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PRELIMINARY STUDIES TO IMPLEMENT A PILOT REACTOR FOR THE BIOLOGICAL REMOVAL OF PESTICIDES FROM AGRICULTURAL WASHING WASTEWATER

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Agricultural washing wastewater

Introduction

Objectives

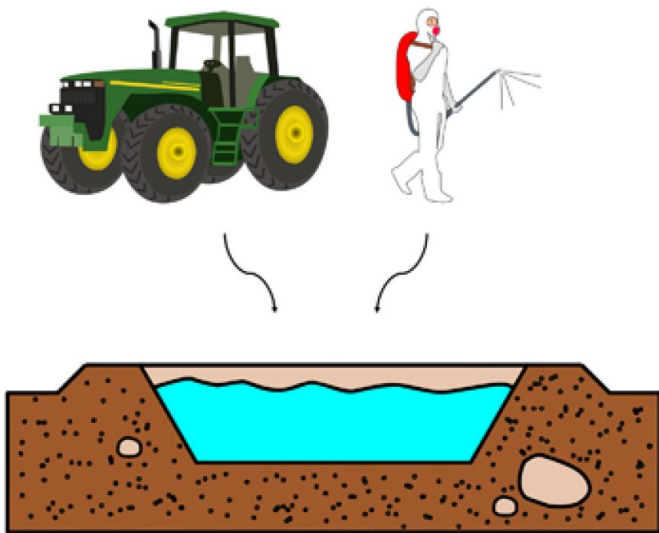
Materials and methods

Results and discussion

Conclusion

Nowadays, pesticides are needed to guarantee pest control and to meet global food demand

Good practices in the agricultural sector



- 1) Agricultural washing wastewater (AWW) is generated when cleaning spraying equipment and agricultural machinery.
- 2) AWW is deposited in collection ponds
- 3) AWW should be treated before discharge

Bioremediation by WRF

Introduction

Objectives

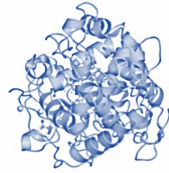
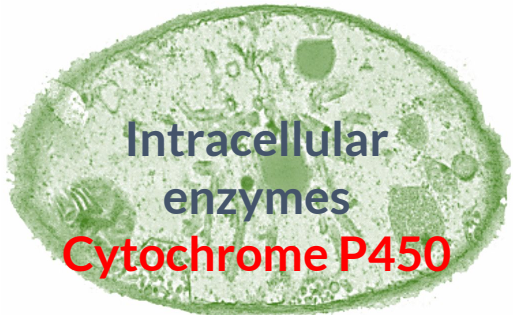
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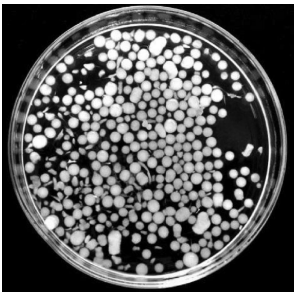
White-rot fungi (WRF)

- ✓ Powerful non-specific enzyme system



Lignin peroxidase
Manganese peroxidase
Laccase

- ❖ Bacterial competition



Auto-immobilization (pellets)



Immobilization on lignocellulosic substrate (e.g., wood)



Objective

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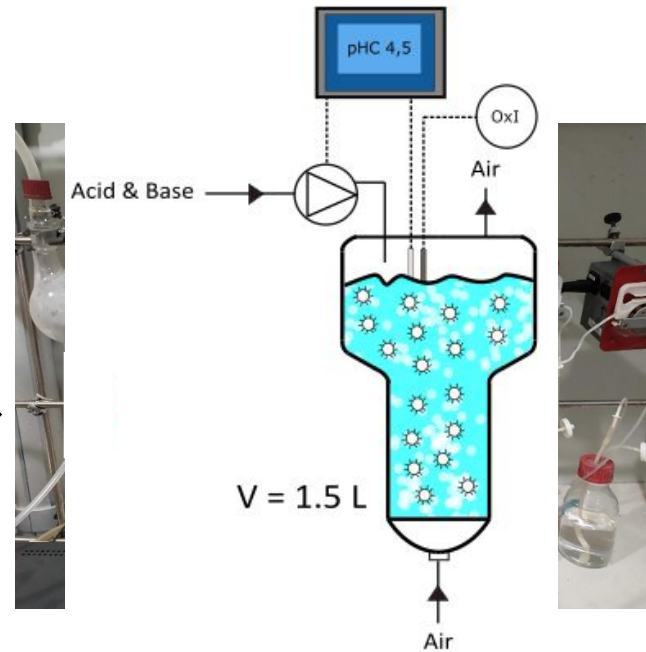
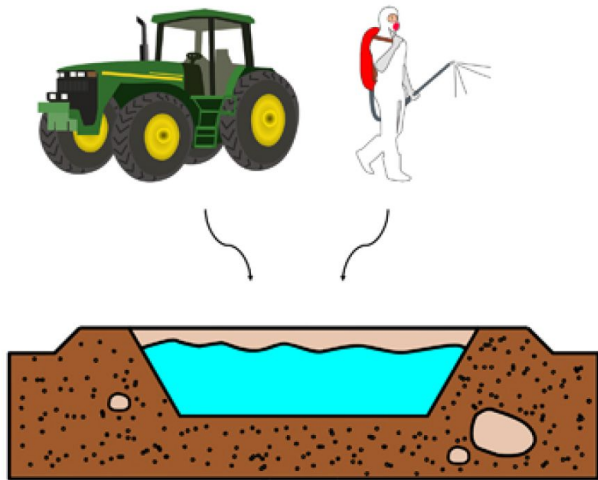
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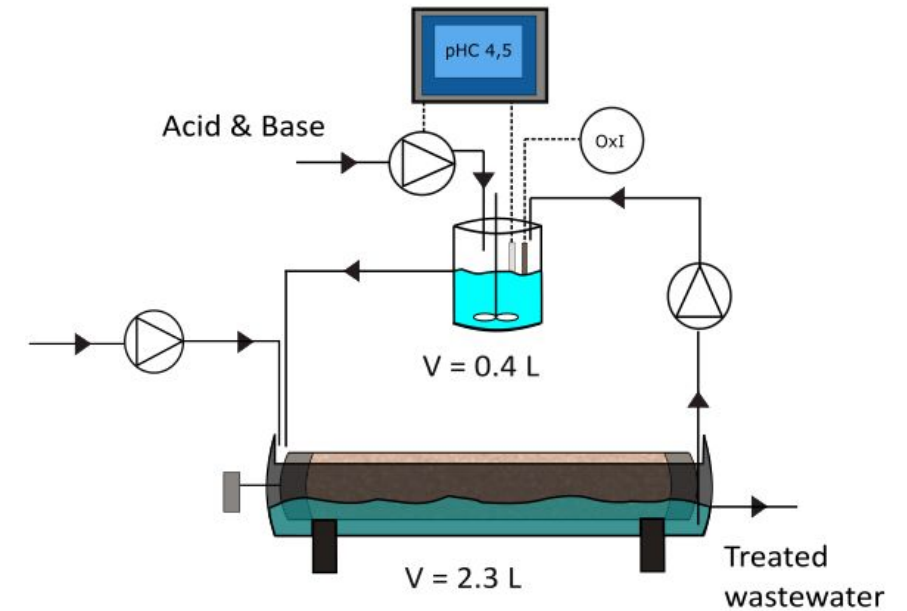
Auto-immobilization (pellets)



Fluidized bed bioreactor (FBB)

Immobilization on wood

VS



Rotating drum bioreactor (RDB)

AWW origin and characterization

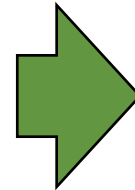
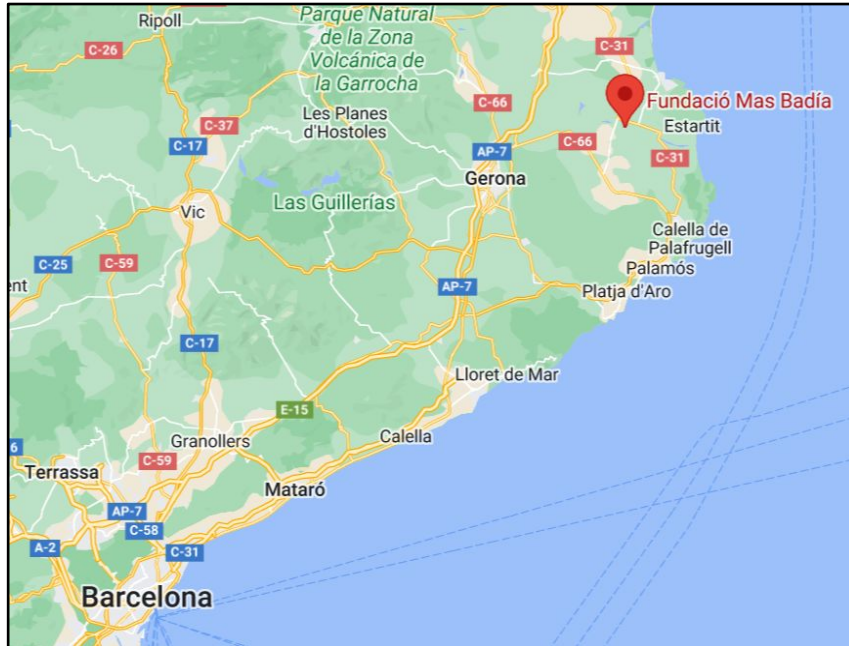
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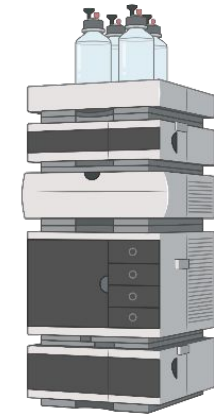
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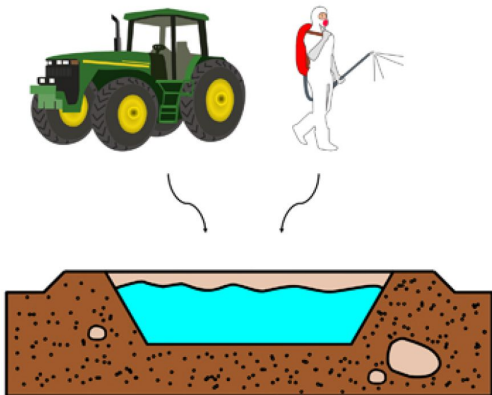


**Pesticide identification
LC-Q-TOF-MS**

+



**Confirmatory analysis
and quantification of
pesticides HPLC-UV**



AWW was collected from an artificial pond that accumulates water from several crop fields: rice, apple, corn and tomato

Operational parameters

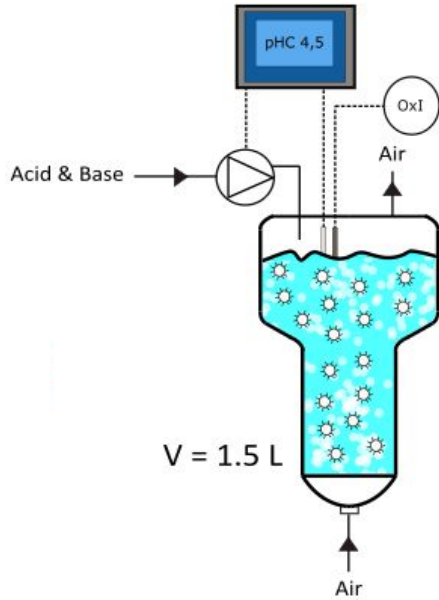
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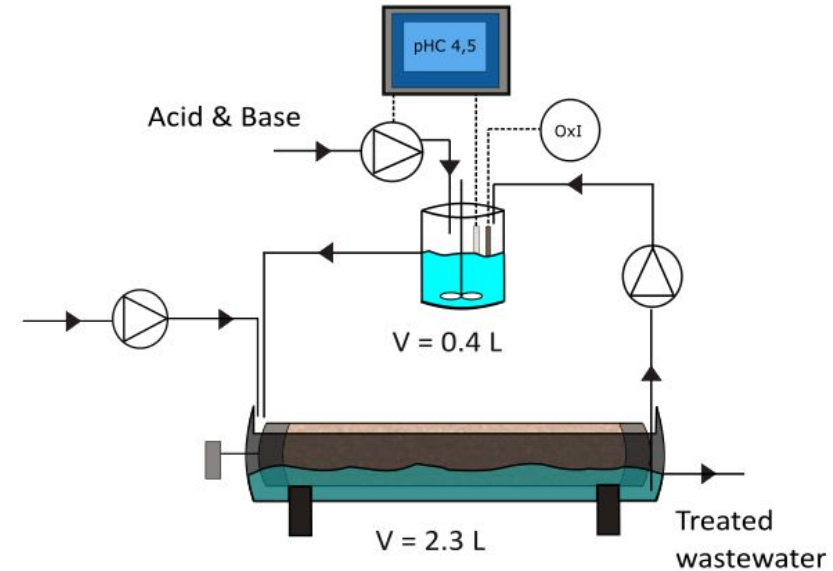
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VS



FBB -> Pellets of *T. versicolor*

- pH 4.5
- Batch (17 days)
- Fungal biomass = 2.2 g DW L^{-1}
- Substrate: Glucose and NH_4Cl
- Sterile and non-sterile conditions
- 1 batch

RDB -> *T. versicolor* immobilized on wood

- pH 4.5
- Batch (17 days)
- Fungal biomass = 2.2 g DW L^{-1}
- Substrate: Wood (initial)
- Non-sterile conditions
- 2 batches

Pesticide identification and quantification

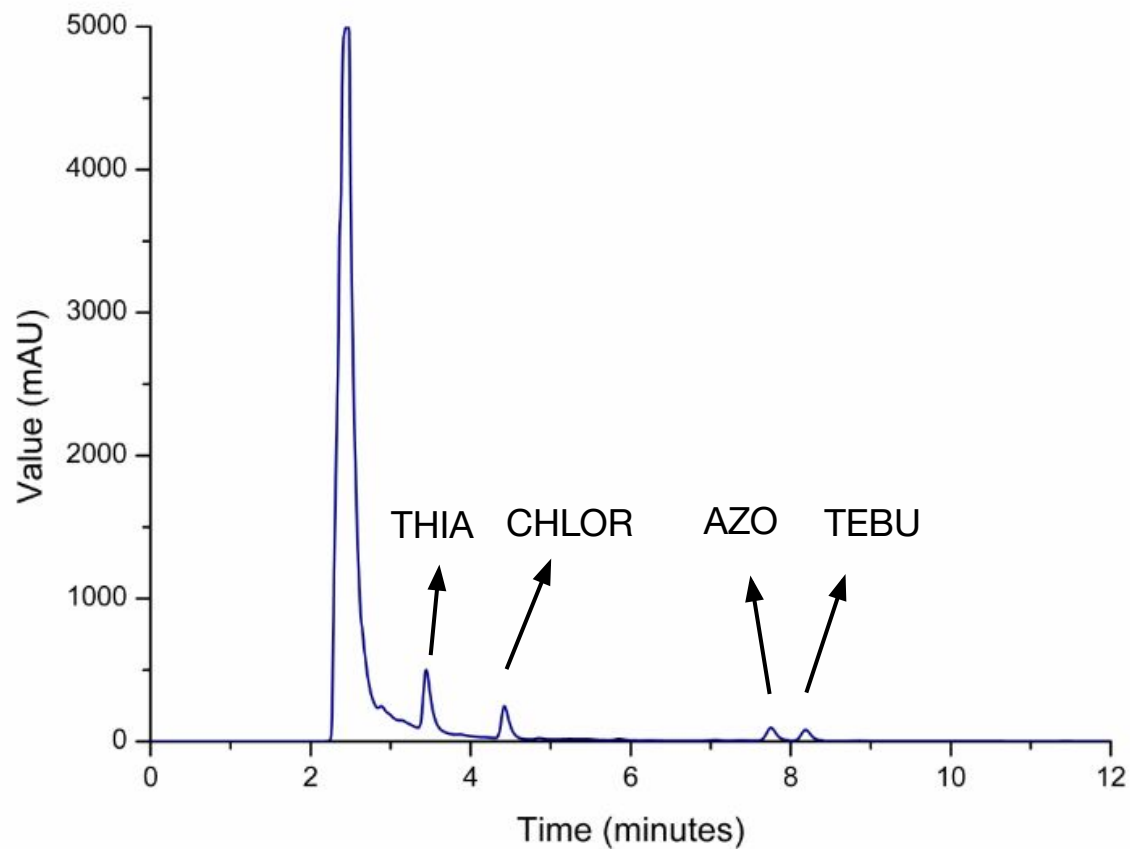
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Four pesticides were identified through exact mass analysis

Pesticide	Type	Group	Concentration (ppm)
Thiacloprid (THIA)	Insecticide	Neonicotinoid	19
Chlortoluron (CHLOR)	Herbicide	Phenylurea	7
Azoxystrobin (AZO)	Fungicide	Strobilurin	5
Tebuconazole (TEBU)	Fungicide	Triazole	10

Pesticide removal

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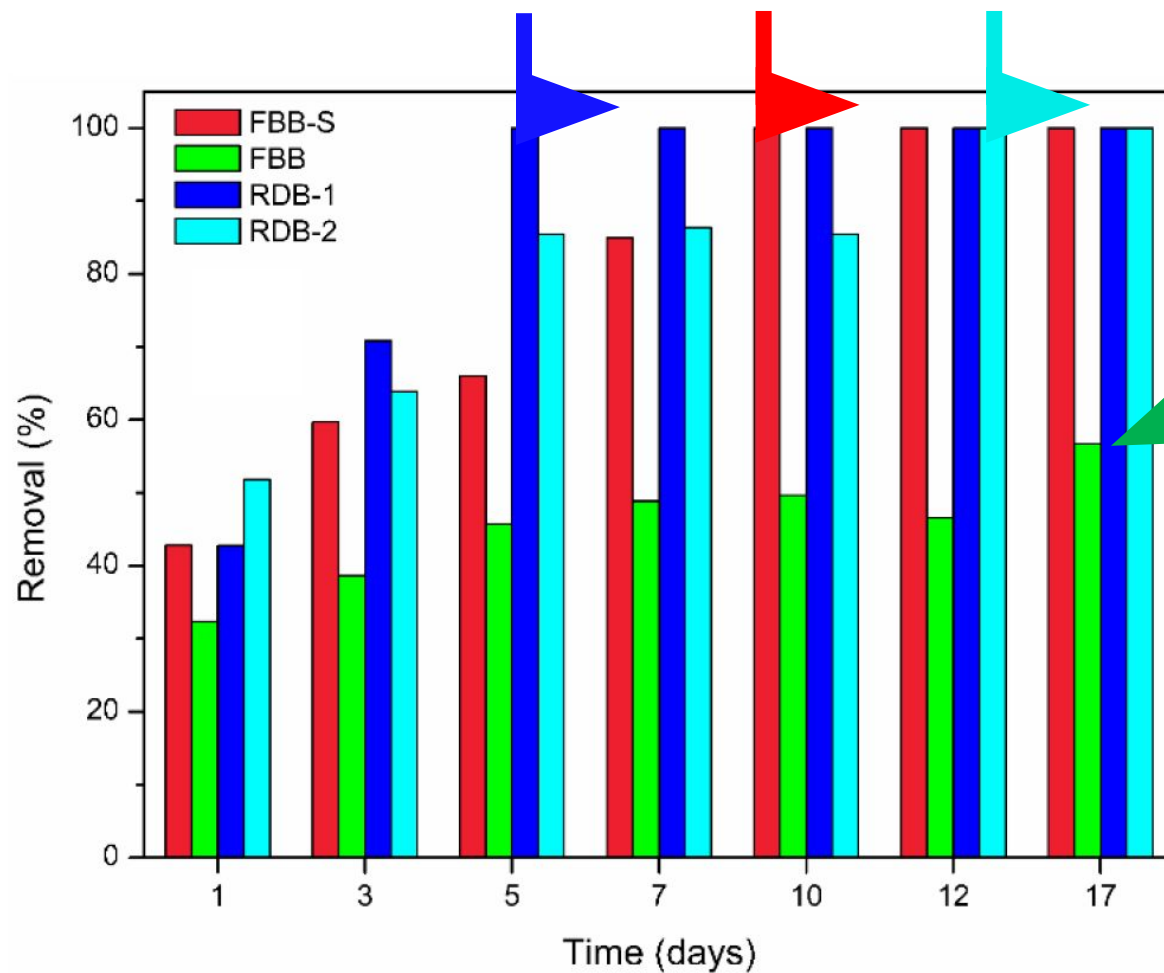
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AZO



≈ 55 %

Pesticide removal

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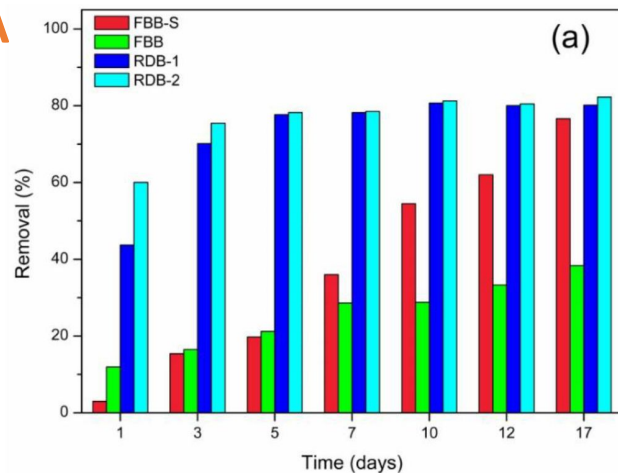
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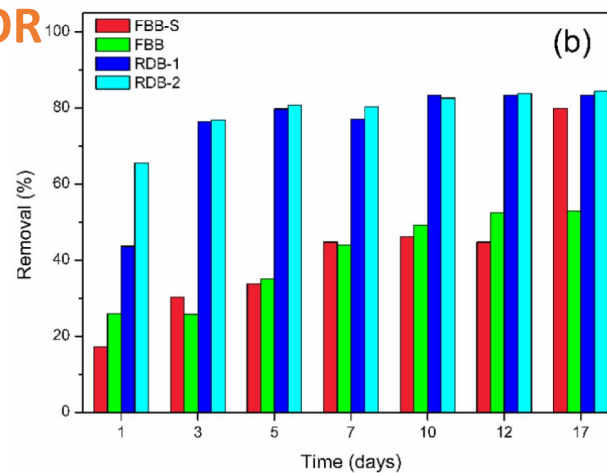
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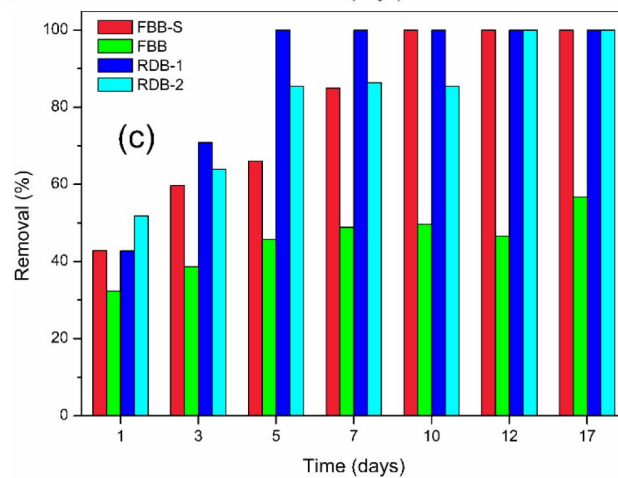
THIA



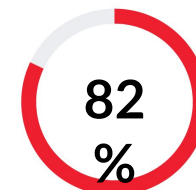
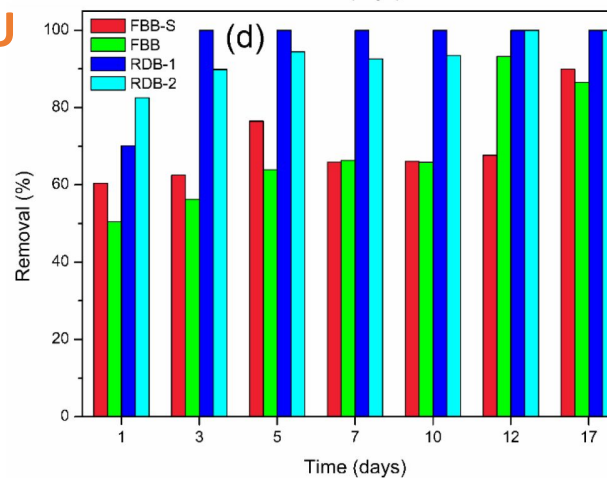
CHLOR



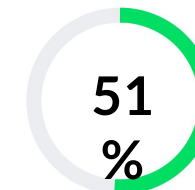
AZO



TEBU



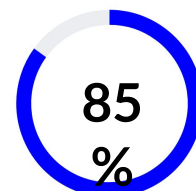
FBB-S



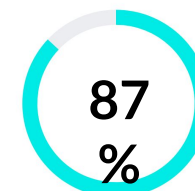
FBB

T. versicolor is involved in the degradation of the detected pesticides

Microbial contamination reduced the FBB performance



RDB-1



RDB-2

Higher removals were achieved in the RDB

Toxicity and phytotoxicity

Introduction

Objectives

Materials and methods

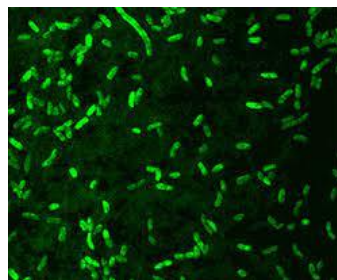
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Wastewater	Operating conditions	Toxicity (TU)	Phytotoxicity		
			Relative seed germination SG (%)	Relative root elongation RE (%)	Germination index GI (%)
Pond	-	13.6 ± 1.0	52.9 ± 5.2	69.6 ± 4.7	36.9 ± 3.2
FBB-S	Sterile	6.0 ± 0.3	88.2 ± 20.6	82.28 ± 15.5	72.6 ± 17.8
FBB	Non-sterile	8.6 ± 2.8	76.5 ± 31.8	82.9 ± 11.9	63.4 ± 11.8
RDB-1	Non-sterile	2.2 ± 0.3	111.8 ± 40.9	93.7 ± 20.2	104.7 ± 29.2
RDB-2	Non-sterile	2.9 ± 0.1	61.8 ± 27.0	78.5 ± 1.7	48.5 ± 4.3

The RDB reduced toxicity more than the FBB

The RDB obtained better phytotoxicity results



Other parameters

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Operating time (day)	COD (mg O ₂ L ⁻¹)				Absorbance (AU)				Microbial counts [log (CFU mL ⁻¹)]			
	FBB-S	FBB	RDB-1	RDB-2	FBB-S	FBB	RDB-1	RDB-2	FBB-S	FBB	RDB-1	RDB-2
0	2088	2088	2088	2088	0.171	0.171	0.171	0.171	-	6.47	6.47	6.47
17	10476	8140	7076	4785	0.041	0.372	0.243	0.212	-	6.61	6.54	6.51

- FBB → COD: antifoam
- FBB → Absorbance: dispersed biomass
- RDB → COD & absorbance: organic compounds from the wood

Bacterial contamination was under control

Analysis of fungal community

Predominant: *Trametes sp.* (21-40 %) and *Meyerozyma sp.* (21-40 %)



Better biomass retention was obtained by the wood immobilization strategy

Conclusions

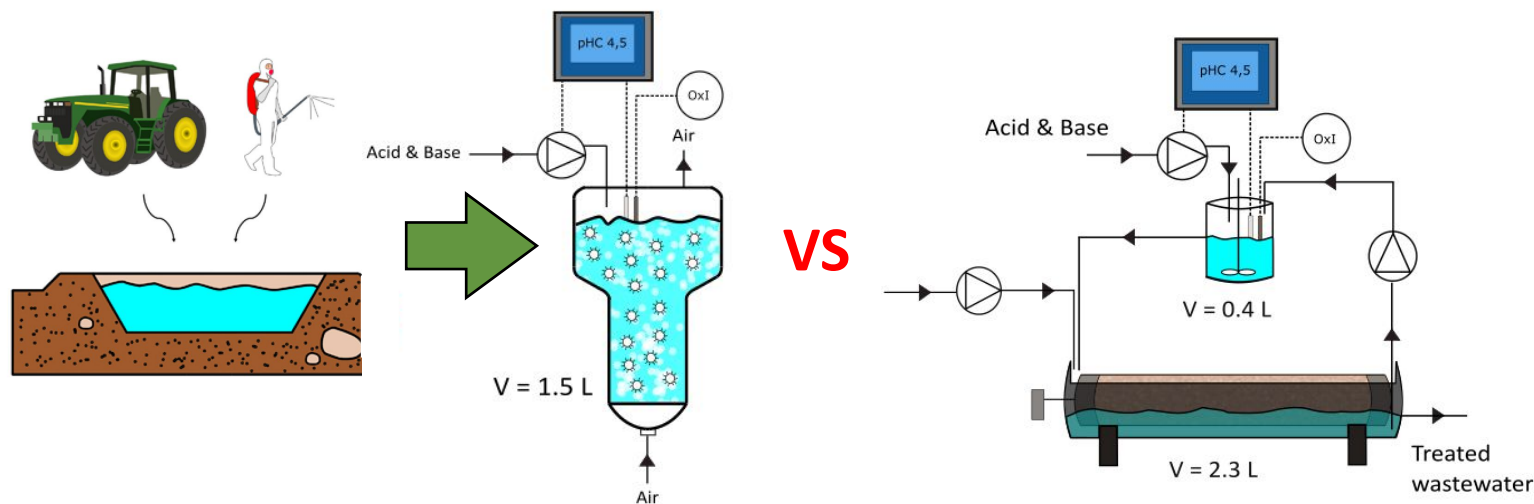
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Effluent quality: $\text{RDB} > \text{FBB}$

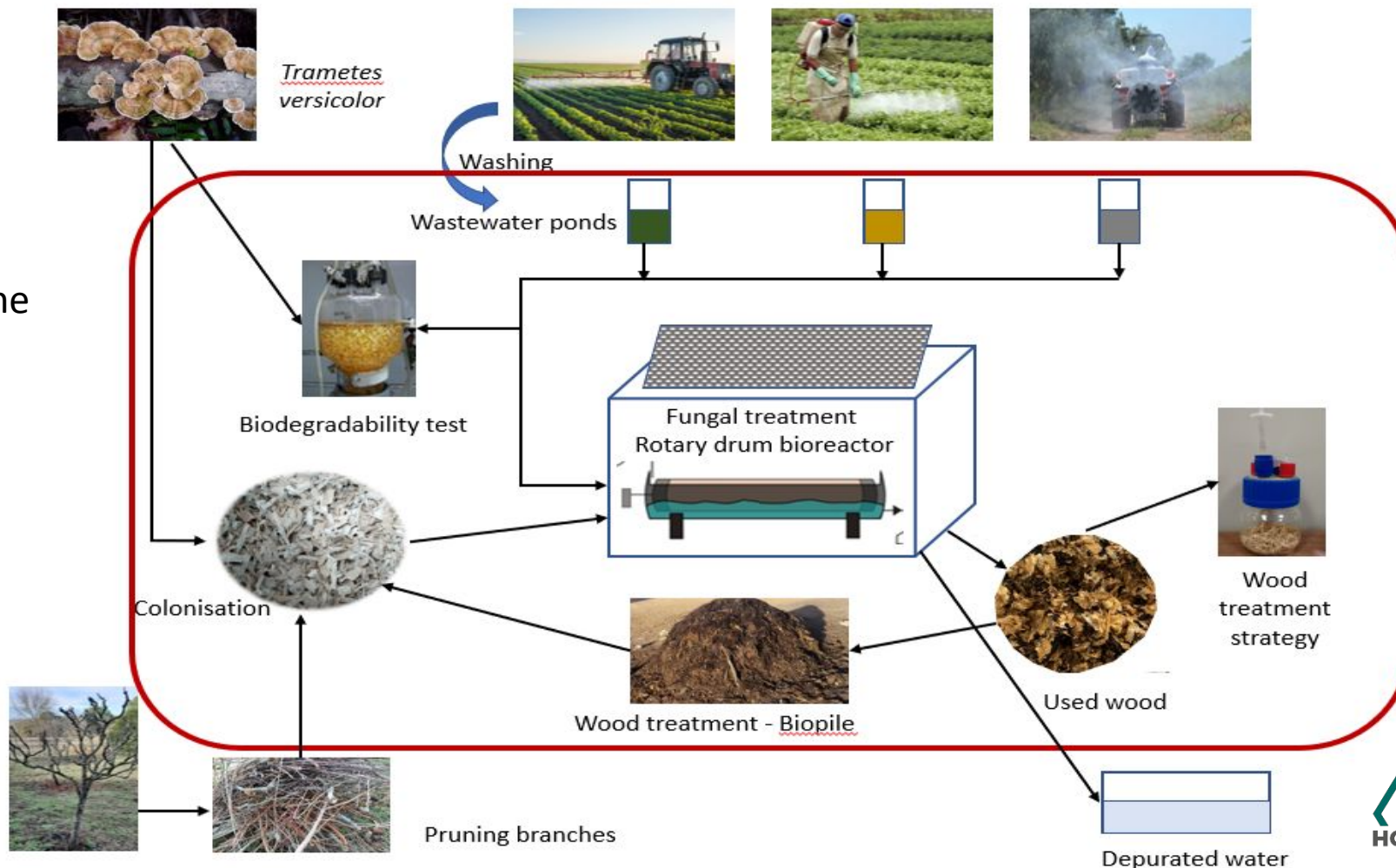
Post-treatment for COD reduction is recommended

The RDB is the most promising treatment for further full-scale applications

«Proyectos Estratégicos Orientados a la Transición Ecológica y a la Transición Digital» 2021



TED2021-130639B-I00. Towards the ecological transition in the agricultural sector by fungal bioremediation of pesticide-containing wastewater.



Acknowledgements



- Grant Ref PID2019-103989RB-I00 funded by MCIN/AEI/ 10.13039/501100011033
- Grant Ref TED2021-130639B-I00 funded by MCIN/AEI /10.13039/501100011033 and by the European Union NextGenerationEU/ PRTR
- This work has been partially supported by the Generalitat de Catalunya (Consolidated Research Group 2021-SGR-01008)
- Eduardo Beltrán-Flores acknowledges support from a MINECO predoctoral research grant (BES-2017-080500).





THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

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