



Column experiments on the attenuation of organic micropollutants during bank filtration

The relevance of the hyporheic zone

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Bank filtration



Aim of the study

Identification of similarities and differences in the attenuation potential of different field sites







Sampling sites





Experimental setup



- Installation of oxygen probes and rhizon samplers
- Inflow solution: waste water influenced surface water
- Depth dependent sampling (3x)
 - Hydrochemical conditions
 - Degradation behavior of the target
 compounds

surface water



Investigated compounds

Anti-epileptic drugs

carbamazepine

10,11-dihydro-10,11-hydroxycarbamazepine **pregabalin gabapentin** gabapentin lactam

Anti-hypertensive drugs

candesartan olmesartan valsartan acid



acesulfame oxypurinol FAA **primidone** PEMA **metoprolol**



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Contaminant removal

carbamazepine





Contaminant removal

acesulfame





Contaminant removal

oxypurinol





Interim conclusion

- Significant removal within the hyporheic zone observed for 8 out of 14 compounds
- BUT: Differences between the sampling sites as well as small-scaled





Redox conditions





Redox dependent contaminant removal

oxypurinol





Redox dependent contaminant removal

acesulfame





Redox dependent contaminant removal

acesulfame





Conclusions

Identification of similarities and differences in the attenuation potential of different field sites

- Clear differences between the sampling sites as well as at small scale
- If degradation occurs, it generally happens within the upper 20 cm
- Identification and quantitative assessment of isolated parameters remains challenging





Thank you for your attention !





