

Biochar procedente de residuos agrícolas: en busca de materiales alternativos de bajo coste para la eliminación de antibióticos en agua.

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Grupo Fotocatálisis Heterogénea: Aplicaciones

OBJETIVO

Investigar en la aplicación de diferentes materiales para la eliminación de **antibióticos** mediante:

Procesos de adsorción, basados en biochar obtenido de la gasificación de residuos agrícolas con activación física mediante CO₂



Procesos de oxidación avanzada basados en catalizadores soportados en biocarbón procedente de la pirolisis de residuos agrícolas

ÁMBITO: TERRITORIO POCTEFA



- ✓ Diseño de red de muestreo
- ✓ Análisis de antibióticos en distintas masas de agua (superficiales, residuales urbanas e industriales)

- ✓ Tratamiento de efluentes reales procedentes de EDARs y de mataderos



Planta a escala piloto de fotocatalisis y adsorción con Carbón activo comercial



Article
Long-Term Study of Antibiotic Presence in Ebro River Basin (Spain): Identification of the Emission Sources

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Abstract: Water monitoring is key to determining the presence of potentially hazardous substances related to urban activities and intensive farming. This research aimed to perform a long-term (four years) quantitative monitoring of selected antibiotics (azithromycin, erythromycin, trimethoprim and sulfadiazine) both in rivers and wastewaters belonging to the Ebro River basin (North of Spain). The target antibiotics were chosen on the basis of a preliminary multi-species screening. The analysis of the antibiotics was carried out by LC-MS/MS on wastewater-treatment plant (WWTP) effluent, effluents of a slaughterhouse and hospital, rivers downstream and upstream of these WWTPs, and rivers close to extensive farming areas. The ANOVA test was performed to study the significant differences between the points exposed to concrete emission sources and antibiotic concentration. The monitoring, carried out from 2018 to 2020, has been essential to illustrating the presence of the most abundant antibiotics that were detected in the Ebro River basin. Erythromycin has appeared in river waters in significant concentrations, especially near intensive farming, meanwhile azithromycin has been frequently detected in wastewaters.

Keywords: antibiotics; wastewater-treatment plants; Ebro River basin; hospital effluent; slaughterhouse effluent



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 Citation: Moles, S.; Gozzo, S.; Ormad, M.F.; Mosteo, R.; Gómez, J.; Laborda, F.; Szpunar, J. Long-Term Study of Antibiotic Presence in Ebro River Basin (Spain). *Water* **2022**, *14*, 1033. <https://doi.org/10.3390/w14071033>

Academic Editor: Chengyan Zhou



Article
Screening for Antibiotics and Their Degradation Products in Surface and Wastewaters of the POCTEFA Territory by Solid-Phase Extraction-UPLC-Electrospray MS/MS

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Abstract: A method based on UPLC-MS/MS (ultraperformance liquid chromatography—tandem mass spectrometry) was optimized for the analysis of a broad set of antibiotics and their metabolites in surface and wastewaters after their preconcentration by solid-phase extraction (SPE). The method was applied to the monitoring of the river basin of the POCTEFA (Interregional Programme Spain-France-Andorra) territory (Spain and France) in frame of a sampling campaign (2020–2021) including 40 sampling points, 28 of them corresponding to surface waters and 12 to wastewaters. In total, 21 antibiotics belonging to different families, i.e., ciprofloxacin, sulfamethoxazole, trimethoprim, azithromycin, and their metabolites were detected. A higher overall antibiotic contamination was observed in the Spanish part of the POCTEFA territory. Several metabolites of the target antibiotics, some of them supposed to be more toxic than their parent compounds, were identified in the entire sampling network. Fluoroquinolones and sulfamethoxazole, as well as their metabolites, presented the highest detection frequency both in wastewaters and surface waters, and, consequently, should be considered as target compounds in the monitoring of the water resources of the POCTEFA territory.

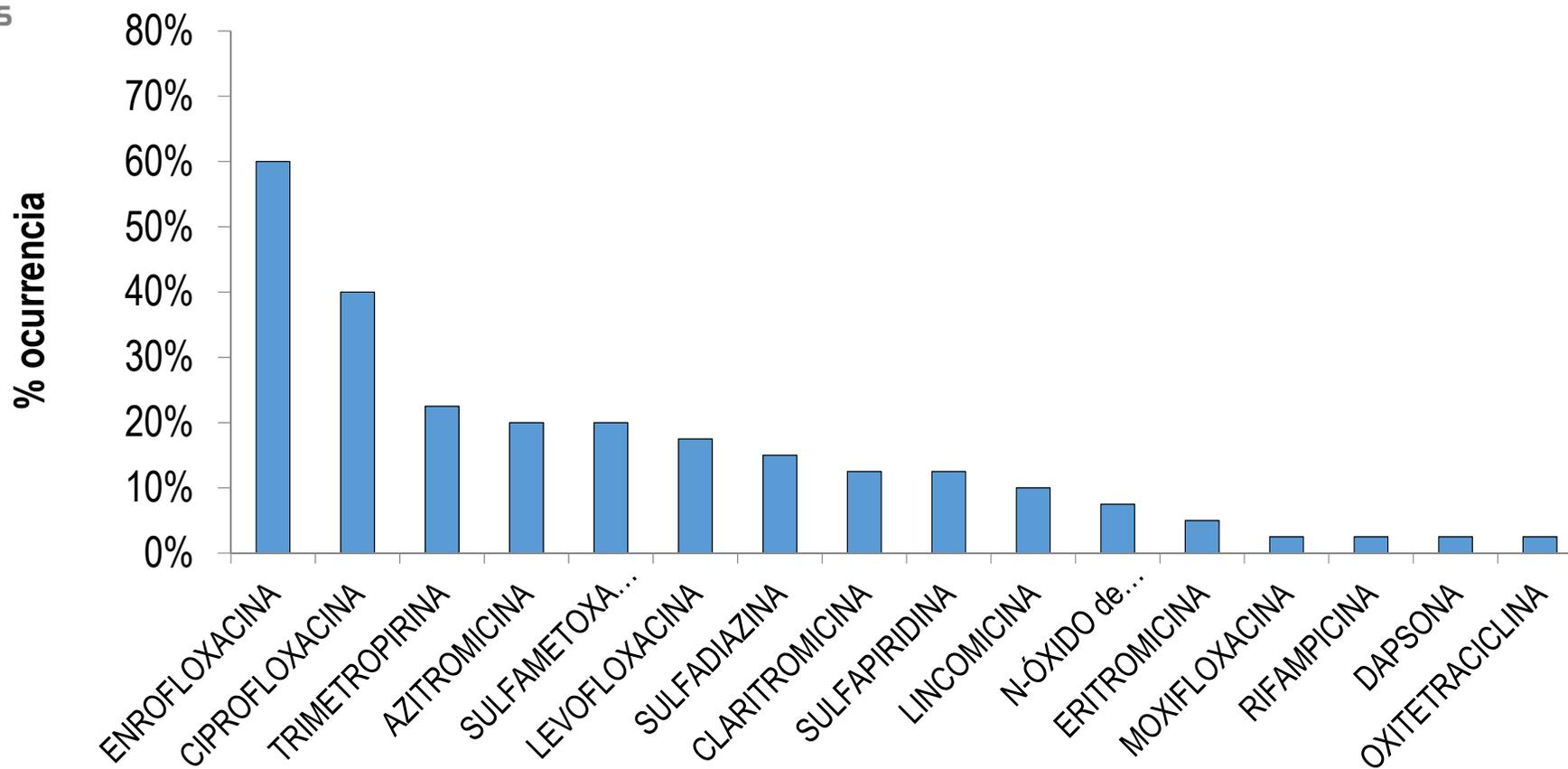
Keywords: antibiotic; solid phase extraction; LC-MS; metabolite; surface water; wastewater; POCTEFA MS/MS. *Water* **2022**, *14*, 14.



Check for updates
 Citation: Gozzo, S.; Moles, S.; Kifiska, K.; Ormad, M.F.; Mosteo, R.; Gómez, J.; Laborda, F.; Szpunar, J. Screening for Antibiotics and Their Degradation Products in Surface and Wastewaters of the POCTEFA Territory by Solid-Phase Extraction-UPLC-Electrospray MS/MS. *Water* **2022**, *14*, 14.



Porcentaje de ocurrencia por antibióticos



Environmental Science and Pollution Research (2021) 28:8442–8452
<https://doi.org/10.1007/s11356-020-10972-0>

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Antibiotics removal from aquatic environments: adsorption of enrofloxacin, trimethoprim, sulfadiazine, and amoxicillin on vegetal powdered activated carbon

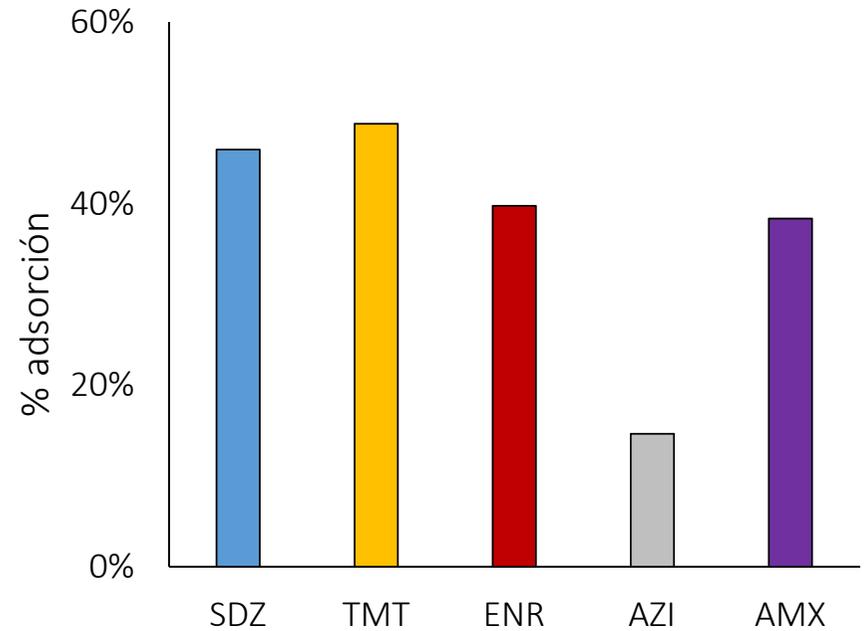
Javier Berges¹ · Samuel Moles¹ · María P. Ormad¹ · Rosa Mosteo¹ · Jairo Gómez²

Received: 20 April 2020 / Accepted: 21 September 2020 / Published online: 15 October 2020
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Abstract

This study addresses the growing concern about the high levels of antibiotics in water, outlining an alternative for their removal. The adsorption of four representative antibiotics from commonly used families (fluoroquinolones, β -lactams, trimethoprim, and sulfonamides) was performed over vegetal powdered activated carbon. The evolution of the adsorption was studied during 60 min for different initial antibiotic concentrations, not only individually but also simultaneously to determine competitive adsorption. Moreover, this research studied the adsorption isotherms and kinetics of the process, as well as the pH influence; FTIR of the activated carbon before and after adsorption was carried out. Trimethoprim and sulfadiazine showed more affinity for the adsorbent than amoxicillin and enrofloxacin. This trend might be attributed to their structure, capable of establishing stronger π π interactions with the adsorbent, which showed high affinity for the active sites of the adsorbent via FTIR. In addition, the sorption isotherms of trimethoprim followed a Langmuir type isotherm, amoxicillin followed a Freundlich type isotherm, and enrofloxacin and sulfadiazine followed both. The antibiotics followed pseudo-second-order kinetics. Sulfadiazine and amoxicillin gave better performances in acidic conditions. By contrast, the sorption of trimethoprim was favored in basic environments. Variations of pH had a negligible effect on the removal of enrofloxacin.

Keywords Antibiotics removal · Powdered activated carbon (PAC) · Drinking water treatment plants (DWTPs) · Sulfonamides · Fluoroquinolones · Trimethoprim · β -Lactams



($C_0 = 1 \text{ mg/l}$, adsorción competitiva, efluente de depuradora, dosis de PAC= 100 mg/l, $t = 30 \text{ min}$, $T = 12^\circ\text{C}$)

- ✓ Al menos no pierde capacidad de adsorción durante 7 ciclos de tratamiento

Sulfadiazina (SDZ) Enrofloxacina (ENR)
 Trimetropina (TMT) Azitromicina (AZI)
 Amoxicilina (AMX)

Valorización de residuos agroindustriales como adsorbentes para la remoción de fármacos de uso común de aguas contaminadas



1. Preparación adsorbente



Bagazo



Lavado



Secado al sol



Molienda



Tamizado



Zuro

Bagazo
2.55 m²/g

Zuro
1.22 m²/g

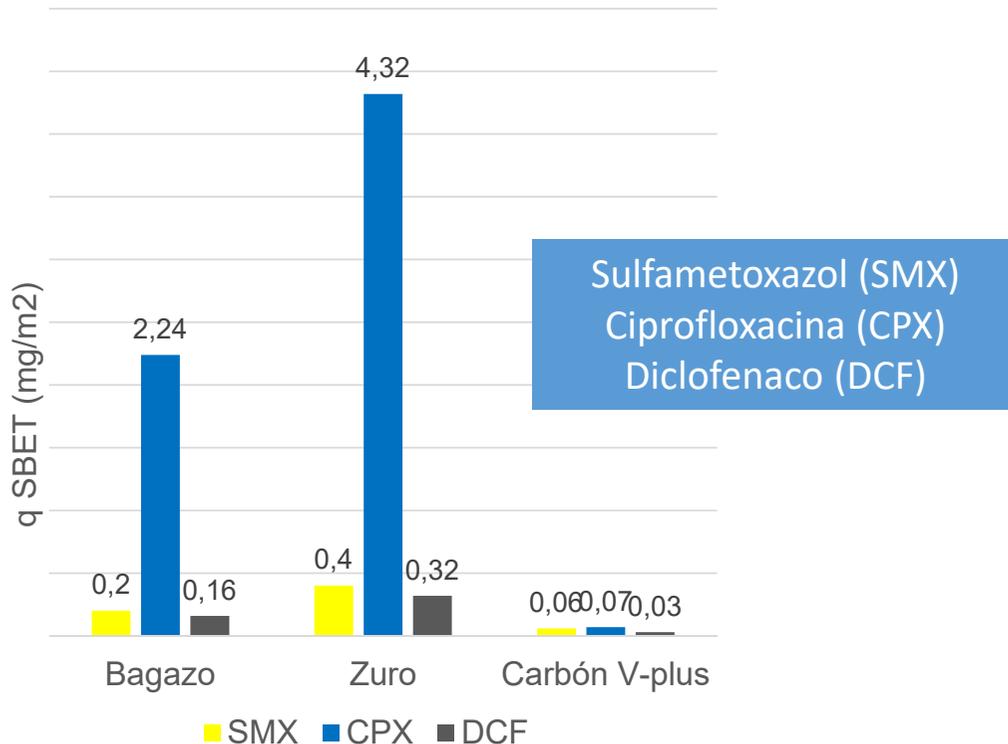
2. Fármacos seleccionados

- CIPROFLOXACINA (antibiótico)
- SULFAMETOXAZOL (antibiótico)
- DICLOFENACO (antiinflamatorio)

Valorización de residuos agroindustriales como adsorbentes para la remoción de fármacos de uso común de aguas contaminadas



3. Capacidad de adsorción de los materiales



Science of the Total Environment 750 (2021) 141498

Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Science of the Total Environment

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/scitotenv

Comparative adsorption of ciprofloxacin on sugarcane bagasse from Ecuador and on commercial powdered activated carbon

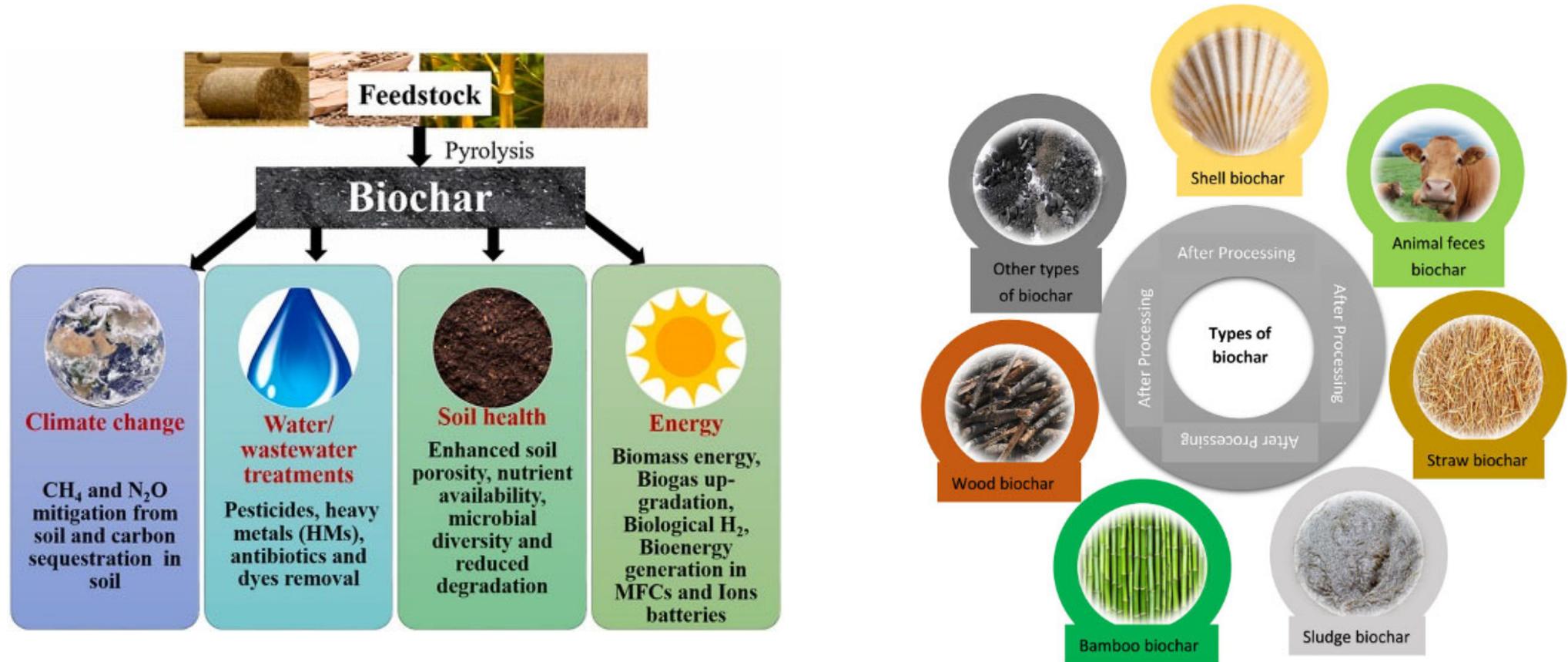
María E. Peñafiel^{a,*}, José M. Matesanz^b, Eulalia Vanegas^a, Daniel Bermejo^a, Rosa Mosteo^b, María P. Ormad^b

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HIGHLIGHTS

- The uptake capacity (13.6 mg g⁻¹) shows sugarcane bagasse as a low-cost adsorbent.
- Activated carbon and bagasse removed up to 78% of ciprofloxacin from water.
- Bagasse adsorption fits BET, pseudo 2nd order and Bohm-Adams models.
- The bagasse kinetic shows a rapid physorption controlled by external diffusion.
- The adsorption capacity in fixed bed increases with a bed depth, reaching 44 mg g⁻¹.

GRAPHICAL ABSTRACT



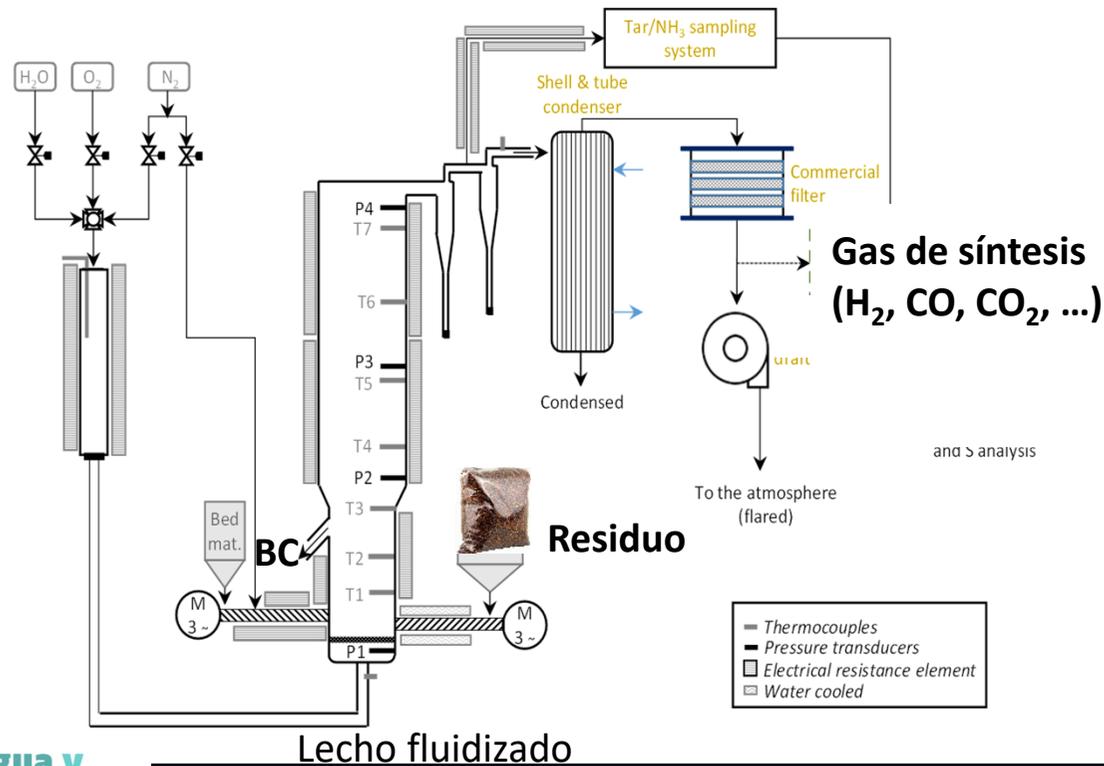
Sandeep K. et al. (2021) "Biochar for environmental sustainability in the energy-water-agroecosystem nexus"

1. Obtención del biochar a partir de residuo de granilla de uva

Diagrama de la planta de gasificación:



Granilla de uva

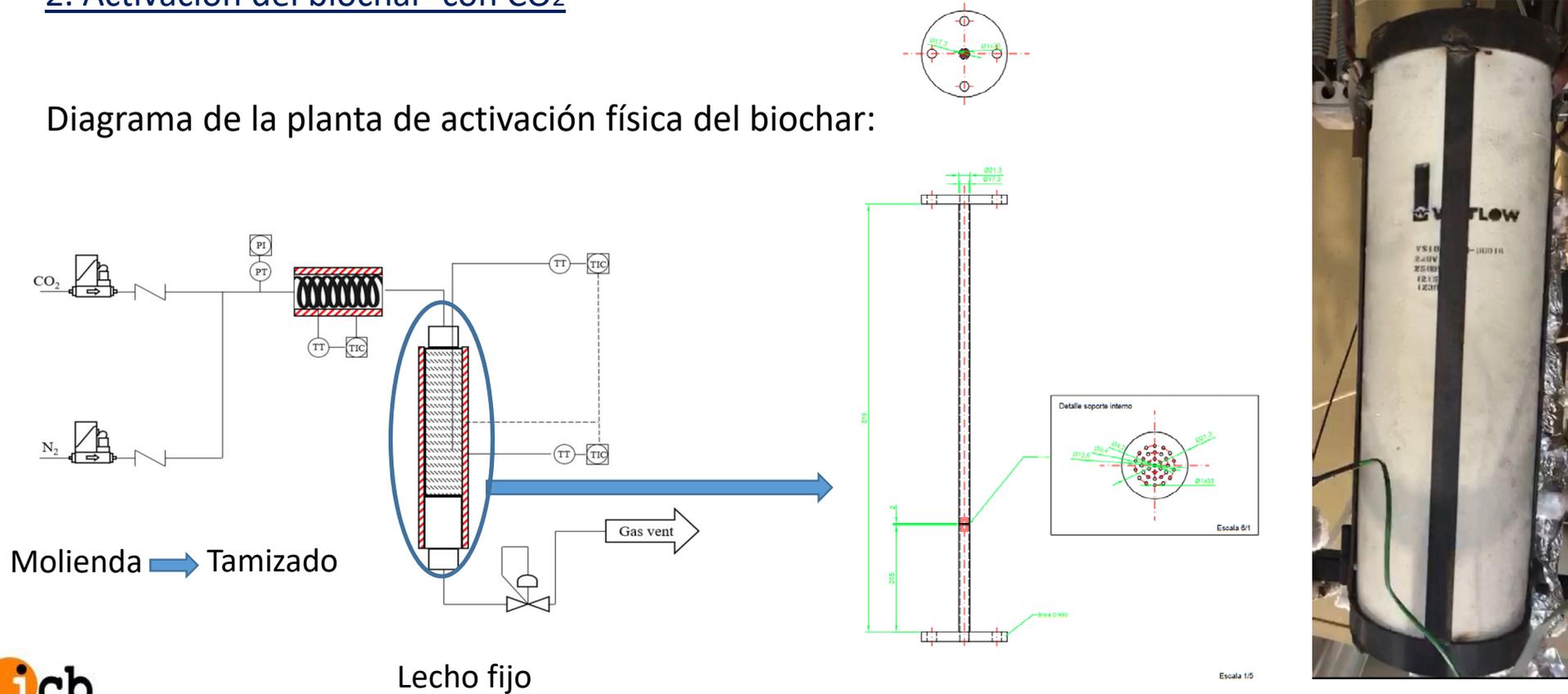


Entrada: residuo agrícola
Salidas: Gas de síntesis y biochar



2. Activación del biochar con CO₂

Diagrama de la planta de activación física del biochar:



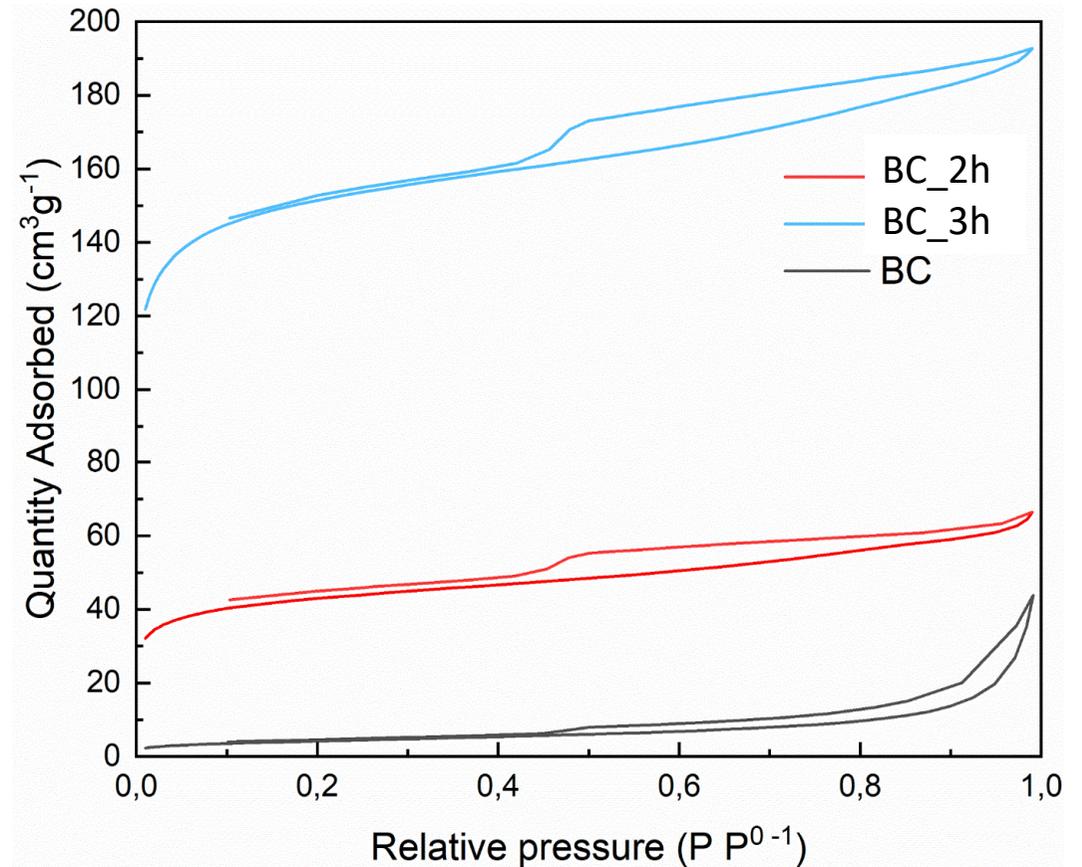
Molienda → Tamizado

Lecho fijo

Diseño en el marco de la investigación

2. Activación del biochar con CO₂

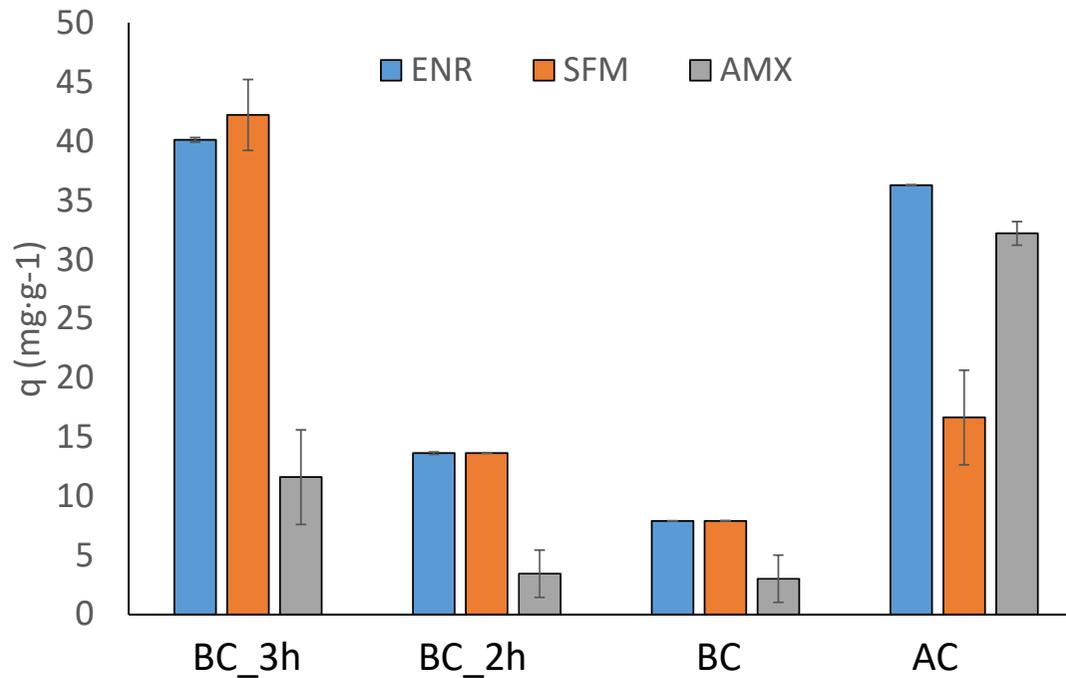
Material/Unidades	BET N ₂	V _t	V _{mic}	V _{mes}
	cm ² · g ⁻¹	cm ³ · g ⁻¹ 1	cm ³ · g ⁻¹ 1	cm ³ · g ⁻¹ 1
Biochar_3h activación (BC_3h)	585	0,3	0,17	0,07
Biochar_2h activación (BC_2h)	162	0,1	0,04	0,04
Biochar	14	0,1	0	0,05
Carbón activo comercial (AC)	646	0,35	0,10	0,06



3. Adsorción de antibióticos seleccionados en



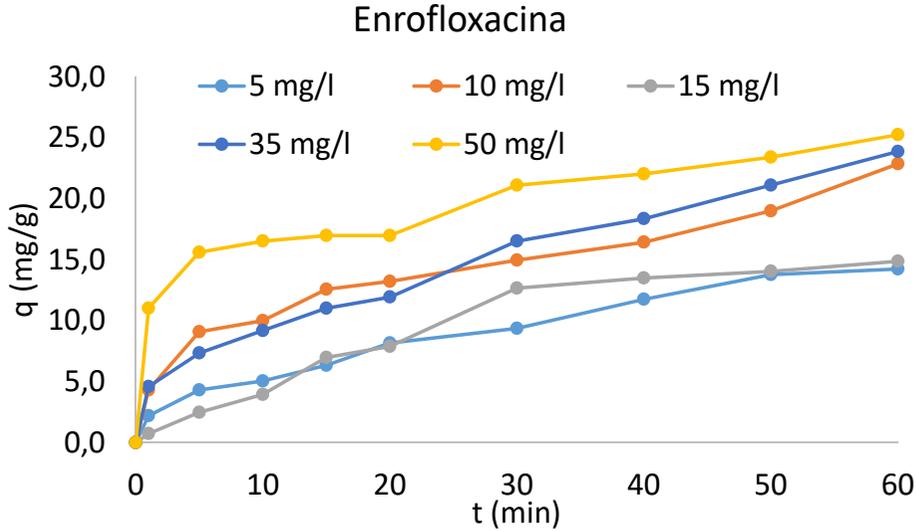
Capacidad de adsorción de los materiales



Enrofloxacin (ENR)
Sulfametoxazol (SFM)
Amoxicilina (AMX)

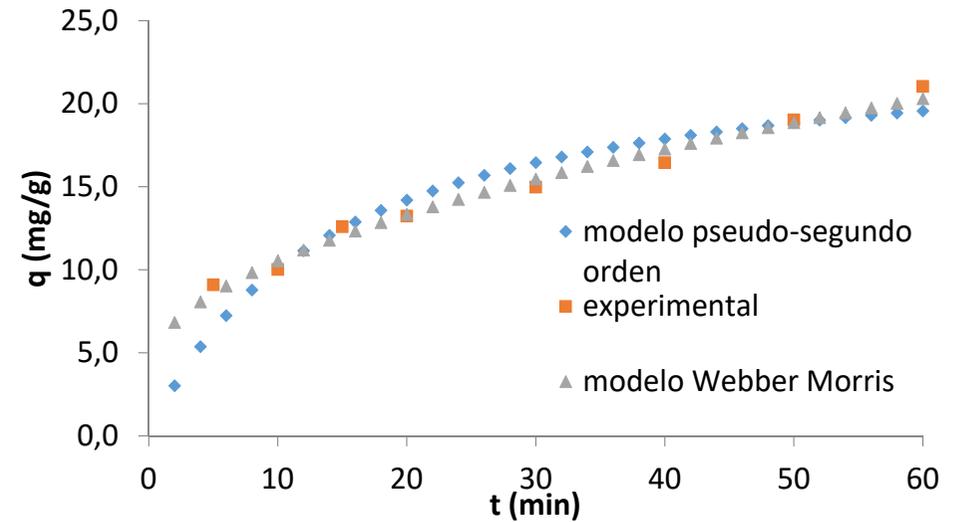
($C_0 = 15 \text{ mg/l}$, agua ultrapura, dosis de adsorbente = 100 mg/l , $t = 30 \text{ min}$; $T^a = 20 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$)

3. Adsorción en BC 3h de antibióticos seleccionados en



($C_0 = 5-50 \text{ mg/l}$, agua ultrapura, dosis de BC_{3h} = 100 mg/l , $t = 60 \text{ min}$, $T = 20^\circ\text{C}$)

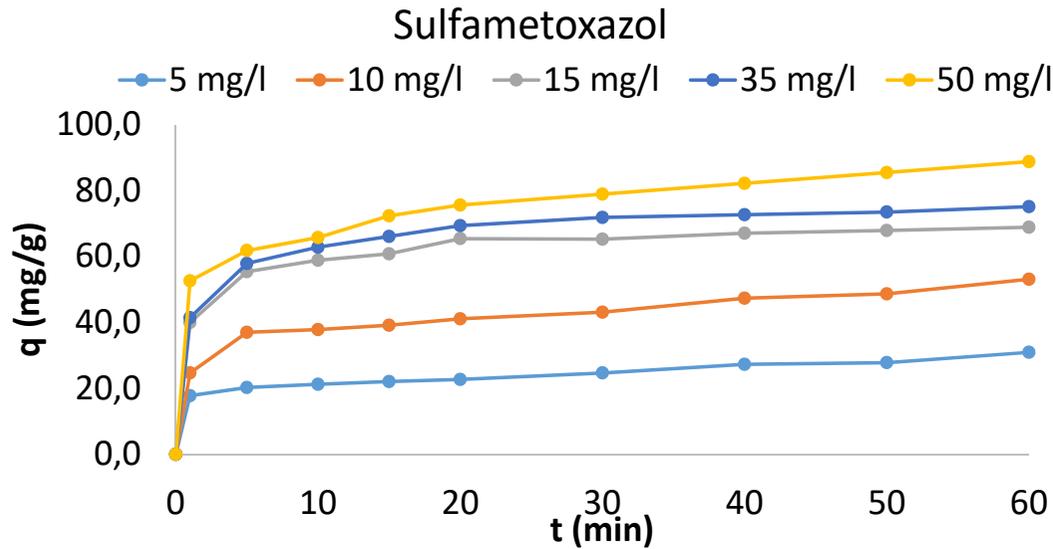
Ajuste cinético



Modelo de Webber-Morris: etapa limitante es la difusión intraparticular

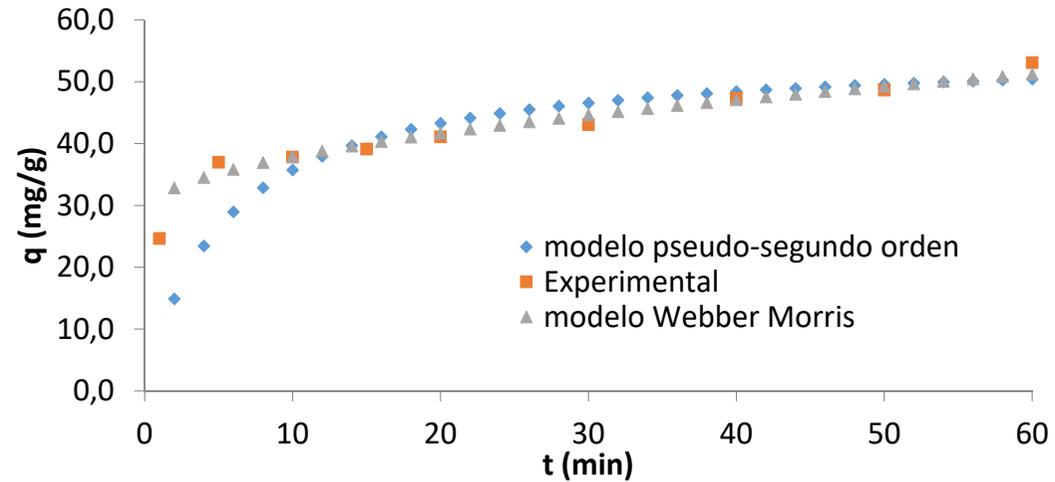
Modelo	Webber-Morris	Pseudo-segundo orden
Coef.		
Ajuste R ²	0,97	0,93

3. Adsorción en BC 3h de antibióticos seleccionados en



(C₀ = 5-50 mg/l, agua ultrapura, dosis de BC_3 h= 100 mg/l, t= 60 min, T= 20°C)

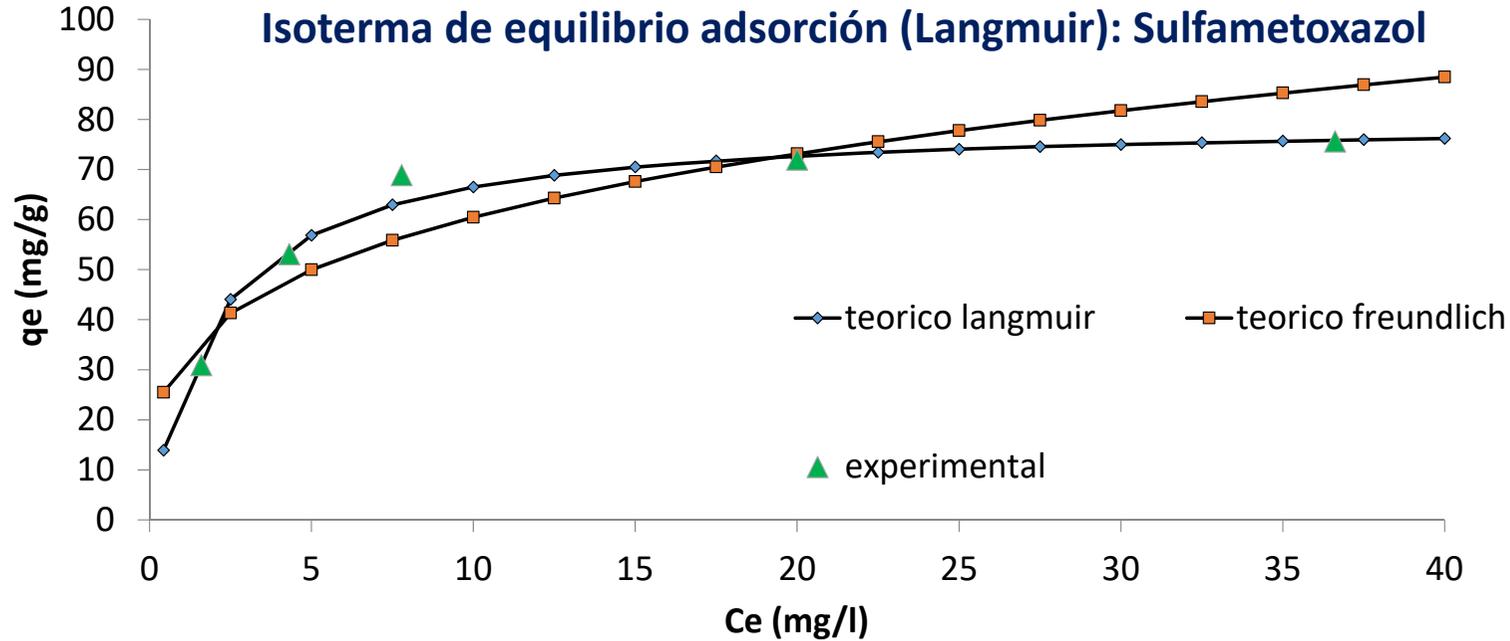
Ajuste cinético



Modelo de Webber-Morris: etapa limitante es la difusión intraparticular

Modelo	Webber-Morris	Pseudo-segundo orden
Coef.		
Ajuste R ²	0,98	0,92

3. Adsorción en BC 3h de antibióticos seleccionados en



($C_0 = 5-50$ mg/l, agua ultrapura, dosis de BC_3h= 100 mg/l, $t = 240$ min, $T = 20^\circ\text{C}$)

Experimentación en desarrollo...efecto matriz, concentraciones reales, uso como fotocatalizadores

1. Preparación del residuo agrícola (rama de olivo)

Lavado → Secado en estufa → Molienda → Tamizado

Muestra	%C	%H	%N	%S	%O	%ash	%moisture	O/H	C/H	HHV
Rama Olivo	49,61	7,21	0,66	<0,1	42,52	3,2	8,1	5,9	6,9	18,3

2. Tratamiento térmico de pirolisis del residuo agrícola

Condiciones de la planta de pirolisis: temperatura máxima de 500°C, velocidad de calentamiento de 10°C/min, atmósfera de Ar, sobrepresión de 1,5 bares y flujo de 200 cc/min.

Obtención de dos biochar {
Material a 500 °C → Biochar
Material a 500°C (60 min) → Biochar calcinado

3. Activación química del biochar Tratamiento químico con H₂O₂ a una temperatura de 90°C (60 min)

4. Síntesis catalizador biochar/WO₃

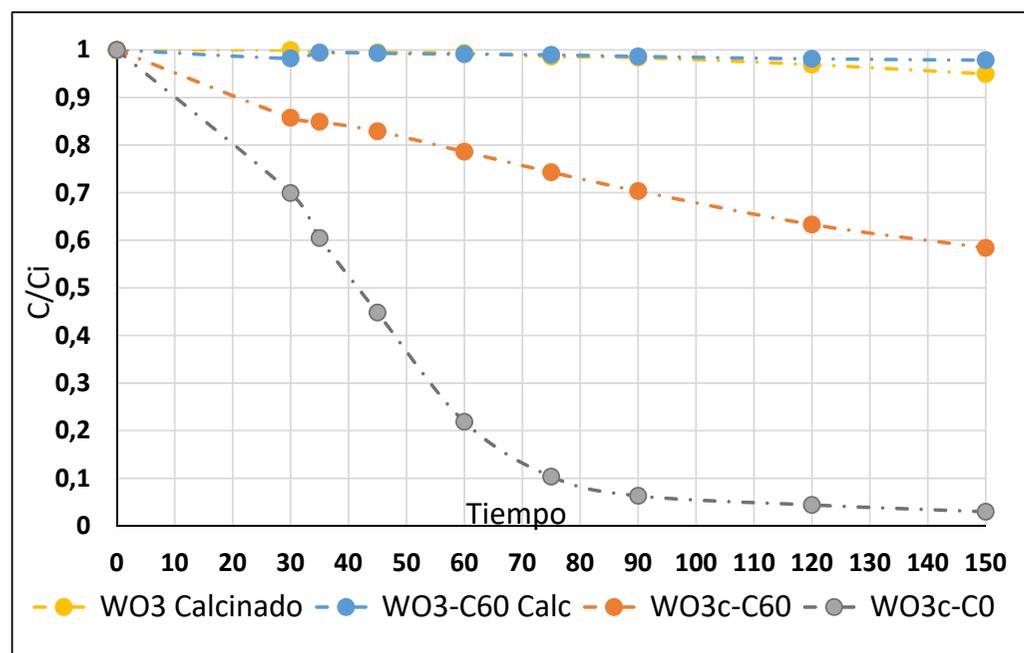
Método 1: unión física de los dos sólidos → suspensión en agua e introducción en baño de ultrasonido por 20 min.

Método 2: unión mediante calcinación del precursor de WO₃ junto al biocarbón.

5. Degradación de contaminante modelo mediante fotocatalisis

6. Degradación de antibióticos mediante fotocatalisis y síntesis de nuevos fotocatalizadores

Siguiente etapa



CONCLUSIONES

Respecto a la adsorción con Carbón activo comercial y residuos agrícolas sin tratamiento:

- El Cactivo comercial presenta altas capacidades de adsorción para antibióticos presentes en aguas reales en 7 ciclos
- Los residuos agrícolas también muestran buenas capacidades de adsorción a pesar de su baja superficie específica

Respecto a la adsorción de antibióticos mediante biochar por activación física con CO₂:

- El proceso de activación facilita la producción de biochar con características comparables a las del Cactivo comercial
- Es especialmente eficaz en la adsorción de enrofloxacin y sulfametoxazol. El rendimiento en la adsorción ha superado al del carbón activo comercial
- Este uso alternativo del CO₂ tiene un doble beneficio, contribuye a la reducción de las emisiones medioambientales y facilita la obtención de un producto útil para adsorber antibióticos y otros contaminantes de preocupación ambiental

Respecto a la de degradación de contaminantes mediante procesos de fotocátalisis con catalizadores biocarbones/WO₃:

- Los sistemas WO₃-biocarbón formados mediante unión física son los que tienen mejores resultados en la degradación de Rodamina B, superando ampliamente al fotocatalizador WO₃ de partida

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