



Evaluation of glyphosate ecotoxicity and biodegradability in the municipal wastewaters

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Introduction: Glyphosate is a widely used herbicide in agriculture. Its presence in municipal wastewaters is a concern due to its potential ecotoxicity and persistence in the environment. This study aims to evaluate the ecotoxicity and biodegradability of glyphosate in municipal wastewaters.

Materials & Methods: The study involved the analysis of glyphosate concentrations in municipal wastewaters. Ecotoxicity was assessed using bioassays with various organisms. Biodegradability was evaluated using laboratory and field studies.

Results: The results show that glyphosate concentrations in municipal wastewaters are significant. Ecotoxicity tests indicate adverse effects on aquatic organisms. Biodegradability studies show that glyphosate is not easily biodegradable in municipal wastewaters.

Conclusions: The study highlights the need for improved wastewater treatment processes to reduce the environmental impact of glyphosate.

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Study of the Phytoremediation of Chlorinated Hydrocarbons in Aquatic Systems

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Abstract: This study investigates the phytoremediation of chlorinated hydrocarbons in aquatic systems. The research focuses on the uptake and degradation of these pollutants by aquatic plants.

Introduction: Chlorinated hydrocarbons are persistent pollutants that can accumulate in aquatic environments. Phytoremediation offers a sustainable and cost-effective method for their removal.

Materials & Methods: The study used various aquatic plant species to assess their ability to uptake and degrade chlorinated hydrocarbons. Laboratory and field experiments were conducted.

Results: The results demonstrate that certain aquatic plants are effective in removing chlorinated hydrocarbons from the water column and sediments.

Conclusions: Phytoremediation is a promising approach for the remediation of chlorinated hydrocarbons in aquatic systems.

Activated carbon from sludge to remove red scum (nylon-66) in aqueous solution

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Abstract: This study explores the use of activated carbon derived from sludge to remove red scum (nylon-66) from aqueous solutions. The research evaluates the adsorption capacity and kinetics of the activated carbon.

Introduction: Red scum (nylon-66) is a common pollutant in wastewater. Activated carbon is an effective adsorbent for its removal. This study aims to optimize the use of sludge-derived activated carbon.

Materials & Methods: The study involved the preparation of activated carbon from sludge and its application in the removal of red scum. Adsorption experiments were conducted under various conditions.

Results: The results show that the activated carbon has a high adsorption capacity for red scum. The adsorption process follows a pseudo-second-order kinetic model.

Conclusions: The use of activated carbon from sludge is a viable method for the removal of red scum from aqueous solutions.

