



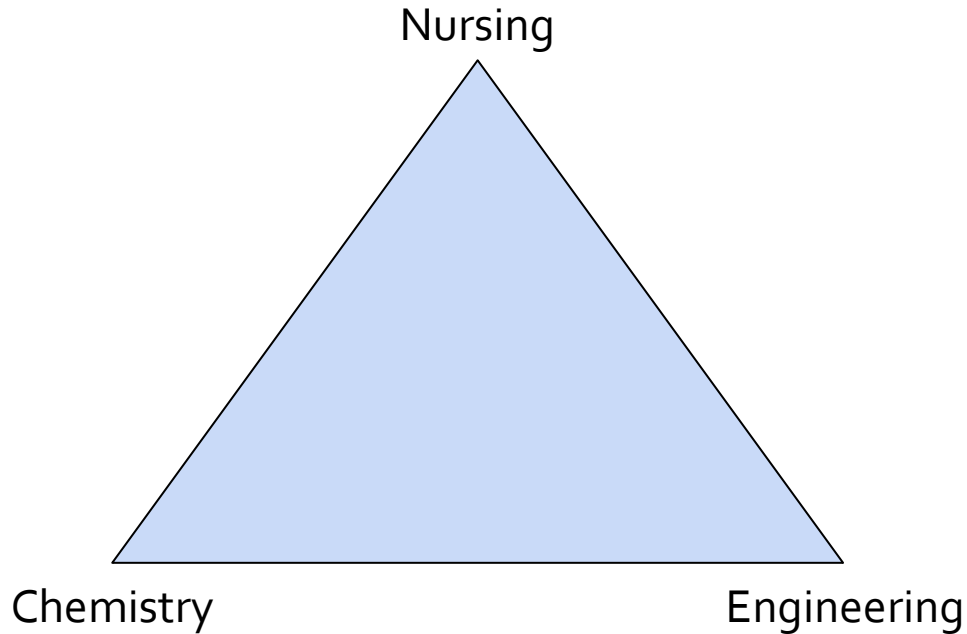
The Development of a Remediation Approach for the Removal of Bacteria and Toxic Metals for use in Rural Uganda

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Introduction to the Project in Uganda



- Project started in response to a need for a children's hospital in Uganda
- Transformed into a project focused on water quality and education

Background

Ensuring “**access to water and sanitation for all**” is Goal 6 of the United Nations’ Sustainable Development Goals (n.d.)

Approximately **30%** of the global population does not have access to “safely managed drinking water services” (United Nations, n.d.)

Key contaminants:

- Biological contamination
- Toxic metal contamination

According to the CDC, diarrheal diseases were the **6th leading cause of death** in Uganda in 2018.

Standards for Drinking Water Quality

The World Health Organization (WHO) mandated the following contaminant thresholds for drinking water as of 2017 :

Toxic Metals (mg/L)

Mn
0.04

Cu
2

As
0.01

Pb
0.01

Cd
0.003

U
0.03

Biological Pathogens

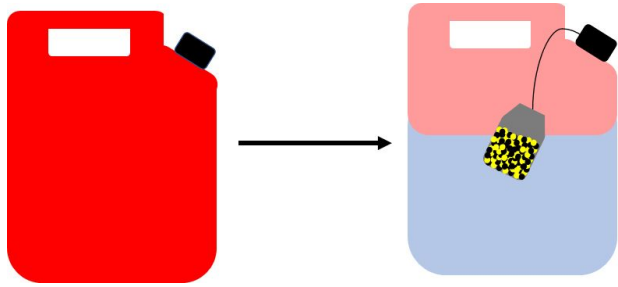
0 counts/ 100 mL of
E. coli and thermotolerant
coliform bacteria

Other bacteria, viruses,
protozoa, and helminths in
various counts/100 mL

Timeline of Project

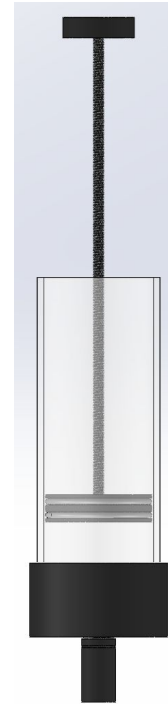
- **Spring 2019:** Started with general research about removal of toxic metals
- **Summer 2019:** Found potential effective solution that Dr. Bolender's Chemistry Lab started testing
- **Fall 2019:** Dr. Bolender's Lab came back with positive results
- **Fall 2019:** Engineering started to work on design for a mechanism to support the removal of these contaminants
- **January 2020:** Trip abroad to Uganda
- **Spring 2020:** Further work on the design with changes based on knowledge gained through January Trip

Current Design of System



Step 1:

Bind and remove select toxic metals using banana peels and activated carbon



Step 2:

Trap and remove bacteria using xylem filtration (Particular focus: Eucalyptus tree xylem)

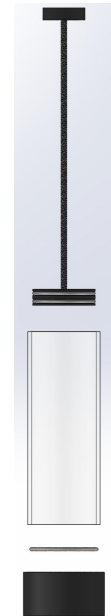
Subsystem 1: Removal of Toxic Metals

- System Consists of a Tea Bag:
 - Dried Banana Peels
 - Activated Carbon
- Biosorbent : Banana Peels
 - High mechanical strength and large surface area (Annadurai, Juang, & Lee, 2002)
 - Traps toxic metals ions (Annadurai, Juang, & Lee, 2002; Al-Qahtani, 2016)
- Activated Charcoal
 - General purification

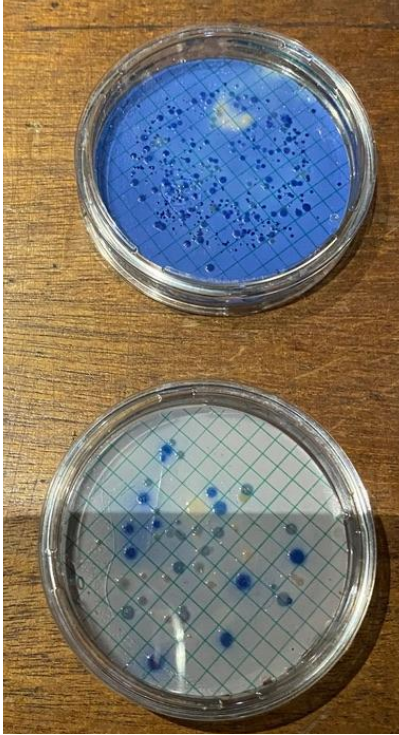


Subsystem 2: Removal of Bacteria

- System Consists of
 - Plant Xylem
 - Piston and Cylinder Set-Up
 - Sealing Mechanism
- Plant Xylem
 - Traps bacteria in the margo pits in the plant xylem cell walls (Boutilier et al., 2014)
- Piston and Cylinder Set-Up
 - Hold water and force water through the plant sample
- Sealing Mechanism
 - Ensure all water travels through the plant cells

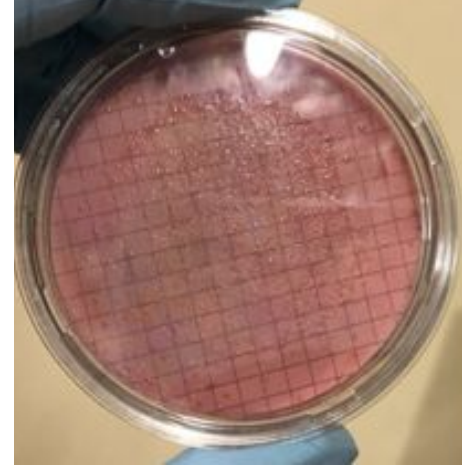


Subsystem 2: Bacteria Testing



Water before Xylem Filtration

- Raised bumps are bacteria colonies
- Raised bumps with a blue pigmentation designate fecal coliform bacteria



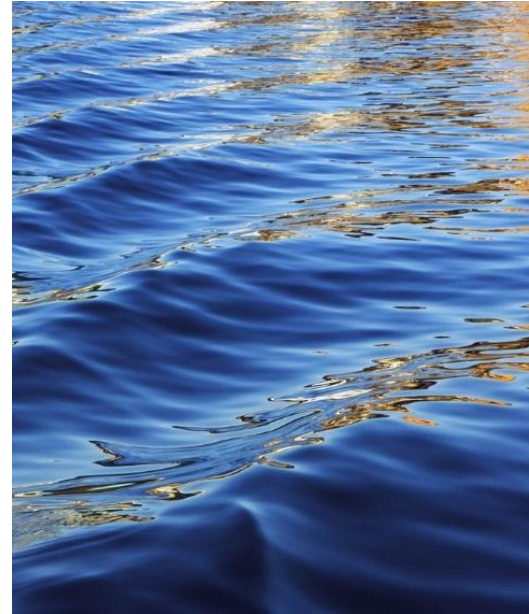
Water After Xylem Filtration through Eucalyptus

Next Steps

- **Spring 2020**
 - Continue flow rate testing
 - Characterize relationship between applied pressure and flow rate
 - Determine filtration capacity before sample degrades
 - Define filtration capacity per sample of eucalyptus xylem (biological testing)
 - Determine optimal design to scale up device to meet the needs of a family of 5
- **Future Semesters**
 - More extensive biological testing
 - User testing in rural Ugandan communities of interest
 - System implementation (long term goal)



Thanks for Watching!



References

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