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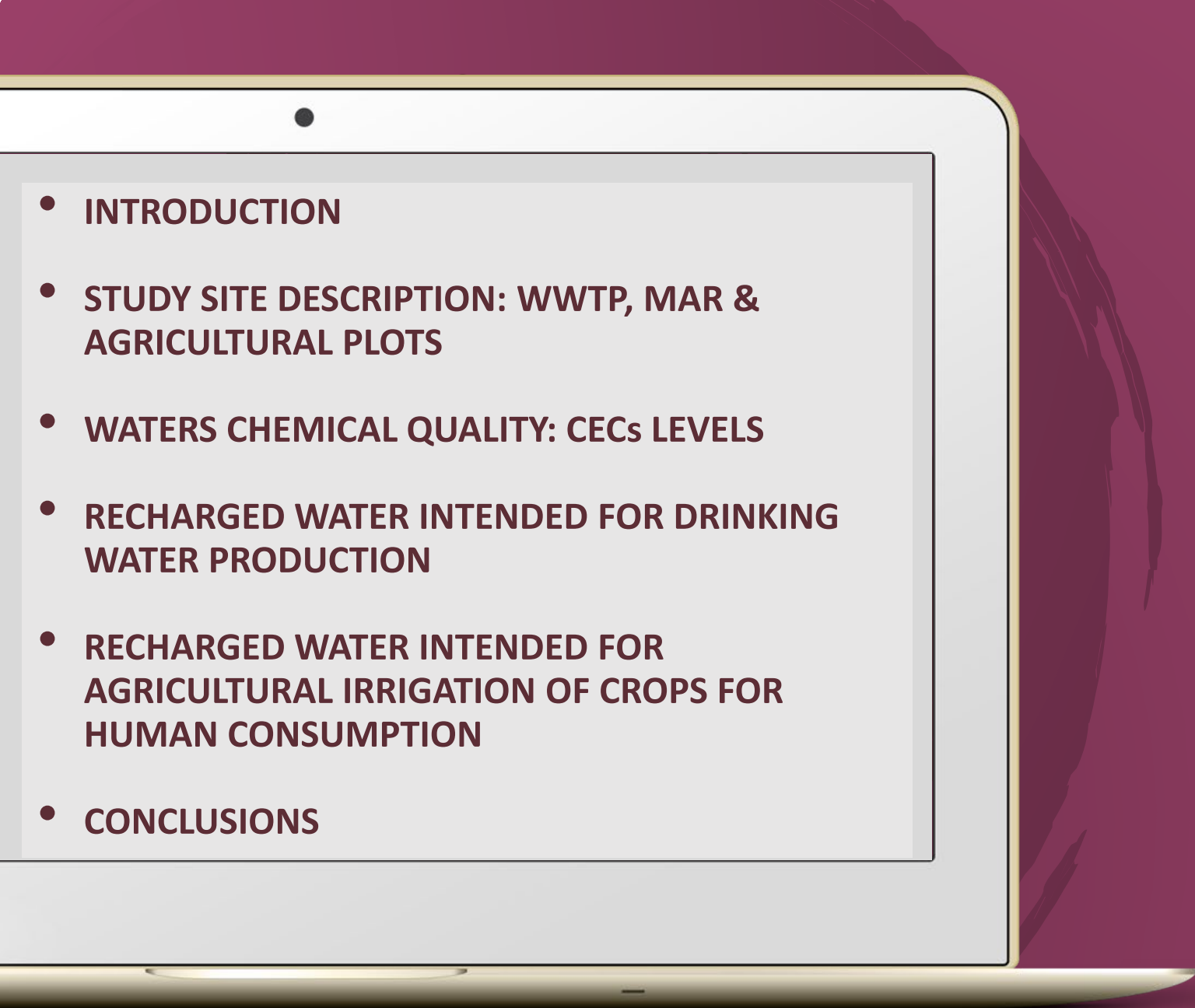
CSIC
CONSEJO SUPERIOR DE INVESTIGACIONES CIENTÍFICAS



MANAGED AQUIFER RECHARGE AS A TOOL TO INCREASE GROUNDWATER RESERVES FOR DRINKING WATER PRODUCTION AND AGRICULTURAL USE

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- **INTRODUCTION**
 - **STUDY SITE DESCRIPTION: WWTP, MAR & AGRICULTURAL PLOTS**
 - **WATERS CHEMICAL QUALITY: CECs LEVELS**
 - **RECHARGED WATER INTENDED FOR DRINKING WATER PRODUCTION**
 - **RECHARGED WATER INTENDED FOR AGRICULTURAL IRRIGATION OF CROPS FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION**
 - **CONCLUSIONS**

CONTENT

Introduction



Groundwater at risk

↑
Groundwater resources are threatened globally



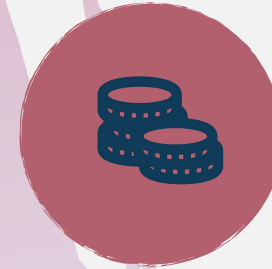
Increasing demand

↑
Public water supply, industry, and agriculture expected to increase and, consequently, also water demand



Pollution

↑
Depending on the source water used for aquifer recharge (e.g. river water, urban stormwater, or treated wastewater) a large variety of contaminants may be present



Cost

↑
Wastewater treatment and reclamation technologies



Monitoring

↑
There is an urgent need to strengthen data collection protocols to know the current real state of groundwater bodies

OBJECTIVES



From Aquifer Recharge to Aquifer Storage and Recovery

Managed recharge of water to aquifers (MAR) is an option not only needed to augment groundwater resources but also to store water, which is later recovered for use.



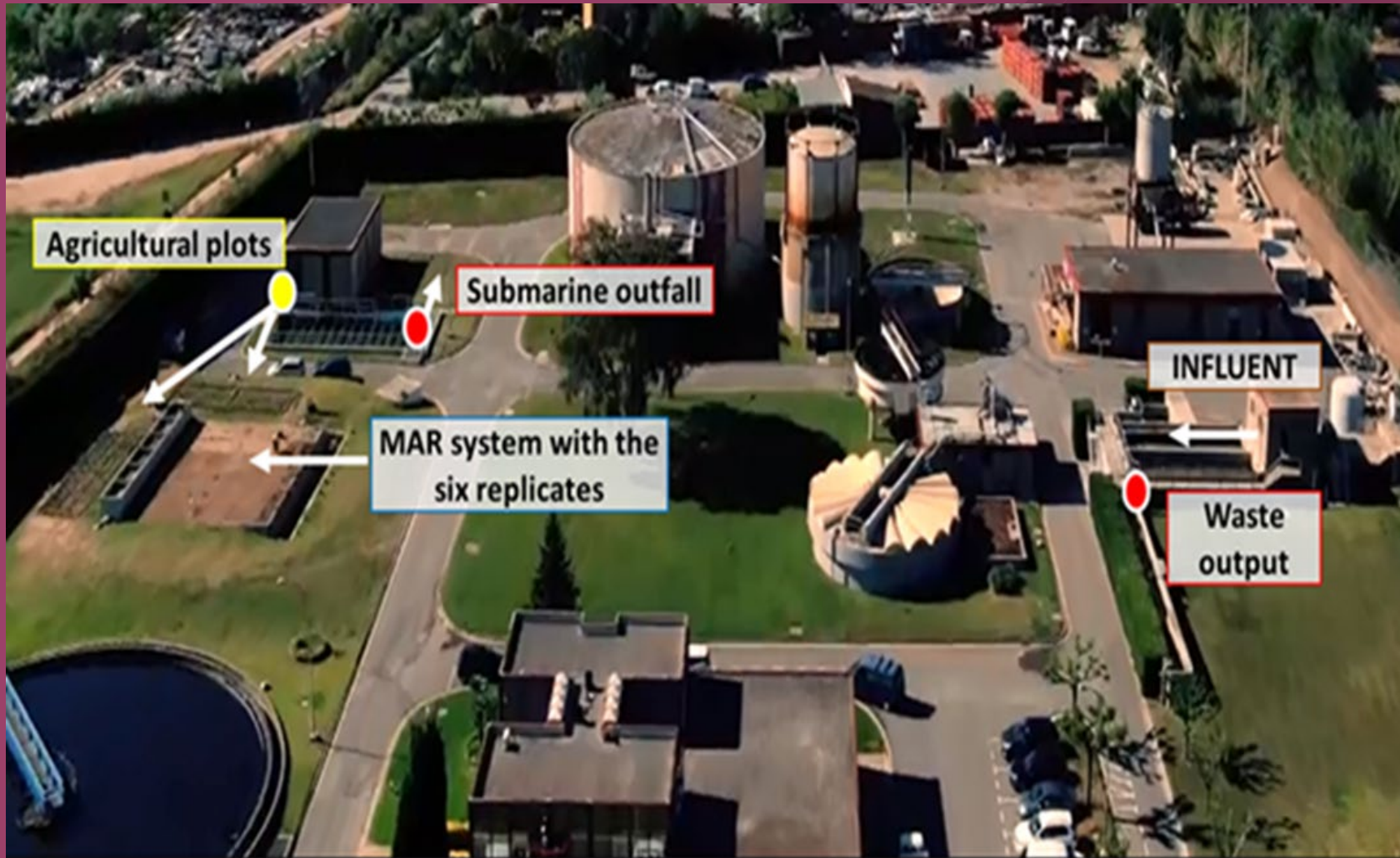
Pollution Attenuation

MAR implemented with reactive barriers to improving the pollutant natural attenuation of soil-aquifer systems protecting groundwater resources from contamination



Water Reuse

The improved groundwater quality can allow its subsequent recovery to produce drinking water and for agricultural irrigation



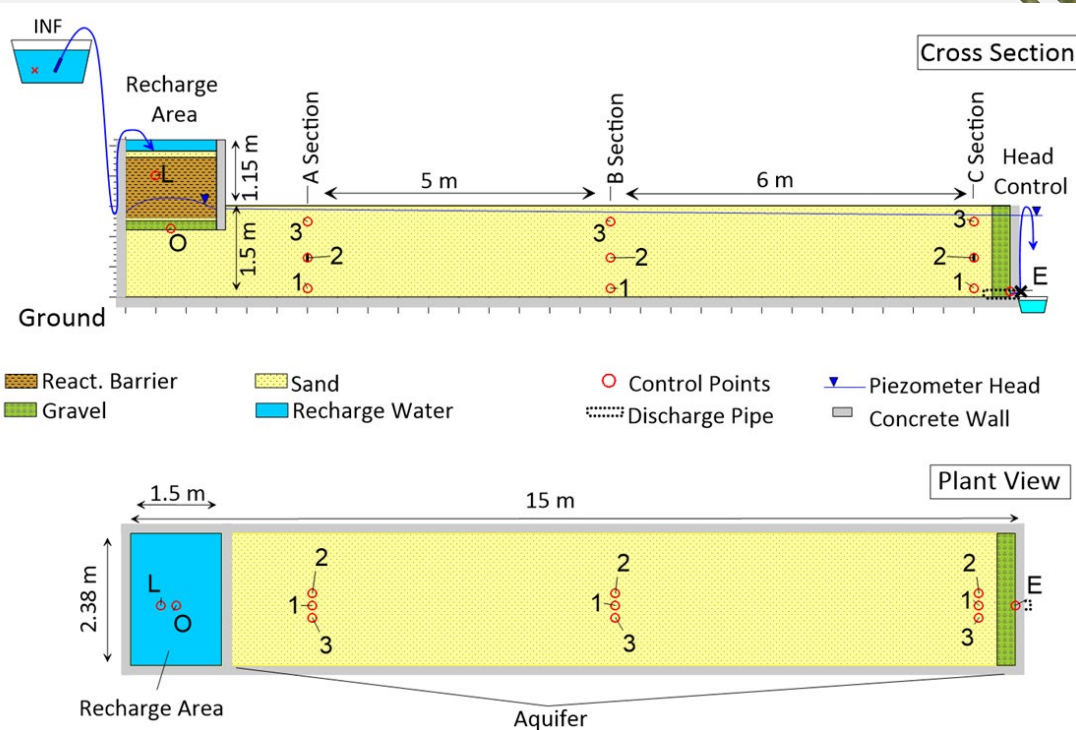
EXPERIMENTAL SITE

URBAN WASTEWATER
TREATMENT PLANT
PALAMÓS, GIRONA (SPAIN)

STRUCTURE OF A SYSTEM WITH A REACTIVE BARRIER



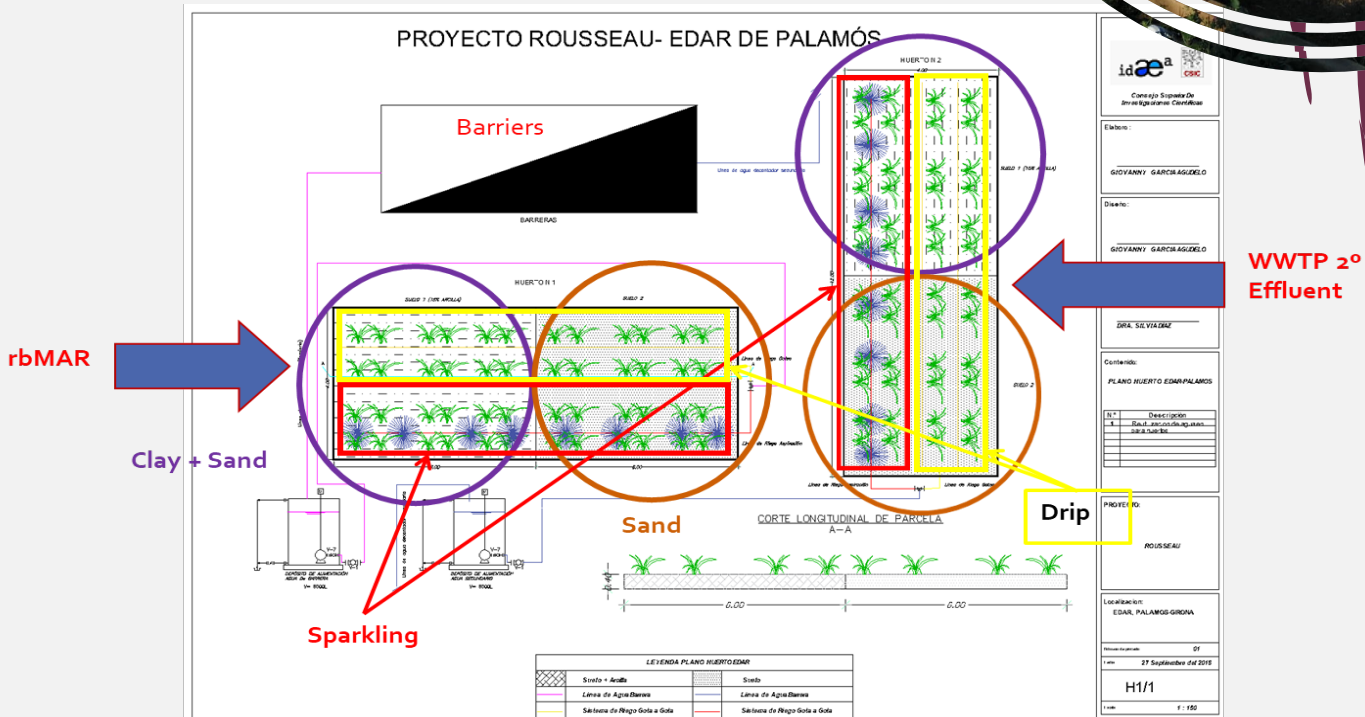
The pilot MAR system



AGRICULTURAL PLOTS DESIGN

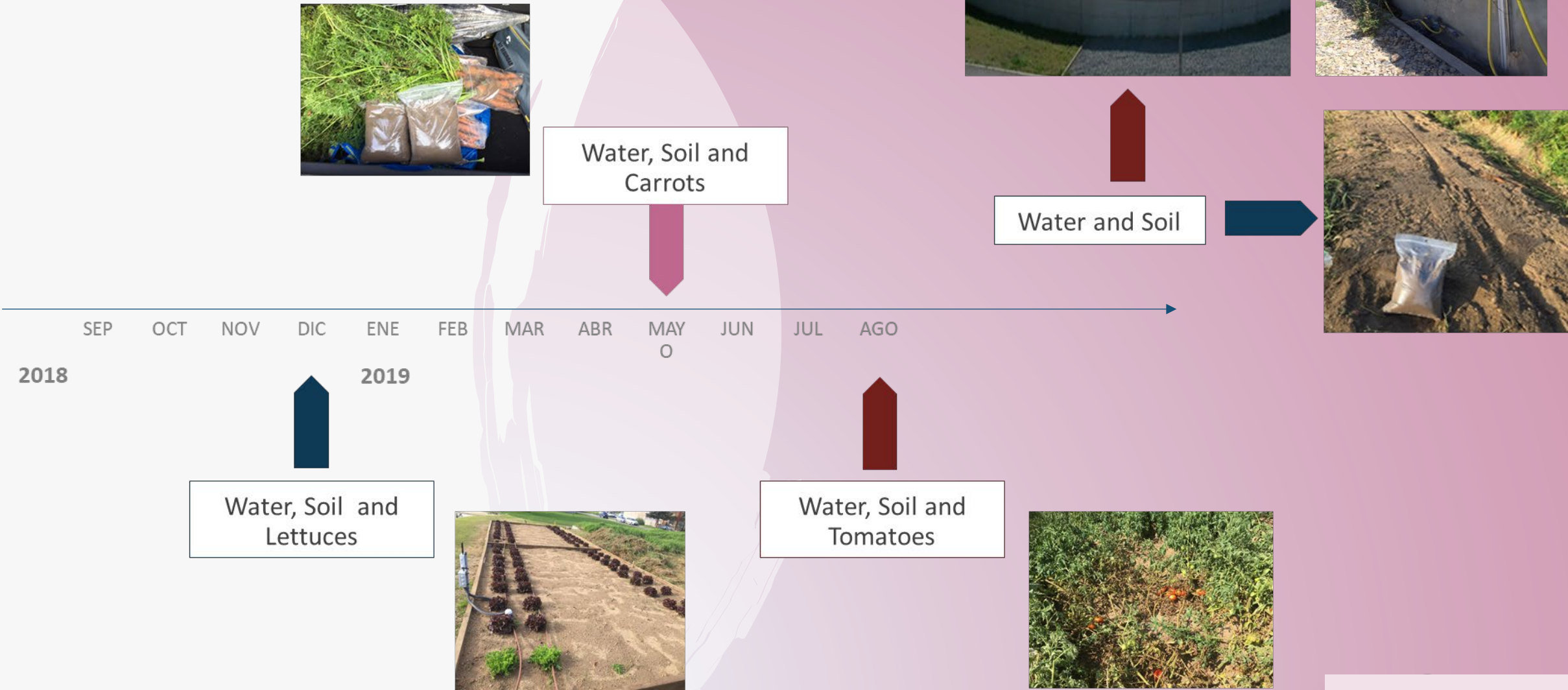


The Agricultural plots



CROPS

Sampling Dates



Target CECs : PPCPs

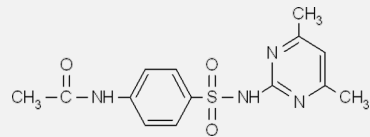
Urban origin

57 compounds - 4 groups of substances



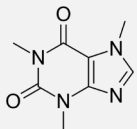
Pharmaceuticals

- 35 Antibiotics, anti-inflammatories,...



Sulfamethazine (SMZ)

- 1 Stimulant: Caffeine

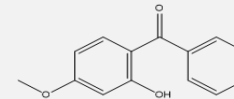


Caffeine (CFF)



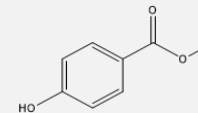
Personal care products

- UV filters /UV stabilizers: 15 compounds



Oxybenzone, benzophenone-3 (BP3)

- Paraben preservatives: 4 compounds

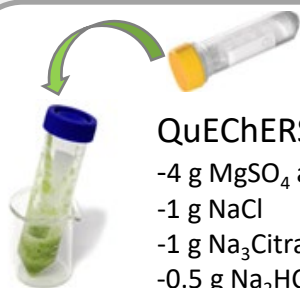


Methylparaben (MePB)

ANALYTICAL METODOLOGY

SOILS AND VEGETABLES

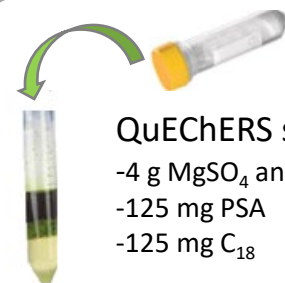
QuEChERS[‡] & HPLC-QqLIT-MS/MS¹



QuEChERS salts 1:

- 4 g MgSO₄ anhydrous
- 1 g NaCl
- 1 g Na₃Citrate·2 H₂O
- 0.5 g Na₂HCitrate·1.5 H₂O

Centrifugation



QuEChERS salts 2:

- 4 g MgSO₄ anhydrous
- 125 mg PSA
- 125 mg C₁₈

Centrifugation
pH adjustment

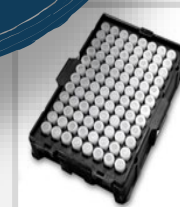
HPLC-MS/MS analysis



[‡] Quick, Easy, Cheap, Effective, Rugged & Safe

WATERS

On-line SPE-HPLC-QqLIT-MS/MS²



On-line SPE Cartridges
Oasis HLB (Waters)



Symbiosis™ Pico (Spark Holland) - 4000 Q TRAP
(Applied Biosystems-Sciex).

Samples	MLOD range*	MLOQ range*
Irrigation waters	0.04-2.21 ng/L	0.15-7.36 ng/L
Soils	0.01-0.29 ng/g	0.0-0.97 ng/g
Lettuces	0.01-0.40 ng/g	0.05-1.34 ng/g
Tomatoes	0.01-1.46 ng/g	0.03-4.87 ng/g
Carrots	0.02-1.61 ng/g	0.08-5.35 ng/g

* all units in ng/g are expressed in dw

1. Sunyer-Caldú, A and Diaz-Cruz M.S. ., "Development of a QuEChERS-based method for the analysis of pharmaceuticals and personal care products in lettuces grown in field-scale agricultural plots irrigated with reclaimed water", Talanta, 2021, vol. 230, 1–12.

2. L. Vassalle, Sunyer-Caldu, Diaz-Cruz, MS. et al., "Bioremediation of emerging micropollutants in irrigation water. The alternative of microalgae-based treatments," J. Environ. Manage., vol. 274,

RECHARGED WATER INTENDED FOR DRINKING WATER PRODUCTION



Human Health Risk Assessment

RQ (Risk Quotient)

$$RQ = C_{\max} / DWEL$$

$C_{\max}$: maximum CECs concentration

DWEL (Drinking Water Equivalent Level)

$$DWEL = ADI \times BW \times 1000 / DWI$$

DWI: daily water ingestion rate
BW: body weight

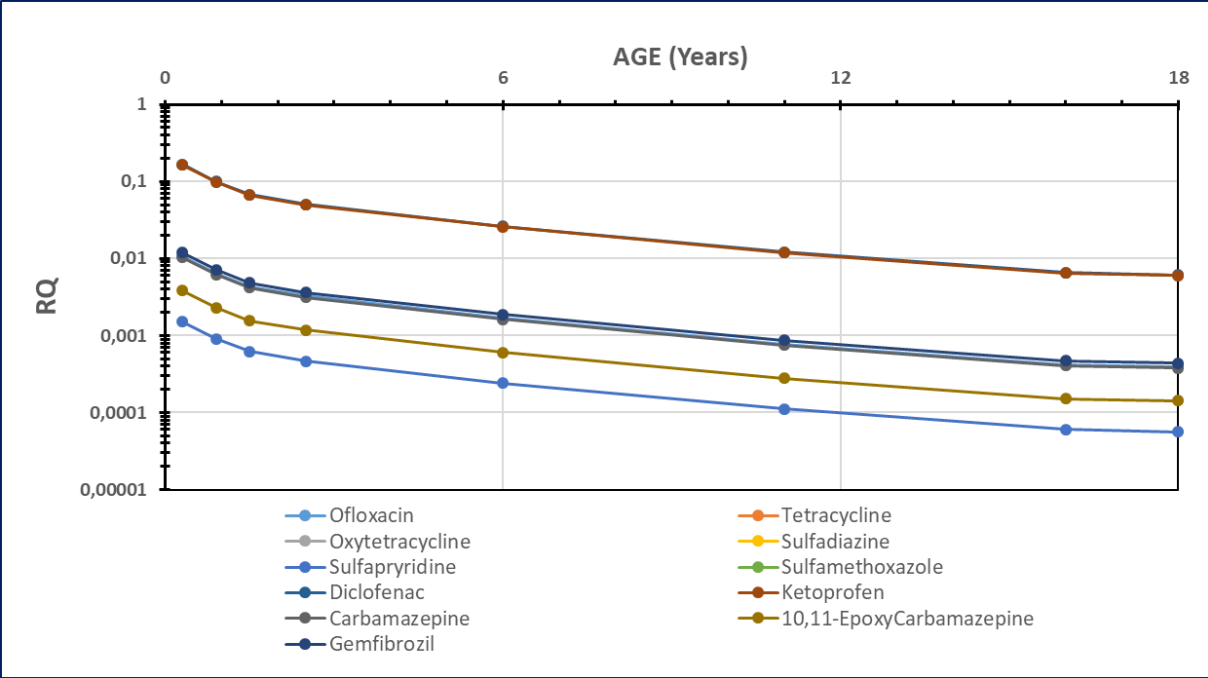
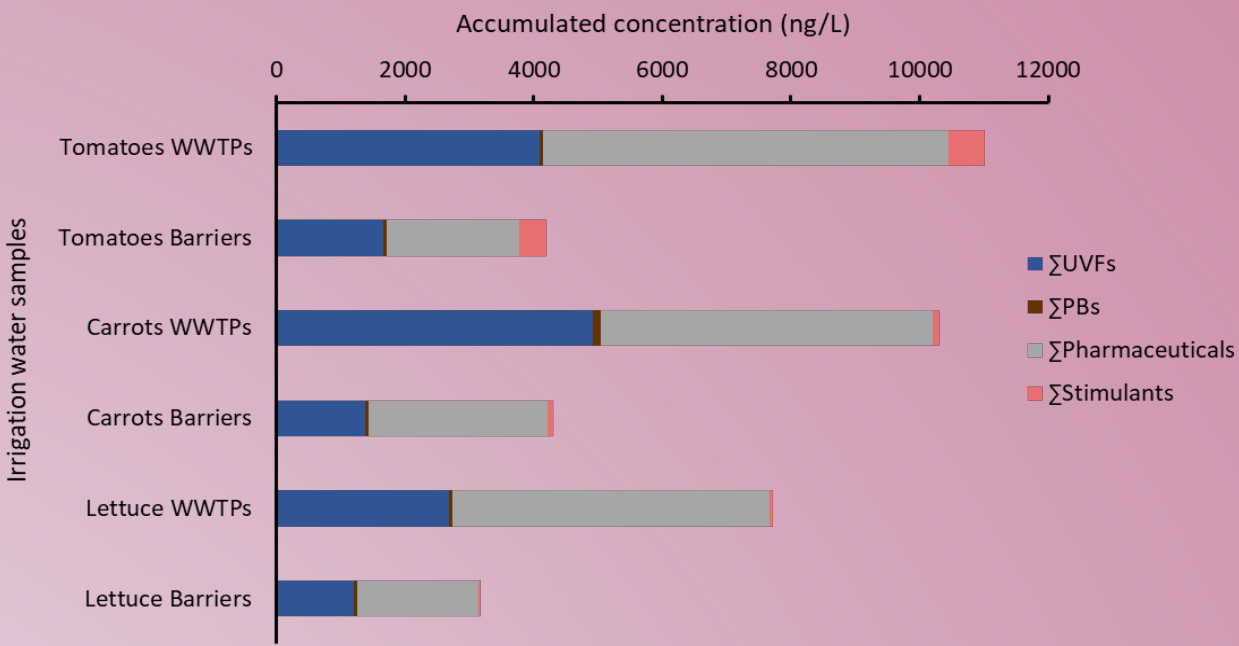
ADI (Acceptable Daily Intake)

$$ADI = \frac{NOAEL}{100}$$

NOAEL: no observed adverse effect level

Age Groups	BW (kg)*	DWI (L/day)*
0-6 months	7.6	0.68
6-12 months	8.6	1
1-2 years	10.6	1.2
2-3 years	13	1.3
4-8 years	20.4	1.6
9-13 years	35.4	2
14-18 years	58	2.25
Adults	62	2.25

* Data on body weight was extracted from the WHO website and the DWI doses were those published by European Food Safety Authority (EFSA).



**RECHARGED WATER
INTENDED FOR
AGRICULTURAL
IRRIGATION OF
CROPS FOR HUMAN
CONSUMPTION**



Human Health Risk Assessment

HQ (Hazard Quotient)

$$HQ = \frac{ADI}{EDI}$$

HI (Hazard Index)

$$HI = \sum HQ$$

EDI (Estimate Daily Intake)

$$EDI = \frac{DI \cdot C_e}{BW}$$

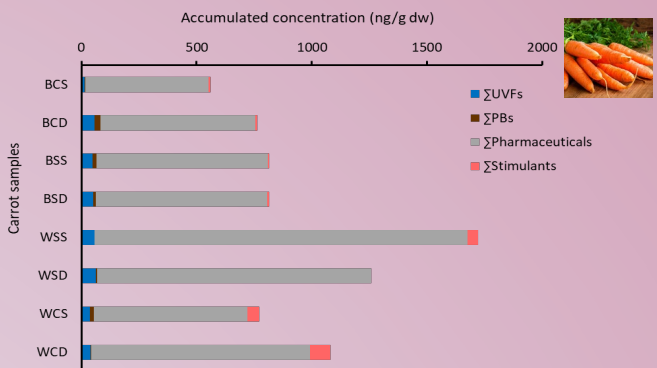
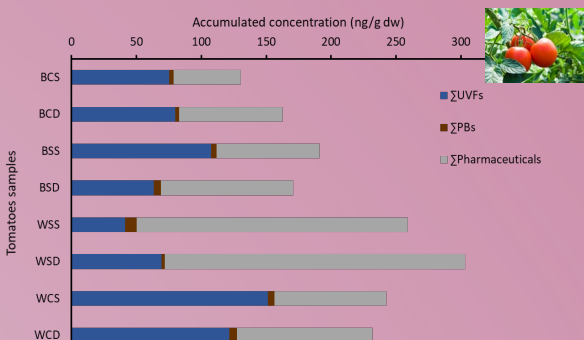
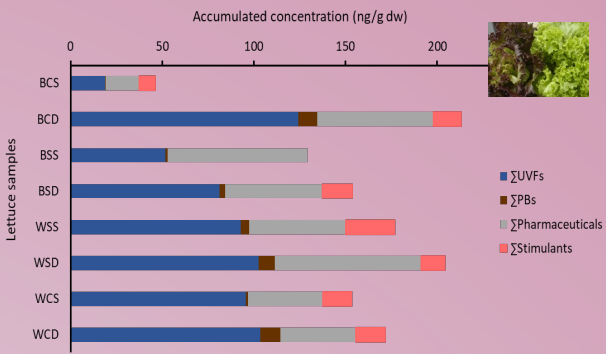
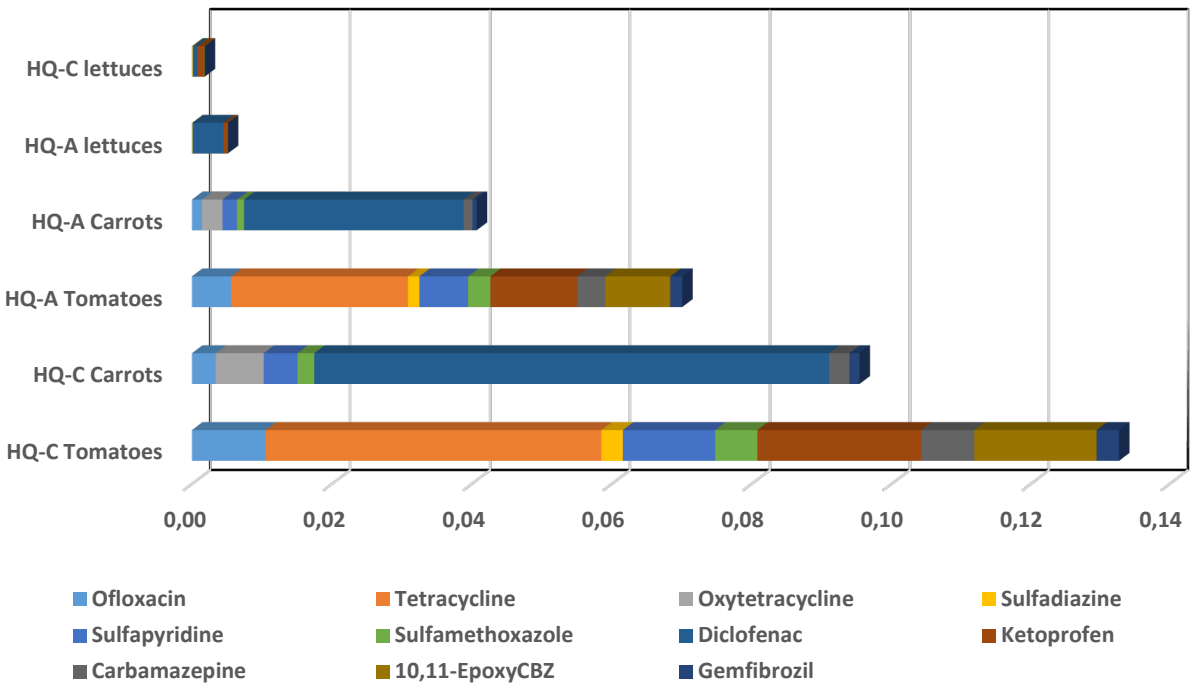
DI: Daily Intake
C_e: Average CECs concentration
BW: Body Weight

ADI (Acceptable Daily Intake)

$$ADI = \frac{NOAEL}{100}$$

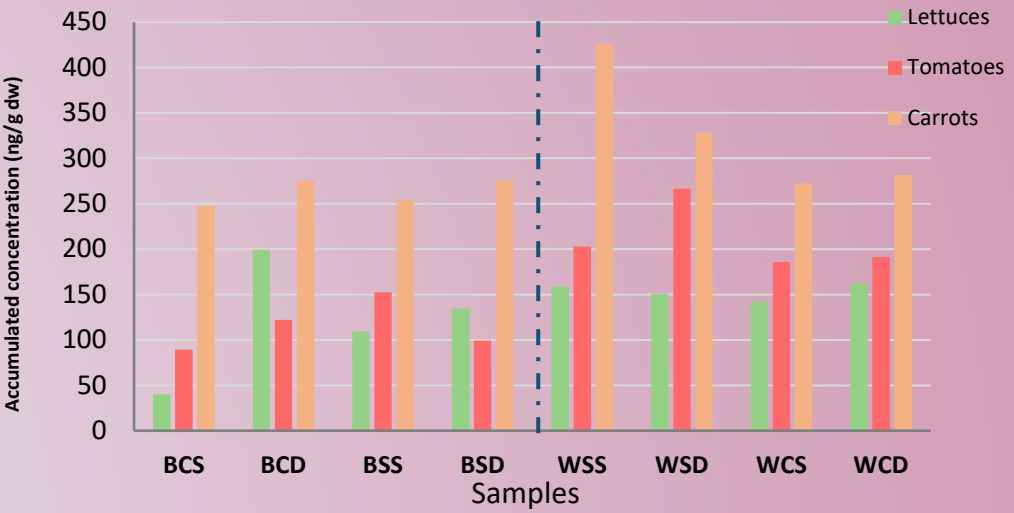
NOAEL: no observed adverse effect level

- DI, ENALIA and ENALIA2 Surveys from AECOSAN.
- BW, 70 Kg average Spanish male adult of 18-74 years, and 24 Kg average child of 3-9 y.
- *ADI, from datasets compiled by Prosser et al. (2015) and Wang et al. (2017).



B: Barriers water, W: WWTP effluent water, S: sand (less clay) soil, C: clay soil, S: sprinkler irrigation system, D: drip irrigation system.

Total load of PPCPs bioaccumulated (ng/g dw)



*Wang, H. Et al. 2017. Environmental Science and Technology, 51, 3518–3525.
Prosser, R. et al., 2015. Environment International, 75, 223–233.

MAR + REACTIVE BARRIERS



Significant attenuation
of pollutants



Cost effective nature-
based approach

rbMAR WATER USE



Improves GW
quality



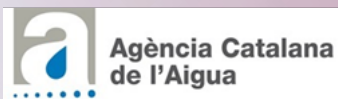
Safe for human health,
No risk state

CONCLUSIONS



Emerging risks of chemical and microbiological contamination in the reuse of wastewater for agricultural irrigation: integrated study. ROUSSEAU

<http://rousseauproject.es>



Managed aquifer recharge and use of organic subsurface treatment to accelerate water renaturation

<https://restora.h2ogeo.upc.edu>



2018 JOINT CALL



MARadentro: Managed Aquifer Recharge:
Addressing the Risks of Recharging
Regenerated Water

<http://www.maradentro-jpi.eu>

THANK YOU

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