
EVALUATION OF THE PERFORMANCE FOR THE WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT THROUGH MEASURING PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PARAMETERS

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Abstract

Domestic sewage treatment plant at Suez consists of both primary treatment ponds (mechanical step) where the large particles were removed and secondary treatment ponds. The water samples were collected from different stages of domestic sewage treatment plant during the period from March 2003 to February 2004, from locations influent sewage water (A), aerated lagoon (B), facultative lagoon (C) and effluent water (D). The data obtained indicates that, the suspended solids (SS) values decrease as going from location A (influent) to location D (effluent) during almost all seasons. This finding shows that the effluent of domestic sewage after passing through primary treatment stage it has been clarified. Seasonal variation of dissolved oxygen contents are fluctuated between the lowest values of 0.74 mg/L at location A in autumn 2003 and the highest value of 5.48 mg/L at location D in winter 2004. On contrary, the minimum biological oxygen demand (BOD) value was 150 mg/L recorded at location D in winter 2004, while the maximum value was 979 mg/L at location A in Autumn 2003. The chemical oxygen demand (COD) contents at the domestic sewage treatment plant are in harmony with the biological oxygen demand (BOD) values as indicated from a high significant correlation coefficient ($r = 0.979, P \leq 0.05$) between them. Furthermore, secondary treatment will reduce effluent BOD, COD and pathogen contents. Removal percents of sulphide ion from location A to location D at domestic sewage treatment plant were 30%, 9.07%, 6.06% and 6.52% recorded during Spring 2003, Summer 2003, Autumn 2003 and Winter 2004, respectively. Similarly, removal percents of ammonia concentrations are varied from a higher value of 36.36% recorded during spring 2003 to a lower of 3.53% recorded in autumn 2003. On the other hand, the maximum concentration of reactive phosphate in the domestic sewage was 4.61 mg/L recorded at location A in Autumn 2003 as the result of use of the detergents in house.

Introduction

There are few reliable figures on the share of the wastewater collected in sewers that is being treated in the world. In many developing countries the bulk of domestic and industrial wastewater is discharged without any treatment or after primary treatment only. In Latin America about 15% of collected wastewater passes through treatment plants (with varying levels of actual treatment). In Venezuela, a below

average country in South America with respect to wastewater treatment, 97 percent of the country's sewage is discharged raw sewage into the environment[1]. Even a highly industrialized country such as the People's Republic of China discharges about 55 percent of all sewage without treatment of any type [2]. In a relatively developed Middle Eastern country such as Iran, Tehran's majority of population has totally untreated sewage injected to the city's groundwater [3]. Most of sub-Saharan Africa is without wastewater treatment. Effective sewage treatment prevents a variety of ailments that can be spread by exposure to pathogens that can be present in untreated sewages, and thus helps prevent disease. Discharges of untreated sewage can contaminate ground waters and surface waters used for drinking, recreation, fish and shellfish fisheries.

Untreated sewage from failed conventional septic systems or sewage discharged directly into the environment can percolate into groundwater, contaminating drinking-water wells with pathogens. The discharge of untreated sewage to streams can spread disease through direct contact, making such streams unfit for forms of recreation that involve skin contact with the water such as swimming and boating. Disease can also spread by indirect (secondary) contact such as through contact with rodents or insects that received primary exposure and in turn harbor the pathogens. Discharged, untreated sewage also can damage the receiving streams' ability to support healthy, living communities of aquatic organisms and can contaminate fisheries. The dumping of domestic sewage into the environment represents the international and local problem. Where the disposal sewage may be carried away by the current to the other places, but never disappears. The term pure, where used in a water pollution context, will mean a state of water in which no substance is present in sufficient concentration to prevent the water from being used for normal purpose. The effect of primary sedimentation as mean for domestic sewage treatment is investigated based on the removal of organic load and suspended solids sewage effluents. The variation of nutrient salts concentrations in the coastal water of the Red sea was studied⁽⁴⁾.The results indicated that the high regional average values of nitrate, phosphate and silicate at locations in the vicinity of waste outfalls coincided with the direct additions of large loads of these nutrients from sewage effluents. Also, the water quality of Abu Qir Bay in Alexandria was investigated during 1999-2000.The obtained results revealed that high levels of different inorganic nitrogen as the result that of discharge the sewage and agricultural effluents[5].Study the effect

of contamination of El-max Bay water, Egypt with different kinds of sewage, agricultural and industrial wastes showed that the increase in the salinity values in the bay water was correlated with the discharge of the sewage water directly to the bay water [6]. The changes in physico-chemical characteristics of the Augera stream water (Spain) was studied [7]. The data indicated that the eutrophication problems are the most aspects appeared under the effect of domestic sewage from human settlement. In the same context, the nutrient modeling from the source to the river load was studied and revealed that, high levels of nitrate and phosphate cause eutrophication in fresh water and coastal water [8]. In an anaerobic digestion of sludge and industrial wastes, hydrogen sulphide is evolved along with methane and carbon dioxide [9]. The removal of silica and other contaminants (hardness and trace metals) from raw water have been removed up to 67-96 % by soda lime in presence of a poly electrolyte. A sampling campaign was conducted in order to characterize the quality and quantity of individual domestic grey water stream. Domestic grey water was found to contribute as much as 55-70% of the specific daily load of total suspended solids and biological oxygen demand in municipal sewage [6]. The objective of this study was to evaluate the performance of the domestic sewage treatment Plant at Suez region through monitoring the physic-chemical parameters of the sewage before and after treatment which include: pH, conductivity, total solids (TDS), suspended solids (SS), turbidity, dissolved oxygen (DO), chemical oxygen demand (COD) Biological oxygen demand (BOD), ammonia, phosphate, total phosphate, chloride and sulphide ion. In addition to, development of basis long term pollution monitoring plan for the study area with emphasis the accumulation of pollutants.

Materials and method

Description of the area of investigation:

Domestic sewage treatment plant at Suez located between longitude $32^{\circ} 47' E$ and latitude $29^{\circ} 55' N$. Domestic sewage consist of discharges of dirty water from bathrooms, lavatories and kitchens, where the amount of drainage water [7] from the plant was $130 \times 10^3 m^3/day$. Domestic sewage is a complex mixture of minerals and organic matter in many forms, including large and small particles of solid matter, substances in solution, in suspension and colloidal dispersion. The domestic sewage treatment plant consists of primary treatment ponds (mechanical step) where the large particles were removed by allowing the sewage to flow across screens and slowly along lagoon. Sludge of insoluble particles forms are settled at the bottom of

the lagoon, while liquid grease which is lighter than water layer was skimmed off by skimmer. After passing the wastewater through conventional primary treatment stage it was transferred to the secondary treatment stage (biological treatment) where most of organic matter was oxidized by microorganisms to carbon dioxide and water. The system was kept well aerated to speed the oxidation process. Furthermore, nitrification process was occurred where the organic nitrogen compounds were converted to nitrate ion and carbon dioxide [8]. Finally, and the wastewater was discharged into the Suez bay through El-kabanon drain south of Suez city.

Sampling:

The water samples were collected from different stages of domestic sewage treatment plant during the period from March 2003 to February 2004. Where subsurface water samples of the drainages at domestic sewage treatment plant from locations influent sewage water(A), aerated lagoon(B), Facultative lagoon(C) and effluent water(D). The time of sampling and the depths of treatment ponds were collected in table 1.

Analytical methods

The total suspended solid was determined by pouring 50 mL of well mixed sample into a weighed evaporating dish. Then was evaporated in oven at 180°C and the dish was dried to constant weight. Then the dish was cooled in desiccator. The difference in weight of the evaporating dish after and before drying was recorded [10]. Miltimeter instrument; WTW (Wissenschaftlich Technische Workstation, GMBH-Germany) was used for measuring the following parameters: pH, conductivity, chloride ion, total dissolved solids, and turbidity. Sulphide ion in wastewater sample was preserved using four drops of 2N zinc acetate solution and sodium hydroxide for 100mL sample. Then the precipitate of zinc sulphide (ZnS) was dissolved with 5mL of 6 N hydrochloric acid (HCl) and exactly known volume of iodine solution was added. The excess of iodine was titrated with standard sodium thiosulphate solution and starch as indicator [10]. On the other hand, the dissolved oxygen was carried out in wastewater samples using Winkler method [10]. While biological oxygen demand was determined as the following: the dissolved oxygen concentration was measured immediately after collection of sample in bottle as blank while, the other wastewater sample in bottle was incubated at 20°C for five

days .At the end of five days period the bottle was removed from the incubator and the residual dissolved oxygen was determined using Winkler method as mentioned previous. Where the biological oxygen demand was calculated by the following: $BOD (mg/L) = (A-B)N/V$ Where; A =volume of thiosulphate equivalent to initial dissolved oxygen concentration, B= volume of thiosulphate equivalent to dissolved oxygen after five days incubation period, N=normality of sodium thiosulphate solution V=sample volume mL. The chemical oxygen demand(COD)was determined by refluxing wastewater sample with oxidizing agent potassium dichromate for two hours in acidic medium and presence of silver sulphate as catalyst.Also,mercury sulphate was added to eliminate the interference of chloride ions. The sample was cooled and titrated against a standard ferrous ammonium sulphate (FAS) solution and ferrion indicator. Where the chemical oxygen demand was calculated from the following: $COD mg = (A-B)N/V$

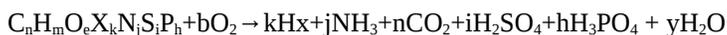
Where; A=mL of FAS required for titration blank ,B= mL of FAS required for titration of sample, N= normality of standard ferrous ammonium sulphate solution, V=sample volume mL .Orthophosphate was detected by adding ammonium molybdate solution and reduced molybdophosphoric acid which was formed by stannous chloride solution. Then the absorbance of the blue color formed was measured at wave length 690nm using spectrophotometer(Metirtek SP-830).Ammonia was detected using Nessler method where the absorbance of yellow brown color was measured at wave length 450nm using spectrophotometer (Metirtek SP-830).

Results and discussion

The physical and chemical data in different stages of domestic sewage treatment plant are listed in table 2.From the results it was observed that, the higher total dissolved solids(TDS) value of 3304mg/l and lower one of 2331mg/L were recorded in winter2004 and summer 2003, respectively at location D(effluent).In general, the recorded values of TDS in different stages of domestic sewage treatment plant are exceeded the permissible limit(2000mg/L)according to the Egyptian environmental law 4/1994.Look at table 2 it can be observed that, the suspended solids(SS)values decrease as going from location A(influent) to location D(effluent) in almost all seasons. This finding shows that the effluent of domestic sewage after passing through primary treatment stage it has been clarified. Also in the mechanical treatment, the influx (influent) of sewage water is strained to remove all large

objects that are deposited in the sewer system, such as rags, sticks, condoms, sanitary towels (sanitary napkins) or tampons, cans, fruit, etc. This is most commonly done with a manual or automated mechanically raked screen. This type of waste is removed because it can damage or clog the equipment in the sewage treatment plant. In the same context, turbidity is caused principally by the presence of colloidal matter and suspended solids. Table 1 shows that the turbidity readings are fluctuated between the maximum value of 197NTU and minimum value of 9.5NTU were scored at locations A and D during Winter 2004 and Autumn 2003 respectively. The suspended solids values are in harmony with turbidity readings as indicated from a significant positive correlation ($r=0.66, p \leq 0.05$) between them. The electrical conductivity (EC) is considered the main parameter for studying the characteristic of ecosystem as the result the presence of ions in the medium. The minimum EC value of 3330 $\mu\text{s}/\text{cm}$ was recorded at location D in summer 2003 and the maximum EC value of 4600 $\mu\text{s}/\text{cm}$ was measured at location A in Winter 2004. This is mainly attributed to the influent waste sewage (location A) contains a high amount of dissolved solids. Furthermore, the sludge of insoluble particles are settled at the bottom of the primary treatment ponds which leads to the decrease in EC value at location D. Seasonal variation of dissolved oxygen contents are fluctuated between the lowest value of 0.74 mg/L at location A in Autumn 2003 and the highest value of 5.48 mg/L at location D in Winter 2004 as shown in table 2. Such increase in dissolved oxygen content in Winter 2004 is mainly attributed to the solubility of atmospheric oxygen in winter increases where the solubility of oxygen gas in surface water depends on temperature, pressure and salt contents [11]. On contrary, the minimum biological oxygen demand (BOD) value was 150 mg/L recorded at location D in Winter 2004, while the maximum value was 979 mg/L at location A in Autumn 2003 as indicated in table 2. Furthermore, the chemical oxygen demand (COD) contents at the domestic sewage treatment plant are showed the similar trend of variation of biological oxygen demand, where the high value of 1204 mgO₂/L and the low value of 230.0 mgO₂/L were recorded at locations A and D during Autumn 2003 and Winter 2004 respectively as shown in table 2. These high values of BOD and COD reported at location A of the domestic sewage treatment plant is due to the high organic matter content in the raw domestic sewage which leads to the great consumption of dissolved oxygen. Generally, the oxidation of organic carbon, nitrogen and sulphur compounds in water [12] occurs as the

following:



Where x represents the sum of all halogens in water and b represents the amount of oxygen required to oxidize organic compound to end products such as $CO_2, NH_3, H_2PO_4^-, SO_4^-$ and b can be calculated from

$$b=n+m-k-3j-2i-3h / 2$$

The chemical oxygen demand(COD)contents at the domestic sewage treatment plant are in harmony with the biological oxygen demand (BOD)values as indicated from a high significant correlation coefficient($r =0.979, P \leq 0.05$)between them. Secondary treatment will reduce effluent BOD, COD and pathogen contents. Also, secondary treatment produces an effluent which must be both carefully handled and disposed of, usually through dispersal into the environment. Where the bacteria in the environment will consume organic contaminants, although this will reduce the levels of oxygen in the water and may significantly increase COD and BOD contents which leads to change in the overall ecology of the receiving water. The concentrations of sulphide ion at domestic sewage treatment plant are collected in table 2. Removal percents of sulphide ion from location A to location D at domestic sewage treatment plant were 30%,9.07%,6.06% and 6.52% recorded during spring2003,summer2003,autumn2003 and winter 2004, respectively. Similarly, removal percents of ammonia concentrations are varied from a higher value of 36.36% recorded during Spring 2003 to a lower of 3.53% recorded in Autumn 2003. The drop in the concentration of sulphide ion is maybe due to oxidation of sulphide ion and ammonia to sulphate and nitrate respectively, which reflects the of good performance of sewage treatment plant. Furthermore, ammonia nitrogen exists in aqueous solution as either ammonium ion(NH_4^+) or ammonia NH_3 depending in the pH reading of aqueous solution, where at pH reading lower than 8.5 the dominant form is ammonium ion. The pH range of domestic sewage before and after treatment was 7.16-7.94 which supported the previous interpretation for ammonia nitrogen. On the other hand, the maximum concentration of reactive phosphate in the domestic sewage was 4.61 mg/L recorded at location A in Autumn 2003as the result of use the detergents in house[13]. This concentration is reduced to 1.30mg/L after treatment at domestic sewage treatment plant at Suez as shown in figure 1 .On the same context, total phosphate considers the second form of phosphorous that includes dissolved and particulate organic phosphorous. The increase in the concentration of total phosphate (7.06 mg/L) in the inlet sewage during summer 2003 may be due to the release of organic phosphate from bottom sludge in the

treatment ponds to water. Then the concentration of total phosphate decreases to the lower value of 3.15mg/L in the effluents of domestic sewage plant as indicated in figure 2. Human excreta, particularly urine, contain appreciable quantities of chlorides because some of the salt contained in food and water is excreted in the body wastes ⁽¹⁴⁾. Furthermore, the human body discharges sodium chloride in the range from 8 grams to 15 grams /day. Also chloride ion is concerned in osmotic pressure regulation in the human body. The chloride concentrations are varied from a high range of 989.2-1121 mg/L and a low range 658-726 mg/L during winter 2004 and summer 2003 respectively, at domestic sewage treatment plant. Such increase in the chloride ion concentration in winter season may be attributed to the drought period in January and decaying of most organisms.

Conclusion

Wastewater may contain high levels of the nutrients nitrogen and phosphorus. Excessive release to the environment can lead to a build up of nutrients, called eutrophication, which can in turn encourage the overgrowth of weeds, algae, and cyano bacteria (blue-green algae). This may cause an algal bloom, a rapid growth in the population of algae. The algae numbers are unsustainable and eventually most of them die. The decomposition of the algae by bacteria uses up so much of oxygen in the water that most or all of the animals die, which creates more organic matter for the bacteria to decompose. In addition to causing deoxygenating, some algal species produce toxins that contaminate drinking water supplies. Advanced treatment is required if effluent is to be dispersed into surface water systems. A common standard is 30 mg/L BOD and 30 mg/L suspended solids ("30/30"). In sensitive watersheds, a 10 mg/L BOD and 10 mg/L suspended solids ("10/10") standard is generally required. In some watersheds, regulations also impose nitrogen and phosphorus concentration limits. In these situations, wastewater treatment processes in addition to primary and secondary treatments are often required. Such processes are commonly termed as advanced treatment or tertiary treatment. The three disinfection mechanisms have several characteristics in common. All require ongoing maintenance, such as cleaning critical components. The two chemical systems (chlorination and ozonation) also require reagent purchase and storage, while ultraviolet (UV) light disinfection requires periodic bulb replacement. Ozonation, UV treatment, and some chlorination systems require electric power. All

three disinfection systems are most effective when the effluent being treated has been thoroughly renovated before disinfection, as the presence of significant organic or particulate residue will interfere with the treatment process.

concentration of phosphate ppm

Figure 1 :Seasonal variation of phosph

concentration ppm

Figure 2: Seasonal variation of total phosphate c

Table (1): Data of time, depth and dates of sampling at domestic sewage treatment Plant during 2003-2004.

Date	/26/3 2003		/14/2 2004		/9/10 2003		/31/7 2003	
Sampling locations	Time Hr:min	Depth m	Time Hr:min	Depth m	Time Hr:min	Depth m	Time Hr:min	Depth m
Influent (A)	13:20	3.0	17:20	3.0	12:30	3.0	12:30	3.0
Aerated lagoon (B)	13:40	1.4	17.45	1.4	13:05	1.4	12:55	1.4
Facultative lagoon (C)	12:55	1.3	18:00	1.3	13:15 3	1.3	13:25 5	1.3
Effluents (D)	13:15	1.0	18:20	1.0	13:23	1.0	13:40	1.0

Table 2: Seasonal variations of some physical and chemical parameters at Domestic sewage treatment plant during 2003-2004

Parameter/ locations	season	A	B	C	D		
pH	Spring	7.34	7.41	7.51	7.94		
	Summer	7.28	7.41	7.32	7.57		
	Autumn	7.16	7.82	7.6	7.5		
	Winter	7.55	7.51	7.6	7.8		
EC $\mu\text{s}/\text{cm}$	Spring	3660	3500	3470	3430		
	Summer	3670	3400	3350	3330		
	Autumn	3760	3620	3600	3480		
	Winter	4600	4490	4460	4420		
TDS mg/L	Spring	2560	2460	2430	240.1		
	Summer	2569	2380	2345	2331		
	Autumn	2632	2534	2520	2436		
	Winter	3255	3143	3122	3104		
S.S mg/L	Spring	241	250	200	49.5		
	Summer	637.3	273	177	94		
	Autumn	156.2	158	133	45		
	Winter	468	455	222	291		
DO mg/L	Spring	1.3	3	3.2	4.5		
	Summer	1.84	2.79	3.14	3.3		
	Autumn	0.74	3.35	3.55	4.12		
	Winter	0.95	1.68	2.97	4.88		
BOD mg/L	Spring	450	321	241	160		
	Summer	726	682	490	425		
	Autumn	979	806	579	397		
	Winter	435	209	183	150		
COD mg/L	Spring	650	510	301.2	250		
	Summer	1204	948	628	503		
	Autumn	1016	957	686	420		
	Winter	571.1	301.1	280.1	230		
Turbidity	Spring	140	80.6	39.7	20.5		
	Summer	75.8	41.4	26.2	17.8		
	Autumn	96.2	37.1	18.8	9.5		
	Winter	197	82.2	67.7	12.4		

The symbols EC, TDS, S.S, DO, BOD and COD, A, B, C and D represent the electric conductivity, T total dissolved solid, suspended solid, dissolved oxygen, biological oxygen demand and chemical oxygen demand Influent sewage water, aerated lagoon, facultative lagoon and effluent water, respectively.

Table 3: Seasonal variations concentrations (mg/L) of some chemical parameters at the domestic sewage treatment plant during 2003-2004

parameters	Seasons	A	B	C	D
ammonia mg/L	Spring	3.3	7.02	0.82	1.2
	Summer	12.5	7.3	0.85	0.5
	Autumn	8.5	6.9	3	0.3
	Winter	6	5.2	2.3	0.3
sulphide mg/L	Spring	0.6	0.92	3	0.18
	Summer	3.64	0.33	3.3	3.26
	Autumn	1.98	3.4	0.23	0.12
	Winter	2.3	3.95	0.9	0.15
Chloride mg/L	Spring	752	742	725	704
	Summer	726	693	679	658
	Autumn	783	775	729	712
	Winter	1121	1120	1005	989.2
phosphate mg/L	Spring	2.1	2	1.82	2.1
	Summer	3.9	2.35	1.91	1.23
	Autumn	4.61	1.32	1.85	1.3
	Winter	3.02	1.55	1.07	1.55
Total	Spring	5.42	2.35	4.9	4.85
phosphate mg/L	Summer	7.06	6.37	4.92	3.15
	Autumn	6.55	5.41	6.05	1.93
	Winter	4.68	4.52	2.94	2.91

A, B, C, D are represent Influent sewage water, aerated lagoon, facultative lagoon and effluent water, respectively.

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