Hygienic quality of artificial greywater subjected to aerobic treatment: a comparison of three filter media at increasing organic loading rates

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(Received 21 November 2012; final version received 4 March 2013)

With a growing world population, the lack of reliable water sources is becoming an increasing problem. Reusing greywater could alleviate this problem. When reusing greywater for crop irrigation it is paramount to ensure the removal of pathogenic organisms. This study compared the pathogen removal efficiency of pine bark and activated charcoal filters with that of conventional sand filters at three organic loading rates. The removal efficiency of Escherichia coli O157:H7 decreased drastically when the organic loading rate increased fivefold in the charcoal and sand filters, but increased by 2 log 10 in the bark filters. The reduction in the virus model organism coliphage ФX174 remained unchanged with increasing organic loading in the charcoal and sand filters, but increased by 2 log 10 in the bark filters. Thus, bark was demonstrated to be the most promising material for greywater treatment in terms of pathogen removal.

Keywords: aerobic treatment; column filters; greywater; hygiene; pathogen

1. Introduction

With the growing world population, the lack of clean water is becoming an increasing problem. By 2025, two-thirds of the world’s population could be living under water stress and 1.8 billion people may be under extreme water stress [1]. Agriculture accounts for the largest water usage: more than 70% of the total water consumption worldwide and up to 95% in low- and mid-income countries. In fact, the yield of most crops can increase by 100–400% with irrigation [2]. The reuse of greywater for irrigation has thus become an attractive alternative [3,4]. However, irrigation with untreated greywater has been demonstrated to contribute to increased soil hydrophobicity [5,6] and levels of faecal bacteria in the soil [7]. Although greywater contains lower concentrations of pathogens than mixed wastewater, many different kinds of pathogenic organisms of faecal origin have been found in greywater [8–10]. The concentration of pathogenic microorganisms in greywater has been found to be 10–10⁸ CFU mL⁻¹ [11], although Dallas et al. [12] reported concentrations of faecal coliforms of 10⁵–10⁶ CFU mL⁻¹ in greywater in Costa Rica. Studies concerning the health effects of greywater irrigation are limited, but studies investigating the health impact from irrigation of food crops with untreated wastewater have shown an increased risk of infection among farm workers and children [13]. In a recent study, Barker et al. [14] assessed the associated health risk, from an Australian perspective, of irrigation with greywater and found an increased risk when irrigating crops intended for raw consumption (e.g. lettuce) with laundry water. Treatment methods that reduce the number of pathogenic microorganisms are thus essential if greywater is to be used for crop irrigation. Construction of greywater filters using natural, locally available materials can lower the production and maintenance costs. A number of studies evaluating the use of natural and refuse materials in greywater filters, comprising, for example, sandy loam with leaf compost or mulch, bio-char, waste paper, waste cement, waste concrete and natural clays and zeolites, have reported promising results [15–17].

Bacteriophages have been used in various studies as model organisms for viruses [18,19] and are used because they are non-pathogenic to humans, the analysis is rapid and easy and they demonstrate good survival in a laboratory environment [20]. The removal of viruses in porous media have been found to be largely controlled by electrostatic interactions between the virus particle and the media [21]. In a study concerning the attachment of enteric viruses and bacteriophages to lettuce, Vega et al. [22] found that the degree of attachment of each of the virus type studied was different. They furthermore found that the degree of attachment varied with pH. It is therefore hard to predict the effect of a filter to other viral particles than those studied and those similar in size and charge. In the present study, three filter materials (sand, pine bark and activated charcoal) were compared with respect to their ability to reduce the numbers of bacteria and bacteriophages in artificial greywater.
The performance of the filters was investigated at three organic loading rates (OLR), to better understand filter performance capacity over a range of operating conditions in order to simulate real-life situations, as the concentration of greywater varies considerably between different countries.

2. Materials and methods

Pine bark and activated charcoal filters were compared against conventional sand filters in terms of the reduction in bacteria and viruses at three OLR. Non-verotoxin-producing *Escherichia coli* O157:H7 (EHEC) and bacteriophage ϕX174 were inoculated into synthetic greywater, in order to keep the inflow microbial concentration constant for the different OLR treatments.

2.1. Filter materials

Sand, pine bark and activated charcoal were each manually packed into duplicate acrylate plastic columns with diameter 20 cm to a depth of 60 cm. The filter materials had an effective size of 1.4 mm and an uniformity coefficient of 2.2. The specific surface area, determined according to Brunauer et al. [23], the porosity and the hydraulic conductivity of the bark, charcoal and sand used in the filters are displayed in Table 1. Characteristics of the filter materials and the column set up are described in detail in Dalahmeh et al. [24].

2.2. Feed characteristics and loading regimes

The bark, charcoal and sand filters were fed with artificial greywater. Artificial greywater have been demonstrated to correlate well with real greywater in greywater reuse studies [25]. The artificial greywater in this study was intended to represent greywater effluents found in low- and mid-income countries [11] and was prepared by dissolving 125 g standard nutrient broth, 16 g YES detergent, 16 g washing powder, 10 g shampoo, 10 g maize oil and 125 g standard nutrient broth, 16 g YES detergent, and mid-income countries [11] and was prepared by dissolving 125 g standard nutrient broth, 16 g YES detergent, 16 g washing powder, 10 g shampoo, 10 g maize oil and solving 125 g standard nutrient broth, 16 g YES detergent, and mid-income countries [11] and was prepared by dissolving 125 g standard nutrient broth, 16 g YES detergent, 16 g washing powder, 10 g shampoo, 10 g maize oil and mid-income countries [11] and was prepared by dissolving 125 g standard nutrient broth, 16 g YES detergent, 16 g washing powder, 10 g shampoo, 10 g maize oil and 875 mg L⁻¹ BOD⁵.

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| Properties                      | Bark | Charcoal | Sand |
|---------------------------------|------|----------|------|
| **Specific surface area (m² g⁻¹)** | 0.73 | >1000    | 0.14 |
| Porosity (%)                    | 73   | 85       | 34   |
| Hydraulic conductivity (cm h⁻¹) | 330  | 500      | 360  |

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2.5. Statistical analysis
Analysis of covariance (ANCOVA) with 95% confidence interval was used to establish whether a statistically significant difference occurred between regression lines. All graphical plots, models and model analysis were conducted in R software [27].

3. Result and discussion
The inflow concentrations of EHEC and ΦX174 remained fairly constant between the runs with different OLR (Table 2).

The reduction in EHEC decreased with increasing OLR in the sand and charcoal filters, while the reduction increased slightly in the bark filters (Figure 1(a)). In the sand and charcoal filters, there was no increased reduction of ΦX174 with increasing OLR while the reduction not only started at a high level, but also increased with increasing organic load in the bark filters (Figure 1(b)). In the final check (run OLR 13), the reduction in EHEC was in quite good agreement with that in run OLR 14 for all three types of filters, while the reduction not only started at a high level, but also increased with increasing organic load in the bark filters (Figure 1(a) and (b)).

In the bark filter increased removal was observed for both EHEC and ΦX174 with increasing OLR (Figure 2). Furthermore, there was a linear correlation between the log_{10} reduction efficiency and OLR for both organisms. The reduction in chemical oxygen demand (COD) and biological oxygen demand (BOD) was also found to correlate positively with increasing OLR (Figure 2(a)). In the charcoal and sand filters the COD reduction was also increased with increasing organic loading, from around 70% at OLR 14 g BOD₅ m⁻² d⁻¹ to over 85% at 76 g BOD₅ m⁻² d⁻¹ (Figure 2(b) and (c)). The BOD removal was high throughout the experiment in the charcoal and sand filters (97–99%), but no trend was established.

Johnson and Logan [28] showed that bacterial transport in porous media is affected by the presence of dissolved organic matter, which competes with bacteria for adsorption sites and thereby restrict bacterial adsorption. When the OLR was increased in the present experiment, the concentration of bacteria was maintained at the same level, so the same number of bacteria would have competed with increased amounts of dissolved organic matter for the available adsorption sites. As the dissolved organic matter increasingly occupied the available sites, the bacteria were flushed out of the filters in the sand and charcoal filters. For the bacteriophage ΦX174 the reduction efficiency was similar at the different OLR in charcoal and sand filters. Owing to the small size of ΦX174 (26 nm diameter according to Michen et al. [29]), the probable removal mechanism is adsorption onto the filter material. However,

Table 2. HLR, measured OLR and inflow concentrations of EHEC and ΦX174 in the artificial greywater.

| HLR [L m⁻² d⁻¹] | OLR [g BOD₅ m⁻² d⁻¹] | EHEC [CFU mL⁻¹] | ΦX174 [PFU mL⁻¹] |
|-----------------|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| OLR 14          | 32                   | 14              | 1.0 × 10⁶       | 5.4 × 10⁴ |
| OLR 28          | 32                   | 28              | 4.3 × 10⁶       | 8.1 × 10⁴ |
| OLR 76          | 32                   | 76              | 1.2 × 10⁶       | 2.7 × 10⁴ |
| OLR 13          | 32                   | 13              | 2.2 × 10⁶       | 4.6 × 10⁴ |

Figure 1. Reduction in (a) EHEC and (b) ΦX174 in the different materials over the runs. The final check run (OLR 13) is represented by filled symbols.
as the bacteriophage is significantly smaller in size than the bacteria, the same competitive relation with organic matter may become significant only at OLR greater than those investigated in this experiment. Furthermore, as the reduction in \( \Phi X174 \) in the sand and charcoal filters was moderate throughout the experiment \((\sim 60 \text{ and } 80\%) \) in the charcoal and sand filters, respectively, the virus affinity to the two filter materials did not appear to be great.

In the bark filter the increased removal of EHEC, \( \Phi X174 \), BOD and COD with increasing OLR could be due to increased biofilm formation. However, for charcoal and sand the COD removal was also increased, but not the EHEC and \( \Phi X174 \) removal. The bark filters differed from the other two filters in a few significant ways. The total suspended solids (TSS) filtration capacity was investigated at hydraulic loading rate (HLR) 32 L m\(^{-2}\) d\(^{-1}\) and OLR 15 g BOD\(_5\) m\(^{-2}\) d\(^{-1}\) for 3 months in a previous study and it was demonstrated that the removal in the bark was higher compared with the other two, 92% compared with 84% (charcoal) and 53% (sand) (unpublished data). Another factor was the minimal retention time (MRT), which increased with increasing OLR in the bark filters, from around 2.5 min in OLR 14 to almost 10 min in OLR 76 [30]. In the charcoal filters the MRT remained fairly stable at 1.5 min. The MRT in the sand filters varied between 3.4 and 4.4 min for the different OLR. Another significant difference between the filter materials was the pH: the average pH of the bark effluent at the different OLR was 6.25 \( \pm \) 0.07, in the sand 6.88 \( \pm \) 0.06 and in the charcoal 7.09 \( \pm \) 0.04. According to Michen et al. [29], the isoelectric point of \( \Phi X174 \) is at pH \( = 6.6 \) and below this pH \( \Phi X174 \) has a positive surface charge. Consequently, the surface charge of \( \Phi X174 \) would be positive in the bark filters and negative in the other two filters, and this, along with the difference in MRT, may be the explanation to the dissimilar behaviour in the different filter materials. Similarly, the lower pH could have affected the adsorption
of EHEC in the bark filter. Lewis et al. [31] also found bark to have excellent pathogen removal abilities, they achieved a 2.7 \log_{10} reduction in \textit{Enterococcus faecalis} and a 3 \log_{10} removal of bacteriophage MS2 in steam-exploded bark (SEB) columns. When mixing \textit{E. faecalis} (Gram negative) and \textit{E. coli} (Gram positive) in a suspension with SEB they found a lower removal of \textit{E. faecalis}, elucidating the effect the microorganisms cell properties have on the adsorption, while also suggesting that most of the \textit{E. faecalis} removal in the SEB columns had been by non-specific entrapment. The high removal observed in the bark filters in this study could have been due to entrapment in the biofilm or small pores of the material, or due to adsorption onto the filter material. It may have been due to a combination of entrapment and adsorption, enhanced by the low pH. Another possible contribution is the release of ecotoxicological substances by the bark [32]. For a deeper understanding of the processes involved in pathogen removal in bark filters, further investigations are required.

4. Conclusion

The reduction of EHEC and \Phi X174 was found to increase with increasing OLR in bark filters. In sand and charcoal filter removal of EHEC was decreased while the removal of \Phi X174 was unaffected by OLR. Bark displayed the greatest potential for pathogen removal of the potential greywater filter materials investigated here. The bark filters differed from the other two in two significant ways: the pH was lower and the MRT was greater. Two likely pathogen removal mechanisms in the bark filters are entrapment in the biofilm and small pores of the filter material or adsorption onto the filter material, or a combination of the two.

Acknowledgements

This work was realized by funding form the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida) and the Swedish Research Council (Formas). We are grateful to Maria Elisa Magri for valuable assistance in the laboratory.

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