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Research Article

Bio-Precipitation of Zn (II) from Municipal Wastewater Spiked with Zinc

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Abstract

This work was conducted to investigate the potential of using municipal wastewater as the source of sulphide and to evaluate the removal efficiency of zinc from municipal wastewater spiked with zinc. A two-stage experiment was carried out in a single 1 L anaerobic reactor operated for 13 days. In stage I, municipal wastewater containing sulphate was left under anaerobic condition for eight days for the production of biological sulphide. In stage II, the ability of biologically produced sulphide to precipitate out zinc from the wastewater spiked under three different concentrations of zinc (10 mgL^{-1} , 15 mgL^{-1} and 20 mgL^{-1}) was evaluated. The results showed that high percentage of sulphate reduction was achieved in non-sterilized samples ($>90\%$). A significant removal of zinc up to 56.87% was

successfully removed from the non-sterilized samples spiked with 10 mgL^{-1} of zinc.

Keywords: Anaerobic condition; biologically produced sulphide; sulphate reduction; zinc sulphide precipitation

Introduction

Zinc is an essential component which plays an important role in the human neuron system (Maret and Sandstead, 2006).

However, the excess amount of zinc would lead to common cases of health effects including abdominal cramps, anaemia, nausea, diarrhea and vomits. In addition, zinc could also adversely affect the function of kidney, liver and lungs.

Thus, the removal of zinc is of vital importance to prevent further contamination of water bodies which will affect human health and environment. Zinc can be removed from waste stream by using chemical precipitation (Remoudaki *et al.*, 2003; Reis *et al.*, 2013). Zinc will react with precipitants such as carbonates, hydroxides or sulphides to form zinc precipitates (Kaksonen *et al.*, 2003; Hoa *et al.*, 2007; Sahinkaya *et al.*, 2009).

Many researchers reported on the use of sulphate or sulphide of chemical origins as precipitants. If sulphate was used, additional carbon sources such as lactate, ethanol and acetic acid are required to assist the reduction of sulphate to sulphide (Huisman *et al.*, 2006; Hoa *et al.*, 2007; Bayradkar *et al.*, 2009; Cibati *et al.*, 2013). In addition, the inoculation of mixed culture of sulphate reducing bacteria by using anaerobic sludge from wastewater

treatment plant or anaerobic digester effluent was needed to enhance the reduction process (Tuppurainen *et al.*, 2002; Gonçalves *et al.*, 2007; Sahinkaya *et al.*, 2009).

The chemical precipitation using sulphide can be possibly applied to treat acid mine drainage and industrial wastewater containing heavy metals such as zinc.

In this study, the precipitant used was sulphide. The source of sulphide was from municipal wastewater. The sulphate originally present in municipal wastewater was reduced to sulphide. This process occurs naturally under anaerobic condition in the presence of organic materials and sulphate reducing bacteria. The main aim of this study was to biologically reduce sulphate to

sulphide using municipal wastewater and to evaluate the performance of biologically assisted zinc sulphide precipitation.

Materials and Method

Reactors set up

Nine reactors with a working volume of 1 L were set up in this study as shown in Figure 1. A rubber stopper fitted with two tubes was used to seal the reactor. A stop valve was attached to each tube. The first tube was used to purge nitrogen gas into the reactor while the second tube was used to extract the wastewater sample from the reactor. This study was conducted under anaerobic condition. This was ensured by purging nitrogen gases for 10 minutes into each set of samples during the set up. Each

reactor set up was equipped with magnetic bar and placed on the magnetic stirrer to ensure complete mixing.

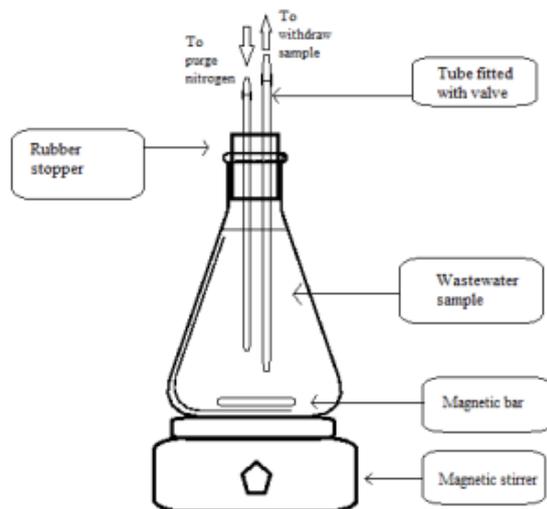


Figure 1: Reactor set up

Sampling of municipal wastewater

Raw municipal wastewater was collected from the inlet of wastewater treatment plant from Section 7, Shah Alam, Selangor, Malaysia. The wastewater treatment plant was designed to receive and treat 120 000 PE. Wastewater was collected at 8.30am by using grab sampling method. The collected wastewater was stored in a 10 L high density polyethylene container which was tightly sealed and was taken to the environmental laboratory within 30 minutes.

Experimental design

Three different concentrations were investigated in this study; 10 mgL⁻¹, 15 mgL⁻¹ and 20 mgL⁻¹. Three reactors were used for each

zinc concentration; the first reactor was used as a control where the contents were sterilized using an autoclave at 121°C for 15 minutes. The remaining two reactors running in duplicates were used for biological sulphide production and zinc sulphide precipitation.

In the two stage experiment, reactors containing municipal wastewater were operated for 13 days. Stage I, running from day 1 to 8 investigated the production of biological sulphide while Stage II, running from day 8 to 13 focussed on metal sulphide precipitation.

Experimental procedure

Stage I: Study on Biological Sulphide Production (Sulphate Reduction to Sulphide)

Performance on biological sulphate reduction was investigated during stage I, from day 1 to day 8. Samples were withdrawn using a 12 mL plastic syringe on day 1 and day 8 and placed in a 8 mL polyethylene sample tubes. Samples withdrawn were immediately stored under 4°C which were later tested for sulphate, sulphite, thiosulphate, nitrate and phosphate.

Stage II: Study on Zinc-Sulphide Precipitation

On day 8, all samples were spiked with zinc solutions to the pre-determined concentrations of 10 mgL⁻¹, 15 mgL⁻¹ and 20 mgL⁻¹. A 200 mgL⁻¹ stock solution of zinc ions was prepared by dissolving

Zn (NO₃)₂.6H₂O (F.S. Chemicals Malaysia) with ultra pure water (18Ω) into a 1 L volumetric flask. Zinc-sulphide precipitation was investigated by withdrawing samples everyday from day 8 at the fixed time until day 13. Samples were withdrawn by using a 25 mL plastic syringe. Samples extracted were stored in a 60 mL of polyethylene sample bottles and preserved under 4°C which were later tested for zinc and nickel.

Sample analysis

Wastewater was characterized by analyzing the biological oxygen demand (BOD₅), chemical oxygen demand (COD), total suspended solids (TSS), volatile suspended solids (VSS), pH and temperature. BOD₅, COD, TSS and VSS were analyzed using Standard Method (APHA, 2012) while pH and temperature were

measured using pH meter *SensIon*. The dissolved zinc concentrations were determined by using Perkin Elmer Optima 7300 DV Inductively coupled plasma optical emission spectroscopy (ICP-OES). Sulphate, sulphite, thiosulphate, nitrate and phosphate were measured using Metrohm 790 Ion Chromatography (IC).

Statistical analysis

Data on sterilized and non-sterilized samples for zinc-sulphide precipitation were statistically analyzed using T-test with a significance level of $P < 0.05$. All collected data were subjected to independent T-test.

Results and discussion

Characterization of municipal wastewater

The characteristics of municipal wastewater were evaluated by analyzing several parameters listed in Table 1.

Please see Table 1 in the PDF version.

Results from the characterization study showed that sulphate was present with an average concentration of 14.25 mgL^{-1} . The presence of sulphate indicated that the wastewater sample is suitable for this study as there was sufficient sulphate concentration for the production of biological sulphide. The determination of phosphate and nitrate were important because

if these compounds are present in concentrations higher than the concentration of sulphate in samples, zinc sulphide may not form as reported by Bhagat *et al.*, (2004) and Esposito *et al.*, (2006).

Results on biological oxygen demand (BOD₅) which was 81.20 mgL⁻¹ indicated the presence of organic materials that are readily available to the microorganisms. Low concentration of zinc at 0.21 mgL⁻¹ and the absence of other metals will not cause significant interference with the study on zinc sulphide precipitation.

Stage I: Biological sulphate reduction

Sulphate concentrations were measured in all samples at day 1 and day 8. Table 2 shows the averages of initial sulphate

concentration in sterilized (control) and non sterilized samples to be 4.644 mg SO₄-SL⁻¹ 4.850 mg SO₄-SL⁻¹ respectively.

Please see Table 2 in the PDF version.

Sulphate concentration had decreased on day 8 in both sterilized and non-sterilized samples. Ideally sterilized samples act as control with no microorganisms present. In this study 15.18% of sulphate has been reduced in the sterilized samples. The percentage reduction was low compared to the non-sterilized samples. Microbes may have re-established during the 8 days of experiment. There was 98.91% reduction of sulphate in the non sterilized samples. A high reduction of sulphate in non-sterilized samples corresponded to higher generation rate of biological

sulphides indicating higher activity of sulphate reducing bacteria in the present study.

The percentage reduction observed in this study was high compared to the study conducted by Tuppurainen *et al.*, (2002) where the sulphate reduction was in the range of 30-40%. Lower reduction of sulphate reported by Tuppurainen *et al.*, (2002) was due to inhibition effects to biological activity by metals and low pH. Sulphate and zinc were added simultaneously during the start up. Sulphate reducing bacteria present in reactor were not able to reduce sulphate to more than 40% with the presence of zinc.

The results of this study showed that non-sterilized samples have higher percentage removal of sulphate due to the presence of

sulphate reducing bacteria. The high concentration of organic matter present has also led to rapid process of sulphate reduction by the sulphate reducing bacteria.

Stage II: Zinc-sulphide precipitation

Zinc removal through biologically assisted sulphide precipitation was investigated and the results are shown in Table 3.

Please see Table 3 in the PDF version.

The percentage removal for sterilized samples was in the range of 9.19-35.12%. The lowest removal of zinc was 9.19% in the sterilized samples spiked with 10 mgL⁻¹ of zinc. In the sterilized samples of 15 mgL⁻¹ and 20 mgL⁻¹, 28.70% and 35.12% of zinc

were removed respectively. The removal of zinc may be attributed to the other mechanisms involved such as adsorption to the organic materials as reported by Tuppurainen *et al.*, (2002) and Cohen *et al.*, (2006).

The calculation for the percentage removal of zinc for non sterilized samples was calculated taking into account the results of the control experiments. The net percentage removal of non sterilized samples was calculated by deducting the removal observed in control experiments from the overall percentage removal. Net zinc removals in non-sterilized samples were found to be in the range of 44.54-56.87%. The highest percentage removal of zinc (56.87%) was achieved in the non sterilized samples spiked with 10 mgL⁻¹ of zinc. In the non sterilized samples spiked 15 mgL⁻¹, 55.12% of zinc was removed, while

44.54% of zinc was removed from the non sterilized sample spiked with 20 mgL^{-1} zinc. The net zinc removal in non sterilized samples was attributed to the precipitation of insoluble zinc sulphide as a result of the biological sulphide produced by the biological activities of sulphate reducing bacteria.

Statistical analysis using T-test was conducted for means of sterilized and non-sterilized samples at different concentrations of zinc; 10 mgL^{-1} , 15 mgL^{-1} and 20 mgL^{-1} . The T-test results showed that there was significant difference between the sterilized and non-sterilized samples for zinc-sulphide precipitation ($P < 0.05$). The T-test results prove that samples with or without sulphate reducing bacteria play a significant role in the biological sulphate reduction process.

Hence, affecting the overall zinc removal in the zinc-sulphide precipitation process.

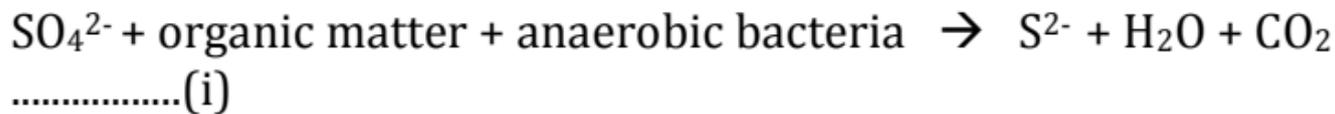
Relationship of pH and zinc sulphide precipitation process

Table 4 shows the relationship between pH and zinc sulphide during the precipitation process.

Please see Table 4 in the PDF version.

Initial pH for sterilized samples was in the range of 8.70-8.82 while for non sterilized samples the ranged was between 7.40-7.63. The pH values dropped in both sterilized and non sterilized samples on day 8 before the addition of metals. pH value spiked with 10 mgL⁻¹ for sterilized and non sterilized samples dropped

from 8.76 to 7.11 and from 7.40 to 7.14, respectively. The pH value dropped on day 8 was due to the utilization of organic materials during the sulphate reduction process. This condition was also supported by Sahinkaya *et al.*, 2009. Chemical equation for sulphate reduction process is expressed as in equation (i) below:



After the addition of zinc solutions, pH value dropped for both samples. In sterilized samples spiked with 15 mgL^{-1} of zinc, pH decreased from 7.72 to 7.12. Similarly, in non sterilized samples spiked with 15 mgL^{-1} of zinc, pH value dropped from 7.17 to 6.99. Similar findings were also reported by Sahinkaya *et al.*, (2009) where pH in the reactor decreased to lower values at the higher

initial of metals concentration. A drop of pH was due to the production of acid as expressed in equation (ii).



Towards the end of the study, pH increased in all non sterilized samples. The increase in pH proved that the precipitation process has occurred in non sterilized samples. This is consistent with the report published by Remoudaki *et al.*, (2003), which stated that an increase in the pH of samples favour for metal precipitation.

Conclusion

In conclusion, sulphate was biologically reduced to sulphide in non sterilized municipal wastewater samples where almost 98.91% sulphate reduction was achieved. Zinc precipitation with

biological sulphide was possible with the highest zinc removal achieved was 56.87% in samples spiked with 10 mgL⁻¹.

Acknowledgment

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