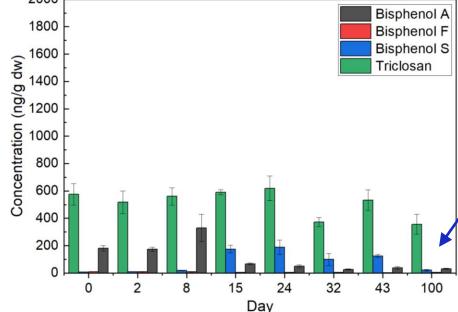


The initial and final concentrations of bisphenol A were comparable despite a temporary increase (incubation control)



Bisphenol S

The final concentration was almost a hundred times as high as the initial concentration (sludge control)



The initial and final concentrations of bisphenol S were
 comparable (compost and incubation control)



Conclusions and future prospects...

 Changes in bisphenol concentrations occurred probably due to the presence and hydrolysis of their conjugated forms (e.g. glucuronide conjugates)



Conclusion and future prospect...

- Changes in bisphenol concentrations occurred probably due to the presence and hydrolysis of their conjugated forms (e.g. glucuronide conjugates)
- Options of conjugate analysis
 - Direct analysis of conjugates (targeted or non-targeted)
 - Analysis of parent EDCs before and after hydrolysis/solvolysis treatment





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Thank you for your attention!

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