

Corrigendum

Corrigendum to “Contribution of effluents from hospitals and private households to the total loads of diclofenac and carbamazepine in municipal sewage effluents—Modeling versus measurements”
[J. Hazard. Mater. 122 (2005) 211]

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Available online 10 October 2005

The authors regret that a transcription error occurred in Table 5 of the above article. The correct Table 5 is now printed here.

Table 5

Comparison of predicted and measured weekly loads of carbamazepine and diclofenac in the influents and effluents of the sewage treatment plant (STP) in Berlin-Ruhleben

Compound	STP influents			STP effluents		
	Predicted loads (g/week)	Measured loads (g/week)	Recovery (%)	Measured loads (g/week)	Removal (%)	
					Case I ^a	Case II ^b
Carbamazepine	2087–3360	2192	65–105	2022	8	3–40
Diclofenac	4353–5047	3219	64–74	4354	(–35)	0–14

^a Removal calculated on the basis of measured influent and effluent loads.

^b Removal calculated on the basis of measured effluent vs. predicted influent loads.

Due to the correction of the measured value for the influent loads of carbamazepine, the removal of carbamazepine during sewage treatment was only 8% calculated on the basis of measured influent and effluent loads. This result is also consistent with results from previous investigations reporting removal rates of less than 10% for this compound during sewage treatment [1,2]. Thus, both compounds, the analgesic diclofenac and the anti-epileptic drug carbamazepine, were not significantly affected and removed during conventional sewage treatment of the combined household and hospital effluents.

References

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- [2] Th. Heberer, Tracking down persistent pharmaceutical residues from municipal sewage to drinking water, in: Th. Grischek, K. Hiscock (eds.), *Attenuation of Groundwater Pollution by Bank Filtration*, *J. Hydrol.* 266 (2002) 175–189.

DOI of original article: 10.1016/j.jhazmat.2005.03.007.

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